



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.

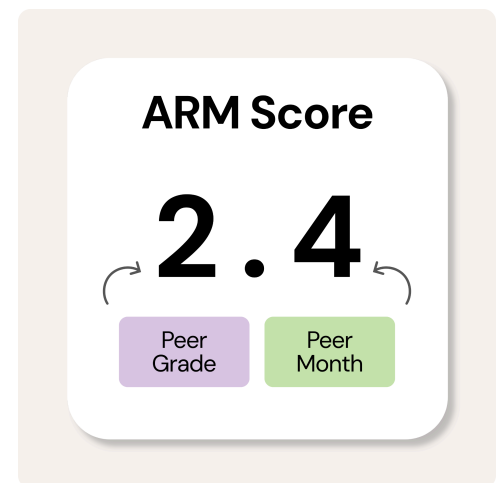
2. The number on the right (after the decimal) denotes "PEER MONTH" and indicates how this student compares to peers with the same GRADE designation.

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

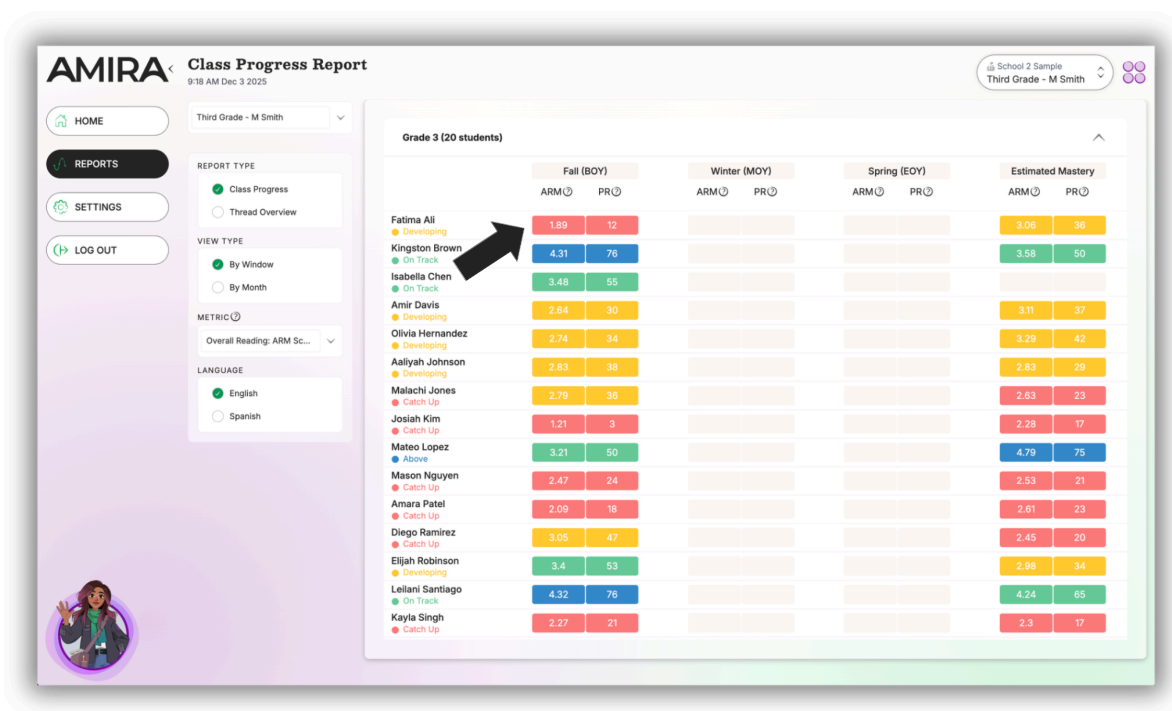
If a student's ARM score is 2.4, this indicates they are performing on par with the average second grader nationally in the fourth month of the school year. **It does not mean the student is "reading at a second-grade level."**



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 Reading Mastery Percentile Rank (ARM PR)

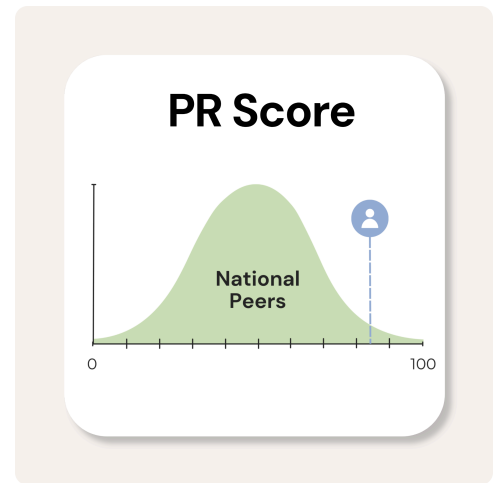
What is an ARM PR Score?

