



Children's Mental Health Matters!

Facts for Families Psychological Assessment

What is Psychological Assessment?

Psychological assessment includes a clinical interview, checklists, formal psychological testing and interpretation of that testing by a qualified examiner that may be a school psychologist, social worker, counselor or other mental health clinician. Psychological testing uses standardized techniques to measure a child's or adolescent's functioning in a variety of domains. Methods used in psychological assessment:

- 👏 Caregiver/parent and student interview
- 👏 Checklists, surveys, and/or rating scales filled out by parent(s)/guardian(s), staff, and the child or adolescent.
- 👏 Behavioral observations during testing
- 👏 Standardized tests
- 👏 Subjective measures (e.g., projective techniques)

Projective techniques

Allow respondents to project their subjective or true opinions and beliefs onto other people or objects. The respondent's real feelings are then inferred from what he/she says about others. Projective techniques are normally used during individual or small group interviews. They incorporate a number of different research methods such as the Word Association Test, Sentence Completion Test and Thematic Apperception Test (TAT). Projective techniques often require the expertise of a trained psychologist to help devise the tests and interpret them correctly.

Who conducts psychological assessments?

- 👏 Licensed psychologists and neurophysiologists
- 👏 School psychologists
- 👏 Licensed mental health clinicians such as licensed clinical professional counselors or licensed social workers
- 👏 Other qualified examiners that may include school social workers and counselors.

Who can make a referral?

- 👏 Your child's teacher, therapist or doctor
- 👏 Your school's IEP team (see IEP resource guide for more information)

Why would my child be referred for an assessment?

There are many reasons your child could be referred for an assessment. You should get a full explanation from the person who is referring your child about what they are concerned about, and what decisions will be made with the testing. Some examples of possible reasons for referring for an assessment include:

- 👏 To determine areas of special need
- 👏 To determine level of developmental or cognitive functioning
- 👏 To determine patterns of strengths and weaknesses that can help in educating the child
- 👏 To determine academic placement or program eligibility
- 👏 To track progress or deterioration over time
- 👏 To identify baseline data that could be used in developing an educational, behavioral, and/or treatment plan in order to ameliorate a problem area.

Common domains assessed:

- 👏 Cognitive/intellectual (IQ or intelligence tests)
- 👏 Adaptive living skills (how much your child can do for him/herself)
- 👏 Academic achievement (how much your child has learned in academic subjects such as reading, writing, and math)
- 👏 Attention, memory and learning
- 👏 Social/emotional and personality functioning
- 👏 Learning style modalities - This type of assessment is used to determine how a child best learns. For example it might indicate that a child learns best by reading listening, and/or writing information.
- 👏 Specialized assessments (ex., autism, neuropsychological evaluations)

Facts for Families







Psychological Assessment Continued

Neuropsychological evaluations

Are comprehensive assessments of cognitive and behavioral functions using a set of standardized tests and procedures. Various mental functions are systematically tested, including, but not limited to intelligence, problem solving and conceptualization, planning and organization, attention, memory, learning, language, academic skills, perceptual and motor abilities, emotions, behavior, and personality. A neuropsychological evaluation can only be done by a psychologist who has had specialized training and experience in the field.

What are my rights if my child has a psychological assessment?

You have the right to:

-  have the purpose of the testing explained to you
-  to have the procedures that will be used explained to you.
-  to refuse to have your child evaluated.
-  to see the reports of results that come out of the assessment.
-  to have the results and recommendations thoroughly explained to you.
-  to refuse to share the results.

YOUR INPUT IS CRUCIAL

In order for the assessment to be complete, you should be a partner in providing information about your child or adolescent.

Resources/Links

Maryland Online IEP Demonstration Site
<http://olms.cte.jhu.edu/olms/output/page.php?id=1344>

**Adapted from Resources found on:
www.schoolmentalhealth.org March 2009**