

Outcome Measure	The Awareness of Social Inference Test – Short Form (TASIT-S)
Sensitivity to Change	TBA (But likely to be Yes)
Population	Adult
Domain	Social Cognition
Type of Measure	Objective Test
ICF-Code/s	b1, d7
Description	<p><i>The TASIT-S</i> (Honan, McDonald, Sufani, Hine & Kumfor, In press) is an ecologically valid, and clinically sensitive and valid, measure of simple emotion perception and complex social cognition. This is a shortened version of the full TASIT, developed using Rasch and Confirmatory Factor Analysis to enable routine screening of higher-order social perception deficits in clinical practice. As with the original TASIT, participants are required to integrate cues from various sources (e.g., facial expressions, prosody, gesture, and social context) to interpret the emotions, beliefs and intentions (i.e., TOM) of target characters in videotaped conversational interactions. The TASIT was designed as a criterion referenced test in that ‘normal’ English speakers are expected to perform near ceiling on all subtests.</p> <p>Participants are tested on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Part 1: <i>The Emotion Evaluation Test</i>, which comprises 10 short video clips portraying one of six basic emotions (happy, sad, fear, disgust, surprise and anger); (2) Part 2: <i>Social Inference – Minimal</i>, a TOM task that is comprised of 9 video clips depicting sincere (4 items) and sarcastic interactions (5 items) between two actors; and (3) Part 3: <i>Social Inference - Enriched</i>, another TOM task comprised of 9 vignettes where participants are provided with extra information about the true state of affairs before or after the dialogue of interest. The ability to detect deception (i.e., lies) in social encounters (4 items) and sarcasm (5 items) is examined in Part 3.
Properties	<p><u>Construct validity:</u> The TASIT-S structure demonstrates excellent fit in CFA modelling, and is highly correlated with the original version (all r's > .87). TASIT-S demonstrated good construct validity with alternative social and non-social neuropsychological measures and questionnaires. Subtests of TASIT-S have small-to-moderate positive correlations with measures of processing speed, verbal memory, cognitive flexibility, and self-reported cognitive empathy (perspective taking). Small-to-moderate correlations are also detected between category fluency scores and Parts 1 and 2 of TASIT-S, and between inhibition scores and Part 1 of the shortened TASIT. The TASIT-S subtests are not related to letter fluency. These findings are broadly consistent with prior findings of the original TASIT (McDonald et al., 2006).</p>

	<p><u>Internal consistency:</u> The TASIT-S has excellent internal consistency as evidenced by Rasch item reliability estimates which are all greater than .89, and item infit and outfit values within the optimal range for measurement (all between .74 and 1.21).</p> <p><u>Concurrent validity:</u> The TASIT-S can discriminate the performance of people with acquired brain injury and healthy controls as indicated both by comparison <i>t</i>-test analyses and sound point bi-serial correlations for the items within the optimal range of .40 to .76 (Honan et al., In press).</p>
Advantages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The measure is a brief alternative to the full TASIT • It has strong psychometric properties • It is ecologically valid • Can be administered by a non-psychologist • The original version has been extensively used
Disadvantages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It doesn't assess all emotion types • It is based on Australian culture and Australian English, although it has been used in many other English speaking and bilingual cultures • The test must be purchased
Reviewers	Cynthia Honan

References

Honan, C. A., McDonald, S., Sufani, C., Hine, D. W., & Kumfor, F. (In Press). The Awareness of Social Inference Test: Development of a shortened version for use in adults with acquired brain injury. *The Clinical Neuropsychologist*.