Ontario Student Achievement

English-Language Students



EQAO's Provincial Elementary School Report

Results of the 2016–2017 Assessments of Reading, Writing and Mathematics, Primary Division (Grades 1–3) and Junior Division (Grades 4–6)



Working together to improve student learning

The Education Quality and Accountability Office (EQAO) is dedicated to working with the education community and to enhancing the quality and accountability of the education system in Ontario. This is achieved through student assessments that produce objective, reliable and relevant information, and through the timely public release of this information along with recommendations for system improvement.

Values

EQAO values giving all students the opportunity to reach their highest possible level of achievement.

EQAO values its role as a service to educators, parents, students, government and the public in support of teaching and learning in the classroom.

EQAO values credible evidence that informs professional practice and focuses attention on interventions that improve student success.

EQAO values research that informs large-scale assessment and classroom practice.

EQAO values the dedication and expertise of Ontario's educators and their involvement in all aspects of the assessment process and the positive difference their efforts make in student outcomes.

EQAO values the delivery of its programs and services with equivalent quality in both English and French.

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Results of the 2016–2017 Assessments of Reading, Writing and Mathematics, Primary Division (Grades 1–3) and Junior Division (Grades 4–6)

MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIR OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

On behalf of the Board of Directors of the Education Quality and Accountability Office (EQAO), I am pleased to present EQAO's *Provincial Elementary School Report: Results of the 2016–2017 Assessments of Reading, Writing and Mathematics, Primary Division (Grades 1–3) and Junior Division (Grades 4–6).* While scores from EQAO's elementary-school assessments do not count toward student grades, the data collected from these assessments provide valuable information that policy-makers and educators can use to understand and improve student academic success.

Ontario conducts province-wide assessments of students' literacy and math skills at key stages of their schooling to contribute to public accountability and continuous improvement in the publicly funded education system. Ontarians spend more than \$20 billion each year on public education, and they want to ensure that their system is effectively supporting student learning. EQAO data also represent important information that teachers and educators can use to identify where additional programs and supports may be needed to improve student academic achievement. In short, EQAO data can help track and improve performance over time at the individual, school, board and provincial levels.



Dave Cooke Chair, Board of Directors

The Assessments of Reading, Writing and Mathematics, Primary Division (Grades 1–3) and Junior Division (Grades 4–6) are the two elementary-level assessments in Ontario's province-wide program. They measure achievement in literacy and math across the curriculum, to help us understand some of the factors that impact learning in these core areas of a child's development.

Each year, EQAO provincial reports shed light on issues in education that require deeper examination to help improve student achievement. This year's EQAO data clearly show that achievement in math is still an area of concern, and it is important to note a downward trend in writing. That said, reading remains strong.

In 2016, in part as a result of EQAO and classroom data, the Ministry of Education launched its Renewed Math Strategy, aimed at improving academic performance in math among students from kindergarten to Grade 12. For this reason, there will be particular attention paid to the math results contained in this report. EQAO data and classroom information can help gauge the effectiveness of the Renewed Math Strategy, but one year is not enough time to draw conclusions about the strategy's impacts provincially.

EQAO will continue to shed light on the strengths of, and areas requiring improvement in, Ontario's publicly funded education system. I encourage parents, teachers, administrators, researchers and policy-makers to consult EQAO data in order to help improve achievement in Ontario and position students for success in their futures.

Dave Cooke

Chair, Board of Directors

Dare Cooke

MESSAGE FROM THE CEO

I am pleased to present the provincial-level results of the 2016–2017 primary- and junior-division Assessments of Reading, Writing and Mathematics. EQAO is committed to providing valuable and reliable data that speak to student achievement and that promote accountability and transparency in education.

Our goal is for all members of Ontario's education community to gain further insight into student learning in elementary schools. This year's EQAO data show that more than two-thirds of students met the provincial standard in elementary-school reading and writing, while fewer than two-thirds did so in math.

The percentage of Grades 3 and 6 students who met the provincial reading standard (Levels 3 and 4) has increased over the last five years. Of the Grade 3 students enrolled in 2016–2017, 74% met the provincial reading standard on the primary-division assessment, representing a six-percentage-point increase since 2012–2013. Of the Grade 6 students enrolled in 2016–2017, 81% met the provincial reading standard on the junior-division assessment, representing a four-percentage-point increase since 2012–2013. This is the second year in a row that 81% of Grade 6 students have met the provincial reading standard.



Norah Marsh Chief Executive Officer

The percentage of students in Grades 3 and 6 who met the provincial writing standard has decreased one percentage point since last year. Of the Grade 3 students enrolled in 2016–2017, 73% met the provincial writing standard on the primary-division assessment. While the one-percentage-point decrease since last year can be considered normal fluctuation, it is worth examining the four-percentage-point decrease since 2012–2013 more closely. Of the Grade 6 students enrolled in 2016–2017, 79% met the provincial writing standard on the junior-division assessment, representing a three-percentage-point increase since 2012–2013 but a one-percentage-point decrease since last year.

The percentage of Grade 3 students who met the provincial standard in mathematics has decreased over the last five years, and for the second year in a row only 50% of Grade 6 students met the provincial standard. Of the Grade 3 students enrolled in 2016–2017, 62% met the provincial mathematics standard on the primary-division assessment, representing a five-percentage-point decrease since 2012–2013 and a one-percentage-point decrease since last year. Of the Grade 6 students enrolled in 2016–2017, 50% met the provincial mathematics standard on the junior-division assessment, representing a seven-percentage-point decrease since 2012–2013.

Results from EQAO's Student Questionnaire suggest that a large number of Grades 3 and 6 students (77%) are motivated to do their best when they do mathematics activities in class, yet only 56% of Grade 3 students and 53% of Grade 6 students believe they are good at mathematics. It is encouraging that motivation remains high, as this can help facilitate future academic success.

Year after year, EQAO data that follow the trajectory of student performance from elementary to high school clearly show the value of early intervention: students who achieve the provincial standard in early years are more likely to carry that success forward in future years.

EQAO data serve as a catalyst for change in Ontario's education system by helping to identify where tools and support are needed to help every child. We are committed to continuing to collaborate with educators across the province to ensure that every student can succeed, regardless of background or circumstance.

Norah Marsh

Chief Executive Officer

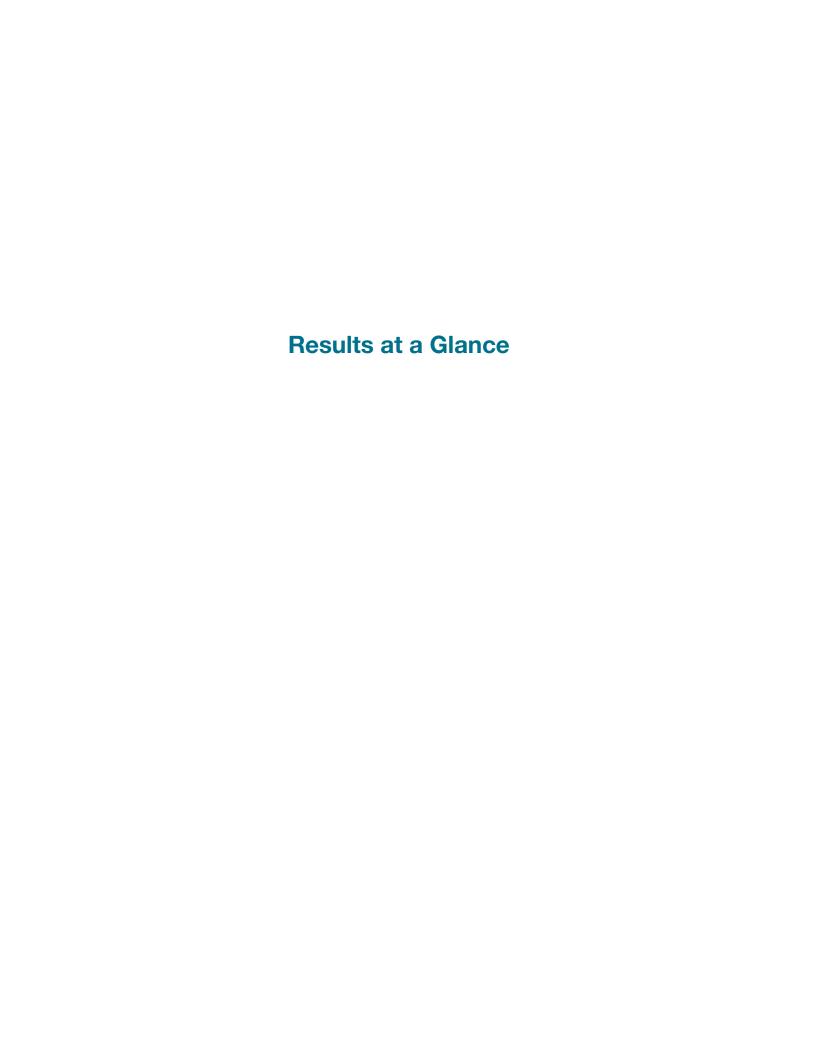
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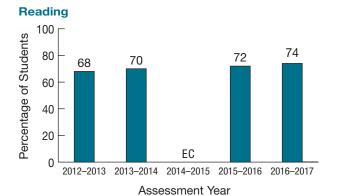


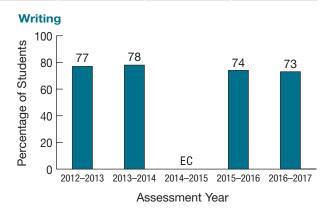
Results at a Glance

PRIMARY DIVISION

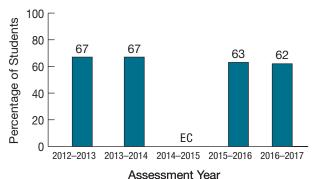
Percentage of All Grade 3 Students at or Above the Provincial Standard Over Time*

	2012–2013	2013-2014	2014–2015	2015–2016	2016–2017
	# = 127 645	# = 127 505	EC	# = 125 484	# = 132 992
READING	68%	70%	EC	72%	74%
WRITING	77%	78%	EC	74%	73%
MATHEMATICS	67%	67%	EC	63%	62%









^{*} Refer to the EQAO Web site (www.eqao.com) for data from previous years.

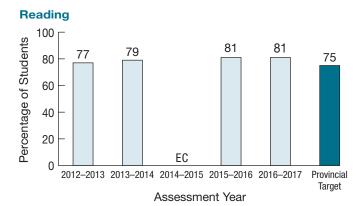
EC: Due to exceptional circumstances, provincial data for 2014–2015 are unavailable for the reporting of provincial results.

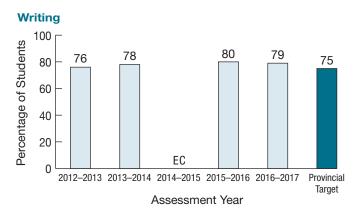
- · Over the past five years,
- the percentage of students performing at or above the provincial standard in reading has increased steadily, from 68% to 74%, a six-percentage-point gain.
- the percentage of students performing at or above the provincial standard in writing has decreased by four percentage points, from 77% to 73%.
- the percentage of students performing at or above the provincial standard in mathematics has decreased by five percentage points, from 67% to 62%.

JUNIOR DIVISION

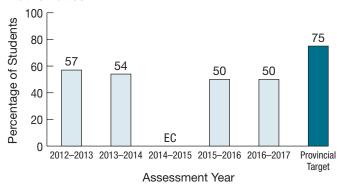
Percentage of All Grade 6 Students at or Above the Provincial Standard Over Time*

	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014–2015	2015–2016	2016–2017
	# = 131 589	# = 127 286	EC	# = 123 685	# = 130 775
READING	77%	79%	EC	81%	81%
WRITING	76%	78%	EC	80%	79%
MATHEMATICS	57%	54%	EC	50%	50%





Mathematics



^{*} Refer to the EQAO Web site (www.eqao.com) for data from previous years.

EC: Due to exceptional circumstances, provincial data for 2014–2015 are unavailable for the reporting of provincial results.

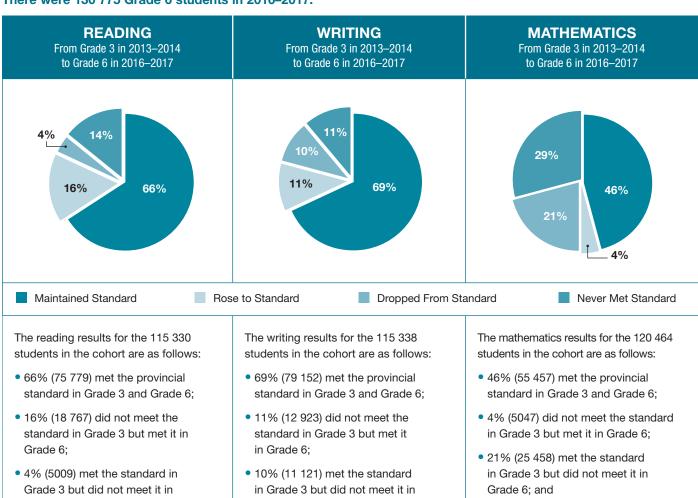
- · Over the past five years,
 - the percentage of students performing at or above the provincial standard in reading has increased from 77% to 81%, a four-percentage-point gain.
 - the percentage of students performing at or above the provincial standard in writing has increased, from 76% to 79%, a three-percentage-point gain. However, the percentage
- dropped one percentage point from 2016 to 2017 (80% to 79%).
- the percentage of students performing at or above the provincial standard in mathematics has decreased from 57% to 50%, a seven-percentage-point drop.

TRACKING STUDENT PROGRESS FROM GRADE 3 IN 2013–2014 TO GRADE 6 IN 2016–2017

Early Identification of Students Who Are Not Meeting the Standard in Grade 3 Is Key for Their Success in Grade 6

The pie charts below show the performance of the Grade 6 students who were in Grade 3 for the primary-division provincial assessment in 2013–2014. The number of students whose results were available for each component of the two assessments (including those who participated, were exempted or did not provide enough work to be scored) is indicated below each pie chart.

English-Language Students
There were 130 775 Grade 6 students in 2016–2017.



Note: Student results in the analyses throughout this document have been linked using the students' names and their Ontario Education Numbers (OENs). When students could not be linked through the OEN, they were excluded from the analysis. Numbers have been rounded off to the nearest whole percentage throughout this document.

the standard in both Grade 3 and

• 11% (12 142) achieved below

• 29% (34 502) achieved below

Grade 6.

the standard in both Grade 3 and

Grade 6; and

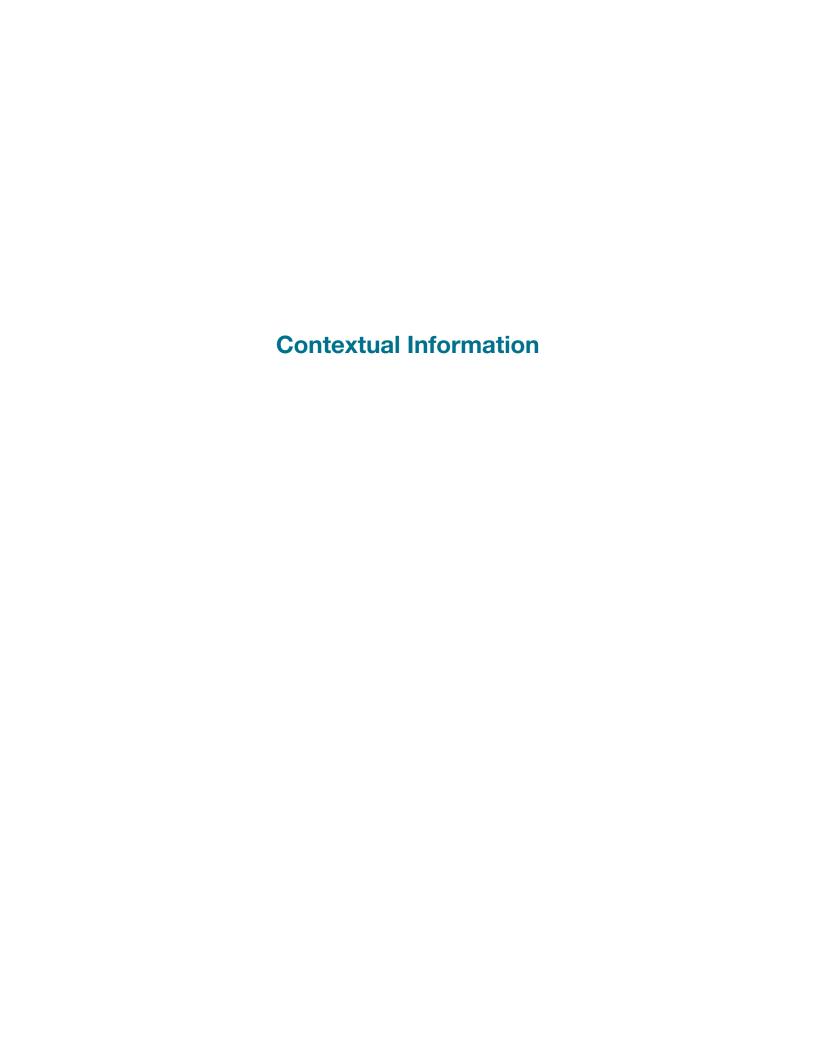
Grade 6.

Grade 6; and

Grade 6.

• 14% (15 775) achieved below

the standard in both Grade 3 and



Contextual Information

DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION AND PARTICIPATION RATES

Demographic information, participation rates and questionnaire results provide a context for interpreting the province-wide results over time.

Demographic Information and Participation Rates Over Time, Primary Division

	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017
All Grade 3 students	# = 127 645	# = 127 505	EC	# = 125 484	# = 132 992
GENDER*					
Female	48%	49%	EC	49%	49%
Male	52%	51%	EC	51%	51%
STUDENT STATUS*					
English language learners	13%	13%	EC	13%	13%
Students with special education needs (excluding gifted)	17%	17%	EC	17%	18%
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME BY THE STUDENT*†					
First language learned at home was other than English	22%	22%	EC	22%	22%
Speak only or mostly English	71%	71%	EC	72%	71%
Speak another language (or other languages) as often as English	16%	17%	EC	16%	16%
Speak only or mostly another language (or other languages)	11%	10%	EC	10%	11%
PLACE OF BIRTH*					
Born outside Canada	10%	10%	EC	9%	10%
In Canada less than one year	1%	1%	EC	1%	1%
In Canada one year or more but less than three years	2%	2%	EC	2%	2%
In Canada three years or more	7%	7%	EC	6%	6%
PARTICIPATION IN THE ASSESSMENT					
Students participating in reading [‡]	97%	97%	EC	97%	97%
Students participating in writing [‡]	97%	97%	EC	97%	97%
Students participating in mathematics‡	97%	97%	EC	97%	97%

^{*} Contextual data pertaining to gender, student status, language learned at home and place of birth are provided by schools and/or boards through the Student Data Collection process. Not all data may be available.

[†] With the exception of first language learned at home, data pertaining to the language spoken at home by the student are gathered from the Student Questionnaire. Percentages may not add up to 100, due to missing information.

[‡] Some Grade 3 French Immersion students did not write all components of the assessment; the percentages shown are based on the number of students who were expected to write each component.

EC: Due to exceptional circumstances, provincial data for 2014-2015 are unavailable for the reporting of provincial results.

- Over the past five years,
 - the demographic information for Grade 3 students has remained relatively stable overall.
 - the percentage of students participating in the assessment has remained stable.

Demographic Information and Participation Rates Over Time, Junior Division

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	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016–2017
All Grade 6 students	# = 131 589	# = 127 286	EC	# = 123 685	# = 130 775
GENDER*					
Female	49%	49%	EC	48%	49%
Male	51%	51%	EC	52%	51%
STUDENT STATUS*					
English language learners†	9%	10%	EC	10%	11%
Students with special education needs (excluding gifted) [†]	20%	21%	EC	21%	22%
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME BY THE STUDENT*‡					
First language learned at home was other than English	22%	23%	EC	22%	23%
Speak only or mostly English	76%	74%	EC	74%	72%
Speak another language (or other languages) as often as English	14%	16%	EC	15%	16%
Speak only or mostly another language (or other languages)	8%	8%	EC	8%	8%
PLACE OF BIRTH*					
Born outside Canada	12%	12%	EC	12%	12%
In Canada less than one year	1%	<1%	EC	1%	1%
In Canada one year or more but less than three years	2%	2%	EC	2%	2%
In Canada three years or more	9%	9%	EC	9%	9%
PARTICIPATION IN THE ASSESSMENT					
Students participating in reading	98%	98%	EC	97%	97%
Students participating in writing	98%	98%	EC	97%	97%
Students participating in mathematics	97%	98%	EC	97%	97%

^{*} Contextual data pertaining to gender, student status, language learned at home and place of birth are provided by schools and/or boards through the Student Data Collection process. Not all data may be available.

[†] See the Explanation of Terms.

[‡] With the exception of first language learned at home, data pertaining to the language spoken at home by the student are gathered from the Student Questionnaire. Percentages may not add up to 100, due to missing information.

EC: Due to exceptional circumstances, provincial data for 2014–2015 are unavailable for the reporting of provincial results.

- Over the past five years, the demographic information for Grade 6 students has remained relatively stable. However, during the same period,
 - the percentage of students identified as English language learners has increased by two percentage points.
 - the percentage of students with special education needs has increased by two percentage points.
- the percentage of students who reported speaking only or mostly
 English at home has decreased by four percentage points.
- The percentage of students participating in the assessment has remained stable.

QUESTIONNAIRE RESULTS OVER TIME

The following tables provide results for items from the questionnaires completed by students, teachers and principals during the 2015–2016 assessments. For the full teacher and principal questionnaire results for the province (available September 20, 2017), see the EQAO Web site, www.eqao.com, under "School, Board and Provincial Results."

Student Questionnaire Results: Attitudes Toward Reading and Writing – Grade 3*

	2012- 2013	2013- 2014	2014- 2015	2015- 2016	2016- 2017	2012- 2013	2013- 2014	2014- 2015	2015- 2016	2016- 2017		
Grade 3 students			Female			Male						
who completed the questionnaire	# = 60 268	# = 60 219	EC	# = 59 170	# = 62 721	# = 62 983	# = 62 944	EC	# = 61 384	# = 65 256		
Percentage of students who	udents who answered "most of the time" to the following statements: [†]											
I like to read.	56%	54%	EC	53%	51%	42%	41%	EC	42%	40%		
I am a good reader.	66%	66%	EC	66%	65%	62%	62%	EC	63%	62%		
I am able to understand difficult reading passages.	27%	27%	EC	27%	28%	30%	30%	EC	31%	32%		
I do my best when I do reading activities in class.	78%	77%	EC	77%	77%	69%	69%	EC	69%	68%		
I like to write.	55%	59%	EC	60%	54%	40%	43%	EC	45%	40%		
I am a good writer.	55%	56%	EC	57%	55%	42%	43%	EC	44%	42%		
I am able to communicate my ideas in writing.	42%	44%	EC	46%	45%	39%	41%	EC	43%	42%		
I do my best when I do writing activities in class.	73%	76%	EC	76%	73%	64%	66%	EC	67%	63%		

^{*} Numbers and percentages are based on the total number of students who completed the questionnaire and for whom gender data were available.

- Over the past five years,
- larger percentages of female than male students have indicated that they liked to read and that they were good readers "most of the time." The difference between the genders continues to be larger for the statement "I like to read," between 11 and 14 percentage points. The percentage of female students who indicated that they liked to read has decreased.
- the percentages of students who indicated that they were able to understand difficult reading passages "most of the time" have been much smaller than the percentages of students who indicated that they were good readers "most of the time."
- larger percentages of female than male students have indicated that they liked to write and that they were good writers "most of the time." For the statement "I like to write," the percentages for both genders increased between 2012–2013 and 2015–2016 but decreased in 2016–2017.
- the percentage of female students who indicated that they could communicate their ideas in writing "most of the time" has slightly increased, but it remains smaller than the percentage of female students who indicated that they were good writers "most of the time."
- larger percentages of female than male students have indicated that they did their best in reading and in writing.

[†] The other response options were "never" and "sometimes."

EC: Due to exceptional circumstances, provincial data for 2014–2015 are unavailable for the reporting of provincial results.

Student Questionnaire Results: Attitudes Toward Reading and Writing-Grade 6*

	2012- 2013	2013- 2014	2014- 2015	2015- 2016	2016- 2017	2012- 2013	2013- 2014	2014- 2015	2015- 2016	2016- 2017
Grade 6 students			Female					Male		
who completed the questionnaire	# = 62 541	# = 60 506	EC	# = 58 364	# = 61 577	# = 64 869	# = 62 683	EC	# = 61 087	# = 64 445
Percentage of students who	answere	d "most of	the time"	to the fol	lowing sta	tements:	+			
I like to read.	56%	56%	EC	54%	53%	40%	39%	EC	38%	37%
I am a good reader.	70%	70%	EC	71%	71%	63%	64%	EC	64%	64%
I am able to understand difficult reading passages.	36%	40%	EC	40%	41%	40%	42%	EC	42%	43%
I do my best when I do reading activities in class.	75%	74%	EC	76%	78%	65%	65%	EC	66%	68%
I like to write.	51%	53%	EC	55%	51%	28%	30%	EC	31%	28%
I am a good writer.	50%	49%	EC	51%	50%	35%	36%	EC	35%	34%
I am able to communicate my ideas in writing.	48%	53%	EC	54%	53%	40%	44%	EC	45%	44%
I do my best when I do writing activities in class.	73%	74%	74%	76%	75%	61%	63%	EC	64%	63%

^{*} Numbers and percentages are based on the total number of students who completed the questionnaire and for whom gender data were available.

EC: Due to exceptional circumstances, provincial data for 2014–2015 are unavailable for the reporting of provincial results.

- Over the past five years,
- larger percentages of female than male students have indicated that they liked to read and that they were good readers "most of the time." The difference between the genders continues to be larger for the statement "I like to read," between 16 and 17 percentage points. For both genders, the percentages have remained relatively stable for the statement "I am a good reader," but they have decreased slightly for the statement "I like to read."
- the percentages of students who indicated that they were able to understand difficult reading passages "most of the time" have been much smaller than the percentages of students who indicated that they were good readers "most of the time."
- much larger percentages of female than male students
 have indicated that they liked to write and that they were
 good writers "most of the time." The difference between the
 genders continues to be larger for liking to write, between
 23 and 24 percentage points.
- larger percentages of female than male students have indicated that they did their best in reading and in writing.
 For both genders, the percentages of students indicating that they did their best in reading have slightly increased.

[†] The other response options were "never" and "sometimes."

