## Clinical Group Mean Performance on the WJ III Tests of Achievement

Cristina Sevadjian, M.A., Reanna Richards, B.S., Erin Avirett, B.A., Jordana Mortimer, B.S., Daniel C. Miller, Ph.D., & Denise E. Maricle, Ph.D. Texas Woman's University, Denton, Texas

Participants: These data were drawn from an archival sample of 472 case studies that were conducted by students in the School Neuropsychology Post-Graduate Certification Program (2001 - 2008). From the 472 cases, 112 cases were extracted and comprised of a mixed clinical sample of learning disabled n= 50, ADHD n= 31, and neurologically impaired n = 31. The clinical groups were selected based on their larger sample size. The age range of the sample was 4.0 to 18.6.

## Diagnostic Gr

**Diagnostic Category of Sample Da** 



## Results:

Item Correlation Matrix, Means, and Standard Deviations

Item	1	2	3	4	5	6
1. WJALWID	1.00	.820*	.520**	.539	.579	.630
2. WJAPC		1.00	.587**	.502**	.555**	.629*
3. WJACAL			1.00	.617**	.491**	.527**†
4. WJAMF				1.00	.574**	.279*
5. WJAWF					1.00	.482*
6. WJAWS						1.00
M	93.00	89.59	96.75	87.19	91.60	95.83
SD	16.23	16.266	16.336	15.405	18.783	19.047

1. WJALWID = WJ III Achievement Letter Word Identification 2. WJAPC= WJ III Achievement Passage Comprehension 3. WJACAL= WJ III Achievement Calculations 4. WJAMF= WJ III Achievement Math Fluency 5. WJAWF= WJ III Achievement Writing Fluency 6. WJAWS= WJ III Achievement Writing Samples

oups	Effect of Diagnostic Categories on Dependent Variables							
ata	Source of Variance		df					
	Diagnostic Categories*	.903	12, 208	ſ				
<ul> <li>Learning Disabled = 1</li> <li>ADHD = 4</li> </ul>	(* = Learning Disorders, Neurologically Impaired, ADD/ADF							
Neurological Impaired = 5	Mean Performa	ance Differ	ences on Sul	ote				
	Estimated Marginal Means of WJAWS							
	99-							



## **Discussion & Implications**

he results indicated that there were no significant differences; vever, clinical groups did show differences in mean performance. tatistically significant group differences may be obscured due to ad diagnostic classifications.

For example: the NI group contained children with traumatic brain injuries, seizure disorders, and tumors. The ADHD diagnosis is as an umbrella term and could potentially have included all three subtypes: hyperactive impulsive, inattentive, and combined types in the ADHD clinical group. Furthermore, the LD group contained different types of learning disabilities: reading disabilities, writing disabilities, mathematic disabilities, and any combination of the three. • The research team's was un able to control for the accuracy of the child's diagnosis; therefore, findings may have been impacted.

