



Amira Metrics Guide

PURPOSE

This guide explains Amira's key metrics—the ARM Score, ARM Percentile Rank, Estimated Mastery, MAST Score, and DRI Score. It provides definitions, examples, and guidance on how to interpret each measure, helping educators understand student performance in relation to national peers, grade-level standards, and risk indicators for reading difficulties.

DATE

2025-2026 School Year

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Amira Reading Mastery (ARM) Score

What is the ARM Score?

The ARM score shows how a student's reading compares to **other students across the country**. ARM is a norm-referenced, holistic measure of a student's reading mastery and incorporates all skills assessed such as oral reading fluency, decoding, and vocabulary.

How to Read an ARM Score

An ARM score has two parts:

1. The number on the left (before the decimal) denotes "PEER GRADE" and indicates that this student's reading is typical of national peers at this grade level.

Example: If the score starts with 2, the student is performing at a level typical of the median second grader in the U.S.

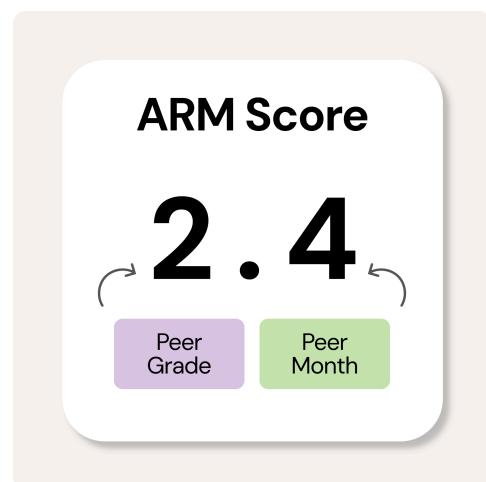
2. The number on the right (after the decimal) denotes "PEER MONTH" and indicates how this student compares to peers with the same GRADE designation.

Specifics:

- *.1 = the student performs similarly to national peers at the beginning of the school year (1st month of school)*
- *.5 = the student performs similarly to national peers in the middle of the school year (5th month of school)*
- *.9 = the student performs similarly to national peers at the end of the school year (9th month of school)*

Example

If a student's ARM score is 2.4, this indicates they are performing on par with the average second grader nationally in the fourth month of the school year. **It does not mean the student is "reading at a second-grade level."**



The ARM score does not reflect how a student's mastery aligns with State or District grade-level standards. Instead, it shows how a student's mastery compares to their national peer group. In other words, the ARM score is based on norms, and "peer comparison" is what norms represent.

Where To View It

The ARM score is the default score displayed in most reports. Teachers can view a student's ARM score from an assessment in the Benchmark Report or the Class Progress Report.

AMIRA Class Progress Report
9:18 AM Dec 3 2025

Third Grade - M Smith

REPORT TYPE
 Class Progress
 Thread Overview

VIEW TYPE
 By Window
 By Month

METRIC
 Overall Reading: ARM Sc...
LANGUAGE
 English
 Spanish

Grade 3 (20 students)

Student	Fall (BOY)		Winter (MOY)		Spring (EOY)		Estimated Mastery	
	ARM	PR	ARM	PR	ARM	PR	ARM	PR
Fatima Ali ● Developing	1.89	12					3.06	36
Kingston Brown ● On Track	4.31	76					3.58	50
Isabella Chen ● On Track	3.48	55						
Amir Davis ● Developing	2.64	30					3.11	37
Olivia Hernandez ● Developing	2.74	34					3.29	42
Aaliyah Johnson ● Developing	2.83	38					2.83	29
Malachi Jones ● Catch Up	2.79	36					2.63	23
Josiah Kim ● Catch Up	1.21	3					2.28	17
Mateo Lopez ● Above	3.21	50					4.79	75
Mason Nguyen ● Catch Up	2.47	24					2.53	21
Amara Patel ● Catch Up	2.09	18					2.61	23
Diego Ramirez ● Catch Up	3.05	47					2.45	20
Elijah Robinson ● Developing	3.4	53					2.98	34
Leilani Santiago ● On Track	4.32	76					4.24	65
Kayla Singh ● Catch Up	2.27	21					2.3	17

Amira Reading Mastery Percentile Rank (ARM PR)

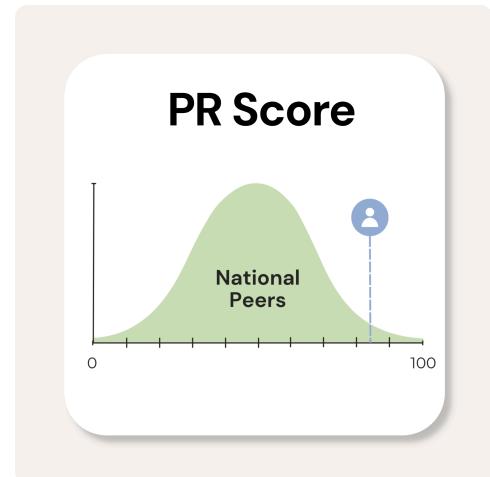
What is an ARM PR Score?

