RAPID Progress *Bullet Graphs*

Complex Analysis at a Glance

(Robert Pottle, 2014)

RAPID Progress *Bullet Graphs*

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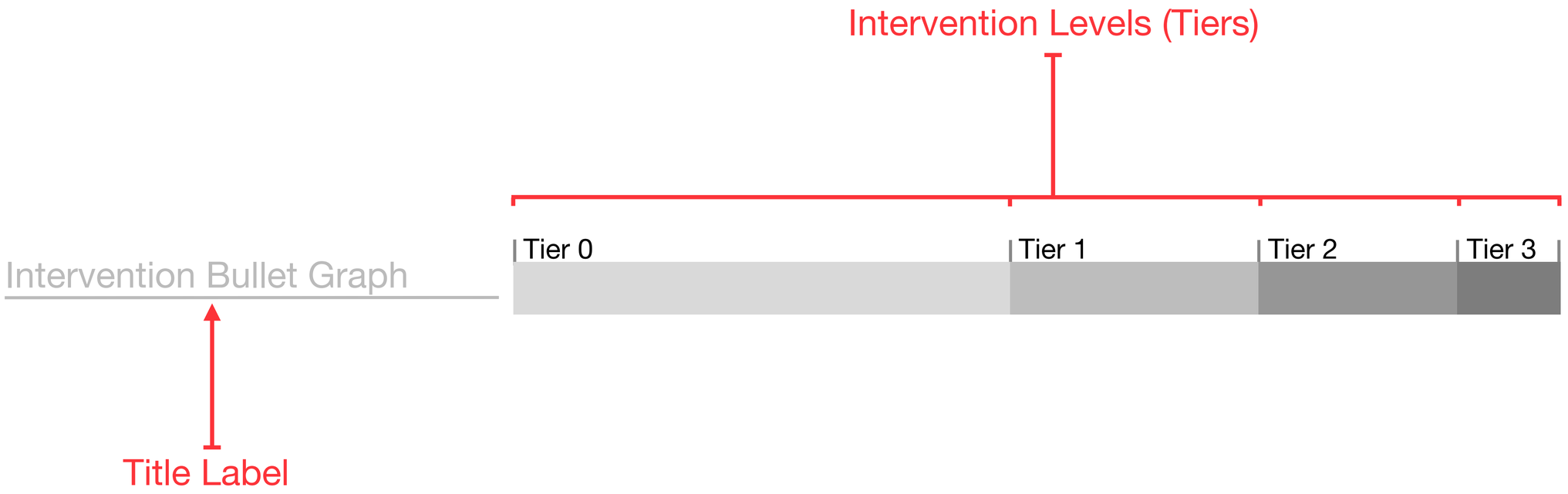

RAPID Progress *Bullet Graphs*

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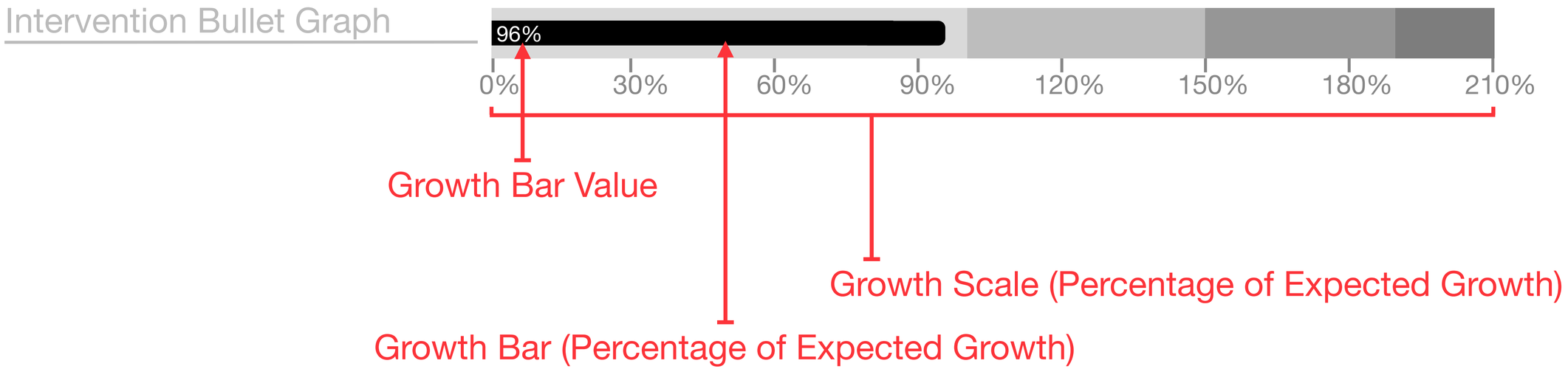

