Washington School Improvement Framework: ELA & Math Growth Indicator

Academic growth, based on Student Growth Percentiles on the Smarter Balanced Assessment, in English language arts and math.

How is it calculated?
Median Student Growth Percentile (MSGP) of all students in the school, over the last three years.
The median represents how the middle student in a school or student group grew in comparison to their academic peers.

Which grades are included?

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What else is there to know?
Student Growth Percentiles (SGPs) compare growth of students across the state with similar test score histories. SGPs require two test scores to determine how many scale points a student grew compared to how their peers grew.

High schools don’t get SGPs because of the gap between 8th and 11th grades.

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. Each student group’s scores are averaged together to create the Growth indicator.

If one subject is missing, the present subject will make up the total of the indicator score for that student group.

Why is Growth included? Why does it matter?
Most of us 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 the statewide tests, we now have a metric that looks at the growth of individual students over time.

For more information about SGPs or MSGPs, visit www.k12.wa.us/Assessment/StudentGrowth

For more information about the Framework, visit http://www.k12.wa.us/ESSA
For data related inquiries, email us at AccountabilityData@k12.wa.us
How does Washington measure Growth?

**Student Growth Percentiles (SGPs)**

**Percentiles**
A student in the 65th percentile performs higher than 65% of students in the same grade with similar prior test scores.

**"Normative" Growth**
Comparing growth of students across the state with similar test scores.

**Testing in Back-to-Back Years**
SGPs requires two test scores to determine how a student grew relative to their academic peers.

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**2016 3rd Grade**
Anthony scores a 2312, classified as Level 1, on Math Smarter Balanced Assessment.

**School Wide Growth**
Anthony's SGP is lined up with all other student SGPs to show growth for his school.

Anthony receives a math student growth percentile of 80.

**2017 4th Grade**
Anthony scores a 2404, also classified as Level 1, on Math Smarter Balanced Assessment.

**Normative Growth**
In comparison to other students in the state that scored around 2312 in 2016, Anthony scored higher than 80% of them.

Anthony grew by 92 points, but how does that compare to other similar students?

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All SGPs are ranked lowest to highest. The middle SGP, or median, is used to represent school wide growth.

3
22
36
All SGPs are ranked lowest to highest.
38
44
45
The middle SGP, or median, is used to represent school wide growth.
71
80
93

Anthony's school would have a median student growth percentile (MSGP) of 44.

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For more, visit www.k12.wa.us/Assessment/StudentGrowth