

How To Read MAP Test Reports

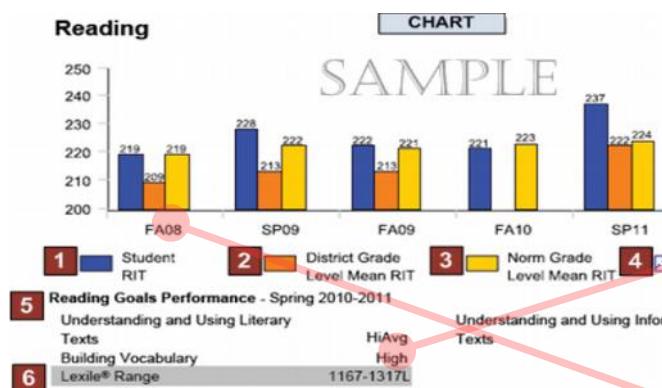
MAP testing platform measures students ability at their grade level and informs teachers what they're ready to learn next in real time; the results are available immediately. The testing system adjusts to each student's performance to create a personalized assessment to see if your student is on, above, or below grade level.

The tests begin with a question appropriate for the student's grade level, then adapts the questions on the test in response to your student answers and the time they take to answer the questions. If your student answers quickly and correctly they are given more difficult questions. If your student answers incorrectly or is taking a long time to answer they are given easier questions. The system can also tell if your student has 'given-up' by noticing that the answers are coming too quickly, random or incorrectly. In these cases the teacher is alerted so they can find a better time to apply the assessment. Additionally, unlike other tests, the teachers get the results right away so they can manage changes in your student's performance as they occur; not months or years down the road when it'll be much more difficult. MAP is a real-time, right-now, assessment that improves the decisions your student's teacher make with 'right-now' information so they can apply it in the classroom tomorrow, next week and when they're planning for next year.

Another test you may hear students taking is the PARCC. This is a static and formative test that is being used in order to meet the requirements of a Colorado mandate. Unlike MAP, PARCC questions don't change and the results come many months down the road; when they are arguably much less relevant. MAP may be able to be used in the future to meet the state mandate and replace PARCC but, for now, PARCC is a Colorado State mandate.

This will be the 3rd year Compass uses the MAP assessment. It is typically given in the spring and fall for students in 3rd grade through 11th grade. Data may be available to teachers within 24-hours and provides information that allows teachers to dig deeper to understand a students unique needs and patterns when taking the test. They can see 'right-now' what specifically to change in instruction down to topics and methods.

How to Read Your Child's MAP Report



MAP is a normed- reference test. This means that the results estimate the position of the student among 11 million other students taking the MAP across 49 states. Here are the most important features of the MAP student progress report:

The "Summary" under the bar graphs showing (Low, Avg, High) indicates how the student compares to other students who have taken the MAP test in this areas (Reading).

It's very common for your student to be

somewhat lower or higher than the average. This doesn't necessarily mean that your student is "failing" the course. It may just mean that they are having an easier or more difficult time with that material. Keep in mind that earlier in the school year this measure will be less accurate than later in the year. Kids need time to adjust to new schedules, classes and friends early in the year. Look at FA08 (fall 2008). Your student (blue bar) scored a 219, the district (orange bar) a 209 and 'all students' (yellow bar) a 219. Your child scored right with all students (across the country) and a bit higher the district.

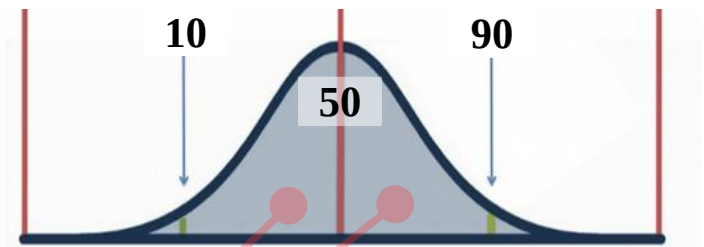
- ✓ **Opportunity:** If your student scored much higher or lower than 'District' or 'Norm Grade' discuss with the teacher what may be causing difficulty if lower or extra projects if higher.

