Raising the Ceiling: Measuring Growth and Learning Beyond Proficiency





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SCHOOL OF EDUCATION

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Educational Models for Measuring Growth

A framework that measures and predicts student learning progress over time

Classroom Level:

- formative, summative, interim, pre assessment, informal, grades, standards continuum, benchmark expectations
- measured against grade level aligned curriculum and norms
- Individual students and classroom growth

School Level:

- summative, interim, grades, standards continuum
- Measured against standards aligned continuum and norms
- classroom growth, cohort growth, school growth

State Level:

- Proficiency and growth
- Measured against grade level standards and norms

What growth metrics do you rely on most in your school?

What works well for you?

What seems less effective or informative?



Are you experiencing any growth variances for advanced students?

Limitations of Traditional Growth Models for Advanced Learners

- Assessment ceilings are too low
- Assessment content is not aligned to instruction
- Assessment content is redundant
- Assessment growth models have limited growth projections
- Limited information to inform instruction
- Course involves methods not measurable on typical assessments

Limitations of Traditional Growth Models for Advanced Learners

STARR Exam Limitations:

- What does STARR tell us about growth of advanced students?
- What does STARR tell us about learning readiness of advanced students?

Limitations of Traditional Growth Models for Advanced Learners

Kindergarten MATH-Conditional Growth Distributions

Table D.1.1: Mathematics Grade K Conditional Growth Distributions

Start	RIT Fall	Student Growth				RIT	School Growth				
%ile		Fall	Winter	Spring	N Fall	Fall	Fall	Winter	Spring	N Fall	
	SD		4.91	6.26	7.36	SD		1.28	2.24	2.88	
10	(23.61)		12.56	20.34	25.27	132.60		11.15	18.56	23.25	
15	126.66		12.18	19.80	24.64	133.94		11.04	18.36	23.00	
20	129.09		11.88	19.38	24.13	134.99		10.95	18.21	22.81	
25	131.17		11.62	19.01	23.70	135.90		10.87	18.08	22.64	
30	133.04		11.38	18.69	23.31	136.72		10.81	17.96	22.48	
35	134.77		11.17	18.38	22.95	137.47		10.74	17.85	22.34	
40	136.41		10.96	18.10	22.61	138.19		10.68	17.74	22.21	
45	138.00		10.76	17.82	22.27	138.88		10.63	17.64	22.08	
50	(39.56)		10.57	(17.54)	21.95	139.56		10.57	17.54	21.95	
55	141.13		10.37	17.27	21.62	140.24		10.51	17.44	21.82	
60	142.72		10.18	16.99	21.29	140.94		10.45	17.34	21.69	
65	144.36		9.97	16.70	20.95	141.65		10.40	17.24	21.56	
70	146.09		9.75	16.40	20.59	142.41		10.33	17.13	21.41	
75	147.96		9.52	16.07	20.20	143.22		10.26	17.01	21.26	
80	150.04		9.26	15.71	19.77	144.13		10.19	16.88	21.09	
85	152.46		8.96	15.29	19.26	145.19		10.10	16.72	20.89	
90	(55.51)		8.58	14.75	18.62	146.52		9.99	16.53	20.64	

Limitations of Traditional Growth Models for Advanced Learners

7th Grade READING-Conditional Growth Distributions

Start	RIT	Student Growth				RIT	School Growth			
%ile	Fall	Fal	Winter	Spring	N Fall	Fall	Fall	Winter	Spring	N Fall
	SD		5.46	6.95	6.45	SD		1.00	1.75	1.36
10	193.04		4.48	6.32	5.56	204.89		3.12	4.57	4.57
15	197.09		4.18	5.91	5.28	206.67		3.07	4.49	4.48
20	200.31		3.93	5.58	5.06	208.09		3.04	4.43	4.41
35	207.84		3.37	4.81	4.55	211.40		2.96	4.28	4.25
40	210.02		3.20	4.59	4.40	212.36		2.93	4.24	4.20
45	212.13		3.04	4.37	4.25	213.29		2.91	4.20	4.15
50	214.20		2.89	4.16	4.11	214.20		2.89	4.16	4.11
55	216.28		2.73	3.95	3.97	215.12		2.86	4.12	4.06
60	218.39		2.57	3.73	3.82	216.04		2.84	4.08	4.02
65	220.57		2.41	3.51	3.67	217.00		2.81	4.04	3.97
70	222.86		2.23	3.27	3.52	218.01		2.79	3.99	3.92
75	225.34		2.05	3.02	3.35	219.10		2.76	3.94	3.87
80	228.10		1.84	2.74	3.16	220.32		2.73	3.89	3.81
85	231.32		1.59	241	2.94	221.73		2.70	3.83	3.74
90	235.37		1.29	2.00	2.66	223.52		2.65	3.75	3.65

Interim assessment growth projections are not intended to be growth goals! They are are descriptive statistics not prescriptive statistics!

