Norms provide essential context

Without context, a score is just a number.

Norms provide the national comparison that transforms numbers into insights.



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Norms are only as good as the data they are based on so they are only as good as the context and context matters - we want peers compared to more current peers.

And that context changes over time



Now



Then

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RIT has not changed the reference group has.

Last norm update was 2020. Since then there has also been a change in the test.

EISA: A smarter test blueprint

What is it?

An improvement in how MAP Growth selects items for students to better align with gradelevel content.

Why did we do it?

Make MAP Growth more instructionally relevant and more useful for using scores to make placement decisions.

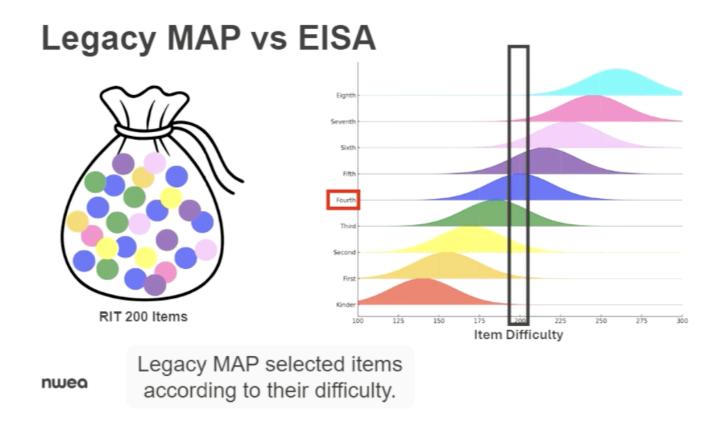
What are the benefits?

- 1. Stronger connection to core instruction
- Increased MAP's content validity
- Better test experience for kids

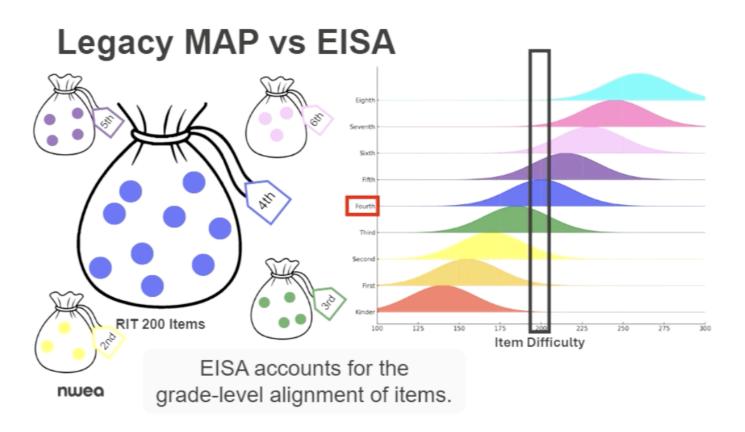
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EISA = Enhanced Item Selection Algorithm

Change = Blueprint reflects state standards and grade levels with more representation from those standards and grade level items.



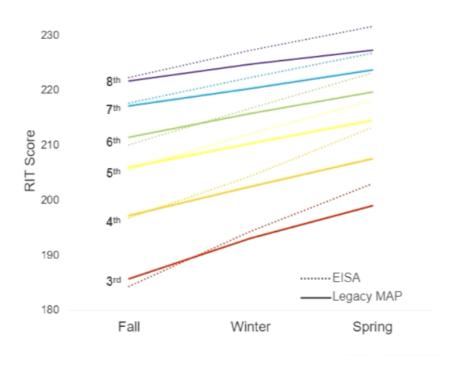
Before EISA - random pull from bag - after EISA - they pull from grade level content first UNTIL they are exhausted.



The test is still adaptive - if that difficulty level is exhausted from the students current grade level, it still will shift up or down as appropriate.

Steeper growth in math with EISA

Compared to legacy MAP, EISA results in decreases in fall scores and increases in winter and spring.



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specific while reading tends to use similar skills in more complex ways across grades.

