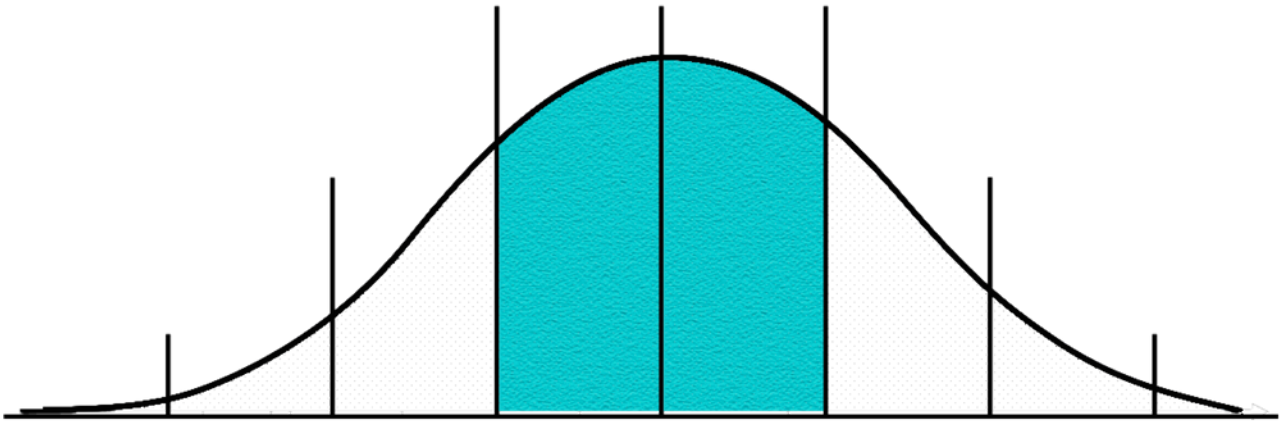
Cascade Neurodiagnostic

WHAT ARE THE DIFFERENT TYPES OF SCORES?

Normative data allows us to understand how a child is performing on tests when compared to other children their age. The bell curve is a graph showing the percentage of children who earn scores from low to high. When all scores are plotted on the graph, it forms a bell shape. Most children are in the “Average” or “Typical” range, so the curve is the highest in the middle. There are fewer high scores, and fewer low scores. We expect a child to be in the average/typical range, but many children have a variety of abilities.

With neuropsychological assessment, "average" means that this is where we expect any child that age to be on that particular ability, it is the typical score for a child that age.



WHAT ARE THE DIFFERENT TYPES OF SCORES?

In Neuropsychological testing, you will find four main types of scores:
Standard, Scaled, Percentile and T-scores

The bell curve is measured in units called Standard Deviations (SD). Standard Deviations describe how far test scores spread out or deviate from the Mean. The center of the bell curve (the Mean) is at 0 (zero) Standard Deviations. A score that is zero Standard Deviations from the Mean is always at the 50th percentile (PR = 50).

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What's a Standard Score?

A STANDARD SCORE is the raw score that has been converted to compare a child's performance to the performance of others. **It always has an average of 100,** and "Standard Deviations" (steps up or down) are usually in 10.
So when your school says your child has to be 3 SD's from the norm to receive support, you are looking for a score of 70 or less

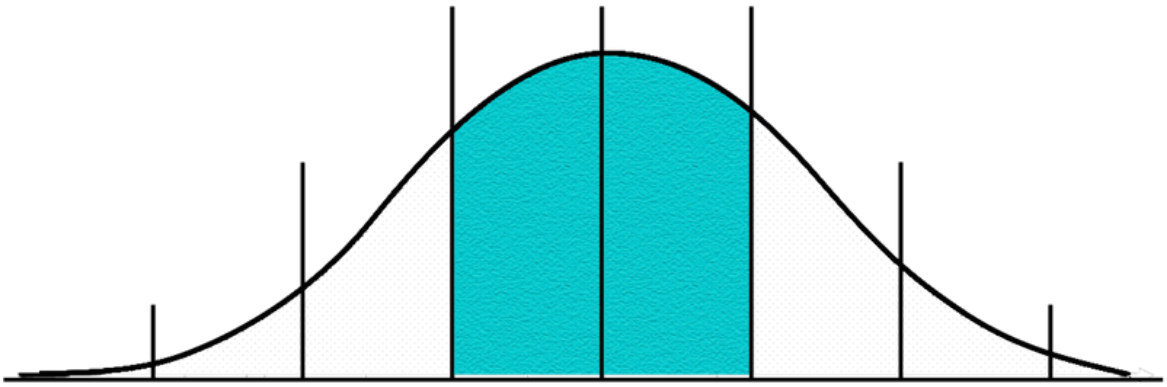
Percentile Score

Percentiles give a more detailed description of how the student compares with other students who were assessed by showing scores that range from 1 to 99. **50th percentile is average.** For example, if a student scored in the 66th percentile on a test, that student achieved a score that is higher than 66% of the other students who were assessed. So, if 1,000 students were assessed, the student in the 66th percentile scored higher than 660 students.

Scaled Scores & T scores

Scaled scores are standard scores that have a Mean of 10 and a Standard Deviation of ±3. This score is usually used for subtests, or smaller parts of a large assessment. These are then combiend to form overall/ composite scores. For example, an IQ score is a composite score (Average is 100) while the tasks that make up an IQ test are made up of scaled scores. Both can be converted to percentiles.

T scores are complicated, but in general, we look for **T scores over 60 as a measure of concern.**



Standard Score	55	70	85	100	115	130	145
Scaled Score	1	4	7	10	13	16	19
T-Score	20	30	40	50	60	70	80
Stanine	1	2	3	5	7	8	9
Percentile Rank	<1	3	16	50	84	97	99+
				Average			