

# PPM-R-NR

Power and Performance Measures – Revised

## Numerical Reasoning



**Jane Sample**  
**ID 39799-17**  
**Date 24/05/2018**

Standard Report

# Overview

The Power and Performance Measures – Revised (PPM-R) are designed to assess aptitude and ability across seven areas. They are reliable, valid and flexible assessments which are easy to use and interpret. The seven independent tests in the suite can be used alone to measure a particular aptitude or ability, in small batteries to match the requirements of specific job roles, or all together to offer an insight into overall capability.

Each of the measures can be classified as either a ‘power’ or a ‘performance’ test:

- **Power tests** are designed to measure aptitude or potential. The emphasis is on reasoning, rather than knowledge and experience.
- **Performance tests** measure ability, or what an individual is currently able to do, with a stronger emphasis on experience.

The power tests assess Verbal Reasoning, Numerical Reasoning and Perceptual Reasoning. The Performance tests assess Verbal Comprehension, Numerical Computation, Spatial Ability and Mechanical Understanding.

## Structure of this report

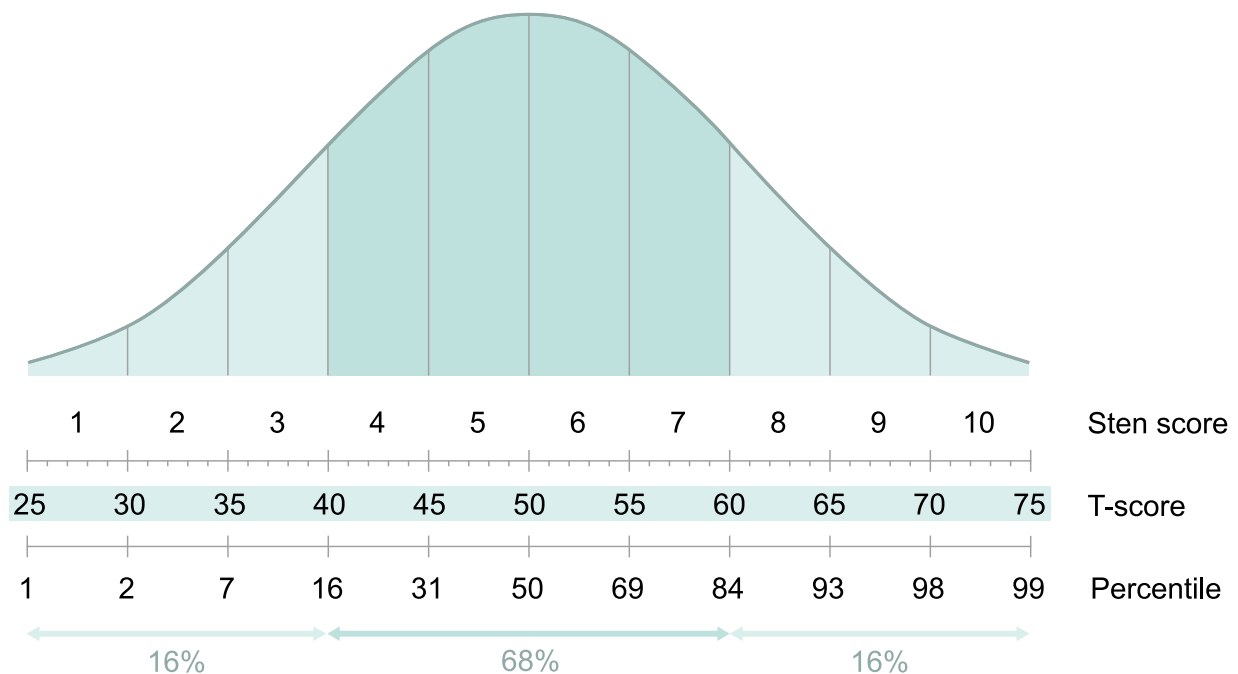
- **Narrative**
- **Profile sheet**
- **Table of scores**
- **Scale details**
- **Response statistics**

Only qualified psychologists or appropriately trained test administrators should interpret psychometric test results. Please follow the relevant guidelines from the appropriate professional body.

# Introduction

## PPM-R Numerical Reasoning

This test measures aptitude for reasoning with numbers and interpreting numerical information. Each item asks test takers to find a relationship that holds for several pairs of numbers, and identify any pair for which the relationship does not hold. This type of test is a good predictor of academic performance and a strong indicator of success in jobs requiring an understanding of numerical data. The written elements in each item are minimal to avoid assessing verbal comprehension or reasoning.



## Results

The respondent's score has been compared with the reference group 'UK Working Population (2018)'.

