

Overview of the Georgia Student Growth Model

Goals

- Understand student growth percentiles
- Be able to share SGP information with other educators
- Be prepared to use student growth data to help improve instruction and student performance

Georgia Department of Education

Why focus on student growth?



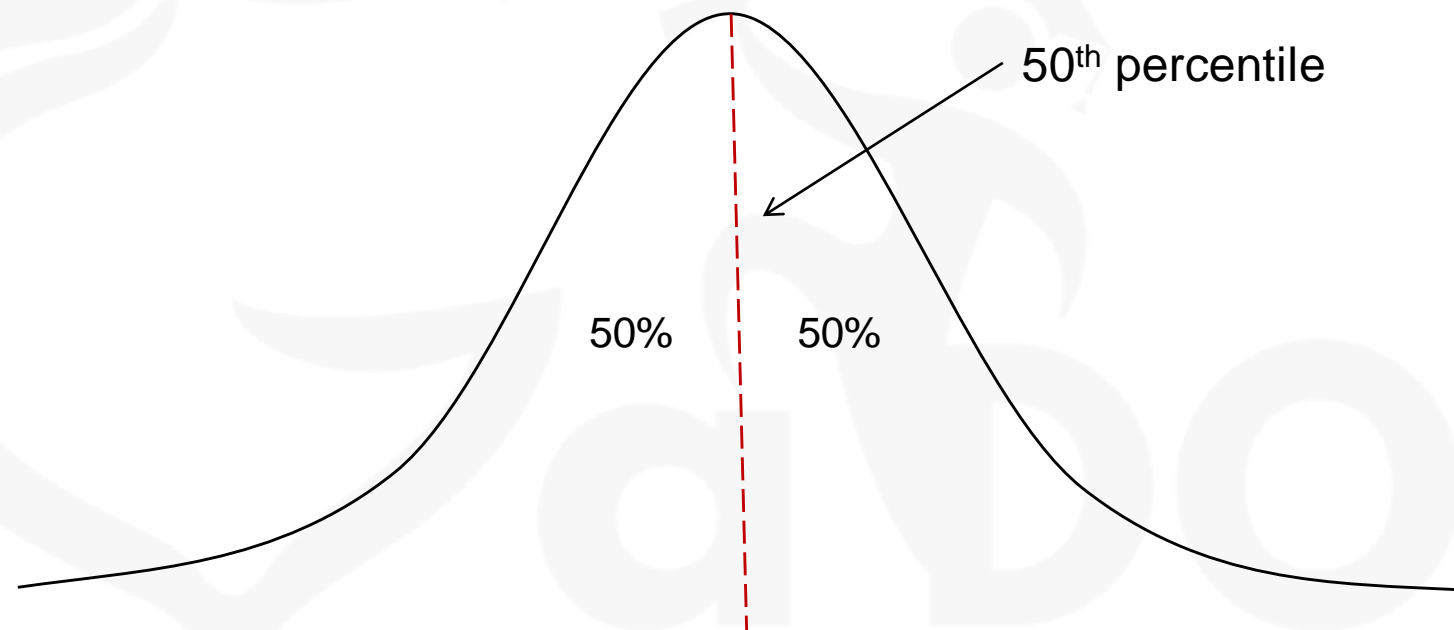
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- Previously, we have focused on status...
 - What percentage of students met state expectations?
 - Did more students meet expectations this year compared to last year?
- Now, we can incorporate growth...
 - Did this student grow more or less than academically-similar students?
 - How much progress has a student made, taking their starting point into consideration?
 - Are students growing as much in math as in reading?
 - Are students on track to reach or exceed proficiency?
- The GSGM provides student-level diagnostic information, supports teaching and learning, enhances accountability (CCRPI), and serves as one of multiple indicators of educator effectiveness (TKES and LKES).

Understanding Percentiles



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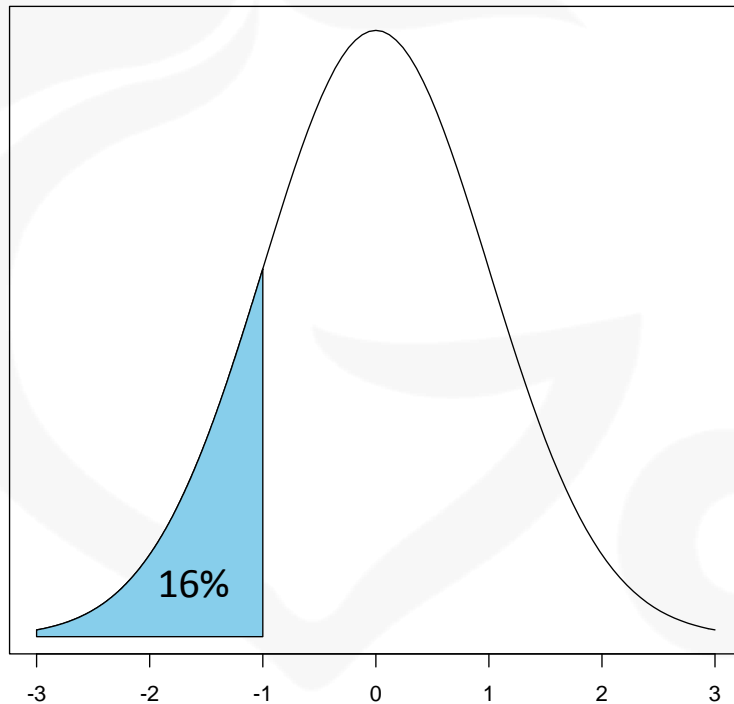


A distribution, for example, of height, weight, or academic growth

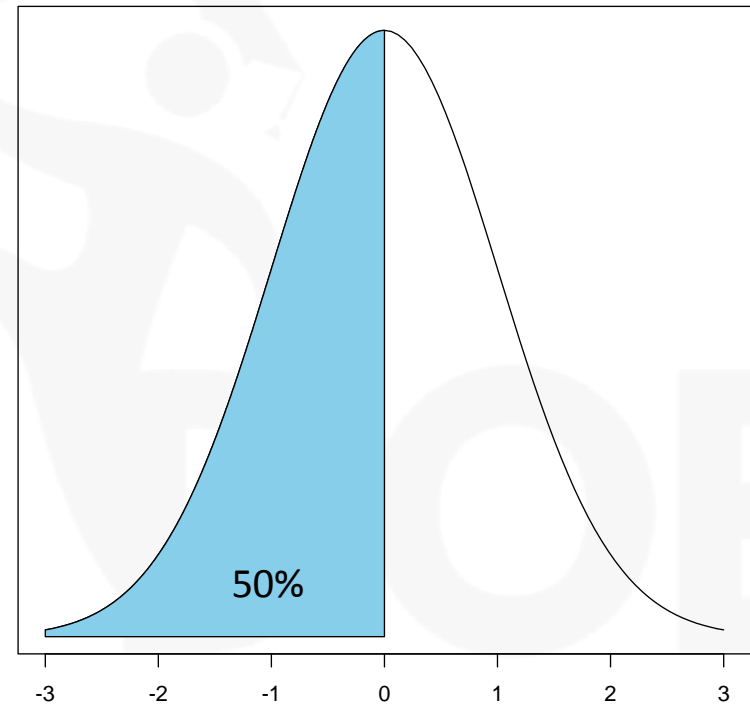
The 50th percentile is the value below which 50% of the distribution lies.

Student Change in Status

Grade 4



Grade 5



If a student goes from scoring better than 16% of all students in grade 4 to scoring better than 50% of students in grade 5, would this be evidence that growth had occurred?

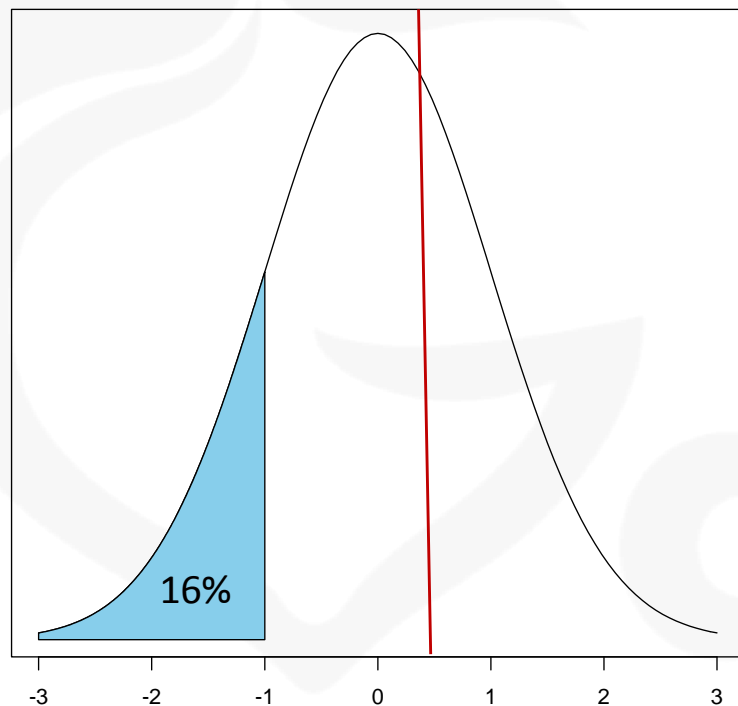
What we miss if we focus on the proficiency bar...



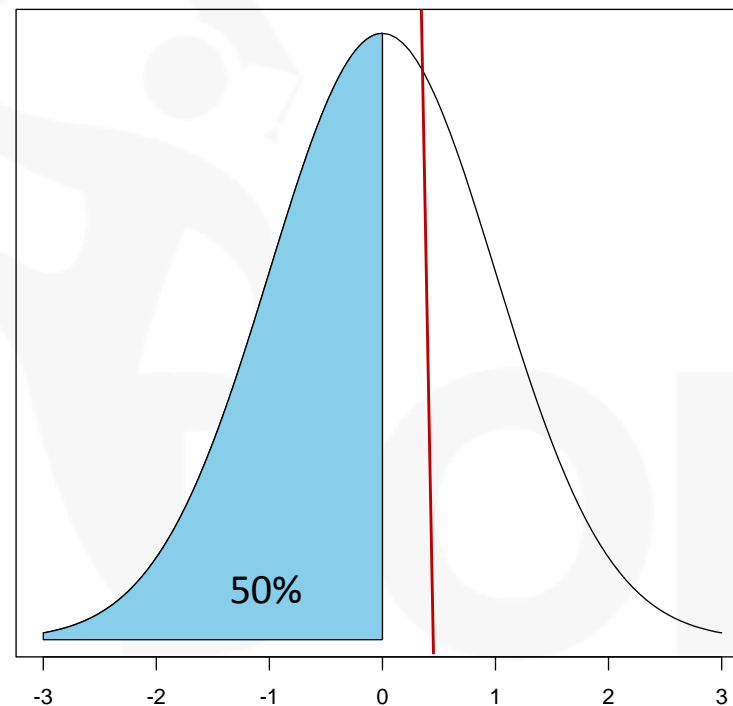
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Grade 4

Grade 5



Test Score Expressed in Standard Deviation Units



Test Score Expressed in Standard Deviation Units

If the red line marks the cut point for "Meets," this is a student who was below "Meets" each year. But there is clear evidence that great progress has been made.

