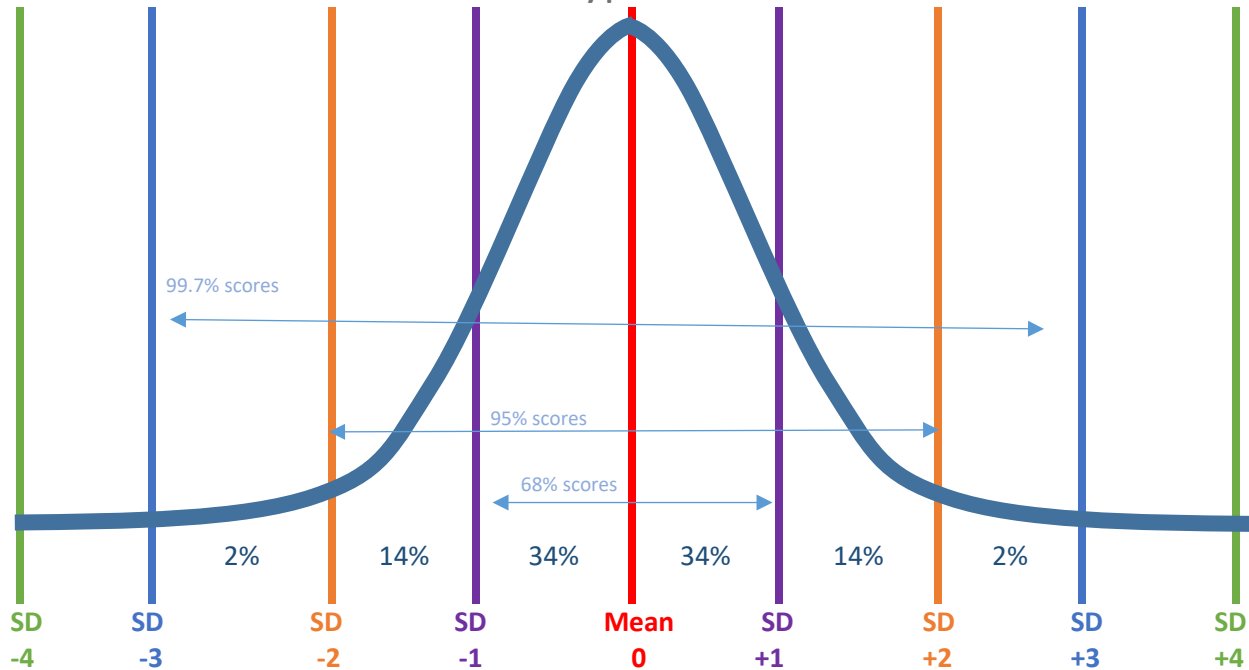


# The Bell Curve and Types of Scores Overview



**Standard Deviations (SD)** – Measure the units on a bell curve with a mean of 0. *Most Tests have a Mean of 100 M=100*

-40      -30      -20      -10      0      10      20      30      40

**Subtests** – Tests are usually broken into parts called subtests. *The mean of a subtests is usually + -10 (M=10)*

55      70      85      100      115      130      145      160

**Composite, Cluster, or Index Scores** – Scores, usually subtests, computed together for a single score. *Most have a mean of 100 and a standard deviation of + -15*

<1%      2%      16%      50%      84%      98%

**Percentile Ranks** – Scores that compare a child's scores against other children their same age or grade.

55      70      85      100      115      130      145

**Standard Scores** – Raw scores that have been converted to a mean and a standard deviation. *Standard Scores generally have a mean of 100 with a SD of + -15 m=100.*

1      4      7      10      13      16      19

**Scaled Scores** – Scaled scores are standard scores. Subtests scores are often reported as scaled scores. Scaled scores usually have a mean of 10 with a standard deviation of + - 3.

