KTEA-3: the subtests and composites

Kaufman Test of Educational Achievement, Third Edition (Pearson, 2014; Brief Form 2015). Ages 4:0 to 25:11, pre-K to grade 12; forms A and B; 15 to 85 minutes for the Academic Skills Battery; qualification level B. Scores: age- and grade-based standard scores (mean 100, SD 15), percentiles, NCEs, stanines, age and grade equivalents, growth scale values; error analysis.

The 19 subtests

Domain	Subtests
Reading	Letter & Word Recognition; Nonsense Word Decoding; Reading Comprehension; Reading Vocabulary
Reading fluency	Word Recognition Fluency; Decoding Fluency; Silent Reading Fluency
Mathematics	Math Concepts & Applications; Math Computation; Math Fluency
Writing	Written Expression; Spelling; Writing Fluency
Oral language	Listening Comprehension; Oral Expression; Associational Fluency
Language processing	Phonological Processing; Object Naming Facility; Letter Naming Facility

Letter & Word Recognition: reading a word list. Nonsense Word Decoding: made-up words. Reading Comprehension: symbols and words to passages. Reading Vocabulary: a word with the same meaning. Fluency: timed words, timed pseudowords, two minutes of silent yes/no questions. Math Concepts & Applications: real-life problems. Math Computation: written calculation. Math Fluency: timed facts. Written Expression: completing a picture story, with an essay from grade 1. Writing Fluency: timed sentences to pictures. Associational Fluency: naming a category for 60 seconds. Object and Letter Naming Facility: rapid naming.

The composites

Group	Composites
Core	Reading; Math; Written Language; Oral Language; the Academic Skills Battery (ASB) across reading, maths and writing
Reading-related	Sound-Symbol; Decoding; Reading Fluency; Reading Understanding; Orthographic Processing
Oral and fluency	Oral Fluency; Comprehension; Expression; Academic Fluency
Dyslexia Index	From three subtests of either form, ages 5 to 25

From sciencewithshobha.com/blog/ktea-3-explained-the-kaufman-test-of-educational-achievement-ages-4-to-25-the-19-subtests-the-composites-the-two-descriptive-category-systems-and-how-to-read-the-report/ · 1-on-1 online tutoring for US families, Grade 1 to AP, free 30-minute first class.

The two descriptive category systems, and your child's report

Same score, two labels: which system is your report using?

Standard score	10-point system (US sample report)	15-point system (other sample report)
146 and above	Very High	Very High
131 to 145	Very High	High
120 to 130	Very High (130); High (120-129)	Above Average
116 to 119	Above Average	Above Average
110 to 115	Above Average	Average
90 to 109	Average	Average (85-115)
85 to 89	Below Average	Average
80 to 84	Below Average	Below Average
70 to 79	Low	Below Average
55 to 69	Very Low	Low
54 and below	Very Low	Very Low

Evidence in Pearson's own reports: US sample, 110 Above Average, 108 and 90 Average, 88, 84 and 80 Below Average, 79 and 75 Low; other sample, 143 and 136 High, 152 and 155 Very High, 52 Very Low. Read the number and the percentile; check the report's legend before comparing with a WIAT-4 or Woodcock-Johnson report.

The pages that turn a score into teaching

[ ] Error analysis: the phonics patterns, operations and rules missed, as strengths and weaknesses against the grade. Ask for it if the report stops at composites.

[ ] Growth scale values: the number to compare across re-tests; standard scores can stay flat while the child learns.

[ ] Brief Form (BA-3: Letter & Word Recognition, Math Computation, Spelling) scores are interchangeable with the Comprehensive Form's.

[ ] Dyslexia Index: three subtests of either form, ages 5 to 25; screening, not diagnosis.

Your child's report

Form (A or B), date, age- or grade-based norms, category system: _____

Reading / Math / Written Language / Oral Language / ASB (SS, percentile): _____

Lowest subtest and its error-analysis weaknesses: _____

The skill to teach first, and the GSV to beat at the re-test: _____