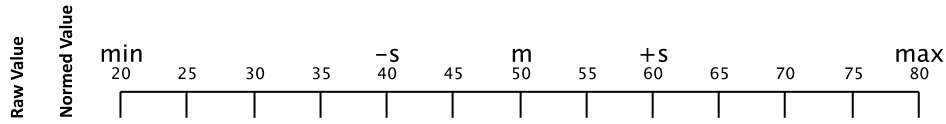
The respondent answered 21 out of a possible 25 questions and the number of correct responses was 15. The percentile ranking for this score is 78, which means that the respondent scored as well as or better than 78% of the reference group.

In the rest of this report, results will be reported in Sten scores, T-scores, or percentiles, according to your chosen preferences. A conversion guide appears above for easy reference.

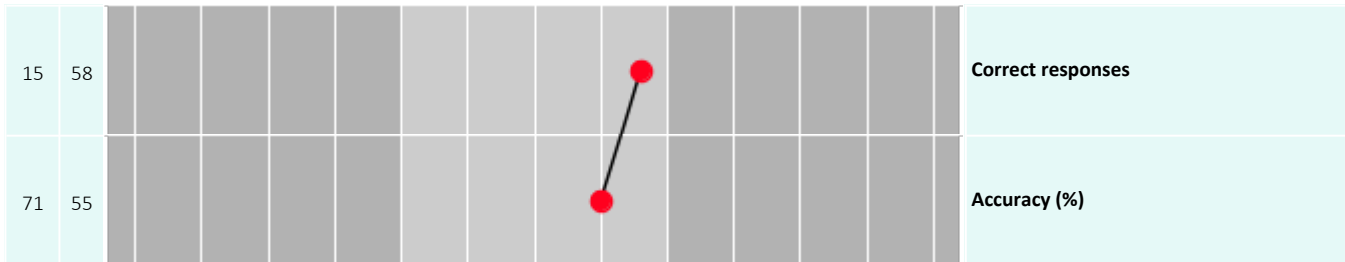
# Profile sheet

PPM-R Numerical Reasoning · Standard

UK Working Population (2018) · T Score (50+10z)



Test phase



# Table of scores

## PPM-R Numerical Reasoning · Standard

### UK Working Population (2018) · T Score (50+10z)

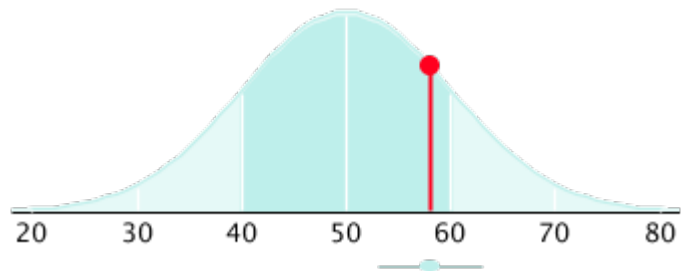
Scale	Raw val	Normed val
<b>Practice phase</b>		
Number of examples completed (out of 5)	5	
Accuracy (%)	100	
<b>Test phase</b>		
Correct responses	15	58
Incorrect responses	6	
Total number of responses (out of 25)	21	
Accuracy (%)	71	55

# Scale details

## Correct responses

UK Working Population (2018) · T Score (50+10z)

Raw val	15
Normed val	58
Missing vals	0.0
Confidence interval	[53 - 63]

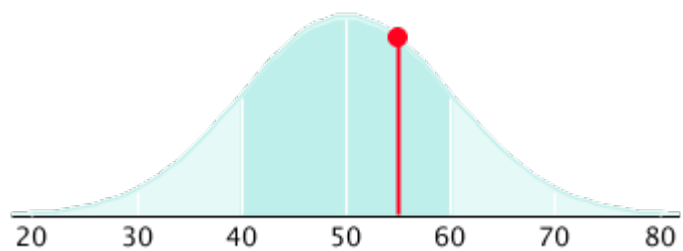


This is the number of test items which were answered correctly.

## Accuracy (%)

UK Working Population (2018) · T Score (50+10z)

Raw val	71
Normed val	55
Missing vals	0.0



This shows the number of correct responses as a percentage of the total number of responses given. A test taker working slowly and accurately could be expected to achieve higher accuracy at the expense of a lower total score.

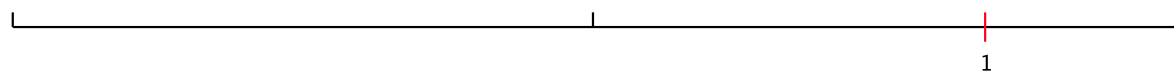
# Response statistics

## Distribution of responses

Step	Proportion
1	20 %
2	24 %
3	16 %
4	24 %

## Page focus events

Event	Item	Subtest no.	Duration
1	17	2	02 min 53 sec



Page focus events occur when a test taker switches away from the test to another window on the computer. For a detailed explanation, please consult the Hogrefe Testsystem Glossary.