MAP Informational Session

Mr. Tadesse

What is MAP?

K -2

Reading Fluency

K - 5

GROWTH

1. 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. That 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 have answered 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 also 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.

- ⇨ Adaptive
- ⇨ Unique
- ⇨ What's next?
- ⇨ Measures growth over time

2. 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 a child is at various points in time, you can also see how much they have grown between tests.

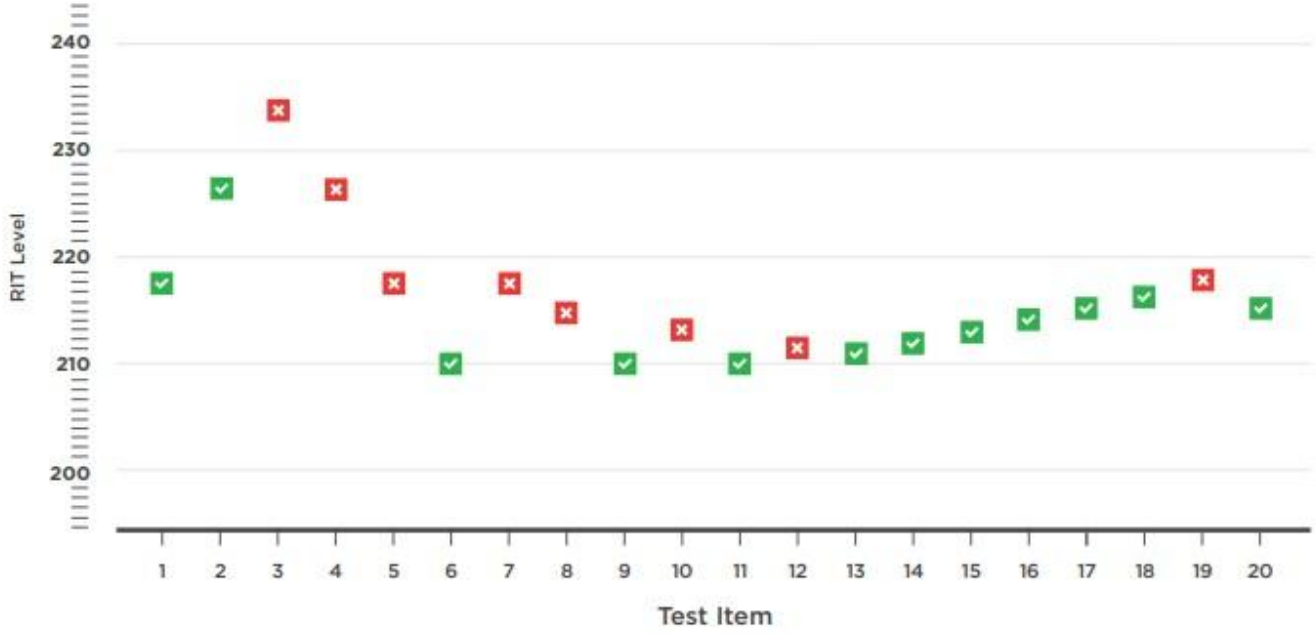
Rit Scale

The RIT, or Rasch Unit, scale is used to measure a student's academic growth over time. Like units on a ruler, the scale is divided into equal intervals and is independent of grade level.

- RIT indicates where you get half right and half wrong
- Measures academic growth over time
- Stable scale divided into equal intervals from K - 12
- Guides with "what's next"
- Ready for Instruction Today

How it works

MAP Growth is a computer-adaptive test. If your child answers a question correctly, the next question is more challenging. If they answer incorrectly, the next one is easier. This type of assessment challenges top performers without overwhelming students whose skills are below grade level.



MAP Growth begins with a question at each student's grade level and adjusts the level of difficulty based on individual performance.

MAP Growth

What it measures

MAP Growth uses a RIT scale to accurately measure what students know, regardless of their grade level. It also measures growth over time, allowing you to track your child's progress throughout the school year and across multiple years. Once your child completes a MAP Growth test, they receive a RIT score.

The RIT scale precisely measures student performance, regardless of whether they're performing on, above, or below grade level.

FALL 2019

Sample Family Report

What is this report?

A summary of how your child is performing academically, as measured by the most recent MAP® Growth™ test.

What is MAP Growth?

A test that adapts to your child's responses to measure your child's skill level.

Why is my child taking MAP Growth?

MAP Growth scores help teachers check student performance by measuring achievement and growth. Teachers use results to tailor classroom lessons and set goals for students.

What do achievement and growth mean?

Achievement: How well your child has learned skills in a subject compared to similar students nationwide.*

Growth: A measure of your child's personal progress over the year.

What is a RIT score?

The overall score for a subject based on a Rasch unit (RIT) scale that indicates how your child performed in a subject.

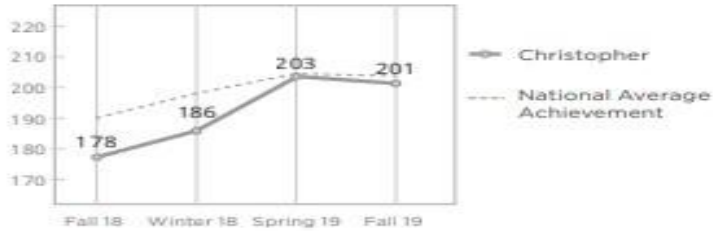
*Similar students: Kids with the same starting RIT score, same number of weeks of instruction, and in the same grade.