Student Questionnaire Results: Learning Strategies Used in Reading and Writing*

	2012- 2013	2013- 2014	2014- 2015	2015- 2016	2016- 2017	2012- 2013	2013- 2014	2014- 2015	2015- 2016	2016- 2017
Grade 3 students			Female					Male		
who completed the questionnaire	# = 60 268	# = 60 219	EC	# = 59 170	# = 62 721	# = 62 983	# = 62 944	EC	# = 61 384	# = 65 256
Percentage of students who	answere	d "most of	the time	to the fol	lowing sta	atements:	-			
I make sure I understand what I am reading.	68%	68%	EC	68%	67%	62%	62%	EC	62%	62%
I organize my ideas before I start to write.	45%	43%	EC	44%	44%	38%	37%	EC	38%	36%
I edit my writing to make it better.	47%	48%	EC	47%	45%	38%	40%	EC	40%	36%
I check my writing for spelling and grammar.	49%	49%	EC	49%	48%	41%	41%	EC	42%	40%
	2012- 2013	2013- 2014	2014- 2015	2015- 2016	2016- 2017	2012- 2013	2013- 2014	2014- 2015	2015- 2016	2016- 2017
Grade 6 students			Female					Male		
who completed the questionnaire	# = 62 541	# = 60 506	EC	# = 58 364	# = 61 577	# = 64 869	# = 62 683	EC	# = 61 087	# = 64 445
Percentage of students who	answere	d "most of	the time	to the fol	lowing sta	atements:				
I make sure I understand what I am reading.	75%	75%	EC	76%	75%	68%	67%	EC	68%	68%
I organize my ideas before I start to write.	38%	39%	EC	39%	36%	29%	30%	EC	30%	27%
I edit my writing to make it better.	53%	56%	EC	58%	54%	40%	43%	EC	45%	40%
I check my writing for spelling and grammar.	53%	56%	EC	59%	56%	44%	46%	EC	48%	45%

^{*} Numbers and percentages are based on the total number of students who completed the questionnaire and for whom gender data were available.

- Over the past five years,
- larger percentages of female than male students have indicated that they used each of the learning strategies in the table above "most of the time" while reading and while writing.
- the percentage gaps between female and male students' responses have been larger in Grade 6, except for "I organize my ideas before I start to write" in 2016–2017.
- the percentages of students who indicated that they used the strategies listed in the table tended to be larger in Grade 6 than in Grade 3, except for the strategy related to organizing ideas before starting to write.
- for most of the statements listed in the table, the percentages have been similar to those in 2012–2013.

[†] The other response options were "never" and "sometimes."

EC: Due to exceptional circumstances, provincial data for 2014–2015 are unavailable for the reporting of provincial results.

Student Questionnaire Results: Attitudes Toward Mathematics*

	2012- 2013	2013- 2014	2014- 2015	2015- 2016	2016- 2017	2012- 2013	2013- 2014	2014- 2015	2015- 2016	2015- 2016
Crede 2 students who completed			Female					Male		
Grade 3 students who completed the questionnaire	# = 60 268	# = 60 219	EC	# = 59 170	# = 62 721	# = 62 983	# = 62 944	EC	# = 61 384	# = 65 256
Percentage of students who answere	d "most o	of the tim	e" to the	followin	g stateme	ents:†				
I like mathematics.	51%	53%	EC	54%	53%	60%	62%	EC	63%	63%
I am good at mathematics.	47%	48%	EC	49%	49%	60%	61%	EC	63%	62%
I am able to answer difficult mathematics questions.	28%	30%	EC	31%	31%	42%	44%	EC	46%	46%
I do my best when I do mathematics activities in class.	76%	79%	EC	80%	78%	74%	77%	EC	78%	75%

	2012- 2013	2013- 2014	2014- 2015	2015- 2016	2016- 2017	2012- 2013	2013- 2014	2014- 2015	2015- 2016	2016- 2017
Cuada 6 atudanta vula aamulatad			Female					Male		
Grade 6 students who completed the questionnaire	# = 62 541	# = 60 506	EC	# = 58 364	# = 61 577	# = 64 869	# = 62 683	EC	# = 61 087	# = 64 445
Percentage of students who answered "most of the time" to the following statements:										
I like mathematics.	39%	41%	EC	42%	43%	55%	55%	EC	57%	58%
I am good at mathematics.	44%	45%	EC	45%	46%	58%	59%	EC	59%	61%
I am able to answer difficult mathematics questions.	28%	30%	EC	30%	31%	44%	46%	EC	46%	48%
I do my best when I do mathematics activities in class.	74%	75%	EC	77%	77%	74%	75%	EC	77%	77%

^{*} Numbers and percentages are based on the total number of students who completed the questionnaire and for whom gender data were available.

- Over the past five years,
 - larger percentages of male than female students in Grades 3 and 6 have responded "most of the time" to each of "I like mathematics" and "I am good at mathematics." The percentages have been larger in Grade 3 than in Grade 6, especially for the first statement.
- a larger percentage of male than female students have indicated that they were able to answer difficult mathematics questions "most of the time." The percentages of students who answered "most of the time" to "I can answer difficult mathematics questions" have been much smaller than the percentages of students who indicated that they were good at mathematics "most of the time."
- for all statements, for both genders and for both grades, the percentages have slightly increased.

[†] The other response options were "never" and "sometimes."

EC: Due to exceptional circumstances, provincial data for 2014–2015 are unavailable for the reporting of provincial results.

Student Questionnaire Results: Learning Strategies Used in Mathematics*

	2012- 2013	2013- 2014	2014- 2015	2015- 2016	2016- 2017	2012- 2013	2013- 2014	2014- 2015	2015- 2016	2016- 2017
Cuada 2 atudanta urba camplatad			Female					Male		
Grade 3 students who completed the questionnaire	# = 60 268	# = 60 219	EC	# = 59 170	# = 62 721	# = 62 983	# = 62 944	EC	# = 61 384	# = 65 256
Percentage of students who indicate	d they do	the follo	wing "mo	ost of the	time" wh	nen work	ing on a r	nathema	tics prob	lem:†
I read over a mathematics problem first to make sure I know what I am supposed to do.	69%	73%	EC	73%	72%	61%	64%	EC	65%	63%
I think about the steps I will use to solve a mathematics problem.	48%	45%	EC	46%	51%	47%	43%	EC	44%	47%
	2012- 2013	2013- 2014	2014- 2015	2015- 2016	2016- 2017	2012- 2013	2013- 2014	2014- 2015	2015- 2016	2016- 2017
Out de Catadante suba a susulated			Female					Male		
Grade 6 students who completed the questionnaire	# = 62 541	# = 60 506	EC	# = 58 364	# = 61 577	# = 64 869	# = 62 683	EC	# = 61 087	# = 64 445
Percentage of students who indicate	d they do	the follo	wing "mo	ost of the	time" wh	nen work	ing on a r	nathema	tics prob	lem:†
I read over a mathematics problem first to make sure I know what I am supposed to do.	77%	84%	EC	86%	84%	69%	76%	EC	77%	76%
I think about the steps I will use to	50%	50%	FC	52%	5/1%	19%	18%	EC	19%	51%

^{*} Numbers and percentages are based on the total number of students who completed the questionnaire and for whom gender data were available.

EC

52%

54%

49%

48%

EC

49%

51%

50%

solve a mathematics problem.

50%

- Over the past five years,
- larger percentages of female than male students have indicated that they used the learning strategies in the table above "most of the time" when working on a mathematics problem.
- larger percentages of Grade 6 than Grade 3 students have indicated using the strategies listed in the table "most of the time."

[†] The other response options were "never" and "sometimes."

EC: Due to exceptional circumstances, provincial data for 2014–2015 are unavailable for the reporting of provincial results.

Student Questionnaire Results: Out of School Activities*

	2012- 2013	2013- 2014	2014- 2015	2015- 2016	2016- 2017	2012- 2013	2013- 2014	2014- 2015	2015- 2016	2016- 2017
Grada 2 students who completed		Female					Male			
Grade 3 students who completed the questionnaire	# = 60 268	# = 60 219	EC	# = 59 170	# = 62 721	# = 62 983	# = 62 944	EC	# = 61 384	# = 65 256
Percentage of students who indicated that they do the following "every day or almost every day" when they are not at school:										
Participate in sports or other physical activities	33%	37%	EC	36%	33%	43%	48%	EC	48%	44%
Percentage of students who indicate	d that the	ey do the	following	g at least	once a w	eek whe	n they are	e not at s	chool:‡	
Participate in art, music or drama activities	49%	53%	EC	54%	53%	29%	36%	EC	37%	34%
Participate in after-school clubs	26%	28%	EC	29%	29%	22%	24%	EC	25%	24%

	2012- 2013	2013- 2014	2014- 2015	2015- 2016	2016- 2017	2012- 2013	2013- 2014	2014- 2015	2015- 2016	2016- 2017
Crede 6 students who completed			Female			Male				
Grade 6 students who completed the questionnaire	# = 62 541	# = 60 506	EC	# = 58 364	# = 61 577	# = 64 869	# = 62 683	EC	# = 61 087	# = 64 445
Percentage of students who indicated that they do the following "every day or almost every day" when they are not at school:										
Participate in sports or other physical activities	35%	37%	EC	37%	35%	46%	48%	EC	49%	48%
Percentage of students who indicate	d that the	ey do the	following	g at least	once a w	eek whe	n they are	e not at s	chool:‡	
Participate in art, music or drama activities	46%	50%	EC	49%	49%	26%	32%	EC	30%	29%
Participate in after-school clubs	31%	34%	EC	32%	32%	24%	27%	EC	26%	26%

^{*} Numbers and percentages are based on the total number of students who completed the questionnaire and for whom gender data were available.

- Over the past five years,
- a larger percentage of male than female students in both Grades 3 and 6 have indicated participating in sports or other physical activities every day or almost every day. However, in 2016–2017, the percentage of all students who indicated doing so dropped to a level similar to that in 2012–2013.
- the percentage of female students who indicated participating in after-school clubs and arts activities at least once a week has continued to be larger than the percentage of male students who indicated that they do so. The percentage of all students who indicated participating in arts activities has increased since 2012–2013, especially in Grade 3.
- the largest difference between the genders has been for participation in arts activities.

[†] The other response options were "never," "1 or 2 times a month" and "1 to 3 times a week."

[‡] The percentages are based on the number of students who answered "1 to 3 times a week" or "every day or almost every day."

EC: Due to exceptional circumstances, provincial data for 2014–2015 are unavailable for the reporting of provincial results.

Student Questionnaire Results: Parental Involvement*

	2012- 2013	2013- 2014	2014- 2015	2015- 2016	2016- 2017	2012- 2013	2013- 2014	2014- 2015	2015- 2016	2016- 2017
One de O strudente unha comunicate d		•	Female					Male		
Grade 3 students who completed the questionnaire	# = 60 268	# = 60 219	EC	# = 59 170	# = 62 721	# = 62 983	# = 62 944	EC	# = 61 384	# = 65 256
Percentage of students who indicate or another adult who lives with them		ey do the	following	g "every o	day or aln	nost ever	y day" wi	th a pare	ent, guard	lian
Talk about the activities they do in school	58%	53%	EC	55%	58%	48%	44%	EC	46%	49%
Talk about the reading and writing work they do in school	36%	32%	EC	34%	36%	29%	27%	EC	28%	29%
Talk about the mathematics work they do in school	38%	39%	EC	39%	39%	34%	34%	EC	35%	34%
Read together	30%	33%	EC	33%	29%	25%	28%	EC	29%	25%
Look at their school agenda	54%	57%	EC	54%	47%	52%	55%	EC	52%	45%
Use a computer together	17%	15%	EC	15%	15%	18%	15%	EC	15%	16%
	2010	2010	2011	2015	2010	2010	2010	2011	00/5	2010
	2012- 2013	2013- 2014	2014- 2015	2015- 2016	2016- 2017	2012- 2013	2013- 2014	2014- 2015	2015- 2016	2016- 2017
One de Ordendamber de complete d			Female			Male				
Grade 6 students who completed the questionnaire	# = 62 541	# = 60 506	EC	# = 58 364	# = 61 577	# = 64 869	# = 62 683	EC	# = 61 087	# = 64 445
Percentage of students who indicate or another adult who lives with them:		ey do the	following	g "every o	day or aln	nost ever	y day" wi	th a pare	ent, guard	lian
Talk about the activities they do in school	56%	46%	EC	49%	59%	50%	39%	EC	42%	53%
Talk about the reading and writing work they do in school	30%	22%	EC	24%	33%	26%	19%	EC	20%	28%
Talk about the mathematics work they do in school	37%	34%	EC	35%	41%	34%	30%	EC	31%	37%
Read together	7%	7%	EC	7%	7%	7%	8%	EC	8%	7%
	2101				/	2.121	/		/	

^{*} Numbers and percentages are based on the total number of students who completed the questionnaire and for whom gender data were available.

EC

EC

29%

9%

25%

10%

34%

11%

31%

8%

31%

10%

Observations

Look at their school agenda

Use a computer together

- Over the past five years, for Grades 3 and 6,
- larger percentages of female than male students have indicated doing the above activities listed in the tables with a parent except for using a computer and looking at their school agenda (Grade 6).
- the percentages of students indicating doing most of the activities listed in the table have remained relatively stable,
- except for looking at their school agenda, for which the percentages have decreased.

33%

9%

EC

29%

10%

26%

11%

- the activities that students most frequently reported engaging in with a parent "every day" or "almost every day" were talking about the activities they do in school, looking at their school agenda (Grade 3), and talking about mathematics work they do in school (Grade 6).

[†] The other response options were "never," "1 or 2 times a month" and "1 to 3 times a week."

EC: Due to exceptional circumstances, provincial data for 2014-2015 are unavailable for the reporting of provincial results.

The following tables provide results from a sample of items from the questionnaires completed by teachers and principals during the 2015 administration of the Assessments of Reading, Writing and Mathematics, Primary and Junior Divisions.

Teacher Questionnaire Results-Grade 3

	2012- 2013	2013- 2014	2014- 2015	2015- 2016	2016- 2017				
Teachers who completed the questionnaire	# = 7183	# = 6943	EC	# = 6292	# = 6862				
COMMUNICATION WITH PARENTS AND GUARDIANS									
Percentage of teachers who shared the following with the majorit once this year: $\!\!\!^\star$	y of parents	and guardia	ns of their s	tudents at l	east				
The links between EQAO assessments and The Ontario Curriculum	60%	63%	EC	56%	60%				
The links between EQAO results and instructional and/or assessment strategies	55%	57%	EC	48%	53%				
Percentage of teachers who shared the following with the majority of parents and guardians of their students at least 2–3 times this year:									
Instructional strategies for their child	82%	83%	EC	80%	82%				
Suggestions for what to do at home to support learning	90%	91%	EC	89%	90%				
Suggestions for resources to use at home to support learning	88%	88%	EC	86%	86%				
Information about their child's progress	94%	95%	EC	93%	94%				
USE OF EQAO RESOURCES									
Percentage of teachers who indicated that they used EQAO data (dethis year, independently or as a group, to do the following:	emographic o	lata, assessı	ment and qu	estionnaire r	esults)				
To identify how well students are meeting curriculum expectations	76%	78%	EC	66%	75%				
To identify areas of strength and areas for improvement in elementary programs	79%	80%	EC	69%	77%				
To inform planning of elementary programs	66%	68%	EC	57%	65%				
Percentage of teachers who indicated that they used EQAO sample independently or as a group, in the following ways:	student asse	essments an	d scoring gu	ides this yea	r,				
As a model for designing assessments	79%	83%	EC	77%	78%				
To inform classroom instruction	87%	88%	EC	84%	85%				

 $^{^{\}star}$ The percentages represent teachers who responded "once" or "2–3 times."

- Over the past five years,
- very large percentages of Grade 3 teachers indicated that they had shared the information listed in the table above with parents at least two or three times a year.
- more than half of the teachers have indicated that they
 had shared the links between EQAO assessments and The
 Ontario Curriculum and the links between EQAO results and
 instructional and assessment strategies at least once a year.
- the percentages have remained relatively stable.
- the percentages of teachers who have indicated that they
 had used EQAO resources for the various purposes indicated
 in the table have been similar to those in 2012–2013; they
 decreased in 2015–2016 but have increased since. The largest
 percentage remains for informing classroom instruction.

[†] The percentages represent teachers who responded "2–3 times," "about once a month," "about once every 2 weeks" or "at least once a week." The other response options were "once" and "never."

EC: Due to exceptional circumstances, provincial data for 2014–2015 are unavailable for the reporting of provincial results.

Teacher Questionnaire Results - Grade 3 (continued)

	2012- 2013	2013- 2014	2014- 2015	2015- 2016	2016- 2017			
Teachers who completed the questionnaire	# = 7183	# = 6943	EC	# = 6292	# = 6862			
USE OF INSTRUCTIONAL RESOURCES IN THE CLASSROOM								
Percentage of teachers who indicated that they "sometimes" or "frequently" used the following resources for <i>language</i> instruction (reading and writing) this year:*								
Computer software (e.g., for word processing, to do research)	73%	67%	EC	70%	71%			
Library or resource-centre language materials (e.g., print and audiovisual)	78%	73%	EC	73%	73%			
Presentation technology (e.g., interactive white board, LCD projector)	72%	77%	EC	85%	84%			
Language instruction materials that they or other teachers at their school developed	75%	72%	EC	71%	71%			
Language instruction materials that their board or other boards developed	58%	54%	EC	52%	51%			
Language instruction materials that the Ministry of Education developed	59%	56%	EC	54%	54%			
Commercial language instruction materials	67%	65%	EC	65%	66%			
Percentage of teachers who indicated that they "sometimes" or "frequently" asked that their students use the following resources during language-related activities (reading and writing) this year:								
Computer software (e.g., for word processing, to do research)	56%	56%	EC	62%	62%			
Tools to help with writing (e.g., dictionary, checklist, graphic organizer)	89%	88%	EC	87%	87%			
Internet (e.g., to access information)	58%	61%	EC	67%	68%			

^{*} The other response options were "not available," "never" and "occasionally."

- Over the past five years,
- among all listed in the table, the three types of resources that Grade 3 teachers most frequently reported using for language instruction were computer software, library or resource-centre language materials (e.g., print and audiovisual), presentation technology, and materials that they or other teachers in their school had developed.
- the only increase has been in the percentage of teachers who indicated that they frequently or sometimes used presentation technology. The other percentages have remained relatively stable or slightly decreased.
- the percentages of Grade 3 teachers who indicated that they had frequently or sometimes asked their students to use language-related computer software or the Internet during language-related activities have increased from more than half in 2012–2013 to nearly or more than two-thirds in 2016–2017.
- nearly all indicated having asked students to use tools such as dictionaries to help with their writing with the same frequency.

EC: Due to exceptional circumstances, provincial data for 2014–2015 are unavailable for the reporting of provincial results.

Teacher Questionnaire Results-Grade 3 (continued)

	2012- 2013	2013- 2014	2014- 2015	2015- 2016	2016- 2017			
Teachers who completed the questionnaire		# = 6943	EC	# = 6292	# = 6862			
USE OF INSTRUCTIONAL RESOURCES IN THE CLASSROOM (CONT	(INUED)							
Percentage of teachers who indicated that they "sometimes" or "frequently" used the following resources for <i>mathematics</i> instruction this year:*								
Computer software (e.g., interactive mathematics games, graphing software)		60%	EC	66%	67%			
Library or resource-centre language materials (e.g., print and audiovisual)		40%	EC	40%	42%			
Presentation technology (e.g., interactive white board, LCD projector)		72%	EC	80%	80%			
Mathematics instruction materials that they or other teachers at their school developed	The question focused on	71%	EC	73%	74%			
Mathematics instruction materials that their board or other boards developed	language.	56%	EC	56%	58%			
Mathematics instruction materials that the Ministry of Education developed		60%	EC	59%	61%			
Commercial mathematics instruction materials		70%	EC	69%	71%			
Percentage of teachers who indicated that they "sometimes" or "fresources during <i>mathematics-related</i> activities this year:*	requently" a	sked that th	eir students	s use the fol	lowing			
Calculators		36%	EC	34%	36%			
Concrete manipulatives (e.g., cubes, tiles)	The	95%	EC	94%	94%			
Computer software (e.g., interactive mathematics games)	question focused on language.	64%	EC	69%	71%			
The Internet (e.g., to access sources of mathematical information or mathematics games)		38%	EC	40%	41%			

^{*} The other response options were "not available," "never" and "occasionally."

- Over the last four years,
- among all listed in the table, the three types of resources that Grade 3 teachers most frequently reported using for mathematics instruction were presentation technology, materials that they or other teachers in their school had developed and commercial mathematics instruction materials.
- the percentages of Grade 3 teachers who reported using computer software and presentation technology have undergone a large increase.
- Since 2013–2014, a large majority of Grade 3 teachers have indicated that they had "frequently" or "sometimes" asked their students to use manipulatives.
- In 2016–2017, more than two-thirds reported having asked students to use computer software during mathematics-related activities and fewer than half, the Internet.

EC: Due to exceptional circumstances, provincial data for 2014–2015 are unavailable for the reporting of provincial results.

Teacher Questionnaire Results-Grade 6

	2012- 2013	2013- 2014	2014- 2015	2015- 2016	2016- 2017				
Teachers who completed the questionnaire	# = 6116	# = 5797	EC	# = 5224	# = 5693				
COMMUNICATION WITH PARENTS AND GUARDIANS									
Percentage of teachers who shared the following with the majori this year:*	ty of parents	and guardia	ns of their s	tudents at l	east once				
The links between EQAO assessments and The Ontario Curriculum	55%	57%	EC	50%	55%				
The links between EQAO results and instructional and/or assessment strategies	50%	53%	EC	44%	50%				
Percentage of teachers who shared the following with the majority of parents and guardians of their students at least 2–3 times this year:									
Instructional strategies for their child	74%	76%	EC	72%	75%				
Suggestions for what to do at home to support learning	85%	85%	EC	82%	84%				
Suggestions for resources to use at home to support learning	81%	81%	EC	79%	81%				
Information about their child's progress	92%	93%	EC	92%	94%				
USE OF EQAO RESOURCES									
Percentage of teachers who indicated that they used EQAO data (c) this year, independently or as a group, to do the following:	emographic o	data, assessı	ment and qu	estionnaire ı	esults)				
To identify how well students are meeting curriculum expectations	75%	77%	EC	66%	75%				
To identify areas of strength and areas for improvement in elementary programs	77%	79%	EC	68%	77%				
To inform planning of elementary programs	65%	65%	EC	55%	63%				
Percentage of teachers who indicated that they used EQAO sample independently or as a group, in the following ways:	e student asso	essments an	d scoring gu	ides this yea	ır,				
As a model for designing assessments	75%	75%	EC	74%	75%				
To inform classroom instruction	83%	82%	EC	80%	81%				

 $^{^{\}star}$ The percentages represent teachers who responded "once" or "2–3 times."

- Over the past five years,
- large to very large percentages of Grade 6 teachers have indicated that they had shared the information listed in the table above with parents at least two or three times a year.
- approximately half of teachers have indicated that they
 had shared the links between EQAO assessments and The
 Ontario Curriculum and the links between EQAO results and
 instructional and assessment strategies at least once a year.
- around three-quarters of teachers have indicated that they had used EQAO data or resources to identify how well students are meeting curriculum expectations, to identify areas of strength and weaknesses, and as a model for designing assessments; around two-thirds indicated using them to inform planning programs; the largest percentage was to inform classroom instruction, with more than 80% of teachers indicating using resources to do so.
- the percentages have remained relatively stable.

[†] The percentages represent teachers who responded "2–3 times," "about once a month," "about once every 2 weeks" or "at least once a week." The other response options were "once" and "never."

EC: Due to exceptional circumstances, provincial data for 2014–2015 are unavailable for the reporting of provincial results.

Teacher Questionnaire Results-Grade 6 (continued)

	2012- 2013	2013- 2014	2014- 2015	2015- 2016	2016- 2017				
Teachers who responded to the questionnaire*	# = 6116	# = 5387	EC	# = 4767	# = 5223				
USE OF INSTRUCTIONAL RESOURCES IN THE CLASSROOM									
Percentage of teachers who indicated that they "sometimes" or "frequently" used the following resources for language instruction (reading and writing) this year:									
Computer software (e.g., for word processing, to do research)	88%	87%	EC	91%	91%				
Library or resource-centre language materials (e.g., print and audiovisual)	74%	71%	EC	72%	70%				
Presentation technology (e.g., interactive white board, LCD projector)	84%	86%	EC	92%	92%				
Language instruction materials that they or other teachers at their school developed	76%	73%	EC	74%	75%				
Language instruction materials that their board or other boards developed	57%	54%	EC	53%	53%				
Language instruction materials that the Ministry of Education developed	58%	56%	EC	52%	53%				
Commercial language instruction materials	64%	63%	EC	61%	62%				
Percentage of teachers who indicated that they "sometimes" or "frequently" asked that their students use the following resources during <i>language-related</i> activities (reading and writing) this year:									
Computer software (e.g., for word processing, to do research)	84%	85%	EC	89%	91%				
Tools to help with writing (e.g., dictionary, checklist, graphic organizer)	92%	93%	EC	92%	92%				
Internet (e.g., to access information)	87%	89%	EC	92%	93%				

^{*} Only teachers who teach language responded to this question.

- Over the past five years,
 - among all listed in the table, the types of resources that
 Grade 6 teachers have most frequently reported using for language instruction were computer software, presentation technology and materials they or other teachers in their school had developed.
 - the percentages of teachers who have indicated that they frequently or sometimes used presentation technology and computer software have increased. The other percentages have remained relatively stable or have decreased.
- In 2016–2017, nearly all Grade 6 teachers indicated that they
 frequently or sometimes asked their students to use a computer
 (software or the Internet) and tools such as dictionaries to help
 with their writing during language-related activities.

[†] The other response options were "not available," "never" and "occasionally."

EC: Due to exceptional circumstances, provincial data for 2014–2015 are unavailable for the reporting of provincial results.

Teacher Questionnaire Results - Grade 6 (continued)

	2012- 2013	2013- 2014	2014- 2015	2015- 2016	2016- 2017			
Teachers who responded to the questionnaire*		# = 5231	EC	# = 4676	# = 5199			
USE OF INSTRUCTIONAL RESOURCES IN THE CLASSROOM (CONTINUED)*								
Percentage of teachers who indicated that they "sometimes" or "frequently" used the following resources for <i>mathematics</i> instruction this year:								
Computer software (e.g., interactive mathematics games)		62%	EC	67%	68%			
Library or resource-centre language materials (e.g., print and audiovisual)		35%	EC	36%	39%			
Presentation technology (e.g., interactive white board, LCD projector)	_	80%	EC	86%	85%			
Mathematics instruction materials that they or other teachers at their school developed	The question focused on language.	73%	EC	76%	77%			
Mathematics instruction materials that their board or other boards developed	3. 3.	58%	EC	58%	60%			
Mathematics instruction materials that the Ministry of Education developed		61%	EC	60%	61%			
Commercial mathematics instruction materials		71%	EC	70%	70%			
Percentage of teachers who indicated that they "sometimes" or "frequences during $mathematics$ -related activities this year:	ently" aske	d that their	students ı	use the follo	owing			
Calculators		87%	EC	86%	85%			
Concrete manipulatives (e.g., cubes, tiles)	The	91%	EC	90%	91%			
Computer software (e.g., interactive mathematics games)	question focused on language.	61%	EC	67%	68%			
The Internet (e.g., to access sources of mathematical information or mathematics games)		49%	EC	55%	57%			

^{*} Only teachers who teach mathematics responded to this question.