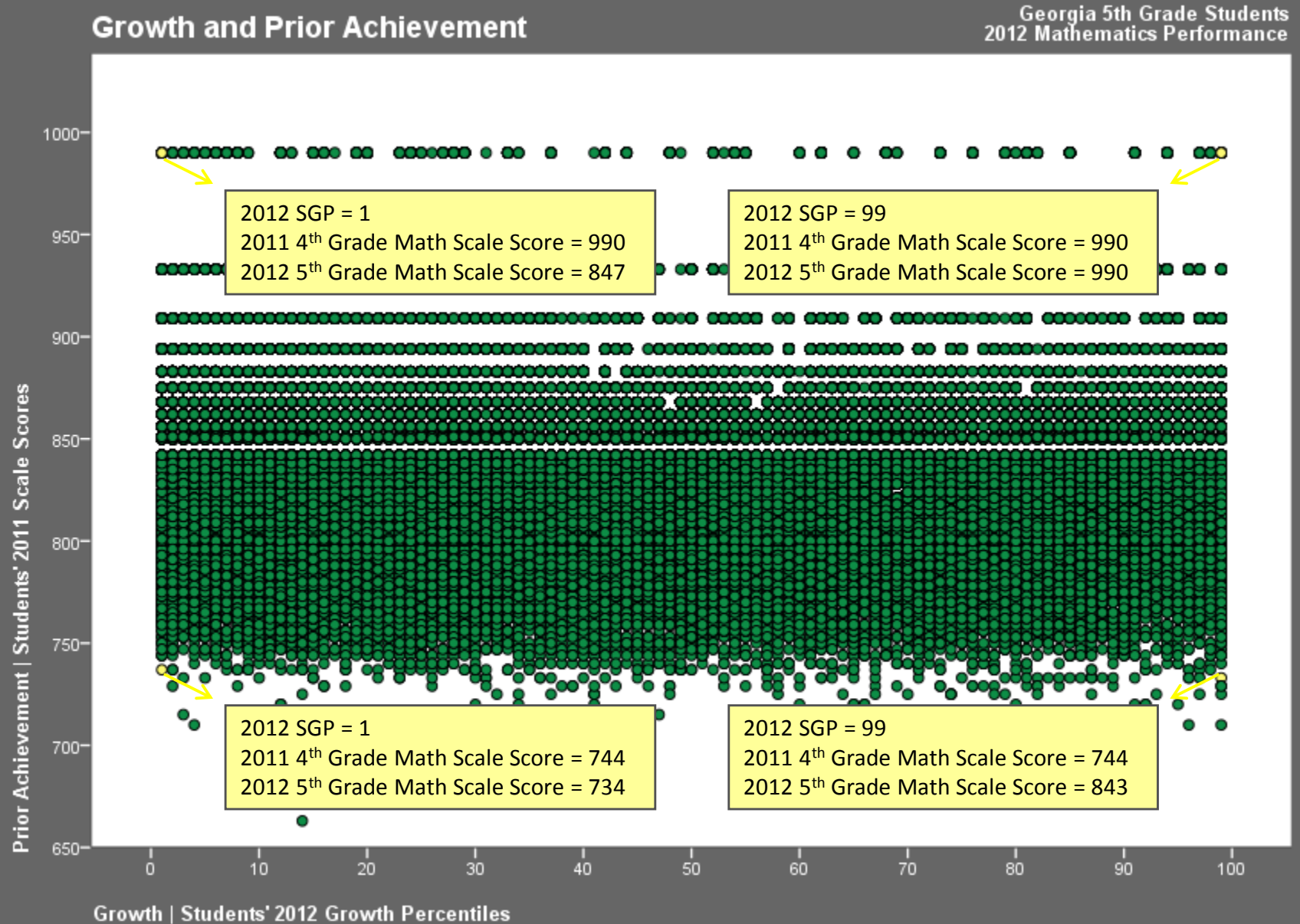
Student Growth Percentiles



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- A student growth percentile (SGP) describes a student's growth relative to academic peers
 - Academic peers are other students statewide with a similar score history
 - This ensures a student's starting point is considered when measuring his or her growth
- Growth percentiles range from 1 to 99
 - Lower percentiles indicate lower academic growth and higher percentiles indicate higher academic growth
 - Uses two years of prior scores, when available. Retest data is not included. The use of EOCT opt-out data is under review.
- All students, regardless of their achievement level, have the ability to demonstrate all levels of growth

All students can demonstrate all levels of growth – regardless of their achievement level

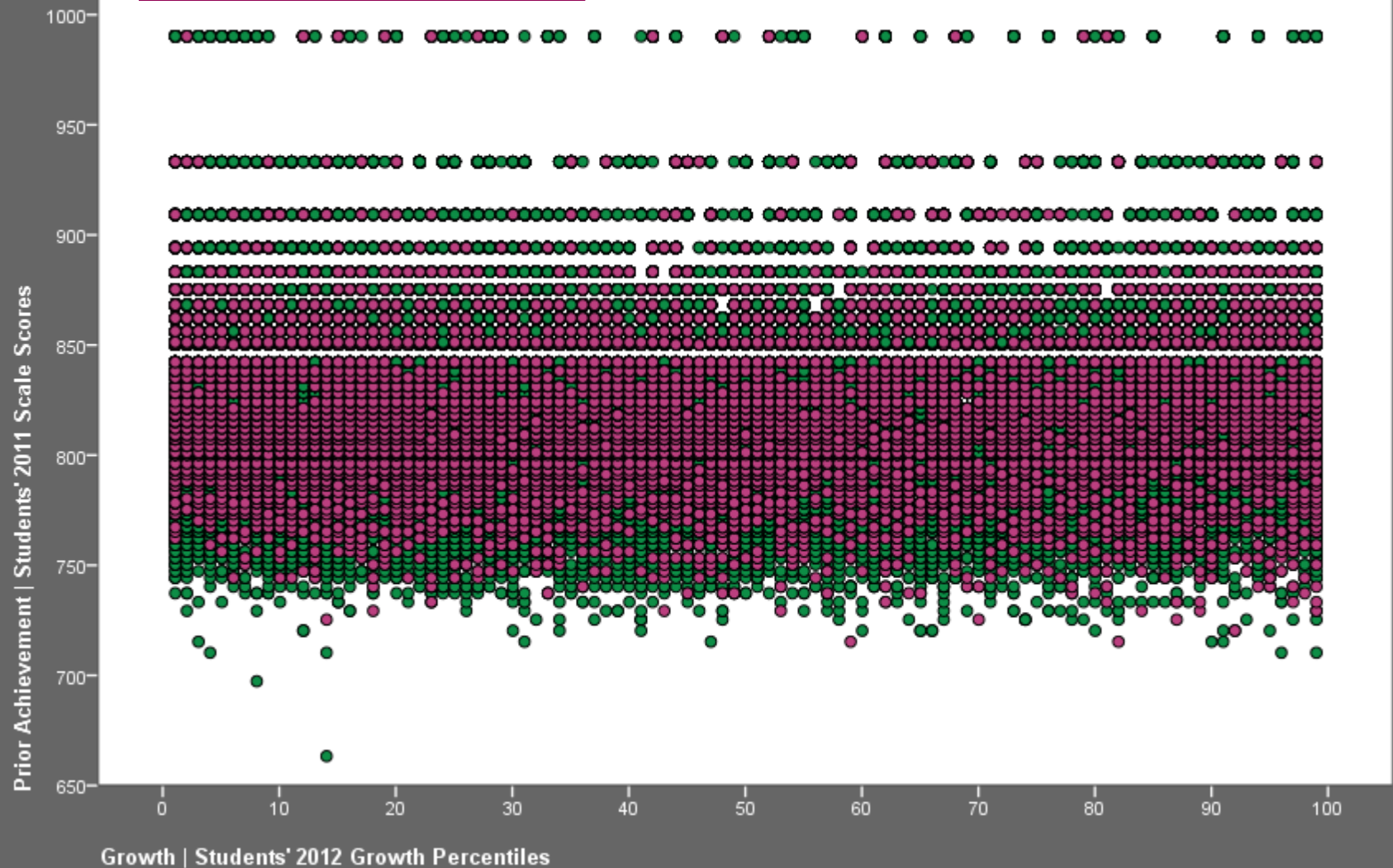


All students can demonstrate all levels of growth – regardless of their achievement level

Growth and Prior Achievement

Georgia 5th Grade Students
2012 Mathematics Performance

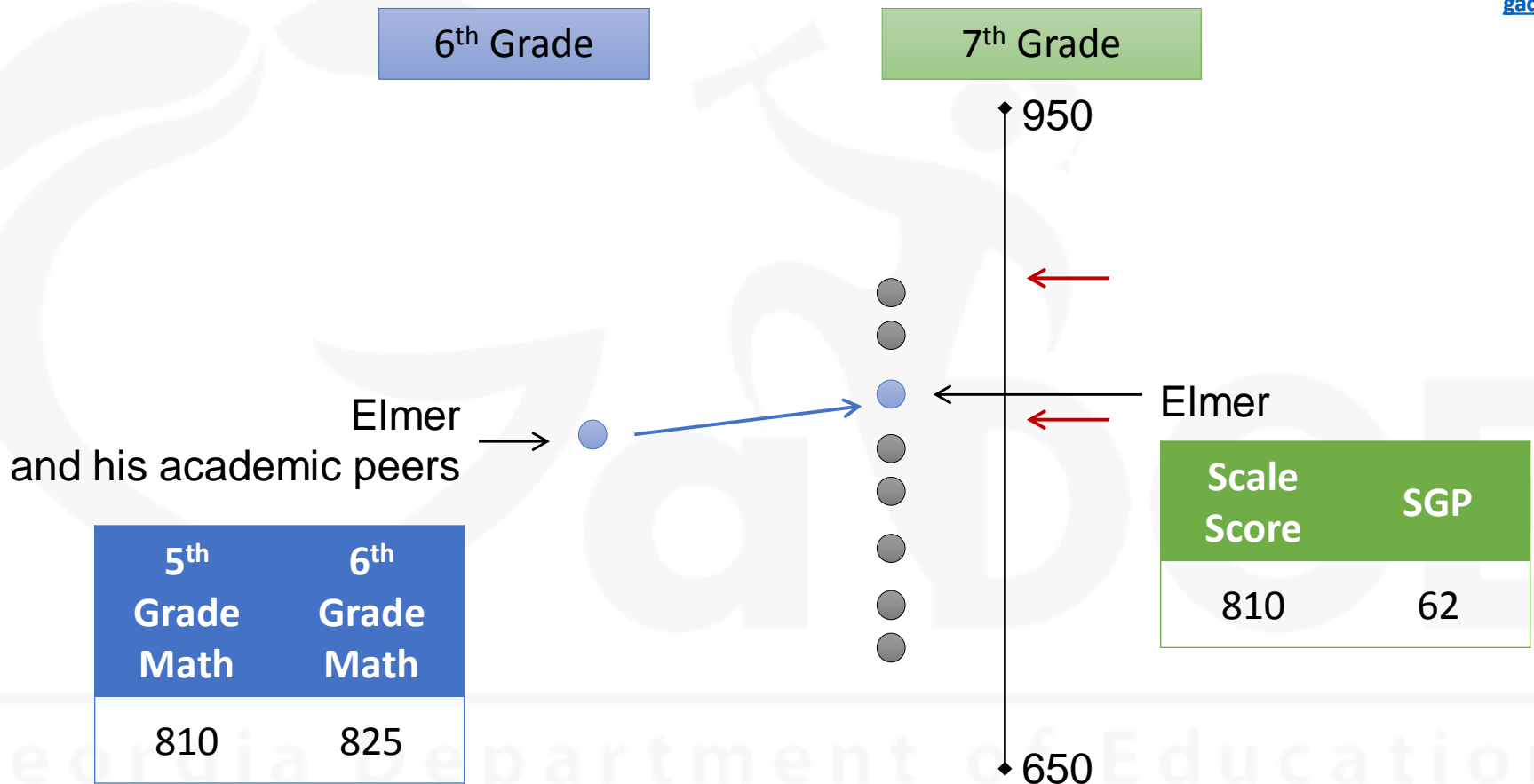
English Language Learners (ELL)



Achievement vs. Growth

- Achievement
 - How well students are meeting or exceeding state expectations
 - Snapshot look at student performance
- Growth
 - How students are progressing from year to year
 - Takes students' starting points into consideration
- GSGM \neq gain score model
 - Georgia's assessments are vertically aligned but not vertically scaled
- Growth is independent of proficiency cuts

