Overview of the RAIT and the TOGRA

Questions & Answers

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Q: Can the RAIT be administered remotely? Do you need a proctor?

A: In certain situations, you may need methods to conduct testing remotely. RAIT and TOGRA author Cecil R. Reynolds, PhD, has written a paper describing how to use a videoconferencing tool to proctor administration of the RAIT and the TOGRA on PARiConnect remotely. This is a living document and will be updated as needed.

Q: Can you use an iPad instead of a computer for digital administration?

A: Yes. For best results, we recommend using PARiConnect with a standard-size (not mini) Apple® iPad®. If using a laptop or desktop, ensure both have audio and video capabilities for two-way, real-time communication. While laptops and tablets often have built-in microphones and cameras, desktop computers may not, so it is recommended that you use headphones with an integrated microphone when on a desktop. This allows you to see that only the client and other appropriate individuals are present and that the testing environment is acceptable. Note that if the client only has a smartphone, it may be used to verify their identity and the testing environment, but we do not recommend administering any performance-based test on a smartphone.

Visit PAR's Remote Assessment Solutions page for more information about remote administration.

Q: What safeguards are used to ensure participants are not assisted during online administration?

A: As indicated earlier, you will need to monitor the testing environment to ensure that

only the client and other appropriate individuals are present. You can remotely monitor the participant through a digital platform and their camera to see if anyone else is present during administration.

Q: I work with deaf/hard of hearing. Because verbal measures are not usually valid, is there a way to get scores without the verbal tests?

A: Individuals with significant hearing impairment may require examination by specially trained examiners. In such instances, the examiner must judge whether the individual's impairment makes administration of any portion of the RAIT more or less useful. However, the accurate and appropriate completion of the RAIT does not require the examiner or examinee to speak. Both booklet and computer versions of the RAIT should be suitable for use with the hearing-impaired population.

Q: What was the hearing-impaired sample size?

A: The sample size for hearing-imapired was 28. See Table 6.15 of the RAIT Professional Manual for detailed demograhic information.

Q: Is there data for either of these tests for adults with psychotic disorders?

A: During the standardization of the RAIT, 10 different clinical groups were identified: intellectual disability, TBI, stroke, dementia, hearing impaired, LD child, LD adult, ADHD child, ADHD adult, and gifted. A specific sample of individuals with psychotic disorders was not examined. Please check the bibliography list to identify any research utilizing these assessments to see if other researchers have used these tests with this population.

Q: Is the TOGRA administered at all in the schools or mainly in the occupational sector?

A: The TOGRA can be used in a school setting.

Q: Can you use the RAIT to identify intellectual disability?

A: Most definitions of intellectual disability include a criterion that requires the use of an individually administered test of intelligence for diagnosis. The RAIT is widely useful for the diagnosis of mental retardation for which the evaluation of crystallized and fluid intelligence as well as adaptive functioning is necessary. Additionally, the RAIT enables the user to evaluate quantitative intelligence, allowing for an even more comprehensive view of intellect.

When the RAIT is administered as part of a comprehensive evaluation for intellectual disability, it should be done so on an individual basis by a trained examiner who monitors the test-taking carefully, whether the booklet or computer version is used. See the RAIT Professional Manual for more information.

Q: Are students expected to read the prompt independently? I am worried that low reading skill might be a factor.

A: The RAIT requires minimal reading skill. A goal of the RAIT was the elimination of as many confounds as possible in the measurement of intelligence. Of the requisite skills for completing most tasks, that of reading is minimal, but not completely absent. Verbal items require only reading words in isolation (with the exception of written instructions). However, each subtest has a sample item to facilitate comprehension.

Q: Are uses sold individually (if using PARiConnect) or in bundles?

A: You can purchase each assessment individually. Our clinical assessment advisors can also work with you to create a bundle.

Q: How well does the assessment correlate with typical academic assessments (i.e., the WJ, ACH, and WIAT)? Are there correlational computations between either assessment (RAIT or TOGRA) and academic assessments?

A: As a comprehensive intelligence test that measures crystallized intelligence, fluid intelligence, and quantitative aptitude or intelligence, the RAIT is utilized as part of a comprehensive evaluation that also includes academic achievement testing.

Q: Are there existing efforts to cross-culturally adapt and validate the RAIT and the TOGRA?

A: The RAIT and the TOGRA were designed to eliminate or minimize any cultural biases in the assessment of general reasoning for individuals reared and educated in the U.S. (who are fluent in the English language).

Q: Do you have any general sense of whether there are significant differences among races/ethnicities on the RAIT?

A: The RAIT provides an accurate estimate of intellectual ability across nominal

groupings such as gender and ethnicity. For a detailed description of test development, including use of a Bias Review Panel, see the RAIT Professional Manual. Evidence pointing to the RAIT's lack of cultural bias in terms of gender and ethnicity is provided in Chapter 4.

Q: Are there any data for use in law enforcement pre-hire?

A: The Personality Assessment Inventory (PAI) has been used in this instance and has an available Law Enforcement, Corrections, and Public Safety Selection Report available on the PAI Software Portfolio (PAI-SP).

Q: For computerized administration, is the software on your computers or mine?

A: You do not have to download any software to use PARiConnect. It is compatible with a variety of internet-connected devices and browsers. Learn more.

Q: Are these available on mobile apps?

A: TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS - Hardware. Both you and your client will need a computer (laptop or desktop) or tablet with a webcam (built in or attached) to permit audio and video capabilities for two-way, real-time communication. While laptops and tablets often have built-in microphones and cameras, desktop computers may not, so it is recommended that you use headphones with an integrated microphone when on a desktop. This allows you to see that only the client and other appropriate individuals are present and that the testing environment is acceptable. Note that if the client only has a smartphone, it may be used to verify their identity and the testing environment, but we do not recommend administering any performance-based test on a smartphone. For best results, we recommend using PARiConnect with a standard-size (not mini) Apple® iPad®.

Q: The TOGRA has means for certain occupations/ industries based on the O*Net. Are Canadian values available?

> **A:** Only a U.S. sample was used during the normative/standardization process. Please check the bibliography list to see if other researchers have used these tests with this population.

Q: For the computer administration, do you have to buy an i-Admin and a separate score report?

> **A:** Yes. i-Admins and Score Reports are purchased separately for the RAIT and the TOGRA.

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