A Percentile Rank shows how a student is performing compared to peers nationwide, and is expressed as the percentage of students in the comparison group who scored below a student.

The ARM Score Percentile Rank shows where a student's ARM score falls on a scale of 1 to 99, reflecting their standing relative to other students.

Example

If a student's Percentile Rank is 75, this means they are performing better than 75% of students in the same grade nationwide, placing them in the top 25%.



Where To View It

The ARM score is the default score displayed in most reports. Teachers can view a student's ARM Score Percentile Rank from an assessment in the Class Progress Report. Toggle to "Thread Overview" to see percentile ranks broken down by the individual threads of the Reading Rope.

Student	Word Recognition	Language Comprehension	Fluency
Fatima Ali	69 65 69	64 66 60	64 68
Kingston Brown	77 65 78	58 79 56	32 72
Isabella Chen	68 64 56	58 69 71	18 55
Amir Davis	45 40 38	41 37 39	20 30
Olivia Hernandez	58 64 59	55 56 60	45 56
Aaliyah Johnson	41 35 42	35 45 36	26 38
Malachi Jones	38 26 28	21 26 21	27 28
Josiah Kim	5 2 1	2 2 2	10 3
Mateo Lopez	97 96 97	95 95 95	41 90
Mason Nguyen	20 13 22	14 28 24	54 24
Amara Patel	20 18 18	18 12 17	30 18
Diego Ramirez	31 23 23	19 23 23	1 23
Elijah Robinson	59 70 53	67 57 66	28 53
Leilani Santiago	83 77 83	74 85 79	22 76
Kayla Singh	30 18 23	17 21 21	20 21
Carter Thompson	43 47 45	46 41 44	26 39
Sofia Torres	38 27 23	28 23 22	49 28
Chloe Washington	70 60 71	74 75 74	51 71

Estimated Mastery ARM Score

What is an Estimated Mastery Score?

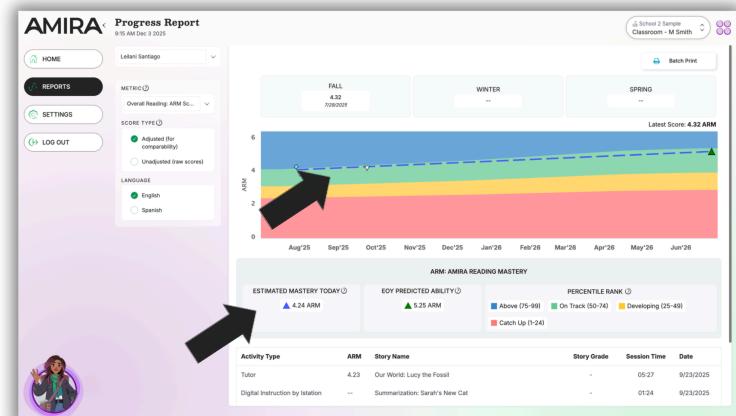
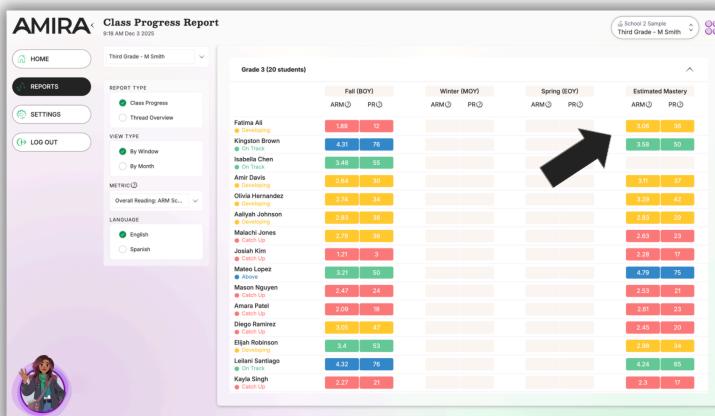
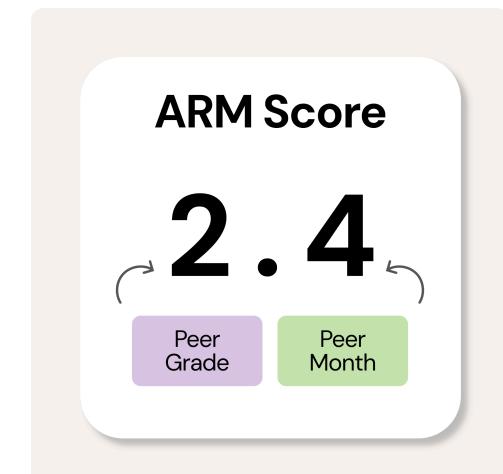
An Estimated Mastery ARM score is the current best estimate of a student's ability today, reflecting their mastery level based on all collected data. It is a dynamic ARM score that updates with every interaction a student has within the Amira ecosystem, including assessments and practice – making it seamless to monitor progress as students read with Amira without administering an additional assessment.

