NDIT™ Numerical Data Interpretation Test

Profile Report

Candidate Name: Jane Sample

Organisation: Pearson Sample Corporation

Date of Testing: 29-08-2017 (dd-mm-yyyy)
NDIT™ Numerical Data Interpretation Test Results

Skills and Abilities Assessed
NDIT™ assesses numerical reasoning ability, related to the interpretation and manipulation of the types of numerical data routinely encountered in the workplace. NDIT™ specifically measures the ability to:

- correctly analyse and interpret numerical information presented in surveys, reports, charts, and graphs
- draw logical conclusions and correct inferences from numerical data.
- calculate values using basic arithmetic operators
- work with percentages
- identify when additional data is required to draw conclusions.

The abilities assessed are relevant in any role that involves working with and interpreting numerical data. Activities requiring this include: budgeting; forecasting; and analysing numerical data contained in charts, reports, tables, and graphs. Numerical reasoning ability is used frequently or used for important job tasks in many work settings, including executive, managerial, supervisory, professional, sales, administrative, and technical roles across most industry sectors.

Numerical reasoning ability differs from mathematical ability, which reflects the ability to learn, retain, and apply mathematical formulae. It is possible for an individual to obtain different score levels in a maths test versus an assessment of numerical reasoning ability.

Norm Reference Group: Working Adults in the UK
Candidate Percentile: 68%

Interpretation of Results
Jane Sample’s score is higher than or equal to 68 percent of the Working Adults in the UK norm group.

What does this mean?
This individual is likely to be moderately skilled in the ability to reason with and manipulate numerical data compared to other individuals from the Working Adults in the UK group. This individual is likely to adequately perform tasks that require the ability to:

- draw appropriate inferences and conclusions from numerical data
- calculate values using basic arithmetic operators
- work with decimals and percentages
- understand information presented in tables, charts, and graphs
- identify when additional data is required to draw particular assumptions.
Additional Technical Information

Test Description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Maximum time allowed</th>
<th>Item format</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>30 minutes</td>
<td>Free response; Multiple choice</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Test Items

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number answered correctly*</th>
<th>Number attempted</th>
<th>Total number of test questions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ability test results can be presented in a number of ways, depending on the test administrator’s preference and the countries in which they are used. The following are three additional score types.

Alternative Score Formats

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>T-score</th>
<th>STANINE score</th>
<th>STEN score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>55</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Score Definitions

*The number of items answered correctly (also known as the raw score) only indicates the total number of correct responses on a test. More sophisticated item-banked tests produce a theta score that takes into account the difficulty level of each item. It is therefore possible to have two people with the same NDIT raw scores but different theta and percentile scores.

T-scores are standardised scores used to compare a test taker’s results. A T-score has a mean of 50 and standard deviation of 10.

STANINE (Standard Nine) scores are standardised scores based on a 9-point scale, with a mean of 5 and standard deviation of 2.

STEN (Standard Ten) scores are standardised scores based on a 10-point scale, with a mean of 5.5 and a standard deviation of 2.

Note: The results of tests administered without supervision should be interpreted with caution unless there is certainty that the test was completed without assistance. Results may be verified through supervised re-testing of the final pool of applicants at the latter stages of an assessment process, or via information from other sources such as a structured interview or assessment centre exercise, measuring the same abilities.

Contact us

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Disclaimer: This report is intended solely for use by the test administrator. NDIT™ results should not be used as the sole basis for making an employment decision. It is recommended that this ability test is used in combination with other sources (e.g., personality assessment; behaviour-based interview). NDIT™ is a relevant assessment only if the abilities it measures are pertinent to the job role or training for which an individual is being assessed. Please refer to relevant legal, ethical, and professional standards for guidance in the appropriate use of assessment results in your region. For more information on best practices for using test scores in selection decisions, please consult the NDIT™ Technical Manual.

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