ASSESSMENT SERVICES

Publication Summary Form

Publication Data

Instrument name/abbreviation: Kaufman Short Neuropsychological Assessment Procedure (K-SNAP)

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Publisher/address: American Guidance Service, Inc., 4201 Woodland Road, Circle Pines, MN 55014

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Product Description

Brief description: Individual assessment of an adolescent's or adult's cognitive functioning at three levels of complexity.

Primary use/purpose: Can be used as a short cognitive evaluation, or as part of a comprehensive neuropsychological

or intellectual assessment, in such places as clinics, hospitals, schools, private practices, and

nursing facilities. Can help determine whether comprehensive testing is necessary.

Age/grade range covered: Ages II to over 85 years

Administration Time: 20 to 30 minutes

Individual vs group: Individual

User qualifications: Can be given by a range of personnel, but must be interpreted by a professional with

knowledge and training in psychometrics and individual assessment.

Content

Subtest names: Mental Status, Gestalt Closure, Number Recall, and Four-Letter Words

Composite names: Recall/Closure Composite, K-SNAP Composite

orms: One

Materials included in the kit: Manual, easel, and 25 Record Booklets

Scoring Information

Items

Item types: Most tasks are administered in easel format. Part of one subtest is paper and pencil.

Response format: Mental Status—stimuli are auditory and/or visual, response is verbal; Gestalt Closure—

stimuli are visual, response is verbal; Number Recall—stimuli are auditory, response is verbal;

Four-Letter Words—stimuli are visual, response is verbal or motor.

Item scoring: Objective, I-0 (correct or incorrect)

Scoring options: Must be hand scored

Derived scores available

Subtests: Scaled scores (M = 10, SD = 3), percentile ranks, and descriptive categories. Mental Status has

descriptive categories only.

Composites: Recall/Closure Composite offers same scores as subtests. K-SNAP Composite has standard

scores, percentile ranks, and descriptive categories.

Impairment Index: Impairment Index score can be calculated using four diagnostic criteria, chosen based on

clinical and neuropsychological theory.

Norm groups available: Age-based

Interpretive features: can be interpreted in the context of several intellectual and neuropsychological assessment

theories -- Luria's PASS model, Piaget's stages of thought, psycholinguistic theories, or process models. Measures functioning at three distinct levels of complexity. Impairment Index provides an objective look at a person's level of impairment (specific criteria were selected to correspond

to specific clinical and neurological disorders).

Computerized scoring: No

Technical Information

Standardization

Date: April 1988 to October 1991

Size: 2,000 (same sample as for KAIT)

Based on U.S. census data for 1990

Sample controlled for

Age:YesGender:YesRace:YesGeographic region:YesSES/parent education:YesCommunity size:No

Special populations

included: No

Reliability

Internal consistency: Gestalt Closure: .82

Number Recall: .83 Four-Letter Words: .84 Recall/Closure Composite: .85 K-SNAP Composite: .89

Test - Retest: Gestalt Closure: .78

Number Recall: .78 Four-Letter Words: .65 Recall/Closure Composite: .83 K-SNAP Composite: .82 Impairment Index: .68

Interrater: None

Validity

Intercorrelations:YesContent:YesConstruct:YesConcurrent:Yes

Predictive: Yes (diagnostic)

Factor analysis: Yes, joint with K-FAST, KAIT, and WAIS-R

Clinical sample: Yes, neurologically impaired, Alzheimer's, MR, reading disabled, clinically depressed

Other instruments used in

correlation studies: WISC-R, WAIS-R, SB-IV, K-ABC, KAIT, K-FAST, K-BIT, PPVT-R, K-TEA

Other

Development history: Developed with the KAIT, K-BIT, and K-FAST

Special features: Covers wide age range and wide range of ability levels; provides a well-normed measure of

mental status.

Adaptation to special needs: Allows teaching to ensure that all examinees understand the nature of the task. Includes

various input/output formats to minimize unfairness to people with lateralized brain damage.

People with reading disabilities should not be given Four-Letter Words.

Sensitivity to other cultures: All items were analyzed for bias.

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