

CAS2

Speed/Fluency Index Supplement

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The CAS2 Speed/Fluency Index



Procedures for obtaining a Speed/Fluency Index from the CAS2 are described in this document. This index is based on using Expressive Attention Items 1 and 2 for examinees ages 5 to 7 years and Items 4 and 5 for examinees ages 8 to 18. The following sections will explain how to calculate the Speed/Fluency Index and then describe the psychometric properties of the index.

CALCULATING THE SPEED/FLUENCY INDEX

The Speed/Fluency Index is calculated using the reproducible Page 2 of the CAS2 Record Form (found in Appendix C of this document). Record the time in seconds to complete Items 1 and 2 in the section designated for Speed/Fluency: Ages 5–7, or record the time in seconds to complete Items 4 and 5 in the section designated Speed/Fluency: Ages 8–18. In the example presented in Figure 1, William (age 7 years 10 months) achieved a score of 42 seconds on Item 1 and 37 seconds on Item 2. Using Tables A.1 and A.2 in Appendix A of this supplement, we find that his Item 1 and Item 2 scores both convert to a scaled score of 10. The sum of the scaled scores (20) is recorded in the space provided. Using Table B.1 of Appendix B, we find that this sum of scaled scores converts to a Speed/Fluency Index of 100.

PSYCHOMETRIC PROPERTIES OF THE CAS2 SPEED/FLUENCY INDEX

Because the psychometric properties of the CAS2 were reviewed extensively in the *CAS2 Interpretive and Technical Manual* (Naglieri, Das, & Goldstein, 2014), this section provides only a brief review of the demographic characteristics, reliability, and validity of the Speed/Fluency Index.

Demographic Characteristics

The Speed/Fluency Index is based on the normative sample described in the *CAS2 Interpretive and Technical Manual*. The procedures described in that manual resulted in a normative sample that is representative of the United States as a whole. The overall characteristics of the sample are reported in Table 1.

Reliability

The study of a test's reliability centers on estimating the degree of error associated with its scores. When error variance is investigated, results are usually reported in terms of a reliability coefficient, which is a specific use of the common correlation coefficient. For tests such as the CAS2 to be considered minimally reliable, their reliability coefficients must approximate or exceed .80 in magnitude; coefficients of .90 or higher are considered the most desirable (Aiken & Groth-Marnat, 2008; Nunnally & Bernstein, 1994; Reynolds & Livingston, 2012; Reynolds, Livingston, & Willson, 2009; Salvia, Ysseldyke, & Bolt, 2013). In our investigation of the Speed/Fluency Index, we calculated

Section 5. CAS2 Interpretive Worksheet

PASS Scale Comparisons

Compare each PASS scale index score to the child's mean PASS score using Tables A.1 and A.2 (Extended Battery) or A.3 and A.4 (Core Battery) of the Interpretive Manual.

	Index Score	<i>d</i> value	circle .05).10	Strength Weakness	% in sample
Planning	84	-6.3	Sig(NS)	ST WK	50.7
Simultaneous	102	11.7	(Sig) NS	ST WK	22.3
Attention	96	5.7	Sig(NS)	ST WK	53.1
Successive	79	-11.3	(Sig) NS	ST (WK)	28.0
PASS mean	90.3				

Subtest Analysis

Compare each subtest scaled score to the child's mean subtest score using Tables B.1 and B.2 of the Interpretive Manual.

	Score	value	.05).10	Weakness	% In sample	Su
Planned Codes	7	7	Sig(NS)	ST WK	>25	
Planned Connections	8	.3	Sig(NS)	ST WK	>25	
Planned Number Matching	8	.3	Sig (NS)	ST WK	>25	
Planning mean	7.7					·
	Scaled Score	<i>d</i> value	circle .05).10	Strength Weakness	% in sample	Note
Matrices	10	3	Sig(NS)	ST WK	>25	EF w/
Verbal—Spatial Relations	11	.7	Sig (NS)	ST WK	>25	Memo
Figure Memory	10	3	Sig(NS)	ST WK	>25	
Simultaneous mean	10.3					
	Scaled Score	<i>d</i> value	circle (.05).10	Strength Weakness	% in sample	
Expressive Attention	9	3	Sig (NS)	ST WK	>25	
Number Detection	10	.7	Sig (NS)	ST WK	>25	
Receptive Attention	9	3	Sig(NS)	ST WK	>25	
Attention mean	9.3					
	Scaled Score	<i>d</i> value	circle .05).10	Strength Weakness	% in sample	
Word Series	7	.3	Sig(NS)	ST WK	>25	
Sentence Repetition/ Sentence Questions	7	3	Sig(NS)	ST WK	>25	
Visual Digit Span	6	7	Sig(NS)	ST WK	>25	
Successive mean	6.7					
First-Second Comparisons Compare the CAS2 standard scores obtained by the same child tested twice						
using Tables C.1–C.5 (Interpretive and Tech	Extende nical Ma	ed Batte nual.	ry) or C.6	-C.10 (Core	e Battery	/) of the
	Firs	t Score	Sec	ond Score	ļ	<i>v</i> = .10
Planning		81		84	S	ig NS

Planning	81	84	Sig (NS)
Simultaneous	98	102	Sig NS
Attention	98	96	Sig (NS)
Successive	71	79	Sig (NS)
Full Scale	85	81	Sig (NS)

Figure 1. Completed Page 2 of Examiner Record Fo	m for William.
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two types of reliability: content sampling (alternate form) and time sampling (testretest). The status of the Speed/Fluency Index relative to these two sources of error variance—content and time—is discussed in this section.

	Scaled Score				
Subtest	EF w/o WM	EF w/ WM	WM	VC	NvC
Planned Codes					7
Planned Connections	8	8			
Matrices					10
Verbal–Spatial Relations		11	11	Ш	
Figure Memory					10
Expressive Attention	9	9			
Receptive Attention				9	
Sentence Repetition/Questions		7	7	7	
	EF w/o WM	EF w/ WM	WM	VC	NvC
Sum of Subtest Scaled Scores	Π	35	18	27	27
Composite Index Scores	91	91	94	93	92
Percentile Rank	27	27	34	32	30
Upper % Confidence Interval	101	99	101	101	99
Lower	84	85	88	87	86

Note: EF w/o WM = Executive Function Without Working Memory; EF w/WM = Executive Function With Working Memory; WM = Working Memory; VC = Verbal Content; NvC = Nonverbal Content.

