

QUICK REFERENCE FOR PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTS

Test Name	What it measures	What to select on Consent to Eval/Reeval form	Types of Scores, Mean and SD
WISC-V WAIS-IV KABC-II	Intellect/Cognitive ability	Psychological	Standard Scores for each Index ($M=100$, $SD=15$). Scaled Scores for each subtest ($M=10$, $SD=3$).
WIAT-III	Educational Achievement	Educational	Standard Scores for each Composite and for each subtest ($M=100$, $SD=15$).
TEMA-3	Educational Achievement	Educational	Standard Score for overall Ability ($M=100$, $SD=15$).
TERA-3	Educational Achievement	Educational	Standard Score for overall Ability ($M=100$, $SD=15$). Scaled Scores for each subtest ($M=10$, $SD=3$).
ABAS-3 (Parent, Teacher)	Adaptive Behavior	Adaptive Behavior	Standard Scores for each domain ($M=100$, $SD=15$). Scaled Scores for each subdomain ($M=10$, $SD=3$).
BASC-3 (Parent, Teacher, Self-Report)	Behavioral/Emotional	Behavioral/Emotional	T-scores for each Scale and Subscale ($M=50$, $SD=10$). (Higher scores indicate more problems)
CARS2-ST CARS2-HF	Autism	Autism	Raw score (gets compared to cutoff score) and T-score for symptom level ($M=50$, $SD=10$). (Higher scores indicate more symptoms)
Bender-II	Visual-motor skills	Motor Screening	Standard Score ($M=100$, $SD=15$) and T-score ($M=50$, $SD=10$) for overall visual-motor performance.
Note: On most of these tests, a score at or below the 10th percentile indicates a major deficit (excluding BASC-3 and CARS2). One way to think of it is, a score at the 10th percentile means 90% of children the same age performed better than this student. A score at the 7th percentile means 93% of children the same age performed better than this student. This is why Standard Scores in the 80's can still mean performance was very low. Looking at the percentile tells the real story.			

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