

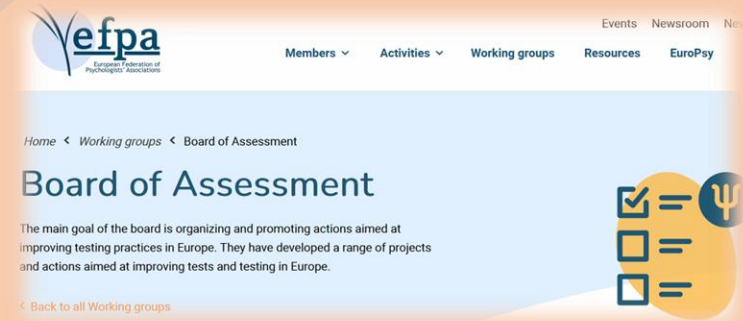
2023 EUROPEAN CONGRESS OF PSYCHOLOGY



Mark Schittekatte PhD
Research Support Office / Assessment Lab
Ghent University Belgium
Belgian delegate of EFPA's *Board of Assessment*
& President of the *Belgian Test Commission*

Nigel Evans C.Psychol
NEC Director
Advisor to BPS Psychological Test Centre
UK delegate and Chair of EFPA's Board of Assessment

(1320 Paper 1)
Updating the EFPA BoA *Test Review Model*:
a necessary titanic work with many angles
and supported by even more shoulders



<https://www.efpa.eu/working-groups/assessment>

Symposium: Updates on the Work of the EFPA Board of Assessment (1136)
Weds 5 July 16:30 – 18:00 Chair: Nigel Evans

Updating the EFPA BoA Test Review Model: a necessary titanic work with many angles and supported by even more shoulders

The main goal of the EFPA Test Review Model (TRM) is to provide a description and a detailed and rigorous assessment of the tests, scales and questionnaires mainly used in the field of psychological and educational assessment. In other words, offering a tool for assessing the quality of tests.

This information is made available to test users and professionals, in order to improve tests and testing, and help them to make the right assessment decisions. The EFPA TRM is part of the information strategy of the EFPA, which aims to provide all necessary mainly technical information about the tests in order to enhance its use.

This EFPA test review model aims further to support and encourage the process of harmonising the quality standards and the reviewing of tests across Europe.

However the latest version of this Test Review Model dates from 2013, so a revision is very necessary!

The EFPA Board of Assessment (BoA) is in the middle of updating the TRM in this period, and how this is handled, with who (different stakeholders) and in what time frame, are few of the issues to be discussed.

Further attention is given to: what topics are the most urgent to update (e.g. online testing, gamification, AI algorithms) and how can this TRM be implemented by local test commissions. Also the hurdles in this process in different European countries will be highlighted (e.g. reviewed by who, whether or not an overall final score for each reviewed instrument, need for financial resources, and considering the impact of negative reviews).

This paper presentation asks explicitly inspiring input from the audience.

Schittekatte M , Evans N



<= What?

<= For who?

<= Why?

<= How?

<= When?



In the early (BoA) days.. =>

EFPA Board of Assessment Document 110c

EFPA REVIEW MODEL FOR THE DESCRIPTION AND EVALUATION OF PSYCHOLOGICAL AND EDUCATIONAL TESTS

TEST REVIEW FORM AND NOTES FOR REVIEWERS

VERSION 4.2.6

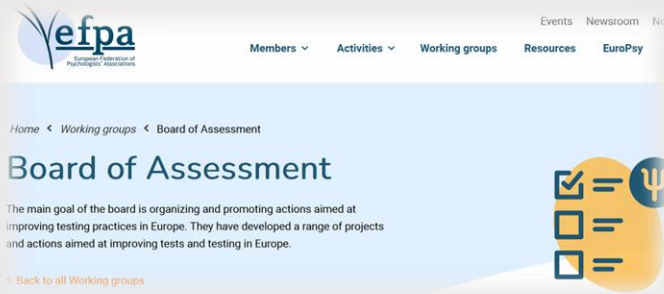
Version 4.2.6 is a major revision of Version 3-42 (2008) by a task force of the Board of Assessment of EFPA consisting of:

Arne Evers (chair, the Netherlands)
Carmen Hagemeister (Germany)
Andreas Høstmælingen (Norway)
Patricia Lindley (UK)
José Muñiz (Spain)
Anders Sjöberg (Sweden)

Approved by the EFPA General Assembly, 13-07-2013



The shoulders..



EC Liaison



BoA Convenor



BoA & COTAN member

Main questions raised..



- What is the *purpose* of the Model?
- To be used by..?
- How to use, how *not* to use..?