Visual-Auditory Comparison

	Scaled Score
Word Series	
Visual Digit Span	_6
Difference (ignore sign)	<u> </u>
Circle one: .05 (NS)	

Speed/Fluency: Ages 5–7					
Expressive Attention Item	Scaled Score				
1.	1. 42				
2.	2. 37				
S	20				
Speed/Fluen	100				
Speed/Fluency: Ages 8–18					
Expressive Attention Item	Time in Seconds	Scaled Score			
Expressive Attention Item 4.	Time in Seconds	Scaled Score			
Expressive Attention Item 4. 5.	Time in Seconds	Scaled Score			
Expressive Attention Item 4. 5.	Time in Seconds	Scaled Score			
Expressive Attention Item 4. 5. Speed/Fluen	Time in Seconds	Scaled Score			

Characteristic	Percentage of normative sample (N = 1,342)	Percentage of U.S. school-age population (2011)
Gender ^a		
Male	51.1	51.1
Female	48.9	48.9
Region ^b		
Northeast	17.9	17.1
South	38.8	37.2
Midwest	19.9	21.7
West	23.4	24.0
Ethnicity ^c		
White	77.9	76.1
Black/African American	15.6	15.1
American Indian/Eskimo/Aleut	0.5	1.2
Asian/Pacific Islander	3.0	4.5
Two or more	3.0	3.1
Hispanic status ^c		
Yes	21.2	21.2
No	78.8	78.8
Exceptionality status		
No exceptionality ^d	86.9	86.0
Gifted and talented ^e	6.3	5.2
Intellectual disability ^f	0.1	0.6
Deaf and hard of hearing ^t	0.1	0.1
Attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder ^g	6.0	8.6
Articulation disorder ¹¹	0.6	2.5
Traumatic brain injury	0.3	< 0.1
Asperger's syndrome	1.0	< 0.1
Developmental delay	0.4	0.1
Emotional disturbance	1.3	0.5
Bernavioral disorder	0.8	2.5
Leanning uisability" Physical or health impairment	4.D 0.1	ŏ.∠ NIA
Language impairment ^f	U.I 1 <i>I</i>	INA 1 Q
Autism disorder ^f	0.4	0.5
Household income (in dollars) ^k		
Under 15.000	11.7	13.0
15,000–24,999	10.3	11.0
25,000–34,999	10.5	11.0
35,000–49,999	14.3	14.0
50,000–74,999	19.4	19.0
75,000 and over	33.7	32.0

Table 1 Demographic Characteristics of the CAS2 Normative Sample

(continues)

Table 1. (continued)

Characteristic	Percentage of normative sample (<i>N</i> = 1,342)	Percentage of U.S. school-age population (2011)
Educational Attainment of Parents		
Less than bachelor's degree	70.0	72.0
Bachelor's degree	19.6	19.0
Graduate degree	10.4	9.0

Note. NA = not available. Unless cited, based on data reported in the *Statistical Abstract of the United States* (130th ed.), by U.S. Bureau of the Census, 2011, Washington, DC: Author.

^a Table 7. ^b Table 16. ^c Table 10. ^d Source: National Center for Education Statistics. Retrieved May 29, 2012, from http://nces.ed.gov/fastfacts/ display.asp?id=64 ^eSource: U.S. National Center for Education Statistics (2006). Table no. 48. Number of Gifted and Talented Students in Public Elementary and Secondary Schools by Sex, Race/Ethnicity, and State: 2004 to 2006. Statistical Abstract of the United States: 2011 (p. 85) Washington, DC: U.S. Bureau. [†]Table 189. ⁹ Table 188. ^h Source: Come Unity (n.d.). Children with communication disorders. Retrieved May 29, 2012 from http://www.comeunity.com/disability/speech/communication.html. ⁱ Source: National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke. (2012, March 20). Asperger Syndrome Fact Sheet. Retrieved May 29, 2012 from http://www.ninds.nih.gov/disorders/asperger /detail_asperger.htm. ⁱ Source: American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry. (2009, March 18). Child and Adolescent Mental Illness and Drug Abuse Statistics. Retrieved May 29, 2012 from http://www.aacap.org/cs/root/resources_for_families/child_and_adolescent _mental_illness_statistics. ^k Table 36. ^k Table 231.

Content sampling error. Anastasi and Urbina (1997) described a procedure for estimating the content sampling error when alternate forms of a test are available. In this case, because Expressive Attention Items 1 and 2 (for examinees ages 5–7) and Items 4 and 5 (for examinees ages 8–18) are given concurrently, the correlation between the items is a reliability index that can be used to estimate content sampling error. In this study, the scaled scores were correlated at 14 age intervals. The corresponding correlations are reported in Table 2. The alternate-form immediate administration reliability coefficients provide an underestimate of reliability because the correlation of Item 1 with 2, for example, is half as long as the actual Speed/Fluency Index. The reliability coefficients were therefore corrected for length using the Spearman-Brown Prophecy formula.

The resulting reliability coefficients, provided in Table 2, were used to compute the standard error of measurement (*SEM*), which is used to estimate the confidence interval that surrounds a particular test score. The *SEM* estimates the amount of error in an individual's test score due to less-than-perfect reliability of a test. The *SEM* is based on the formula $SEM = SD\sqrt{1-r}$ (*SD* = standard deviation; r = reliability), and establishes a zone within which an individual's true score probably lies. The *SEM*s by age are also reported in Table 2. Based on the overall reliability, the standard error of measurement for the Speed/Fluency Index is 10.6.

Time sampling error. Reliability coefficients of the Speed/Fluency Index are based on the correlation of the item scaled scores at a single point in time. This analysis informs us about the extent to which a student's test performance varies over time. Time sampling reliability coefficients are generally estimated by the test-retest technique. The technique involves administering the test to an examinee and then re-administering it to the same examinee a week or two later. The degree of similarity between the two test scores indicates the amount of stability reliability possessed by the test. Anastasi and Urbina (1997) stated that this form of reliability "shows the extent to which scores on a test can be generalized over different occasions; the higher the reliability, the less susceptible the scores are to random daily changes in the conditions of the test takers or of the testing environment" (p. 92). A test–retest correlation was used to estimate the time sampling error of the Speed/Fluency Index.

