



NWEA MAP Assessments

Each year, your child (grades K-12) will be assessed on a MAP® Growth™ test from NWEA® on a computer. We give students MAP Growth tests (September/fall, January/winter, and April/spring) to determine their instructional level and to measure academic growth throughout the school year (and from year to year) in math and reading.

MAP Growth tests are unique in that they adapt to your child's level of learning. If your child answers a question correctly, the next question is more challenging. If they answer incorrectly, the next one is easier. This results in a detailed picture of what your child knows and is **ready to learn**—whether it is on, above, or below their grade level. Your child's teacher(s) use these results to plan additional learning opportunities for your child!

Your child's report will also include their percentile. A percentile rank indicates how well your child performed in comparison to the students in the specific norm group, for example, in the same grade and subject. Your child's percentile rank indicates that the s/he scored as well as, or better than, the percent of students in the norm group. For example, a student scoring at the 35th percentile scored as well as, or better than, 35 percent of students in the norm group. It also means that 65 percent of the students in the norm group exceeded this score. The percentile rank is not a percentage of items the student answered correctly.

How to Interpret NWEA RIT Scores

For your reference, here is the normative data chart. The norms in the tables below have a very straightforward interpretation. For example, in the achievement norms for reading, grade 2 students in the fall had a mean score of 172.35 and a standard deviation of 15.19. To get a sense of how much variation there was, the SD of 15.19 can be subtracted from the mean and added to the mean to produce a range of about 157–188. Since the norms are based on the bell curve, we know that 68% of all grade 2 reading scores are expected to fall within this range.

2020 Reading Student Achievement Norms						
Grade	Fall		Winter		Spring	
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD
K	136.65	12.22	146.28	11.78	153.09	12.06
1	155.93	12.66	165.85	13.21	171.40	14.19
2	172.35	15.19	181.20	15.05	185.57	15.49
3	186.62	16.65	193.90	16.14	197.12	16.27
4	196.67	16.78	202.50	16.25	204.83	16.31
5	204.48	16.38	209.12	15.88	210.98	15.97
6	210.17	16.46	213.81	15.98	215.36	16.03
7	214.20	16.51	217.09	16.21	218.36	16.38
8	218.01	17.04	220.52	16.69	221.66	16.87
9	218.90	19.02	220.52	18.73	221.40	19.03
10	221.47	17.92	222.91	17.81	223.51	18.20
11	223.53	17.73	224.64	17.80	224.71	18.50
12	223.80	19.32	223.85	21.21	224.33	23.08

2020 Mathematics Student Achievement Norms						
Grade	Fall		Winter		Spring	
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD
K	139.56	12.45	150.13	11.94	157.11	12.03
1	160.05	12.43	170.18	12.59	176.40	13.18
2	175.04	12.98	184.07	13.01	189.42	13.44
3	188.48	13.45	196.23	13.64	201.08	14.11
4	199.55	14.40	206.05	14.90	210.51	15.56
5	209.13	15.19	214.70	15.88	218.75	16.70
6	214.75	16.12	219.56	16.74	222.88	17.47
7	220.21	17.41	224.04	17.96	226.73	18.60
8	224.92	18.94	228.12	19.33	230.30	19.95
9	226.43	19.83	228.67	20.06	230.03	20.63
10	229.07	20.23	231.21	20.61	232.42	21.25
11	231.72	20.61	233.49	20.91	234.25	21.65
12	233.02	21.60	233.31	23.07	234.19	24.63

From these normative charts, this tells you the following:

- Based on a child's **OVERALL** RIT score, it can give you a general understanding of how your child scored based on how other students across the nation scored. ***Please note: These scores DO NOT indicate grade level equivalence!**
- For example, if you have a 3rd grader with a RIT score of 199 in reading (for End-Year/Spring), this means that s/he is scoring on par where a typical 3rd grader in the nation would score on the spring reading assessment (Range: 181-213).
- For example, if you have a 9th grader with a RIT score of 235 in math (for End-Year/Spring), this means that s/he is scoring on par where a typical 9th grader in the nation would score on the spring math assessment (Range: 201-251).

Frequently Asked Questions about MAP

What types of questions are on the MAP Growth tests? Are there sample tests?

The MAP Growth tests include multiple choice, drag and drop, and other types of questions. You can access some **short sample tests** to get an idea of what MAP Growth questions look like.

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.

What are norms?

NWEA provides schools with norms every three years. This is anonymous data from more than 10 million students around the world. Knowing the top, middle, and bottom scores of all these students combined allows teachers to compare where your child is to

other students and help them grow. In addition, NWEA provides comparison data for private, accredited, English-based, international schools using MAP Growth outside the US.

Can MAP Growth tell me if my child is working at grade level?

Just as a doctor has a chart indicating the most common heights and weights of people at certain ages, NWEA has put together charts showing the median RIT scores for students at various grade levels. NWEA researchers examined the scores of millions of students to find the average scores for students in various grades. Please discuss any questions that you have about your child's performance with their teacher.

What information will I receive from my child's school?

You will receive a Family Report. This report contains information and scores from a student's most recent and past MAP Growth assessments. It's a good idea to discuss results with teachers for a full understanding of what the information means and how they can use their child's reading and math scores to identify resources that can support home learning.

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, are testing in the same 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 or the entire school.

If you have any questions regarding your child's progress or growth, please contact their teacher(s).

Please visit [NWEA Family Toolkit](#) for more information!

Additional Resources:

[Grade K-2 Rit to Concepts](#)

[Grade 2+ Rit to Concepts](#)

Parent's Guide to MAP Growth [\(English\)](#) [\(Arabic\)](#)

[Parent Toolkit](#)

[NWEA Strategies Packet for Parents and Students for Improving Reading, Writing, and Mathematics Skills](#)