



Centre for the Evaluation
of Development Policies
at The Institute for Fiscal Studies

Considerations in the Adaptation of Instruments: Examples from Colombia, Peru and India

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When Choosing a Test...

1. Purpose of the assessment:
 - Intervention evaluation/design, population diagnosis, screen
2. Ability to measure domain of interest – concurrent validity
 - What is the domain of interest?
3. Ability to predict future development (or other outcomes of interest) – predictive validity
4. Age of the child (baseline, follow up, cross-section)
5. Context appropriate (language/materials/etc.) + easiness to adapt
6. Administration costs: purchase test and licenses, training times, testing times, skills of personnel

Type and level of adaptations needed?

- Adaptation of specific words/items not common in the culture?
 - Use of local words (*tortilla in Mexico, arepa in Colombia*)
 - Translation of technical words?
 - Abstract concepts – “*is your child a happy child?*“
 - Suitability of items from a cultural perspective? “*self-help*”-type items
- Translation (language of assessment, of training)
- Manipulatives
 - level of familiarity/exposure of child with toys and other
- Pictures/images
 - Suitability/familiarity

Careful!

- How can we ensure we...
 1. ... do not distort meaning?
 - Translation and back-translation
 - Pilot translation and adaptations
 - Computation of reliabilities: test-retest, internal consistency
 2. ... do not modify level of difficulty of item/task in/for the culture?

fork vs. spoon

Adapting the Bayley-III

- **India** (in progress --- follow-up)
 - work with psychologist in Tamil Nadu, follow Jena's adaptations (+ Pakistan) ---- develop **South Asia version**
 - heavy translation requirements of both instructions (for mother & child) and manual (for testers)
 - personnel with adequate combination of skills: technical, language and knowledge of culture (reality)
- **Colombia** (completed --- baseline, follow-up, gold std)
 - full translation of manual and report forms
 - more similar culture → minimal modifications, mostly in wording, particularly in socio-emotional scale
- **Peru** (yet to start --- follow-up)
 - adapt/translate to Spanish, not to indigenous languages

Adapting the ASQ-3

- **India** (completed --- baseline – 10-20 mths)
 - follow Jena’s adaptations: replace pictures, replace items/words (Cheerio → puffed rice, peanuts, peas, etc. fork → spoon) ---- difficulty? Item ordering?
 - add 3 questions at the bottom- and top-end of test
 - increase number of items by administration
 - full translation of report forms (~ instructions)
 - personnel with adequate combination of skills
 - consider **ASQ:I** for next baseline



Adapting the ASQ-3 --- cont.

- **Colombia** (completed – shorter test)
 - Id as above, but only add 3 questions at top-end (research q.)
 - ASQ-3 is available in Spanish:
 - Colombianise/Peruvinate words + simplify grammar
 - Suitability of some items
 - Maternal report vs. administration vs. observation
 - Maternal administration vs. tester administration
- **Peru** (completed/in progress --- baseline/follow-up)
 - In addition to above, adapt/translate to Spanish *and* indigenous languages (3 quechuas + aymara)

Adapting Other Tests – Bogota Study

- **(ASQ-3), Denver-II, Battelle (BDI-2) Screener**
 - Available in Spanish
 - But not all instructions or manipulatives are translated (Battelle, text in picture books in English!)
 - Adapt modify images
 - replace train with bus; polar bear in zoo images
 - Modify some words and sentence construction
- **MacArthur-Bates Communicative Dev Inventories**
 - Use Mexican version – still need to Colombianise words
 - Only available (**and normed!**) in English and Spanish so far
- **Socio-emotional and Personal-social Scales**
 - Maternal reports → translate items; difficult concepts

