Adequate Growth Basics (TCAP/CSAP)

Adequate growth percentiles are based on catch-up and keep-up growth. This document provides some basic information about catch-up and keep-up growth and how adequate growth percentiles and median adequate growth percentiles are calculated.

Catch-Up Growth

To be eligible to make catch-up growth:

- The student scores below proficient (unsatisfactory or partially proficient) in the previous year.

To make catch-up growth:

- The student demonstrates growth adequate to reach proficient performance within the next three years or by tenth grade, whichever comes first.

Adequate Growth Percentile for Catch-up

- For students eligible to make catch-up growth (those who scored unsatisfactory or partially proficient in the previous year).
- Adequate Growth Percentile = the minimum growth percentile he/she would have needed to make catch-up growth.

Percent Making Catch-up Growth

- Numerator: The number of students who made catch-up growth (i.e. demonstrated enough growth to reach proficient performance within the next three years or by tenth grade, whichever comes first).
- Denominator: The number of students who scored below proficient (unsatisfactory or partially proficient) in the previous year (i.e. students eligible for catch-up growth).
- Performance is improving if:
  - The denominator is getting smaller (approaching zero)
  - The numerator is increasing (approaching 100)

Catch-Up in different contexts:

- School or District Growth Summary Reports:
  - The percent of students in the school/district making catch-up growth
  - Number of students making catch-up growth/
    the number of students eligible to make catch-up growth
- SPF or DPF
  - For students eligible to make catch-up growth
  - Median Growth Percentile
  - Median Adequate Growth Percentile

Keep-Up Growth

To be eligible to make keep-up growth:
- The student scores at the proficient or advanced level in the previous year.

To make keep-up growth:
- The student demonstrates growth adequate to maintain proficiency for the next three years or until tenth grade, whichever comes first.

Adequate Growth Percentile for Keep-Up

- For students eligible to make keep-up growth (those who scored proficient or advanced in the previous year).
- Adequate Growth Percentile = the maximum of the growth percentiles needed for each of the next three years (or until 10th grade) he/she needed to score at least proficient for the next three years (or through 10th grade).

Percent Making Keep-Up Growth

- Numerator: The number of students who made keep-up growth (i.e. demonstrated enough growth to maintain proficiency for the next three years or until tenth grade, whichever comes first).
- Denominator: The number of students who scored proficient or advanced in the previous year (i.e. students eligible to make keep-up growth).
- Performance is improving if the numerator is increasing (approaching 100).

Median Adequate Growth Percentile

The growth (student growth percentile) sufficient for the median student in a district, school, or other group of interest to reach an achievement level of proficient or advanced, in a subject area (reading, writing or math), within three years or by 10th grade, whichever comes first. Each student in a school has an adequate growth percentile that would either allow them to make catch-up or keep-up growth. If you take the median of all these numbers, you get the growth level that would enable the typical student at the school to be either catching up or keeping up, whichever they need to do.