EC: Due to exceptional circumstances, provincial data for 2014–2015 are unavailable for the reporting of provincial results.

- Since 2013–2014, among all listed in the table, the three types of resources that Grade 6 teachers have most frequently reported having used for mathematics instruction have been presentation technology, materials they or other teachers in their school had developed and commercial mathematics instructional materials. In 2016–2017, the percentages who indicated using computer software were similar to those who indicated using commercial mathematics instruction materials.
- Over the past four years, nearly all Grade 6 teachers have indicated that they had "frequently" or "sometimes" asked their students to use calculators and manipulatives during mathematics-related activities. In 2015–2016 and 2016–2017, two-thirds of teachers indicated that they had "frequently" or "sometimes" asked their students to use computer software, and more than half, the Internet.

[†] The other response options were "not available," "never" and "occasionally."

Principal Questionnaire Results Over Time

	2012- 2013	2013- 2014	2014- 2015	2015- 2016	2016– 2017				
Elementary school principals who completed the questionnaire	# = 3234	# = 3137	EC	# = 2338	# = 2121				
USE OF EQAO DATA									
Percentage of principals who indicated that they used EQAO data (demographic data, assessment and questionnaire results) this year to do the following:*									
To identify how well students are meeting curriculum expectations	84%	87%	EC	85%	86%				
To identify areas of strength and areas for improvement in elementary programs	93%	96%	EC	93%	96%				
To guide school improvement initiatives	92%	96%	EC	93%	95%				
To identify what resources are needed and to support their acquisition	63%	64%	EC	60%	61%				
To support change in teaching practices	80%	84%	EC	81%	83%				
To communicate with parents and guardians about student achievement	75%	78%	EC	71%	73%				
EXTENDED-LEARNING ACTIVITIES FOR STUDENTS									
Percentage of principals who indicated that their school offered t students: †	he following	"to some ex	tent" or "to	a great exte	ent" to				
Extended mathematics activities (e.g., mathematics club, mathematics competition)	33%	46%	EC	50%	54%				
Extended science- and technology-related activities (e.g., science fair)	28%	37%	EC	49%	50%				
Extended reading activities (e.g., book club, school-wide reading period)	52%	67%	EC	66%	61%				
Extended writing activities (e.g., writing contest)	32%	39%	EC	39%	35%				
Extended speaking activities (e.g., school radio, debate club, play, poetry recital)	40%	50%	EC	54%	48%				
Other extended learning activities (e.g., chess club, concert, trivia	60%	80%	FC	81%	77%				

^{*} The percentages for this question are based on the number of principals who indicated that they used EQAO data.

Observations

challenge, guest speaker)

- Over the past five years, a large percentage of principals have indicated that they had used EQAO data for the various purposes listed in the table; more than 90% have indicated that they had used EQAO data to identify areas of strength and areas for improvement in elementary programs and to guide school improvement initiatives. For the past five years, the smallest percentages have been for using the data to identify needed resources and to communicate with parents; the percentages for these two purposes are the only ones that have not increased since 2012–2013.
- Since 2012–2013, the percentage of principals who have reported that their school offered extended reading activities has been the largest (among the percentages for math, science and language activities) even though the percentage has decreased over the past four years.

[†] The other response options were "not at all" and "to a small extent."

EC: Due to exceptional circumstances, provincial data for 2014-2015 are unavailable for the reporting of provincial results.

Principal Questionnaire Results Over Time (continued)

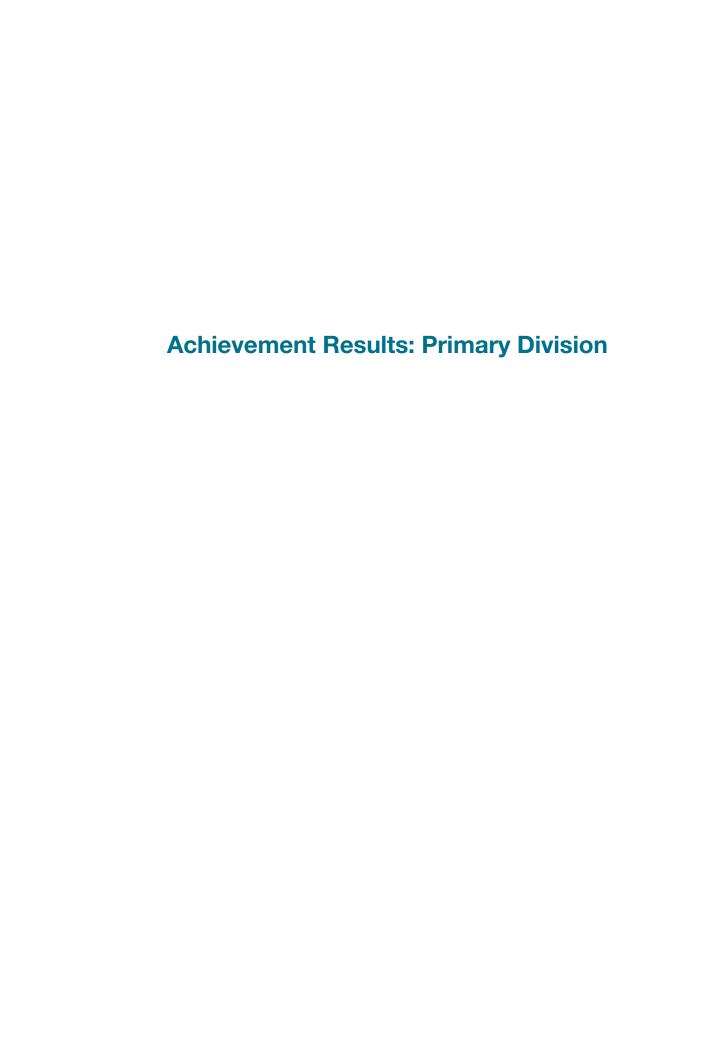
Trinoipai Questionnaire riesaits over Time (continued)								
	2012- 2013	2013- 2014	2014- 2015	2015- 2016	2016- 2017			
Elementary school principals who completed the questionnaire	# = 3234	# = 3137	EC	# = 2338	# = 2121			
COMMUNICATION WITH PARENTS AND GUARDIANS								
Percentage of principals who indicated that their school was "successful" or "very successful" in accomplishing the following this year:*								
Helping parents and guardians understand the link between EQAO assessments and <i>The Ontario Curriculum</i>	18%	19%	EC	18%	24%			
Helping parents and guardians understand the link between EQAO results and the school improvement plan	21%	24%	EC	19%	27%			
Being responsive to the needs of individual parents and guardians (e.g., flexible meeting times)	71%	73%	EC	73%	70%			
Keeping parents and guardians informed about school activities	82%	84%	EC	85%	81%			
PARENTAL ENGAGEMENT IN SCHOOL ACTIVITIES								
Percentage of principals who indicated that parents and guardian "to some extent" or "to a great extent" this year: †	ns of the stu	dents at thei	r school did	the followin	g			
Participated in discussions about EQAO results and how they relate to the school improvement plan	25%	26%	EC	18%	24%			
Participate in school activities for parents, guardians and families	61%	68%	EC	72%	67%			
Show support for teachers' efforts	78%	84%	EC	83%	79%			
Volunteer in classroom activities	70%	71%	EC	73%	66%			
Work collaboratively with teachers to ensure that students met learning goals	65%	64%	EC	67%	61%			

^{*} The other response options were "we struggled with this" and "somewhat successful."

- In 2016–2017, around one-quarter of principals indicated their school was successful in helping parents understand the link between EQAO assessments and *The Ontario Curriculum* and the school improvement plan. The percentages of principals indicating this have increased over the past five years.
- Over the past five years, more than 80% of principals have indicated that their school was successful or very successful in keeping parents informed about school activities, and around three-quarters of principals have indicated their school was successful or very successful in being responsive to the needs
- of individual parents and guardians. These percentages have remained relatively stable.
- Over the past five years, the percentages of principals who have reported that parents and guardians
- volunteered in classroom activities and worked collaboratively with teachers have decreased.
- participated in school activities for parents, guardians and families have increased; for the two other activities, percentages were similar to those in 2012–2013.

[†] The other response options were "not at all" and "to a small extent."

EC: Due to exceptional circumstances, provincial data for 2014–2015 are unavailable for the reporting of provincial results.



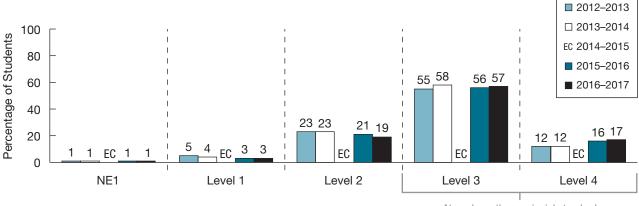
Achievement Results: Primary Division

RESULTS FOR ALL STUDENTS

Reading: Results for All Grade 3 Students Over Time*

	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014–2015	2015–2016	2016–2017
	# = 122 450	# = 122 018	EC	# = 118 838	# = 126 016
Level 4	12%	12%	EC	16%	17%
Level 3	55%	58%	EC	56%	57%
Level 2	23%	23%	EC	21%	19%
Level 1	5%	4%	EC	3%	3%
NEI	1%	1%	EC	1%	1%
No Data	1%	1%	EC	1%	1%
Exempt	3%	2%	EC	3%	3%
At or Above the Provincial Standard [†]	68%	70%	EC	72%	74%

Reading: Percentage of All Grade 3 Students at Each Level Over Time



At or above the provincial standard

EC: Due to exceptional circumstances, provincial data for 2014–2015 are unavailable for the reporting of provincial results.

- · Over the past five years,
 - the percentage of students performing at or above the provincial standard in reading has steadily increased, from 68% to 74%, a six-percentage-point gain.
 - the percentage of students who achieved a Level 4 has increased (by five percentage points) and the percentage
- of students who achieved a Level 2 has decreased by four percentage points.
- Since 2015–2016, the percentage of students performing at or above the provincial standard in reading has increased by two percentage points (to 74%).

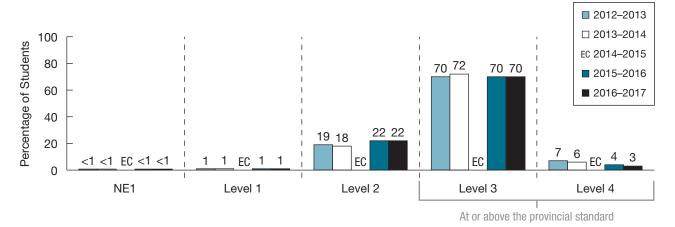
^{*} Because percentages in tables and graphs are rounded, and because graphs do not show all reporting categories, percentages may not add up to 100.

[†] These percentages are based on the actual number of students and cannot be calculated simply by adding the rounded percentages of students at Levels 3 and 4. Note: The Explanation of Terms used in the tables is available on page 42.

Writing: Results for All Grade 3 Students Over Time*

	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015–2016	2016–2017
	# = 122 447	# = 122 018	EC	# = 118 860	# = 126 036
Level 4	7%	6%	EC	4%	3%
Level 3	70%	72%	EC	70%	70%
Level 2	19%	18%	EC	22%	22%
Level 1	1%	1%	EC	1%	1%
NEI	<1%	<1%	EC	<1%	<1%
No Data	1%	1%	EC	1%	1%
Exempt	2%	2%	EC	2%	2%
At or Above the Provincial Standard [†]	77%	78%	EC	74%	73%

Writing: Percentage of All Grade 3 Students at Each Level Over Time



^{*} Because percentages in tables and graphs are rounded, and because graphs do not show all reporting categories, percentages may not add up to 100.

† These percentages are based on the actual number of students and cannot be calculated simply by adding the rounded percentages of students at Levels 3 and 4.

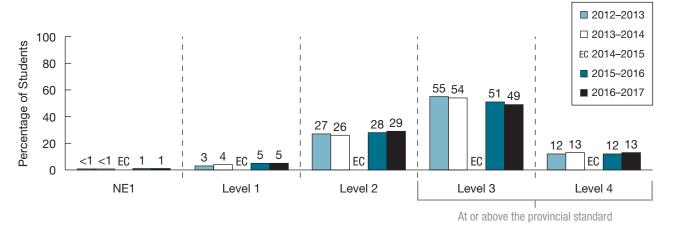
EC: Due to exceptional circumstances, provincial data for 2014–2015 are unavailable for the reporting of provincial results.

- Over the past five years,
 - the percentage of students performing at or above the provincial standard in writing has decreased from 77% to 73%, a four-percentage-point drop.
 - the percentage of students who achieved a Level 4 has decreased by four percentage points, while the percentage
- who achieved a Level 2 has increased by three percentage points.
- Since 2015–2016, the percentage of students performing at or above the provincial standard in writing has decreased by one percentage point (to 73%).

Mathematics: Results for All Grade 3 Students Over Time*

	2012–2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	
	# = 127 633	# = 127 504	EC	# = 125 471	# = 132 983	
Level 4	12%	13%	EC	12%	13%	
Level 3	55%	54%	EC	51%	49%	
Level 2	27%	26%	EC	28%	29%	
Level 1	3%	4%	EC	5%	5%	
NEI	<1%	<1%	EC	1%	1%	
No Data	1%	1%	EC	1%	1%	
Exempt	2%	2%	EC	2%	2%	
At or Above the Provincial Standard [†]	67%	67%	EC	63%	62%	

Mathematics: Percentage of All Grade 3 Students at Each Level Over Time



^{*} Because percentages in tables and graphs are rounded, and because graphs do not show all reporting categories, percentages may not add up to 100.

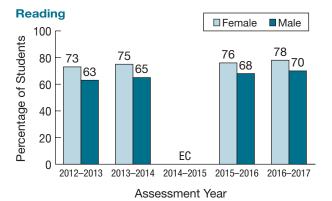
- · Over the past five years,
- the percentage of students performing at or above the provincial standard in mathematics has declined by five percentage points.
- the percentage of students who achieved a Level 4 has remained stable (12% to 13%), while the percentage of students who achieved a Level 3 has decreased by six percentage points.
- Since 2015–2016, the percentage of students performing at or above the standard in mathematics has decreased by one percentage point (to 62%).

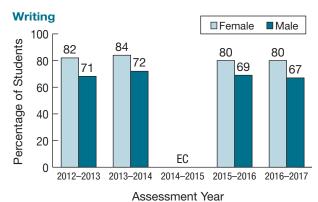
[†] These percentages are based on the actual number of students and cannot be calculated simply by adding the rounded percentages of students at Levels 3 and 4. EC: Due to exceptional circumstances, provincial data for 2014–2015 are unavailable for the reporting of provincial results.

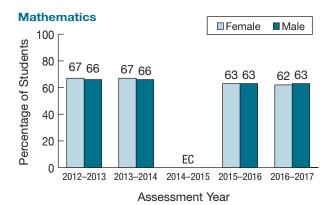
RESULTS BY GENDER

Percentage of All Grade 3 Students at or Above the Provincial Standard Over Time*†

	2012-2013			2013–2014			2014–2015			2015–2016				2016–2017						
	Female Male		Female Male		le	Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male				
	Total #	%	Total #	%	Total #	%	Total #	%	Total #	%	Total #	%	Total #	%	Total #	%	Total #	%	Total #	%
READING	58 950	73%	63 500	63%	58 763	75%	63 255	65%	EC	EC	EC	EC	57 356	76%	61 482	68%	60 812	78%	65 204	70%
WRITING	58 949	82%	63 498	71%	58 763	84%	63 255	72%	EC	EC	EC	EC	57 363	80%	61 497	69%	60 817	80%	65 219	67%
MATHEMATICS	61 884	67%	65 749	66%	61 864	67%	65 640	66%	EC	EC	EC	EC	61 090	63%	64 381	63%	64 685	62%	68 298	63%







^{*} Results by gender include only those students for whom gender data were available.

EC: Due to exceptional circumstances, provincial data for 2014-2015 are unavailable for the reporting of provincial results.

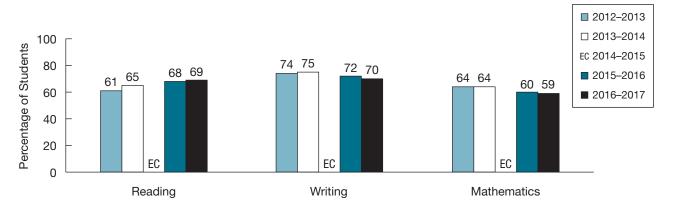
- · Over the past five years,
 - the gender gap in reading and writing has been in favour of female students. Over this period, the gap in reading has varied between eight and 10 percentage points; in writing, the gap has varied between 11 and 13 percentage points; in mathematics, the percentage of female students performing at or above the standard has been virtually the same as that of males.
 - the percentage of female students performing at or above the provincial standard in reading has increased by five percentage points, and the percentage of male students, by seven percentage points. In writing, the percentage of female students
- performing at or above the provincial standard has decreased by two percentage points, and the percentage of male students has decreased by four percentage points. In mathematics, the percentage of female students performing at or above the provincial standard has decreased by five percentage points, and the percentage of male students, by three percentage points.
- In 2016–2017, a larger percentage of female than male Grade 3 students performed at or above the provincial standard in each of reading (78% versus 70%) and writing (80% versus 67%), while the percentage for both genders in mathematics was virtually the same (females, 62%; and males, 63%).

[†] Some Grade 3 French Immersion students did not write all components of the assessment; the percentages shown are based on the number of students who were expected to write each component.

RESULTS BY STUDENT STATUS

Percentage of All Grade 3 English Language Learners at or Above the Provincial Standard Over Time*

	2012-	-2013	2013–2014		2014-2015		2015-2016		2016–2017	
	Total #	%	Total #	%	Total #	%	Total #	%	Total #	%
READING	15 986	61%	16 262	65%	EC	EC	15 784	68%	17 475	69%
WRITING	15 986	74%	16 262	75%	EC	EC	15 784	72%	17 475	70%
MATHEMATICS	16 092	64%	16 406	64%	EC	EC	16 010	60%	17 849	59%



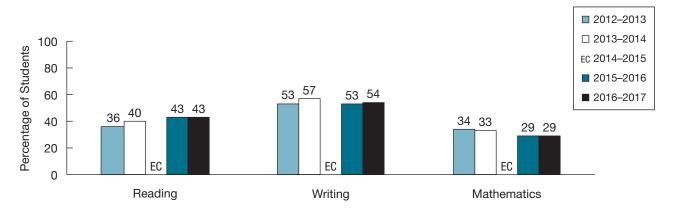
^{*} See the Explanation of Terms.

EC: Due to exceptional circumstances, provincial data for 2014–2015 are unavailable for the reporting of provincial results.

- Over the past five years, the percentage of Grade 3 English language learners performing at or above the provincial standard has increased by eight percentage points in reading and decreased by four percentage points in writing, while it has decreased by five percentage points in mathematics.
 This pattern is similar to that for the overall Grade 3 student population.
- Since 2015–2016, the percentage of Grade 3 English language learners performing at or above the provincial standard has increased by one percentage point in reading (to 69%) and has decreased by two percentage points in writing (to 70%) and one percentage point in mathematics (to 59%).

Percentage of All Grade 3 Students with Special Education Needs (Excluding Gifted) at or Above the Provincial Standard Over Time*

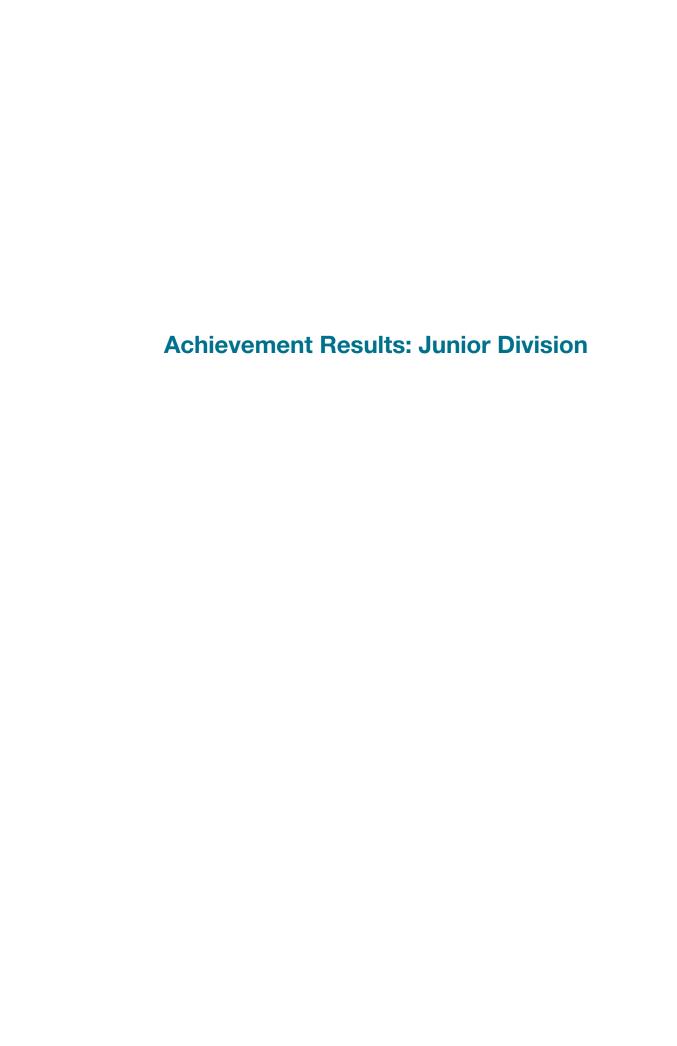
	2012-	2013	2013-2014		2014–2015		2015–2016		2016–2017	
	Total #	%	Total #	%	Total #	%	Total #	%	Total #	%
READING	21 192	36%	21 671	40%	EC	EC	21 412	43%	23 610	43%
WRITING	21 192	53%	21 671	57%	EC	EC	21 430	53%	23 630	54%
MATHEMATICS	21 449	34%	21 965	33%	EC	EC	21 824	29%	24 076	29%



^{*} See the Explanation of Terms.

EC: Due to exceptional circumstances, provincial data for 2014–2015 are unavailable for the reporting of provincial results.

- Over the past five years, the percentage of Grade 3 students
 with special education needs performing at or above the
 provincial standard has increased by seven percentage points in
 reading and one percentage point in writing; in mathematics, it
 has decreased by five percentage points, from 34% to 29%.
- Since 2015–2016, the percentage of Grade 3 students with special education needs performing at or above the provincial standard has remained stable in reading (at 43%), has increased by one percentage point in writing (to 54%) and has remained stable in mathematics (at 29%).



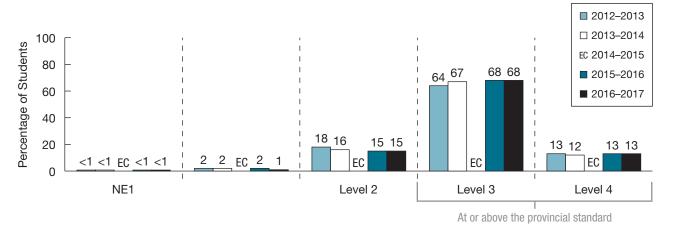
Achievement Results: Junior Division

RESULTS FOR ALL STUDENTS

Reading: Results for All Grade 6 Students Over Time*

	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015–2016	2016–2017
	# = 131 514	# = 127 261	EC	# = 123 592	# = 130 767
Level 4	13%	12%	EC	13%	13%
Level 3	64%	67%	EC	68%	68%
Level 2	18%	16%	EC	15%	15%
Level 1	2%	2%	EC	2%	1%
NEI	<1%	<1%	EC	<1%	<1%
No Data	<1%	<1%	EC	1%	1%
Exempt	2%	2%	EC	2%	2%
At or Above the Provincial Standard [†]	77%	79%	EC	81%	81%

Reading: Percentage of All Grade 6 Students at Each Level Over Time



^{*} Because percentages in tables and graphs are rounded, and because graphs do not show all reporting categories, percentages may not add up to 100.

EC: Due to exceptional circumstances, provincial data for 2014-2015 are unavailable for the reporting of provincial results.

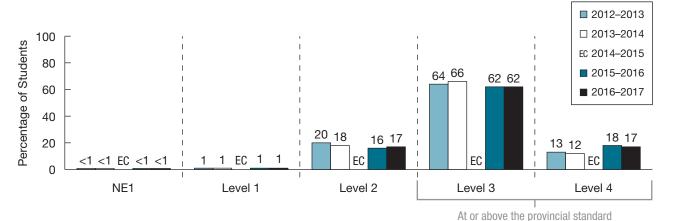
- Over the past five years,
- the percentage of Grade 6 students performing at or above the provincial standard in reading has increased from 77% to 81%, a four-percentage-point gain.
- the percentage of students who achieved a Level 4 has remained stable, the percentage of students who achieved a Level 3 has increased by four percentage points, and the
- percentage of students who achieved a Level 2 has decreased by three percentage points.
- The percentage of Grade 6 students performing at or above the provincial standard in reading has remained stable (81%) since 2015–2016.

[†] These percentages are based on the actual number of students and cannot be calculated simply by adding the rounded percentages of students at Levels 3 and 4. Note: The Explanation of Terms used in the tables is available on page 42.

Writing: Results for All Grade 6 Students Over Time*

	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015–2016	2016–2017
	# = 131 504	# = 127 207	EC	# = 123 617	# = 130 773
Level 4	13%	12%	EC	18%	17%
Level 3	64%	66%	EC	62%	62%
Level 2	20%	18%	EC	16%	17%
Level 1	1%	1%	EC	1%	1%
NEI	<1%	<1%	EC	<1%	<1%
No Data	<1%	1%	EC	1%	1%
Exempt	2%	2%	EC	2%	2%
At or Above the Provincial Standard [†]	76%	78%	EC	80%	79%

Writing: Percentage of All Grade 6 Students at Each Level Over Time



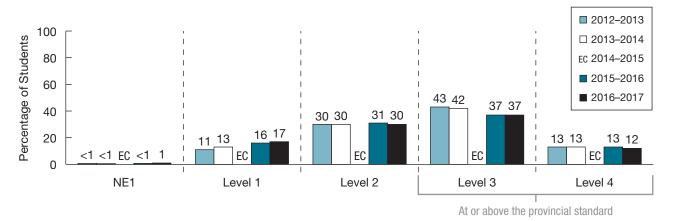
^{*} Because percentages in tables and graphs are rounded, and because graphs do not show all reporting categories, percentages may not add up to 100.
† These percentages are based on the actual number of students and cannot be calculated simply by adding the rounded percentages of students at Levels 3 and 4.
EC: Due to exceptional circumstances, provincial data for 2014–2015 are unavailable for the reporting of provincial results.