Table 2	Speed/Fluency Index Alternate-Form Immediate Coefficients		
Age (in years)	Reliability	SEM	
5	.79	9.2	
6	.70	10.7	
7	.77	9.6	
8	.70	10.7	
9	.81	8.8	
10	.58	12.2	
11	.61	11.9	
12	.61	11.9	
13	.70	10.7	
14	.65	11.4	
15	.66	11.3	
16	.74	10.1	
17	.73	10.3	
18	.74	10.1	
Average ^a	.71	10.6	

Note. Reliability based on the correlation of Items 1 and 2 (ages 5–7) or Items 4 and 5 (ages 8+). Correlations corrected for length using the Spearman-Brown Prophecy formula.

^aFisher's average of coefficients across all ages.

We investigated this type of reliability using a sample of 144 students divided into two age groups (5-0 through 7-11 and 8-0 through 18-11) and the combined sample. Table 3 provides information about the characteristics of the sample. The CAS2 was administered twice to the sample; the mean intervening time was 19 days. After testing was completed, the standard scores were correlated and corrected for range effects.

Correlation coefficients showing the relationship between the two testing sessions are found in Table 4. The size of the coefficients is large enough to support strongly the idea that the CAS2 Speed/Fluency Index has acceptable test-retest reliability.

Validity

Most authors of current textbooks dealing with educational and psychological measurement—for example, Aiken and Groth-Marnat (2008); Anastasi and Urbina (1997); Miller, Linn, and Gronlund (2009); Reynolds, Livingston, and Willson (2009); and Salvia, Ysseldyke, and Bolt (2013)—suggest that individuals who develop tests should provide evidence of validity. These authors use slightly different terminology for the same concepts of validity. We chose to use Anastasi and Urbina's designations: *contentdescription validity, criterion-prediction validity,* and *construct-identification validity.*

Content-description validity. Content-description validity involves "the systematic examination of the test content to determine whether it covers a representative sample of the behavior domain to be measured" (Anastasi & Urbina, 1997, p. 115). This kind of validity has to be built into the test at the time that subtests and items are conceptualized. Because the content-description validity of the CAS2 has been discussed extensively in the *CAS2 Interpretive and Technical Manual*, we will discuss only the Speed/ Fluency Index here.

The concept of speed or fluency (we will use these terms interchangeably) can be measured by how fast a person responds. This can be conceptualized within the PASS

¥ •		
Sample Characteristic	Ages 5–7 years (<i>n</i> = 39)	Ages 8–18 years (<i>n</i> = 105)
Location	California, Idaho, New York, Ohio, Texas	California, Idaho, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Nevada, New York, Ohio, Texas
Gender		
Male	23	53
Female	16	52
Race		
White	28	85
African American	8	15
Asian/Pacific Islander	3	1
Two or more	0	4
Hispanic		
Yes	8	36
No	31	69
Exceptionality status		
No exceptionality	38	86
Gifted and talented	0	11
Learning disability	0	2
Language impaired	1	3
Asperger's disorder	0	2
Developmental delay	0	1
Uther	0	2
Household income (in dollars)		
Under 15,000	4	12
15,000–24,999	4	12
25,000–34,999	4	12
35,000–49,999	6	17
50,000–74,999	9	23
75,000 and over	12	29
Educational attainment of parents		
Less than bachelor's degree	28	80
Bachelor's degree	7	17
Graduate degree	4	8

Table 3 Demographic Characteristics of the Sample Used in the Test–Retest Study

(i.e., Planning, Attention, Simultaneous, and Successive) theory of neurocognitive abilities following Goldberg's (2009) description of how the right and left hemispheres of the brain acquire new information and skills. In his book *The New Executive Brain*, Goldberg explains how when a person is learning something new, use of PASS neurocognitive processes is maximized. Once the task is well learned, it can be fluently (i.e., quickly) executed because less thinking about how to solve the task is required. The transition from novel to fluent (which Goldberg calls *routinization*) is the path taken during the acquisition of everything we learn well enough to do with little effort. Fluency and speedy performance is based on instruction as well as PASS, which provides

Table 4 Spe	ed/Fluency Index Tes	t–Retest Reliability a	at Two Age	Intervals
	First testing	Second testing		
Age level	M (SD)	M (SD)	r _c	r _u
5–7 years ($n = 39$)	101.3 (11.2)	103.6 (11.6)	.88	.74
8—18 years (<i>n</i> = 105)	99.6 (16.2)	103.0 (16.3)	.88	.91

Note. Sample characteristics located in Table 4.4 of the CAS2 Interpretive and Technical Manual; M = mean standard score; SD = standard deviation of the standard score; $r_c =$ corrected correlation coefficients; $r_u =$ uncorrected correlation coefficients.

a foundation for learning. The transition from requiring greater effort to requiring less effort represents not only a change in hemispheric dominance from right to left but also greater vertical organization of the task. That is, to learn any task, an individual has to shift both cortical dominance and increase activity of the cerebellum, representing greater cortical to subcortical dominance. Cerebral activity drives the speed, force, and accuracy of the expression of what is learned.

We calculated the Speed/Fluency Index from the first two items of the Expressive Attention subtest on the CAS2. These tasks require that the student respond to very well-known stimuli (either the size of well-known animals, or reading the same words, or naming the same set of basic colors) as quickly as possible. Performance on these tasks provides a way to measure the extent to which a person has learned simple information well enough so that answering the question (e.g., *Is it a big or a little animal?* or *Is the rectangle blue or yellow?*) requires fluent retrieval of knowledge but little thinking.

Criterion-prediction validity. Anastasi and Urbina (1997) described criterion-related validity as "the effectiveness of a test in predicting an individual's performance in specific activities" (p. 118). They state that performance on a test should be checked against a criterion that can be either a direct or an indirect measure of what the test is designed to predict. To be valid, a score like the Speed/Fluency Index, which is built to measure cognitive speed or fluency, should correlate strongly with established tests that measure the same ability and yield the same or similar means and standard deviations as those of the criterion tests.

