

Student Growth Plots: A Guide for Parents and Teachers

We have two primary ways of understanding how our child is performing on state assessments:

Achievement/Proficiency and **Growth**.

A student's score and achievement level represent a snapshot of how the student is doing. To look at how a student progresses in assessment subjects, we look at their **Student Growth Percentile** or **SGP**.

Achievement/Proficiency:

How high is my child's score? What achievement level did they reach? (Level 1, Level 2, Level 3, and Level 4)

Growth:

How much progress did my child make in the past year? Is my child making enough progress toward reaching proficiency?

A student growth percentile describes a student's growth over the past year compared to other students with similar prior test scores.

We are used to understanding a child's growth in height or weight by comparing them to other children their age. If a student is taller than 45% of other children their age, we say they are at the 45th percentile. With student growth percentiles, students are not only compared to other students in the same subject and grade. They are compared to students with a similar score history on their state assessments. We refer to these students as their academic peers.

Therefore, SGPs allow us to see how much students have grown over a year compared to their academic peers in Washington State.

An SGP is a number between 1 and 99. If your child has an SGP of 85, we can say that they showed more growth than 85 percent of their academic peers. Students with similar *current* test scores can have very different SGPs if they have different *prior* test scores. Students who have very low current test scores can have very high growth percentiles; conversely, students who have very high current test scores can have very low growth percentiles.

SGPs are meaningful because they tell a deeper story of a student's progress over time – not simply where they are now. This means that, despite scoring below standard, students can show progress and be recognized for their achievement.

SGPs can provide valuable evidence to help understand if students are making adequate academic growth from one year to the next. They are an additional tool to help parents engage with teachers and administrators in constructive conversations about their child's learning.



Questions that a parent might want to ask are:

- What steps can we take since my child's growth in reading was low, and they need to catch up?
- Is my child on track to reach proficiency in math?
- Did my child make good progress last year, or are they losing ground?

As parents and teachers, we have several measures we rely on to understand our children's academic progress. SGPs should be viewed in conjunction with other information about how your child is progressing in school, such as their grades, completion of class assignments, and their collaborative and social skills. All these indicators of student performance together form a more complete picture of a student's success in school.

For additional information and resources, please visit OSPI's Student Growth Percentile website: <https://ospi.k12.wa.us/data-reporting/reporting/student-growth-percentiles-sgp>

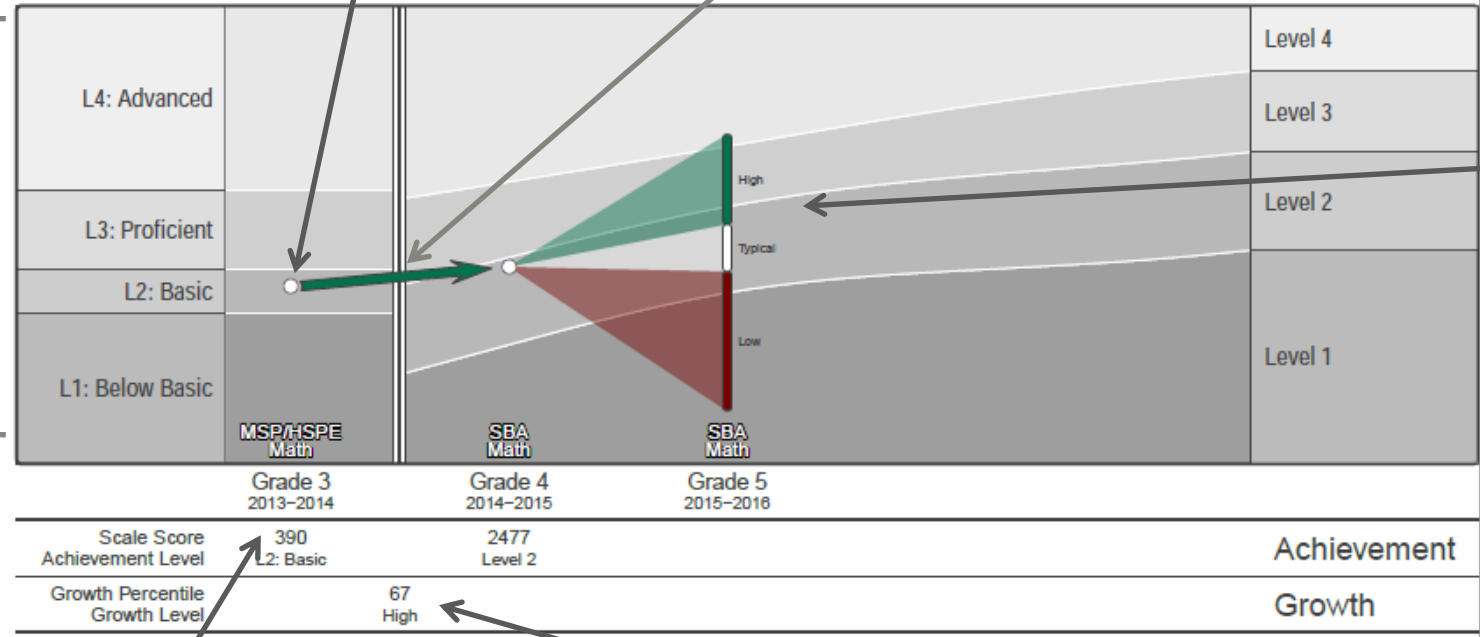
Guide to Understanding a Student Growth Plot

The shaded sections in the background represent the four proficiency levels, under SBA. A student is meeting grade standard or "proficient" if they score in the Level 3 or Level 4 range.

The white circles represent the student's scale scores.

The arrows between the white circles represent the growth the student made from one year to the next. The color of the arrow represents the growth level that describes the student's SGP.

The colored fan shows the likely range of next year's scores for a student with this academic history. Low growth would put the student's score next year into the red area, typical growth into the white area, and high growth into the green range of scores. The fan tells us how much growth will be necessary for this student to achieve the next proficiency goal.



The student's scale score and proficiency level are shown below the grade and school year in which the student took the assessment.

The student growth percentile and the growth level are shown here.