MAP Overview

What is MAP?

Developed by NWEA, MAP Assessments (*Measures of Academic Progress*) are computer-adaptive interim assessment aligned to the Common Core State Standards in Reading and Math, and General Science. At SUSD MAP assessments are administered 3 times per year; during Fall, Winter, and Spring terms.

Teachers can access student scores after students complete the test and through custom reports in NWEA and Illuminate Education the following day.

MAP assessments measure students' academic achievement (skills related to Common Core State Standard mastery)—providing evidence of what skills and concepts students are ready to learn (Learning Continuum).

Who is the Northwest Evaluation Association (NWEA™)?

The Northwest Evaluation Association (NWEA™) is a global, not-for-profit educational services organization located in Portland, Oregon. NWEA currently partners with over 7,500 educational organizations worldwide to provide research-based adaptive assessments, professional development, and research services.
NWEA: https://www.nwea.org

What is Common Core MAP (CC MAP)?

CC MAP (implemented 2014-2015) is aligned to the Common Core State Standards (CCSS) and has been developed to provide coverage of broader ranges of Depth of Knowledge (DOK) levels and enable deeper and more meaningful interactions with items and text. CC MAP measures instructional readiness and student growth on the CCSS.

New technology enhanced items in Reading and Math include:

- Hot Spot: respond using multiple text, images, expressions, equations, functions, graphs, or geometric shapes. Selecting multiple examples such as prefixes, synonyms, supporting details from a passage, equivalent expressions or fractions, shapes or functions with a specific attribute;
- Drag and drop: click and drag response to target location;
- Click and pop: selected responses "pop" (jump/moves) to appropriate location;

- Graphing Calculator: provides students with access to a TI-84 graphing calculator to solve problems;
- Common Stimulus: multiple items share a common asset (reading passage, graph, student-written draft);
- Keyboarding Entry: students are to construct short answer responses;
- Drop Down List: select multiple items from a list
- Turn and Slide: allows students to rotate and slide objects (manipulatives)
- Multiple Enhancements: multiple items types in a single item (such as identifying main ideas and support details or creating and solving a proportion).

What does "computer adaptive" mean?

MAP provides a different and personalized test for each student. Depending on how the student answers each question, the test adjusts in degree of difficulty. This allows students with widely varying skill levels – from struggling to advanced – to take a test that is well-suited to their needs. MAP is intended to help identify concepts or skills students are ready to learn, especially when they are operating above or below grade level.

The difficulty of each question is based on how the student answers previous questions. If the student provides correct responses to difficult questions, subsequent questions will be more difficult. If the student responds incorrectly, the questions become easier.

What is a RIT score?

All of the assessments delivered by NWEA use an equal interval, vertical achievement scale, (a **R**ausch un**IT** "RIT score") to measure student achievement and academic growth. It is an equal interval measure, like feet or inches, so scores can be used to measure individual student growth across different administration and to track student growth from year to year. RIT scales range from approximately 100 to 300. The score is independent of a student's age or grade, and reflects the instructional level that the student is ready to learn.

Used in conjunction with the Learning Continuum, teachers can use the RIT scores to set goals with students and design instruction that align with skills and concepts that students are ready to learn.

What is the Learning Continuum?

The Learning Continuum provides learning statements that align to RIT levels on the MAP assessments that align to skills student are ready to learn. Teachers can use the Learning Continuum to streamline instructional planning, differentiate instructions for individual students and groups, and help students set learning goals and

targets. The Learning Continuum is designed to help teachers translate the raw data from students' MAP assessments (RIT scores) into actionable plans for instruction, grouping, and goal setting based on individual student and the class' area of strength and concerns in Math and Reading. The Learning Continuum provides customized learning paths for individual students and small groups by focusing on each student's zone of proximal development –what they know and what they are ready to learn.

To access the Learning Continuum: *View Reports & Instructional Resources > Learning Continuum;* use the filters to select goals and sub goals in each subject. (Example: Goal-Operations and Algebraic Thinking; Sub Goal-Analyze Patterns and Relationships).

The "MAP Learning Continuum" replaced Descartes and PGID in 2014-15.

Can we compare how our students are achieving nationally?

Every three years NWEA conducts an updated normative study. The most recent study available is the 2015 study with data released June 2015. The study's results are based on grade level (K-11) samples randomly drawn from a test record pool of 10.2 million students, from over 23,500 schools in more than 6,000 districts across 49 states. Typical growth for students across the country is available on MAP reports.

MAP Administration

When is MAP administered during the 2015-2016 academic year?