Cost Considerations

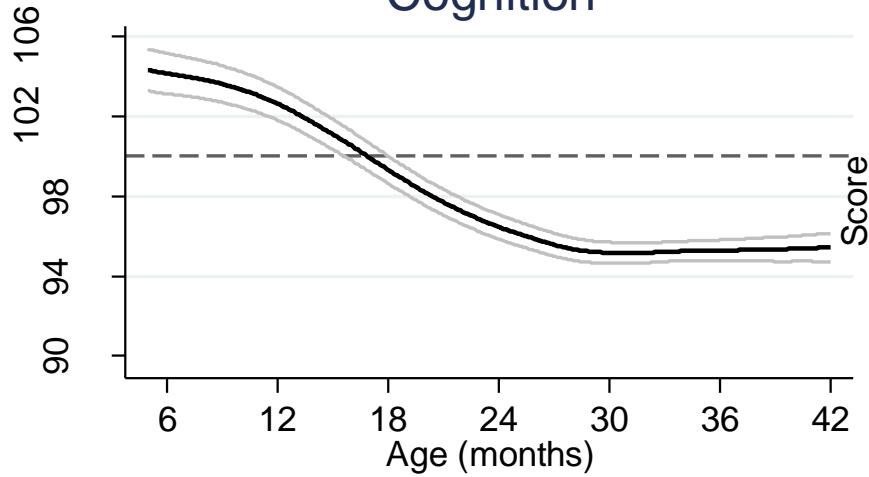
- Purchase of Materials
- Administration requirements
 - space, materials required (not all come with test)
 - How to ensure difficulty level is maintained?
- Translation and adaptation licenses
- Training time (user friendly, complexity of items, reliability)
- Administration time
- Personnel skill/background requirements for administration

Other Considerations

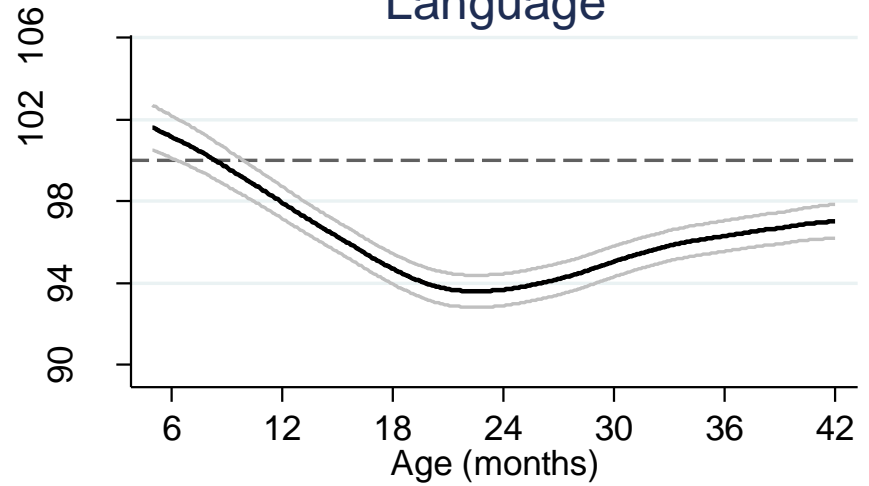
- Mother/child enjoyment? (how intimidating/demanding is it?)
- Selecting subscales vs. administering the entire scale?
 - Is it allowed by publisher?
 - More generally, are modifications allowed by publisher?
- Use of norms