- Over the past five years,
 - the percentage of students at or above the provincial standard in writing has increased from 76% to 79%, a three-percentage-point gain.
 - the percentage of students who achieved a Level 2
 has decreased (by three percentage points), while the
 percentage who achieved a Level 4 has increased by
 four percentage points.
- Since 2015–2016, the percentage of Grade 6 students performing at or above the provincial standard in writing has decreased by one percentage point.

Mathematics: Results for All Grade 6 Students Over Time*

	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016–2017
	# = 131 543	# = 127 286	EC	# = 123 666	# = 130 652
Level 4	13%	13%	EC	13%	12%
Level 3	43%	42%	EC	37%	37%
Level 2	30%	30%	EC	31%	30%
Level 1	11%	13%	EC	16%	17%
NEI	<1%	<1%	EC	<1%	1%
No Data	1%	1%	EC	1%	1%
Exempt	2%	2%	EC	2%	2%
At or Above the Provincial Standard [†]	57%	54%	EC	50%	50%

Mathematics: Percentage of All Grade 6 Students at Each Level Over Time



^{*} Because percentages in tables and graphs are rounded, and because graphs do not show all reporting categories, percentages may not add up to 100.

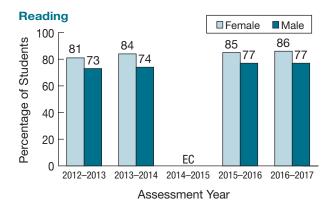
- Compared to five years ago, the percentage of Grade 6 students at or above the provincial standard in mathematics has decreased by seven percentage points, from 57% to 50%.
 Since 2015–2016, it has remained stable.
- Over the past five years, the percentage of students who achieved a Level 3 has decreased by six percentage points and the percentage of students who achieved a Level 1 has increased by six percentage points. The percentages at Levels 2 and 4 have remained stable.

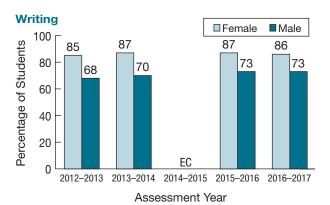
[†] These percentages are based on the actual number of students and cannot be calculated simply by adding the rounded percentages of students at Levels 3 and 4. EC: Due to exceptional circumstances, provincial data for 2014–2015 are unavailable for the reporting of provincial results.

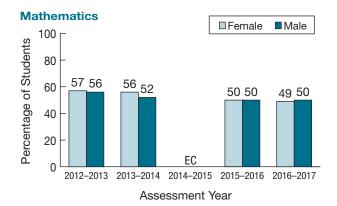
RESULTS BY GENDER

Percentage of All Grade 6 Students at or Above the Provincial Standard Over Time*

	2	2012	-2013		2	2013-	-2014		2	014	-2015		2	2015-	-2016		2	2016-	-2017	
	Fem	ale	Mal	le	Fem	ale	Ma	le	Fema	ale	Mal	e	Fem	ale	Ma	le	Fem	ale	Ma	le
	Total #	%	Total #	%	Total #	%	Total #	%	Total #	%	Total #	%	Total #	%	Total #	%	Total #	%	Total #	%
READING	64 026	81%	67 479	73%	62 042	84%	65 218	74%	EC	EC	EC	EC	59 914	85%	63 678	77%	63 443	86%	67 324	77%
WRITING	64 022	85%	67 473	68%	62 012	87%	65 194	70%	EC	EC	EC	EC	59 927	87%	63 690	73%	63 445	86%	67 328	73%
MATHEMATICS	64 035	57%	67 499	56%	62 052	56%	65 233	52%	EC	EC	EC	EC	59 944	50%	63 722	50%	63 378	49%	67 274	50%







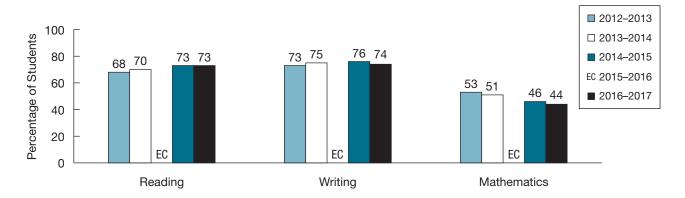
EC: Due to exceptional circumstances, provincial data for 2014–2015 are unavailable for the reporting of provincial results.

- Over the past five years,
- the percentages of female students performing at or above the provincial standard have increased by five percentage points in reading and one percentage point in writing.
- the percentages of male students performing at or above the provincial standard have increased by four and five percentage points, respectively, in reading and writing.
- the percentages of female and male students performing at or above the provincial standard in mathematics have decreased by eight and six percentage points, respectively.
- the gender gap in favour of female students has remained relatively consistent in reading and writing. In reading, the gap has been consistent, between Grade 3 and Grade 6 (eight to 10 percentage points). In writing, the gap has been larger in Grade 6 (13 to 17 percentage points) than in Grade 3 (11 to 13 percentage points).
- In 2016–2017, larger percentages of female than male Grade 6 students performed at or above the provincial standard in each of reading (86% versus 77%) and writing (86% versus 73%). There was a slight gender difference in performance in mathematics (females, 49%; and males, 50%).

RESULTS BY STUDENT STATUS

Percentage of All Grade 6 English Language Learners at or Above the Provincial Standard Over Time*

	2012-	-2013	2013-2014		2014–2015		2015–2016		2016–2017	
	Total #	%	Total #	%	Total #	%	Total #	%	Total #	%
READING	12 369	68%	12 479	70%	EC	EC	12 549	73%	14 238	73%
WRITING	12 369	73%	12 475	75%	EC	EC	12 568	76%	14 238	74%
MATHEMATICS	12 394	53%	12 481	51%	EC	EC	12 568	46%	14 238	44%



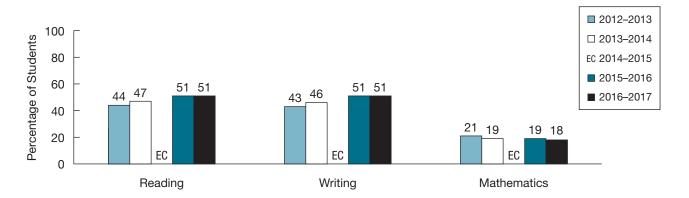
^{*} See the Explanation of Terms.

EC: Due to exceptional circumstances, provincial data for 2014-2015 are unavailable for the reporting of provincial results.

- Over the past five years, the percentage of Grade 6 English language learners performing at or above the provincial standard has increased in reading (by five percentage points), has remained relatively stable in writing and has decreased in mathematics (by nine percentage points).
- Since 2015-2016,
- the percentage of Grade 6 English language learners performing at or above the provincial standard has remained stable in reading (73%) and has decreased by two percentage points in writing (to 74%).
- the percentage of Grade 6 English language learners performing at or above the provincial standard in mathematics has decreased by two percentage points (to 44%).

Percentage of All Grade 6 Students with Special Education Needs (Excluding Gifted) at or Above the Provincial Standard Over Time*

	2012-	2013	2013-2014		2014-	2014-2015		-2016	2016–2017	
	Total #	%	Total #	%	Total #	%	Total #	%	Total #	%
READING	26 847	44%	26 432	47%	EC	EC	26 457	51%	28 338	51%
WRITING	26 845	43%	26 428	46%	EC	EC	26 467	51%	28 344	51%
MATHEMATICS	26 849	21%	26 445	19%	EC	EC	26 497	19%	28 323	18%



^{*} See the Explanation of Terms.

EC: Due to exceptional circumstances, provincial data for 2014-2015 are unavailable for the reporting of provincial results.

- · Over the past five years,
 - the percentages of Grade 6 students with special education needs performing at or above the provincial standard have increased in reading and in writing (by seven percentage points and eight percentage points, respectively). In mathematics, this percentage has decreased by three percentage points. Since 2013–2014, fewer than 20% of Grade 6 students with special education needs have reached the provincial standard.
- the improvements in the reading and writing performance of Grade 6 students with special education needs have exceeded those of the Grade 6 population as a whole.
- In 2016–2017, the percentages of Grade 6 students with special education needs performing at or above the provincial standard remained stable in reading and writing (51%). This percentage has decreased by one percentage point in mathematics (18%) since 2015–2016.

Summary of Findings

ASSESSMENT OF READING, WRITING AND MATHEMATICS

Primary Division

- Over the past five years,
- the percentage of students performing at or above the provincial standard in reading has steadily increased, from 68% to 74%, a six-percentage-point gain.
- the percentage of students performing at or above the provincial standard in writing has decreased from 77% to 73%, a four-percentage-point drop.
- the percentage of students performing at or above the provincial standard in mathematics has decreased, from 67% to 62%, a five-percentage-point drop.
- Over the past five years, the gender gap in reading and writing
 has been in favour of female students. Over this period, the gap
 in reading has varied between eight and 10 percentage points;
 in writing, the gap has varied between 11 and 13 percentage
 points; in mathematics, the percentage of female students
 performing at or above the standard has been virtually the same
 as that of males.
- In 2016–2017, a larger percentage of female than male Grade 3 students performed at or above the provincial standard in each of reading (78% versus 70%) and writing (80% versus 67%), while the percentage for both genders in mathematics was virtually the same (females, 62%; and males, 63%).

- · Over the past five years,
- the percentage of Grade 3 English language learners performing at or above the provincial standard has increased by eight percentage points in reading and decreased by four percentage points in writing, while it has decreased by five percentage points in mathematics. This pattern is similar to that for the overall Grade 3 student population.
- the percentage of Grade 3 students with special education needs performing at or above the provincial standard has increased by seven percentage points in reading and one percentage point in writing; in mathematics, it has decreased by five percentage points, from 34% to 29%.
- a larger percentage of female than male students have indicated that they liked to read, they were good readers, they liked to write and that they were good writers "most of the time." The percentages of students who indicated that they were able to understand difficult reading passages "most of the time" have been much smaller than the percentages of students who indicated that they were good readers "most of the time."
- larger percentages of male than female students in Grade 3 have responded "most of the time" to each of "I like mathematics," "I am good at mathematics" and "I can answer difficult mathematics questions." The percentages of students who answered "most of the time" to "I can answer difficult mathematics questions" have been much smaller than the percentages of students who indicated that they were good at mathematics "most of the time."

Summary of Findings

ASSESSMENT OF READING, WRITING AND MATHEMATICS

Junior Division

- Over the past five years,
 - the percentage of Grade 6 students performing at or above the provincial standard in reading has increased from 77% to 81%, a four-percentage-point gain. It has remained stable (at 81%) since 2015–2016.
- the percentage of students at or above the provincial standard in writing has increased from 76% to 79%, a three-percentagepoint gain.
- Compared to five years ago, the percentage of Grade 6 students at or above the provincial standard in mathematics has decreased by seven percentage points, from 57% to 50%.
 Since 2015–2016, it has remained stable.
- Over the past five years, the gender gap in favour of female students has remained relatively consistent and continues to be particularly pronounced in reading and writing. In reading, the gap was consistent between Grade 3 and Grade 6 (eight to 10 percentage points). In writing, the gap was larger in Grade 6 (13 to 17 percentage points) than in Grade 3 (11 to 13 percentage points).
- In 2016–2017, larger percentages of female than male Grade 6 students performed at or above the provincial standard in each of reading (86% versus 77%) and writing (86% versus 73%).
 There was a slight difference in performance for both genders in mathematics (females, 49%; and males, 50%).
- · Over the past five years,
 - the percentage of Grade 6 English language learners performing at or above the provincial standard has increased in reading (by five percentage points), has remained relatively stable in writing and has decreased in mathematics (by nine percentage points).

- the percentages of Grade 6 students with special education needs performing at or above the provincial standard have increased in reading and in writing (by seven percentage points and eight percentage points, respectively). In mathematics, this percentage has decreased by three percentage points. Since 2013–2014, fewer than 20% of Grade 6 students with special education needs have reached the provincial standard.
- a larger percentage of female than male students have indicated that they liked to read and that they were good readers "most of the time." The difference between the genders continues to be larger for the statement "I like to read," between 16 and 17 percentage points. The percentages of students who indicated that they were able to understand difficult reading passages "most of the time" have been much smaller than the percentages of students who indicated that they were good readers "most of the time." A much larger percentage of female than male students have indicated that they liked to write and that they were good writers "most of the time." The difference between the genders continues to be larger for liking to write, between 23 and 24 percentage points. The percentages of students indicating that they did their best in reading and writing have slightly increased.
- larger percentages of male than female students in Grade 6 have responded "most of the time" to each of "I like mathematics," "I am good at mathematics" and "I can answer difficult mathematics questions." The percentages of students who answered "most of the time" to "I can answer difficult mathematics questions" have been much smaller than the percentages of students who indicated that they were good at mathematics "most of the time."

Explanation of Terms

All Students

Results are reported for all students in the grade (Grade 3 or 6).

Participating Students

Results are reported only for those students who took part in the assessment (excludes "no data" and "exempt" categories).

Provincial Standard

The Ministry of Education, in *The Ontario Curriculum*, has set Level 3 as the provincial standard. Level 3 identifies a considerable level of achievement of provincial expectations. The levels of achievement are aligned with the four-level scale developed by the Ministry of Education and used on the Provincial Report Card.

Level 4

The student has demonstrated the required knowledge and skills thoroughly or to a high degree. Achievement exceeds the provincial standard.

Level 3

The student has demonstrated the required knowledge and skills to a considerable degree. Achievement meets the provincial standard.

Level 2

The student has demonstrated the required knowledge and skills. Achievement approaches the provincial standard.

Level 1

The student has demonstrated the required knowledge and skills in limited ways. Achievement falls much below the provincial standard.

NE₁

"Not Enough Evidence for Level 1" is used when students provided enough information to score but did not demonstrate enough evidence of knowledge and understanding to be assigned Level 1.

NP

Non-participating indicates that due to exceptional circumstances, some or all of the board's students did not participate.

No Data

This designates students who did not have a result due to absence or other reasons.

Exempt

This designates students who were formally exempted by the school from participating in the assessment or in one or more components of it.

English Language Learners

These are students who have been identified by the school in accordance with English Language Learners: ESL and ELD Programs and Services: Policies and Procedures for Ontario Elementary and Secondary Schools, Kindergarten to Grade 12 (2007).

Students with Special Education Needs (Excluding Gifted)

These are students who have been formally identified by an Identification, Placement and Review Committee (IPRC), as well as students who have an Individual Education Plan (IEP). Students whose sole identified exceptionality is giftedness are not included.

Appendices

THE EQAO ASSESSMENT PROCESS

About the Primary- and Junior-Division Assessments

EQAO conducts several province-wide tests, among them the Assessments of Reading, Writing and Mathematics, Primary and Junior Divisions. The primary- and junior-division assessments are conducted annually and involve all Grades 3 and 6 students in publicly funded schools in Ontario. The tests measure how well students have met the provincial expectations for the subjects assessed, as outlined in *The Ontario Curriculum*.

Design and Development

All EQAO tests are developed in keeping with the *Principles for Fair Student Assessment Practices for Education in Canada* (1993), a document created by representatives of national education institutions and associations and widely endorsed by Canada's education community. EQAO consults with internationally recognized experts in large-scale assessment for all aspects of the tests: design, development, bias reviews, field testing, administration, scoring and reporting. Educators from across the province also work with EQAO on all aspects of the tests, including question development and review (i.e., for bias, curriculum connection and content), scoring-material development and scoring.

Parallel English- and French-language versions of the tests are developed. Each version has the same number and types of questions but reflects variations in the curricula for the two languages. The tests contain multiple-choice questions, open-response questions and writing tasks through which students can demonstrate what they know and can do. Grades 3 and 6 students are assessed in three key subject areas:

Reading: using a variety of reading strategies and conventions, understanding concepts, making inferences and connecting ideas

Writing: using writing strategies and language conventions, understanding assigned tasks, organizing ideas and communicating with the reader

Mathematics: demonstrating knowledge and skills across the five strands of mathematics: number sense and numeration; measurement; geometry and spatial sense; patterning and algebra; and data management and probability

Consistency and Fairness

Each year, schools are sent English- or French-language administration and accommodation guides. These guides provide instructions to ensure that consistent administrative and accommodation procedures are followed. The guides describe in detail what is expected of educators involved in the administration of the tests, including

- professional responsibilities for the administration of the tests;
- detailed steps to follow (e.g., preparation of materials for distribution to students, administration and return of materials to EQAO) and
- the accommodations, special provisions and exemptions allowed for students with special education needs and for English language learners.

Quality Assurance

EQAO has established quality-assurance procedures to help ensure that its assessments are administered consistently and fairly across the province and that the data produced are valid and reliable. EQAO follows a number of procedures to ensure that parents, educators and the public have confidence in the validity and reliability of the results reported:

- Quality-assurance monitors: EQAO contracts quality-assurance monitors to visit a random sample of schools in order to observe the administration of the assessments to determine the extent to which EQAO guidelines are being followed.
- Examination of test materials: Following each assessment, EQAO looks for evidence of possible irregularities in administration. This is done through an examination of test materials from a random sample of schools prior to scoring.
- Follow-up on reports of irregularities: EQAO systematically follows up on any reports of irregularities received from principals, teachers, parents and others.
- Database analyses: EQAO conducts statistical analyses of student response data to identify student response patterns that suggest
 the possibility of collusion between two or more students.

Scoring

EQAO scoring procedures are designed to ensure accurate, fair and reliable results for all students. Before scoring takes place, all student booklets are scrambled so that they can be distributed randomly to scorers. All student booklets go through "blind scoring," with no information on the student work that could identify a student. EQAO's scoring process includes scorer training, which requires successful completion of a qualifying test, and monitoring for validity and reliability. The validity and reliability of scoring is tracked daily at the scoring site, and retraining occurs if it is required. Students' responses to open-response mathematics questions, reading questions and writing prompts are scored by qualified Ontario educators.

Given the EQAO scoring process, parents and students can be assured that the results obtained are a reliable indication of the students' work and that the work has been scored against the same standard, which has been applied consistently for all students across the province and from year to year.

Reporting

For the primary- and junior-division assessments, EQAO uses a four-level scale to report on student achievement. This scale is based on *The Ontario Curriculum*, which sets Level 3 as the provincial standard. Levels 1 and 2 indicate achievement below the provincial standard, while Level 4 indicates achievement above it.

The results of the tests yield individual, school and school-board data on student achievement. EQAO posts board and school results on its Web site for public access. As well, EQAO publishes an annual provincial report for education stakeholders and the general public.

Data from the tests provide valuable information to support improvement planning at the school, school-board and provincial levels.

ABOUT THE EDUCATION QUALITY AND ACCOUNTABILITY OFFICE

EQAO's tests measure student achievement in reading, writing and mathematics in relation to *Ontario Curriculum* expectations. The resulting data provide accountability and a gauge of quality in Ontario's publicly funded education system. By providing this important evidence about learning, EQAO acts as a catalyst for increasing the success of Ontario students.

The objective and reliable results from EQAO's tests complement the information obtained from classroom and other assessments to provide students, parents, teachers and administrators with a clear and comprehensive picture of student achievement and a basis for targeted improvement planning at the individual, school, school board and provincial levels. EQAO helps build capacity for the appropriate use of data by providing resources that educators, parents, policy-makers and others in the education community can use to improve learning and teaching. EQAO distributes an individual report to each student who writes a test, and posts school, school board and provincial results on its Web site (www.eqao.com).

Mandate

EQAO is dedicated to working with the education community and to enhancing the quality and accountability of the education system in Ontario. This is achieved through student assessments that produce objective, reliable and relevant information, and through the timely public release of this information along with recommendations for system improvement.

Values

EQAO values giving all students the opportunity to reach their highest possible level of achievement.

EQAO values its role as a service to educators, parents, students, government and the public in support of teaching and learning in the classroom.

EQAO values credible evidence that informs professional practice and focuses attention on interventions that improve student success.

EQAO values research that informs large-scale assessment and classroom practice.

EQAO values the dedication and expertise of Ontario's educators and their involvement in all aspects of the assessment process and the positive difference their efforts make in student outcomes.

EQAO values the delivery of its programs and services with equivalent quality in both English and French.

Board Results

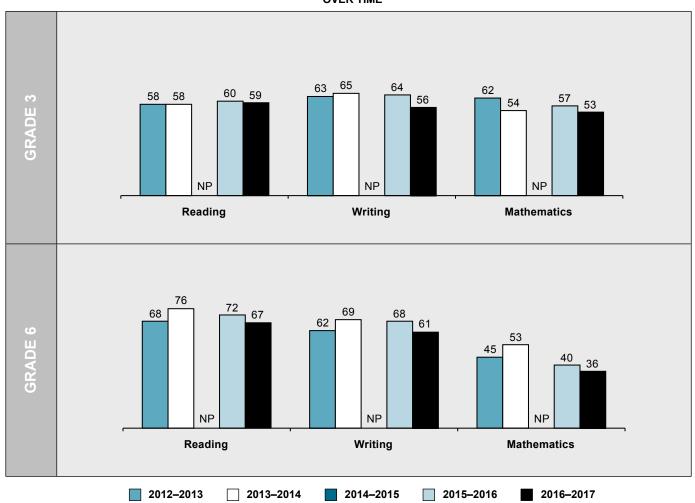
Board Name	Mident	Board Name	Mident
Algoma DSB	28010	Nipissing-Parry Sound Catholic DSB	29017
Algonquin and Lakeshore Catholic DSB	67202	Northeastern Catholic DSB	29009
Avon Maitland DSB	66010	Northwest Catholic DSB	29041
Bluewater DSB	66001	Ottawa Catholic DSB	67180
Brant Haldimand Norfolk Catholic DSB	67164	Ottawa-Carleton DSB	66184
Bruce-Grey Catholic DSB	67008	Peel DSB	66125
Catholic DSB of Eastern Ontario	67172	Peterborough Victoria Northumberland and Clarington CDSB	67067
DSB of Niagara	66150	Rainbow DSB	28029
DSB Ontario North East	28002	Rainy River DSB	28053
Dufferin-Peel Catholic DSB	67083	Renfrew County Catholic DSB	67199
Durham Catholic DSB	67105	Renfrew County DSB	66214
Durham DSB	66060	Simcoe County DSB	66109
Grand Erie DSB	66168	Simcoe Muskoka Catholic DSB	67091
Greater Essex County DSB	66028	St. Clair Catholic DSB	67040
Halton Catholic DSB	67113	Sudbury Catholic DSB	29033
Halton DSB	66133	Superior North Catholic DSB	29076
Hamilton-Wentworth Catholic DSB	67121	Superior-Greenstone DSB	28070
Hamilton-Wentworth DSB	66141	Thames Valley DSB	66044
Hastings and Prince Edward DSB	66222	Thunder Bay Catholic DSB	29068
Huron-Perth Catholic DSB	67016	Toronto Catholic DSB	67059
Huron-Superior Catholic DSB	29025	Toronto DSB	66052
Kawartha Pine Ridge DSB	66079	Trillium Lakelands DSB	66087
Keewatin-Patricia DSB	28045	Upper Canada DSB	66192
Kenora Catholic DSB	29050	Upper Grand DSB	66117
Lakehead DSB	28061	Waterloo Catholic DSB	67148
Lambton Kent DSB	66036	Waterloo Region DSB	66176
Limestone DSB	66206	Wellington Catholic DSB	67130
London District Catholic School Board	67032	Windsor-Essex Catholic DSB	67024
Near North DSB	28037	York Catholic DSB	67075
Niagara Catholic DSB	67156	York Region DSB	66095

Board Name: Algoma DSB (28010)

DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION	Grade 3	Grade 6
English language learners	<1%	<1%
Students with special education needs (excluding gifted)	16%	29%
First language learned at home other than English	1%	2%
Number of schools	29	27

Number of Students	2012–2013	2013–2014	2014–2015	2015–2016	2016–2017
Grade 3 reading and writing*	519	546	NP	549	542
Grade 3 mathematics	608	638	NP	662	645
Grade 6	641	612	NP	611	633

^{*} Some French Immersion students do not write the reading and writing components of the primary assessment.



NP: "Non-participating" indicates that due to exceptional circumstances, some or all of the board's students did not participate.

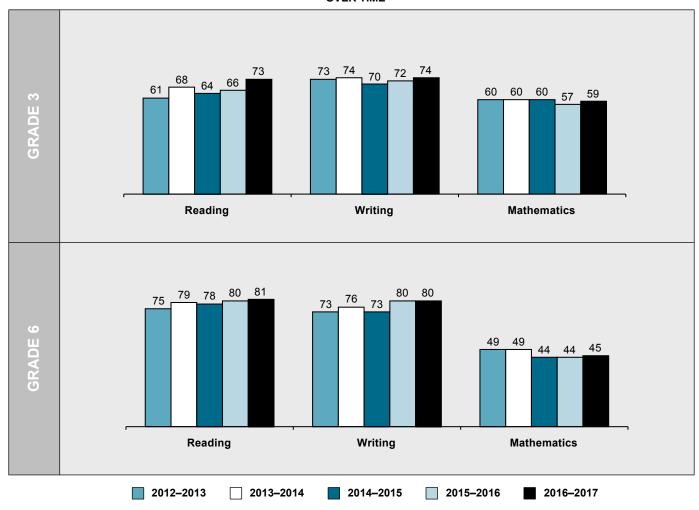
Board Name: Algonquin and Lakeshore Catholic DSB (67202)

DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION	Grade 3	Grade 6
English language learners	<1%	<1%
Students with special education needs (excluding gifted)	24%	26%
First language learned at home other than English	3%	4%
Number of schools	34	34

Number of Students	2012–2013	2013–2014	2014–2015	2015–2016	2016–2017
Grade 3 reading and writing*	766	741	795	848	831
Grade 3 mathematics	766	741	795	848	831
Grade 6	755	786	723	761	744

^{*} Some French Immersion students do not write the reading and writing components of the primary assessment.

