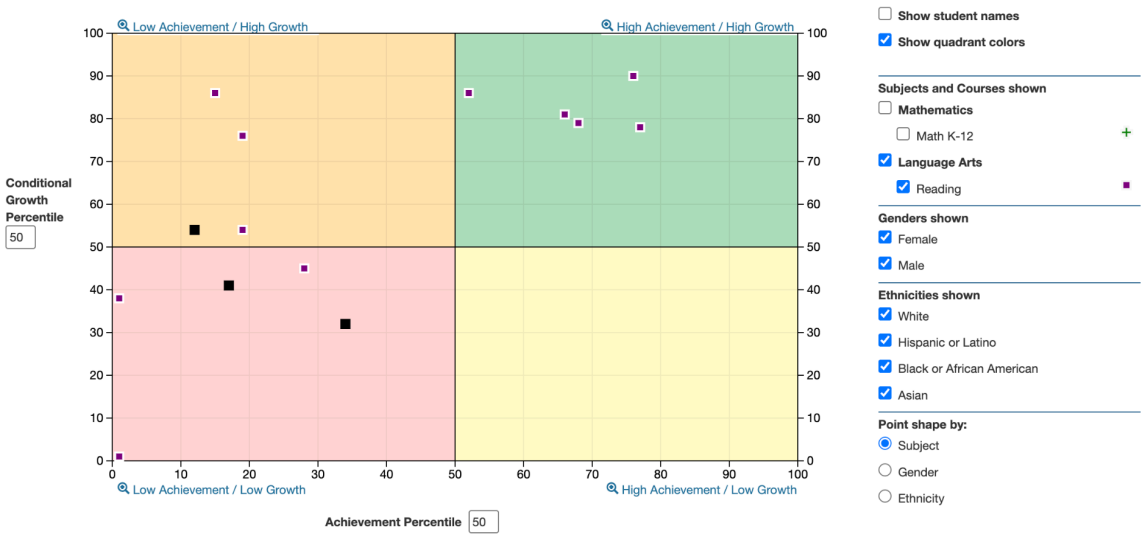

Summary Data by Subject and Course

	Reading
Percentage of Students who Met or Exceeded their Projected RIT Score	64.3%
Percentage of Projected Growth Met	122.9%
Count of Students with Growth Projection Available and Valid Beginning and Ending Term Scores	14
Count of Students who Met or Exceeded their Projected Growth	9
Median Conditional Growth Percentile	65

NWEA MAP data comes from a widely used academic assessment called the **Measures of Academic Progress (MAP)**, created by **NWEA**. Schools use it to track student learning and growth over time, and it is taken by millions of students each year (tens of millions globally).

MAP data refers to the results and metrics generated when students take MAP tests, usually in math, reading, language usage, or science. These tests are typically administered a few times per year (fall, winter, and spring). A key feature of MAP is that it measures growth over time, not just performance at a single point. Unlike one-time standardized tests, MAP focuses on how much a student improves rather than simply whether they passed or failed.

One important concept within MAP is **Average Conditional Growth (ACG)**. ACG represents the typical or expected amount of growth students make over a given period, based on their starting RIT score, grade level, and subject area. The term “conditional” is important because growth expectations are adjusted based on where a student begins. For example, a student starting at a lower RIT score is typically expected to grow more points than a student who is already performing at a higher level.

This data comes from an ELA class I taught recently.