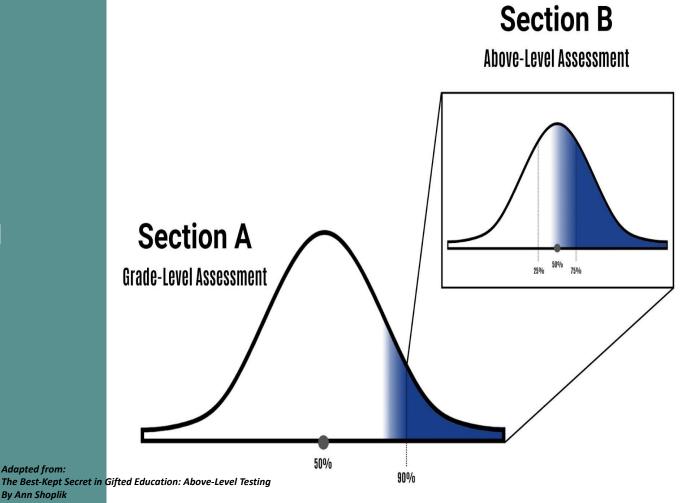
- Why Differentiate?
- Do you differentiate for your lowest achievers?
- How do you differentiate for your highest achievers?

Who needs **Assessment** differentiation?

How do schools determine who needs differentiated assessment?

Adapted from:

By Ann Shoplik



Benefits of Off-Level/Above-Grade Testing



- Informs College and Career Readiness early
- Creates a talent pipeline
- Early exposure and practice on high-level testing
- · Allows for differentiated assessment and instruction
- Can measure growth/effect of programming
- Differentiated assessment is responsive

Zone of proximal development (Learner can do with guidance) Learner can do unaided Learner cannot do

Differentiated Assessment

For Advanced Learners

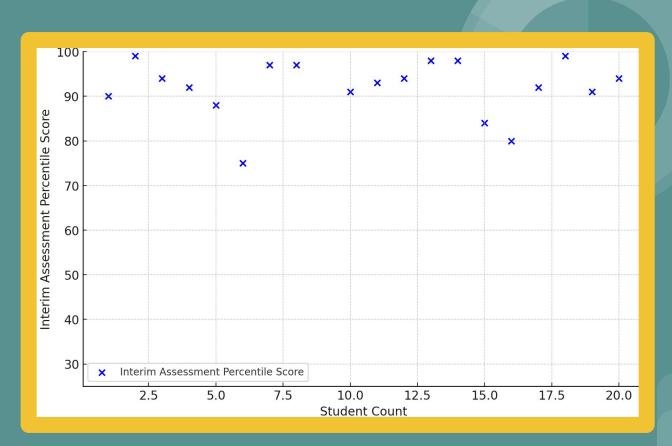
Case Study Supporting Differentiation

- These four students are all in the same advanced service program in 8th grade ELA
- They all met the base-criteria to be placed in the program
- They all scored proficient or better on their
 7th Grade Proficiency exam
- They are all historically in the 90th percentile or above on interim assessments.

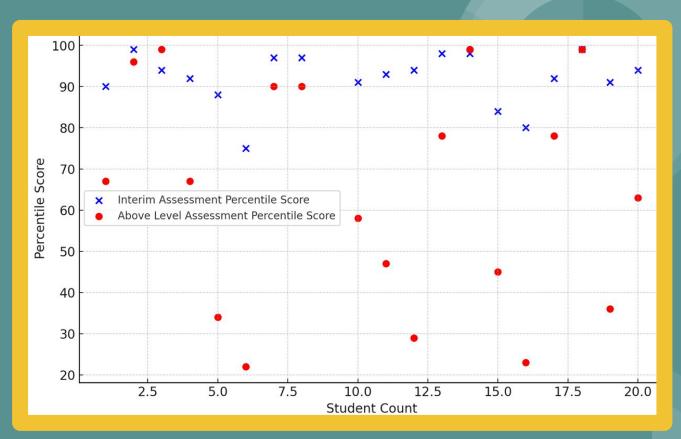


Are all of these students ready for the same instruction?

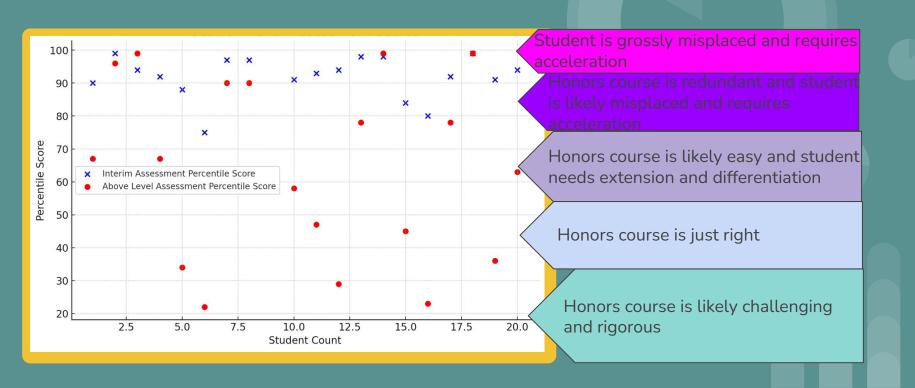
Interim Test Scores



Interim Scores Compared to Above Level Scores (SAT)



What does this tell us about programming and placement?



Measuring Growth with Above Level Assessment

