**[How to Calculate Typing Speed](http://www.wikihow.com/Calculate-Typing-Speed)**

Calculating your typing speed is fairly easy. At its most basic, it's just how many words you type in a minute. Of course, you must account for errors in your final words per minute, but it's simply a matter of timing yourself and counting words.

**Timing Yourself**

* **Start typing.** .Type as much of the text as you can before the timer is up. You can correct mistakes. However, that will slow you down. Mistakes will count against your final score.[[7]](http://www.wikihow.com/Calculate-Typing-Speed" \l "_note-7)
* **Figure out the number of characters you typed.** Don't worry about errors at this point. You can use your word processing software to figure it out.[[8]](http://www.wikihow.com/Calculate-Typing-Speed" \l "_note-8) In your word processing software, highlight the text you typed. Find the "word count" tool. Usually, you can click in the bottom left-hand corner. Locate the number of characters you typed.[[9]](http://www.wikihow.com/Calculate-Typing-Speed" \l "_note-9) Divide the number of characters you typed by 5. You don't just use the word count because some words are much longer. Therefore, you use an average of 5 characters per word.[[10]](http://www.wikihow.com/Calculate-Typing-Speed" \l "_note-10) For instance, if you have 225 characters, divide that by 5 to get 45 words.
* **Count uncorrected errors.** Look through your text and count errors. An error is any misspelled word, any missing punctuation, or basically any mistake, including missed capitalization or spaces.[[11]](http://www.wikihow.com/Calculate-Typing-Speed" \l "_note-11)
* **Subtract your errors.** Using the number of errors, take it away from the number of words you typed. Therefore, if you made 5 errors, subtract that from 45 to get 40.[[12]](http://www.wikihow.com/Calculate-Typing-Speed" \l "_note-12)
* **Divide by your time to get your final words per minute.** If you did your test for 1 minute, then this part is simple. You divide by 1. In other words, you don't really need to divide at all. Your words per minute is 40. If you choose a different amount of time, divide by that number of minutes.[[13]](http://www.wikihow.com/Calculate-Typing-Speed" \l "_note-13)

**TYPING ERRORS – IDENTIFICATION AND PENALTY**

With the pace of time, your speed in typing will gradually increase. The average number of words you type in a minute is known as your ‘Running’ or ‘Gross’ speed measured in words per minute (wpm). But there are certain errors, if committed while typing, are penalized. Net speed is calculated after deducting the penalty of errors from your running speed. It is, therefore, essential that you must know as to which type of errors are penalized and counted as mistakes. Every word inserted, omitted, mis-spelt or any manner changed from the original is penalised. Errors counted as mistakes in etypewriting include:

1. Bad spelling —Every word inserted, omitted, mis-spelt or changed from the original text in counted as mistake.

2. One error per word—one error is counted as one word. Spaces and punctuation marks are considered as parts of the preceding word.

3. Incorrect spacing in punctuation-marks: improper spacing before and after punctuation marks are penalized as mistakes.

4. Jumping — Unnecessary space in a word is counted an error.

5. No space between words: If no space is given between two words, it is counted as an error unless the preceding word has been penalized.

6. Omission—Any word omitted is counted as an error.

7. Over-abundant Margins—Plenty/insufficient left, right, top, and bottom margins are counted as errors.

8. Repetition: Repetition of any number of words are counted as errors. But if any additional mistake is committed in the repetition, additional errors will be counted.

**Rectification of Errors**

When you create a document by text you are likely to commit mistakes. Correcting these mistakes is called editing process which may involve the following actions—

– Delete a part of the text

– Move a block of text from one place to another place.

– Copy a block of text from one place to other place.

1. Inserting character — If a character or word is missed while typing, position the cursor at the required point & type them. Word automatically reformats the paragraph and moves words that do not fit on the current line to the next line or from the current page to the next page, as the case may be.
2. Replacing character : Suppose you have typed a text and you want to replace it with some other. Highlight the text by dragging the mouse, now type the new material. MS-Word will overwrite the existing material with the new one.
3. Deleting characters : By Pressing either the backspace or the Del Key, a character is removed from the document. The Del Key deletes a character in the current cursor position while back space deletes the character to the left of the current cursor position and moves the cursor one position to the left.

**CALCULATION OF SPEED**

Suppose you have typed 2000 characters (strokes) in 10 minutes time & have committed 6 mistakes. Your running & accurate speed will be calculated as given below:

* Time allowed for speed test : 10 Minutes Number of characters typed : 2000
* Number of mistakes committed : 6 Number of words = 2000 ÷ 5 = 400 (5 characters = 1 word)
* Running speed = Number of words ÷ Time taken = 400 ÷ 10 = 40 words per minutes (running speed)
* Penalty for 6 mistakes = 6 x 10 words (10 words per mistake) = 60 words
* Accurate words typed (after penalty) = 400-60 = 340
* Net speed = Accurate words typed ÷ Time taken = 340 ÷ 10 m= 34 words per minute (wpm).