PERCENTAGE OF ALL STUDENTS AT OR ABOVE THE PROVINCIAL STANDARD (LEVELS 3 AND 4) OVER TIME

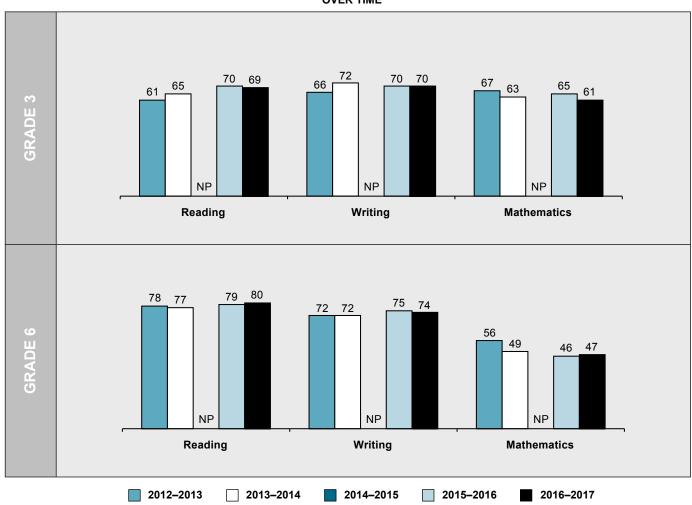


Board Name: Avon Maitland DSB (66010)

DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION	Grade 3	Grade 6
English language learners	4%	2%
Students with special education needs (excluding gifted)	16%	20%
First language learned at home other than English	5%	4%
Number of schools	30	30

Number of Students	2012–2013	2013–2014	2014–2015	2015–2016	2016–2017
Grade 3 reading and writing*	1 013	1 006	NP	1 023	1 031
Grade 3 mathematics	1 013	1 006	NP	1 023	1 031
Grade 6	1 065	1 058	NP	1 018	1 027

^{*} Some French Immersion students do not write the reading and writing components of the primary assessment.



NP: "Non-participating" indicates that due to exceptional circumstances, some or all of the board's students did not participate.

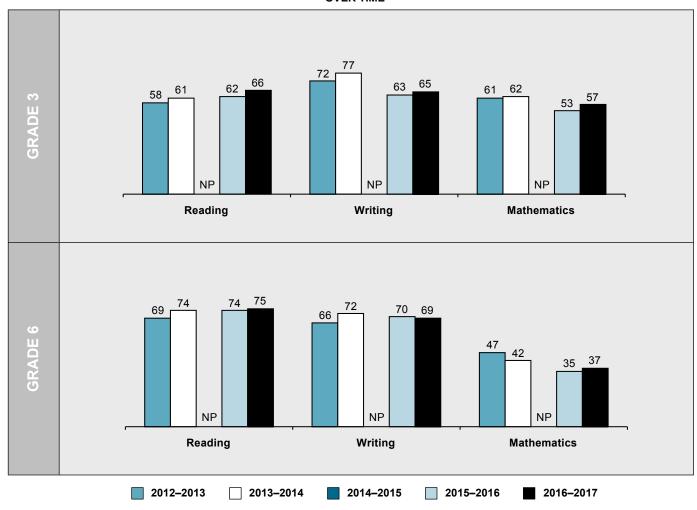
Board Name: Bluewater DSB (66001)

DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION	Grade 3	Grade 6
English language learners	3%	3%
Students with special education needs (excluding gifted)	23%	28%
First language learned at home other than English	4%	3%
Number of schools	37	36

Number of Students	2012–2013	2013–2014	2014–2015	2015–2016	2016–2017
Grade 3 reading and writing*	1 116	1 128	NP	1 144	1 215
Grade 3 mathematics	1 116	1 130	NP	1 144	1 215
Grade 6	1 243	1 097	NP	1 143	1 152

^{*} Some French Immersion students do not write the reading and writing components of the primary assessment.

PERCENTAGE OF ALL STUDENTS AT OR ABOVE THE PROVINCIAL STANDARD (LEVELS 3 AND 4) OVER TIME



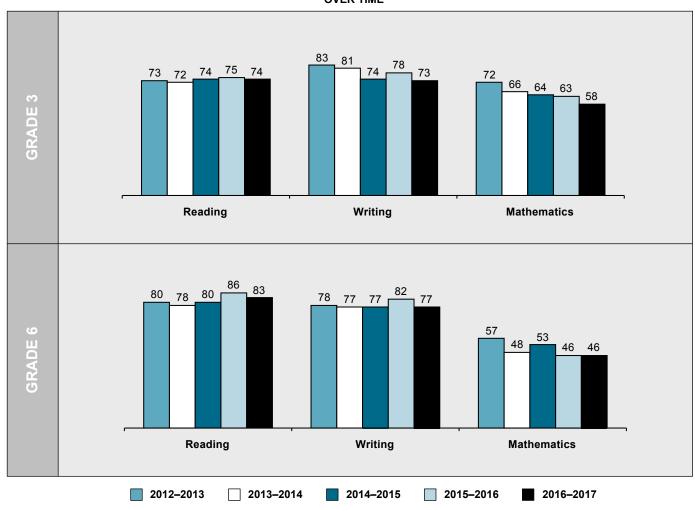
Board Name: Brant Haldimand Norfolk Catholic DSB (67164)

DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION	Grade 3	Grade 6
English language learners	2%	2%
Students with special education needs (excluding gifted)	13%	20%
First language learned at home other than English	1%	2%
Number of schools	29	29

Number of Students	2012–2013	2013–2014	2014–2015	2015–2016	2016–2017
Grade 3 reading and writing*	664	617	646	632	662
Grade 3 mathematics	664	617	646	632	662
Grade 6	678	675	641	665	654

^{*} Some French Immersion students do not write the reading and writing components of the primary assessment.

PERCENTAGE OF ALL STUDENTS AT OR ABOVE THE PROVINCIAL STANDARD (LEVELS 3 AND 4) OVER TIME



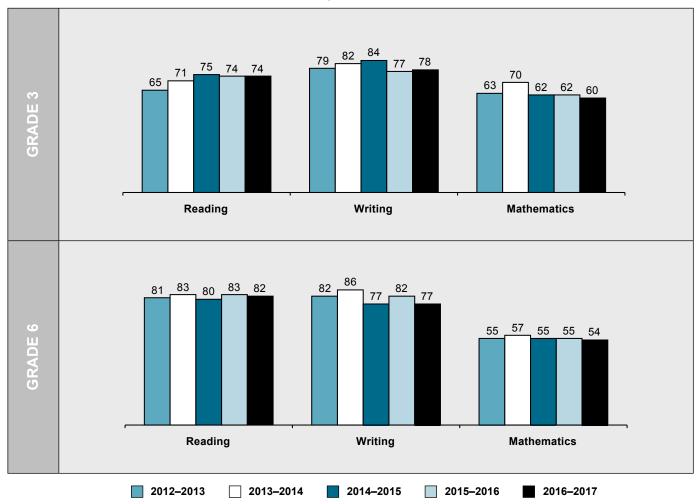
Board Name: Bruce-Grey Catholic DSB (67008)

DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION	Grade 3	Grade 6
English language learners	0%	2%
Students with special education needs (excluding gifted)	33%	33%
First language learned at home other than English	1%	2%
Number of schools	10	10

Number of Students	2012–2013	2013–2014	2014–2015	2015–2016	2016–2017
Grade 3 reading and writing*	223	263	225	274	276
Grade 3 mathematics	225	263	225	274	276
Grade 6	253	227	253	239	286

^{*} Some French Immersion students do not write the reading and writing components of the primary assessment.

PERCENTAGE OF ALL STUDENTS AT OR ABOVE THE PROVINCIAL STANDARD (LEVELS 3 AND 4) OVER TIME

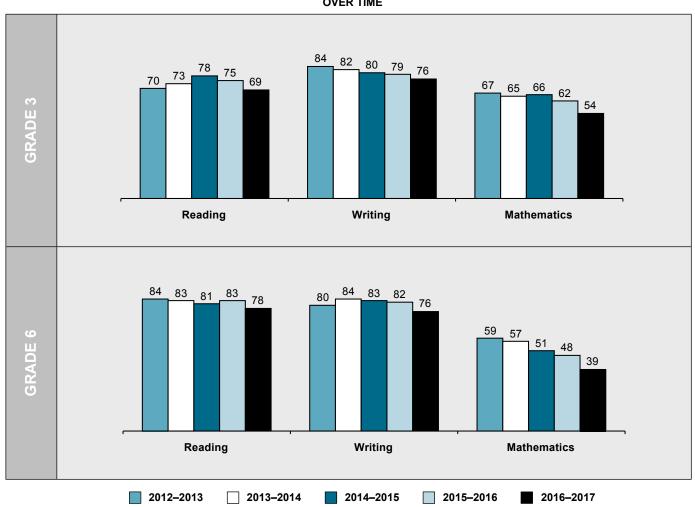


Board Name: Catholic DSB of Eastern Ontario (67172)

DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION	Grade 3	Grade 6
English language learners	1%	<1%
Students with special education needs (excluding gifted)	37%	39%
First language learned at home other than English	4%	4%
Number of schools	29	29

Number of Students	2012–2013	2013–2014	2014–2015	2015–2016	2016–2017
Grade 3 reading and writing*	803	812	806	851	849
Grade 3 mathematics	803	812	806	851	849
Grade 6	982	861	880	836	853

^{*} Some French Immersion students do not write the reading and writing components of the primary assessment.



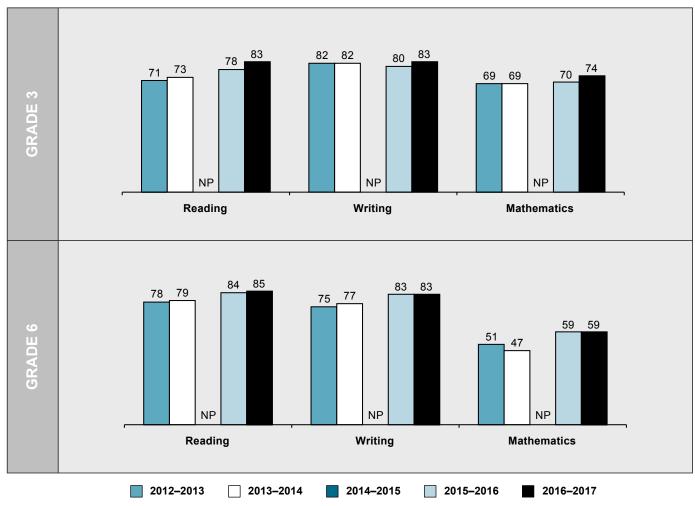
NP: "Non-participating" indicates that due to exceptional circumstances, some or all of the board's students did not participate.

Board Name: DSB of Niagara (66150)

DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION	Grade 3	Grade 6
English language learners	4%	4%
Students with special education needs (excluding gifted)	27%	28%
First language learned at home other than English	5%	6%
Number of schools	77	79

Number of Students	2012–2013	2013–2014	2014–2015	2015–2016	2016–2017
Grade 3 reading and writing*	2 380	2 301	NP	2 447	2 488
Grade 3 mathematics	2 380	2 301	NP	2 447	2 488
Grade 6	2 638	2 445	NP	2 513	2 469

^{*} Some French Immersion students do not write the reading and writing components of the primary assessment.



NP: "Non-participating" indicates that due to exceptional circumstances, some or all of the board's students did not participate.

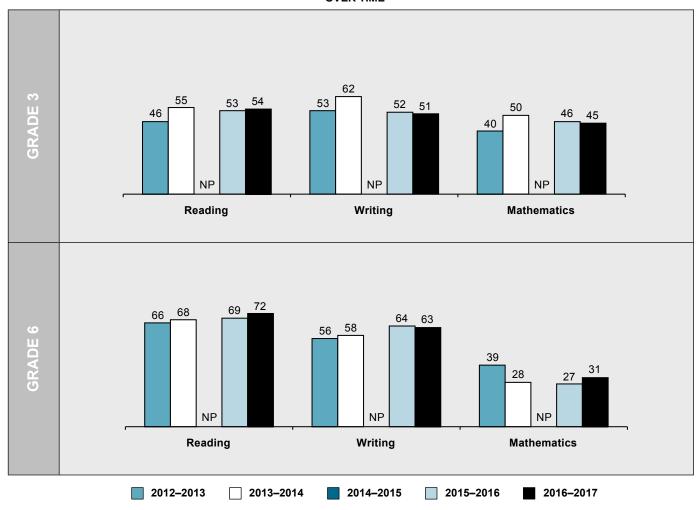
Board Name: DSB Ontario North East (28002)

DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION	Grade 3	Grade 6
English language learners	0%	<1%
Students with special education needs (excluding gifted)	23%	25%
First language learned at home other than English	6%	7%
Number of schools	19	18

Number of Students	2012–2013	2013–2014	2014–2015	2015–2016	2016–2017
Grade 3 reading and writing*	418	404	NP	380	415
Grade 3 mathematics	418	404	NP	380	415
Grade 6	405	389	NP	429	387

^{*} Some French Immersion students do not write the reading and writing components of the primary assessment.

PERCENTAGE OF ALL STUDENTS AT OR ABOVE THE PROVINCIAL STANDARD (LEVELS 3 AND 4) OVER TIME

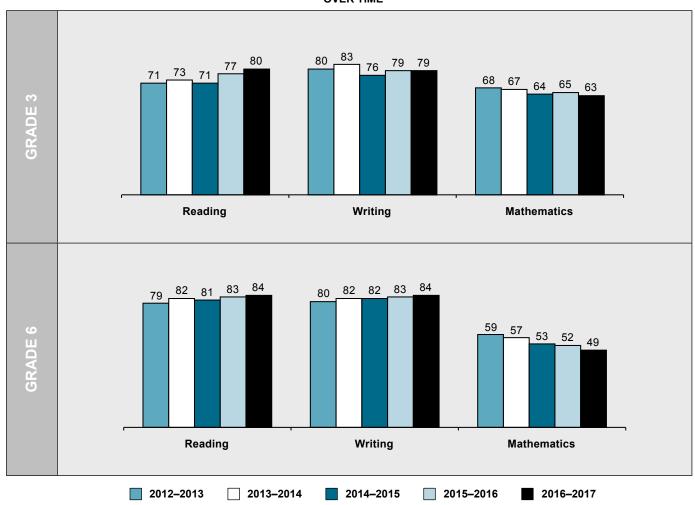


Board Name: Dufferin-Peel Catholic DSB (67083)

DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION	Grade 3	Grade 6
English language learners	26%	16%
Students with special education needs (excluding gifted)	13%	16%
First language learned at home other than English	19%	23%
Number of schools	124	124

Number of Students	2012–2013	2013–2014	2014–2015	2015–2016	2016–2017
Grade 3 reading and writing*	5 105	5 051	4 927	5 026	5 114
Grade 3 mathematics	5 105	5 051	4 928	5 026	5 114
Grade 6	5 544	5 259	5 108	5 307	5 221

^{*} Some French Immersion students do not write the reading and writing components of the primary assessment.



NP: "Non-participating" indicates that due to exceptional circumstances, some or all of the board's students did not participate.

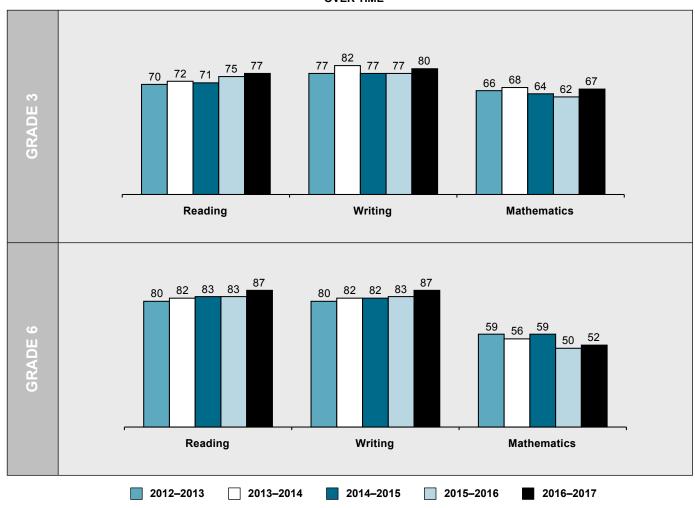
Board Name: Durham Catholic DSB (67105)

DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION	Grade 3	Grade 6
English language learners	1%	2%
Students with special education needs (excluding gifted)	16%	19%
First language learned at home other than English	4%	5%
Number of schools	38	38

Number of Students	2012–2013	2013–2014	2014–2015	2015–2016	2016–2017
Grade 3 reading and writing*	1 245	1 253	1 121	1 207	1 187
Grade 3 mathematics	1 424	1 448	1 413	1 505	1 485
Grade 6	1 565	1 502	1 482	1 485	1 531

^{*} Some French Immersion students do not write the reading and writing components of the primary assessment.

PERCENTAGE OF ALL STUDENTS AT OR ABOVE THE PROVINCIAL STANDARD (LEVELS 3 AND 4) OVER TIME

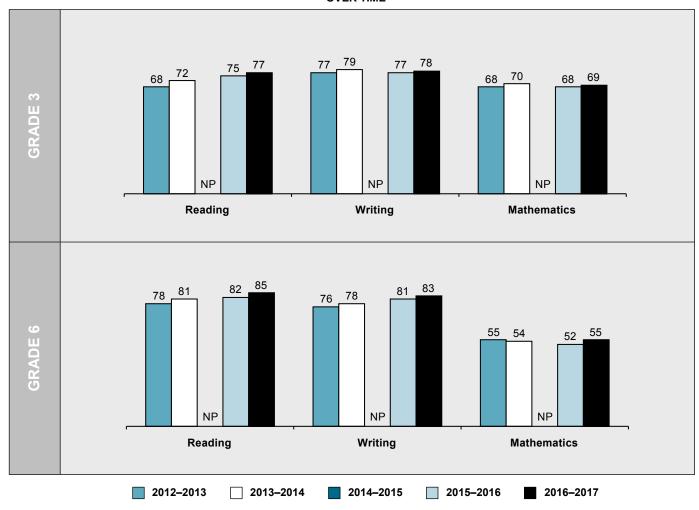


Board Name: Durham DSB (66060)

DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION	Grade 3	Grade 6
English language learners	3%	2%
Students with special education needs (excluding gifted)	17%	20%
First language learned at home other than English	11%	11%
Number of schools	108	107

Number of Students	2012–2013	2013–2014	2014–2015	2015–2016	2016–2017
Grade 3 reading and writing*	3 932	3 932	NP	3 971	3 955
Grade 3 mathematics	4 641	4 743	NP	4 856	4 887
Grade 6	4 929	4 698	NP	4 883	5 023

^{*} Some French Immersion students do not write the reading and writing components of the primary assessment.



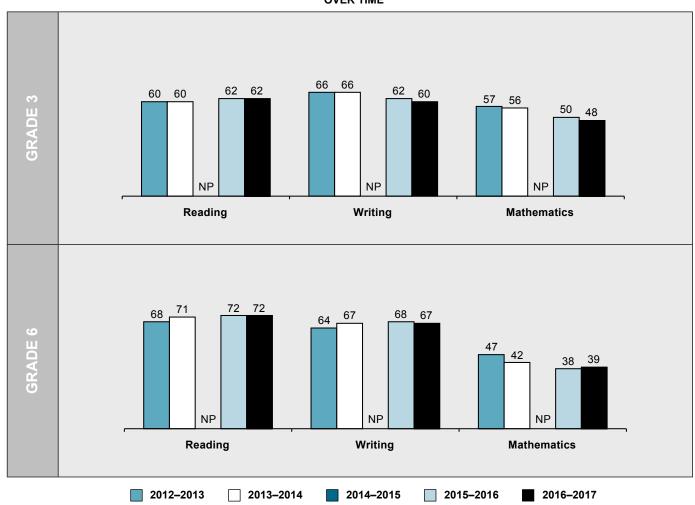
NP: "Non-participating" indicates that due to exceptional circumstances, some or all of the board's students did not participate.

Board Name: Grand Erie DSB (66168)

DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION	Grade 3	Grade 6
English language learners	4%	3%
Students with special education needs (excluding gifted)	23%	26%
First language learned at home other than English	6%	7%
Number of schools	60	60

Number of Students	2012–2013	2013–2014	2014–2015	2015–2016	2016–2017
Grade 3 reading and writing*	1 681	1 744	NP	1 766	1 851
Grade 3 mathematics	1 685	1 744	NP	1 766	1 851
Grade 6	1 910	1 739	NP	1 749	1 768

^{*} Some French Immersion students do not write the reading and writing components of the primary assessment.



NP: "Non-participating" indicates that due to exceptional circumstances, some or all of the board's students did not participate.

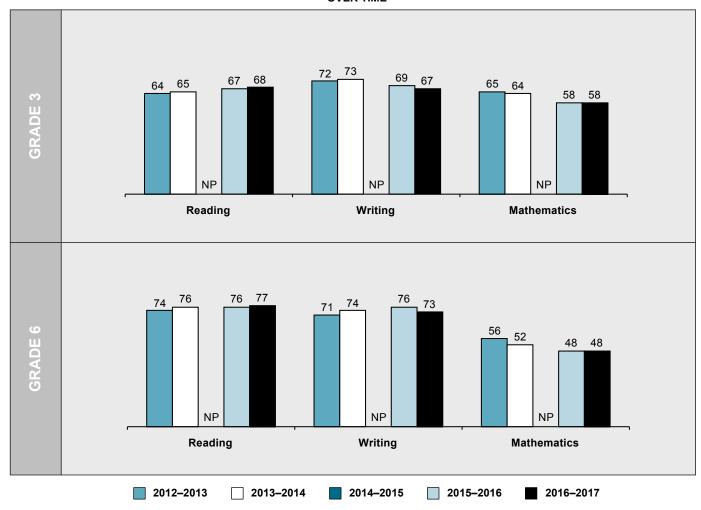
Board Name: Greater Essex County DSB (66028)

DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION	Grade 3	Grade 6
English language learners	5%	4%
Students with special education needs (excluding gifted)	15%	18%
First language learned at home other than English	20%	22%
Number of schools	55	56

Number of Students	2012–2013	2013–2014	2014–2015	2015–2016	2016–2017
Grade 3 reading and writing*	2 329	2 438	NP	2 445	2 453
Grade 3 mathematics	2 331	2 440	NP	2 445	2 453
Grade 6	2 476	2 384	NP	2 366	2 519

^{*} Some French Immersion students do not write the reading and writing components of the primary assessment.

PERCENTAGE OF ALL STUDENTS AT OR ABOVE THE PROVINCIAL STANDARD (LEVELS 3 AND 4) OVER TIME

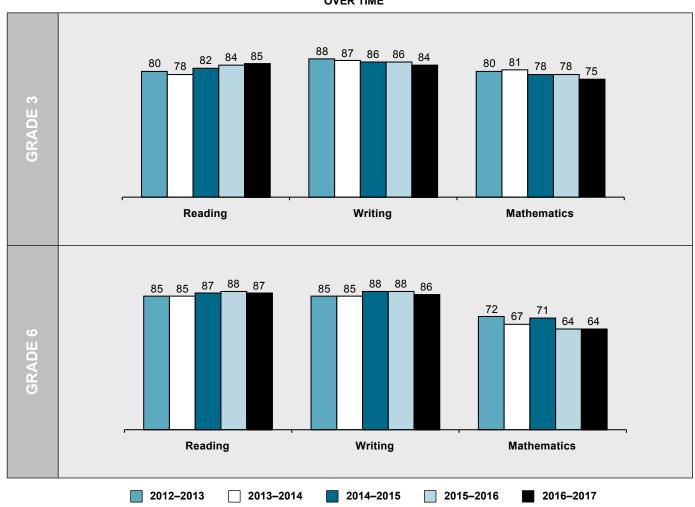


Board Name: Halton Catholic DSB (67113)

DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION	Grade 3	Grade 6
English language learners	4%	4%
Students with special education needs (excluding gifted)	9%	14%
First language learned at home other than English	6%	9%
Number of schools	46	46

Number of Students	2012–2013	2013–2014	2014–2015	2015–2016	2016–2017
Grade 3 reading and writing*	2 082	2 077	2 113	2 204	2 320
Grade 3 mathematics	2 082	2 079	2 113	2 204	2 320
Grade 6	2 193	2 115	2 219	2 204	2 190

^{*} Some French Immersion students do not write the reading and writing components of the primary assessment.



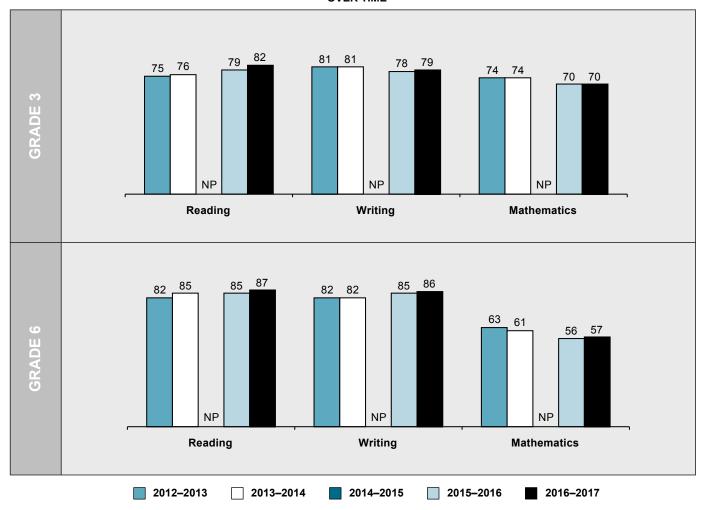
NP: "Non-participating" indicates that due to exceptional circumstances, some or all of the board's students did not participate.

Board Name: Halton DSB (66133)

DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION	Grade 3	Grade 6
English language learners	21%	22%
Students with special education needs (excluding gifted)	14%	18%
First language learned at home other than English	20%	22%
Number of schools	81	69

Number of Students	2012–2013	2013–2014	2014–2015	2015–2016	2016–2017
Grade 3 reading and writing*	4 446	4 459	NP	4 791	4 663
Grade 3 mathematics	4 446	4 459	NP	4 791	4 663
Grade 6	4 060	4 304	NP	4 724	4 722

^{*} Some French Immersion students do not write the reading and writing components of the primary assessment.



NP: "Non-participating" indicates that due to exceptional circumstances, some or all of the board's students did not participate.