Composite Scores Bayley-III, Bogota Sample

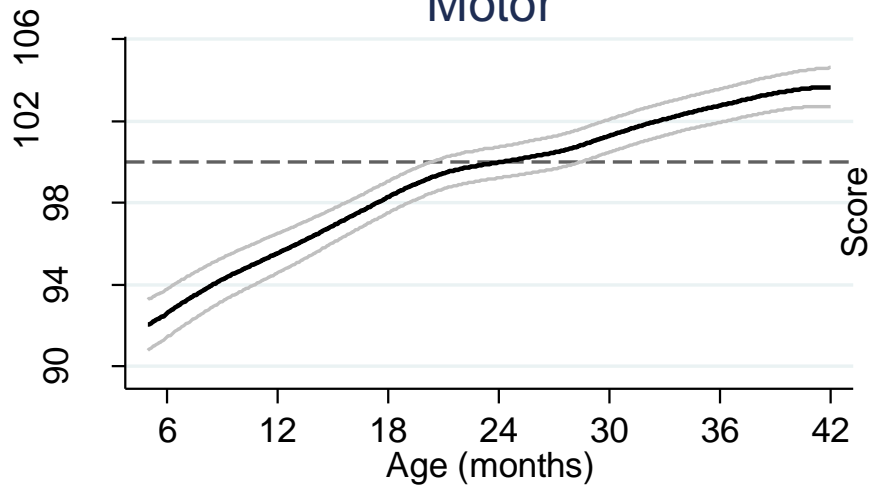
Cognition



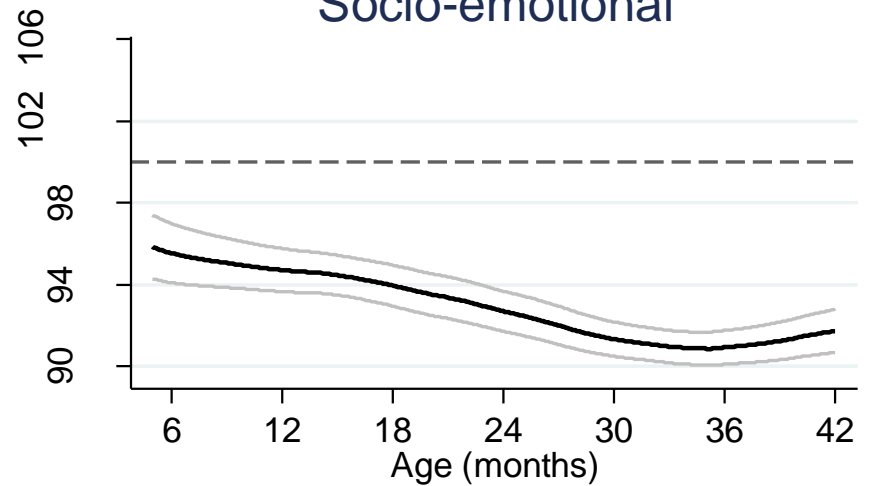
Language



Motor



Socio-emotional



— Composite Score

— 95 percent CI

Composite Scores Bayley-III, Bogota Sample

	COGNITION			LANGUAGE	
	N	Mean	SD	Mean	SD
5 - 18 mths	451	103.492	9.885	99.022	10.248
19 - 30 mths	460	95.543	8.180	93.046	10.481
31 - 42 mths	419	95.334	6.283	96.845	8.832
All	1330	98.173	9.119	96.269	10.213

	MOTOR			SOCIO-EMOTIONAL	
	N	Mean	SD	Mean	SD
5 - 18 mths	451	95.244	12.281	103.311	8.855
19 - 30 mths	460	99.288	10.268	96.676	8.544
31 - 42 mths	419	103.513	9.445	97.520	6.264
All	1330	99.241	11.259	99.059	8.596

Use of Norms

- Are norms valid after modifications have been introduced?
- Are norms valid for culture more generally?
- Use raw scores adjusting for age, standardise?
- Is it allowed by publisher?
- Temptation (and pressure) to “categorise”/”classify” children – are we over simplifying or making misleading statements?

Standardisation of Scores $Z = (Y-m)/SD$

- Residuals of the regression of the scores on age
 - does not account for changes in variance with age
- Standardise within age group: months-of-age specific mean, SD
 - Smallest interval possible but enough observations?
- Compute age conditional mean and SD parametrically using polynomials
 - trial and error, generates negative variances, outlier Z scores
- Compute age conditional mean and SD non parametrically
 - ✓ Fully flexible, data driven, independent of sample size
- Factor Analyse Items

Thank you!