Logics candidate report

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Example van Example

Assessio Bloom

Introduction

Logics is an in-depth and nuanced analysis of general and specific mental ability. The assessment has been developed and validated to provide insight into employees' and managers' cognitive capacity and decision styles as a way of ensuring the best possible preconditions for a good match between job and person.

Completion Time:

Candidate completed the test in 30 minutes (out of 30 minutes).

General mental ability

These insights show how effectively an individual understands new information, solves problems, and learns.

Cognitive Capacity

The ability to quickly and precisely solve different tasks (known as the g factor).

May find logical tasks involving comprehensive information slightly challenging

Quickly and correctly solves logical tasks involving comprehensive information.

Learning Capabillity

The ability to learn new things and solve novel logical problems.

May benefit from introduction and supervision when learning new things.

Easily learns new things and solves novel logical problems.

Specific mental ability

Specific mental ability reflects a person’s strengths across different types of problem-solving. It includes areas such as speed, accuracy, logical reasoning, verbal and numerical skills.

Decision style

Information about a person's problem-solving strategies based on the prioritisation of speed and accuracy in the person's completion of the entire logical test.

Speed

The speed at which decisions regarding solutions and tasks are made.

Takes time to solve cognitively challenging problems.

Quickly comes to conclusions when presented with cognitive tasks.

Accuracy

The ability to conceive and derive correct solutions.

Tends to reach inaccurate conclusions when solving cognitive problems.

Draws the correct conclusions on the chosen cognitive tasks.

Logical capacity

Information about a person's fluid intelligence based on abstract reasoning tasks that examine the ability to understand, analyse, and handle complex information when exposed to novel logical problems.

Perception

The ability to perceive and observe logically.

Has some challenges perceiving abstract patterns.

Discerns logical connections and conducts abstract reasoning with ease.

Complexity

The ability to think and conclude logically.

Has some difficulty processing multiple information simultaneously.

Easily navigates and solves complex logical problems.

Analysis

The ability to understand and solve complex tasks.

Risks drawing inaccurate conclusions from the available information.

Concludes rationally and logically on the available data.

Skills

Information about a person's crystallised intelligence that examines verbal and numerical reasoning skills based on tasks which require prior knowledge to solve them properly.

Numerical

The sense of mathematics and calculations.

Shows limited language proficiency in the test completion language.

Has an excellent grasp of grammar, vocabulary, and word comprehension

Verbal

The sense of language and grammar and the ability to use the language correctly.

Can be challenged by mathematical tasks.

Has a strong sense of numbers, calculations, and rules of arithmetics.

What does Logics measure?

Logics measures the ability to reason, analyse, and solve logical problems of varying complexity and is an in-depth and nuanced assessment of overall cognitive capacity and learning capability. These characteristics vary between individuals and are important in a work context. The aim is to gain insight into your strengths and work approach through an understanding of your cognitive abilities, thereby ensuring the preconditions for your well-being and performance at work.

How to interpret a result on Logics

- The result is based on a comparison to a group of individuals who have also completed Logics, a so-called norm group. Information regarding the norm group applied for the interpretation of the result may be provided by your test administrator.
- The norm group constitutes a distribution of scores with each end of the scale being defined in short terms. Your result is indicated by a color mark.
- Please be aware that scores are normally distributed across the scale, meaning that 50% of all candidates will have scores leaning towards the left and 50% will have scores leaning towards the right.
- If the scores are closest to the left, it means that the overall performance on the test was lower than most people in the norm group. 23% of the norm group falls within this category.
- If the scores are closest to the middle, it means that the overall performance on the test was equal to most people in the norm group. 54% of the norm group falls within this category.
- If the scores are closest to the right, it means that the overall performance on the test was higher than most people's in the norm group. 23% of the norm group falls within this category.

Remember this when reading about your result

It is important to note that scores can't always be interpreted as unambiguously positive or negative. The individual scores should always be assessed in relation to a specific job. In order to interpret the Cognitive Capacity score correctly, it is important to be aware of the relationship between Speed and Accuracy as well as the overall amount of time spent on the assessment, as both elements are paramount to the calculation of the score. Although the capabilities measured by Logics are important in a work context, there are other important characteristics and circumstances, which affect behaviour and performance in the workplace. The result may be affected by several factors during the test session. Misunderstanding of instructions or not being genuinely motivated to make an effort may affect the results. Test scores are never exact; there are always circumstances that can cause measurement errors.