Achievement vs. Growth



Transitioning to Georgia Milestones

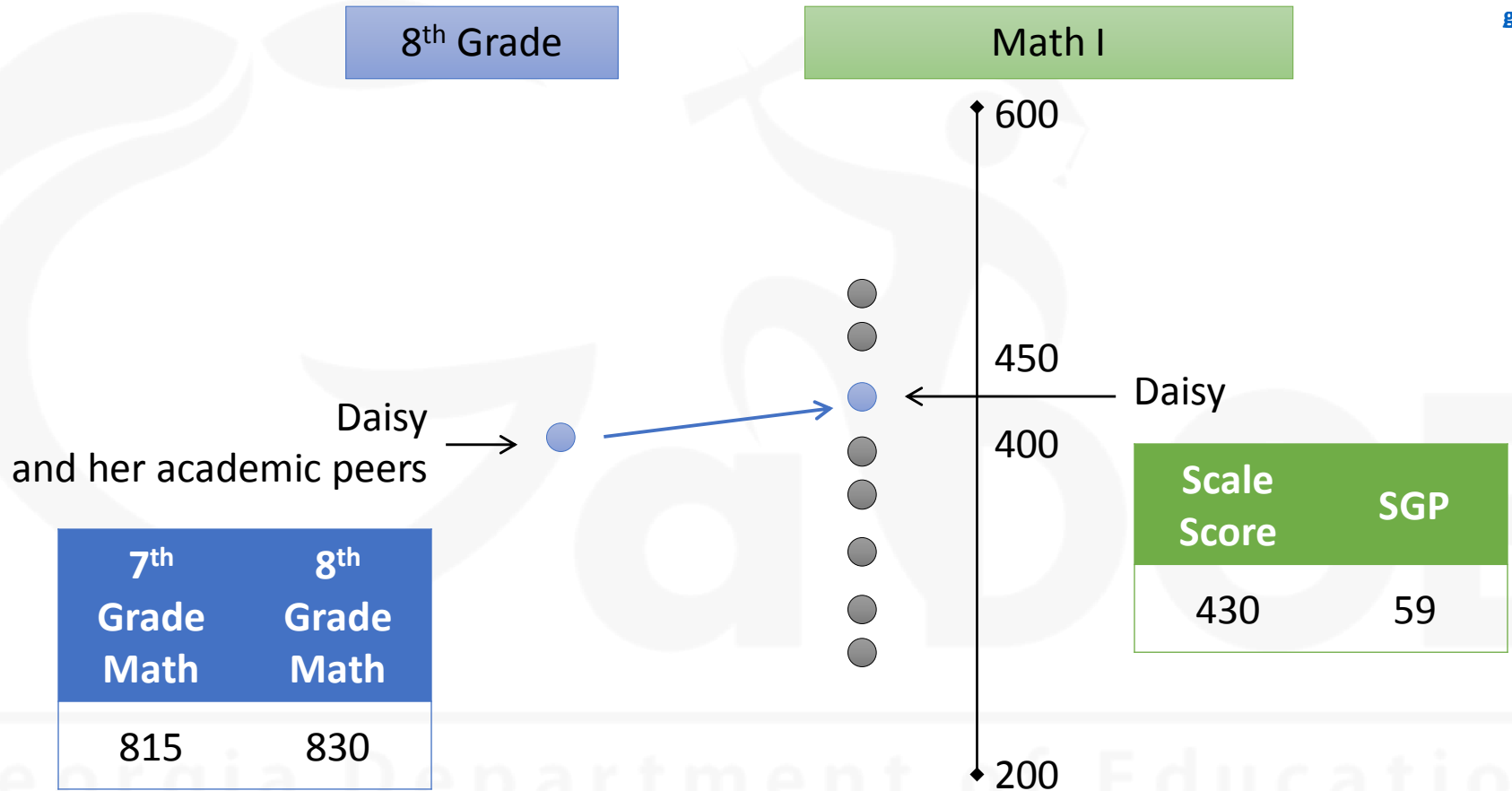


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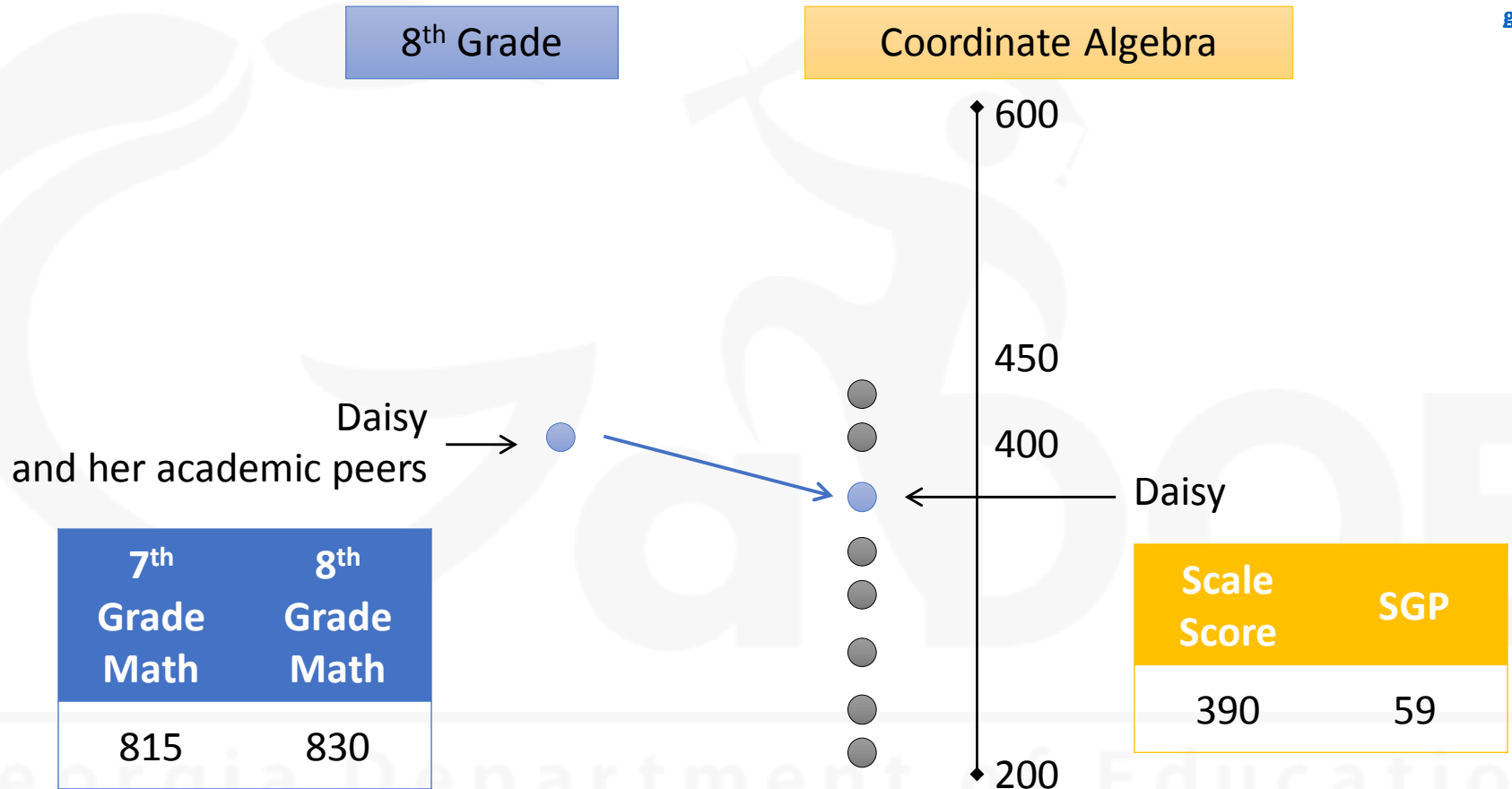
- SGPs will continue to be calculated
 - Until we have enough years of implementation, baselines, targets and projections will be delayed
- CRCT/EOCT scores will be used as priors for new Milestones scores until they can be phased out
- Will SGPs go down as a result of the increased rigor of Georgia Milestones?
 - No because...