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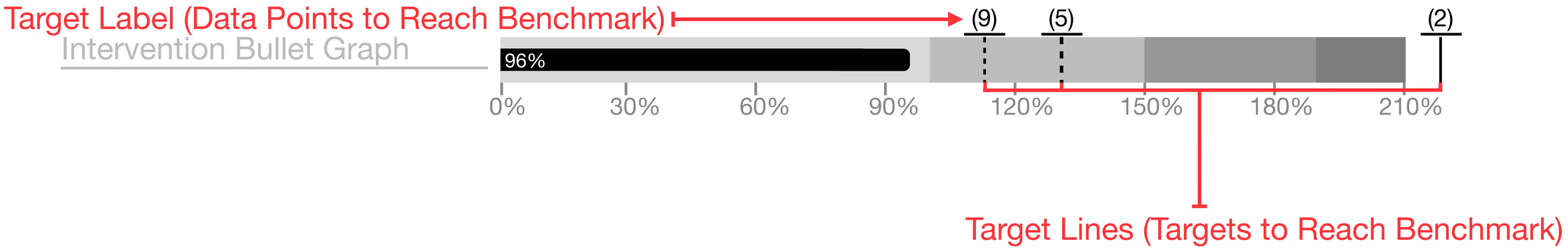

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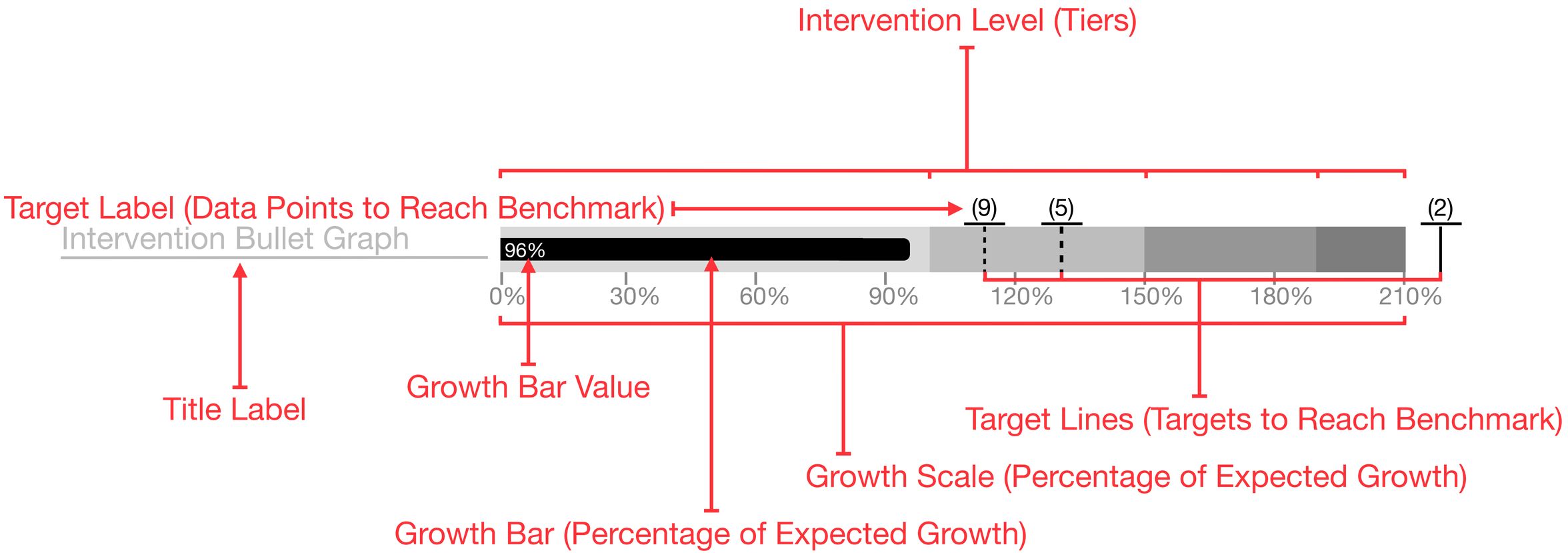

