

MAP Normative Data

Having the right data is a key component of individualizing instruction for each child. NWEA has the ability to measure a student's achievement and academic growth, independent of grade, across time.

Status and growth norms provide a starting point for educators to review data, and help them gain an understanding of each child's current academic level.

Educators use data from the most recent RIT Scale Norms Study to help determine what is a "typical" RIT score for a student and what is "typical" growth across the year. This information is also valuable in discussions with parents about their child's progress.

Our focus is to understand the skills and concepts that each individual student has learned and to help teachers target instruction so every student is making progress at his/her instructional level.

2015 General Science Student Status Norms			
Grade	Begin-Year Mean	Mid-Year Mean	End-Year Mean
3	187.5	192.6	195.4
4	194.6	198.7	201.0
5	200.2	203.7	205.7
6	204.3	207.1	208.6
7	207.2	209.5	210.9
8	210.3	212.3	213.5
9*	212.4	213.9	214.8
10*	213.4	214.5	215.0

*Only status norms are provided for grades 9 and 10 general science. These status norms describe the distributions of achievement in general science academic skills and content knowledge for the relevant student populations for these grades and are useful for screening and placement purposes. Test results should not be used to evaluate performance where science content is more specialized, such as in typically differentiated high school science courses (e.g., biology, chemistry, physics).

The charts below show yearly growth that is typical for each grade level, along with the typical associated RIT score.

2015 Mathematics Student Status Norms			
Grade	Begin-Year Mean	Mid-Year Mean	End-Year Mean
K	140.0	151.5	159.1
1	162.4	173.8	180.8
2	176.9	186.4	192.1
3	190.4	198.2	203.4
4	201.9	208.7	213.5
5	211.4	217.2	221.4
6	217.6	222.1	225.3
7	222.6	226.1	228.6
8	226.3	229.1	230.9
9	230.3	232.2	233.4
10	230.1	231.5	232.4
11	233.3	234.4	235.0

2015 Reading Student Status Norms			
Grade	Begin-Year Mean	Mid-Year Mean	End-Year Mean
K	141.0	151.3	158.1
1	160.7	171.5	177.5
2	174.7	184.2	188.7
3	188.3	195.6	198.6
4	198.2	203.6	205.9
5	205.7	209.8	211.8
6	211.0	214.2	215.8
7	214.4	216.9	218.2
8	217.2	219.1	220.1
9	220.2	221.3	221.9
10	220.4	221.0	221.2
11	222.6	222.7	222.3

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Omaha Public Schools
Research Division

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What is the MAP Assessment?

- MAP tests are online, computerized assessments that adapt to each individual student and his/her ability.
- MAP tests present students with engaging, age-appropriate content. As a student responds to questions, the test responds to the student, adjusting up or down in difficulty.
- MAP results help teachers identify the skills and concepts a student knows, and what he or she needs in order to keep growing.
- MAP tests measure individual student academic growth over time, independent of grade level or age.
- MAP individual scores are available immediately after testing, providing teachers with timely information about individual student needs so they can target instruction ensuring every student is making progress.
- NWEA is a global not-for-profit educational service organization.
- NWEA has the largest norm referenced group in the nation, providing highly accurate, norm-referenced scores. MAP results, however, go beyond ranking student



MAP Testing in the Omaha Public Schools

Who will be tested?

The MAP Assessment for both reading and mathematics will be administered in grades K-10. Also, the MAP Science Assessment will be administered to students in grades 3 through 10.

When will students be tested?

Students will be administered the MAP Assessments in the fall, winter, and spring.


Why are we testing?

The MAP Assessments allow for monitoring student growth and informing instructional and programming decisions. In addition, the MAP Assessment fulfills the state requirement of administering a norm-referenced test.

How long does each test take?

Each test is administered online and takes approximately 30-60 minutes to complete.

Understanding MAP Scores



The scale used to measure student achievement and progress is called the RIT scale (**R**asch **U**nit). Also, RIT can be thought of as indicating the skills a student is **R**eady for **I**nstruction **T**oday.

The RIT scale is an equal-interval scale much like feet and inches on a yardstick. The RIT score is independent of grade level and can be used to show growth over time as students progress from grade to grade.

