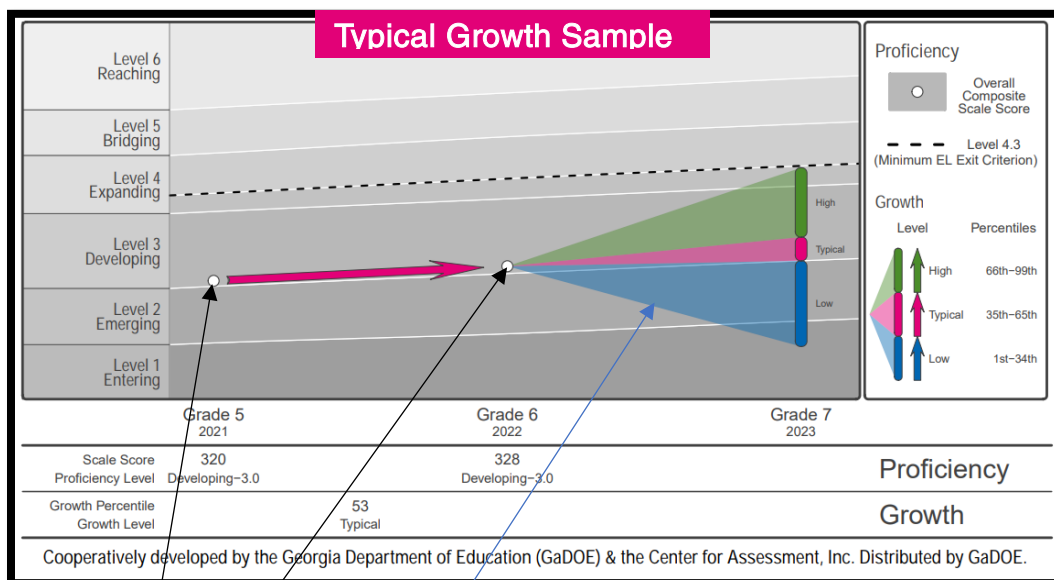


## Georgia Student Growth Model for ELP

### How to Understand Individual Student ACCESS Growth Reports



- Different shades of gray and white lines in the plot represent each of WIDA's six English language proficiency levels. WIDA's six levels of proficiency are named on the Y axis.
- The dashed black line represents the minimum ACCESS Overall Composite Proficiency Level that schools can choose to exit students from English learner status.
- The white dots stand for the student's *ACCESS for ELLs* CPLs in the past two test administrations.
- The colored arrow between the dots represent growth: the language proficiency development the student made in that year of school, compared to similar students.
- The color of the arrow describes a student's growth level (blue=low, pink=typical, green=high) between two *ACCESS for ELLs* tests. The color-coded legend to the right of the plot shows the range of growth percentiles within each level.
- The colored bars show the probable range of next year's ELP scores for a student with this ELP growth history. Low growth would put the student's score in the blue area, typical growth in the pink area, and high growth in the green range of scores. The fan tells us how much growth will be necessary for this student to reach the next level of proficiency.
- The student's grade levels for the prior test administrations are named on the X axis.
- Below this are the student's Overall Composite Scale Scores and corresponding Proficiency Levels.
- The student's growth percentile score and level appear directly below the corresponding-colored arrow.

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