Standardized Tests Statistics and Scores Definitions

RAW: Raw score: The number of questions a student gets correct.

SS: Developmental Standard Score: This number describes a student's location on an achievement continuum. The scale corresponds to typical performances of grade groups on each test at certain times of the year. They have no built-in meaning. To interpret the SS, the values associated with typical performance in each grade must be used as reference points. These numbers are used to compute other statistics.

GE: Grade Equivalent: This number gives the student's location on an achievement continuum and describes performance in terms of grade level and month. For example, if a fourth grader scores 5.6 on a test, his/her score is like a student who has had 6 months of the 5th grade. It means the student scored as well as the average student in the sixth month of the fifth grade would have scored. (High achieving students typically gain more than 10 months in a year.) These scores are particularly useful for measuring individual growth from one year to the next. It measures a student's developmental level, and IS NOT a prescription for grade placement. A high GE or low GE is mainly a sign of exceptional or low performance. Use percentile ranks (PR) to analyze strengths and weaknesses of standing within a group. GE scores are best suited to estimate a student's developmental status or year-to-year growth.

NS: National Stanine: This statistic is a coarse grouping of percentile ranks for normalized standard scores that range from 1 to 9 and have an average value of 5. They are less precise measures of student achievement than percentile ranks but are convenient to use to identify areas of strength and weakness. They do not describe a student's developmental level or measure growth.

% Students	4	7	12	17	20	17	12	7	4
PR:	1-3	4-10	11-22	23-39	40-59	60-76	77-88	89-95	96-99
NS:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

NPR: National Percentile Rank: These percentiles show a student's standing within the group of students in the same grade who were tested at the same time of year during the national standardization. These are especially useful for profile analysis and determining the areas of relative strength and weakness for an individual student. A percentile rank of 72 means the student scored better than 72 percent of the other children in the same grade in the norming sample. Percentile ranks range from 1 to 99 and are less useful than grade equivalents for estimating or monitoring growth. A student's percentile rank is a score that shows the percent of students in a particular group that got lower raw scores on a test than the student did.

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