



ABILITY TEST REPORT

Data Interpretation Test

A report for

Sam Sample

Sam Sample

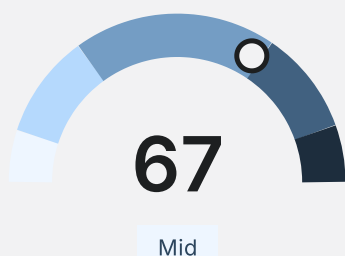
Completed 17/10/2026 · Report valid 18–24 months

This report is confidential and is intended solely for the person responsible for assessing Sam Sample, who completed the Data Interpretation Test on 17/10/2026.

Interpreting scores

Sam's result on the Data Interpretation Test is shown on a scale of 0 to 100. Use the key below to interpret it.

Very Low	Low	Mid	High	Very High
0–34	35–49	50–72	73–87	88–100

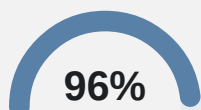


TEST SESSION

Recommended time: 25 minutes

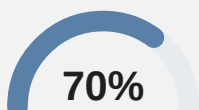
Time taken: 23 minutes, 30 seconds

SPEED AND ACCURACY



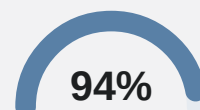
Questions answered

96% of the test reached



Accuracy

of answered questions correct



Time used

23 min 30 s of 25 min

This data interpretation test assesses a candidate's ability to read charts, tables and dashboards accurately, carry out the calculations needed to make sense of them, compare figures and trends, and judge what the data does and does not support. These skills will be apparent when:

- **Reading a Value:** Reading reports and dashboards accurately -- in finance, operations and project work a figure taken from the wrong row, period or unit can send a whole decision the wrong way.
- **Calculating from Data:** Turning figures into a usable answer -- budget variances, growth rates, averages and shares are the everyday calculations behind analyst, finance and management reports.
- **Comparing Figures and Trends:** Judging performance and direction -- telling a steady trend from a one-off change, and the biggest rise from the biggest percentage rise, in operations, sales and planning work.
- **Judging What the Data Supports:** Evaluating claims made from data -- spotting an axis that does not start at zero, percentage points confused with per cent, or a conclusion the figures cannot support, before it reaches a decision.

Areas to probe at interview

The test gives one overall result, shown below as a broad position rather than a score. The overall result is the measure of ability. The four aspects listed under it are ways to explore that one result at interview; they are not separately measured, so each carries Sam's overall position. Use them to decide which skills to probe in more depth, and decide on the evidence gathered there whether to progress Sam. This page states the skills to explore; it does not prescribe exercises or questions — the interview should not repeat the test.

Result	Position
Overall result	<div><div>Low</div><div>Mid</div><div>High</div></div>

How to use this. Each area lists two skills for each position. **Low** — probe these in depth: the test says the skill needs checking. **Mid** — explore them where the role leans on the area: the basics held, so ask how Sam checks their own work. **High** — confirm them: the test was taken unsupervised. The column for Sam's own position in each area is marked. The positions are coarse by design; do not read a profile into small differences between them. Where an area carries too few items on a given form to be placed, the table says so and the area should simply be explored on its merits.

Area 1 — Reading a Value

What it measures: finding the right figure in a chart, table or dashboard, using its labels, units, time periods and axes.

If Low — probe <ul style="list-style-type: none">checking the label, unit and period before taking a figurereading a value from the scale rather than estimating it by eye	If Mid — explore ◀ Sam <ul style="list-style-type: none">how they make sure they have the right figure when a display is busywhat they do when a chart and a table seem to disagree	If High — confirm <ul style="list-style-type: none">reading the much larger and less tidy reports used at workexplaining where a figure came from so someone else can check it
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Area 2 — Calculating from Data

What it measures: working out a difference, percentage change, average, share or rate from the figures shown, sometimes combining two sources, and rounding as instructed.

If Low — probe <ul style="list-style-type: none">choosing the right calculation for the question asked, such as percentage change rather than differencetaking the starting figure as the base for a percentage change	If Mid — explore ◀ Sam <ul style="list-style-type: none">how they check a calculation before relying on itwhether they estimate the answer first to catch a slip	If High — confirm <ul style="list-style-type: none">carrying out the same calculations in spreadsheets and reports at workcombining figures from two sources without mixing up units or periods
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Area 3 — Comparing Figures and Trends

What it measures: identifying the largest, smallest or closest figures, or the overall pattern over time, where an obvious but mistaken reading is available.

If Low — probe <ul style="list-style-type: none">distinguishing the largest increase from the largest percentage increaselooking at the whole period before calling something a trend	If Mid — explore ◀ Sam <ul style="list-style-type: none">whether they check the comparison the question actually asks forhow they treat a single unusual figure in an otherwise steady series	If High — confirm <ul style="list-style-type: none">comparing performance across teams, sites or periods at workexplaining a trend to others without over- or under-stating it
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Area 4 — Judging What the Data Supports

What it measures: deciding whether a statement follows from the data, is contradicted by it, or cannot be settled from it -- including where the way the data is presented could mislead.

If Low — probe <ul style="list-style-type: none">answering "Cannot tell" when the data genuinely does not settle a claimnoticing when the way a chart is drawn exaggerates a difference	If Mid — explore ◀ Sam <ul style="list-style-type: none">how they respond when a colleague's conclusion goes further than the datawhat they would want to see before accepting a claim	If High — confirm <ul style="list-style-type: none">challenging a misleading chart or summary tactfully at workkeeping their own reports to what the data actually shows
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Rank candidates on the overall result; decide on the interview evidence.