

MAP – Measures of Academic Progress

Student and Parent Information

WHY DID THE DIOCESE OF CLEVELAND SELECT MAP TESTING INSTEAD OF IOWA TESTING FOR THE 2017-2018 SCHOOL YEAR?

- IOWA testing provides one snapshot of a student's progress. IOWA testing cannot be used as ongoing assessment to review academic growth and drive instruction throughout the school year.
- MAP is an efficient way to assess achievement levels and assist teachers in adjusting instruction.
- MAP identifies the individual needs of all students, from struggling to advanced learners. Reports can assist teachers in grouping students according to ability levels for optimal learning and student growth.
- All students will have the ability to review their test scores and set goals for themselves, which will help motivate them and give them a sense of ownership of their learning.
- There is a career and college ready component that students can utilize to understand if they are on track to be accepted to the college of their choice.
- MAP testing aligns with the Third Grade Reading Guarantee from the Department of Education.

WHAT IS MAP?

MAP stands for "Measures of Academic Progress." These computerized tests are adaptive and offered in Reading, Language Usage, and Mathematics. When taking a MAP test, the difficulty of each question is based on how well a student answers all the previous questions. As the student answers correctly, questions become more difficult. If the student answers incorrectly, the questions become easier. In an optimal test, a student answers approximately half the items correctly and half incorrectly. The final score is an estimate of the student's achievement level.

HOW LONG IS THE TEST?

Although the tests are not timed, it usually takes students about one hour to complete each test. Some students take less time; other students will take more time.

WHEN WILL STUDENTS BE TESTED AND HOW OFTEN?

Students will be tested at the beginning of the school year in the fall, in the winter, and at the end of the school year.

Testing windows for 2017-2018:

Fall: September 11 – September 22

Winter: January 15 – January 26

Spring: April 23 – May 4

WHAT IS A RIT SCORE?

After completing a MAP test, students will receive a RIT score. The RIT score is an estimate of a student's instructional level. It is the level where the student is answering the questions correctly 50% of the time, so that the teacher can know what the student is ready to learn. The RIT scale is much like feet and inches on a yardstick that helps to measure growth from one year to the next. The RIT scale also measures students' progress and academic growth from year to year. We expect RIT scores to increase over time. Typically, younger students show more growth in one year than older students. Students who achieve a higher RIT score often show less growth.

WHAT ARE TYPICAL RIT SCORES?

Just as a doctor has a chart showing the most common height of people at certain ages, the tables below shows the average RIT scores of students who were tested across the nation by grade.

2015 Mathematics Student Status Norms				
Grade	Fall Mean	Winter Mean	Spring Mean	Typical Year's Growth
K	140.0	151.5	159.1	19.1
1	162.4	173.8	180.8	18.4
2	176.9	186.4	192.1	15.2
3	190.4	198.2	203.4	13.0
4	201.9	208.7	213.5	11.6
5	211.4	217.2	221.4	9.9
6	217.6	222.1	225.3	7.7
7	222.6	226.1	228.6	6.0
8	226.3	229.1	230.9	4.6

2015 Reading Student Status Norms				
Grade	Fall Mean	Winter Mean	Spring Mean	Typical Year's Growth
K	141.0	151.3	158.1	17.1
1	160.7	171.5	177.5	16.8
2	174.7	184.2	188.7	14.0
3	188.3	195.6	198.6	10.3
4	198.2	203.6	205.9	7.8
5	205.7	209.8	211.8	6.1
6	211.0	214.2	215.8	4.8
7	214.4	216.9	218.2	3.7
8	217.2	219.1	220.1	2.8

2015 Language Usage Student Status Norms				
Grade	Fall Mean	Winter Mean	Spring Mean	Typical Year's Growth
2	174.5	184.9	189.7	15.2
3	189.4	196.8	200.0	10.6
4	198.8	204.4	206.7	7.9
5	205.6	209.7	211.5	5.8
6	210.7	213.9	215.3	4.5
7	214.0	216.5	217.6	3.6
8	216.2	218.1	219.0	2.9