RIST-2 Score Report

Reynolds Intellectual Screening Test™, Second Edition

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RIST-2 Score Report

by Cecil R. Reynolds, PhD, and Randy W. Kamphaus, PhD

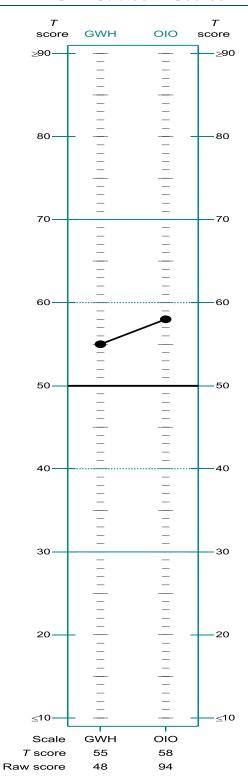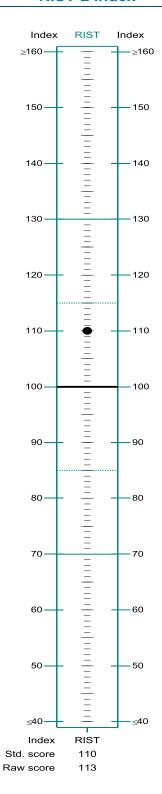|	
Client name:	Sample Client
Client ID:	SC
Gender:	Female
Age:	23 : 0
Ethnicity:	Asian/Pacific Islander
Test date:	02/29/2016
Date of birth:	02/10/1993
Examiner:	Dr Neuman
Reason for referral:	Learning disability evaluation
Referral source:	Guidance counselor

This report is intended for use by qualified professionals only and is not to be shared with the examinee or any other unqualified persons.

RIST-2 Subtest Scores/Index Summary

	Raw Score	Age-adjusted T scores
Guess What (GWH)	48	55
Odd-Item Out (OIO)	94	58

Sum of T Scores	113

RIST-2 Index	110

Confidence interval 95%	105-115
Confidence interval 90%	106-114
Percentile rank	75

Behavioral Observations/Comments: Appeared distracted during assessment

RIST-2 Profile

RIST-2 Subtest *T* Scores

Scale	GWH	OIO
T score	55	58
Raw score	48	94

RIST-2 Index

Index	RIST
Std. score	110
Raw score	113

Background Information

Sample Client is a 23-year-old female. She was referred by her guidance counselor for an initial learning disability evaluation.

Caveat and Descriptive Text

The test scores, descriptions of performance, and other interpretive information provided in this computer report are predicated on the following assumptions. First, it is assumed that the various subtests were administered and scored correctly in adherence with the general and specific administration and scoring guidelines provided in chapter 2 of the RIAS-2/RIST-2 Professional Manual (Reynolds & Kamphaus, 2015). Second, it also is assumed that the examinee was determined to be appropriately eligible for testing by the examiner according to the guidelines for testing eligibility provided in chapter 2 of the RIAS-2 Professional Manual and that the examiner was appropriately qualified to administer and score the RIAS-2/RIST-2.

This report is intended for revelation, transmission to, and use by individuals appropriately qualified and credentialed to interpret the RIAS-2/RIST-2 under the laws and regulations of their local jurisdiction and meeting the guidelines for use of the RIAS-2/RIST-2 as stated in the RIAS-2 Professional Manual (Reynolds & Kamphaus, 2015; see chapter 2).

Sample was administered the Reynolds Intellectual Screening Test, 2nd edition (RIST-2). The RIST-2 is a brief screening measure of overall intellectual functioning normed for individuals between the ages of 3 and 94 years. The RIST-2 consists of two subtests: Guess What (a verbal subtest) and Odd-Item Out (a nonverbal subtest). Guess What, a classic measure of crystallized intelligence, measures verbal reasoning ability along with the ability to access and apply prior learning to solving language-related tasks. Odd-Item Out measures nonverbal reasoning and spatial ability, and provides a reasonable approximation of fluid intelligence. Scaled scores on these two subtests are combined to yield the RIST-2 Index. The RIST-2 Index provides an overall estimate of general intelligence and also serves as an indicator of risk for intellectual impairment. As a screening measure, the RIST-2 Index can help the clinician decide whether a referral for a comprehensive intellectual assessment is indicated. The RIST-2 Index is expressed as an age-corrected standard score that is scaled to a mean of 100 and a standard deviation of 15. The RIST-2 Index is normally distributed and can be converted to a variety of other metrics if desired.

Composite Norm-Referenced Interpretations

On testing with the RIST-2, Sample earned a RIST-2 Index of 110. This level of performance on the RIST-2 falls within the range of scores designated as above average and exceeds the performance of 75% of individuals at Sample's age. The chances are 95 out of 100 that Sample's true RIST-2 Index falls within the range of scores from 105 to 115.

Subtest Norm Referenced Interpretations

Guess What

The Guess What subtest measures vocabulary knowledge in combination with reasoning skills that are predicated on language development and acquired knowledge. On testing with the RIAS-2, Sample earned a *T* score of 55 on Guess What.

Odd Item Out

Odd-Item Out measures analytical reasoning abilities within the nonverbal domain. On testing with the RIAS-2, Sample earned a *T* score of 58 on Odd-Item Out.

General Interpretive Caveats

Examiners should be familiar with the cultural and linguistic background of Sample (which may radically alter the suggestions contained herein) and be certain to consider these factors before arriving at a final decision regarding any diagnosis, classification, or related decision and before making any form of recommendations.

Composite Score Recommendations

The RIST-2 is intended for use only as a screening measure of general level of overall cognitive function. Screening measures are not recommended for use in the ultimate diagnosis of any cognitive disorder. However, they may be useful in determining general intellectual levels of individuals referred for various problems such as emotional and behavioral disorders or when there is a need to screen individuals to determine the necessity of a more detailed assessment of cognitive skills or related aptitudes. A thorough discussion of the issues surrounding the use of the RIST-2 Index for screening purposes is given in chapter 7 of the RIAS-2/RIST-2 Professional Manual (Reynolds & Kamphaus, 2015).

Sample earned a RIST-2 Index of 110 that falls below the recommended cutoff score for establishing a high probability of qualifying scores that is sufficient for participation in a gifted and talented program based on a more comprehensive or full cognitive battery assessment with a scale such as the RIAS-2. Although some students who score at this level may qualify if administered a more comprehensive or full battery evaluation, very

few students reach this level when earning a score of 110 on the RIST-2. If special circumstances exist to suspect that Sample may qualify based on a full cognitive battery, then this recommendation may be reconsidered and a more comprehensive assessment recommended, however, from a statistical standpoint, the probability that Sample would earn an IQ greater than 125 on a comprehensive battery is unlikely.

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End of Report