Example

If a student's Estimated Mastery ARM score is 2.4, this indicates they are performing on par with the average second grader nationally in the fourth month of the school year.

Where To View It

The Estimated Mastery ARM score is displayed in the Class Progress Report in the far right hand column after assessment scores are shown. It is also displayed in the Progress Report; teachers can view this score by hovering over the Progress Line or viewing the Reading Mastery summary below the Progress graph.



Mastery of Academic Standards & Targets (MAST) Score

What a MAST Score?

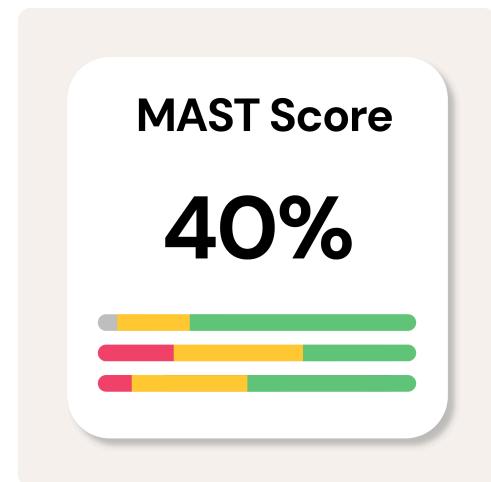
MAST is a criterion-referenced measure showing the average percentage of grade-level standards a student has demonstrated mastery of, based on Amira's observations. It helps educators understand how students are performing in relationship to grade level standards.

Example

A MAST score of 40% means the student has shown mastery of 40% of their grade-level standards for those of which Amira has observed.

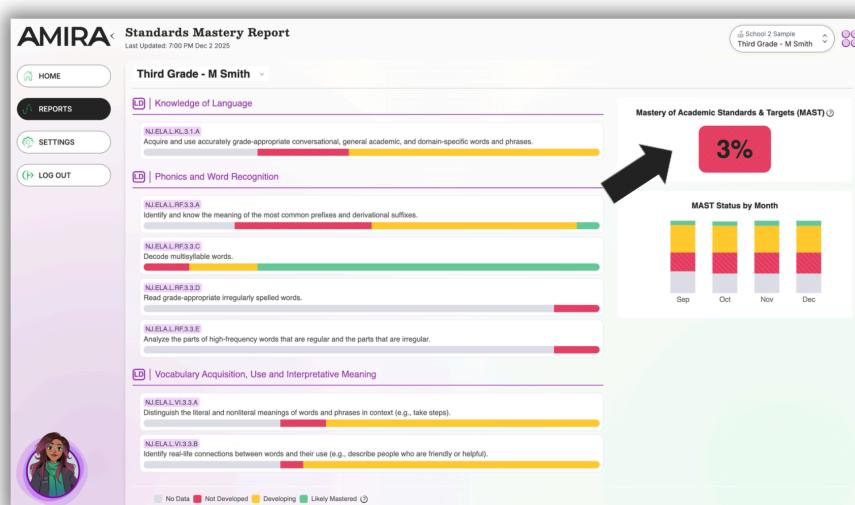
MAST Across The School Year

At the beginning of the school year, students are not expected to have mastered their new grade-level standards, so MAST scores will naturally start low. As instruction progresses and students engage with grade-level content, their scores should increase. By the end of the year, the goal is for students to demonstrate mastery of all grade-level standards.



Where To View It

Teachers can access a student's MAST score in the Standards Mastery Report. This report displays the class average MAST score, and teachers can use the dropdown menu to view individual students' scores.



Dyslexia Risk Indicator (DRI) Score

What is a DRI Score?

The Dyslexia Risk Indicator (DRI) Score is a measure representing a student's likelihood of being at risk for reading difficulties, including dyslexia.

How to Read an ARM Score

DRI scores range from 0-100, with higher scores indicating higher risk.