MAP Growth

ID: 111111	Name: Christopher Albert	Grade: 4	Smith Elementary

Mathematics

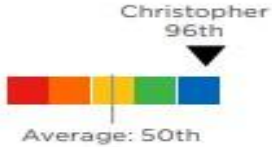
Average Achievement 47th Percentile



Christopher's overall score (RIT score) was 201 on a scale of 100–350. Your child is in the 47th percentile, which means they scored better than 47% of their peers.

High Growth 96th Percentile

Your child's growth from Fall 2018 to Fall 2019 is in the 96th percentile, which means they made more progress than 96% of their peers.



Christopher is likely to be:
- *Basic* on the Ohio State Test (if taken in Spring 2020)

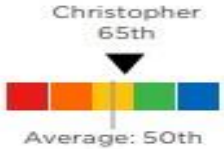
Reading

Average Achievement 50th Percentile

Christopher's overall score (RIT score) was 198 on a scale of 100-320. Your child is in the 50th percentile, which means they scored better than 50% of their peers.

High Average Growth 65th Percentile

Your child's growth from Fall 2018 to Fall 2019 is in the 65th percentile, which means they made more progress than 65% of their peers.



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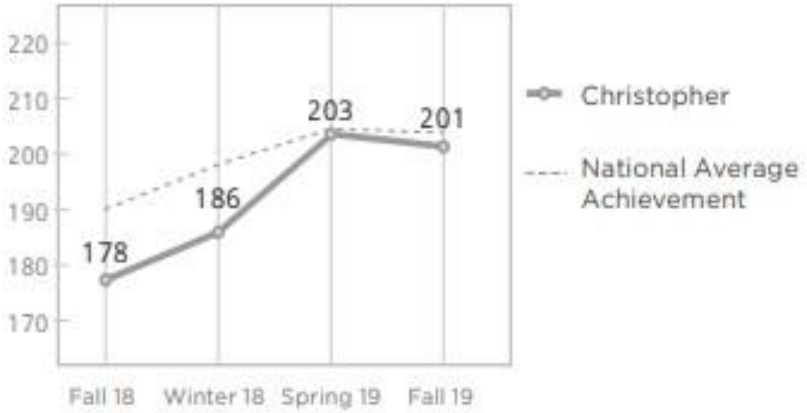

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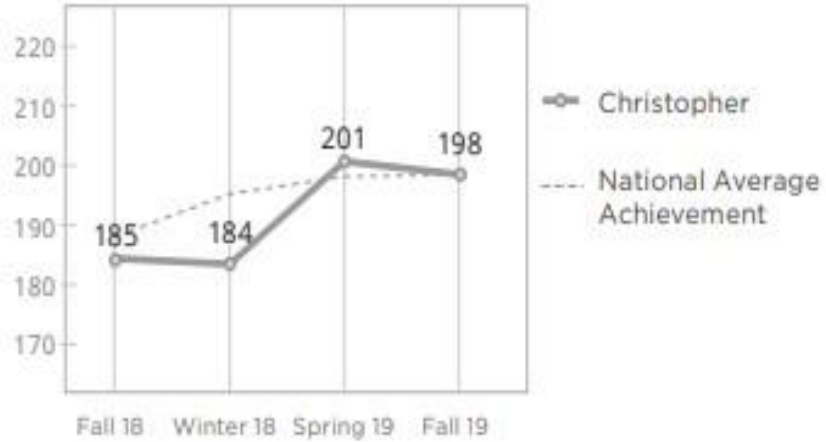

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MAP Fluency

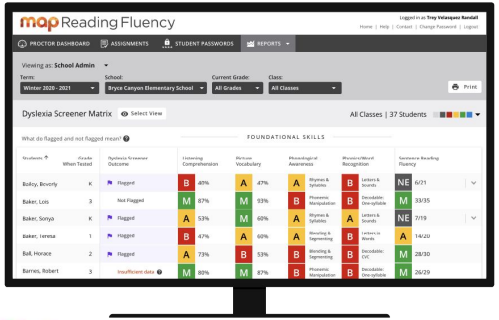
MAP Reading Fluency Guide

MAP® Reading Fluency™ is an adaptive universal screening and progress monitoring assessment for early reading skills. It can gather data on oral reading fluency, literal comprehension, and foundational reading skills for an entire class in about 20 minutes as well as screen for risk factors for dyslexia or other reading difficulties.

Purposes and introduction to test types

MAP Reading Fluency has three main purposes, and three main corresponding test types:

1. Gathering interim benchmark data about foundational or oral reading skills, including a Universal Screener Outcome, using the Benchmark Test.
2. Monitoring oral reading progress throughout a term using Progress Monitoring
3. Screening students for possible risk factors for dyslexia or other reading difficulties using the Dyslexia Screener



MAP Testing Windows for the Rest of this Year

	Grades K - 2	Grades K - 5
Winter Window: **November 29 – December 17**	MAP Reading Fluency MAP Growth Reading MAP Growth Math	MAP Growth Reading MAP Growth Math
Spring Window **March 7 – March 28**	MAP Reading Fluency MAP Growth Reading MAP Growth Math	MAP Growth Reading MAP Growth Math

Student Resources for MAP