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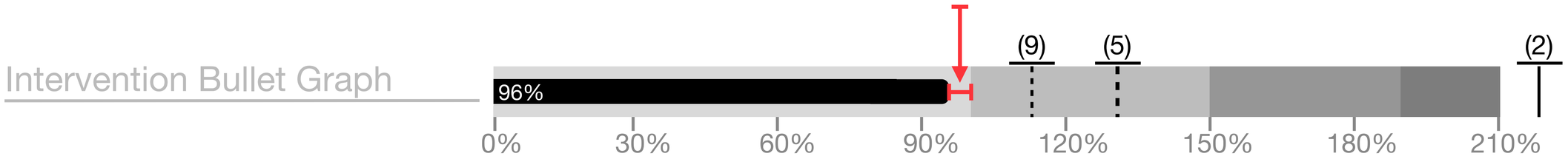
Difference Between Actual & Expected Growth

This learner has made slightly less than expect growth as represented by the small distance between the end of the **growth bar** and the 100% point on the **growth scale**.



If the **growth bar** exceeded the 100% point on the growth scale then that would represent acceleration.

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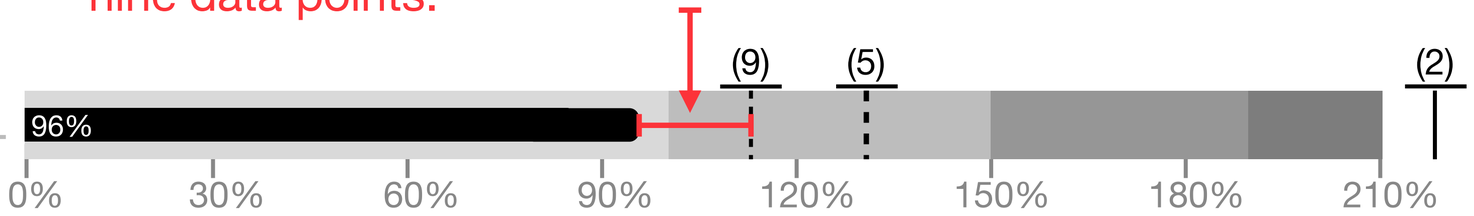
Difference Between Actual & Target Growth

At this learner's current rate of growth they will not reach benchmark in nine data points. This is represented by the fact that the **growth bar** does not cross **target line** for nine data points.

Intervention Bullet Graph



If the **growth bar** exceeded the (9) **target line** that would suggest that at the learner's current rate of growth was adequate to reach benchmark in nine data points.

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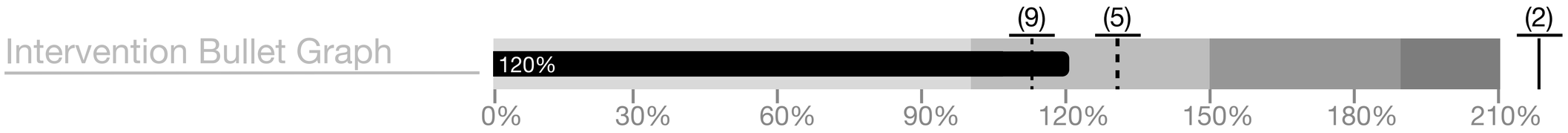
Difference Between Actual & Target Growth

In this example, the learner's growth is shown to be both accelerated and adequate to reach benchmark in nine data points but not five or two data points.



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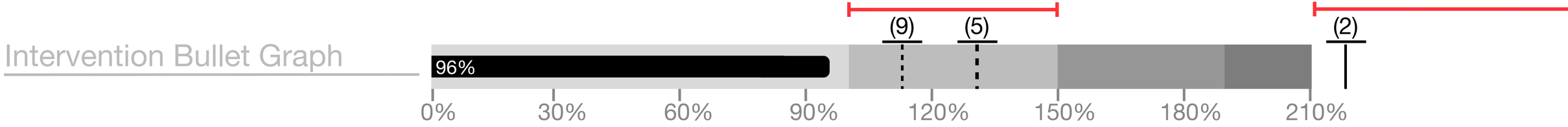
Determining the Level of Intervention

Any **target lines** that fall within the marked zone represent levels of growth that can be achieved with an effective tier one intervention (conducted by the classroom teacher). The further to the right the line is, the more intensive that tier needs to be.



In this example, the learner should receive an effective tier one intervention in order to reach benchmark in five or nine data points. This learner is unlikely to reach benchmark in two data points since the level of acceleration needed exceeds that typically seen in any tier of intervention.