Tool Tips for the RAPID Progress Table

Text that appears when the cursor is left over the corresponding text

The number of instructional days it is expected to take to progress from the reader's level at 0.5 to the reader's level at 1.6.

The number of instructional days that were offered between data points 0.5 & 1.6.

The rate of growth from 0.5 to 1.6. 100% growth represents expected growth.

The rate of growth required for the reader to reach benchmark in two, five, or nine data points.

If the current text level is lower than the expected text level (as represented by the green line) then acceleration is required for the reader to reach benchmark.

The data point that was selected as the start point of analysis. Any data enter before 0.5 WILL be represented by the blue line below, but WILL NOT be calculated into the analysis.

H is the expected text level for a reader at 1.6. (1.6 was selected as the end data point on the previous page.)

The data point that was selected as the end point of the analysis. Any data enter after 1.7 WILL be represented by the blue line below, but WILL NOT be calculated into the analysis.

E is the text level entered for data point 1.6. (1.6 was selected as the end data point on the previous page.)

RAPID Progress Table

Current Level:	Expected Level:	Accel. Required:	Instruct. Days:	Expected Days:	Growth:	Bench. in 9 DP:	Bench. in 5 DP:	Bench. in 2 DP:	Start DP:	End DP:
E	H	YES	197	118	60%	145%	182%	258%	0.5	1.6

5 is the 'Text Level Increment' used for the horizontal axis on the chart. A TLI of 5 is equivalent to an F&P text level of E.

The first digit represents the grade level. The second digit represents the data point.

8 is the 'Text Level Increment' used for the horizontal axis on the chart. A TLI of 8 is equivalent to an F&P text level of H.

The first digit represents the grade level. The second digit represents the data point.

Use this to help determine the level of intervention to provide. This will also help to set reasonable goals & time tables. Values of less than 100% predict the reader will remain above benchmark.

Acceleration is required when a reader is below benchmark.

The higher this number the better the analysis. When this number is less than 45 the results are more easily skewed.

Less than 100% indicates less than expected growth. 100% indicates expected growth. More than 100% indicates accelerated growth.

One way to think of this is to compare the student data horizontally, rather than vertically, to the green benchmark line.