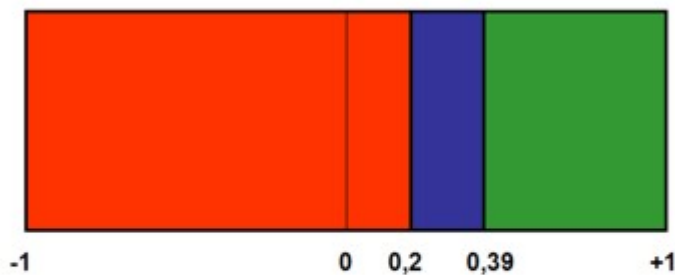


## Notes on the interpretation of the CBT statistics

- Please keep in mind that the statistics is context specific – it is calculated based on the performance of all the candidates who took this examination. It may look quite different when another group of candidates do the same examination.
- The following statistics are used to evaluate the quality and/or suitability of a question:
  - **Discrimination value:** This value range from **-1 to 1** and is used to determine whether a question discriminates between the candidate who did well in the complete examination and the candidate who did poorly in the complete examination. See the diagram below as a guide on how a question is judged based on the discrimination value.

### Discrimination Index



- **Difficulty value:** In the case of multiple choice questions (MCQs) this value takes the average of the candidates for a specific question into consideration – maximum value is **1**. A value of 1 would indicate that everybody got the question right, the lower this value e.g. 0.19 the more difficult this question was for the group. When looking at the difficulty value of multiple response questions (MRQs) and matching questions (MAT) it is based on the **complete** question (all the options) being answered correctly – in this case the average is sometimes a better indicator of how easy/difficult the question is.
- **Selection of options:** If a distracter (option) is not selected by any candidates or by only a small number of candidates, it may be an indication that the option is obviously wrong and should be replaced by a more plausible option. All distracters should be plausible, but wrong. Please take note of distracters that were not selected at all or by very few candidates – these distracters should be revisited.