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Transitioning Assessments

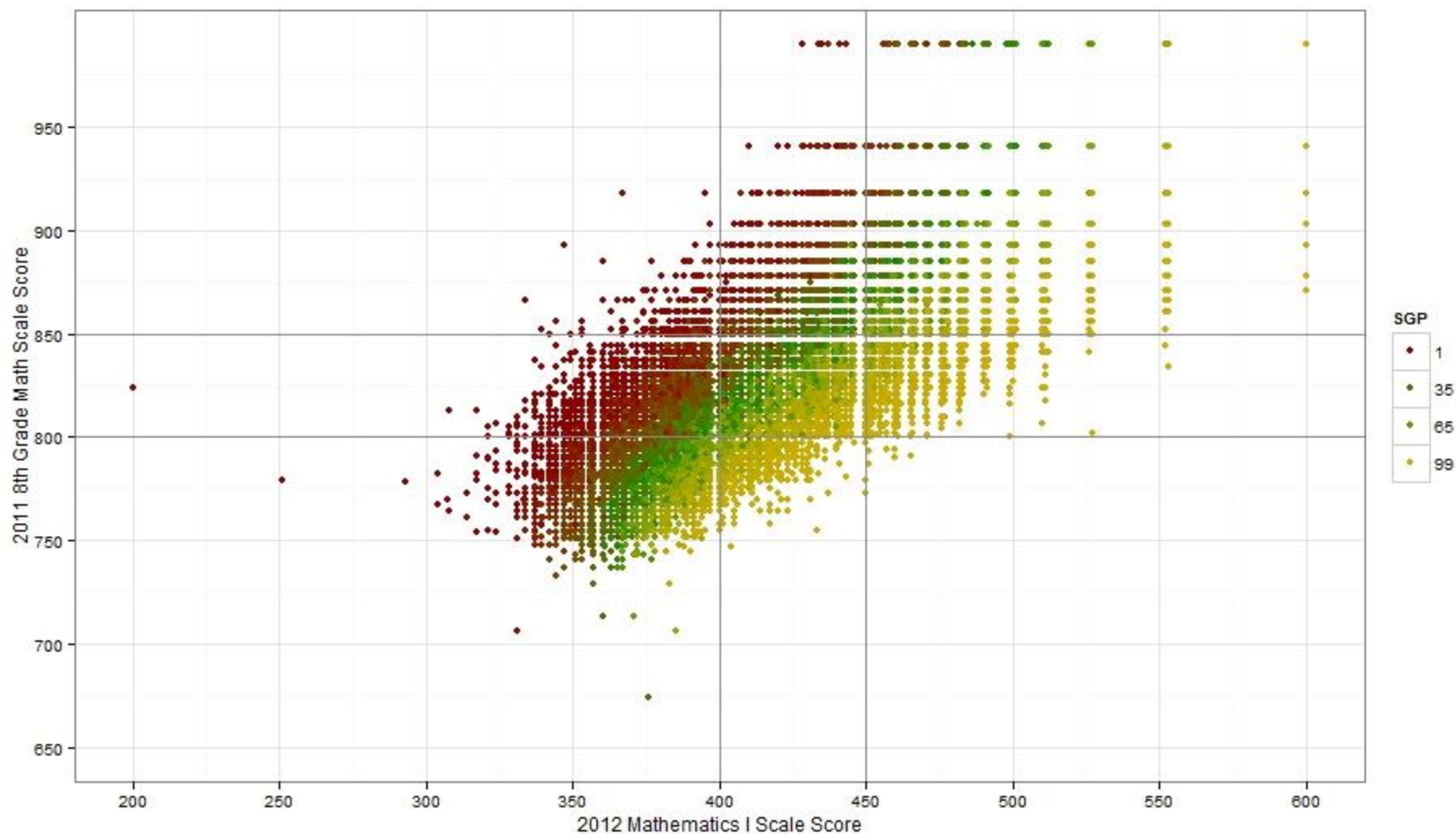


Transitioning Assessments



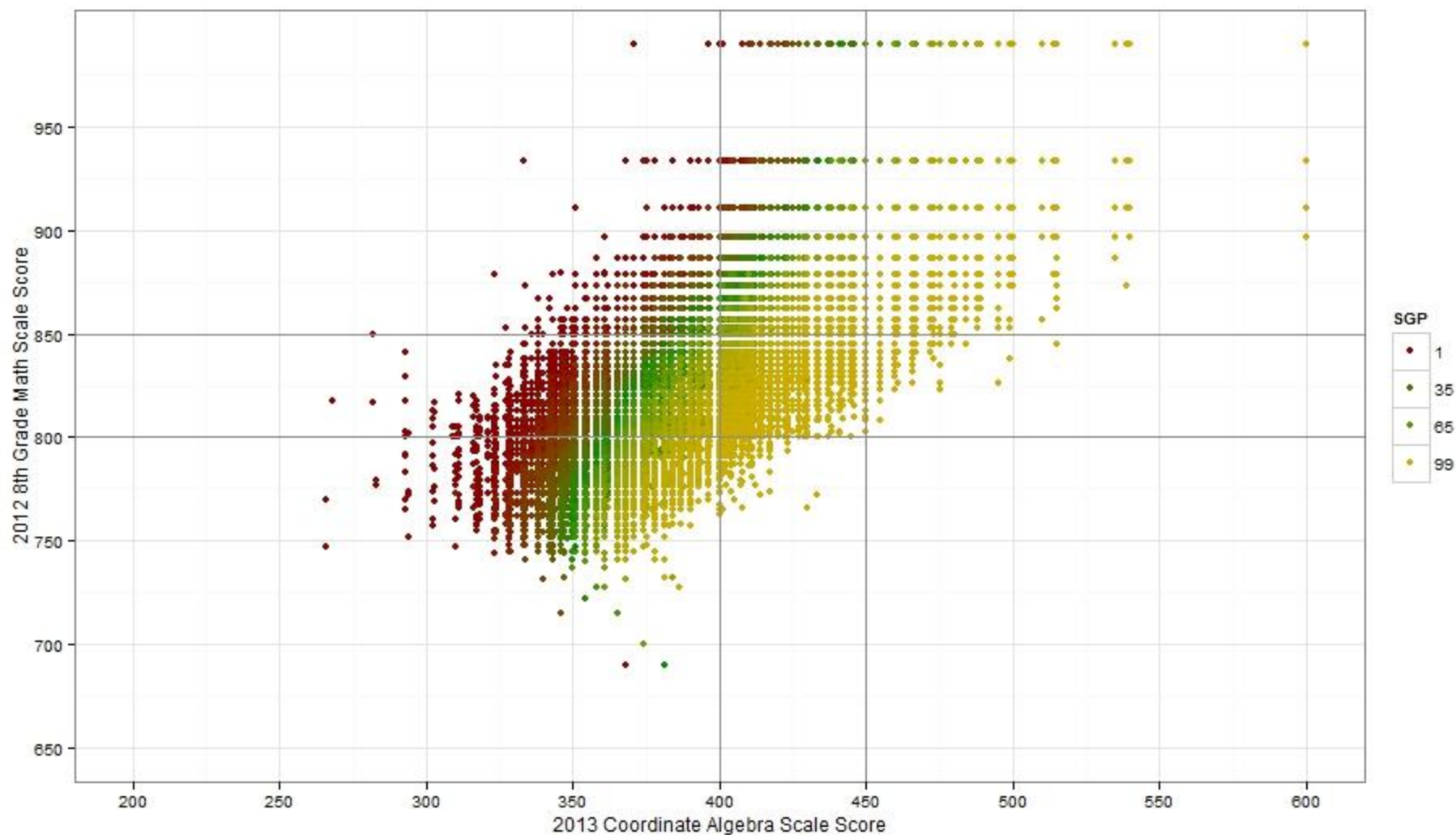
Relationship Between Prior Score, Current Score, and SGP

2012 Mathematics I






Relationship Between Prior Score, Current Score, and SGP

2013 Coordinate Algebra



EOCT Test Progressions

- For EOCTs, both prior achievement and test sequence (including year taken) must be considered.
- While most EOCT students will receive SGPs, those participating in uncommon sequences (small N) will not receive SGPs

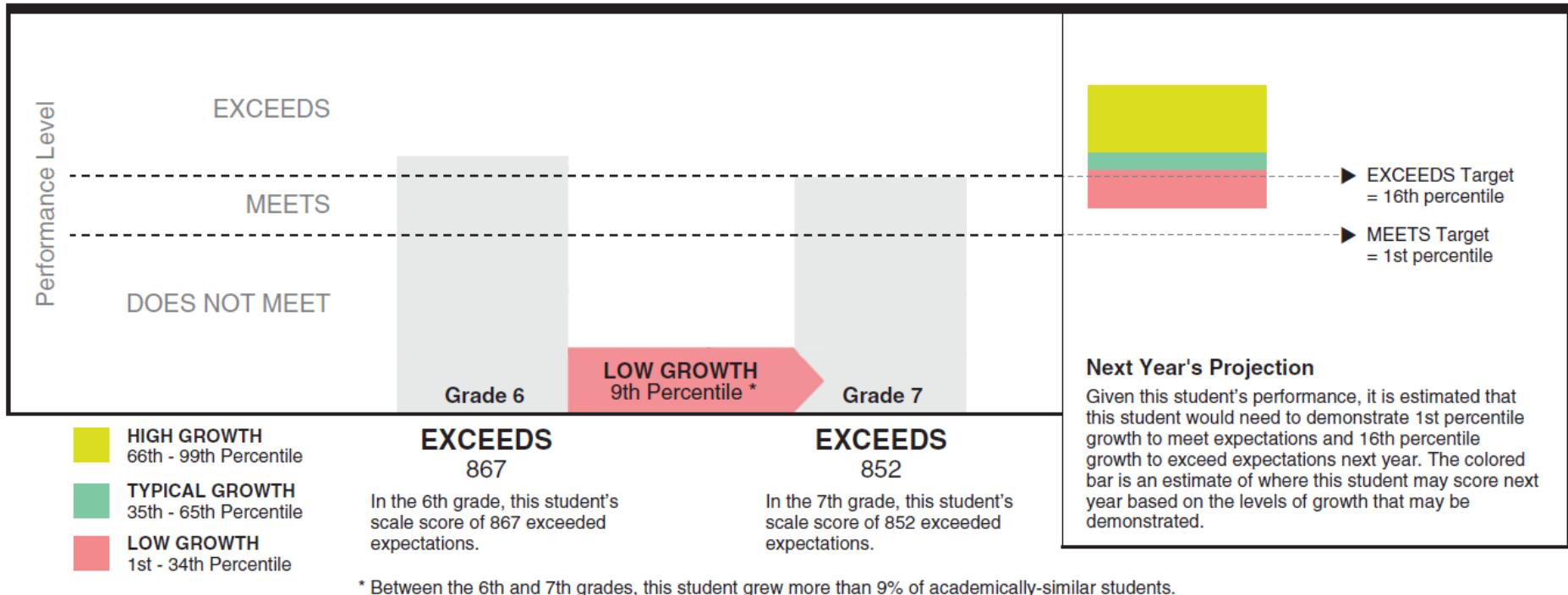
		2011	2012	2013	2014
John		7 th Grade 805	8 th Grade 820	Physical Science 414	Biology
Sam			7 th Grade 805	8 th Grade 820	Biology
Kara		7 th Grade 805	8 th Grade 820		Biology

Student Growth Levels

- Low (1-34), Typical (35-65), and High (66-99)
- Levels were set using information about the interaction between student growth and status-based achievement
 - A student who demonstrates low growth generally will regress academically (i.e., not maintain his/her current level of achievement)
 - A student who demonstrates typical growth generally will maintain or improve academically
 - A student who demonstrates high growth generally will make greater improvement academically

Student Example 1

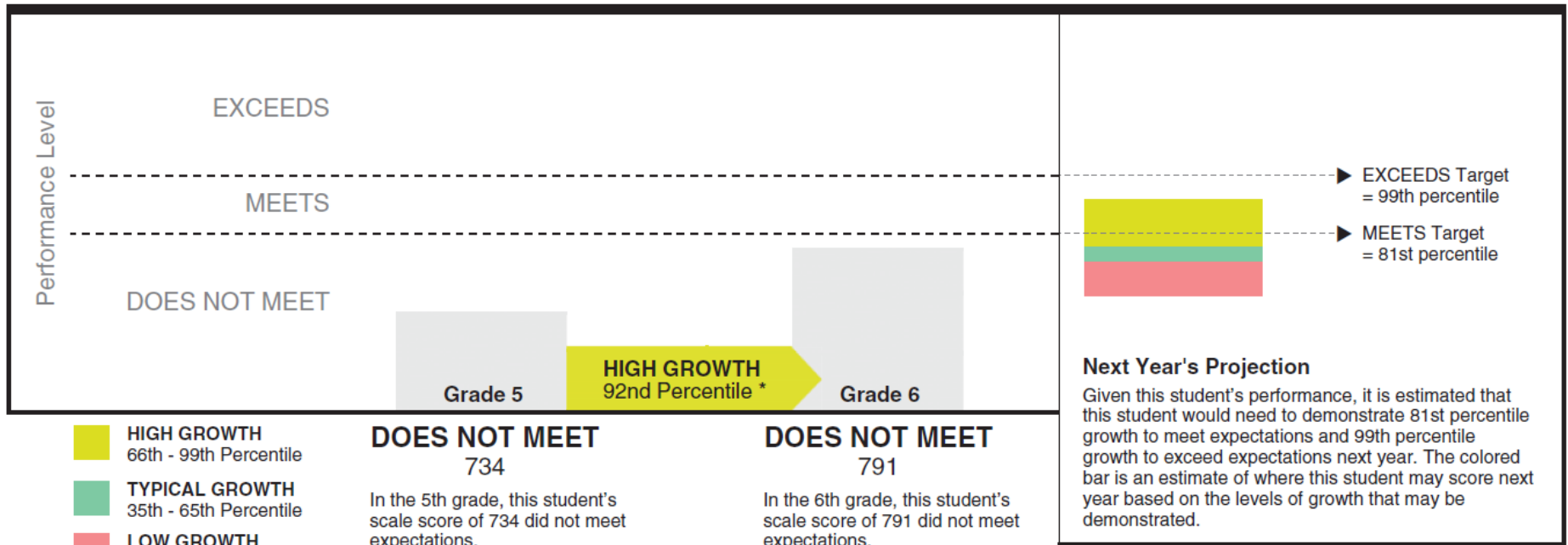
ENGLISH/LANGUAGE ARTS



* Between the 6th and 7th grades, this student grew more than 9% of academically-similar students.

Student Example 2

SCIENCE

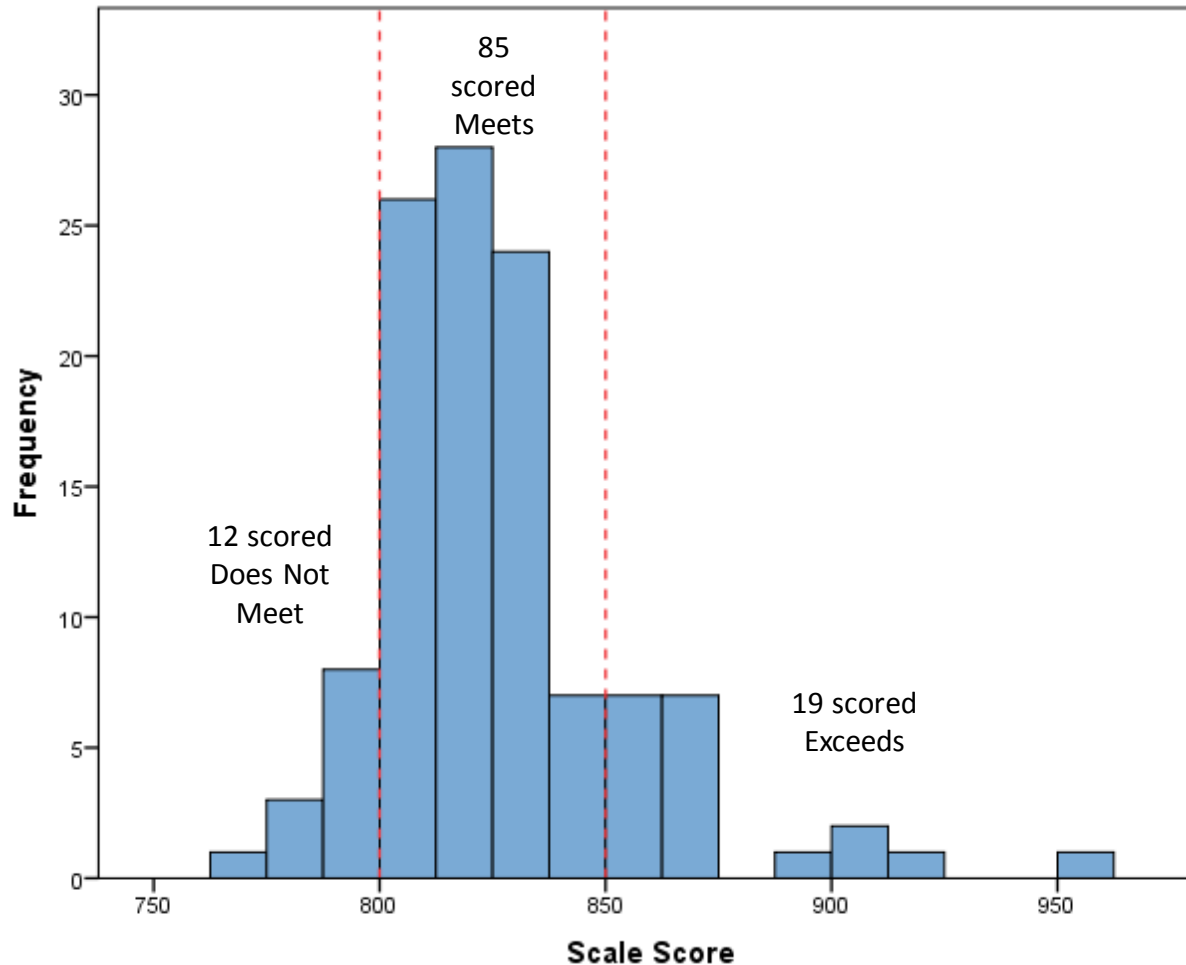


* Between the 5th and 6th grades, this student grew more than 92% of academically-similar students.