#### 1. How do you calculate the typing speed?

The *typing speed* can be measured with different accuracies:

* how many **words** are typed for a certain time period (the least accurate),
* how many **characters** are typed for a certain time period,
* how many **keystrokes** are made for a certain time period (the most accurate).

Also there are:

* **Simple speed** (*Gross speed*),
* **Net speed** (takes into account the errors).

The following table lists the detailed descriptions of all **typing speed** types:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Designation** | **Description** | **Formula** |
| WPM | the number of words typed in a one minute period of time | WPM = ( Words without errors + Words with errors ) / Time spent in minutes |
| Net WPM | the WPM without words with errors | Net WPM = WPM - ( Words with errors / Time spent in minutes ) |
| CPM | the number of characters typed in a one minute period of time | CPM = ( Characters without errors + Characters with errors ) / Time spent in minutes |
| Net CPM | the CPM without characters with errors | Net CPM = CPM - ( Characters with errors / Time spent in minutes ) |
| KPM | the number of keystrokes in a one minute period of time | KPM = ( Keystrokes without errors + Keystrokes with errors ) / Time spent in minutes |
| Net KPM | the KPM without keystrokes with errors | Net KPM = KPM - ( Keystrokes with errors / Time spent in minutes ) |

**Example 1**

*A student typed 90 words per 2 min with errors in 10 words.*

Simple speed = 90 words / 2 min = 45 wpm

Net speed = 45 wpm - ( 10 errors / 2 min ) = 40 net wpm

**Example 2**

*A student typed 240 characters per 2 min with errors in 20 characters.*

Simple speed = 240 characters / 2 min = 120 cpm

Net speed = 120 cpm - ( 20 errors / 2 min ) = 100 net cpm

**2. How do you calculate the typing accuracy?**

*Typing accuracy* is defined as the percentage of correct entries out of the total entries typed.

The following table lists the different formulas for the **typing accuracy** calculation:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Description** | **Formula** |
| Accuracy in the words, percent | Accuracy = ( 100% - Words with errors \* 100%) / Total number of words |
| Accuracy in the characters, percent | Accuracy = ( 100% - Characters with errors \* 100%) / Total number of characters |
| Accuracy in the keystrokes, percent | Accuracy = ( 100% - Incorrect keystrokes \* 100%) / Total number of words |

Sometimes it's convenient to evaluate the *typing accuracy* in the **Errors** ( percentage errors ). See table below:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Description** | **Formula** |
| Errors in the words, percent | Errors % = Words with errors \* 100% / Total number of words |
| Errors in the characters, percent | Errors % = Errors = Characters with errors \* 100% / Total number of characters |
| Errors in the keystrokes, percent | Errors % = Incorrect keystrokes \* 100% / Total number of keystrokes |

**3. Typing rhythm**

In the [touch typing](http://www.rapidtyping.com/manual/ver-5/help/touch-typing-technique.html) techniques the typing rhythm is a very important part. This means that keystrokes should come at equal intervals. To control the constant typing speed, the **Slowdown** indicator is used.

In the following table are different formulas for the **Slowdown**( percentage slowdowns ) calculation:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Description** | **Formula** |
| Slowdown in the words, percent | Slowdown % = Words with delay \* 100% / Total number of words |
| Slowdown in the characters, percent | Slowdown % = Characters with delay \* 100% / Total number of characters |
| Slowdown % in the keystrokes, percent | Slowdown % = Keystroke delay \* 100% / Total number of keystrokes |

#### 4. Overall rating calculation

Overall rating (%) = ( Net speed / Course goal: Speed ) \* 100%

where:

* [Net speed](http://www.rapidtyping.com/manual/ver-5/help/appendix.html#typing_speed) is Net WPM, Net CPM or Net KPM, the value depends on the current [options](http://www.rapidtyping.com/manual/ver-5/help/student-statistics.html#statistics_metrics)
* [Course goal: Speed](http://www.rapidtyping.com/manual/ver-5/help/working-with-lesson-editor.html#course_goal) is customised in the [options](http://www.rapidtyping.com/manual/ver-5/help/working-with-lesson-editor.html#course_goal) for each course

**Example 1**

*A student typed 90 words per 2 min with errors in 10 words. The course goal is 50 net wpm.*

Simple speed = 90 words / 2 min = 45 wpm

Net speed = 45 wpm - ( 10 errors / 2 min ) = 40 net wpm

Overall rating = ( 40 net wpm / 50 net wpm ) \* 100% = **80%**

**Example 2**

*A student typed 240 characters per 2 min with errors in 20 characters. The course goal is 140 net cpm.*

Simple speed = 240 characters / 2 min = 120 cpm

Net speed = 120 cpm - ( 20 errors / 2 min ) = 100 net cpm

Overall rating = ( 100 net cpm / 140 net cpm ) \* 100% = **71%**

#### 4. What is good typing speed

In one study of average computer users in 1998, the average rate for transcription was 33 words per minute.In the same study, when the group was divided into "fast," "moderate," and "slow" groups, the average speeds were 40 wpm, 35 wpm, and 23 wpm, respectively.