2025 Norms were built using the EISA model.

2025 Norms Overview



Years

2022-23 and 2023-24



Scores

116 million scores



Students

13.8 million students



Schools

30K+ schools



Districts

7,000 districts



States

All 50 states

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Norms are named for the year they are published, not the years in which the data are collected.

COVID has resulted in lower achievement and growth.

Interpreting changes requires caution

Multiple factors contribute to the shifts in the 2025 norms

COVID:

School disruptions due to the pandemic led to declines in achievement and slowed growth.

EISA:

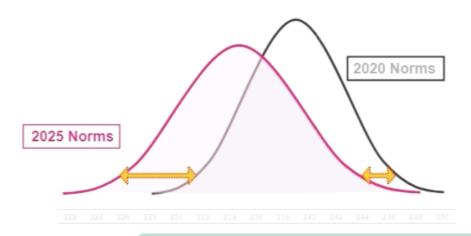
New algorithm increased measurement sensitivity in math leading to steeper observed growth.

Population:

Demographic makeup of publicschool students has shifted and this may have affected trends.

Bottom line: When comparing 2025 to 2020, we're not just seeing "learning loss" but the net effect of new data, new context, and improved test.

Distribution shifted down and became more variable



Bottom line: Expect larger shifts at lower achievement levels and smaller shifts at higher achievement levels.

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2025 vs 2020: Understanding Shifts

Calculation

Difference in RIT scores at each percentile and grade

- Positive = higher in 2025
- Negative = lower in 2025

Ex: Median spring RIT score for 3rd grade in 2020 was 197 and in 2025 it's 194, so the change is -3.

Interpretation

Use typical SEM (≈3) to interpret changes

Small: ±0 to 3 RIT

· Moderate: ±3 to 6 RIT

• Large: ±6 RIT

Visualization

Bar charts to highlight patterns by percentile and grade

Heat maps to show value of RIT score changes

Reading



Changes are larger at the lower end of the distribution.

Change in Spring Achievement Norms by Percentile Change in Spring Achievement Norms by Percentile Sth 15th 25th 50th 75th 885th 995th

K 1st 2nd 3rd 4th 5th 6th 7th 8th

Grade

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-8

Reading

- · Across grades, lower-achieving students show steeper declines than higher-achievers
- · In older grades, trend is less stark with more consistent declines across the spectrum

Grade	5th	15th	25th	50th	75th	85th	95th
K	-2	-2	-2	-1	-1	0	0
1	-6	-5	-4	-4	-3	-2	-1
2	-7	-6	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1
3	-6	-5	-5	-3	-2	-1	0
4	-5	-4	-4	-3	-2	-1	0

-3

-3

-4

-4

-2

-3

-3

-4

-1

-3

-3

-4

-1

-2

-3

-3

Shifts in Spring Achievement

-3

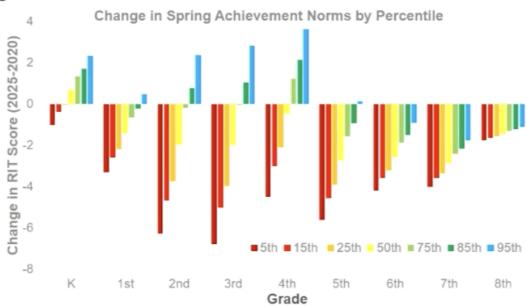
-4

-4

-4

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Math



5

6

8

-5

-4

-5

-4

-4

Math

☆ Key Takeaways:

- Across grades, scores generally lower at and below the median
- In younger grades, scores increased at the upper ends of the distribution
- In older grades, declines are evident across the spectrum but become steeper at lower percentiles

S	hifts	in	Spri	ng A	chi	eve	mer	ıt

Grade	5th	15th	25th	50th	75th	85th	95th
K	-1	0	0	1	1	2	2
1	-3	-3	-2	-1	-1	0	0
2	-6	-5	-4	-2	0	1	2
3	-7	-5	-4	-2	0	1	3
4	-5	-3	-2	0	1	2	4
5	-6	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0
6	-4	-4	-3	-3	-2	-2	-1
7	-4	-4	-3	-3	-2	-2	-2
8	-2	-2	-2	-1	-1	-1	-1

Note. Columns show the difference in RIT points at each percentile rank under the 2025 norms compared to the 2020 norms.

