



# What growth should I expect my students to make in *i-Ready*®?

## (2015–2016 School Year)

### How can I measure growth with *i-Ready*?

*i-Ready* Diagnostic makes measuring student growth easy because of its vertical scale score. Think of it like a growth chart that you see at a pediatrician's office. Every child can be measured on one chart. Similarly, *i-Ready*'s scale score measures what skills students have gained from one point in time to the next on a "chart" of skills that spans Kindergarten through 12th grade. Since *i-Ready* Diagnostic was based on college- and career-readiness standards, this "chart" consists of those skills expected of students at each grade level.

Each time students take the diagnostic assessment, they receive a scale score. The difference between these scale scores represents their growth along a continuum. To calculate growth for a class or group of students, simply calculate the gain for each student (last diagnostic test minus first diagnostic test). Then take the average of all of these gains.<sup>1</sup>

### Expected Scale Score Growth from Beginning of School Year to End of School Year (30 weeks on average)

Growth expectations are for all students in a chronological grade, independent of placement level in *i-Ready*.

#### Reading

Grade K	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4	Grade 5	Grade 6	Grade 7	Grade 8	Grades 9–12
46 – 60	46 – 60	39 – 52	30 – 44	19 – 27	19 – 27	15 – 23	15 – 23	15 – 23	12 – 21

#### Mathematics

Grade K	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4	Grade 5	Grade 6	Grade 7	Grade 8	Grades 9–12
32 – 41	32 – 41	30 – 39	28 – 37	22 – 31	22 – 31	13 – 23	13 – 23	13 – 23	13 – 25

<sup>1</sup>For students who show a decline, assign them a growth score of zero before calculating the average. Negative gains are translated to zero because it is highly likely that these results are due to measurement error rather than a student truly regressing or losing skills.