In order to study the utility of the Speed/Fluency Index, we examined how the score is related to other measures of cognitive processing using the following tests:

- The *Cognitive Assessment System–Second Edition* (CAS2; Naglieri, Das, & Goldstein, 2014) is a norm-referenced test designed to measure the Planning, Attention, Simultaneous, and Successive (PASS) neurocognitive abilities of individuals between the ages of 5 and 18 years.
- The *Cognitive Assessment System–Second Edition: Brief* (CAS2: Brief; Naglieri, Das, & Goldstein, 2014) is a brief four-subtest assessment that measures ability based on the PASS theory of neurocognitive processes. It is designed for ages 4 through 18 years.
- The Wechsler Intelligence Scale for Children–Fourth Edition (WISC-IV; Wechsler, 2003) is an individually administered test of general ability measured by using tasks organized in four scales: Verbal Comprehension, Perceptual Reasoning, Working Memory, and Processing Speed. The test is designed for ages 6 through 16 years

The demographic characteristics of the examinees used in this study are described in Table 5. The CAS2 and each criterion measure were administered concurrently to each sample and the results correlated. The correlations between the Speed/Fluency Index and these criterion measures are reported in Tables 6 through 8. In these analyses, two kinds of correlations are reported—the original Pearson correlations between variables and those corrected for range instability (e.g., ranges that are too large or too small). These correlations are described in six categories by Hopkins (2002): Coefficients less than .10 are very small or trivial, from .10 to .29 are small, from .30 to .49 are moderate, from .50 to .69 are large, from .70 to .89 are very large, and of.90 and above are nearly perfect.

We anticipated that the Speed/Fluency Index would be highly correlated with the CAS2 Attention composite. As shown in Table 6, the corrected correlations between the Speed/Fluency Index and the Attention scales obtained from the CAS2 Core and Extended Batteries and the CAS2: Brief ranged from .55 to .61. This makes sense because the Speed/Fluency Index is based on the initial items of the Expressive Attention subtest; these items are used to prime the student for the condition that follows, which measures focused cognitive activity and resistance to distraction.

The correlations between the Speed/Fluency Index and the CAS2 Planning, Simultaneous, and Successive Indexes ranged from small (.27) to large (.50). As shown in Table 6, the correlations between the Speed/Fluency Indexes and the Simultaneous and Successive scales were the lowest of those obtained from the CAS2 Core and Extended Batteries and the CAS2: Brief. This is expected because the format of the Speed/Fluency Index requires very few cognitive resources.

The relationship between the Speed/Fluency Index and Processing Speed on the WISC-IV is presented in Table 7 for a sample of 35 students who were predominantly identified as having ADHD. For this sample, the Speed/Fluency Index correlated the highest with Processing Speed (r = .58) as anticipated.

As anticipated, the magnitudes of the Speed/Fluency Index correlations with the Verbal Comprehension, Perceptual Reasoning, and Working Memory scores, which require higher level cognitive resources than a measure of processing speed, ranged from small (r = .29) to moderate (r = .49).

Construct-identification validity. Construct-identification validity, the final type of validity to be examined, relates to the degree to which underlying traits of a test can be identified and the extent to which these traits reflect the theoretical model on which the test is based. Because the Speed/Fluency Index measures speed of cognitive processing, its results should correlate only modestly with measures of higher level cognitive processing, intelligence, and general school achievement that require more complex cognitive resources.

In order to examine construct-identification validity of the Speed/Fluency Index, we examined how the score is related to measures achievement using the following tests:

- The *Test of Silent Contextual Reading Fluency–Second Edition* (TOSCRF-2; Hammill, Wiederholt, & Allen, 2014) is a group-administered measure of silent reading fluency designed for ages 7 through 24 years.
- The *Gray Oral Reading Tests–Fifth Edition* (GORT-5; Wiederholt & Bryant, 2012) are an individually administered measure of oral reading skills designed for ages 6 through 23 years.
- The *Comprehensive Mathematical Abilities Test* (CMAT; Hresko, Schlieve, Herron, Swain, & Sherbenou, 2002) is designed to assess a broad spectrum of mathematical abilities in the areas of comprehension (reasoning), calculation, and application. It is appropriate for ages 7 through 18 years.
- The *Wide Range Achievement Test–Fourth Edition* (WRAT-4; Wilkinson & Robertson, 2006) is designed for individuals ages 5 to 94 years.

Table 5 Demographic Characteristics of the Samples Used in the Criterion-Prediction Validity Studies

			Cri	iterion measu	ire		
Sample Characteristic	CAS2	CAS2: Brief	WISC-IV	TOSCRF-2	GORT-5	CMAT	WRAT-4
Number of participants	1,342	281	35	110	51	46	53
Age range (in years)	5—18	5—18	7—16	7—18	13—18	7—16	7—16
Location	United States	AL, CA, GA, MI, NV, NY, TX	UT, VT	NV, NY	ID, TX	NY	NV, NY
Gender							
Male	686	139	24	61	24	17	20
Female	656	142	11	49	27	29	33
Race							
White	1,046	209	30	101	39	37	44
Black/African American	209	58	3	8	8	8	8
American Indian/Eskimo/Aleut	7	1	0	0	0	0	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	40		2	0	2	0	0
Iwo or more	40	2	0		2		I
Hispanic				_	_		
Yes	284	/4	2	/	/	0	2
NO	1,058	207	33	103	44	46	51
Exceptionality status							
No exceptionality	1,166	230	0	93	39	42	49
Gifted and talented	85	17	0	3	3	3	3
Intellectual disability	1	Λ	0	С	0	0	0
Attention deficit /hyperactivity disorder	1 01	4	U 22	2	0	0	0
Articulation disorder	8	10 2	0	0	0	2	0
Traumatic brain injury	4	1	2	1	0	0	0
Developmental delay	5	4	0	2	0 0	Õ	Õ
Emotional disturbance	17	2	10	2	0	0	0
Behavioral disturbance	11	0	7	0	2	0	0
Learning disability	60	17	5	5	0	0	0
Physical or health impaired	1	2	0	2	0	0	0
Language disorder	19	4	1	0	0	0	0
Autism spectrum disorder	1/		ے 10		0	0	0
Other	0	Z	Ið	Z	0	0	0
Household income (in dollars)					_	_	_
Under 15,000	157	28	2	11	5	5	5
15,000-34,999	279	62	6	26	9 17	10	13
35,000–74,999 75,000 and over	404 450	107	15 17	41 20	1/	10 17	20 15
	432	04	14	JZ	20	14	IJ
Educational attainment of parents	020	714	22	07	71	27	10
Less Inan Dachelor's degree	939 262	214 AE	22	8/ 14	う 12	30 6	42
Graduate degree	203 140	45 77	9 4	14 Q	دا 7	0 4	/ 4
	ITU		т)	1	т	т

