

Overview

A student's total CCRA+ score is an aggregate measure that summarizes a combination of analytical reasoning, problem solving, and written communication skills. It can range from approximately 400 to 1600, with higher values indicating greater mastery of these skills.

The CCRA+ score is comprised of the student's the following two section scores:

- **Performance Task (PT):** The score students receive on the written portion of the assessment
- **Selected-Response (SR):** The score students receive on the multiple-choice section of the assessment

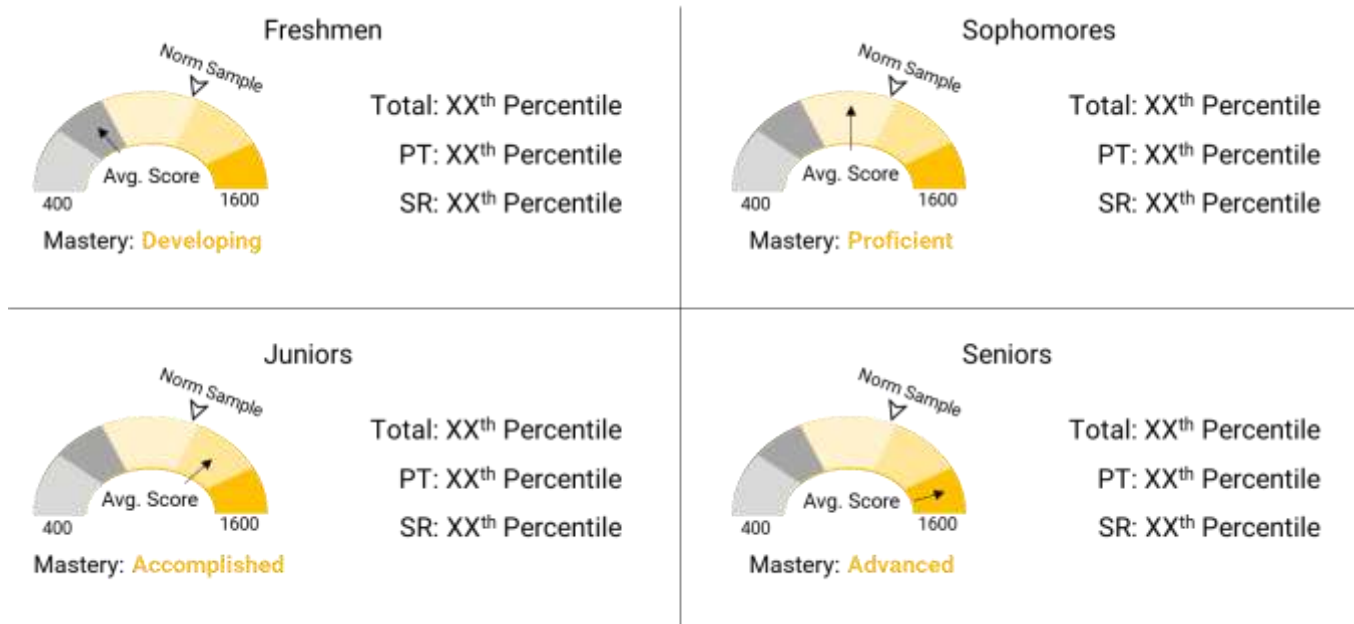
Mastery Levels

Mastery Levels contextualize CCRA+ scores by interpreting test results in relation to the qualities exhibited by students. Each Mastery Level corresponds to a specific rank of critical-thinking and written-communication skills. A student's score may fall into one of five mastery levels along the following continuum: Emerging, Developing, Proficient, Accomplished, or Advanced.

Emerging • Developing • Proficient • Accomplished • Advanced

Percentile Rankings

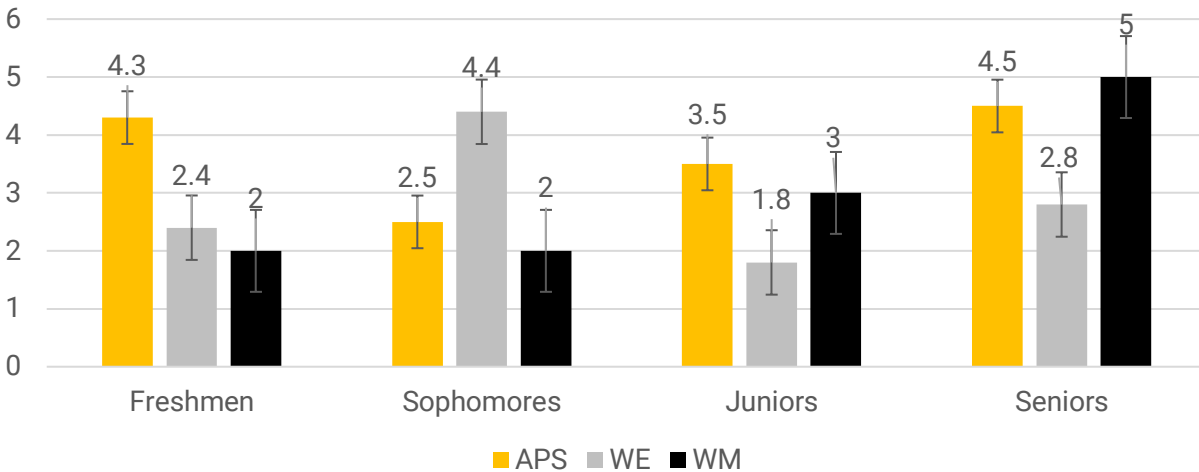
Percentile rankings allow for normative interpretations of your students' performance. These rankings indicate how well your institution performed relative to other CCRA+ colleges and universities. Percentile rankings indicate the percentage of CCRA+ institutions whose scores are equal to or less than your own.