Teacher Example 1 – CRCT

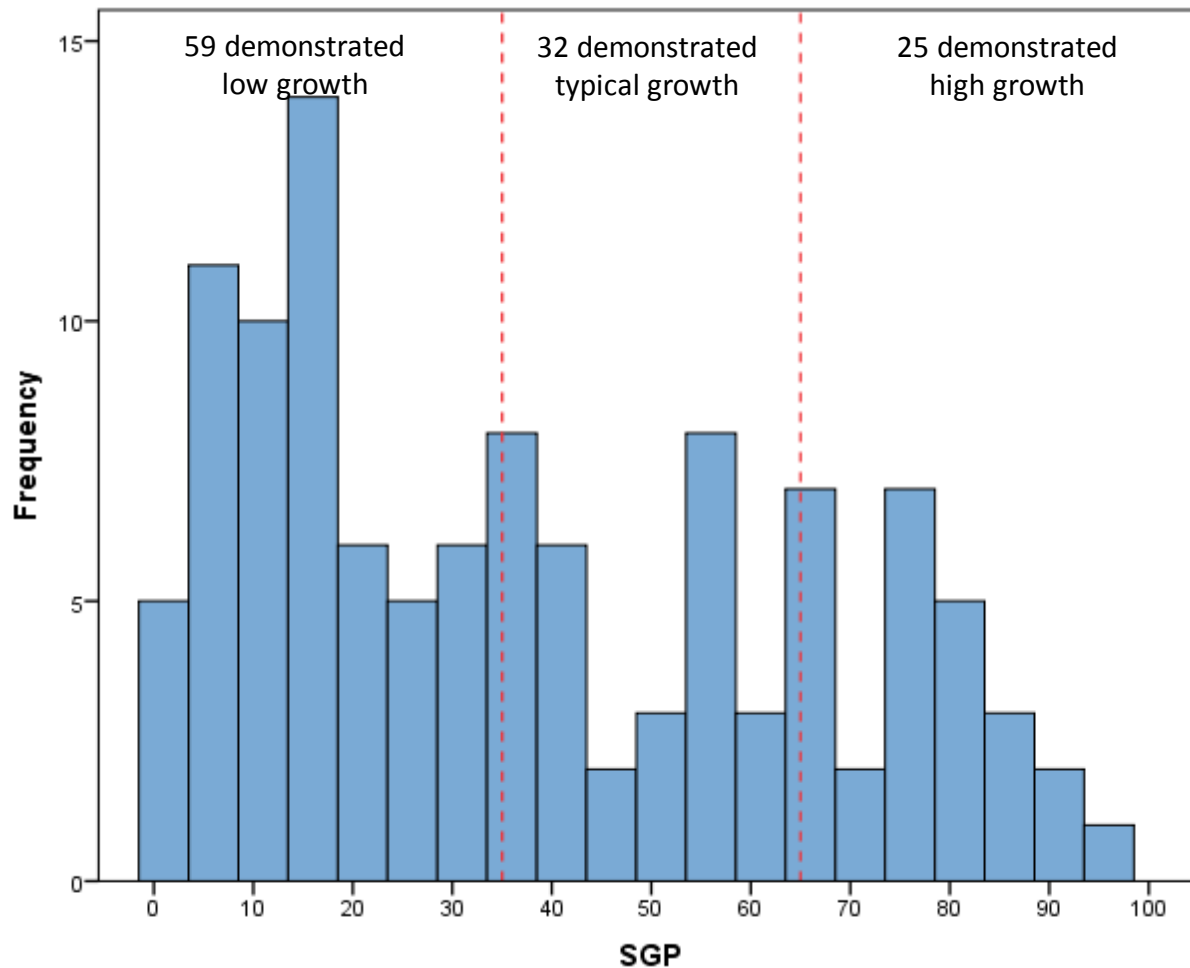
- Example 1 (real data, fake names)
 - Acme Middle School
 - Only middle school in district
 - Has 3 6th-grade mathematics teachers
 - Mr. W.E. Coyote
 - Taught 6th grade mathematics in 2012
 - Taught 116 students in 5 classes

How did Mr. Coyote's students do on the 6th grade mathematics CRCT?



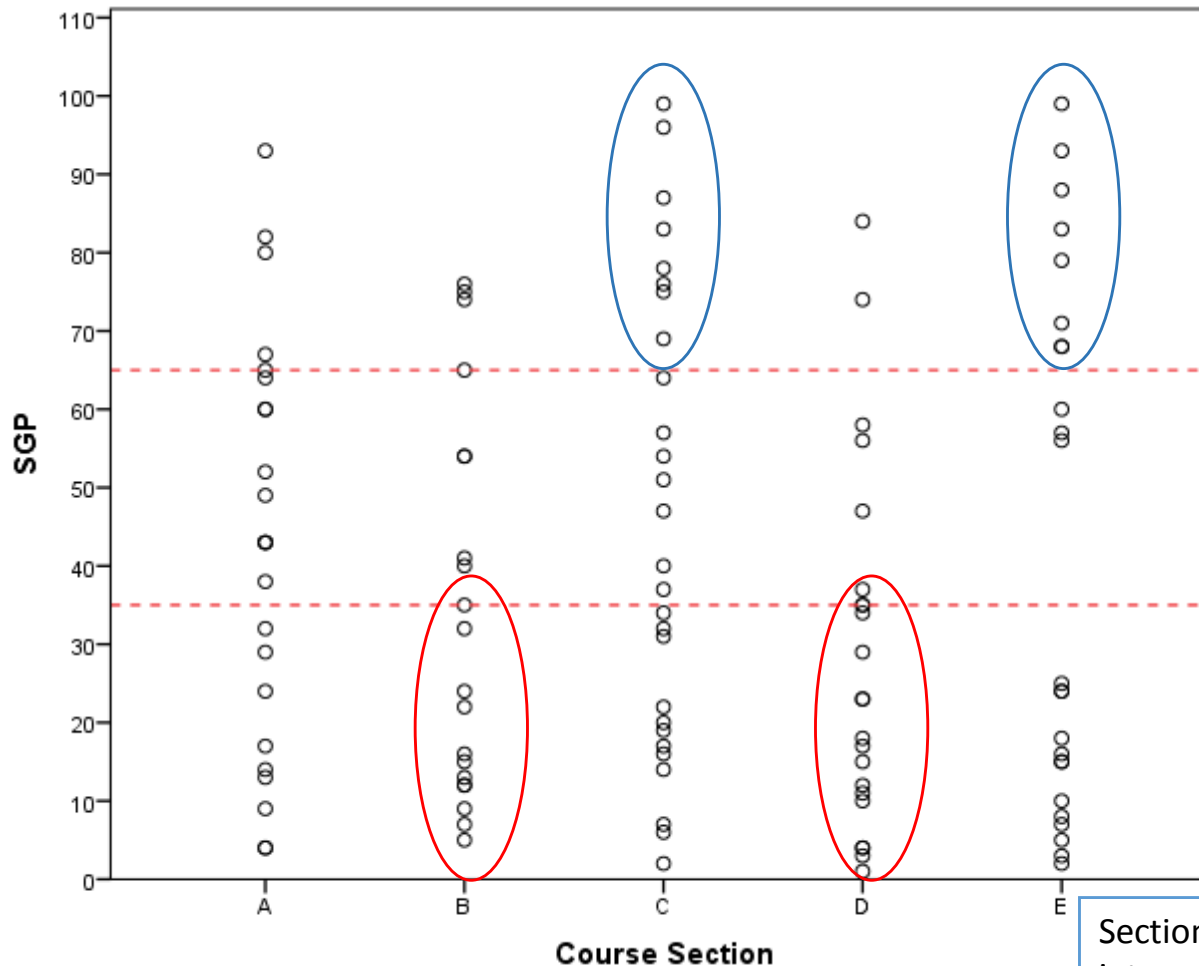
90% of students
(104 of 116) met
the state
standard

But did these students grow?



Not really –
50% demonstrated
low growth

Was there a difference across Mr. Coyote's classes?