- Diversity and inclusivity (D&I) / Fairness
- IRT developments
- Adaptative testing
- Hidden algorithms, gamification, and continuous norming.
- Privacy issues with implications for norm groups
- Routine Outcome Monitoring (ROM)
- Unproctored data gathering
- ...



CONTENTS

1	Introduction	3
PART 1	DESCRIPTION OF THE INSTRUMENT	5
2	General description	6
3	Classification	8
4	Measurement and scoring	14
5	Computer generated reports	16
6	Supply conditions and costs	20
PART 2	EVALUATION OF THE INSTRUMENT	23
7	Quality of the explanation of the rationale, the presentation and the information provided	23
	7.1 Quality of the explanation of the rationale	26
	7.2 Adequacy of documentation available to the user	26
	7.3 Quality of procedural instructions provided for the user	26
8	Quality of the test materials	28
	8.1 Quality of the test materials of paper-and-pencil tests	31
	8.2 Quality of the test materials of Computer Based Tests (CBT) or Web Based Tests (WBT)	31
9	Norms	33
	9.1 Norm-referenced interpretation	33
	9.2 Criterion referenced interpretation	38
	Reliability	43
11	Validity	53
	11.1 Construct validity	54
	11.2 Criterion validity	58
	11.3 Overall validity	61
12	Quality of computer generated reports	62
13	Final evaluation	66
PART 3	BIBLIOGRAPHY	68
APPENDIX	An aide memoire of critical points for comment when an instrument has been translated and/or adapted from a non-local context	72

‘Chapter by chapter’

In association with the COTAN



- We are also going to need other experts and reviewers to give outside opinions; especially on issues that are new and/or highly specialized.
 - o Example: how do we write items in this new age of gender and diversity?
 - o Example: complicated psychometrics.