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.

AMIRA Class Progress Report
9:24 AM Dec 3 2023

School 2 Sample
Third Grade - M Smith

Grade 3 (20 students)

	Word Recognition			Language Comprehension			Fluency	
	PA	DCD	HFW	VCB	SR	BK	WCPM	ARM
Fatima Ali	69	65	69	64	66	60	64	68
Kingston Brown	77	65	76	58	79	56	32	72
Isabella Chen	68	64	56	58	69	71	18	55
Amir Davis	45	40	38	41	31	39	20	30
Olivia Hernandez	55	64	59	55	56	60	45	56
Aaliyah Johnson	41	35	42	35	45	35	25	38
Malachi Jones	38	28	28	21	26	21	27	26
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	19	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
Lellani Santiago	83	77	83	74	85	79	22	76
Kayla Singh	30	16	23	17	21	21	20	21
Carter Thompson	43	47	45	46	41	44	35	39
Sofia Torres	35	27	23	25	23	22	49	28
Chloe Washington	70	60	71	74	75	74	51	71

Estimated Mastery ARM Score

What is an Estimated Mastery Score?

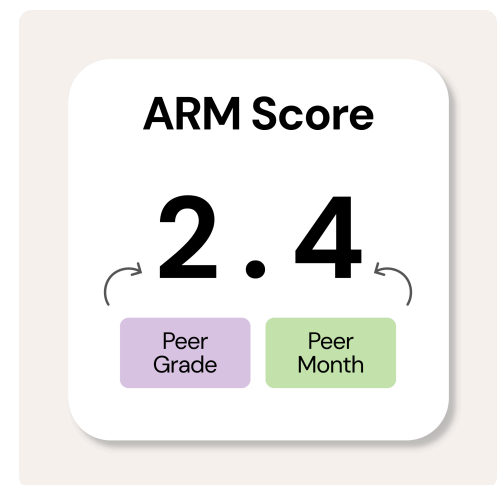
An Estimated Mastery ARM score is the current best estimate of a student's ability today, reflecting their mastery level based on all collected data. It is a dynamic ARM score that updates with every interaction a student has within the Amira ecosystem, including assessments and practice – making it 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

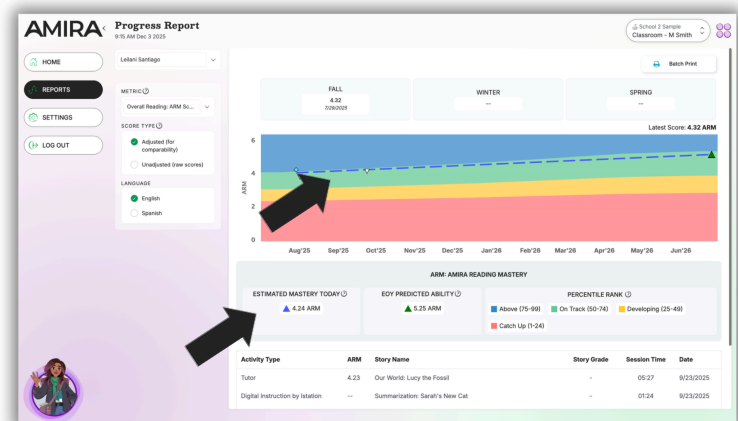
The Estimated Mastery ARM score is displayed in the Class Progress Report in the far right hand column after assessment scores are shown. It is also displayed in the Progress Report; teachers can view this score by hovering over the Progress Line or viewing the Reading Mastery summary below the Progress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



AMIRA Class Progress Report
Third Grade - M Smith
9:18 AM Oct 3 2025

Grade 3 (20 students)

