Definitions for Woodcock-Johnson III Tables

The following scores are based on grade level comparisons and equivalencies.

W, RAW: W score and Raw score. They are used for other statistics.

GE: A grade equivalent (GE), or grade score, reflects the student's performance in terms of the grade level in the norming sample at which the average score is the same as the subject's score. For example, 2.6 means the student scored the average that someone in the sixth month of the second grade would have scored. This is particularly useful when planning for the instructional needs for the student.

AE: Age equivalent (AE), or age score, reflects the student's performance in terms of the age level in the norming sample at which the average score is the same as the subject's score. For example, 11-4 means the student scored the average that someone 11years and 4 months old would have scored.

RPI: The relative proficiency index (RPI), is an index of the student's predicted quality of performance on tasks similar to the ones tested. An RPI of 71/90 means that the student would be predicted to demonstrate 71% proficiency with similar tasks that average individuals in the comparison group (grade) would perform with 90% proficiency. Someone with an RPI of 96/90 or higher would find that grade level easy. An RPI of 90/90 would be the instructional level (with a range of **76-95/90**). Subjects would find the grade level to be difficult if they exhibited an RPI of 75/90 or lower.

Easy to Difficult: This zone identifies a range along a developmental scale that encompasses a student's present level of functioning from easy (the independent level) to difficult (the frustration level). Use this as a guide to pick our curriculum between the expected easy and difficult levels.

PR: Percentile Rank: The student's percentile rank indicates the percentage of students in the selected segment of the norming sample who had scores the same as or lower than the subject's score. This score shows their relative standing in the population. PR of 90 means that the student scored as well as or better than 90 children out of 100 in the same grade.

SS (68% BAND): Standard score: A standard score helps classify relative standings from very low to very high. The numbers used are scores and ranges that 2 out of 3 times (or 68% of the time) the student is expected to make on that task. (131 and above = very superior; 121 - 130 = superior; 111 - 120 = high average; **90 - 110 = average**; 80 - 89 = low average; 70 - 79 = low; 69 and below = very low.)

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