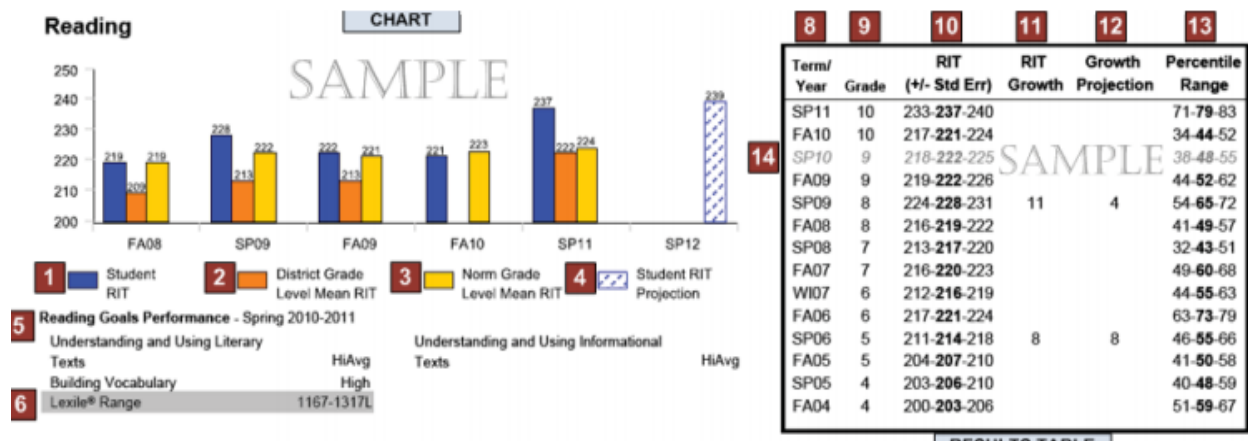


What does the *Student Progress Report* look like?



Reading the *Student Progress Report*:

Each time a student takes the MAP assessment you will see three bars grouped together on the graph.

- 1** The first bar on the graph (in blue), labeled “Student RIT,” is the student’s score.
- 2** The second bar on the graph (in orange), labeled “District Grade Level Mean RIT,” is the average score for HCPSS students in the same grade as the student who also took the MAP assessment during that administration.
- 3** The third bar on the graph (in yellow), labeled “Norm Grade Level Mean RIT,” is the average score for students in the same grade as that student, across the country who took the MAP assessment for that content area.
- 4** After the fall and winter administrations, you will see a bar with diagonal stripes on the far right of the graph labeled “Student RIT Projection.” The projection is generated by NWEA, the creators of MAP. The projection is based on average growth for students, nationally, who started at the same RIT range and were also in the same grade. Nationally, 40-60 percent of students meet the NWEA growth projection.
- 5** “Goal Performance” provides a more detailed breakdown of the student’s MAP performance. The reading and math MAP tests are broken down into smaller subcategories, which NWEA refers to as “goals.”

The following descriptors correspond with each percentile range:

Low	1-20th%ile
LoAvg	21-40th%ile
Avg	41-60th%ile
HiAvg	61-80th%ile
High	above 81st%ile

6

The Lexile® range provides the readability of text based on the length of the words and sentences. The MAP *Student Progress Report* provides the Lexile® range for the student based on how they answered selected MAP reading items. To use the Lexile, visit lexile.com and enter the Lexile Range. The website will generate reading lists (books) for a particular Lexile level. These ranges correspond also to the Fountas and Pinnell leveled books used in our elementary classrooms for reading instruction. (See comparisons below.) However, the ranges and levels should not be the only determining factor in selecting reading materials for a student. Not all books have these designations, and it is important to choose topics and formats that are age appropriate and interesting to the student.

Elementary School

Lexile Level: BR (Beginning Reader), Fountas and Pinnell Leveled Books: A-C

Lexile Level: 190-530, Fountas and Pinnell Leveled Books: D-H

Lexile Level: 420-820, Fountas and Pinnell Leveled Books: I-P

Lexile Level: 740-1010, Fountas and Pinnell Leveled Books: P-V

Middle School

Lexile Level: 925-1070, Grade Level - 6

Lexile Level: 970-1120, Grade Level - 7

Lexile Level: 1010-1185, Grade Level - 8

8

“Term/year” refers to when the student took MAP. Specifically, when MAP was given (Fall, Winter, or Spring), and the corresponding school year.

9

“Grade” refers to the grade in which the student was enrolled during that specific MAP administration.

10

“RIT” is the student’s RIT score for each time MAP was taken. Each time that there is a new MAP score, there will be a new row of MAP information in the table.

The student's MAP score is the number in bold. The numbers on either side of the bold number take into account the standard error for that student's particular MAP administration. The score is given as this range because any test has some error associated with it, and this range indicates that if the student were to take MAP soon again, the student's score would have a high degree of likelihood of falling within that range.

11

"RIT Growth," is the change in the student's RIT score from the fall to spring within one school year

12

"Growth Projection" is the growth anticipated to be made from NWEA from fall to spring based on how the student scored on the fall MAP administration. Nationally, 40-60 percent of students meet the NWEA growth projection.

13

"Percentile Range" includes the student's percentile rank. The percentile rank tells you where the student scored in comparison with other students in the same grade across the country. For example, if student's percentile rank was 40, that means the student scored at least as well as 40 percent of other students in the same grade across the country. The student's percentile rank is bolded.

The numbers on either side of the bold number take into account the standard error for that student's particular MAP administration. The score is given as this range because any test has some error associated with it, and this range indicates that if the student were to take MAP soon again, the student's score would have a high degree of likelihood of falling within that range.

When looking at the student's *Student Progress Report*, how can I tell if the student made academic growth?

On the *Student Progress Report*, look at the graph and the box (on the right) which display the student's score(s) for each MAP administration. On the graph, the first bar, labeled "Student RIT," is the student's score. You can see how the student's score has changed over each MAP administration. In the box (on the right), you will see "RIT Growth," which is the change in the student's RIT score from the fall to spring within one school year. You will also see "Growth Projection," which indicates the growth anticipated to be made from NWEA from fall to spring based on how the student scored on the fall MAP administration. Nationally, 40 to 60 percent of students meet the NWEA growth projection.