Not more *severe*, but more *explicit*

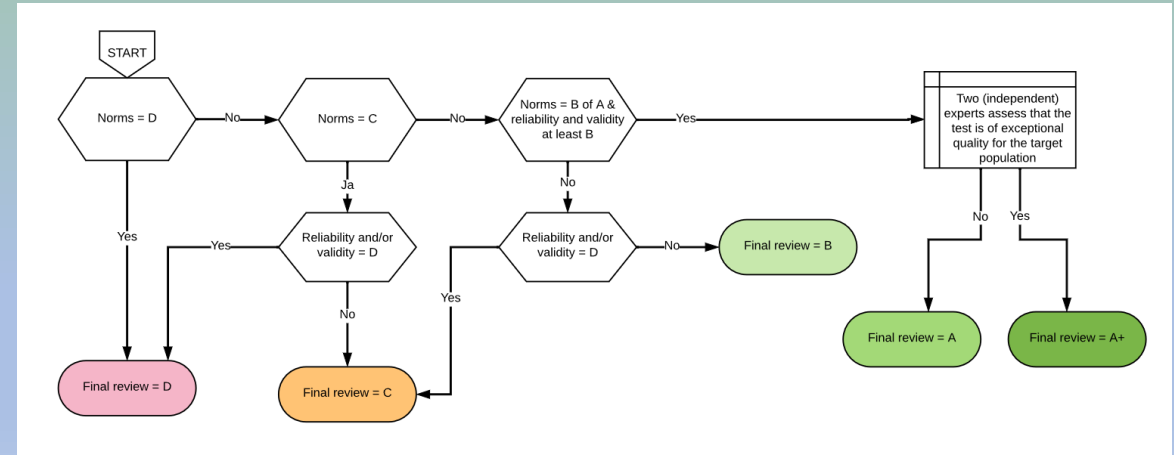
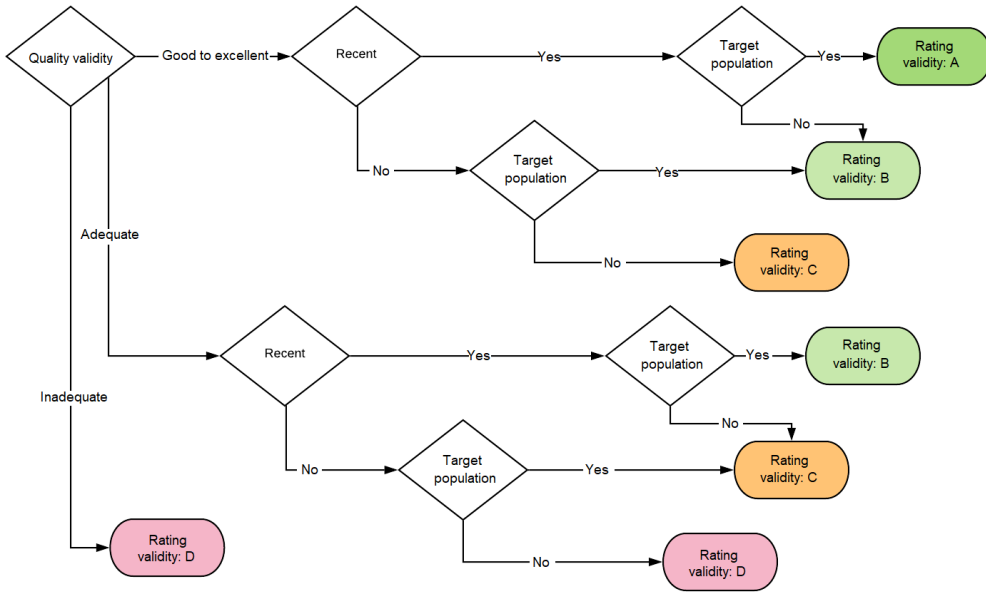
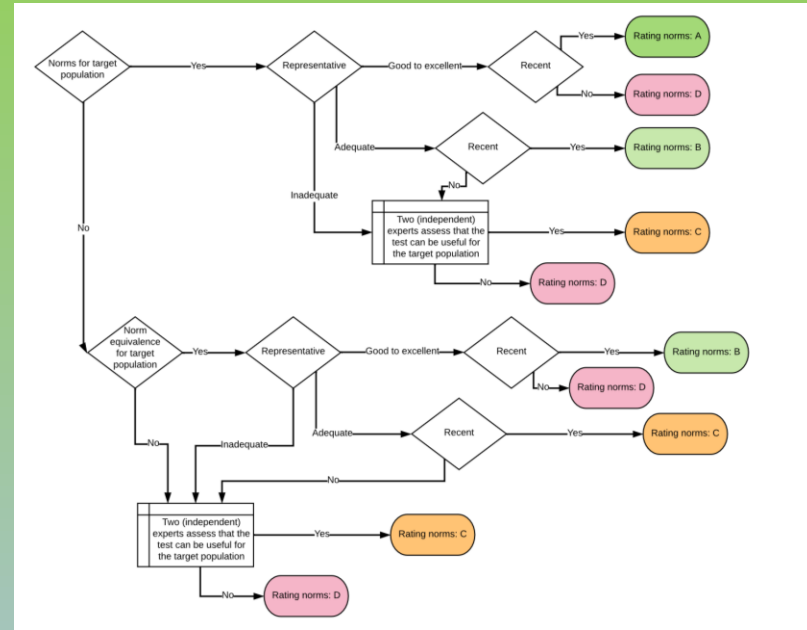
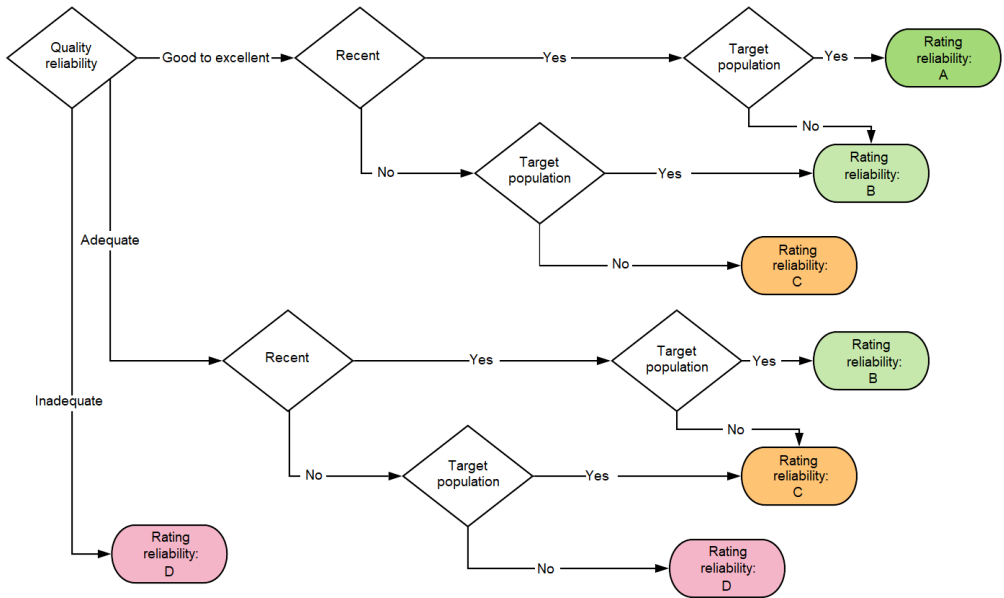
‘Open process’ with *all* stakeholders

