

Student MAP Scores

Student MAP testing results are reported in RIT scores (short for Rasch Unit). A RIT score is an estimation of a student's instructional level and also measures student progress or growth in school. You may have a chart in your home on which you mark your child's height at certain times, such as on his or her birthday. This is a growth chart to show how much he or she has grown from one year to the next. MAP assessments do the same sort of thing, except they measure your student's growth in mathematics, reading, and language usage. The RIT scale is an equal-interval scale much like feet and inches on a yardstick. It is used to chart your child's academic growth from year to year. This type of score increases the value of the tests as a tool to improve student learning because it enables teachers to pinpoint what students have learned and what students are ready to learn.

Understanding the RIT Score

The charts on the inside of this brochure show national mean RIT scores (2011 NWEA Normative Data) for grades KE-9 in a typical school district. You may use these charts to help determine if your student is performing at, above, or below grade level compared to students across the nation. It is important to understand that the MAP test is one test at one point in time. It does not measure intelligence or a student's capacity for learning. When making important decisions about students, school staff will consider the MAP test results along with other data such as classroom performance, other test scores, and input from parents and teachers.

Growth Over Time

We expect RIT scores to increase over time. Typically, younger students show more growth in one year than older students. Students who test above grade level often show less growth. Sometimes RIT scores may decline from one test to the next. One low test score is not cause for immediate concern. Like adults, students have good and bad days and their test results do not always indicate what they know. Students' attitudes toward the test can also affect their score. Therefore, growth over time is a better measure of student learning.

Parents and guardians should become comfortable with the understanding that individuals will grow at different rates. Anticipated growth rates for each student are based on national norms and should be viewed as "typical" growth, not expected growth. Teachers and principals have participated in training to learn what the MAP test results mean and how to best utilize the results. Our goal is for teachers to use the data to differentiate and adjust instruction so that all students grow at levels appropriate for each individual.

If you have immediate questions, please contact your student's classroom teacher (elementary) or math or English teacher (middle and high school) or your building principal.

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A Parent's Guide to

MAP

Measures of Academic Progress®

WHAT IS MAP?

Measures of Academic Progress (MAP) is a state-aligned computerized adaptive assessment program that provides Rockford Area Schools educators with the information they need to improve teaching and learning and make student-focused, data-driven decisions. Students in grades kindergarten through nine are tested three times per year in math, reading and language usage. Educators use the growth and achievement data from MAP to develop targeted instructional strategies and to plan school improvement.

MAP:

- Is not an accountability test
- Generates test questions based on student responses
- Reports student results in RIT scores (see back page)
- Gives immediate results
- Is aligned to SC curriculum standards
- Measures growth over time
- Provides information used to target individual instruction



WHEN ARE TESTS GIVEN?

Three (3) times per year
September/October **January/February** **April/May**
 (Fall: KE-9th) (Winter: 3rd-9th) (Spring: KE-2nd)

HOW ARE TESTS GIVEN?

- ◆ On the computer under adult supervision in the school setting
- ◆ Adjusts to a student's skill level so that each student takes an individualized test

WHAT TESTS ARE GIVEN?

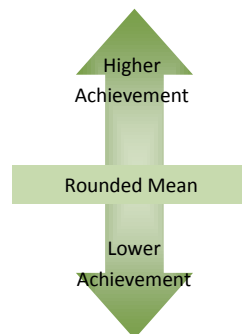
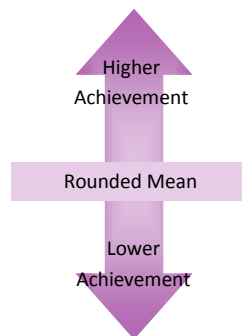
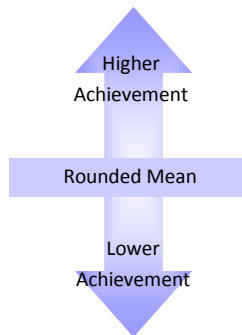
Grade	Read	Math	Lang
KE—1st (Primary)	√	√	
2nd—5th (Goals)	√	√	
6th—9th (Goals)	√	√	√

Growth Guideline Chart

The chart below shows the NATIONAL grade level scores for KE-9th graders who tested in **Fall** and **Spring**. This shows the yearly growth that is *typical* for each grade level. When you review your child's scores, you can check to see if his/her growth is **above, at, or below average**, compared to students in the same grade.

GR	Reading		Year's Growth	GR	Math		Year's Growth
	Fall	Spring			Fall	Spring	
K	143	158	15	K	144	159	15
1	160	177	17	1	163	179	16
2	176	190	14	2	178	191	13
3	190	199	9	3	192	203	11
4	200	207	7	4	204	213	9
5	207	212	5	5	213	221	8
6	212	216	4	6	220	226	6
7	216	220	4	7	226	231	5
8	219	222	3	8	230	235	5
9	221	223	2	9	234	236	2

Comparative Data to Inform Instructional Decisions



MATHEMATICS									
K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
164	185	200	213	225	237	246	253	259	263
156	176	192	205	217	227	235	242	247	251
150	169	185	199	210	220	228	234	239	242
144	163	179	192	204	213	220	226	230	233
138	156	172	186	197	205	212	218	221	224
132	149	166	180	190	198	205	209	213	215
126	142	159	174	184	191	197	201	204	206
K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
READING									
K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
161	181	201	215	224	230	236	240	244	246
153	173	191	205	214	221	227	231	234	237
148	166	184	198	207	214	220	224	227	229
143	160	176	190	200	207	213	217	220	222
137	154	168	183	192	200	206	209	212	214
132	147	161	175	185	193	199	202	205	207
126	141	153	168	178	186	192	195	197	200
K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
LANGUAGE USAGE									
K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		215	215	224	230	234	237	241	243
		191	205	215	221	225	229	232	234
		183	198	208	214	219	222	225	228
		175	191	201	207	212	216	219	221
		168	184	194	201	206	209	212	214
		160	176	187	194	199	203	205	208
		152	169	180	187	193	196	198	201
K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9