Overview of Terminology for Assessment Results

The BDI-2NU is a **_standardized_** assessment instrument, meaning it is given the same way following the same instructions and procedures each time it is given. It is **_norm-based_**, meaning that scores are generated by the child's performance based on the performance of same-aged peers on the same items. Terms associated with assessment results are briefly explained below:

Age equivalent – This indicates the age at which the raw score for a subdomain is typical. The age equivalent represents the raw score earned by children that age. Age equivalent conversions for the BDI-2NU are found in the Examiner's Manual in Appendix A.

Subdomain scaled scores – Scaled scored are derived from raw scores and make it possible to compare a child's performance to same-aged peers. Scaled scores for the BDI-2NU are listed on the Summary Profile (on the front page of a protocol or in the report printed from the BDI-2NU data manager and are found in the BDI-2NU Examiner's Manual in Appendix B.
- Scaled scores range from 1 to 19.
- Average scaled score is 10 and average range is 7 – 13.

Percentile Rank – This indicates the number of children in the standardization who scored at or below the same level as the child. Percentile ranks for subdomains are found in the BDI-2NU Examiner's Manual in Appendix B and for domains in Appendix C.
- Example: a child achieving a percentile rank of 30 scored the same as or above 30 percent of same-aged peers. It also means that 70 percent of peers scored above the level of the child being assessed.
- The percentile rank is sometimes confusing to parents because it is often the perception that the score indicates the percent of items correct. When explaining percentile rank it is important to clarify the difference in the usage.

Developmental Quotient - The Developmental Quotient (DQ) is reported as a norm-based standard score based on totals of subdomain scaled scores (which are based on raw scores from the assessment). Developmental Quotients are used to compare one child's performance on the BDI-2NU to the performance of same-aged peers. Developmental quotients for each domain and for the total of domain scores are found in the BDI-2NU Examiner's Manual in Appendix C
- A Developmental Quotient of 100 is considered "average". Scores from 85 – 115 are considered to be "within the average range."

Standard Deviation – Standard Deviation (SD) is a statistical term used to describe how close or far away a specific score is from the mean (average of 100 on the BDI-2NU).
- Standard deviation on the BDI-2NU is measured in terms of 1 standard deviation = 15; therefore a score of 85 is considered 1 SD below the mean and a score of 115 is considered 1 SD above the mean.

Confidence Intervals – Confidence intervals promote accurate interpretation of DQ scores. It is important to remember that all measurements and scores have some degree of error. The confidence interval reflects the possibility that upon retesting of the child, the score could fluctuate below or above the DQ determined for this particular assessment information.

Note – Scores should always be interpreted with caution, especially when discussing them with families. Only assessors who are familiar with the terminology, the domains and subdomains of the BDI-2NU, and the strengths, needs, and other characteristics of the child should discuss actual "number scores" with family members.

Reference: Newborg, J. (2016). *Battelle Developmental Inventory, 2nd Edition Normative Update, Examiner's Manual*. Riverside Insights Publishing. https://www.riversideinsights.com/solutions/battelle-developmental-inventory?tab=0