Note: CAS = *Cognitive Assessment System* (Naglieri & Das, 1997); CAS2: Brief = Cognitive Assessment System—Second Edition: Brief (Naglieri & Das, 2014); CAS2: RS = *Cognitive Assessment System—Second Edition: Rating Scale* (Naglieri & Das, 2014); WISC-IV = *Wechsler Intelligence Scale for Children—Fourth Edition* (Wechsler, 2003); CTONI-2 = *Comprehensive Test of Nonverbal Intelligence—Second Edition* (Hammill, Pearson, & Wiederholt, 2009); PTONI = *Primary Test of Nonverbal Intelligence* (Ehrler & McGhee, 2008); TOSCRF-2 = *Test of Silent Contextual Reading Fluency—Second Edition* (Hammill, Wiederholt, & Allen, 2014); GORT-5 = *Gray Oral Reading Tests—Fifth Edition* (Wiederholt & Bryant, 2012); WJ-III = *Woodcock–Johnson Tests of Achievement—Third Edition* (Woodcock, McGrew, & Mather, 2001); CMAT = *Comprehensive Mathematical Abilities Test* (Hresko, Schlieve, Herron, Swain, & Sherbenou, 2002); WRAT-4 = *Wide Range Achievement Test—Fourth Edition* (Wilkinson & Robertson, 2006).

Table 6	Corrected (and Uncorrected) Correlations Between CAS2 Speed/Fluency Index
	and Related CAS2 Measures

$(\Delta S2 (N = 1.342))$	CAS2 Speed/Fluency Index	Magnitude ^a	CAS2 Battery M
$\frac{C_{NJZ}(N-1_{j}J+2_{j})}{C_{NJZ}}$		Magintade	(50)
Dianning	50 (50)	large	100 15 (14 87)
Simultanoous	.50 (.50)	Modorato	100.15 (14.07)
Attention	.55 (.55)		100.19 (14.09)
Altention	.01 (.01) .77 (20)	Laiye	100.17 (14.97)
	.27 (.20)		100.27 (13.43)
Full Scale	.58 (.58)	Large	100.15 (14.82)
CAS2 Speed/Fluency M (SD)	100.14 (15.21)		
Extended Battery			
Planning	.49 (.50)	Moderate	100.02 (15.02)
Simultaneous	.37 (.37)	Moderate	100.00 (14.88)
Attention	.55 (.55)	Large	100.08 (14.91)
Successive	.39 (.39)	Moderate	100.18 (14.84)
Full Scale	.58 (.58)	Large	100.10 (14.98)
CAS2 Speed/Fluency M (SD)	100.14 (15.21)		
	CAS2		CAS2: Brief
CAS2: Brief (<i>N</i> = 281)	Speed/Fluency Index	Magnitude ^a	M (SD)
Planning	.51 (.39)	Large	100.10 (13.56)
Simultaneous	.34 (.28)	Moderate	99.92 (15.38)
Attention	.60 (.40)	Large	103.89 (11.32)
Successive	.37 (.26)	Moderate	98.24 (12.96)
Full Scale	.62 (.49)	Large	100.35 (13.49)
CAS2 Speed/Fluency <i>M</i> (SD)	102.23 (11.71)		

Note. RCAS2 = *Cognitive Assessment System*—*Second Edition* (Naglieri, Das, & Goldstein, 2014); CAS2: Brief = *Cognitive Assessment System*—*Second Edition: Brief* (Naglieri, Das, & Goldstein, 2014).

^aMagnitude of the corrected coefficients; based on Hopkins's (2002) criteria for interpreting correlation coefficients.

The correlations between the Speed/Fluency Index and these measures are reported in Table 8. In these analyses, two kinds of correlations are reported—the original Pearson correlations between variables and those corrected for range instability (e.g., ranges that are too large or too small). These correlations are described in six categories by Hopkins (2002): Coefficients less than .10 are very small or trivial, from .10 to .29 are small, from .30 to .49 are moderate, from .50 to .69 are large, from .70 to .89 are very large, and of .90 and above are nearly perfect.

The correlations between the Speed/Fluency Index and achievement are provided in Table 8. It was anticipated that the correlations between the Speed/Fluency Index and reading would be higher for measures of reading fluency (comprehension and speed) than it would be for measures of reading comprehension only, and that is exactly what was found. The Speed/Fluency Index correlated the highest with the TOSCRF-2 Silent Contextual Fluency Reading Index. The corrected correlations with the non-speeded achievement tests (GORT-5 and WRAT-4) ranged from .32 to .38 (moderate).

Table 7 Corrected (and Uncorrected) Correlations Between the CAS2 Speed/Fluency Index and the WISC-IV

	()(2)		Critorion
Criterion measure	Speed/Fluency Index	Magnitude ^a	M (SD)
WISC-IV Verbal Comprehension	.29 (.32)	Small	102.69 (17.30)
WISC-IV Perceptual Reasoning	.48 (.42)	Moderate	105.26 (13.30)
WISC-IV Working Memory	.31 (.25)	Moderate	98.34 (12.46)
WISC-IV Processing Speed	.58 (.49)	Large	91.10 (12.43)
WISC-IV Full Scale	.49 (.46)	Moderate	100.14 (14.61)
CAS2 Speed/Fluency M (SD)	95.14 (14.29)		

Note. WISC-IV = Wechsler Intelligence Scales for Children–Fourth Edition (Wechsler, 2003).

^aMagnitude of the corrected coefficients; based on Hopkins's (2002) criteria for interpreting correlation coefficients.

Table 8 Corrected (and Uncorrected) Correlations Between CAS2 Speed/Fluency Index and Criterion Achievement Measures

Criterion measure	CAS2 Speed/Fluency Index	Magnitude ^a	Criterion M (SD)
TOSCRF-2 Silent Contextual Reading Fluency Index ($N = 110$)	.62 (.49)	Large	101.55 (12.65)
CAS2 Speed/Fluency M (SD)	105.46 (12.65)		
GORT-5 Oral Reading Index ($N = 51$)	.38 (.28)	Moderate	106.57 (13.04)
CAS2 Speed/Fluency M (SD)	100.24 (12.08)		
CMAT Global Mathematics Ability $(N = 46)$.32 (.24)	Moderate	106.46 (11.47)
CAS2 Speed/Fluency M (SD)	97.17 (14.17)		
WRAT-4 Math Computation ($N = 53$)	.38 (.27)	Moderate	103.81 (12.83)
CAS2 Speed/Fluency M (SD)	105.28 (12.13)		

Note. TOSCRF-2 = *Test of Silent Contextual Reading Fluency*—*Second Edition* (Hammill, Wiederholt, & Allen, 2014); GORT-5 = *Gray Oral Read-ing Tests*—*Fifth Edition* (Wiederholt & Bryant, 2012); WJ III = *Woodcock*–*Johnson Tests of Achievement*—*Third Edition* (Woodcock, McGrew, & Mather, 2001); CMAT = *Comprehensive Mathematical Abilities Test* (Hresko, Schlieve, Herron, Swain, & Sherbenou, 2002); WRAT-4 = *Wide Range Achievement Test*—*Fourth Edition* (Wilkinson & Robertson, 2006).