For grades Pre-K-K:

- < 30 = Low Risk
- 30-33 = At Risk, Weaker Signals
- > 33 = At Risk, Stronger Signals

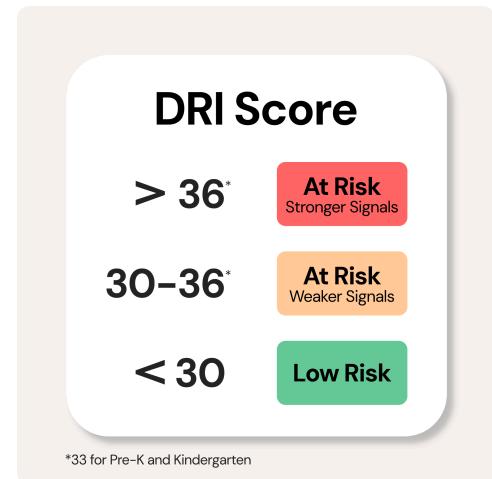
For grades 1-8:

- < 30 = Low Risk
- 30-36 = At Risk, Weaker Signals
- > 36 = At Risk, Stronger Signals

Example

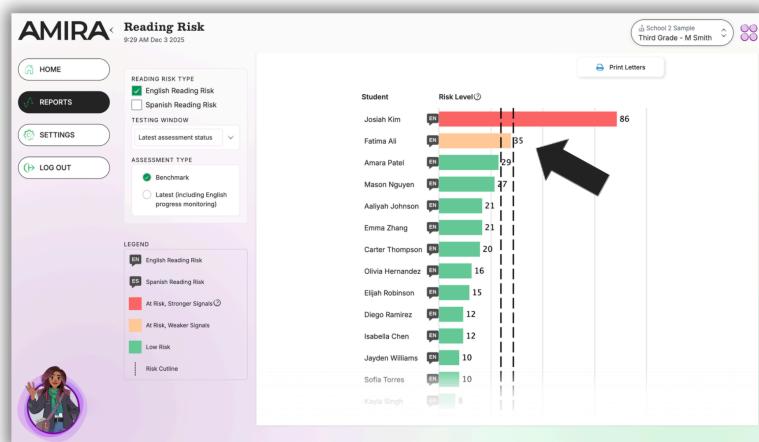
A score of 0 is the lowest possible risk and will not display a green score bar. A score of -1 means the assessment was taken but no valid score could be generated due to limited or incomplete performance data (common for early readers still learning letters and sounds).

Scores 30 or higher are flagged as *At Risk*, and scores below 30 are identified as *Low Risk*.



Where To View It

Teachers can view a student's DRI score in the Reading Risk Report. If you do not have this report in your dashboard, your district may request to have it enabled.



Frequently Asked Questions

What is the ARM score based on?

The ARM score is a composite measure that combines results from all tasks observed. Each task is weighted based on how well it predicts reading outcomes, with skills like Oral Reading Fluency gaining more influence as students progress to higher grades. Alongside the overall score, subscores highlight performance in key literacy areas such as Phonemic Awareness, Vocabulary, and Comprehension. This adaptive design ensures the ARM score reflects a comprehensive view of a student's reading ability, rather than just isolated tasks.

What is the MAST score based on?

The MAST score tracks students' mastery of grade-level standards by capturing every observation, whether from an Amira ISIP Assessment, Tutor session, or Instruct session. Each observation contributes to the score, ensuring it provides a current and accurate picture of mastery for every standard.

What is the DRI score based on?

The DRI score is generated based on students' performance on tasks sensitive to reading challenges. Tasks with higher contribution to the DRI include Rapid Automatized Naming (RAN) and Phonological Awareness in lower grades, and Word Recognition and Encoding/Spelling in upper grades. The DRI serves as a universal screener to flag students for further evaluation or proactive support, but it is important to note that it is not a diagnostic tool.

What do the colors in my reports mean?

Districts have the ability to configure their own cutlines. View a walkthrough [here](#).

Why might a student's ARM score appear lower or higher than I might have expected?

The ARM score provides a snapshot of overall performance. It does not indicate that a student has mastered the content or skills of a particular grade level. Instead, the score reflects how a student performed across tasks and represents their reading ability in comparison to national peers in the same grade.

Why might a student's percentile rank go down?

"Norm-referenced" scores such as ARM and percentile rank provide a standard by which students' performance is compared to that of their peers. One example of percentile rank you are probably familiar with is the measurement of height and weight at the pediatrician's

office. Assessing students multiple times a year is important to ensure students are on track to acquire the knowledge and skills they need for their grade level.

Most students' scores will increase from the fall to the winter. Therefore, if a student has a similar score in the fall and the winter, their percentile rank, or the comparison of their score compared to other students scores, will likely go down. For example, a student who is in the 50th percentile in the fall and performs similarly on their winter assessment might now be in the 35th percentile rank in the winter when compared to their peers in that window.