WJ IV Digital Brief Cognitive Ability Assessment Demo

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Goals identified in transforming the paper version of WJ IV tests into a digital format:

Accuracy

Accessibility

Portability

Efficiency

Flexibility

Engagement





- Automated basal and ceiling rules
- Automated starting points
- Automated aspects of scoring
- All information and instructions accessible throughout the testing session in one place
- Remove common sources of examiner error





Accessible to any examiner with an internet connection

No Specific brand or type of equipment required (can use any laptop and any tablet

WCAG Compliant Design

Portability

Easily carry equipment

Lightweight

No storage required





Automation and streamlining saves the examiner time

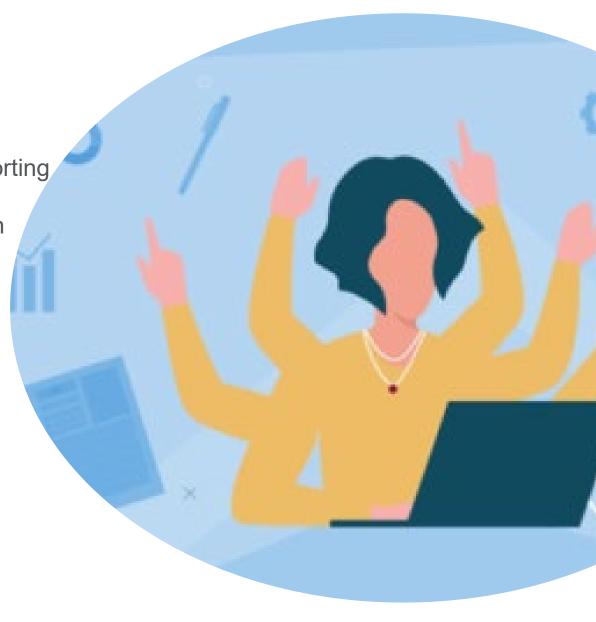
No more multi-step process to obtain scoring and reporting

Real-time data and score estimates during the session

Flexible

Can create your own test battery (pick and choose your tests)

Allows for more personalized assessment





Majority of examinees prefer to work on tablets and computers than with paper

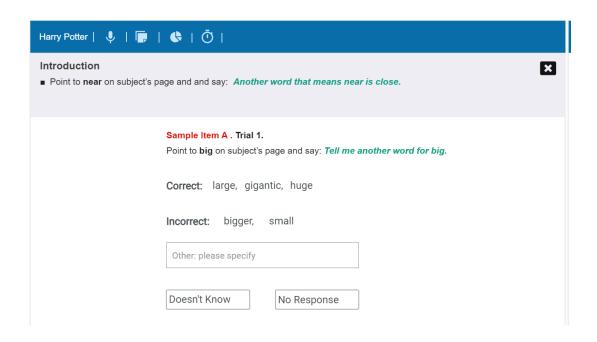
Children display continued interest when interacting with the tablet

Examiners can focus more on the examinee, as opposed to timing and directions that have become automated, helping them to better attend to the examinee's performance

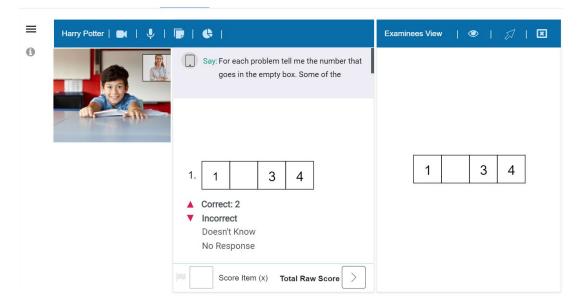




Exploration of Scoring

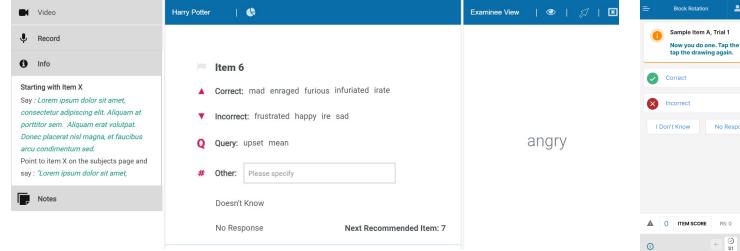


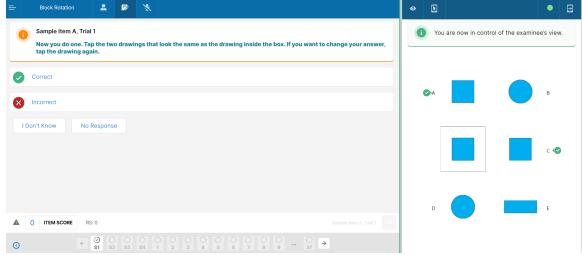
Exploration of Video





Re-organizing the instructions and scoring based on advisory panel feedback







WJ IV Digital Brief Cognitive Ability Assessment

Why the Gf-Gc Composite as Opposed to the BIA?

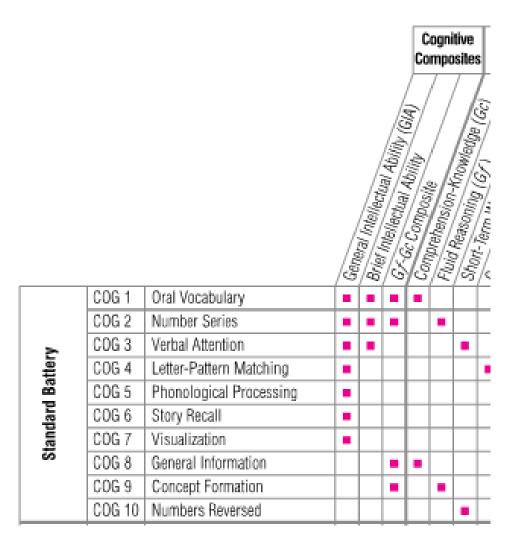
Specifically designed to be an estimate of intellectual ability based on the two highest-order (g-loaded or g-saturated) factors: comprehension- knowledge (Gc) and fluid reasoning (Gf).