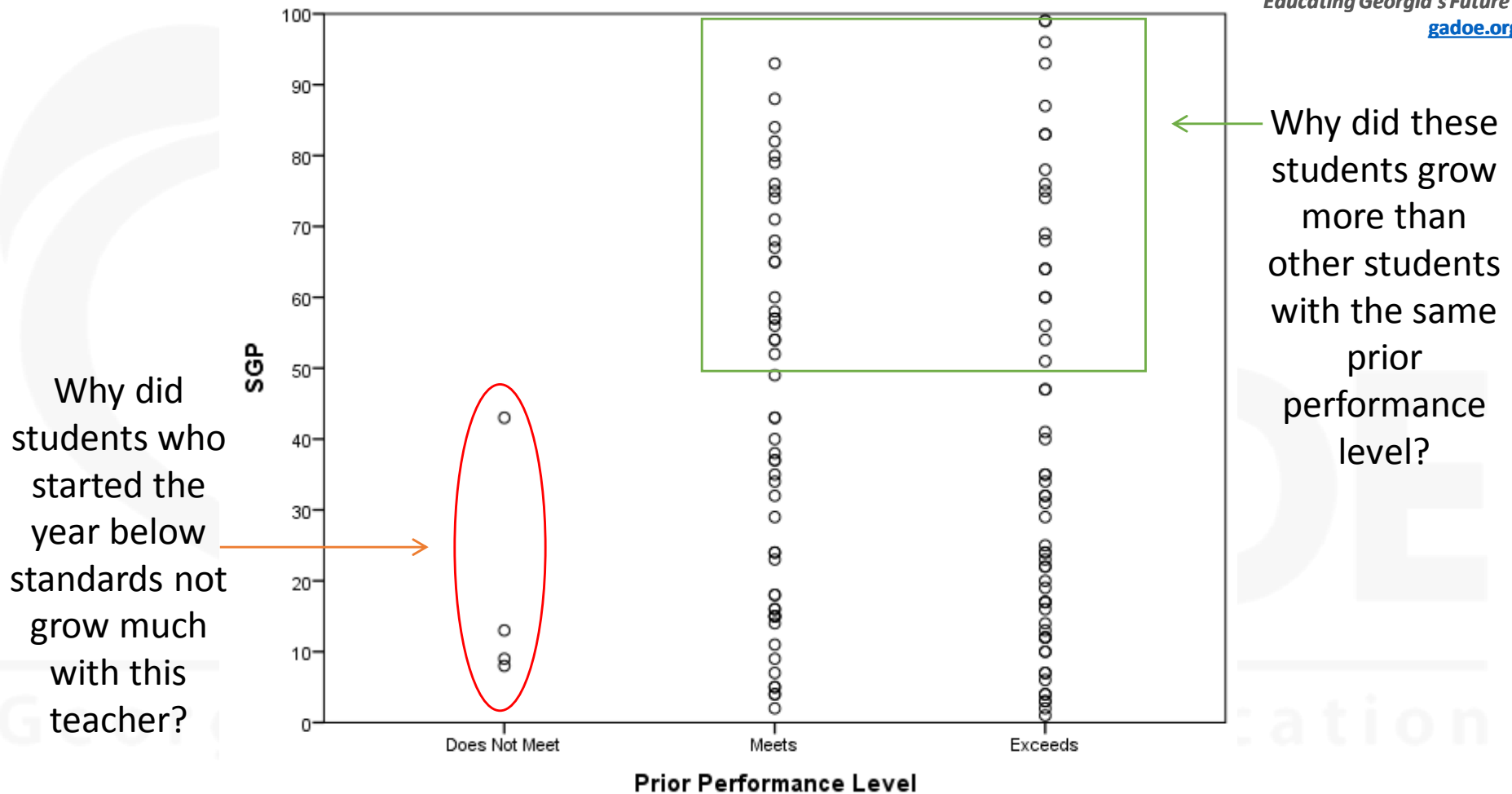


Sections C and E have some students demonstrating high growth

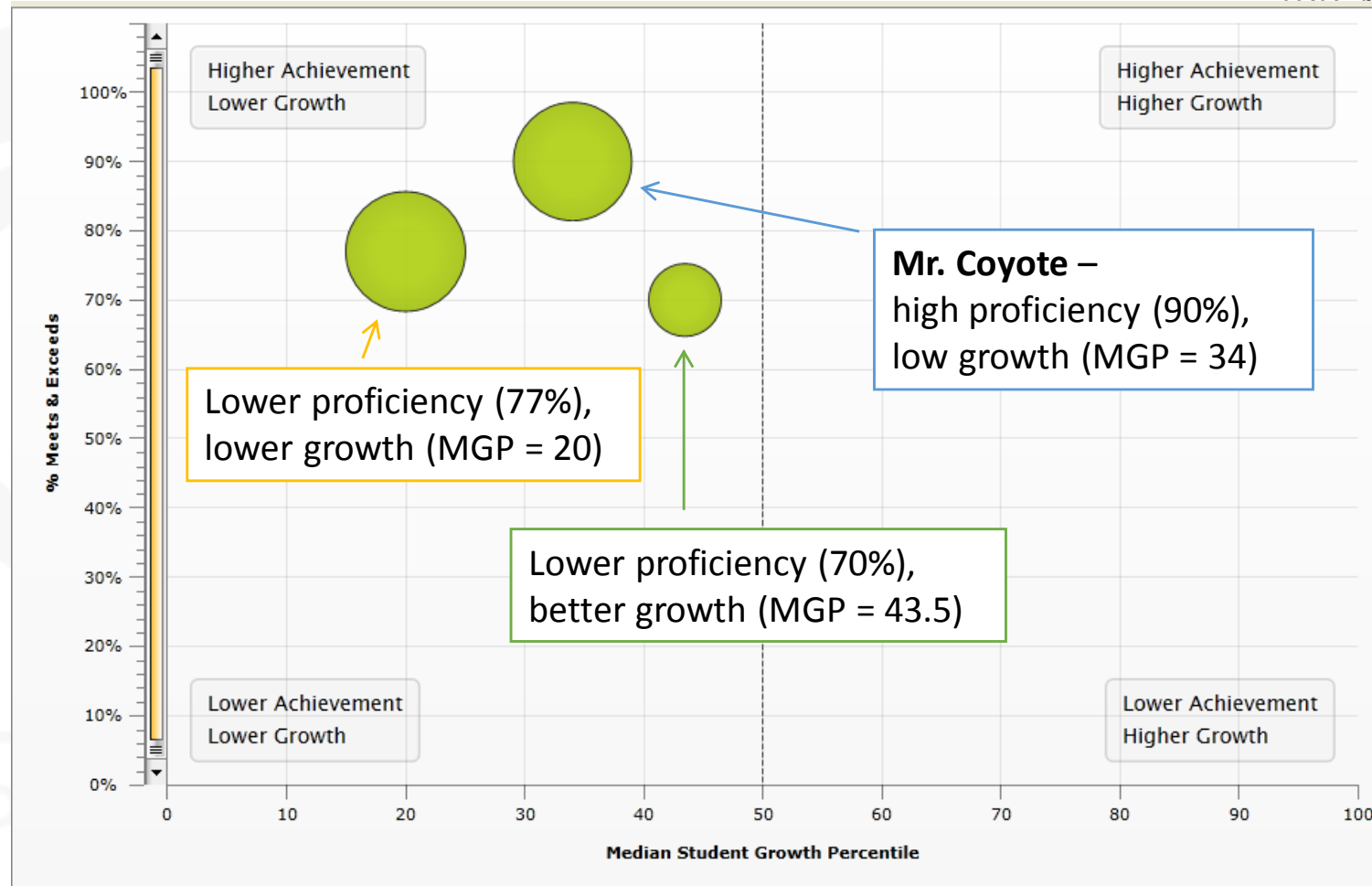
But Sections B and D have more students demonstrating low growth

Section E is particularly interesting – students either grew very little or a lot

Was there a difference across student performance levels?

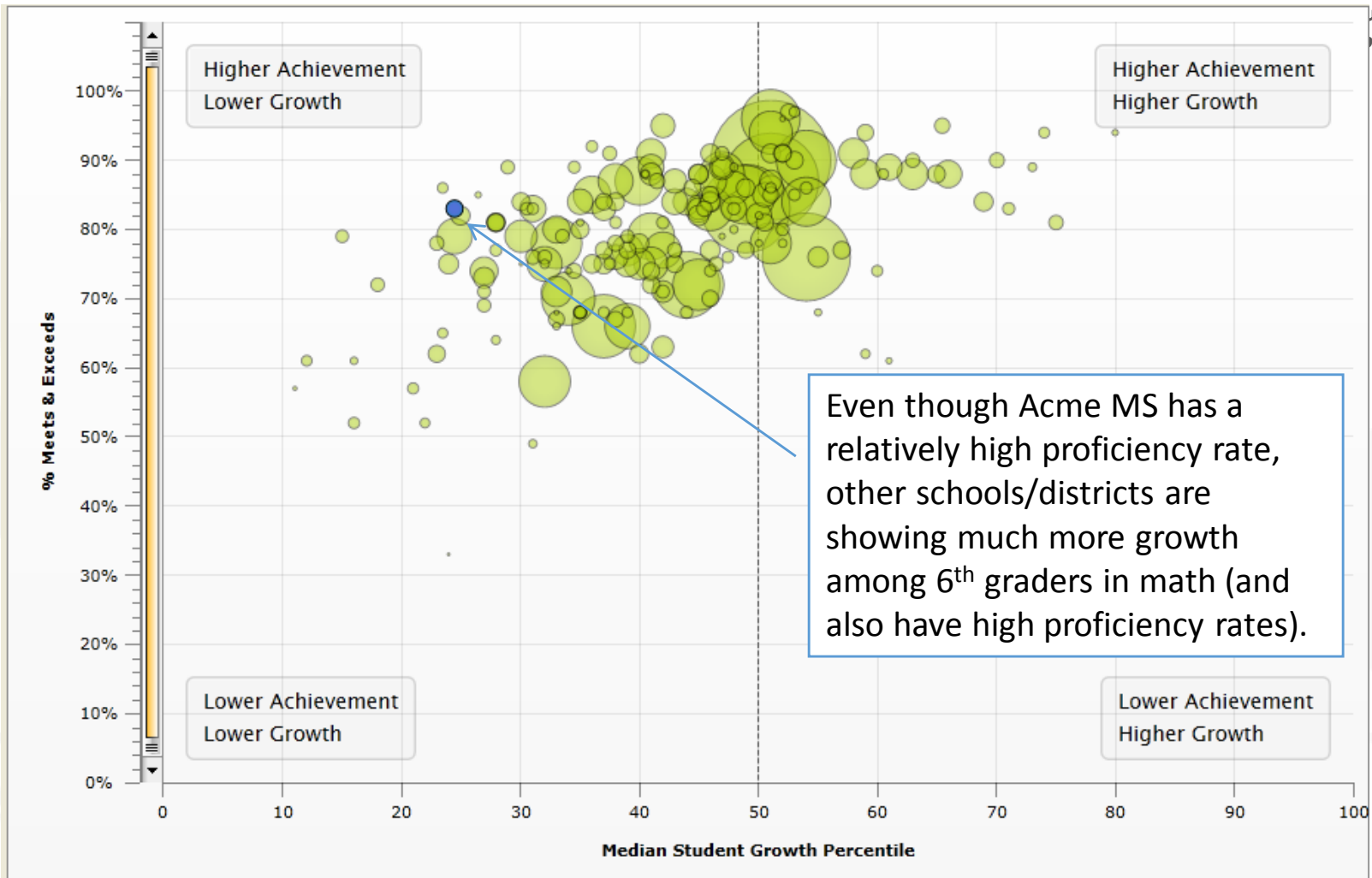


What about the other 6th grade math teachers in the school?



What about other schools/districts?

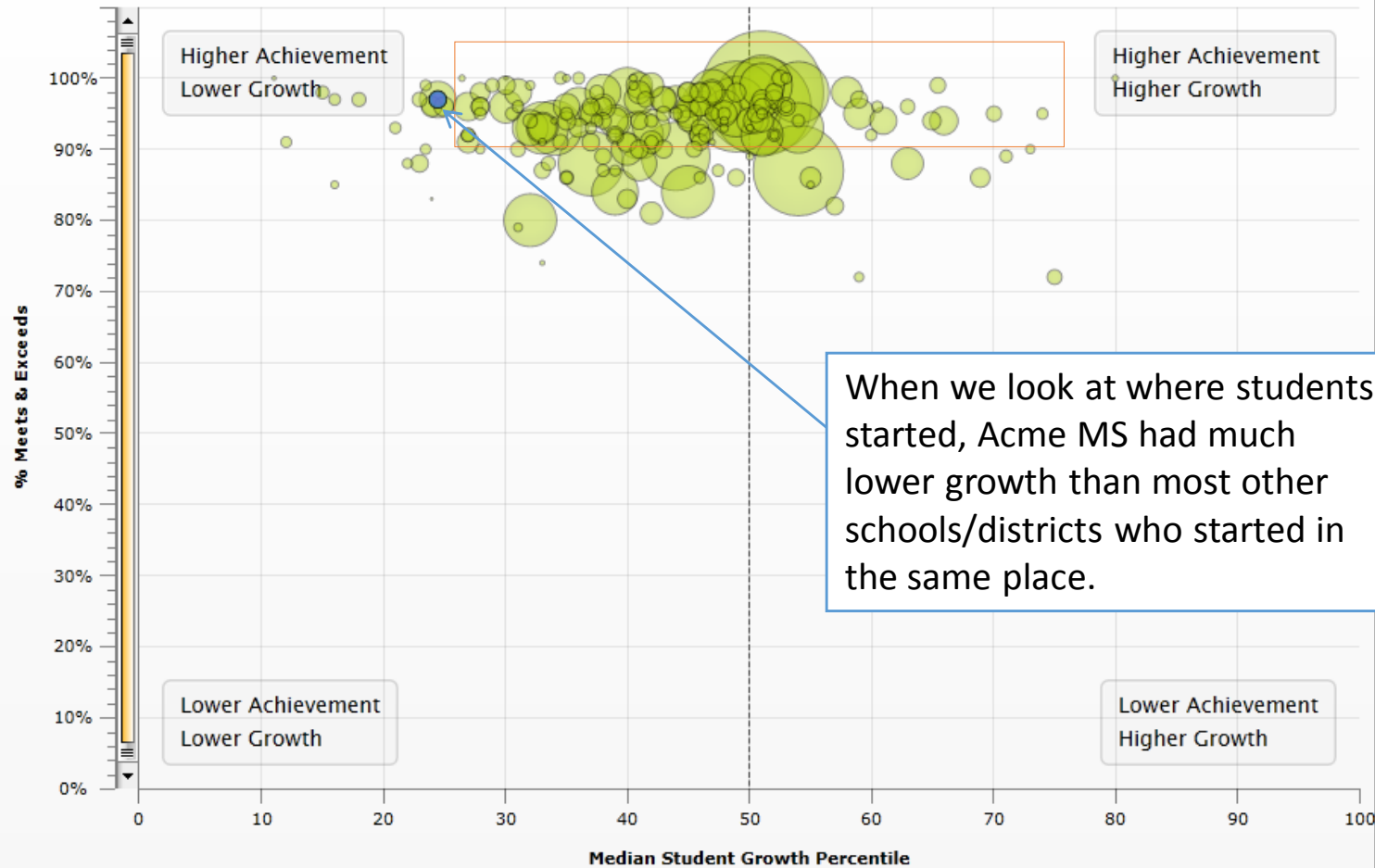
6th Grade Proficiency



6th Grade Growth

What if we consider where our students started?