CCRA+ Subscores – Drill Down

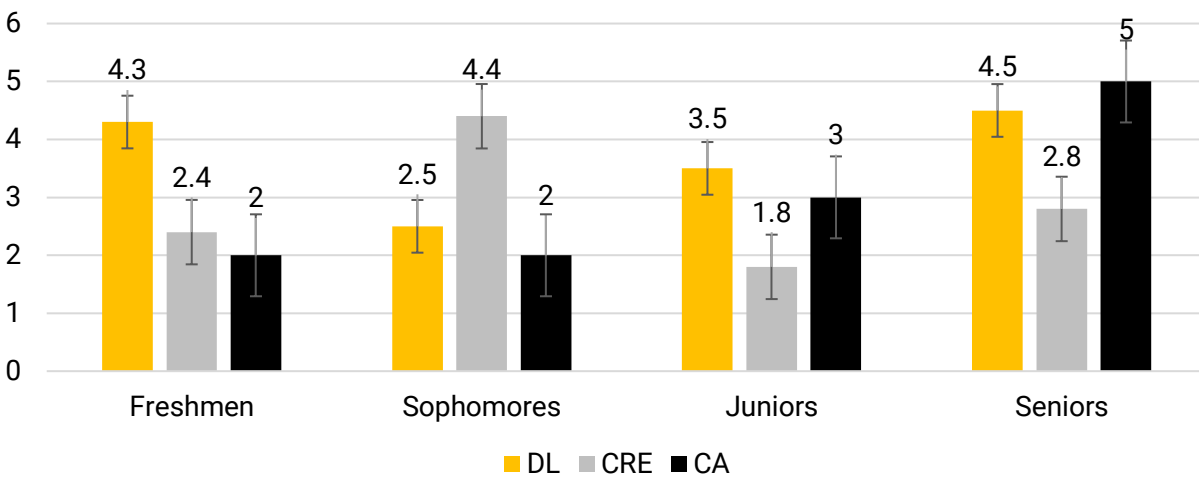
In addition to a total CCRA+ score, there are six sub scores. The Performance Task—the essay-based section of the exam—is scored in three skill areas: Analysis and Problem Solving (APS), Writing Effectiveness (WE), and Writing Mechanics (WM). Students receive criterion-referenced subscores for each skill category based on key characteristics of their written responses.

Average PT Subscores, by Class



Selected-Response Questions are also scored in three skill areas: Data Literacy (DL), Critical Reading and Evaluation (CRE), and Critiquing an Argument (CA). These subscores are scored based on the number of correct responses that students provide.

Average SR Subscores, by Class



Data Literacy (DL) – Next Steps

Class	Mastery Level	Data Literacy Score
Freshmen	Proficient	500
Sophomores	Proficient	500
Juniors	Accomplished	600
Seniors	Accomplished	600

- The national average DL score for students who performed at the **Proficient** mastery level was **532**.
- The national average DL score for students who performed at the **Advanced** mastery level was **601**.

The above table shows how your students at each class level performed on the Data Literacy portion of CCRA+ relative to the national average. Below is an in-depth view of the Data Literacy KSAs (knowledge/skills/abilities) measured by this assessment, as well as functional examples of how students demonstrate mastery of these skills.

To help your students improve upon their Data Literacy skills, you may wish to embed the following KSAs into classroom assignments. We recommend incorporating the language from our KSA criteria into classroom rubrics.

Data Literacy KSAs	Criteria
Making inferences and hypotheses based on given results	Identifies a logical hypothesis that explains or predicts a relationship between the variables presented in a research study
	Considers a given hypothesis and correctly predicts what a given graph or chart should look like if that hypothesis is true or false.
Supporting or refuting a position	Provided a series of claims about a particular trend or phenomenon, students refer back to given data or research findings to select which claim is evidence-based.
Identifying information or quantitative data that is connected and conflicting	Interprets an advanced chart or graph (e.g. A scatterplot or stacked bar graph) and accurately describes the relationship being depicted in that chart or graph.
	Selects a visual display that most accurately represents given data.
Detecting questionable assumptions	Recognizes and calls out flaws in the author’s interpretation of a research study, such as an overstatement of generalizability or a conflation of correlation and causation.

Data Literacy KSAs	Criteria
Evaluating the reliability of a given experimental design or data collection methodology.	Selects a randomized-controlled experiment as the best method for determining causality.
	Identifies the purpose of various methods used in a research study (e.g. Random assignment, inclusion of a control group).
Deciding on a course of action to solve the problem.	Recommends a course of action that in most in line with the outcomes predicted by data presented in a graph or chart.
Recognizing when a text has open issues that require additional research	Identifies a potential relationship between variables that warrants further examination.
Evaluating alternate conclusions	Recognizes a plausible alternate explanation to an author's conclusion about a research study.
	Demonstrates awareness that there may be more than one possible explanation for a given observation.