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- The bold number in "Percentile Range" score located on the far right side of the report gives the value of how the student performed compared "all students". The top most range that reads **71-79-83** means that this student performed better than 79% of 'all students'. The numbers on either side of '79' provide an estimate of the scores your student would probably get if he was tested in the near future and did a bit better or worse depending on the material, how he felt that day, had a good nights sleep, had a good breakfast, was worried or was extra worried or excited about the test.

Term/ Year	Grade	RIT (+/- Std Err)	RIT Growth	Growth Projection	Percentile Range
SP11	10	233-237-240			71-79-83
FA10	10	217-221-224			34-44-52
SP10	9	218-222-225			38-48-55
FA09	9	219-222-226			44-52-62
SP09	8	224-228-231	11	4	54-65-72
FA08	8	216-219-222			41-49-57
SP08	7	213-217-220			32-43-51

The term "percentile" is different than "percentage". Think of percentile as a place on a number line where "50" means "right in there with the rest of the students in the class, school or district. Most kid's scores are clustered around the 50 percentile; that's why the curve is tallest there. As the percentile moves toward 10 or 90 the curve drops because fewer students score there. The lessons are structured with the 50th percentile in mind. There will always be students that will fall on either side of the 50th. For kids that score above or below the 50th percentile the lessons will be 'tweaked' a bit. They will either get assignments that are a bit more challenging or assignments that will reinforce previous material. Either way, kids with scores far above or below the 50th percentile will get what they need to thrive! That's where the teachers training and skill comes in. This is where their years of training shine and will most benefit your student. They will recognize, diagnose and prescribe just the right work to enhance your student's educational experience and develop a life-long learner.



- ✓ **Opportunity:** A score 10-20 percentile point above or below "50" may mean that there are things to watch for.
 - The material presents a bit too much or too little of challenge for your student.
 - Your student may not have covered the material before, may not remember it, or they may have already mastered it. Both frustration and boredom are terrible for learning.
 - Your student may need to learn the material a bit differently; we all learn in different ways.
 - Your student may need a bit more or less practice.
 - Other things may be affecting learning like issues at home, with other students, or health.
 - **The teacher can help you with all these matters. Tell them of any extra ordinary issues; loss of a pet or family member, maturing issues, new family, etc. Ask what you and your student can do!**

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The RIT Score

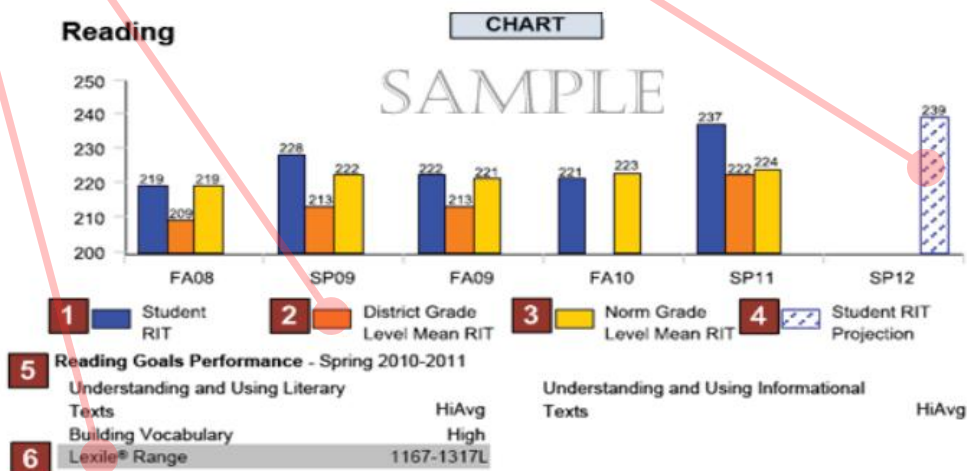
When students finish their MAP Growth test, they receive a number called a RIT score for each area in which they are tested (reading, language usage, math, or science). This score represents a student's achievement level at any given moment and helps measure their academic growth over time. The RIT scale is a stable scale, like feet and inches, that accurately measures student performance, regardless of age, grades, or grade level. Like marking height on a growth chart shows you how tall your child is at and how much they've grown at various from birthday to birthday, with RIT scores you can also see 'how tall they are academically' and how much they have grown between tests. Look at the RIT scores (random county in the US) on the right. Notice that the scores increase as the grade levels increase. Your school district will have a similar table. You and your student can use a table like this to get an idea how they are performing