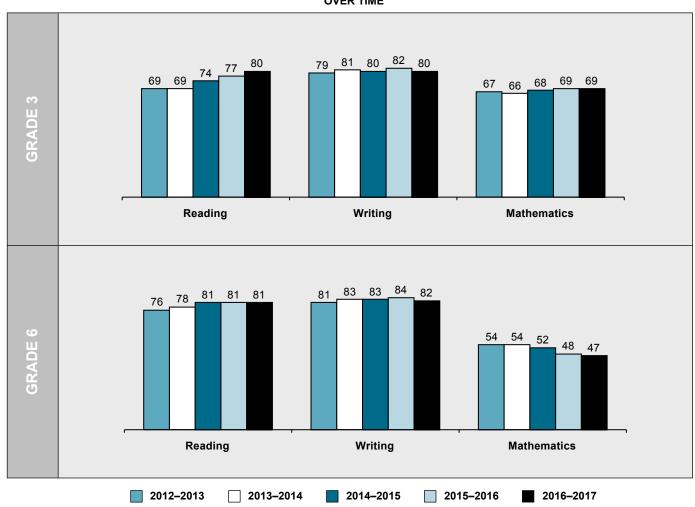
Board Name: Hamilton-Wentworth Catholic DSB (67121)

DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION	Grade 3	Grade 6
English language learners	5%	4%
Students with special education needs (excluding gifted)	13%	18%
First language learned at home other than English	13%	13%
Number of schools	49	49

Number of Students	2012–2013	2013–2014	2014–2015	2015–2016	2016–2017
Grade 3 reading and writing*	1 845	1 896	1 800	1 866	1 945
Grade 3 mathematics	1 847	1 896	1 800	1 866	1 945
Grade 6	2 015	1 864	1 893	1 878	1 917

^{*} Some French Immersion students do not write the reading and writing components of the primary assessment.

PERCENTAGE OF ALL STUDENTS AT OR ABOVE THE PROVINCIAL STANDARD (LEVELS 3 AND 4) OVER TIME



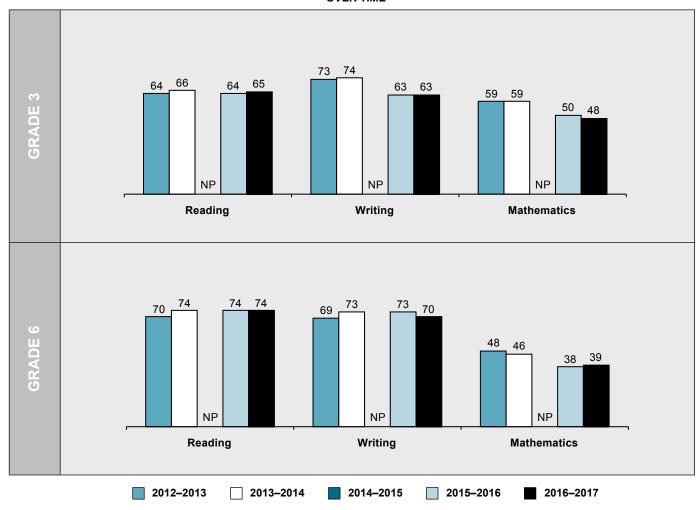
Board Name: Hamilton-Wentworth DSB (66141)

DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION	Grade 3	Grade 6
English language learners	24%	25%
Students with special education needs (excluding gifted)	20%	23%
First language learned at home other than English	26%	27%
Number of schools	82	70

Number of Students	2012–2013	2013–2014	2014–2015	2015–2016	2016–2017
Grade 3 reading and writing*	3 372	3 358	NP	3 531	3 598
Grade 3 mathematics	3 373	3 358	NP	3 531	3 598
Grade 6	3 533	3 331	NP	3 458	3 444

^{*} Some French Immersion students do not write the reading and writing components of the primary assessment.

PERCENTAGE OF ALL STUDENTS AT OR ABOVE THE PROVINCIAL STANDARD (LEVELS 3 AND 4) OVER TIME



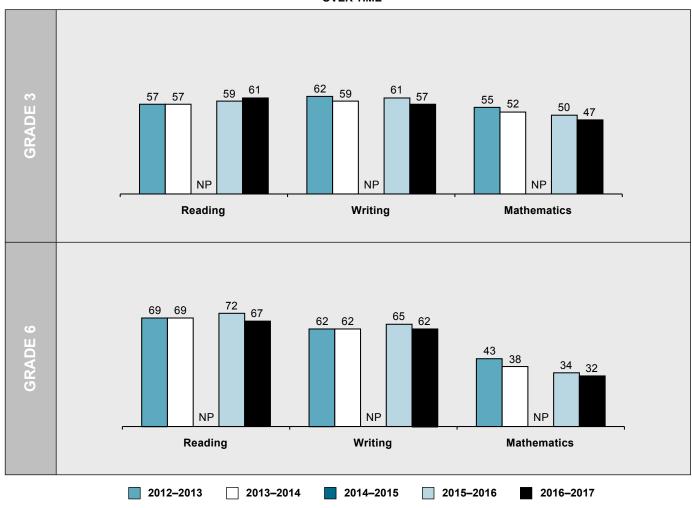
Board Name: Hastings and Prince Edward DSB (66222)

DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION	Grade 3	Grade 6
English language learners	<1%	1%
Students with special education needs (excluding gifted)	25%	29%
First language learned at home other than English	2%	2%
Number of schools	36	35

Number of Students	2012–2013	2013–2014	2014–2015	2015–2016	2016–2017
Grade 3 reading and writing*	1 011	998	NP	1 028	1 077
Grade 3 mathematics	1 011	998	NP	1 028	1 077
Grade 6	1 070	1 035	NP	1 032	1 003

^{*} Some French Immersion students do not write the reading and writing components of the primary assessment.

PERCENTAGE OF ALL STUDENTS AT OR ABOVE THE PROVINCIAL STANDARD (LEVELS 3 AND 4) OVER TIME

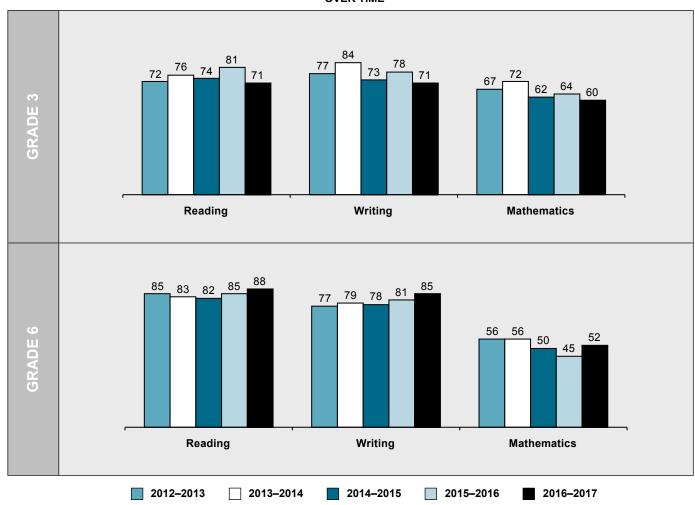


Board Name: Huron-Perth Catholic DSB (67016)

DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION	Grade 3	Grade 6
English language learners	<1%	1%
Students with special education needs (excluding gifted)	21%	20%
First language learned at home other than English	2%	4%
Number of schools	15	15

Number of Students	2012–2013	2013–2014	2014–2015	2015–2016	2016–2017
Grade 3 reading and writing*	321	308	294	322	329
Grade 3 mathematics	321	308	293	322	329
Grade 6	318	294	303	314	305

^{*} Some French Immersion students do not write the reading and writing components of the primary assessment.



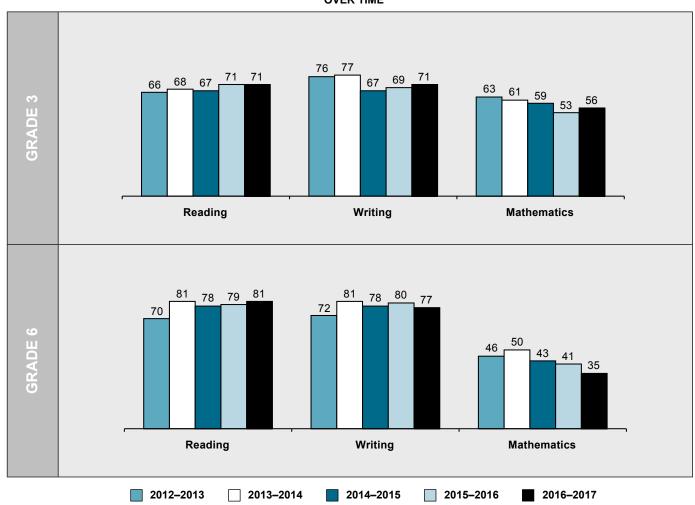
NP: "Non-participating" indicates that due to exceptional circumstances, some or all of the board's students did not participate.

Board Name: Huron-Superior Catholic DSB (29025)

DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION	Grade 3	Grade 6
English language learners	0%	0%
Students with special education needs (excluding gifted)	26%	33%
First language learned at home other than English	1%	1%
Number of schools	19	19

Number of Students	2012–2013	2013–2014	2014–2015	2015–2016	2016–2017
Grade 3 reading and writing*	363	357	326	334	353
Grade 3 mathematics	363	357	326	334	353
Grade 6	401	351	369	360	350

^{*} Some French Immersion students do not write the reading and writing components of the primary assessment.



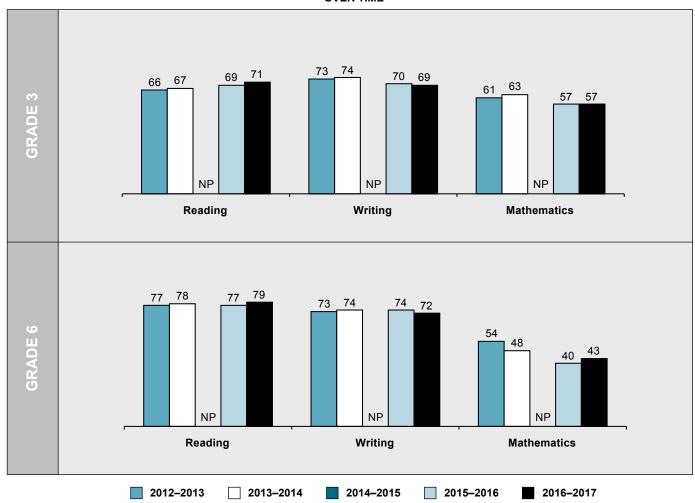
NP: "Non-participating" indicates that due to exceptional circumstances, some or all of the board's students did not participate.

Board Name: Kawartha Pine Ridge DSB (66079)

DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION	Grade 3	Grade 6
English language learners	<1%	<1%
Students with special education needs (excluding gifted)	24%	28%
First language learned at home other than English	2%	2%
Number of schools	65	65

Number of Students	2012–2013	2013–2014	2014–2015	2015–2016	2016–2017
Grade 3 reading and writing*	2 209	2 100	NP	2 188	2 318
Grade 3 mathematics	2 211	2 100	NP	2 188	2 318
Grade 6	2 293	2 254	NP	2 213	2 187

^{*} Some French Immersion students do not write the reading and writing components of the primary assessment.



NP: "Non-participating" indicates that due to exceptional circumstances, some or all of the board's students did not participate.

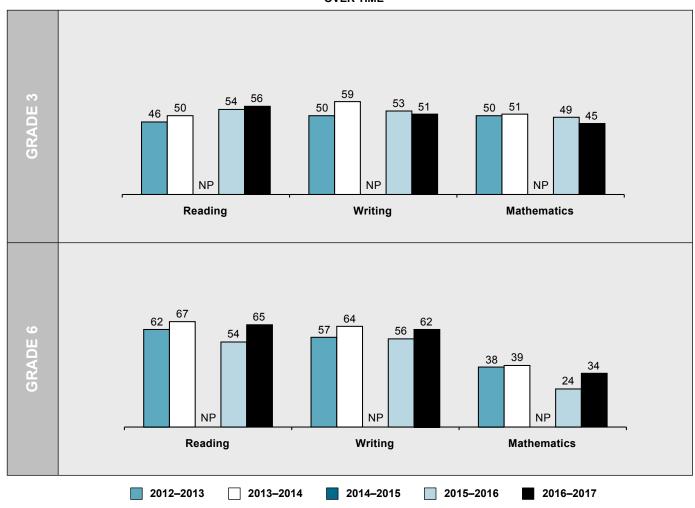
Board Name: Keewatin-Patricia DSB (28045)

DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION	Grade 3	Grade 6
English language learners	<1%	0%
Students with special education needs (excluding gifted)	18%	22%
First language learned at home other than English	3%	1%
Number of schools	16	14

Number of Students	2012–2013	2013–2014	2014–2015	2015–2016	2016–2017
Grade 3 reading and writing*	274	269	NP	285	278
Grade 3 mathematics	274	269	NP	285	278
Grade 6	286	289	NP	284	292

^{*} Some French Immersion students do not write the reading and writing components of the primary assessment.

PERCENTAGE OF ALL STUDENTS AT OR ABOVE THE PROVINCIAL STANDARD (LEVELS 3 AND 4) OVER TIME

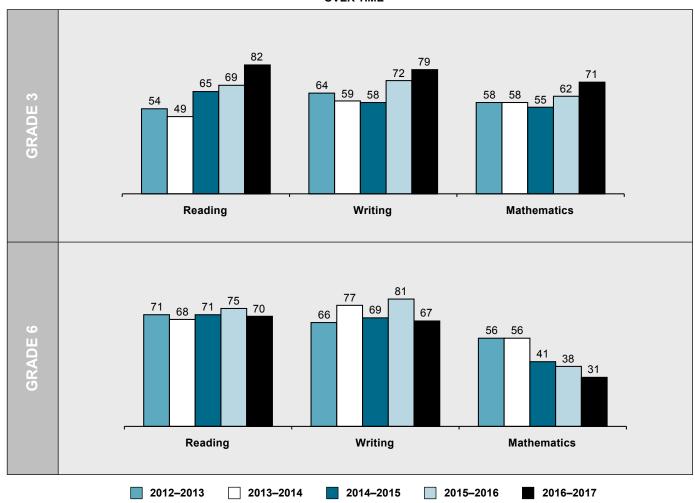


Board Name: Kenora Catholic DSB (29050)

DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION	Grade 3	Grade 6
English language learners	0%	1%
Students with special education needs (excluding gifted)	29%	30%
First language learned at home other than English	2%	1%
Number of schools	4	4

Number of Students	2012–2013	2013–2014	2014–2015	2015–2016	2016–2017
Grade 3 reading and writing*	125	118	136	120	130
Grade 3 mathematics	125	118	136	120	130
Grade 6	133	102	101	122	121

^{*} Some French Immersion students do not write the reading and writing components of the primary assessment.



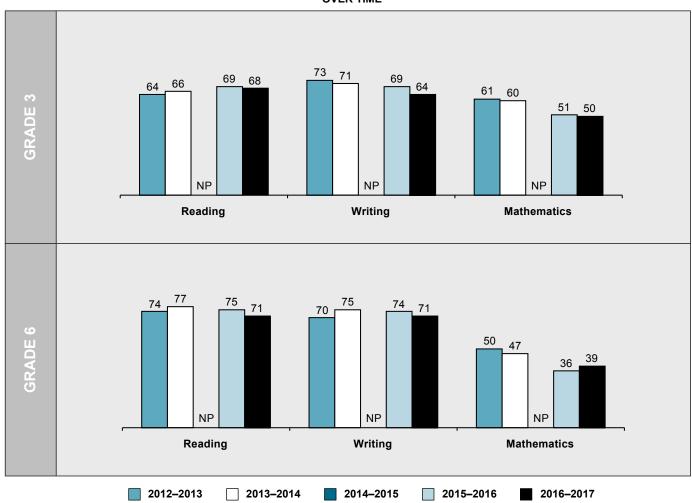
NP: "Non-participating" indicates that due to exceptional circumstances, some or all of the board's students did not participate.

Board Name: Lakehead DSB (28061)

DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION	Grade 3	Grade 6
English language learners	<1%	<1%
Students with special education needs (excluding gifted)	35%	29%
First language learned at home other than English	3%	2%
Number of schools	23	24

Number of Students	2012–2013	2013–2014	2014–2015	2015–2016	2016–2017
Grade 3 reading and writing*	587	643	NP	578	613
Grade 3 mathematics	587	643	NP	578	613
Grade 6	623	575	NP	571	620

^{*} Some French Immersion students do not write the reading and writing components of the primary assessment.



NP: "Non-participating" indicates that due to exceptional circumstances, some or all of the board's students did not participate.

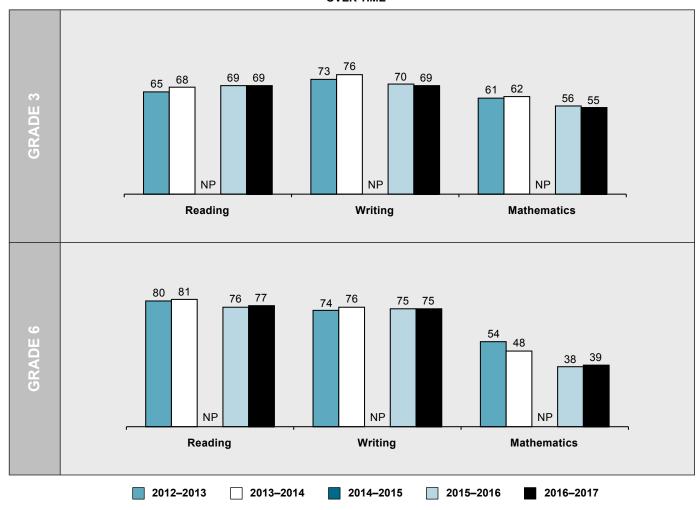
Board Name: Lambton Kent District School Board (66036)

DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION	Grade 3	Grade 6
English language learners	2%	2%
Students with special education needs (excluding gifted)	25%	29%
First language learned at home other than English	2%	2%
Number of schools	52	51

Number of Students	2012–2013	2013–2014	2014–2015	2015–2016	2016–2017
Grade 3 reading and writing*	1 552	1 439	NP	1 485	1 477
Grade 3 mathematics	1 552	1 439	NP	1 485	1 477
Grade 6	1 582	1 452	NP	1 542	1 444

^{*} Some French Immersion students do not write the reading and writing components of the primary assessment.

PERCENTAGE OF ALL STUDENTS AT OR ABOVE THE PROVINCIAL STANDARD (LEVELS 3 AND 4) OVER TIME

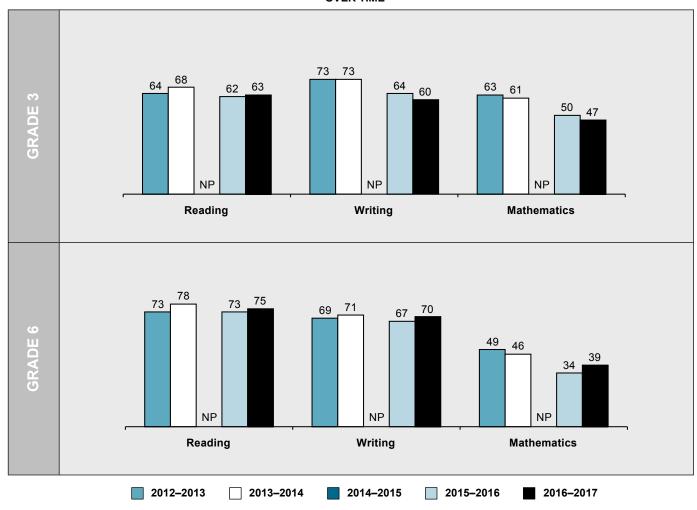


Board Name: Limestone DSB (66206)

DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION	Grade 3	Grade 6
English language learners	1%	1%
Students with special education needs (excluding gifted)	27%	31%
First language learned at home other than English	3%	4%
Number of schools	46	44

Number of Students	2012–2013	2013–2014	2014–2015	2015–2016	2016–2017
Grade 3 reading and writing*	1 269	1 332	NP	1 310	1 324
Grade 3 mathematics	1 269	1 334	NP	1 308	1 324
Grade 6	1 340	1 343	NP	1 273	1 303

^{*} Some French Immersion students do not write the reading and writing components of the primary assessment.



NP: "Non-participating" indicates that due to exceptional circumstances, some or all of the board's students did not participate.

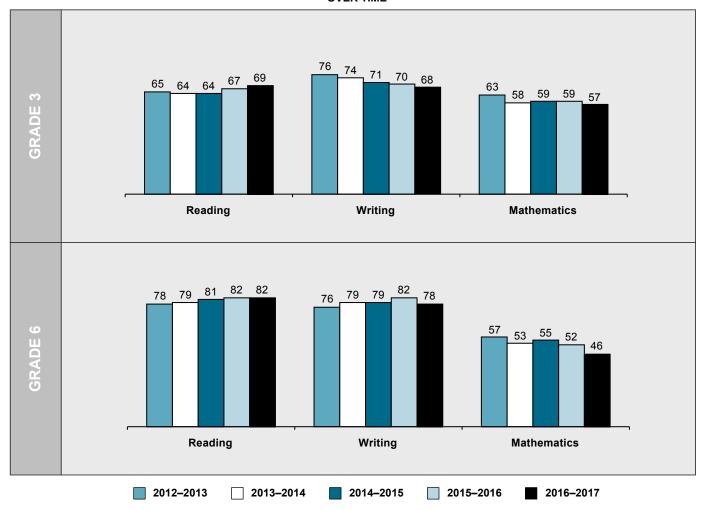
Board Name: London District Catholic School Board (67032)

DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION	Grade 3	Grade 6
English language learners	5%	4%
Students with special education needs (excluding gifted)	13%	16%
First language learned at home other than English	6%	8%
Number of schools	43	44

Number of Students	2012–2013	2013–2014	2014–2015	2015–2016	2016–2017
Grade 3 reading and writing*	1 180	1 179	1 228	1 251	1 290
Grade 3 mathematics	1 178	1 179	1 228	1 251	1 290
Grade 6	1 319	1 227	1 268	1 208	1 280

^{*} Some French Immersion students do not write the reading and writing components of the primary assessment.

PERCENTAGE OF ALL STUDENTS AT OR ABOVE THE PROVINCIAL STANDARD (LEVELS 3 AND 4) OVER TIME



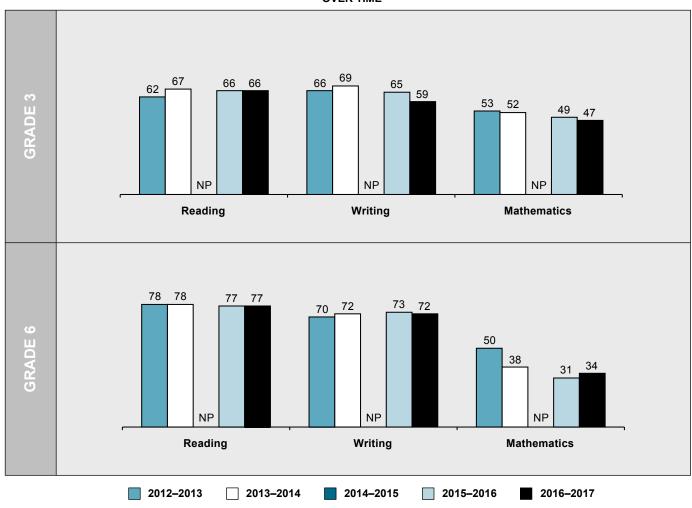
Board Name: Near North DSB (28037)

DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION	Grade 3	Grade 6
English language learners	1%	<1%
Students with special education needs (excluding gifted)	33%	35%
First language learned at home other than English	1%	2%
Number of schools	27	28

Number of Students	2012–2013	2013–2014	2014–2015	2015–2016	2016–2017
Grade 3 reading and writing*	665	620	NP	639	687
Grade 3 mathematics	665	620	NP	639	687
Grade 6	692	663	NP	666	646

^{*} Some French Immersion students do not write the reading and writing components of the primary assessment.

PERCENTAGE OF ALL STUDENTS AT OR ABOVE THE PROVINCIAL STANDARD (LEVELS 3 AND 4) OVER TIME



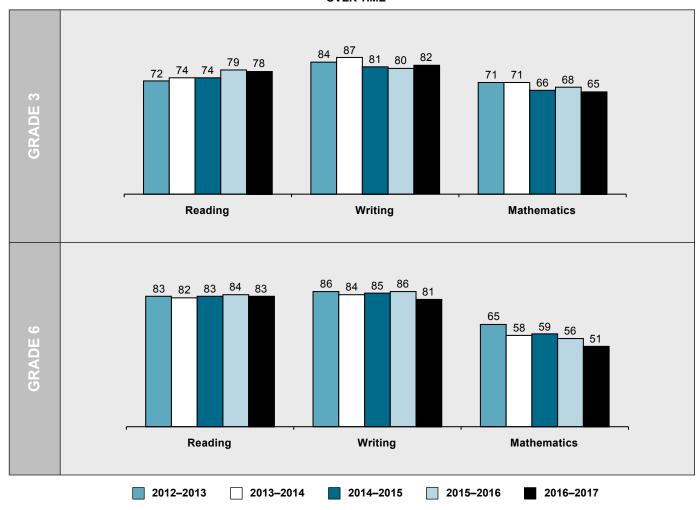
Board Name: Niagara Catholic DSB (67156)

DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION	Grade 3	Grade 6
English language learners	1%	1%
Students with special education needs (excluding gifted)	21%	23%
First language learned at home other than English	8%	9%
Number of schools	48	48

Number of Students	2012–2013	2013–2014	2014–2015	2015–2016	2016–2017
Grade 3 reading and writing*	1 528	1 527	1 542	1 439	1 458
Grade 3 mathematics	1 530	1 527	1 542	1 513	1 530
Grade 6	1 602	1 505	1 550	1 529	1 521

^{*} Some French Immersion students do not write the reading and writing components of the primary assessment.

PERCENTAGE OF ALL STUDENTS AT OR ABOVE THE PROVINCIAL STANDARD (LEVELS 3 AND 4) OVER TIME



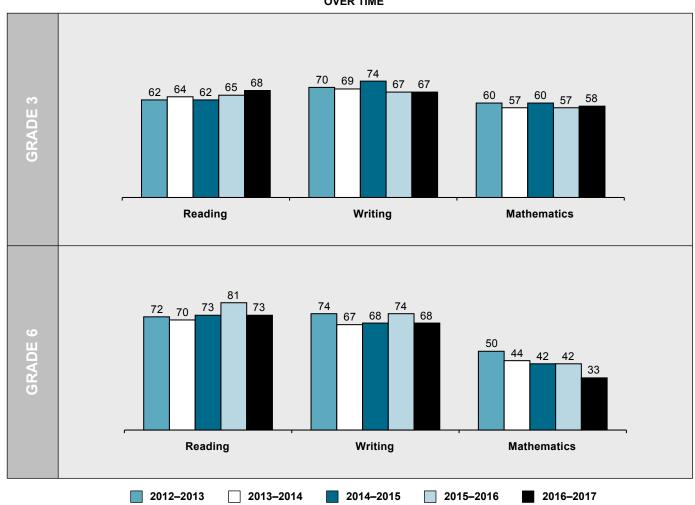
Board Name: Nipissing-Parry Sound Catholic DSB (29017)

DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION	Grade 3	Grade 6
English language learners	0%	1%
Students with special education needs (excluding gifted)	38%	43%
First language learned at home other than English	2%	1%
Number of schools	11	11

Number of Students	2012–2013	2013–2014	2014–2015	2015–2016	2016–2017
Grade 3 reading and writing*	206	216	176	204	207
Grade 3 mathematics	206	216	176	204	207
Grade 6	202	211	228	200	201

^{*} Some French Immersion students do not write the reading and writing components of the primary assessment.

