

map GROWTH™

Where in the world can
your score take you?



nwea
Measuring What Matters™

To access these resources, please visit:
<http://nwea.us/MAPgrowthscore>



What is MAP Growth, and what does it measure?

Unlike paper-and-pencil tests, where all students are asked the same questions and spend a fixed amount of time taking the test, MAP Growth is a computer adaptive test—which means every student gets a unique set of test questions based on responses to previous questions. As the student answers correctly, questions get harder. If the student answers incorrectly, the questions get easier. By the end of the test, most students will answer about half the questions correctly, as is common on adaptive tests. The purpose of MAP Growth is to determine what the student knows and is ready to learn next.

MAP Growth can track students' individual growth over time – wherever they are starting from and regardless of the grade they are in. For instance, if a third grader is actually reading like a fifth grader, MAP Growth will be able to identify that. Or, if a fifth grader is doing math like a third grader, MAP Growth will identify that, too. Both things are incredibly important for a teacher to know so that they can plan instruction efficiently.



What is a RIT score?

When students finish their MAP Growth test, they receive a number called a RIT score for each area they are tested in (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 and being able to see how tall your child is at various points in time, you can also see how much they have grown between tests.

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. When we talk about ‘high-stakes’ tests, we are usually talking about a test designed to measure what students already know, based on what is expected at their grade level – and these tests are often used as a way to measure grade-level proficiency. 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.

One similarity is that MAP Growth aligns to the same standards in a given state as the state test, so both measure similar content



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.



What subjects are available with MAP Growth?

There are MAP Growth tests for grades 2–12 in reading, language usage, and mathematics.

There is also a MAP Growth K-2 for early learners in reading and mathematics. With these child-friendly tests for young learners, students wear headphones since many questions include audio to assist those who are still learning to read.