An average professional typist types usually in speeds of 50 to 80 wpm, while some positions can require 80 to 95 and some advanced typists work at speeds above 120 wpm.

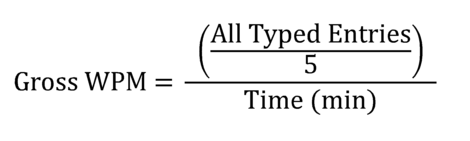
The fastest typing speed on an alphanumeric keyboard, 216 words in one minute, was achieved by Stella Pajunas in 1946.

As of 2005, writer Barbara Blackburn was the fastest alphanumerical English language typist in the world, according to The Guinness Book of World Records. Using the Dvorak Simplified Keyboard, she maintained 150 wpm for 50 minutes, and 170 wpm for shorter periods. Her top speed was 212 wpm.

#### Facebook Character Limits:

Like any other social media site Facebook has length requirements when it comes to writing on the wall, providing status, messaging and commenting. Understanding how many characters you can use, enables you to more effectively use Facebook as a business or campaign tool.  
  
**Private messaging** is one of the main ways that people interact on Facebook. This type of direct messaging can be either an instant message (chat), or a regular email-type message. For both instant and regular messaging, there is a **20,000 character**limit.   
  
A **Facebook status** may have character limits, but considering that it is at 63,206 characters, unless you are writing *War and Peace*, you should be fine. Facebook has raised this number 12 times to accommodate user’s status and feedback.  
  
**Facebook wall posts** have a 5000 character limit, but **truncation** begins at 477 characters. This enables someone to write a thoughtful response or create something similar to a blog.  
  
An area which is rarely used in Facebook is the **Notes** section. It is a writing area which many bloggers find useful. The reason is because **Facebook Notes** does not have a character limit, as of yet. Users are directed to this area if they have very long status or comment to make. This can be used to someone's advantage if they have a longer post to make and wish to share it with their friends through tagging.  
  
At Facebook, users upload and post new photos every day. When uploading pictures, users may need to write a description, which has a 5000 character limit. Once uploaded, few friends will comment about the post, which should give them a character limit of 8000 characters.  
  
On news feeds, long posts only show the first 1,200 or so characters.  
  
To summarize Facebook character limits:

* instant message (chat): 20,000 total
* regular message: 5,000
* status: 63,206
* wall posts: 5,000 (truncated at 477 letters)
* picture descriptions: 5,000
* photo comments: 8,000
* news feed on long posts: 1,200 or so.

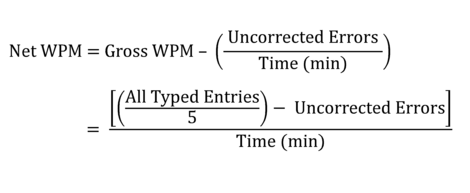
**How to Calculate Typing Speed (WPM) and Accuracy**

Gross, or Raw WPM (Words Per Minute) is a calculation of exactly how fast you type with no error penalties. The gross typing speed is calculated by taking all words typed and dividing by the time it took to type the words in minutes.

When calculating typing speed, a "word" is any five characters. For instance, "I love keyboarding, don't you?" would be counted as 6 words (30 characters / 5) and not just 5. This makes sense because typing "deinstitutionalization" obviously should count more than typing "my". Spaces, numbers, letters, and punctuation are all included, but any function keys such as Shift or Backspace are **not** included.

This makes the number of words easy to calculate. Simply count all typed entries and divide by five to get the number of words typed. To give an example, if you typed 200 characters in 1 minute, your net wpm typing speed would be (200 characters / 5) / 1 min = 40 WPM. If you typed 200 characters in 30 seconds your net speed would be (200/5) / 0.5 = 80 WPM.

A Net WPM calculation is preferred for measuring typing speed as opposed to the Gross WPM computation since including mistakes will give a more complete picture of your true typing abilities. However, Gross WPM is used in the calculation of the Net WPM calculation which merits its mention.



Net WPM is argueably the most useful tool in gauging typing abilities. Since errors play a part in its calculation, it is more a measure of typing productivity than of just typing speed. In other words, a fast but error-prone typist will receive a lower net typing speed than a slower but more accurate typist - relatively speaking of course.

