

Student English Language Proficiency Growth Report 2022

The purpose of the annual WIDA ACCESS for ELLs assessment is to measure an English learner's (EL) academic English language proficiency (ELP) as required in Federal statute and the State ESSA Plan. When a student's ELP reaches the level the state and/or the local school system have established as fully English proficient, parents and educators can be confident the student can participate in school instruction and assessment in English without language support. This level of ELP is the minimum EL exit criterion to consider an EL for reclassification. Educators and parents can monitor students' growth in developing academic English by comparing current ACCESS for ELLs score results with previous scores. This report provides two consecutive years of proficiency levels and additional growth information based on score results.

Proficiency: The WIDA ACCESS for ELLs Individual Student Report (ISR) provides information on students' test results, both scale scores and proficiency levels, for each language domain and four composites: Oral language, Comprehension, Literacy, and Overall. The Overall Composite scale score results from a combination of the Listening, Speaking, Reading, and Writing language domain scale scores. Scale scores are reported as one of six proficiency levels. From lowest to highest, these are: 1-Entering, 2-Emerging, 3-Developing, 4-Expanding, 5-Bridging, and 6-Reaching.

Growth: Georgia's Student Growth Model for English Language Proficiency (GSGM for ELP) compares the ELP growth each EL student makes in one year relative to EL students in the same grade across the state with similar prior year level of ELP. The model tells us how an English learner's growth in English proficiency compares to other same-grade students with similar proficiency in the prior year. The term student growth percentile (SGP) describes this comparison. Student growth percentiles range from 1 (lowest growth) to 99 (highest growth). Percentiles are not percent correct scores, and do not reflect students' levels of ELP. Students with low levels of ELP can have high student growth percentiles if their English proficiency has increased significantly from the previous year's assessment as compared to their like peers.

This growth report will help you understand your child's English language development and discuss questions like these with your child's teachers:

- * What is a reasonable timeline for my child to become proficient in English?
- * What level of growth is needed for my child to reach the EL exit criterion to be considered for reclassification?
- * What could I do at home to help my child learn more English?

For more information about student ELP growth in Georgia, please visit <https://bit.ly/GSGM4ELP>