	Fall (BOY)	Winter (BOY)	Spring (BOY)	Estimated Mastery
	ARM	PR	ARM	PR
Fatima Ali	1.89	12		3.16
Kingston Brown	4.31	76		5.58
Isabella Chen	3.48	65		3.75
Amir Davis	2.84	39		3.74
Olivia Hernandez	2.74	43		3.40
Audrey Johnson	2.83	39		3.40
Mutachi Jones	2.79	38		2.83
Joseph Kim	1.21	3		2.28
Mario Lopez	3.21	50		4.79
Mason Nguyen	2.47	24		2.53
Amara Patel	2.69	36		3.40
Diego Ramirez	3.40	47		3.40
Ella Rodriguez	3.4	53		3.40
Luis Santiago	4.32	76		4.34
Karla Singh	3.27	31		2.8



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.

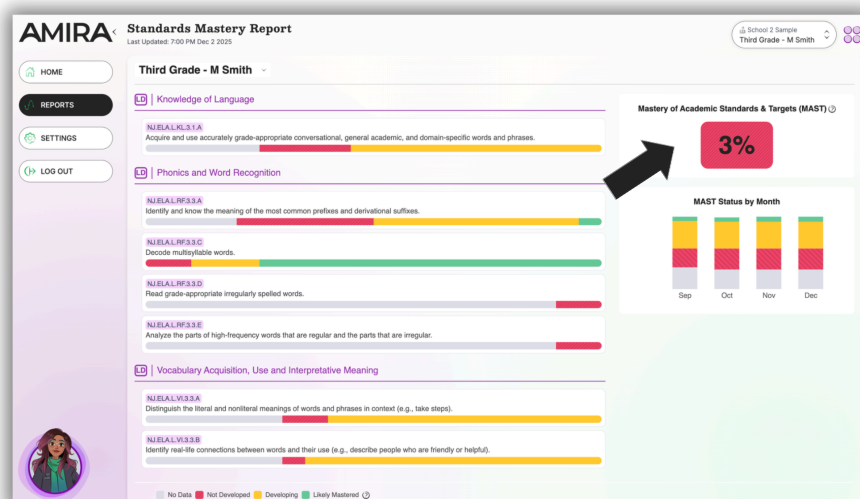
MAST Score

40%



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 a DRI 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

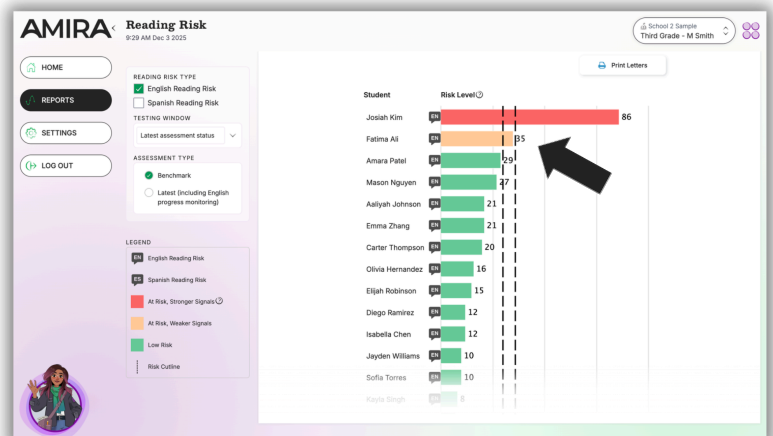
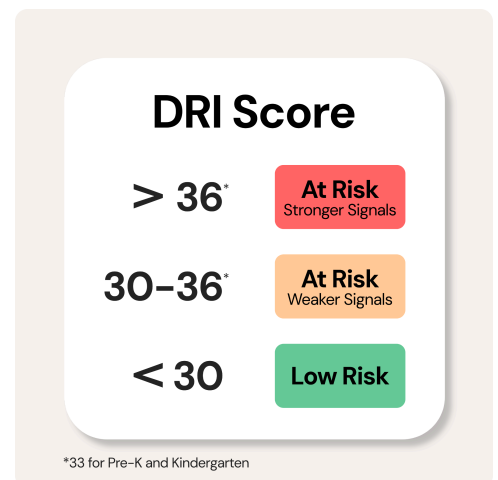
Example

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.