This makes sense because proof-reading and correcting errors takes up more time than simply typing a passage correctly in the first place. Less mistakes also means less chance for errors being missed during proof-reading and making their way into the final product.

To calculate Net WPM, take your gross WPM result and subtract the amount of errors you left in per minute, also known as the error rate. To calculate error rate, simply divide the number of errors by the time you typed for in minutes. For example, if you typed for two minutes with a gross typing speed of 80 WPM and left in 8 mistakes, your error rate would be (8 errors / 2 mins) = 4 errors per minute. Your net typing speed would then be (80 - 4) = 76 WPM. Note that for every mistake you make per minute your typing speed goes down by 1 WPM.

This is a rather simple equation - the hard part is actually deciding which types of errors should be counted. There are two kinds of errors:

* Errors that are made and corrected
* Errors that are made and **not** corrected

The first impulse is to count all errors regardless of correction, however there are two strong arguments as to why only the uncorrected errors should be penalized:

1) Fixing mistakes not only messes up the typist's rhythm and likely causes brief pauses, but function keys like the delete key take time to press and do not count as a keyed entry. This means that the time penalty is already built into the process of correcting a mistake. An additional time penalty on top of the inherent time penalty discourages the typist from correcting their mistakes in the first place. While typists should be encouraged to avoid mistakes at all costs, they should also be encouraged and not discouraged from fixing mistakes as they are typing. Errors left in uncorrected are much more devastating and undesirable than errors fixed immediately while typing.

2) Take the case of a large number of corrected errors. Assume a one minute test was taken with a typing speed of 20 WPM. 20 errors were made during the test but all of them were immediately corrected. If we then deduct the error penalty considering all errors, we calculate the net speed as 0 WPM! An error-free length of text was obviously typed (20 \* 5 - 20 = 80 characters to be exact), yet a typing speed of 0 WPM suggests nothing was ever typed. If the mistakes were left uncorrected, obviously one-fifth of a passage typed incorrectly would be a blunder to proofread and 0 WPM would be acceptable since the resulting text would be useless. The typist is still encouraged to reduce errors because obviously they would have typed faster than 20 WPM if they hadn't wasted time correcting 20 errors!

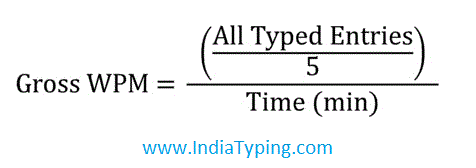
These two points more than prove that only errors left uncorrected should be penalized.

**Accuracy**

Typing accuracy is defined as the percentage of correct entries out of the total entries typed. To calculate this mathematically, take the number of correct characters typed divided by the total number, multiplied by 100%. So if you typed 90 out of 100 characters correctly you typed with 90% accuracy.

It is interesting to note that all errors, whether corrected or not, should be counted in the accuracy calculation, unlike the net WPM calculation. This is because the calculation is more "live" than typing speed and literally describes the likelihood that the next character will be typed correctly, regardless of whether it will be corrected or not.

# Formula for calculating Typing Speed



Here WPM = Word Per Minute

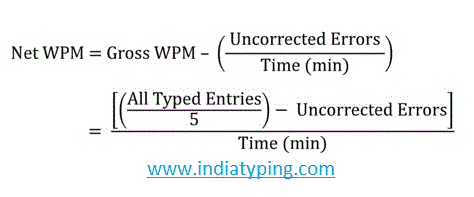
All typed entries = Total Key Strokes (or key depression)

Gross [WPM](http://indiatyping.com/index.php/typing-tips/typing-speed-calculation-formula" \o "Typing speed formula" \t "_blank) is really the typing speed that you typed in one minute its getting by total key Stroke (Key depression) divided by 5 (One word = 5 character) and then divided by total minute to get word per minute speed.

If you type 200 character in 1 minute then your typing speed will be = 200/5 = 40 WPM

But GWPM is not your actual speed, actual speed is calculating by correct word you typed known as 'Net WPM'.

Note: delete, backspace, shift and other keys are not calculated in key stroke.



## Calculation of Net WPM

Net speed can be calculated by deducting errors in gross wpm. For example if you typed 40 Word in 1 Minute but you typed 3 word wrong then your Net WPM = 40 - 3 = 37 WPM

## Calculation of Errors. Errors are calculated by following two criteria

1. **Errors thats corrected**

If you correct wrong word that you typed then you will use backspace to delete that word will not calculated in WPM.

2. **Errors that are incorrect**

If you not correct the errors you made then you will penalize 5 character for each word error (Regardless of how many character in this wrong word). So always try to type accurate and if mistake made then correct it.

**Calculation of Accuracy**

Accuracy is a ratio of GWPM and NWPM for example if your GWPM = 40 and NWPM = 37 then Accuracy =(37/40)\*100 = 92.5%