Washington School Improvement Framework: Other Academic Indicator—English Language Arts and Mathematics Growth

A student growth percentile (SGP) describes a student's growth compared to other students with similar prior test scores (their academic peers). Although the calculations for SGPs are complex, information can be shared in percentile terms that are familiar to most teachers and parents. A school or student group's growth is represented by the middle (median) SGP.

	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
ELA and Math Growth					▬	▬	▬	▬	▬				

HOW IS THE SCORE ASSIGNED?

Each subject's growth is scored from 1 to 10, representing that school's performance in comparison to the rest of the state. ELA and Mathematics growth will be reported separately and will be calculated for each student group within a school. ELA and Math are averaged together to create the Growth indicator.

If one subject is missing, the present subject will be the indicator score.

WHAT ELSE IS THERE TO KNOW?

SGPs require two consecutive test scores to determine a student's academic growth compared to their peers.

High schools don't have SGP data because of the gap between 8th and 10th grades.

SGPs require two test scores to determine how many scale points a student grew compared to how their peers grew.

WHY IS GROWTH INCLUDED? WHY DOES IT MATTER?

Many people are familiar with the four assessment performance levels and the typical school metric of percent meeting standard.

Student Growth Percentiles, and median Student Growth Percentiles, add another tool for looking at performance.

Instead of simply looking at a snapshot of the percent of students meeting standard on statewide tests, the SGP metric looks at the growth of individual students over time.

For more information about SGPs visit https://www.k12.wa.us/data-reporting/reporting/student-growth-percentiles-sgp