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Changes in Fall-to-Spring Growth

☆ Key Takeaways:

- Reading: lower growth, especially at median and below
- Math: higher growth, especially above the median

		Reading	1	Math			
Grade	25th	50th	75th	25th	50th	75th	
Κ	-5	-3	0	-2	-1	1	
1st	-5	-3	0	-1	-1	0	
2nd	-3	-2	-1	-1	0	1	
3rd	-2	-1	0	1	2	4	
4th	-3	-2	-1	1	2	3	
5th	-3	-2	-1	-1	0	1	
6th	-3	-2	-1	1	2	3	
7th	-3	-2	-1	-1	0	2	
8th	-3	-2	0	0	1	3	

Note. Columns show the difference in growth in RIT points at each percentile rank under the 2025 norms compared to the 2020 norms.

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Across all grades, growth is lower across grades under new norms.

In contrast, opposite pattern in math.

Summary of RIT Shifts Across Subjects



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Note. ↓ = decline; ↑ = increase; • = stable/no meaningful change; 11 = mixed pattern

Summary of Percentile Shifts for Same RIT

On average, shifts are more notable at the bottom and middle of distribution.

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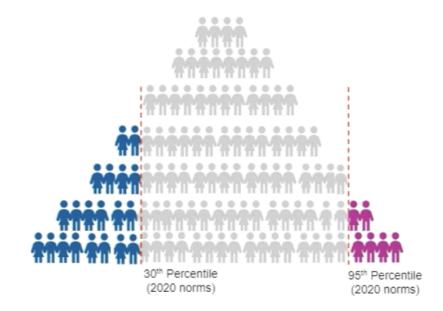
	R	eadin		Math			
	30th	50th	95th	30th	50th	95th	
K	34	54	95	30	48	93	
1	40	59	96	35	54	95	
2	40	59	96	38	55	93	
3	39	57	95	38	55	93	
4	37	56	95	33	51	93	
5	37	56	95	37	56	95	
6	38	58	96	36	56	96	
7	38	58	96	36	56	96	
8	39	59	97	33	53	96	

Note. Columns show the 2025 percentile rank that corresponds to the RIT score at the 30th, 50th and 95th percentiles under the 2020 norms. Shading indicates magnitude of change.

Same percentile maps to a new RIT score under new norms. Why did this same RIT score for X grade last year have a different percentile rank? How to read the above table Ex: A student who had a RIT score that fell at the 30th percentile in 3rd grade with 2020 norms, would now place at the 39th percentile. Percentile ranks are higher now at the lower and middle parts of the distribution but stable at the upper end. The student HAS NOT changed, the REFERENCE GROUP HAS.

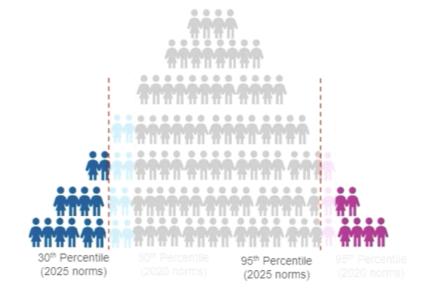
What are the implications? These will impact real decisions as many schools use percentiles for placement and intervention decisions.

Implications for Program Decisions



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Implications for Program Decisions



Result: more may be flagged for gifted and fewer for intervention.

Guidance for Decision-Makers



- What we're NOT saying: Change all your thresholds
- We ARE saying: Review whether they still make sense



- Why were your cut points originally chosen?
- Do they still align with your goals and resources?
- · Are they intentional choices or de facto practices?



Normative cuts can still be useful and appropriate, but they should be intentional choices that reflect current priorities, not simply inherited from previous years.

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Do not compare over time with different norm groups. Longitudinal comparisons should be done with a single norm set. However, this is also complicated by the new EISA format. This version of the test is indeed different in how it selects items.

Key: The reference group achievement has shifted!!