

Decoding Assessment Data

The following data outcomes are calculated and presented within reports and dashboards on Boost Insights:

- **Raw Score** is the total number of marks that a learner receives in a test. This is used to calculate other metrics in reports.
- **Standardised Score** is calculated based on a learner's raw score and is placed on a scale that compares against standardisation averages from a nationally representative sample of UK school children. Standardised scores are useful for comparing the performance of one cohort with another based on the same test.
- **Age-standardised Score** is calculated based on a learner's raw score, adjusted for their age in years and months, and placed on a scale that compares the performance of a learner against others of the same age. This ensures that younger learners are not at a disadvantage to older classmates.
- **Performance Indicators** help you to identify whether learners are meeting performance expectations for their year. These are calculated using percentiles, the percentage of learners obtaining any standardised score or lower in the standardisation trials.
- **Attainment Age (Maths, Reading, and GPV/Spelling Age)** match the average chronological age of children who achieved a particular raw score in the standardisation trial. These can provide a quick indication a learner's ability and are useful to monitor progress.
- The **Hodder Scale Score** is a decimal scale designed to monitor and predict progress on a term-by-term and year-by-year basis. Hodder Scale Scores are available for New PiRA, New PUMA, PiRA for Scotland, PUMA for Scotland, New GaPS, ART and AMT.
 - For NTS Assessments: Mathematics and Reading, this is called the **NTS Score** and works in the same way as the Hodder Scale Score.
- **Facility Values** indicate the proportion of learners who answered a question correctly in our standardisation trial. This is used to calculate the **difference** between your cohort's average and that of the trial.