20      30      40      50      60      70      80

**T Scores** – T Scores are standard scores. T scores usually have a mean of 50 with a standard deviation of + - 10.

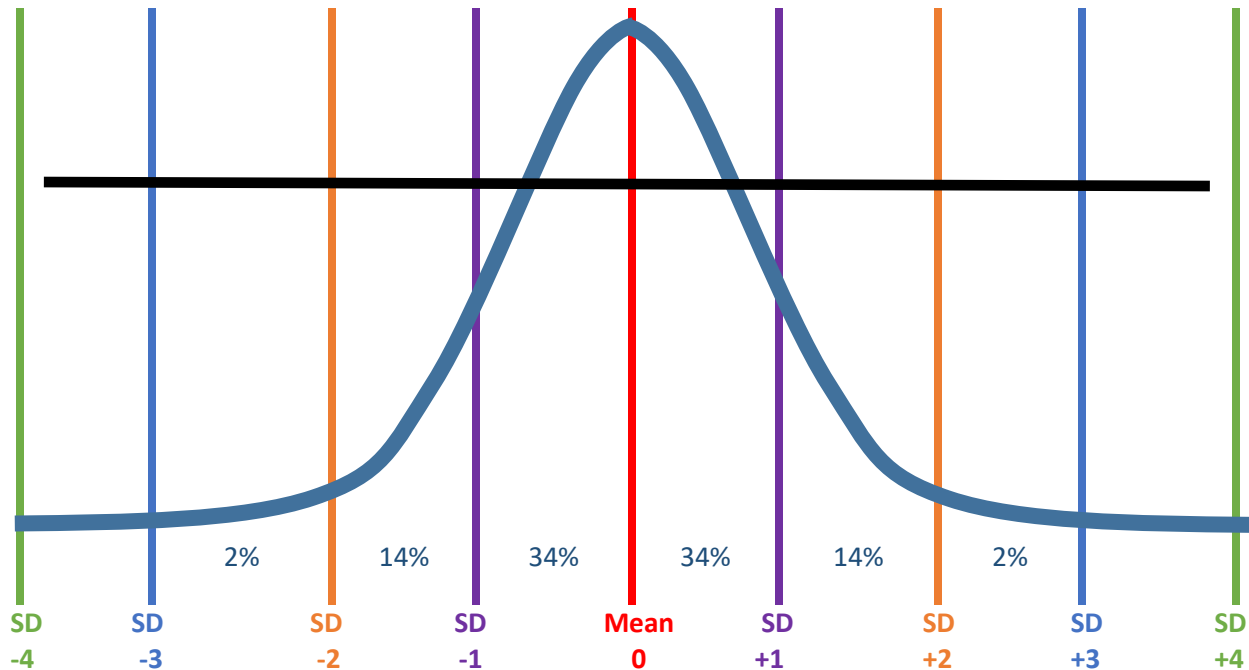
-1      1      3      5      7      9      11

**Stanine** – Stanines are standard scores. Stanines usually have a mean of 5 with a standard deviation of + - 2.

-3      -2      -1      0      +1      +2      +3

**Z Scores** – Z Scores are standard scores. Z scores usually have a mean of 0 with a standard deviation of + - 1.

# The Bell Curve and Types of Scores Overview



-4	-3	-2	-1	Mean	+1	+2	+3	+4

1. What is the test your child has taken?

2. What type of scores are the results reported in?

- Composite, Cluster, or Index Scores  
 Percentiles  
 Standard Scores  
 Scaled Scores  
 T Scores  
 Stanine  
 Z Scores

3. What is the test mean?

M= \_\_\_\_\_

4. What is the test's standard deviation?

SD= +/- \_\_\_\_\_

Fill in the Blanks below the bell curve to correspond to your specific test (refer to the previous page chart to determine specific scoring).

Now plot your child's scores on the black line.

Is your child performing above \_\_\_\_\_ or below the mean \_\_\_\_\_?

What progress will you expect to see over the next year?

What supports will your child need to make expected progress?

# The Bell Curve and Types of Scores Overview

## Score Conversion Reference Chart

Qualitative Description	Scale Score	Standard Score	T-Scores	Percentile	Qualitative Description
<b>Severely Below Average</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>50</b>		<b>&lt;1</b>	<b>Severe Deficiency</b>
	<b>1</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>20 (80)</b>	<b>&lt;1</b>	
	<b>2</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>&lt;1</b>	
	<b>3</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>1</b>	
<b>Moderately Below Average</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>30 (70)</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>Moderate Deficiency</b>
	<b>5</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>5</b>	
<b>Mildly Below Average</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>Mild Deficiency</b>
	<b>7</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>40 (60)</b>	<b>16</b>	
<b>Average</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>Average</b>
	<b>9</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>37</b>	
	<b>10</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>50</b>	
	<b>11</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>63</b>	
	<b>12</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>75</b>	
<b>Mildly Above Average</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>Mildly Above Average</b>
	<b>14</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>63 (40)</b>	<b>91</b>	
<b>Moderately Above Average</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>Moderately Above Average</b>
	<b>16</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>70 (30)</b>	<b>98</b>	
<b>Significantly Above Average</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>Significantly Above Average</b>
	<b>18</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>&gt;99</b>	
	<b>19</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>80 (20)</b>	<b>&gt;99</b>	
	<b>20</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>&gt;99</b>	