

Test Of Everyday Attention For Occupational Assessment

Measure levels of attention and uncover a vital requirement for safety critical roles

TEA-Occ is based on the Test of Everyday Attention (TEA) developed by Robertson, Ward, Ridgeway and Nimmo-Smith in 1994. Developed to provide an assessment that is sensitive to selective attention, sustained attention and attentional switching.



The areas assessed by the test provide coverage of the independent attentional systems in the human brain that serve different functions related to everyday behaviour.

TEA-Occ has been developed to engage the interest of the participant by using relatively familiar everyday materials such as telephone directories, thus helping to augment the real-life relevance of the test.

TEA-Occ gives a broad-based measure of the most important theoretical aspects of attention. It can be used analytically to identify different patterns of attentional skills and is relevant to a wide range of occupational groups, including: **train drivers, rail signallers, bus and coach drivers, heavy goods and machinery operators, road and construction workers.**

At a glance:

- Suitable for pre-hire process
- Measure 3 different types of attention
- Assess attention skills of safety critical workers – including train drivers and railway workers. Reduces the risk of on the job errors
- 30 minutes
- 55 items + 2 practice questions untimed
- Supervised paper and pencil assessment
- Required Training: 1 hour online training course (dates on request) or an in-house group session (max 12 delegates).

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There are 3 subtests within TEA-Occ:

1. **Lift Counting With Distraction:** Respondents are asked to imagine that they are in a lift in which the floor indicator is not functioning. They must establish which 'floor' they have arrived at by counting a series of low tones presented on audio. Distraction is provided by also presenting high tones, which respondents have to ignore. This test has been designed as a test of auditory selective attention.
2. **Telephone Search:** Respondents must look for key symbols while searching through pages in a simulated telephone directory containing a list of plumbers.
3. **Telephone Search While Counting:** Respondents must again search in a telephone directory containing a list of restaurants while simultaneously counting strings of tones presented on audio.



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