Provides important diagnostic information in several types of cases

- Useful for identifying individuals for gifted and talented programs
- Estimate of potential in an ability-achievement discrepancy procedure to determine the presence of a learning disability
- Provides a better estimate of academic potential
- Substantiate intellectual disability

The BIA is ideal for screening or re-evaluations

 Based on equal weighting of the tests in the cluster, as opposed to differential weighting of tests.





Comprehension-Knowledge was originally referred to by Cattell as crystalized knowledge.

Crystalized knowledge includes the breadth and depth of a person's acquired knowledge, the ability to communicate one's knowledge (especially verbally), and the ability to reason using previously learned experiences or procedures.

Examples of the use of Crystallized Intelligence, on the other hand, include recalling historical events and dates, remembering geographical locations, building one's vocabulary, and reciting poetic texts (Horn, 1968).

This type of intelligence is linked to education, experience and cultural background and is measured by tests of general information.



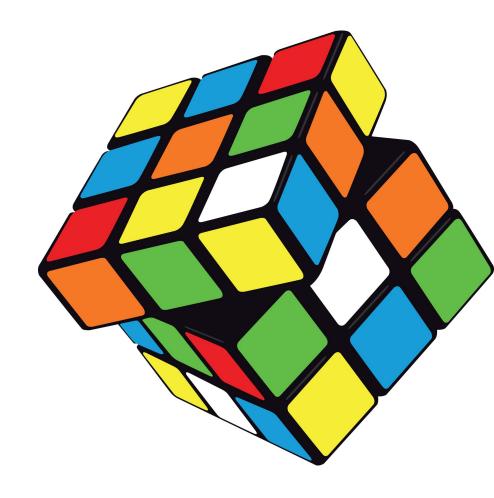


What is Fluid Reasoning?

Fluid reasoning includes the broad ability to reason, form concepts, and solve problems using unfamiliar information or novel procedures.

Fluid reasoning allows us to perceive and draw inferences about relationships among variables, and to conceptualize abstract information, which aids problem-solving.

Examples of the use of fluid reasoning include solving puzzles, constructing strategies to deal with new problems, seeing patterns in statistical data, and engaging in speculative philosophical reasoning (Unsworth, Fukuda, Awh & Vogel, 2014).



Tests in the WJ IV Digital Brief Cognitive Ability Assessment

Oral Vocabulary

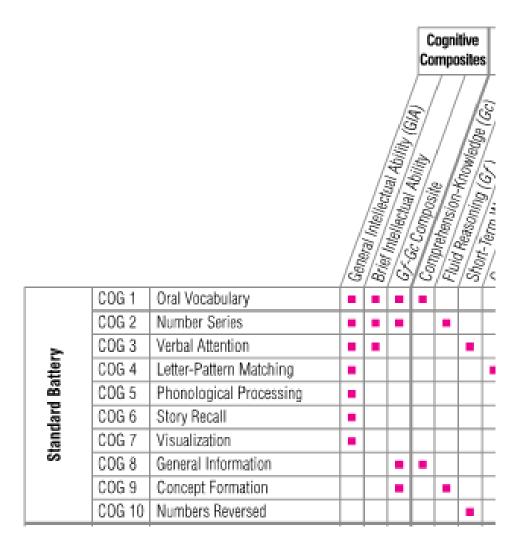
- Synonyms
- Antonyms

Number Series

General Information

- Where
- What

Concept Formation





Oral Vocabulary-Synonyms

Synonyms measures an aspect of vocabulary knowledge. It requires the examinee to listen to a word and then provide an appropriate word with the same or similar meaning. It is a measure of acquired knowledge.

Oral Vocabulary-Antonyms

Antonyms is a measure of vocabulary knowledge as well. It requires the examinee to listen to a word and then provide an appropriate word with the opposite meaning. It also contributes to a measure of acquired knowledge.





Number Series

Number Series is a test of quantitative reasoning and inductive reasoning, which are narrow abilities of fluid reasoning. The examinee is presented with a series of numbers with one number missing in the series. The examinee must determine the missing number.





General Information



Measures the depth of an examinee's general information and knowledge.

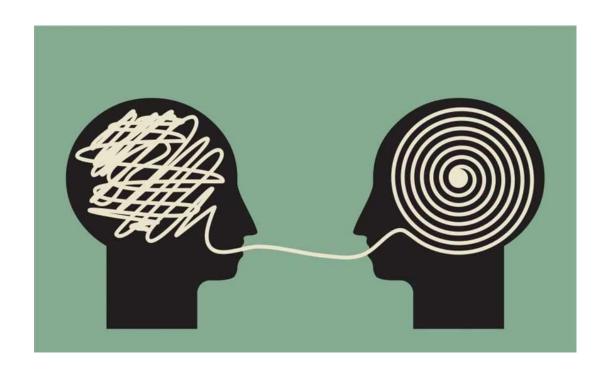
Consists of two tests: Where and What

Where: Questions about "where would you find...(an object)?

What: Questions about "what would you do with....(an object)

Initial items involve objects that appear commonly in the environment and become increasingly difficult and more unusual





Controlled learning task that involves categorical reasoning based on principles of inductive logic

Also measures an aspect of executive processing

Mental flexibility required when a person
shifts mental set.

Does not include a memory component.

Required to derive the rule for each item presented and given immediate feedback on their performance, leading to a controlled learning task.



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