^aMagnitude of the corrected coefficients; based on Hopkins's (2002) criteria for interpreting correlation coefficients.

SUMMARY OF PSYCHOMETRIC PROPERTIES

Based on the information provided in this section, one may conclude that the Speed/ Fluency Index is a reliable and valid measure of general processing speed. Examiners can interpret these scores with confidence. We encourage professionals to continue to study the tests using different samples, statistical procedures, and related measures. We also encourage these researchers to share their results with us so that their findings can be included in subsequent editions of the tests. The accumulation of research data will help further clarify the reliability and validity of the CAS2 and provide guidance for future revisions.

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Converting Sums of Expressive Attention Item Raw Scores to Scaled Scores and Percentile Ranks

Scaled	score		2	\sim	4	5	9	7	∞	6	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
7-6	to 7-11	>101	99—101	93—98	88–92	80-87	62-79	56-61	50-55	46—49	41-45	38-40	34-37	32-33	30-31	29	27-28	25-26	22-24	18—21	<18
7-0	to 7-5	>114	100-114	93—99	88—92	80-87	6379	56-62	50-55	46—49	42-45	39-41	36-38	34-35	31–33	29–30	27-28	25-26	2324	19—22	<19
6-9	to 6-11	>131	115-131	100-114	89–99	80-88	63-79	56-62	50-55	46—49	42-45	39-41	36–38	34-35	31–33	29–30	27–28	25-26	23-24	20-22	<20
9-9	to 6-8	>150	132—150	115-131	100-114	89—99	69-88	61-68	55-60	4954	45-48	41-44	39-40	36-38	33-35	31-32	29—30	27-28	25-26	2124	<21
6-3	to 6-5	>164	151—164	123-150	101-122	89—100	75-88	68-74	58-67	54-57	49-53	4548	4144	39-40	35-38	32-34	30-31	28-29	25-27	22-24	<22
6-0	to 6-2	>175	165-175	148—164	117—147	96—116	81-95	75-80	68—74	58-67	52-57	4751	4346	39-42	35-38	32—34	31	29–30	25-28	22-24	<22
5-9	to 5-11		176—180	165-175	137—164	117-136	96—116	81-95	75-80	67-75	56-67	4956	45-49	39-44	35-38	32-34	31	29—30	25-28	22-24	<22
5-6	to 5-8			171-180	137-170	120-136	100-119	85–99	75-84	67-74	56-66	49-55	4548	39-44	35-38	32-34	31	29—30	25-28	22-24	<22
5-3	to 5-5				163-180	137—162	120-136	100-119	85–99	72—84	63-71	52-62	4551	39-44	35-38	32—34	31	29—30	25-28	22-24	<22
5-0	to 5-2				178-180	156-177	137-155	119—136	100-118	85–99	68-84	58-67	4557	39-44	35-38	32-34	31	29—30	25-28	22-24	<22
Percentile	rank	$\overline{\lor}$	$\overline{\lor}$	<u> </u>	2	5	6	16	25	37	50	63	75	84	91	95	98	66	>99	>99	>99

onverting Expressive Attention Iterr

Percentile rank	5-0 to 5-2	5-3 to 5-5	5-6 to 5-8	5-9 to 5-11	6-0 to 6-2	6-3 to 6-5	6-6 to 6-8	6-9 to 6-11	7-0 to 7-5	7-6 to 7-11	Scaled score
$\overline{\nabla}$			>173	>153	>141	>131	>111	>98	>88	>80	
$\overline{\lor}$		174-180	154-173	142—153	132-141	112-131	99–111	8998	76-88	71-80	2
,	162—180	154-173	142—153	132-141	112-131	99–111	84–98	76-88	71-75	66—70	Ŷ
2	145—161	142—153	132—141	112-131	99—111	74-98	74-83	71–75	64-70	59-65	4
5	132—144	130-141	109-131	89–111	74-98	68-73	67-73	61-70	56-63	54-58	5
6	121-131	109-129	89-108	74-88	68–73	61-67	61–66	56-60	51-55	50-53	9
16	109-120	89-108	74-88	68–73	61-67	55-60	55-60	50-55	47—50	47—49	7
25	78-108	74-88	62–73	61-67	55-60	53-54	50-54	47—49	43-46	43-46	8
37	65-77	61–73	56-61	55-60	5354	47-52	47—49	42—46	41-42	40-42	6
50	57-64	54-60	51-55	50-54	47-52	4346	42—46	37-41	36-40	36-39	10
63	5356	49—53	49—50	45—49	42—46	41-42	37-41	32—36	32-35	32-35	[]
75	4352	42—48	42—48	40-44	37-41	37-40	32-36	30-31	3031	29—31	12
84	36-42	35-41	35-41	35–39	34–36	32-36	30-31	28-29	28–29	27–28	13
91	30-35	30-34	30-34	30–34	30–33	3031	2829	26-27	26-27	25-26	14
95	26—29	26-29	26-29	26-29	26-29	26-29	26-27	24-25	24-25	2324	15
98	24-25	24-25	24-25	24-25	24-25	24-25	24-25	23	22-23	21–22	16
66	22-23	22-23	22-23	22-23	22-23	22-23	22-23	21-22	21	19—20	17
>99	18—21	1821	18—21	1821	1821	18—21	18—21	18—20	18—20	18	18
>99	15-17	15-17	15-17	15-17	15-17	15-17	15-17	15-17	13-17	11-17	19
>99	<15	<15	<15	<15	<15	<15	<15	<15	<13	$\stackrel{\scriptstyle \sim}{\vdash}$	20

