Table 6.1 Dyscalculia Screener

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| Name of Test:  Dyscalculia Screener | | | | | | | |
| Author:  Butterworth, B. | | Publisher:  GL Assessment, 2003 | | Age Range:  5–16 | | Date of Norms:  2002 | |
| Standardisation Sample:  Stratified random sample of 549 pupils across 21 infants, primary, junior and secondary schools in England | | | | | | | |
| Purpose/Function:  Computer-based assessment to help to identify 6–14-year-olds with dyscalculic tendencies | | | | | | | |
| Test Description:  A diagnostic tool which is designed to diagnose dyscalculic tendencies and is not a test of general mathematical achievement. It consists of four subtests given continuously. | | | | | | | |
| Administration time:  30–35 minutes | Reliability:  Not given | | Validity:  Correlations of dot enumeration, number comparison, addition and multiplication are between 0.334 and 0.426. Correlation with mental maths is between 0.131 and 0.369 | | How scores are reported:  Standard age scores  Stanines | | Confidence intervals:  N/A |
| Subtest Information: (as stated in manual)  Four subtests – three computer-controlled item-timed tests and a reaction time test   * Simple reaction time – pupil presses a key in response to stimulus * Dot enumeration – pupil compares the dots on one half of the screen with the numeral on the other half * Number comparison – the pupil selects the larger of two numbers * Arithmetic achievement test (addition and multiplication) | | | | | | | |
| Comments:  The assessment is easy to administer and many children are motivated to work on the computer. Sample profiles and sample reports are provided. It can be used to screen whole year groups. Low correlations may reflect the fact that different skills are being assessed in the sub-tests. | | | | | | | |