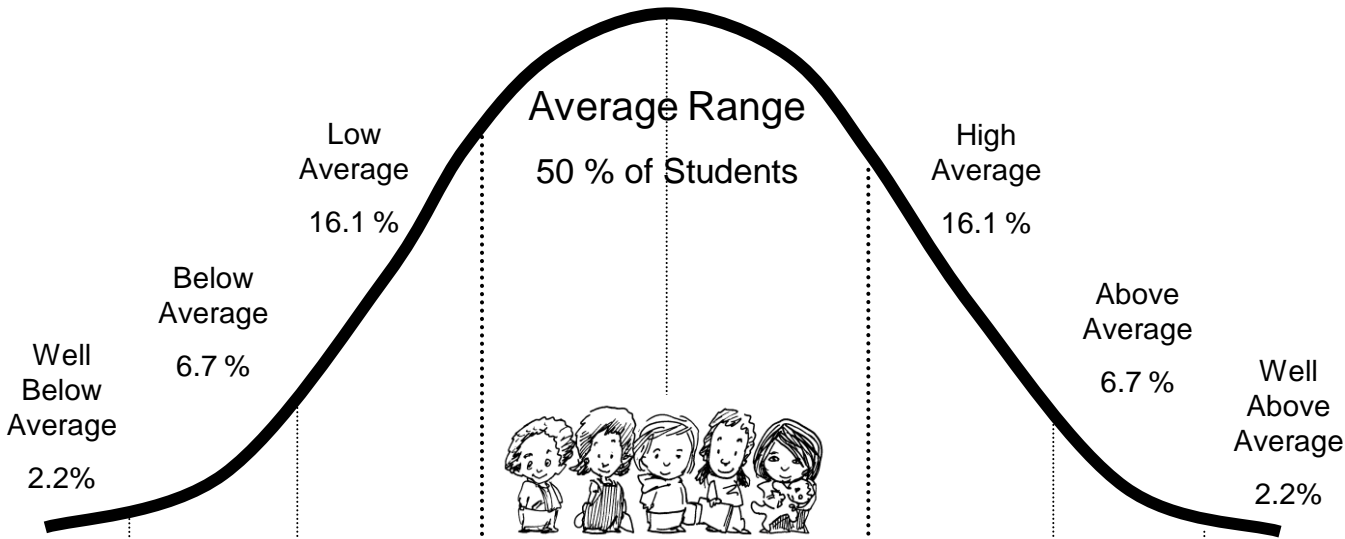


Why A Student Learns



Student's Name: _____

School Psychologist: _____



<u>Assessment Area</u>	<u>Score</u>
_____ = _____	
_____ = _____	
_____ = _____	
_____ = _____	
_____ = _____	
_____ = _____	
_____ = _____	
_____ = _____	
_____ = _____	
_____ = _____	
_____ = _____	
_____ = _____	
_____ = _____	
_____ = _____	

Standard Score	70	80	90	100	110	120	130
Percentile	2	9	25	50	75	91	98

Descriptions of Test Scores

Many types of scores may be provided from evaluations with educational and psychological tests, especially ones administered by school psychologists. Here are some types of test scores and information to help describe them:

Standard Score. Standard scores and percentiles describe how a student performed on a test compared to a “norm group,” which is a large group of randomly chosen students of the same age in the general population. Standard scores have a *mean* or *average* score of 100. However, there is a wide range of average scores. Most students earn scores that fall in the range of 85 to 115. Many school psychologists and test publishers use the following categories to help explain average standard scores: Low Average 80 – 89; Average 90 – 109; High Average 110 – 119.

Percentile. A percentile indicates the percentage of individuals in the norm group that scored below a particular score. For example, a student who earned a standard score of 100 performed at the 50th percentile. Another way of saying this is that the student performed as well as or better than 50% of individuals the same age from the general population. A percentile is different from a percent correct on a test.

Subtest Score. Subtests are short tests that make up an overall test. Some tests have scaled scores with a mean or average of 10; some may use scores with a mean of 50 and others may use 100 as the mean. For subtest scores based on a mean of 10 (such as the Wechsler scales), scores falling two or three points above or below this mean may still be considered within an average range. It is helpful for psychologists to look for patterns as well as differences among these scores to determine whether some specific abilities are strong, weak, or average .

Age or Grade Equivalent. Age and grade equivalents are scores that indicate the typical age or grade level of students who obtain a given score. However, these scores do not give information indicating whether or not the student performed in a range above or below most of his/her peers.