Percentile rank	8-0 to 8-5	8-6 to 8-11	9-0 to 9-5	9-6 to 9-11	10-0 to 10-5	10-6 to 10-11	11-0 to 11-11	12-0 to 12-11	13-0 to 13-11	14-0 to 14-11	15-0 to 15-11	16-0 to 16-11	17-0 to 17-11	18-0 to 18-11	Scaled score
$\overline{\nabla}$	>67	>67	>66	>62	>59	>54	>50	>45	>41	>37	>37	>37	>37	>37	-
$\overline{\lor}$	67	67	63—66	60-62	55-59	51-54	4650	42—45	38-41	3637	36-37	36-37	3637	36-37	2
,	63-66	63—66	6062	5559	5154	4650	42—45	38-41	3537	35	35	35	33-35	33-35	\sim
2	60-62	60-62	5559	5154	4650	42-45	38-41	3537	33—34	33—34	33—34	33-34	31–32	31-32	4
5	55-59	55-59	5154	4650	42-45	38-41	3537	33—34	31-32	31-32	31-32	31-32	29—30	29–30	5
6	5154	51-54	4650	42—45	38-41	32-37	29—34	26-32	24-30	23-30	2330	24-30	22–28	22–28	9
16	4650	4650	42—45	38-41	32-37	25-31	25-28	24-25	22-23	21-22	2122	22-23	2021	20-21	7
25	42-45	42-45	38-41	3237	24-31	2224	22-24	22-23	21	20	20	2021	19	19	8
37	35-41	3541	32—37	24-31	22-23	21	2021	2021	19—20	19	19	19	18	18	6
50	28-34	2634	24-31	22-23	21	20	19	19	18	17—18	17—18	17—18	16-17	16-17	10
63	23-27	22-25	21-23	21	20	19	18	18	17	16	15-16	15—16	15	15	[]
75	20-22	19—21	19—20	19—20	18—19	18	17	17	16	15	14	14	14	14	12
84	18–19	17—18	17—18	17—18	17	17	16	16	15	14	13	13	13	13	13
91	16—17	14-16	14-16	14—16	14—16	13—16	13-15	13-15	13—14	13	12	12	12	12	14
95	14-15	13	13	13	13	12	12	12	12	12	[]	[]	11	11	15
98	13	12	12	12	12	[]	11	[]	[]	1	10	10	10	10	16
66	12	[]	[]	[11	10	10	10	10	10	6	6	6	6	17
>99	[]	10	10	10	9—10	6	6	6	6	6	8	8	8	8	18
>99	10	6	6	6	8	8	8	8	8	8	7	7	7	7	19
66<	<10	6>	6>	6>	~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~	~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~	~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~	~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~	~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~	~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~	2	۲>	2	2	02

Table A.4 onverting Expressive Attention Item 5 Raw Score to a Percent	Table A.4	onverting Expressive Attention Item 5 Raw Score to a Percentile Rank and Scaled Score.
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Percentile rank	8-0 to 8-5	8-6 to 8-11	9-0 to 9-5	9-6 to 9-11	10-0 to 10-5	10-6 to 10-11	11-0 to 11-11	12-0 to 12-11	13-0 to 13-11	14-0 to 14-11	15-0 to 15-11	16-0 to 16-11	17-0 to 17-11	18-0 to 18-11	Scaled score
$\overline{\nabla}$	>101	66<	>94	>90	>83	>76	>72	>67	>60	>53	>48	>44	>44	>44	
$\overline{\lor}$	97–101	95—99	91–94	84-90	77-83	73-76	68–72	6167	54-60	5053	44-48	4244	42-44	4244	2
,	91–96	90—94	84-90	77-83	73—76	68-72	61-67	54-60	49—53	49—53	39—43	39-41	39—41	39-41	S
2	8490	84—89	77-83	72–76	68-72	6167	54-60	49—53	44-48	4448	37–38	36–38	3638	36–38	4
5	73-83	73-83	71–76	63-71	56-67	54-60	49—53	44-48	39-43	39—43	34-36	33-35	33-35	33-35	5
6	63-72	61-72	5770	52-62	47-55	44-53	40-48	36-43	32–38	36—38	30-33	30-32	3032	30-32	9
16	57-62	55-60	52-56	4651	43—46	40-43	36—39	32-35	30–31	30-35	27–29	27-29	27-29	27–29	7
25	4756	4754	46—51	41-45	38-42	36–39	32-35	3031	28–29	29	25-26	25-26	25-26	25-26	8
37	42—46	41-46	40-45	36—40	3337	31–35	30–31	28–29	25-27	25-28	2324	2324	22-24	22-24	6
50	40-41	37-40	35—39	33-35	31-32	29–30	28–29	25-27	24	2324	21–22	2122	2021	20-21	10
63	37–39	33–36	31-34	30-32	29–30	27-28	25-27	24	22-23	21-22	20	20	19	19	11
75	32—36	29—32	28-30	2829	27-28	25-26	24	22-23	21	20	19	19	18	18	12
84	29–31	26-28	25-27	25-27	24-26	24	22-23	21	20	19	18	18	17	17	13
91	26-28	24-25	2324	2324	23	22-23	21	20	19	18	17	17	16	16	14
95	23-25	22-23	22	22	2122	21	20	19	18	17	16	16	15	15	15
98	22	21	21	21	20	20	19	18	17	16	15	15	14	14	16
66	21	20	20	20	19	19	18	17	16	15	14	14	13	13	17
>99	20	19	19	19	18	18	17	16	15	14	13	13	12	12	18
>99	19	18	18	18	17	17	16	15	14	13	12	12	[]	11	19
>99	<19	<18	<18	<18	<17	<17	<16	<15	<14	<13	<12	<12	\sim	1	20





Converting Sums of Expressive Attention Item Scaled Scores to Speed/Fluency Index Scores, Percentile Ranks, and Confidence Intervals