With 3 doc’s

- ‘TRM share’ 70 pages with (a lot of) comments 😊
- List of Experts
- List of Literature

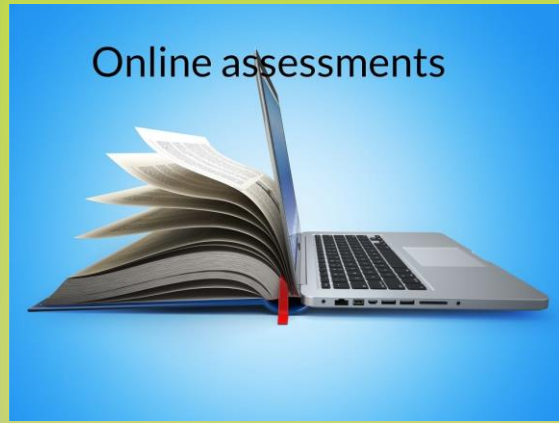


(Belgian) Q-Scan Decision trees: *reliability, validity & norms and an END SCORE*



N(ormen)	B(etrouwbaarheid)	V(aliditeit)	R(elevantie)	T(estmateriaal)	TQS eindlabel
A	B	C	A+	A	B(a)

Test qualification table for IQ tests



i Kwalificatie cognitieve vaardigheidstests

Beoordeling	Meetprentie & testoverzicht		
	(a) Algemene intelligentie	(s) Specifieke cognitieve vaardigheden	(c) Cognitief ontwikkelingsniveau
A+ (kwalificatie "uitstekend")	CoVaT-CHC Basisversie WISC-V-NL		
A (kwalificatie "goed")	WPPSI-IV-NL (+4j.) WAIS-IV-NL WPPSI-III-NL (+4j.) ⁵ RAKIT-II	WPPSI-IV-NL (-4j.)	
B (kwalificatie "voldoende")		WPPSI-III-NL (-4j.) ⁵	
C (kwalificatie "met reserve") *		RAVEN's 2 PM SON-R (2-8) SON-R (6-40) WNV	Bayley-III
D (kwalificatie "onvoldoende")	GIT-2 IST KAIT LEM RAKIT-R WAIS WAIS-R WAIS-III WISC-III WISC-R WPPSI-R	SON-R (2½-7.11) SON-R (5½-17)	BSID-II GOS 2½-4½ MOS MSEL DOS
Geen beoordeling	IDS-2		

(*) "grijze zone": duidelijk positieve punten, maar (veel) tekorten m.a.w. voorlopig aanvaardbaar in uitzonderlijke gevallen en mits verantwoording van het gebruik

Digitale diagnostiek: een goed idee!?

DOOR VERLE BRIERS & MARK SCHITTEKATTE

In 't kort

Digitale diagnostiek is diagnostiek uitgevoerd met behulp of ondersteuning van technologische/digitale middelen. Welke varianten bestaan er en wat zijn mogelijke voor- en nadelen, groeien en uitdagingen hieraan?

Voorle Briers werkt aan het Centrum voor de studie van de menselijke psychologie aan de Universiteit van Amsterdam. Hij is verantwoordelijk voor de ontwikkeling van het psychologische diagnostiekprogramma. Dit artikel is een onderdeel van de BFP Testcommissie, bestaande uit de Vlaamse Vereniging voor Psychologische Diagnostiek en het Vlaamse Instituut voor Psychologische Diagnostiek.

Mark Schittekatte is directeur van de Vlaamse Vereniging voor Psychologische Diagnostiek. Hij is verantwoordelijk voor de ontwikkeling van het psychologische diagnostiekprogramma. Dit artikel is een onderdeel van de BFP Testcommissie, bestaande uit de Vlaamse Vereniging voor Psychologische Diagnostiek en het Vlaamse Instituut voor Psychologische Diagnostiek.

Er zijn diverse vormen van digitale diagnostiek. De (crisis- en) oplossingen waarmee we mede door de coronamaatregelen, in contact zijn gekomen, zijn mogelijkheden van digitale afmetingen aan van en voor verschillende instrumenten die binnen het CLB gangbaar zijn. Wat zijn de mogelijkheden en beperkingen van bijvoorbeeld een digitale (test) afmeting, van online scoring of van het digitaaliseren van papieren vragenlijsten?

