An Examination of the Equivalence of the In-Person and Remote Administration of the Identi-Fi: A Test of Visual Organization and Recognition

Carrie Champ Morera, PsyD, Alicia Carrillo, BS, Cecil R. Reynolds, PhD, & Robert J. McCaffrey, PhD

Objectives

- As psychologists rely more on technology while navigating the digital world, we must adapt existing assessment tools.
- A process was designed for conducting remote administration of the Identi-Fi: A Test of Visual Organization and Recognition (Reynolds & McCaffrey, 2020), which measures visual organizational ability through Visual Recognition and Visual Matching tasks.
- Our current study evaluates the equivalence between online remote administration and traditional in-person administration of the Identi-Fi.

Visual Recognition (VR)	Examinees are presented with a pict illustration of a common object, anir and must identify the picture solely presentation, absent physical manip pieces displayed. Results are presen (M = 50, SD = 10).
Visual Matching (VM)	Examinees are presented with the sillustrations from the Visual Recognitive the same order, and must match the to the illustration that has been contassembled. Results are presented at $(M = 50, SD = 10)$.
Visual Organization Index (VOI)	Provides a summary estimate of vis skills as represented in cumulative p the two tasks of visual organization Identi-Fi, Visual Recognition and Vis Results are presented as standard s (M = 100, SD = 15).

Identi-Fi Subtests and Index

Method

- This study used a demographically-corrected normative comparison.
- 106 participants were administered the Identi-Fi in an online remote format using a videoconferencing platform.
- Participants and examiners followed a specific procedure to retain the validity of scores (Reynolds et al., 2021).
- Individuals were matched based on sex, age group, and race/ethnicity with participants from the standardization sample of the Identi-Fi.

cture of a cut-up imal, or body part [,] from the visual pulation of the nted as *T* scores

same cut-up nition subtest, in he cut-up pieces mpletely as T scores

sual organization performance on n included in the 'isual Matching. scores

The present study suggests that all subtests on the Identi-Fi, when given in the online remote format in the specified procedure evaluated in this study, are generally equivalent, and examiners can use the norms from the traditional test.



Method (continued) **Demographic Characteristics of the** Identi-Fi Traditional and Remote **Administration Samples**

Demographic characteristic	Administration format			
	Traditional in-person	Online remote		
Number of participants	106	106		
Gender Male Female	53 53	53 53		
Age (years) Range M SD	5–76 29.27 22.91	5–78 29.27 22.96		
Race/ethnicity White Black Hispanic Other ^a	53% 17% 19% 11%	53% 17% 19% 11%		

Note. N = 212. Participants matched 100% on gender, age group, and race/ethnicity. ^a Includes American Indians, Alaska Natives, Asian Americans, Pacific Islanders, and any other group not classified as White, Black, or Hispanic.



- administration formats.
- small, indicating no significant effects.

Descriptive Statistics for Identi-Fi Test Scores by Administration Format

		l in-person stration	• • • • • • • •	remote stration	Total	sample
Subtest/index score	Μ	SD	Μ	SD	Μ	SD
Visual Recognition (VR)	50.51	7.28	49.20	9.06	49.85	8.22
Visual Matching (VM)	49.25	7.84	47.45	9.12	48.35	8.53
Visual Organization Index (VOI)	99.74	10.32	97.18	12.54	98.46	11.53
Ν	1(06	1	06	2	12

Note. Standard scores are provided. Subtest scores are T scores (M = 50, SD = 10). The VOI is an index score (M = 100, SD = 15).

Significance and Effect Size of Administration Format on Identi-Fi Subtest and Index Scores

Subtest/index score

Visual Recognition (VR)

Visual Matching (VM)

Visual Organization Index (VOI)

Note. A positive effect size indicates higher scores with traditional in-person administration (N = 212).



• Independent-samples *t* tests were conducted to examine differences in subtest and index T scores between the in-person and remote

PAR

• No significant differences were found across index and subtest *T* scores.

• Effect size estimates (Cohen's *d* and omega squared) for all *t* tests were

		Effect size			
t	р	Cohen's d	ω²		
-1.162	.247	0.160	.002		
-1.543	.124	0.211	.006		
-1.621	.107	0.223	.008		

Conclusions

• No significant differences were found between online remote versus traditional in-person administration of the Identi-Fi.

Effect sizes are small, suggesting similar results between traditional inperson administration and online remote administration of the Identi-Fi.

These findings suggest general evidence of equivalence between traditional in-person assessment and online remote assessment of the Identi-Fi.