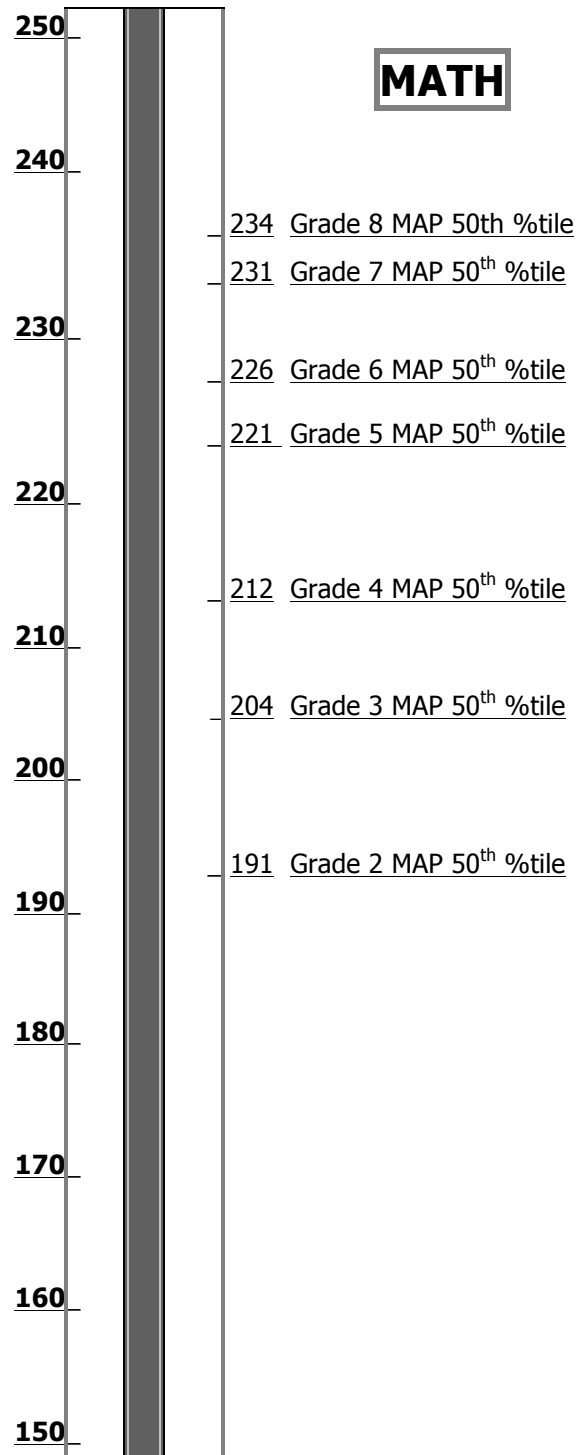
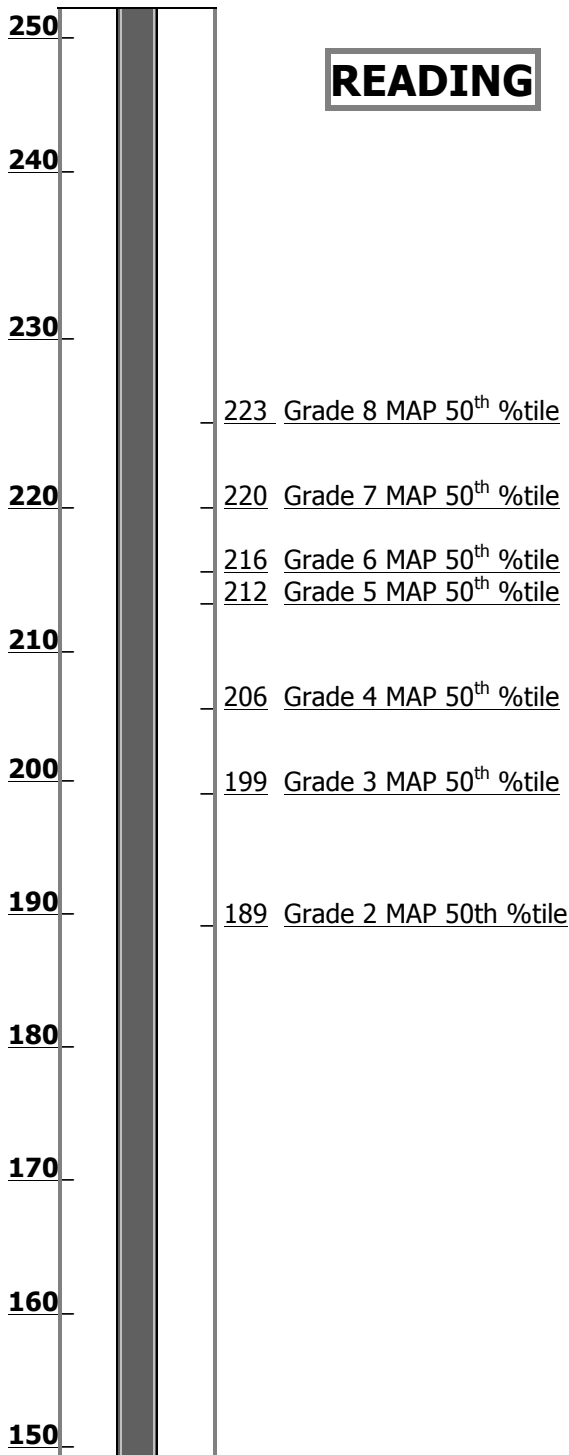


UNDERSTANDING MAP/NWEA RIT SCORES

The graphics below are designed to assist you in understanding the meaning of a student's RIT score.

- The left side of the ruler shows the full range of scores.
- The right side lists the typical, national, spring RIT scores for Grades 2-8.



UNDERSTANDING MAP/NWEA RIT SCORES Math and Reading

Why is this test given?

This test is given to measure the growth of an individual student's skill in reading and math.

The MAP test replaces the NWEA paper and pencil test. The MAP system uses a computer adaptive testing model, which adjusts to the skill level of each student while they are testing. Computer adaptive testing makes it possible to give each student a test appropriate to his or her achievement level allowing accurate ***measurement of growth over time*** for students regardless of their skill level. It also helps districts understand how quickly students are improving and whether instructional programs are working effectively.

Who takes this test?

All second through eighth grade students and selected students in special programs take this test in the spring.

How do I read the results of the MAP tests?

Like the NWEA Levels Test, students receive a RIT (Rasch unIT) score for each test taken.

Although both tests use RIT scores, due to the change in testing method and an updating of the questions to match the new state standards, the spring 2008 and 2009 scores do not align exactly with the scores from the old paper/pencil system in years previous to 2008. Because of the wrinkle in the trend data, the scores in 2008 and later will be listed separately from the scores from the previous years.

RIT scores are not percentiles but an equal-interval score, like feet and inches. Just like you can measure a student's growth in height with a ruler and record their progress in inches, a student's growth in reading or math can be measured on a level test and reported with a RIT score. A student with a RIT score around 150 in math or reading has the skills to answer very basic questions like those found in first grade materials. A student whose skills have grown so they can successfully answer complex questions, like those found in early high school reading or mathematics, would have a RIT score in the mid-200's. On the back are two graphics that may be helpful in interpreting a student's scores.