DIGITALE DIAGNOSTIEK: WAAROVER GAAT HET?
Bij diagnostiek worden verschillende methoden en instrumenten gebruikt, gaande van (semi)gestructureerde gesprekken en klinische observaties, dossieranalyse, tot het gebruik van diagnostische testen en vragenlijsten. Digitale diagnostiek omvat het brede domein van diagnostiek uitgevoerd met behulp of ondersteuning van technologische/digitale middelen. Broad betekent in digitale diagnostiek elke diagnostiek waar een schilme aan te pas komt (de WISC-test, digitale afmeting en scoring van CELF-3 of WISC-V-NL), al dan niet in combinatie met (andere) een pen- en papiertoets.

Dit artikel gaat enkel over digitale diagnostiek waarbij je gebruikmaakt van diagnostische testen en afmetingen.

38 | Catefocusscoop nr. 3/2022 | 39

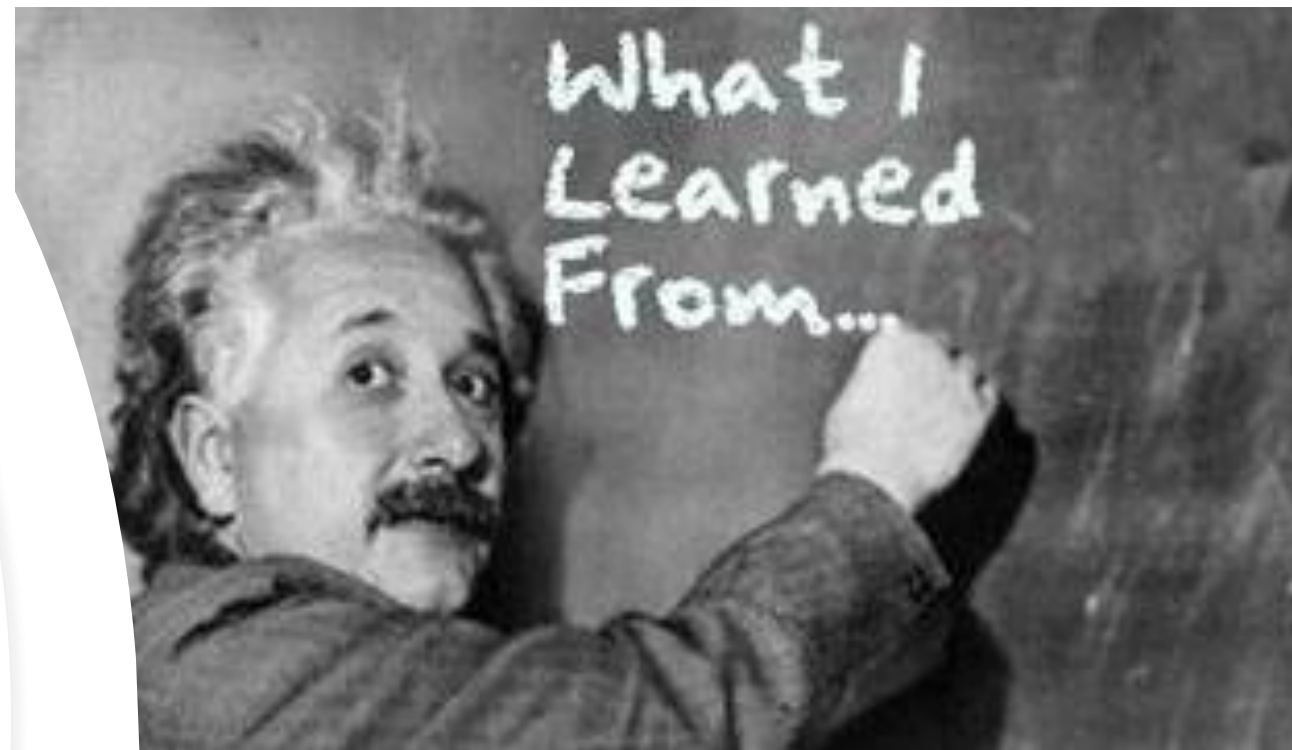
Future perspectives & actions

The *Board of Assessment & 'TRM workgroup'* continue the next year updating the **EFPA BoA Test Review Model**

- With many shoulders
- Looking at different angles
-

And with an '*open perspective*'

Further need for (updated!) *European guidelines* and *spread the word*: there is still a lot of **work** at.. the *improvement of testing practices*



Thanks!

ANY
QUESTIONS
?



- Members ▾
- Activities ▾
- Working groups
- Resources
- EuroPsy

Events Newsroom News

[Home](#) < [Working groups](#) < [Board of Assessment](#)

Board of Assessment

The main goal of the board is organizing and promoting actions aimed at improving testing practices in Europe. They have developed a range of projects and actions aimed at improving tests and testing in Europe.

[Back to all Working groups](#)



mark.schittekatte@ugent.be
nigel@nigel-evans.com