PERCENTAGE OF ALL STUDENTS AT OR ABOVE THE PROVINCIAL STANDARD (LEVELS 3 AND 4) OVER TIME

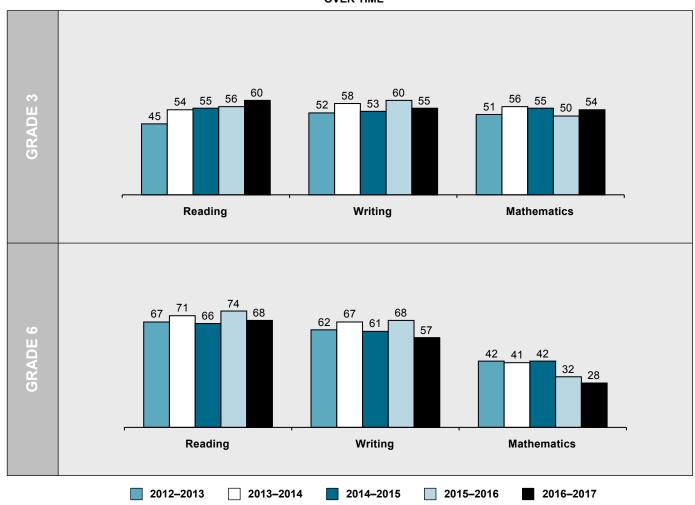


Board Name: Northeastern Catholic DSB (29009)

DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION	Grade 3	Grade 6
English language learners	1%	2%
Students with special education needs (excluding gifted)	34%	36%
First language learned at home other than English	7%	10%
Number of schools	11	11

Number of Students	2012–2013	2013–2014	2014–2015	2015–2016	2016–2017
Grade 3 reading and writing*	155	170	175	202	192
Grade 3 mathematics	155	170	175	202	192
Grade 6	215	177	179	157	168

^{*} Some French Immersion students do not write the reading and writing components of the primary assessment.



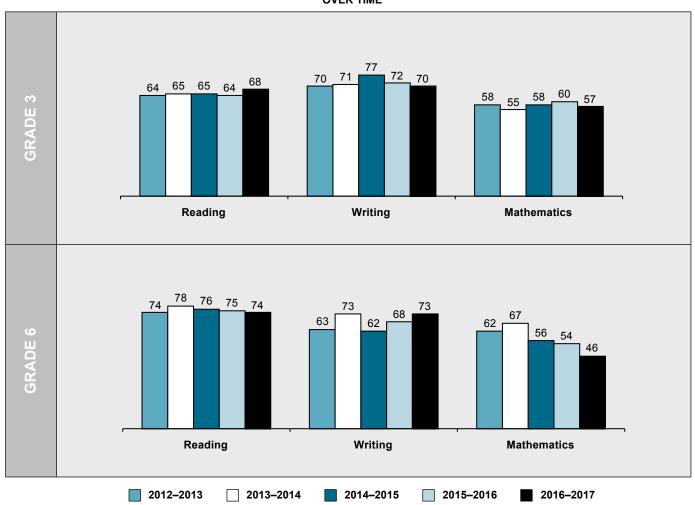
NP: "Non-participating" indicates that due to exceptional circumstances, some or all of the board's students did not participate.

Board Name: Northwest Catholic DSB (29041)

DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION	Grade 3	Grade 6
English language learners	0%	0%
Students with special education needs (excluding gifted)	27%	29%
First language learned at home other than English	1%	1%
Number of schools	5	4

Number of Students	2012–2013	2013–2014	2014–2015	2015–2016	2016–2017
Grade 3 reading and writing*	128	144	136	131	130
Grade 3 mathematics	128	144	136	131	130
Grade 6	125	123	103	106	136

^{*} Some French Immersion students do not write the reading and writing components of the primary assessment.



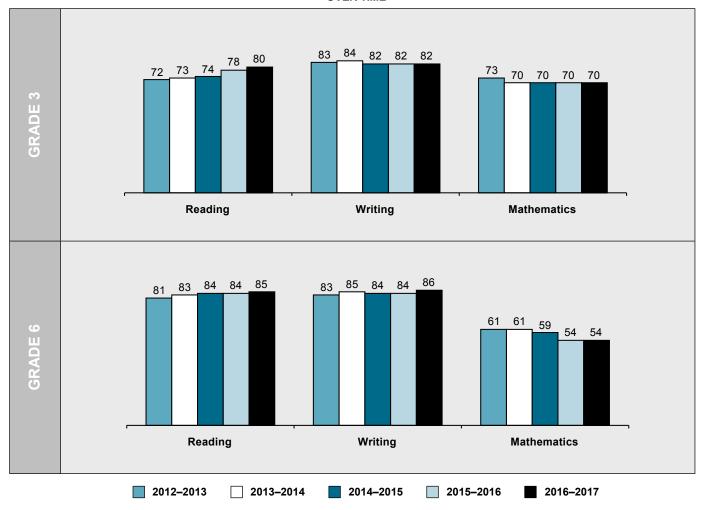
NP: "Non-participating" indicates that due to exceptional circumstances, some or all of the board's students did not participate.

Board Name: Ottawa Catholic District School Board (67180)

DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION	Grade 3	Grade 6
English language learners	6%	6%
Students with special education needs (excluding gifted)	16%	24%
First language learned at home other than English	14%	12%
Number of schools	67	67

Number of Students	2012–2013	2013–2014	2014–2015	2015–2016	2016–2017
Grade 3 reading and writing*	2 369	2 428	2 491	2 628	2 776
Grade 3 mathematics	2 369	2 428	2 491	2 628	2 776
Grade 6	2 545	2 514	2 609	2 670	2 680

^{*} Some French Immersion students do not write the reading and writing components of the primary assessment.



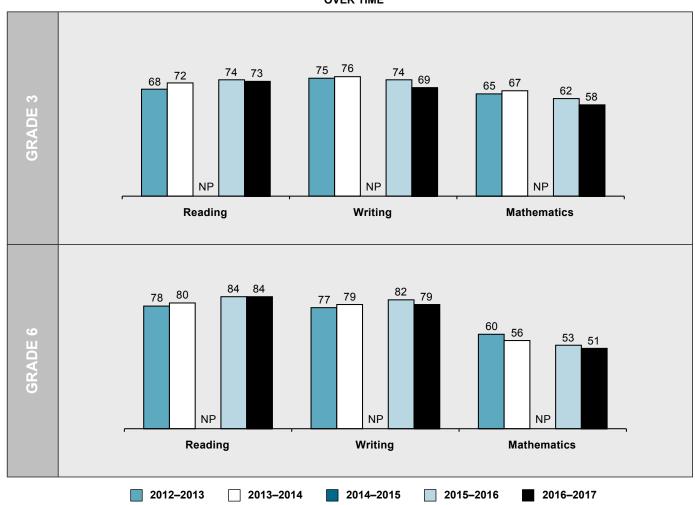
NP: "Non-participating" indicates that due to exceptional circumstances, some or all of the board's students did not participate.

Board Name: Ottawa-Carleton DSB (66184)

DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION	Grade 3	Grade 6
English language learners	18%	22%
Students with special education needs (excluding gifted)	19%	23%
First language learned at home other than English	24%	27%
Number of schools	103	94

Number of Students	2012–2013	2013–2014	2014–2015	2015–2016	2016–2017
Grade 3 reading and writing*	5 107	4 791	NP	4 779	4 910
Grade 3 mathematics	5 107	4 791	NP	4 780	4 910
Grade 6	4 903	4 914	NP	5 001	4 808

^{*} Some French Immersion students do not write the reading and writing components of the primary assessment.



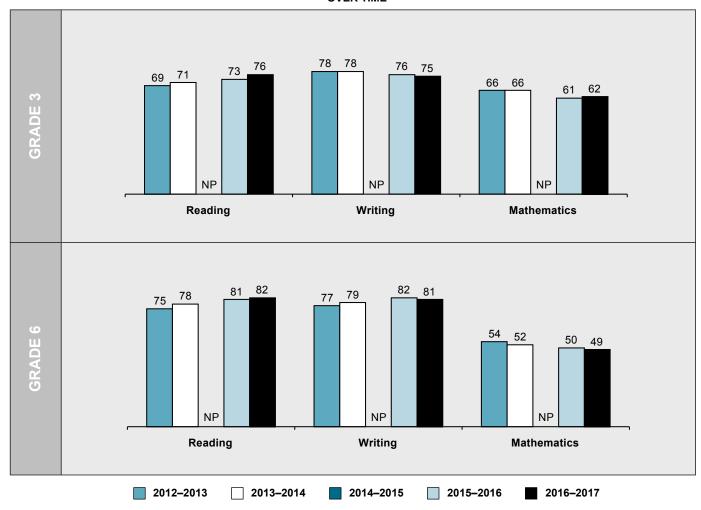
NP: "Non-participating" indicates that due to exceptional circumstances, some or all of the board's students did not participate.

Board Name: Peel District School Board (66125)

DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION	Grade 3	Grade 6
English language learners	56%	41%
Students with special education needs (excluding gifted)	11%	17%
First language learned at home other than English	54%	55%
Number of schools	169	99

Number of Students	2012–2013	2013–2014	2014–2015	2015–2016	2016–2017
Grade 3 reading and writing*	11 260	11 431	NP	11 635	11 777
Grade 3 mathematics	11 262	11 436	NP	11 637	11 777
Grade 6	11 182	10 831	NP	11 438	11 799

^{*} Some French Immersion students do not write the reading and writing components of the primary assessment.



NP: "Non-participating" indicates that due to exceptional circumstances, some or all of the board's students did not participate.

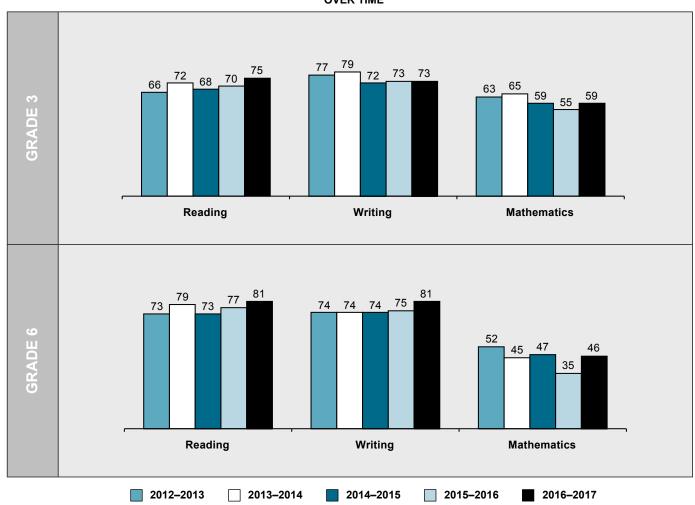
Board Name: Peterborough Victoria Northumberland and Clarington CDSB (67067)

DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION	Grade 3	Grade 6
English language learners	1%	<1%
Students with special education needs (excluding gifted)	23%	27%
First language learned at home other than English	4%	3%
Number of schools	30	30

Number of Students	2012–2013	2013–2014	2014–2015	2015–2016	2016–2017
Grade 3 reading and writing*	919	959	1 019	994	1 044
Grade 3 mathematics	919	959	1 020	994	1 044
Grade 6	1 025	933	989	1 001	1 023

^{*} Some French Immersion students do not write the reading and writing components of the primary assessment.

PERCENTAGE OF ALL STUDENTS AT OR ABOVE THE PROVINCIAL STANDARD (LEVELS 3 AND 4) OVER TIME



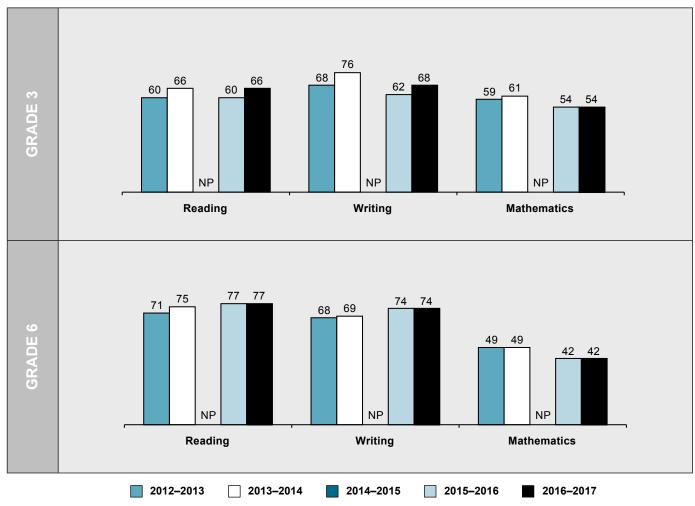
Board Name: Rainbow District School Board (28029)

DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION	Grade 3	Grade 6
English language learners	<1%	<1%
Students with special education needs (excluding gifted)	27%	29%
First language learned at home other than English	1%	1%
Number of schools	32	32

Number of Students	2012–2013	2013–2014	2014–2015	2015–2016	2016–2017
Grade 3 reading and writing*	810	816	NP	851	904
Grade 3 mathematics	810	816	NP	851	904
Grade 6	953	830	NP	845	876

^{*} Some French Immersion students do not write the reading and writing components of the primary assessment.

PERCENTAGE OF ALL STUDENTS AT OR ABOVE THE PROVINCIAL STANDARD (LEVELS 3 AND 4) OVER TIME

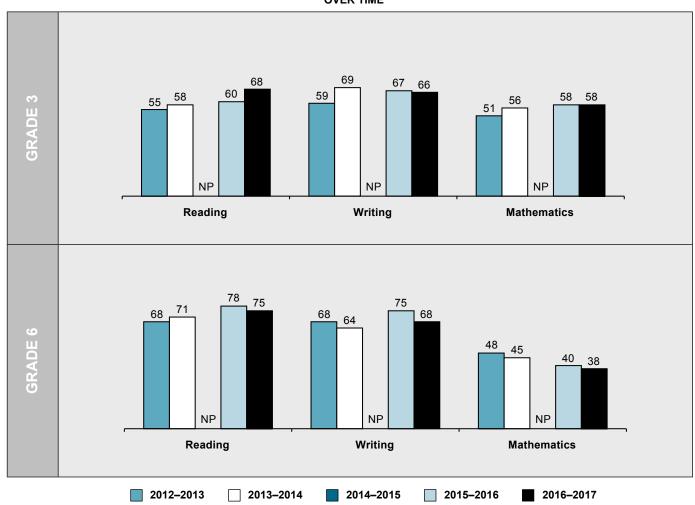


Board Name: Rainy River DSB (28053)

DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION	Grade 3	Grade 6
English language learners	0%	0%
Students with special education needs (excluding gifted)	24%	31%
First language learned at home other than English	2%	1%
Number of schools	10	10

Number of Students	2012–2013	2013–2014	2014–2015	2015–2016	2016–2017
Grade 3 reading and writing*	179	177	NP	183	172
Grade 3 mathematics	179	177	NP	183	172
Grade 6	190	182	NP	189	179

^{*} Some French Immersion students do not write the reading and writing components of the primary assessment.



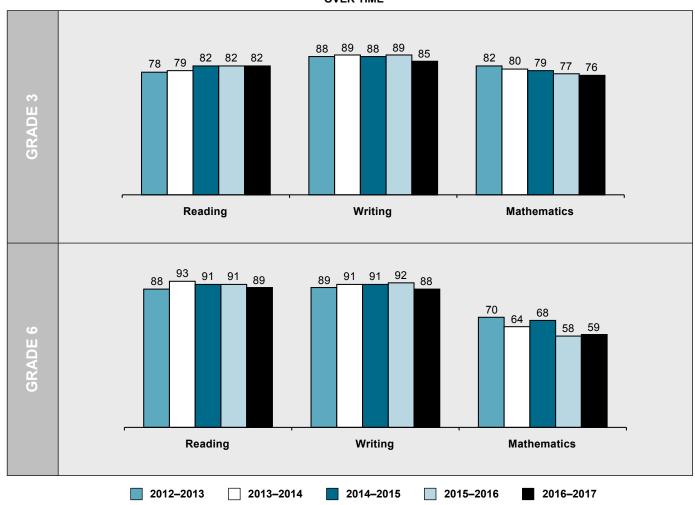
NP: "Non-participating" indicates that due to exceptional circumstances, some or all of the board's students did not participate.

Board Name: Renfrew County Catholic DSB (67199)

DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION	Grade 3	Grade 6
English language learners	0%	0%
Students with special education needs (excluding gifted)	27%	31%
First language learned at home other than English	2%	1%
Number of schools	18	18

Number of Students	2012–2013	2013–2014	2014–2015	2015–2016	2016–2017
Grade 3 reading and writing*	345	341	320	379	374
Grade 3 mathematics	345	341	320	379	365
Grade 6	387	349	344	332	328

^{*} Some French Immersion students do not write the reading and writing components of the primary assessment.



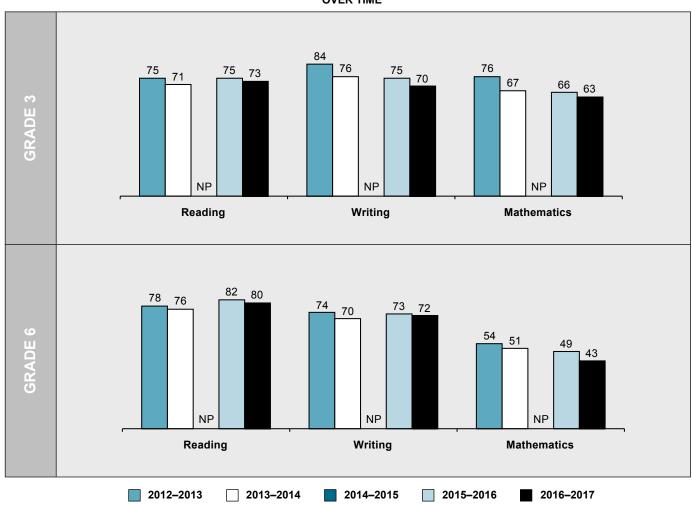
NP: "Non-participating" indicates that due to exceptional circumstances, some or all of the board's students did not participate.

Board Name: Renfrew County DSB (66214)

DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION	Grade 3	Grade 6
English language learners	1%	1%
Students with special education needs (excluding gifted)	30%	27%
First language learned at home other than English	2%	2%
Number of schools	20	20

Number of Students	2012–2013	2013–2014	2014–2015	2015–2016	2016–2017
Grade 3 reading and writing*	579	529	NP	614	588
Grade 3 mathematics	579	529	NP	614	588
Grade 6	606	596	NP	597	537

^{*} Some French Immersion students do not write the reading and writing components of the primary assessment.



NP: "Non-participating" indicates that due to exceptional circumstances, some or all of the board's students did not participate.

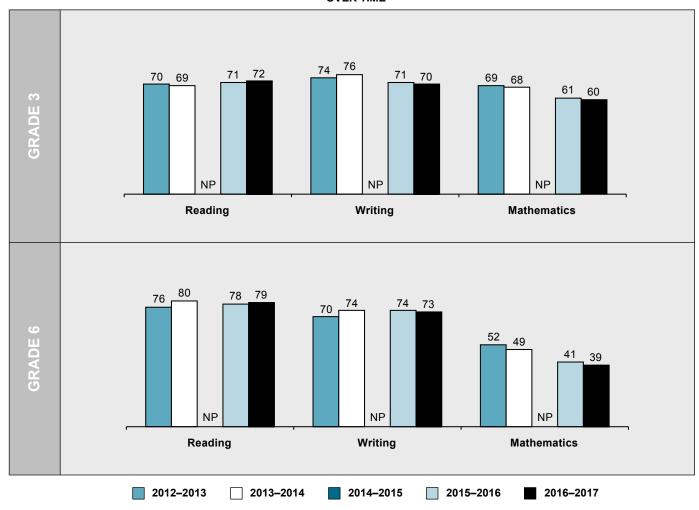
Board Name: Simcoe County DSB (66109)

DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION	Grade 3	Grade 6
English language learners	1%	<1%
Students with special education needs (excluding gifted)	25%	27%
First language learned at home other than English	4%	4%
Number of schools	85	85

Number of Students	2012–2013	2013–2014	2014–2015	2015–2016	2016–2017
Grade 3 reading and writing*	3 454	3 424	NP	3 246	3 305
Grade 3 mathematics	3 454	3 424	NP	3 635	3 636
Grade 6	3 691	3 521	NP	3 610	3 682

^{*} Some French Immersion students do not write the reading and writing components of the primary assessment.

PERCENTAGE OF ALL STUDENTS AT OR ABOVE THE PROVINCIAL STANDARD (LEVELS 3 AND 4) OVER TIME



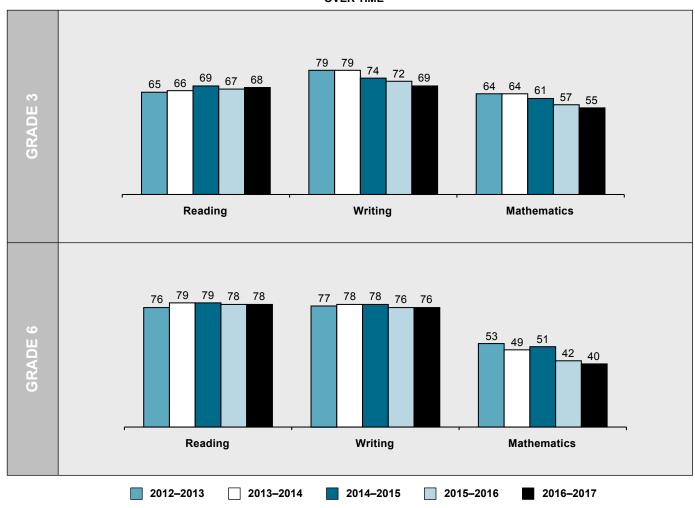
Board Name: Simcoe Muskoka Catholic DSB (67091)

DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION	Grade 3	Grade 6
English language learners	1%	1%
Students with special education needs (excluding gifted)	17%	21%
First language learned at home other than English	4%	4%
Number of schools	41	42

Number of Students	2012–2013	2013–2014	2014–2015	2015–2016	2016–2017
Grade 3 reading and writing*	1 320	1 327	1 394	1 385	1 487
Grade 3 mathematics	1 320	1 327	1 394	1 385	1 487
Grade 6	1 349	1 360	1 376	1 377	1 437

^{*} Some French Immersion students do not write the reading and writing components of the primary assessment.

PERCENTAGE OF ALL STUDENTS AT OR ABOVE THE PROVINCIAL STANDARD (LEVELS 3 AND 4) OVER TIME

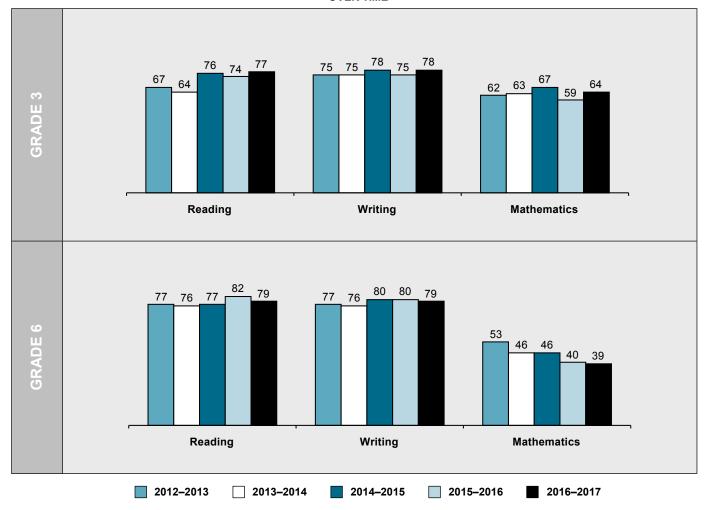


Board Name: St. Clair Catholic District School Board (67040)

DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION	Grade 3	Grade 6
English language learners	0%	0%
Students with special education needs (excluding gifted)	28%	34%
First language learned at home other than English	<1%	<1%
Number of schools	26	26

Number of Students	2012–2013	2013–2014	2014–2015	2015–2016	2016–2017
Grade 3 reading and writing*	623	630	627	565	671
Grade 3 mathematics	623	630	627	565	671
Grade 6	645	633	648	623	634

^{*} Some French Immersion students do not write the reading and writing components of the primary assessment.



NP: "Non-participating" indicates that due to exceptional circumstances, some or all of the board's students did not participate.

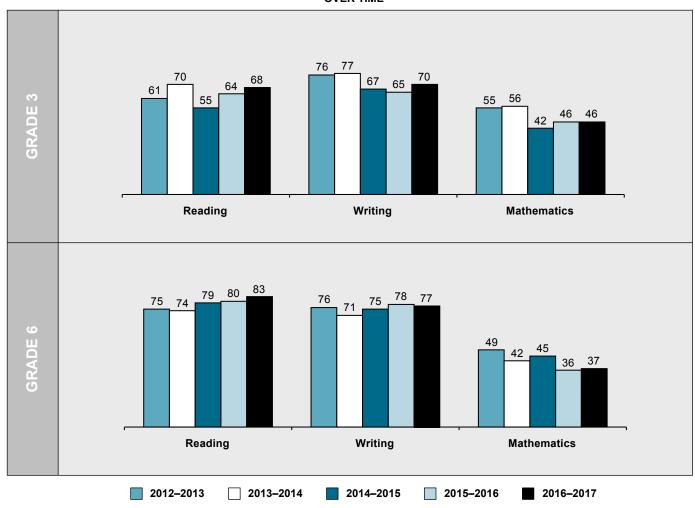
Board Name: Sudbury Catholic DSB (29033)

DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION	Grade 3	Grade 6
English language learners	<1%	0%
Students with special education needs (excluding gifted)	28%	29%
First language learned at home other than English	3%	2%
Number of schools	12	13

Number of Students	2012–2013	2013–2014	2014–2015	2015–2016	2016–2017
Grade 3 reading and writing*	381	386	393	418	388
Grade 3 mathematics	381	386	393	418	388
Grade 6	415	438	382	369	368

^{*} Some French Immersion students do not write the reading and writing components of the primary assessment.