Table B.1

Sum of two	Index	Percentile	Confidence	e interval
scaled scores	score	rank	90%	95%
2	48	<0.1	37—59	35-61
3	51	<0.1	40-62	38-64
4	54	0.1	43-65	41-67
5	56	0.2	45-67	43-69
6	59	0.3	48–70	46-72
7	62	0.6	51-73	49—75
8	65	1.0	54—76	52-78
9	68	1.6	57—79	55-81
10	71	3	60-82	58-84
11	74	4	63—85	61—87
12	77	6	66-88	64—90
13	79	8	68-90	66—92
14	82	12	71–93	69—95
15	85	16	74—96	72—98
16	88	21	77—99	75–101
17	91	27	80-102	78–104
18	94	34	83-105	81—107
19	97	42	86-108	84-110
20	100	50	89–111	87—113
21	102	55	91–113	89—115
22	105	63	94—116	92—118
23	108	70	97—119	95-121
24	111	76	100-122	98—124
25	114	83	103—125	101—127
26	117	87	106-128	104-130
27	120	91	109—131	107—133
28	123	94	112—134	110—136
29	125	95	114—136	112—138
30	128	97	117—139	115—141
31	131	98.1	120-142	118—144
32	134	98.8	123—145	121—147
33	137	99.3	126—148	124—150
34	140	99.6	129—151	127—153
35	143	99.8	132—154	130—156
36	146	99.9	135—157	133—159
37	148	>99.9	137—159	135—161
38	151	>99.9	140-162	138—164
39	154	>99.9	143—165	141—167
40	157	>99.9	146—168	144—170

Converting Sums of Expressive Attention Items 1 and 2 Planning Scaled Scores to Indexes, Percentile Ranks, and Confidence Intervals

Table B.2

Sum of two	Index	Percentile	Confidence	e interval
scaled scores	score	rank	90%	95 %
2	46	<0.1	35-57	33–59
3	49	<0.1	38-60	36-62
4	52	<0.1	41-63	39-65
5	55	0.1	44–66	42–68
6	58	0.3	47—69	45-71
7	61	0.5	50-72	48—74
8	64	0.8	53-75	51-77
9	67	1.4	56-78	54-80
10	70	2	59—81	57—83
11	73	3	62-84	60—86
12	76	5	65—87	63—89
13	79	8	68-90	66—92
14	82	12	71–93	69—95
15	85	16	74—96	72–98
16	88	21	77—99	75–101
17	91	27	80-102	78–104
18	94	34	83—105	81—107
19	97	42	86-108	84—110
20	100	50	89–111	87—113
21	103	58	92—114	90-116
22	106	66	95—117	93—119
23	109	73	98—120	96-122
24	112	79	101-123	99—125
25	115	84	104-126	102—128
26	118	88	107—129	105—131
27	121	92	110-132	108-134
28	124	95	113—135	111—137
29	127	96	116—138	114—140
30	130	98	119—141	117—143
31	133	98.6	122—144	120—146
32	136	99.2	125—147	123—149
33	139	99.5	128—150	126—152
34	142	99.7	131—153	129—155
35	145	99.9	134—156	132—158
36	147	>99.9	136—158	134—160
37	150	>99.9	139—161	137—163
38	153	>99.9	142—164	140—166
39	156	>99.9	145—167	143—169
40	159	>99.9	148—170	146—172

Converting Sums of Expressive Attention Items 4 and 5 Planning Scaled Scores to Indexes, Percentile Ranks, and Confidence Intervals





CAS2 Speed/Fluency Summary Form

PASS Scale Comparisons

Compare each PASS scale index score to the child's mean PASS score using Tables A.1 and A.2 (Extended Battery) or A.3 and A.4 (Core Battery) of the Interpretive Manual.

	Index Score	<i>d</i> value	circle .05 .10	Strength Weakness	% in sample
Planning			Sig NS	ST WK	
Simultaneous			Sig NS	ST WK	
Attention			Sig NS	ST WK	
Successive			Sig NS	ST WK	
PASS mean					

Subtest Analysis

Compare each subtest scaled score to the child's mean subtest score using Tables B.1 and B.2 of the Interpretive Manual.

	Scaled Score	<i>d</i> value	circle .05 .10	Strength Weakness	% in sample
Planned Codes			Sig NS	ST WK	
Planned Connections			Sig NS	ST WK	
Planned Number Matching			Sig NS	ST WK	
Planning mean					

	Scaled Score	<i>d</i> value	circle .05 .10	Strength Weakness	% in sample
Matrices			Sig NS	ST WK	
Verbal—Spatial Relations			Sig NS	ST WK	
Figure Memory			Sig NS	ST WK	
Circulture					

Simultaneous mean

	Scaled Score	<i>d</i> value	circle .05 .10	Strength Weakness	% in sample
Expressive Attention			Sig NS	ST WK	
Number Detection			Sig NS	ST WK	
Receptive Attention			Sig NS	ST WK	
Attention mean					

Attention mean

	Scaled Score	<i>d</i> value	circle .05 .10	Strength Weakness	% in sample
Word Series			Sig NS	ST WK	
Sentence Repetition/ Sentence Questions			Sig NS	ST WK	
Visual Digit Span			Sig NS	ST WK	

Successive mean

First-Second Comparisons

Compare the CAS2 standard scores obtained by the same child tested twice using Tables C.1–C.5 (Extended Battery) or C.6–C.10 (Core Battery) of the Interpretive and Technical Manual.

	First Score	Second Score	<i>p</i> = .10
Planning			Sig NS
Simultaneous			Sig NS
Attention			Sig NS
Successive			Sig NS
Full Scale			Sig NS

Supplemental Composite Scores —

		S	caled Scor	e	
Subtest	EF w/o WM	EF w/ WM	WM	VC	NvC
Planned Codes					
Planned Connections					
Matrices					
Verbal—Spatial Relations					
Figure Memory					
Expressive Attention					
Receptive Attention					
Sentence Repetition/Questions					
	EF w/o WM	EF w/ WM	wм	VC	NvC
Sum of Subtest Scaled Scores					
Composite Index Scores					
Percentile Rank					
Upper % Confidence Interval Lower					

EF w/WM = Executive Function With Working Memory; WM = Working Memory; VC = Verbal Content; NvC = Nonverbal Content.

Visual-Auditory Comparison

			Scaled Score
Word Series			
Visual Digit S	Span		
Difference (i	gnore	sign)	
Circle one:	.05	NS	

Speed/Fluency: Ages 5–7		
Expressive Attention Item	Time in Seconds	Scaled Score
1.		
2.		
Sum of Scaled Scores Speed/Fluency Index Score (S/F)		
Speed/Fluency:	Ages 8–18	
Speed/Fluency: Expressive Attention Item	Ages 8–18 Time in Seconds	Scaled Score
Speed/Fluency: Expressive Attention Item 4.	Ages 8–18 Time in Seconds	Scaled Score
Speed/Fluency: Expressive Attention Item 4. 5.	Ages 8–18 Time in Seconds	Scaled Score