

Growth Model

Frequently Asked Questions

What is the Oregon Growth Model?

The Oregon growth model is a method for evaluating student progress from year to year in reading and mathematics. It is based on the Colorado Growth Model. It replaces the growth model that was used on school report cards from 2009 to 2012. For more information, see: <http://www.ode.state.or.us/search/page/?id=3797>.

Why did Oregon adopt this growth model?

Oregon adopted this growth model as part of the process of obtaining a waiver from some of the requirements of the No Child Left Behind Act (NCLB). The new growth model provides a more complete picture of student growth than does the old growth model. By comparing a student's growth to the growth of other students with similar test scores, this model will help provide a better evaluation of school and district progress.

Which OAKS tests are included in the Student Growth Percentile?

OAKS Reading and Mathematics are included in the growth model. Extended assessments are not included in the growth model.

What are the OAKS test grades?

Students are tested in reading and mathematics at 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, and 11th grades.

Which students are included in the growth model?

Students are included in the growth model if they have test scores from consecutive tested grades. For example, a 6th grade student is included if he/she has both 5th grade and 6th grade scores.

Which students are not included in the growth model?

Students taking Extended Assessments and students who do not have a current and prior OAKS test score will not have a Student Growth Percentile. For example, third grade students do not receive growth percentiles since they have only taken one year of tests.

Who is compared to whom in the percentile?

Students are compared to their academic peers, who are the other students in the state who have a similar history of OAKS test scores. This means the growth of a low achieving student is compared to that of other low achieving students, and the growth of a high achieving student is compared to that of other high achieving student.

What does the percentile mean?

A student with a growth percentile of 60 (for example) would have shown growth that was as high or higher than 60 percent of the state's students with similar past test scores. This particular student has shown above average growth.

Who are the Academic Peers for a Student?

The growth model compares students to other students with similar past test scores. This group of students with similar past test scores is called a student's Academic Peers.

How do we know if students are showing sufficient growth?

The growth model also provides target percentiles for students, which are indications of how much growth is needed to either move up to meeting standard in the next three years, or to keep meeting standard over the next three years. By comparing the growth percentile to the target percentile we can see if a student is showing sufficient growth.