Mathematics

Grade Level	Fall		
	LO	AV	HI
K	<144	144-152	>152
1	<158	158-169	>169
2	<174	174-183	>183
3	<187	187-197	>197
4	<198	198-208	>208
5	<206	206-217	>217
6	<212	212-225	>225
7	<218	218-231	>231
8	<223	223-237	>237
9	<225	225-240	>240
10	<229	229-244	>244
11	<230	230-246	>246

compared to other students in the district right after the MAP assessment is applied. If they scored a 208 they are performing at about the same level as the average 5th grader, above average 4th grader or if they scored a bit below average 6th grader. More importantly the MAP assessment can tell the teacher exactly what topics in Mathematics your student is having trouble with and provide more instruction or practice in those areas; fractions, percentages, negative numbers or something else.

- **Student RIT Projection** is a good guess at the score your student will get when they take the assessment in future. This projected RIT score is based on your student's current score plus the average increase of other student's RIT scores (in the same grade and tested at the same term) in the most recent RIT Scale Norms study. In a nutshell, if your student increases their score like others in the same district and year increased their score then they'll get the score in the projection bar.
- **District Grade Level Mean RIT** is the average RIT score for students in the same school district and same grade that were tested at the same time as your student. If there is no District Grade Level Mean RIT bar or the column graph that indicates that the RIT is not available for that period.
- **Lexile Range** appears when the student has taken a reading test. You can use it with on-line tools to identify challenging, but not too challenging, books, magazines, newspapers, and other reading material for the your student. Think of it like reading grade level but better.



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Some Questions and Answers

1. **How often will my child take the MAP Growth test? How long is the MAP Growth test?**

Most schools give MAP Growth tests to students at the beginning, middle, and end of the school year. Some schools may include a summer testing session, as well. Most students take less than an hour to complete a MAP Growth test. However, MAP Growth is not timed, and students may take as much time as they need to complete it.

2. **MAP is administered by the NWEA, what is that?**

NWEA® is a research-based, not-for-profit organization that supports students and educators worldwide by creating assessment solutions that precisely measure growth and proficiency—and provide insights to help tailor instruction. For 40 years, NWEA has developed Pre-K–12 assessments and professional learning offerings to help advance all students along their optimal learning paths. Our tools are trusted by educators in 140 countries and more than half the schools in the US.

3. **Is MAP Growth a standardized test? How is it different from ‘high-stakes’ tests?**

Unlike standardized tests, MAP Growth is administered periodically during the school year, and it adjusts to each student’s performance, rather than asking all students the same questions. MAP Growth is designed to measure student achievement in the moment and growth over time, regardless of grade level, so it is quite different. Another difference is the timeliness of the results. While states often return information in the fall after the test is taken, MAP Growth gives quick feedback to teachers, administrators, students, and parents. Teachers receive immediate results with MAP Growth that show what students know and what they are ready to learn, which can be used to help personalize lessons at the appropriate level for the students.

4. **How do schools and teachers use MAP Growth scores?**

NWEA provides many different reports to help schools and teachers use MAP Growth information. Teachers can see the progress of individual students and of their classes as a whole. Students with similar MAP Growth scores are generally ready for instruction in similar skills and topics. MAP Growth also provides data around the typical growth for students who are in the same grade, subject, and have the same starting achievement level. This data is often used to help students set goals and understand what they need to learn to achieve their goals. Principals and administrators can use the scores to see the performance and progress of a grade level, school, or the entire district.

5. **What types of questions are on the MAP Growth tests? Are there sample tests?**

The MAP Growth tests include multiple choice, drag and drop, and other types of questions. You can access some short sample tests to get an idea of what MAP Growth questions look like.

6. **How can I help my child prepare for MAP Growth tests?**

Your child’s teacher will help with any pre-test instructions to explain the test to the students. Just like any school day, make sure your child is well-rested and fed with a well-rounded diet. Encourage them to do their best.

7. **What does NWEA do with my child’s information? Is it secure?**

NWEA uses technological and operational measures to ensure security and privacy. A few of these include: regular security audits and monitoring, technological controls, physical access controls, and privacy training for employees.