

Standardised Scores Explained

Standardised Test: Standardised tests go through rigorous development processes to ensure they are reliable and accurate. A large amount of test content must be developed and trialled with students in schools and then refined through a statistical process to produce the final tests. Standardised tests convert raw scores to scores on a readily understandable scale. You can see an example of this from the normal distribution curve on the opposite page.

Raw Score: The raw score is the total number of marks or points the student has scored on the test, for example 33 out of 50.

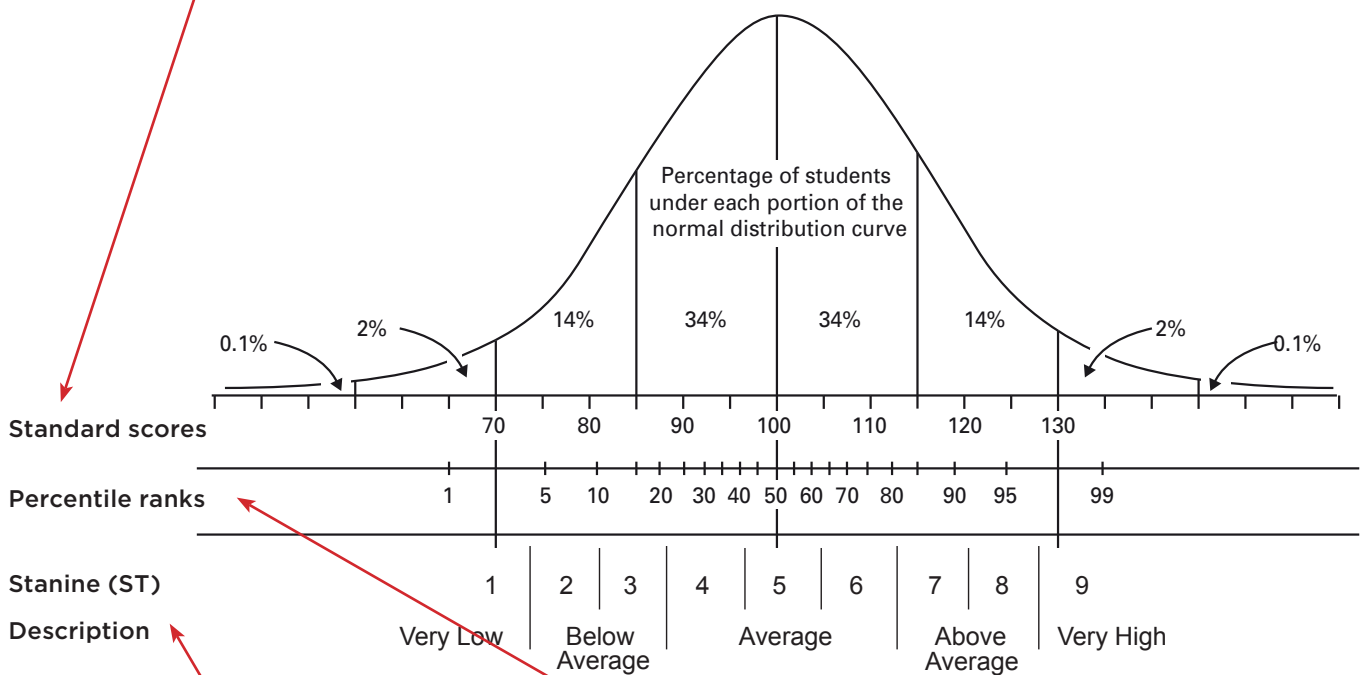
Group Rank (GR): Group Rank shows how each student has performed in comparison to those in the group.

Confidence Bands: The confidence band is an indication of the range within which a student's score lies. The narrower the band the more reliable the score. Reliability values range from 0 to 1, with 0.9 being very high and 90% confidence bands showing strong reliability. This means that on 9 out of 10 occasions, the student would receive a score given within the score band.

Reading Age: Also known as age-equivalent score, reading age is the age at which a score is obtained by the average student. For example, if the average raw score for a 7-year-old on a reading test is 50, any student with a raw score of 50 will have a reading age of 7 years. Whilst a reading age can provide an indication of where a student has a low reading ability for their age, it is more beneficial to use our New Group Reading Test (NGRT) reports to identify the cause of this. The Stanines given within the report for Sentence Completion and Passage Comprehension skills can provide more useful feedback for a teacher.

Standard Age Score (SAS): A Standard Age Score converts the student's raw score to a standardised score which considers the student's age in years and months. It gives an indication of how the student is performing relative to a sample of students of the same age. The average score is 100. A score above 100 is considered above average and a score lower than 100 is considered below average. See the diagram below for more information about interpreting the SAS.

This diagram shows a normal distribution of the scores. It demonstrates how the scores relate to each other and what they mean in relation to a student's performance.



Stanine: The stanine places the student's score on a scale of 1 (low) to 9 (high) and offers a broad overview of performance.

Percentile Rank: The Percentile Rank, also referred to as the National Percentile Rank (NPR) shows the percentage of students obtaining a certain score. A NPR of 50 is considered average as it shows that 50% of students obtained that score or below. A NPR of 5 indicates the student's score is within the lowest 5% of the sample and a NPR of 95 means that the student's score is within the highest 5% of the sample.

International school averages for CAT4 and the Progress Tests can be found at: <https://www.gi-education.com/content-pages/international-benchmarking-with-cat4/>