Tests	Grades	FALL	WINTER	SPRING
MAP/MPG Reading & Math	Grades K-11	Aug 13 – Sept 4	Nov 16 – Dec 11	Mar 1 – Mar 18
MAP Reading	ELs Grade 12	Aug 13 – Sept 4	Nov 16 – Dec 11	Mar 1 – Mar 18
MAP Science	Grades 5, 8, 10	Aug 13 – Sept 4	Nov 16 – Dec 11	Mar 1 – Mar 18

What test(s) are students assigned?

Students can only be assigned assessments inside of their grade span (K-1, 2-5, and 6+) based their rostered (Synergy) grade level:

Grade Level	MAP: Reading	MAP: Mathematics
Grades K-1	MAP: Reading Primary Grades Common Core	MAP: Math Primary Grades Common Core
Grades 2-5	MAP: Reading 2-5 Common Core	MAP: Math 2-5 Common Core
Grades 6-11; ELs Gr12	MAP: Reading Common Core 6+	MAP: Math Common Core 6+

What grade level will students start the MAP assessment?

The first time students take the MAP/MPG assessment at SUSD, the assessment will use "locator" types of questions to identify where the student should start their test; these questions are based on the test (MPG; 2-5; or 6+). The test then adapts to the student's response by increasing or decreasing the degree of difficulty of subsequent test questions. Each administration thereafter will start students at the level based on their previous MAP results.

How are the tests administered?

The tests are web-based and must be taken on a computer connected to the internet. To accommodate an entire class of students, a computer lab or a class set of netbook/chrome books/laptops should be used. Administration can also be coordinated for small groups and/or individual students to account for unique circumstances, testing needs, or make-ups.

How long does it take students to complete the MAP assessment?

It takes about 45-60 minutes for students to complete each subject. The reading and math sections contain about 42 and 52 items, respectively. It is recommended that students are assessed in one subject per day.

How will students know what to do when they arrive at the computer lab?

MAP test warm-ups are available on the students' log in page and SUSD MAP webpage. Prior to the first administration of MAP, it is recommended that teachers familiarize their students with MAP testing procedures, including practice with logging in and becoming familiar with technology enhanced items. Teachers can show the warm-up exercise to students as a group or allow students to access the warm-ups individually (links available on SUSD's NWEA MAP website: http://ra-susd-ca.schoolloop.com/map).

Using MAP to inform Instruction

What are the best uses of MAP data?

The real strength of MAP assessments and the Learning Continuum revolve around valid and reliable measures of which goal areas students are getting right about 50% of the time, their current instructional level, and what concepts they may need more scaffolding or introduction to in order to achieve content mastery. After Fall and Spring testing, even more interesting data dialogues are possible in looking at growth patterns for individual students. The RIT scale and growth norms provide a common language for teachers to discuss and measure student growth, especially for students who are operating outside grade level expectations. This differs from traditional assessments because MAP provides information on what skills and concepts students have mastered, are ready to learn, or can be introduced to. Teachers should use MAP results in conjunction with observations and assessments of students' work when making instructional decisions.

In Fall 2015-16, NWEA MAP will include winter-to-spring growth and projections.

How will the data be used in the schools?

At the classroom level, the data can be used by teachers to analyze and identify areas of strength and concerns for each student or the entire class, gauge overall instructional coverage and effectiveness, and make informed instructional decisions for students, groups of students, and the class as a whole.

What should teachers-as-proctors do while students are testing?

The teacher's role is to ensure that students have a successful testing experience. This involves informing students about what they can expect from the MAP assessment:

- The purpose of the assessment (to find out what students know and how much they have learned throughout the year), and
- How the assessment measures students' achievement (students should not expect to get a perfect score or answer all the questions correctly because MAP assesses the limits of their skills to identify what students are ready to learn).

The proctor's role is to ensure that students can successfully access the test and are in an environment conducive to testing.

What if my student starts to backslide significantly from the previous MAP administration?
MAP offers one indicator of students' achievement, teachers should also consider other indices that may affect student performance such as behavior, attendance, degree of scaffolding, etc. to help identify and support the student's learning needs.

MAP Access

How do I reset my MAP password?
Click on "Forgot User Name/Password?" on the homepage: https://susd-admin.mapnwea.org

Enter SUSD e-mail (xxxx@stocktonusd.net)

Check SUSD e-mail for temporary password/user account to access MAP.

MAP Contact and Resources

Where can I find MAP tutorials and other resources?
SUSD MAP Website: http://ra-susd-ca.schoolloop.com/map

SUSD MAP Login: https://susd-admin.mapnwea.org/admin

Contacts:	**Technical Support:**
District MAP Coordinator:	*NWEA Technical Support:*
Mong Thi T. Nguyen, Ph.D.	1-877-469-3287 techsupport@nwea.org
Ext. 2211 mtnguyen@stocktonusd.net	
	SUSD Information Services:
Password/User Account Reset:	HELP (4357) http://helpdesk
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