

Using PAT results as part of the common components for reporting to parents and whānau

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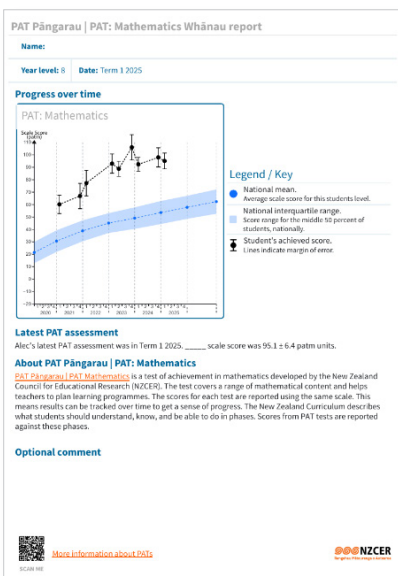
The Ministry of Education expects schools to include five common components in reporting to parents and whānau. These are:

- Progress Descriptors for reading, writing and maths
- a visual representation of the student's progress over time
- a narrative about how the progress descriptors were selected
- assessment results from specific assessment tools and
- an attendance record.

The assessment results component can include information generated from PAT tests. The Ministry notes that the results might be attached to a report, or that parents and whānau might be told where they can access them

How can PAT results be used as the assessment component

When a school chooses to use PAT test results as the assessment component in their reporting, NZCER recommends they use the whānau report that is available on the NZCER Assist website.



The whānau report has been designed specifically for parents and whānau. It shows a student's progress over time on a PAT assessment (including the latest result) and how this compares with typical patterns of progress nationally.

The whānau report can be accompanied by a simple one-page explainer about PAT assessments developed for parents and whānau.

If a school decides to include PAT results directly within reports, we recommend providing the following information.

NZCER
Rangahau Mātauranga o Aotearoa

Progressive Achievement Tests (PATs)

What is a PAT?

- PATs are multi-choice tests for students in Years 3-10
- PATs are made locally by NZCER, with a strong focus on how Aotearoa students learn in our unique context
- There are PATs for reading, writing, maths, reading comprehension, vocabulary, listening comprehension, and punctuation & grammar
- PATs provide a point-in-time snapshot of how students are doing
- Over a longer period of sitting PATs, they show overall student progress

How are PATs used?

- PATs are used to help teachers, parents and whānau understand how students are learning and progressing as well as to inform teaching and learning
- They should be used in a low-stakes environment, and no more than twice a year

Understanding PAT scores

- Every PAT has a scale, which shows how students have scored on the test, including the average score
- The scale is based on a representative sample, accurately reflecting the national student population
- PAT reports show where an individual student's score sits on this scale
- Because PAT scores are a snapshot, they should always be taken alongside teacher observations, in-classroom learning, your own input and the input of your child.

For more information on PATs, check out our "Understanding PATs" Q+A resource here.

1. The name of the assessment (eg: PAT Pāngarau | Mathematics) and a short summary of what it assesses.
2. The term in which the assessment was administered.
3. The scale score (with the plus or minus range)
4. The relevant national average (see tables later in this document).
5. The best-fit interim progress descriptor indicated by the test.

Example

Assessment result for PAT: Pāngarau | Mathematics

Description: PAT Pāngarau | Mathematics is a standardised assessment of students' mathematical knowledge and skills.

Term administered: Term 1

Student's score: 61±3

Year 6 national average: 45.8

Indicative Progress Descriptor (based on the test): Proficient

PAT Pānui | Reading Comprehension
National Average (Term 1)

Year	Average score
4	29.9
5	38.9
6	46.9
7	54.5
8	61.1
9	67.3
10	72.8

PAT Pāngarau | Mathematics National
Average (Term 1)

Year	Average score
3	25.4
4	32.5
5	39.7
6	45.8
7	49.1
8	53.6
9	57.8
10	62.4