PERCENTAGE OF ALL STUDENTS AT OR ABOVE THE PROVINCIAL STANDARD (LEVELS 3 AND 4) OVER TIME

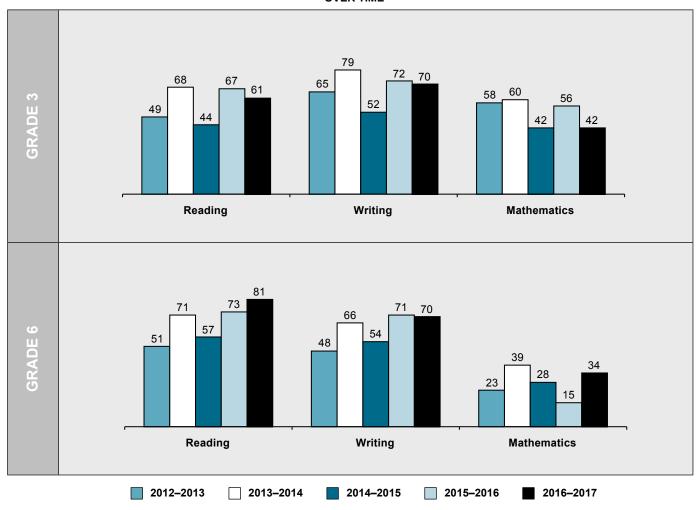


Board Name: Superior North Catholic DSB (29076)

DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION	Grade 3	Grade 6
English language learners	0%	0%
Students with special education needs (excluding gifted)	30%	30%
First language learned at home other than English	0%	0%
Number of schools	9	9

Number of Students	2012–2013	2013–2014	2014–2015	2015–2016	2016–2017
Grade 3 reading and writing*	77	78	62	78	79
Grade 3 mathematics	77	78	62	78	79
Grade 6	82	77	83	84	77

^{*} Some French Immersion students do not write the reading and writing components of the primary assessment.



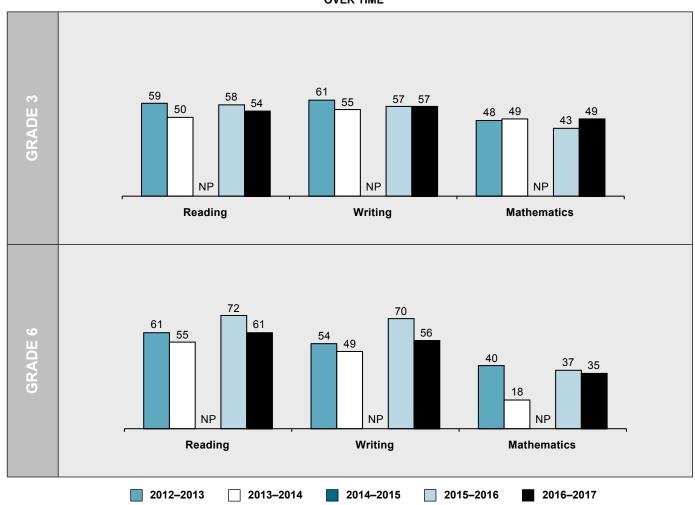
NP: "Non-participating" indicates that due to exceptional circumstances, some or all of the board's students did not participate.

Board Name: Superior-Greenstone DSB (28070)

DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION	Grade 3	Grade 6
English language learners	1%	2%
Students with special education needs (excluding gifted)	23%	39%
First language learned at home other than English	1%	0%
Number of schools	10	10

Number of Students	2012–2013	2013–2014	2014–2015	2015–2016	2016–2017
Grade 3 reading and writing*	66	80	NP	76	84
Grade 3 mathematics	66	80	NP	76	84
Grade 6	80	80	NP	67	66

^{*} Some French Immersion students do not write the reading and writing components of the primary assessment.



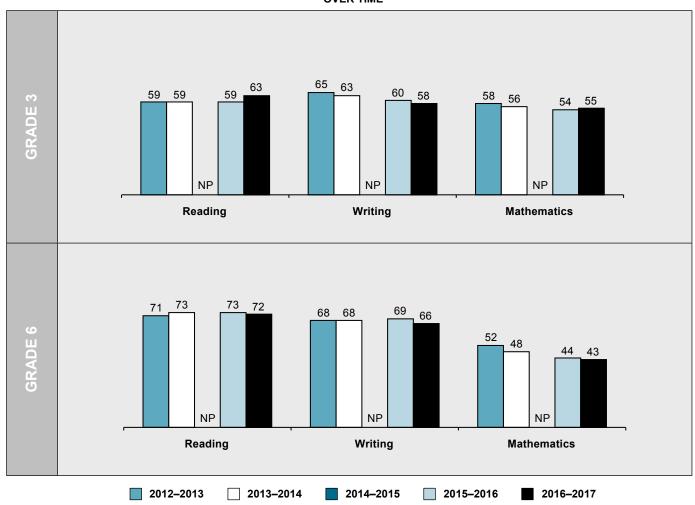
NP: "Non-participating" indicates that due to exceptional circumstances, some or all of the board's students did not participate.

Board Name: Thames Valley District School Board (66044)

DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION	Grade 3	Grade 6
English language learners	11%	9%
Students with special education needs (excluding gifted)	12%	19%
First language learned at home other than English	13%	13%
Number of schools	127	128

Number of Students	2012–2013	2013–2014	2014–2015	2015–2016	2016–2017
Grade 3 reading and writing*	4 456	4 354	NP	4 887	4 868
Grade 3 mathematics	4 995	4 920	NP	5 437	5 440
Grade 6	5 167	5 045	NP	5 121	5 149

^{*} Some French Immersion students do not write the reading and writing components of the primary assessment.



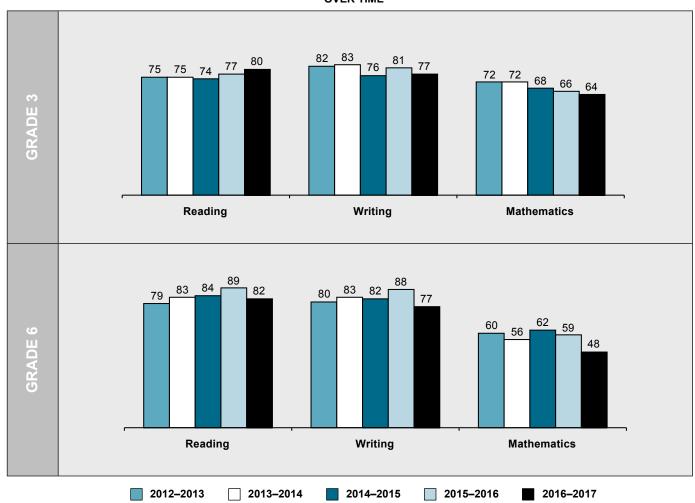
NP: "Non-participating" indicates that due to exceptional circumstances, some or all of the board's students did not participate.

Board Name: Thunder Bay Catholic DSB (29068)

DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION	Grade 3	Grade 6
English language learners	1%	3%
Students with special education needs (excluding gifted)	30%	28%
First language learned at home other than English	2%	2%
Number of schools	15	15

Number of Students	2012–2013	2013–2014	2014–2015	2015–2016	2016–2017
Grade 3 reading and writing*	526	549	516	544	570
Grade 3 mathematics	526	549	517	544	570
Grade 6	597	586	565	524	556

^{*} Some French Immersion students do not write the reading and writing components of the primary assessment.



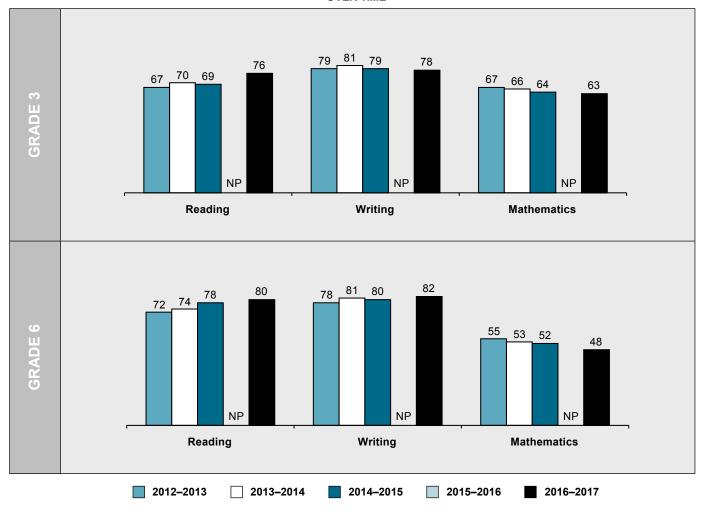
NP: "Non-participating" indicates that due to exceptional circumstances, some or all of the board's students did not participate.

Board Name: Toronto Catholic District School Board (67059)

DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION	Grade 3	Grade 6
English language learners	10%	11%
Students with special education needs (excluding gifted)	17%	20%
First language learned at home other than English	23%	27%
Number of schools	167	167

Number of Students	2012–2013	2013–2014	2014–2015	2015–2016	2016–2017
Grade 3 reading and writing*	5 693	5 848	5 803	NP	5 885
Grade 3 mathematics	5 903	6 051	6 010	NP	6 153
Grade 6	6 523	5 988	6 235	NP	6 322

^{*} Some French Immersion students do not write the reading and writing components of the primary assessment.



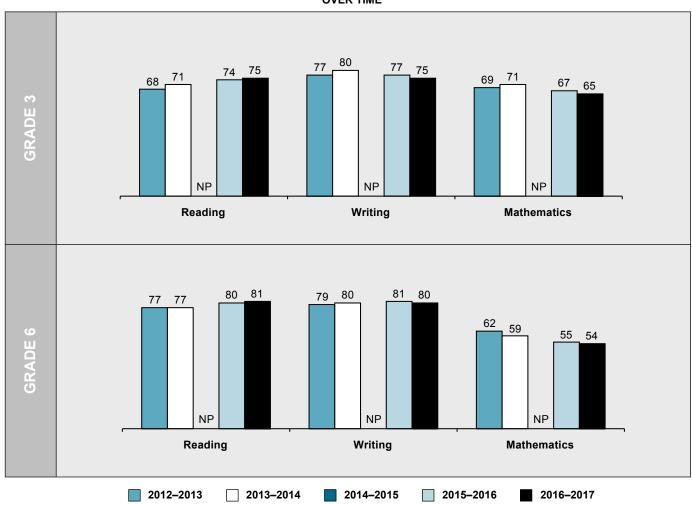
NP: "Non-participating" indicates that due to exceptional circumstances, some or all of the board's students did not participate.

Board Name: Toronto DSB (66052)

DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION	Grade 3	Grade 6
English language learners	7%	5%
Students with special education needs (excluding gifted)	19%	22%
First language learned at home other than English	39%	41%
Number of schools	396	336

Number of Students	2012–2013	2013–2014	2014–2015	2015–2016	2016–2017
Grade 3 reading and writing*	15 505	15 389	NP	15 706	15 541
Grade 3 mathematics	17 188	17 214	NP	17 676	17 702
Grade 6	16 452	16 224	NP	16 202	16 324

^{*} Some French Immersion students do not write the reading and writing components of the primary assessment.



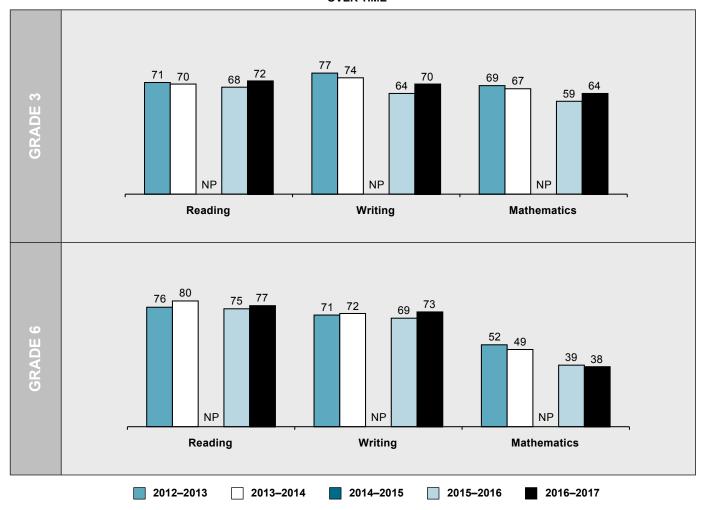
NP: "Non-participating" indicates that due to exceptional circumstances, some or all of the board's students did not participate.

Board Name: Trillium Lakelands DSB (66087)

DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION	Grade 3	Grade 6
English language learners	<1%	<1%
Students with special education needs (excluding gifted)	31%	38%
First language learned at home other than English	1%	1%
Number of schools	35	35

Number of Students	2012–2013	2013–2014	2014–2015	2015–2016	2016–2017
Grade 3 reading and writing*	899	900	NP	955	969
Grade 3 mathematics	1 025	1 074	NP	1 116	1 145
Grade 6	1 149	1 030	NP	1 061	1 126

^{*} Some French Immersion students do not write the reading and writing components of the primary assessment.



NP: "Non-participating" indicates that due to exceptional circumstances, some or all of the board's students did not participate.

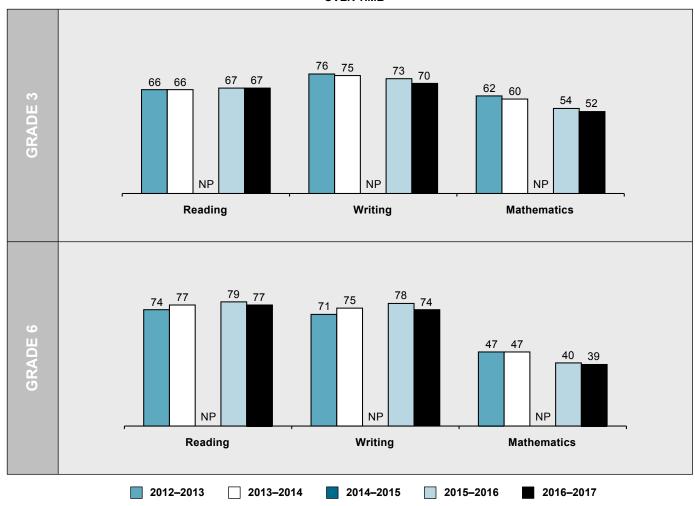
Board Name: Upper Canada DSB (66192)

DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION	Grade 3	Grade 6
English language learners	3%	3%
Students with special education needs (excluding gifted)	33%	32%
First language learned at home other than English	3%	3%
Number of schools	63	63

Number of Students	2012–2013	2013–2014	2014–2015	2015–2016	2016–2017
Grade 3 reading and writing*	1 783	1 732	NP	1 853	1 806
Grade 3 mathematics	1 783	1 730	NP	1 855	1 806
Grade 6	1 812	1 726	NP	1 808	1 773

^{*} Some French Immersion students do not write the reading and writing components of the primary assessment.

PERCENTAGE OF ALL STUDENTS AT OR ABOVE THE PROVINCIAL STANDARD (LEVELS 3 AND 4) OVER TIME

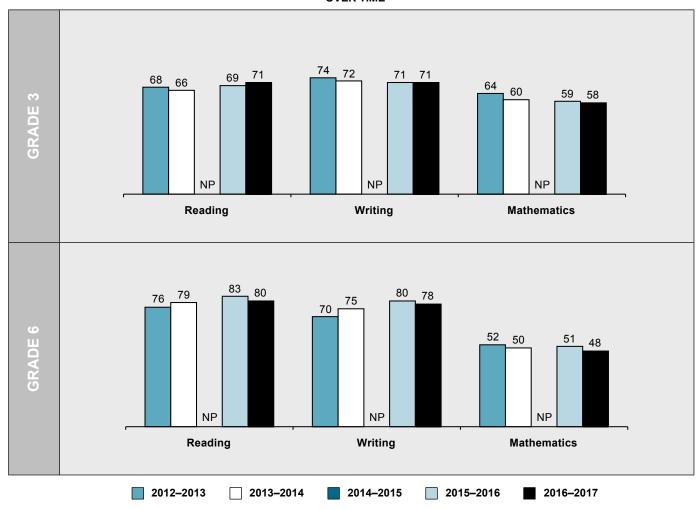


Board Name: Upper Grand DSB (66117)

DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION	Grade 3	Grade 6
English language learners	4%	2%
Students with special education needs (excluding gifted)	24%	27%
First language learned at home other than English	10%	11%
Number of schools	65	62

Number of Students	2012–2013	2013–2014	2014–2015	2015–2016	2016–2017
Grade 3 reading and writing*	2 149	2 141	NP	2 240	2 405
Grade 3 mathematics	2 149	2 141	NP	2 240	2 405
Grade 6	2 181	2 146	NP	2 199	2 226

^{*} Some French Immersion students do not write the reading and writing components of the primary assessment.



NP: "Non-participating" indicates that due to exceptional circumstances, some or all of the board's students did not participate.

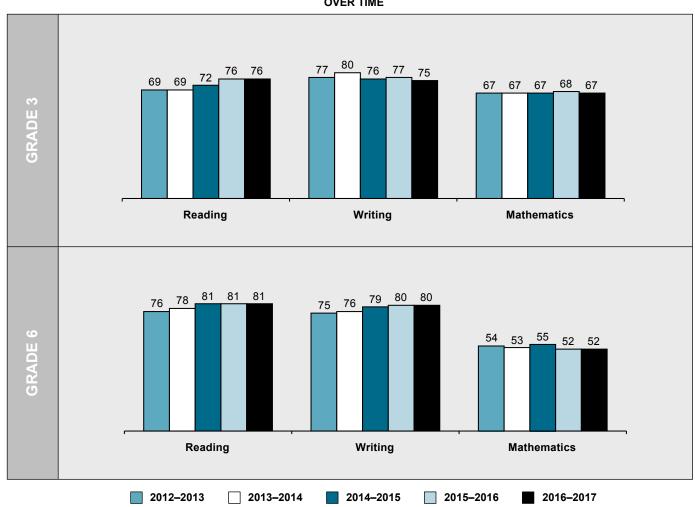
Board Name: Waterloo Catholic DSB (67148)

DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION	Grade 3	Grade 6
English language learners	4%	4%
Students with special education needs (excluding gifted)	20%	23%
First language learned at home other than English	11%	15%
Number of schools	45	45

Number of Students	2012–2013	2013–2014	2014–2015	2015–2016	2016–2017
Grade 3 reading and writing*	1 511	1 451	1 519	1 462	1 532
Grade 3 mathematics	1 511	1 453	1 518	1 462	1 532
Grade 6	1 529	1 520	1 489	1 526	1 572

^{*} Some French Immersion students do not write the reading and writing components of the primary assessment.

PERCENTAGE OF ALL STUDENTS AT OR ABOVE THE PROVINCIAL STANDARD (LEVELS 3 AND 4) OVER TIME



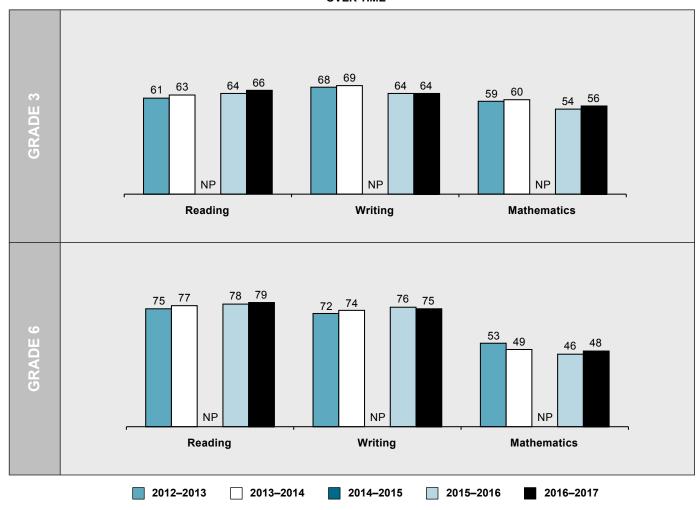
Board Name: Waterloo Region DSB (66176)

DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION	Grade 3	Grade 6
English language learners	15%	7%
Students with special education needs (excluding gifted)	19%	22%
First language learned at home other than English	23%	25%
Number of schools	88	88

Number of Students	2012–2013	2013–2014	2014–2015	2015–2016	2016–2017
Grade 3 reading and writing*	4 201	4 278	NP	4 489	4 373
Grade 3 mathematics	4 203	4 278	NP	4 489	4 373
Grade 6	4 225	3 988	NP	4 269	4 360

^{*} Some French Immersion students do not write the reading and writing components of the primary assessment.

PERCENTAGE OF ALL STUDENTS AT OR ABOVE THE PROVINCIAL STANDARD (LEVELS 3 AND 4) OVER TIME



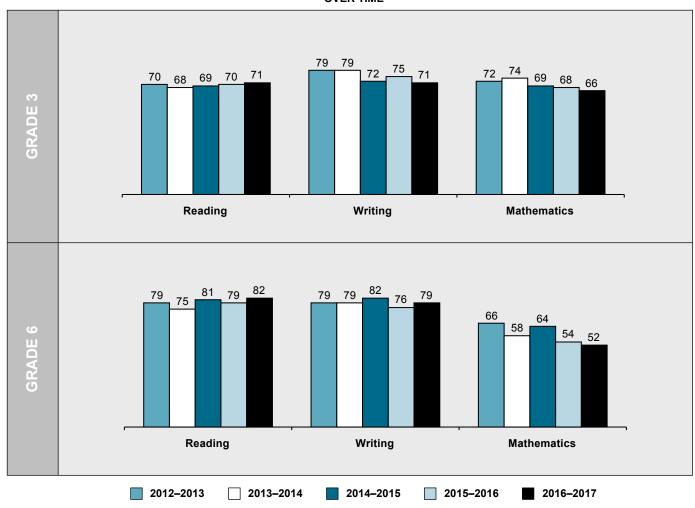
Board Name: Wellington Catholic DSB (67130)

DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION	Grade 3	Grade 6
English language learners	8%	6%
Students with special education needs (excluding gifted)	17%	20%
First language learned at home other than English	9%	8%
Number of schools	18	18

Number of Students	2012–2013	2013–2014	2014–2015	2015–2016	2016–2017
Grade 3 reading and writing*	572	551	538	539	571
Grade 3 mathematics	570	551	538	539	571
Grade 6	595	589	577	604	601

^{*} Some French Immersion students do not write the reading and writing components of the primary assessment.

PERCENTAGE OF ALL STUDENTS AT OR ABOVE THE PROVINCIAL STANDARD (LEVELS 3 AND 4) OVER TIME

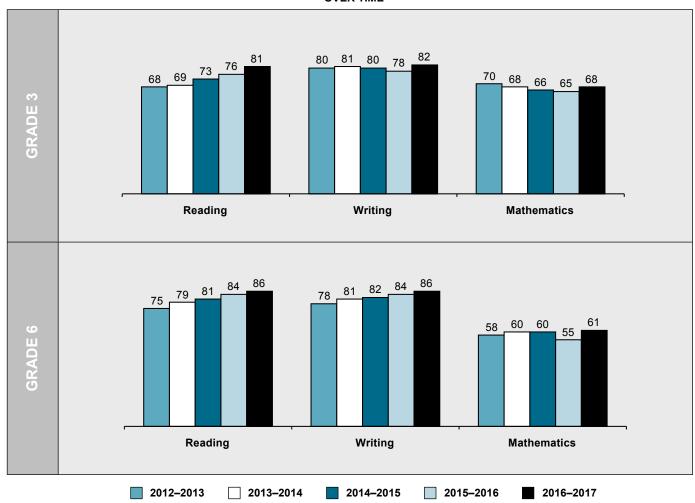


Board Name: Windsor-Essex Catholic DSB (67024)

DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION	Grade 3	Grade 6
English language learners	5%	5%
Students with special education needs (excluding gifted)	15%	16%
First language learned at home other than English	11%	11%
Number of schools	33	32

Number of Students	2012–2013	2013–2014	2014–2015	2015–2016	2016–2017
Grade 3 reading and writing*	1 394	1 385	1 355	1 257	1 259
Grade 3 mathematics	1 396	1 385	1 355	1 257	1 259
Grade 6	1 600	1 524	1 475	1 396	1 435

^{*} Some French Immersion students do not write the reading and writing components of the primary assessment.



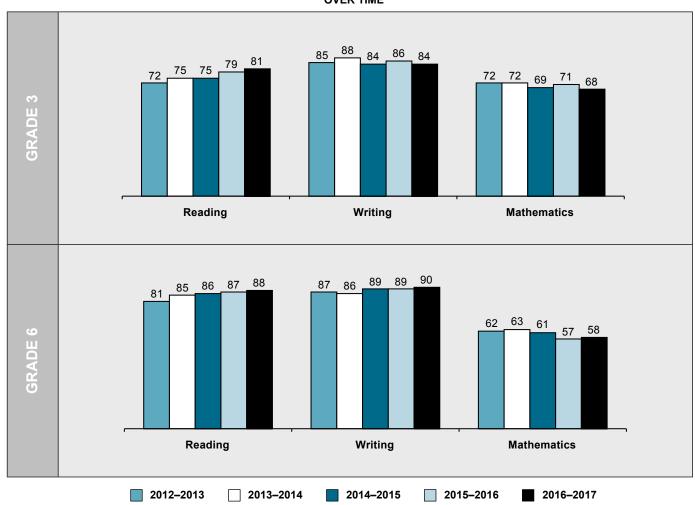
NP: "Non-participating" indicates that due to exceptional circumstances, some or all of the board's students did not participate.

Board Name: York Catholic DSB (67075)

DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION	Grade 3	Grade 6
English language learners	2%	1%
Students with special education needs (excluding gifted)	16%	18%
First language learned at home other than English	19%	18%
Number of schools	90	90

Number of Students	2012–2013	2013–2014	2014–2015	2015–2016	2016–2017
Grade 3 reading and writing*	3 662	3 571	3 442	3 449	3 324
Grade 3 mathematics	3 868	3 803	3 778	3 859	3 767
Grade 6	4 005	3 918	3 791	4 002	3 862

^{*} Some French Immersion students do not write the reading and writing components of the primary assessment.



NP: "Non-participating" indicates that due to exceptional circumstances, some or all of the board's students did not participate.

Board Name: York Region DSB (66095)

DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION	Grade 3	Grade 6
English language learners	31%	23%
Students with special education needs (excluding gifted)	11%	16%
First language learned at home other than English	50%	48%
Number of schools	174	173

Number of Students	2012–2013	2013–2014	2014–2015	2015–2016	2016–2017
Grade 3 reading and writing*	6 996	6 881	NP	7 127	7 007
Grade 3 mathematics	8 421	8 277	NP	8 886	8 606
Grade 6	8 538	8 701	NP	8 825	8 738

^{*} Some French Immersion students do not write the reading and writing components of the primary assessment.

PERCENTAGE OF ALL STUDENTS AT OR ABOVE THE PROVINCIAL STANDARD (LEVELS 3 AND 4) OVER TIME