5th Grade Proficiency



6th Grade Growth

Teacher Example 2 – EOCT

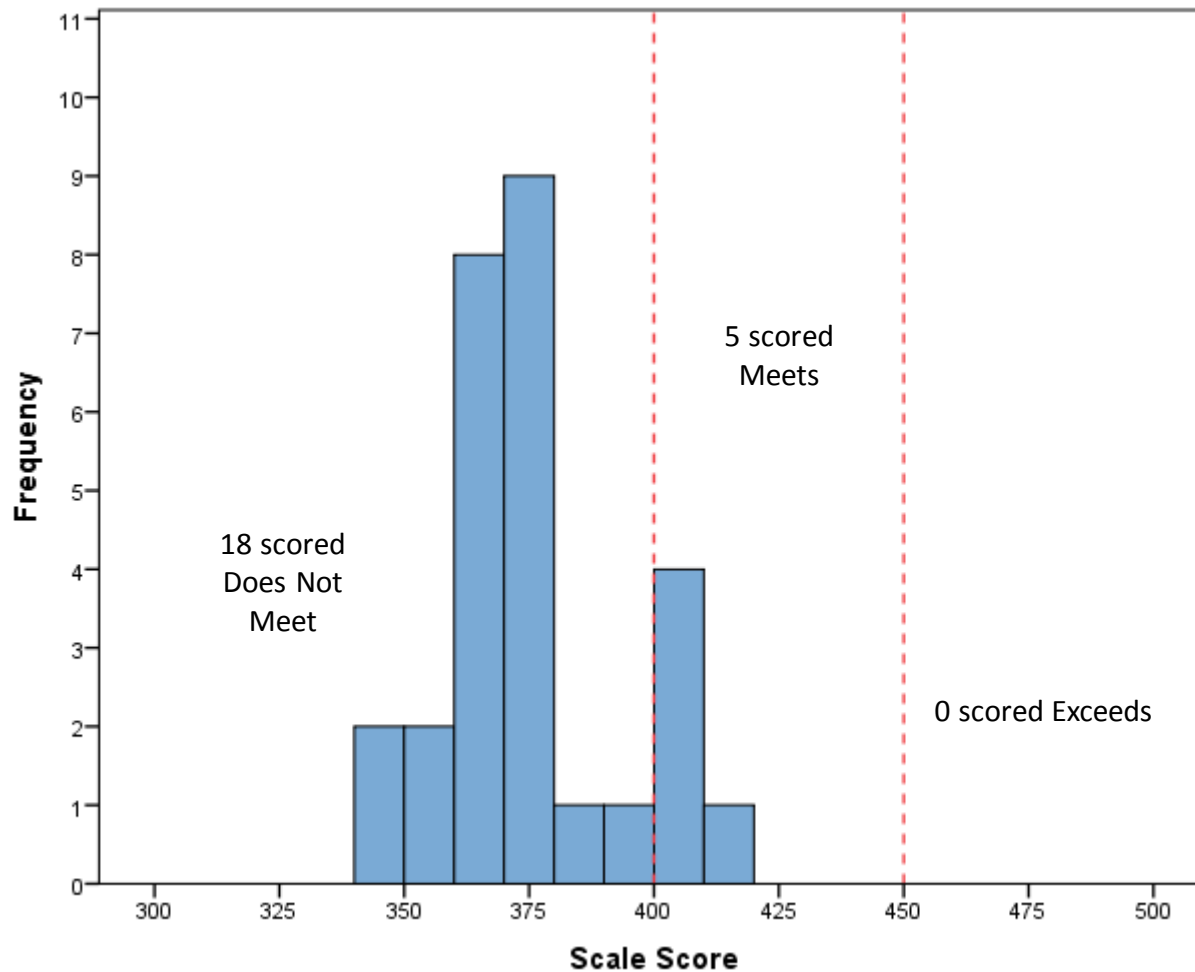


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- Example 2 (real data, fake names)
 - Clubhouse High School
 - Urban
 - One of many high schools in district
 - Has 12 9th-Grade Literature teachers in 2012
 - Ms. M. Mouse
 - Taught 9th Grade Literature in 2012
 - Taught 28 students in 3 classes

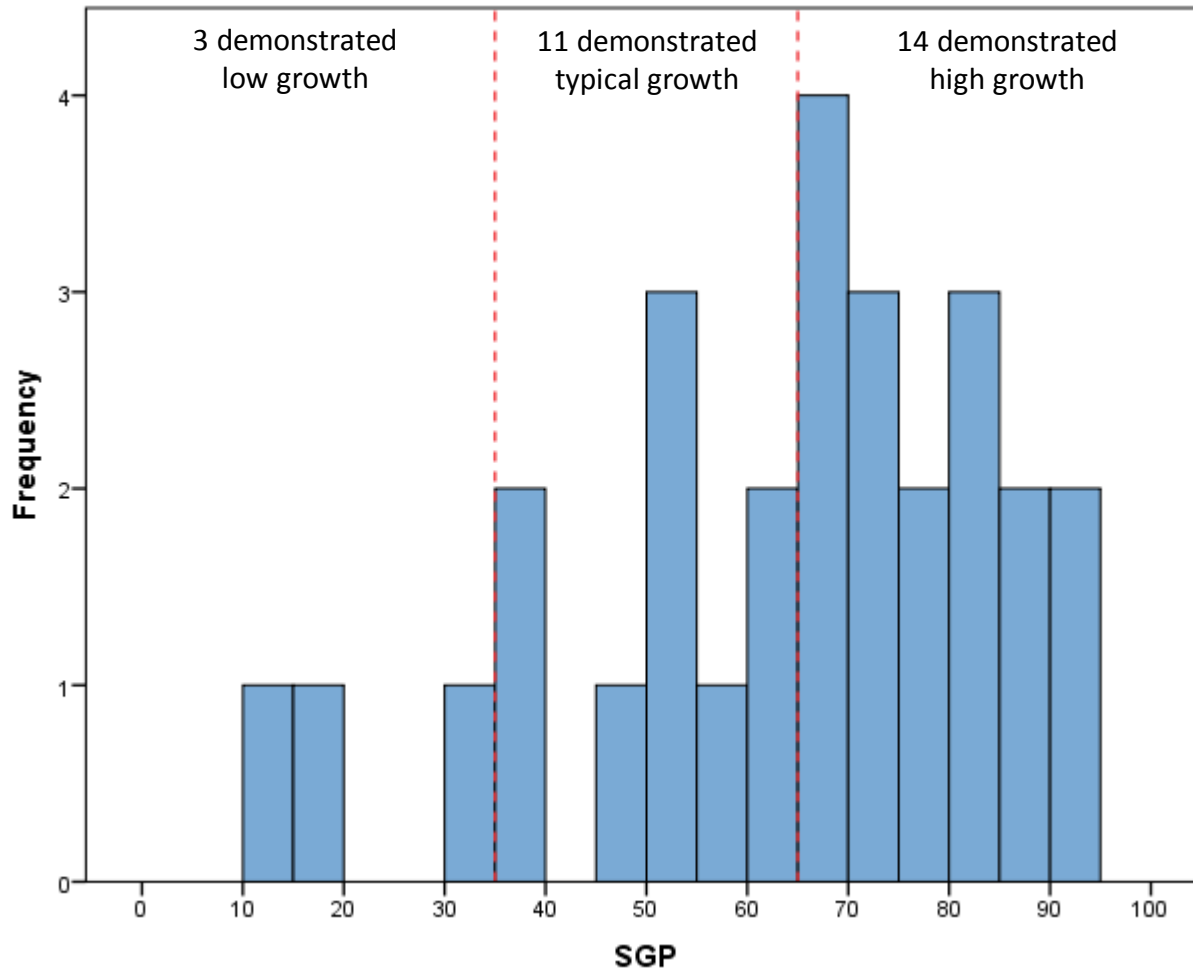
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How did Ms. Mouse's students do on the 9th Grade Lit EOCT?



18% of students
(5 of 23) met the
state standard

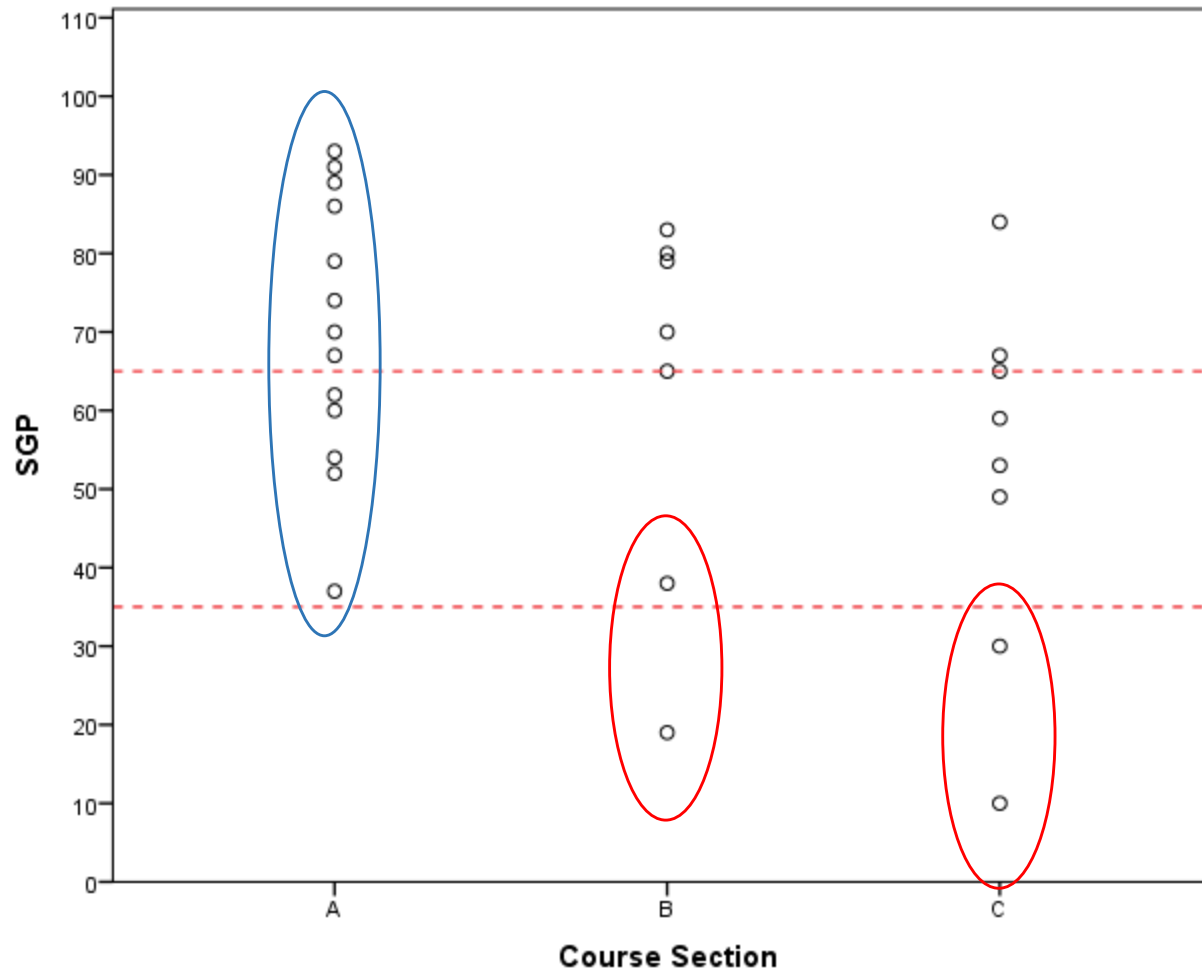
But did these students grow?



Yes – 89%
demonstrated
typical or high
growth

MGP = 66

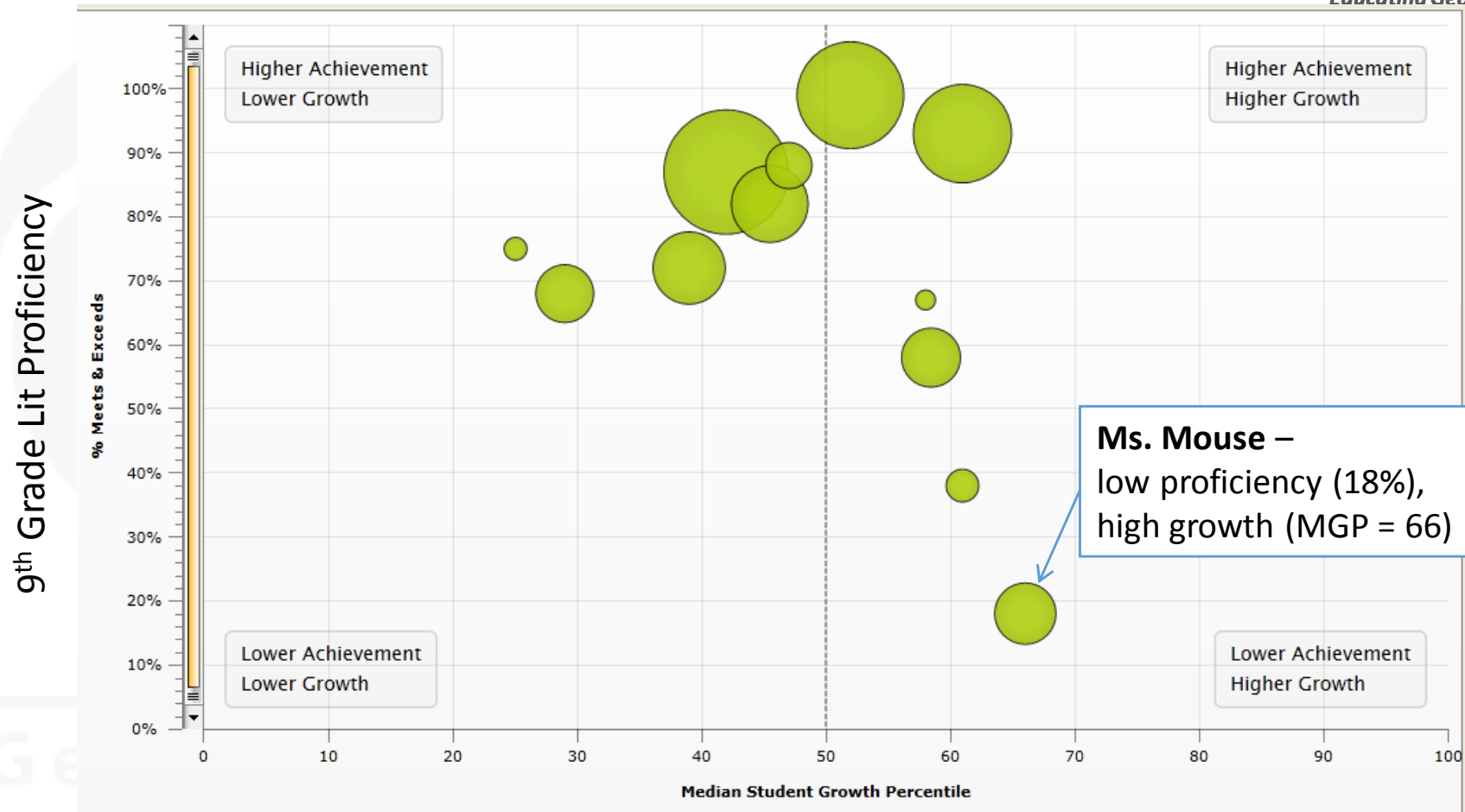
Was there a difference across Ms. Mouse's classes?



All students in Section A demonstrate typical or high growth

Some students in Sections B and C didn't grow quite as much

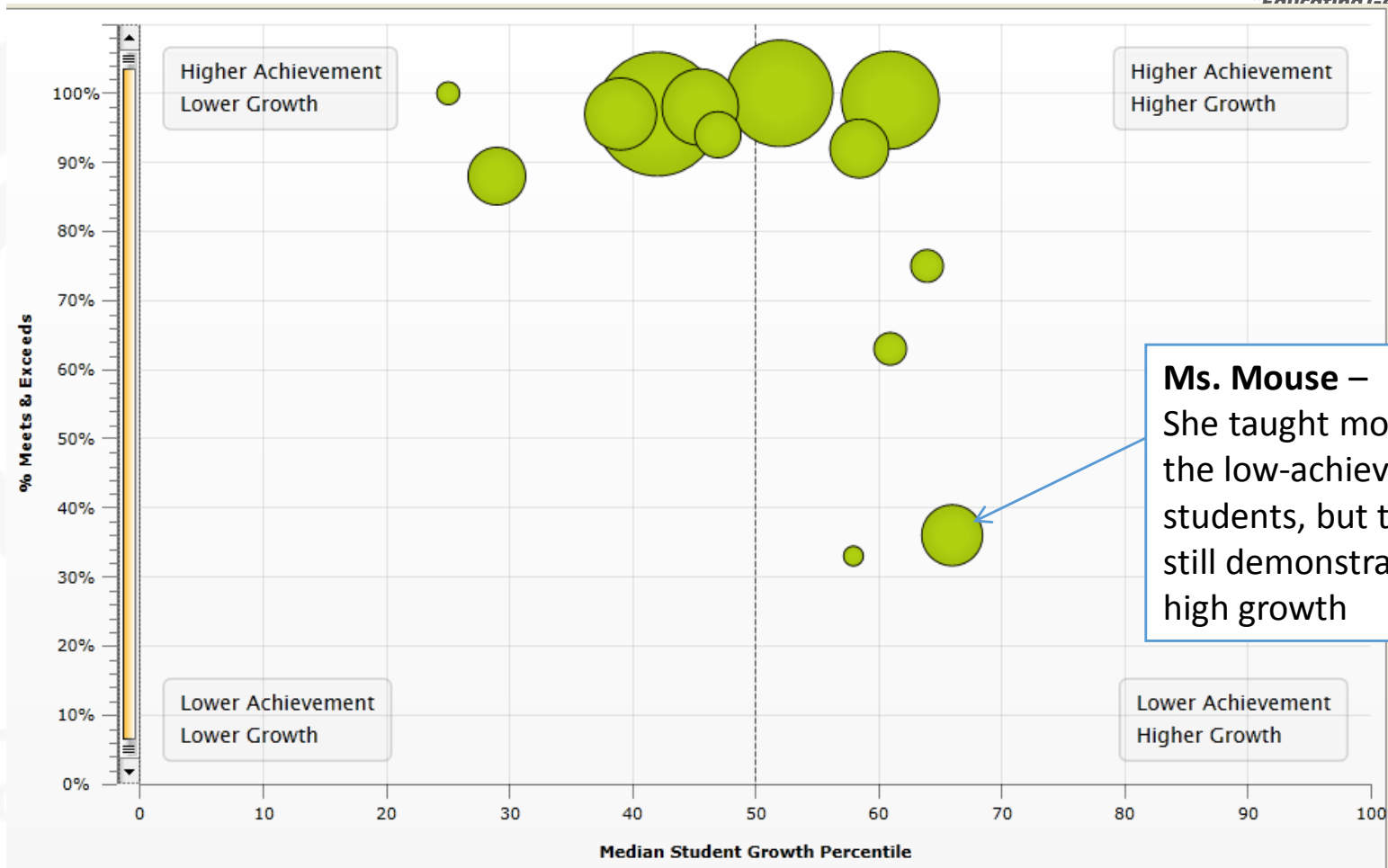
What about the other 9th Grade Lit teachers in the school?



9th Grade Lit Growth

What if we consider where students started?

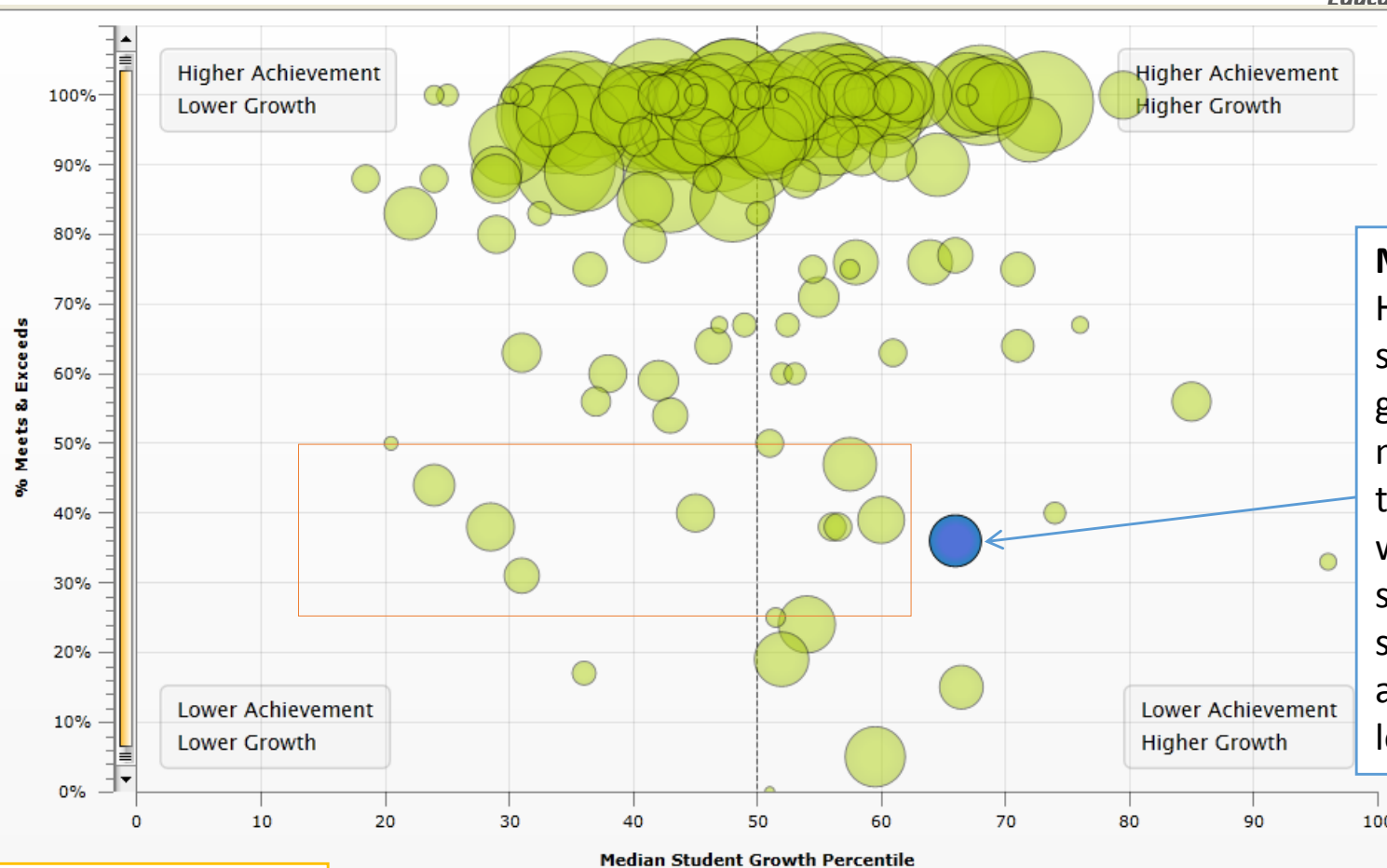
8th Grade Proficiency



9th Grade Lit Growth

What if we consider where students started – across the district?

8th Grade Proficiency



Ms. Mouse –
Had more student growth than most other teachers with students of similar prior achievement levels

All 9th Grade Lit teachers in this district

9th Grade Lit Growth

Grade	4	
System	Friendly County	999
School	Central Elementary School	9999

- 9 Median growth percentile



SGPs for Accountability

- CCRPI
 - Progress component (25 points)
 - % typical/high growth (SGP ≥ 35)
- TKES and LKES
 - Student growth component for tested grades/subjects
 - Along with SLOs, comprises 50% of the TEM
 - Mean growth percentile
 - TEM business rules apply (65% rule, etc.)
 - Flexibility requested - <http://www.gadoe.org/External-Affairs-and-Policy/communications/Pages/PressReleaseDetails.aspx?PressView=default&pid=227>

MeanGP Rating	Mean Growth Percentile Range
Level I	MeanGP < 30
Level II	MeanGP ≥ 30 and ≤ 40
Level III	MeanGP > 40 and ≤ 65
Level IV	MeanGP > 65

Resources

- Website – gsgm.gadoe.org
 - Introduction to SGPs video
 - Access to public school and district results
 - Documents (flyer, overview, guide, FAQ, methods of combining SGPs, intro PPT, transition to Milestones, technical information)
 - GSGM technical evaluation
 - Released December 2014
 - "An Overview of Georgia Student Growth Model Research" provides an overview of all of the studies
 - Tutorial series
 - Student growth report materials (interpretation videos, sample reports, sample letter)
 - Instructional modules for educators (coming soon!)

Questions?

- For questions regarding the Georgia Student Growth Model, please contact:

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