### Full Scale Score

**381** Based on all ten subtest scores, the FS-AIQ is considered the best overall estimate of athletic intelligence.

### Visual Spatial Processing

**102** This factor measures visual perception and organization, simultaneous processing, visual memory, and spatial scanning. Ultimately, these tasks require athletes to mentally organize visual information efficiently and effectively.

#### Manipulation Rotation

**95** Assesses the ability to visualize the field well, especially under altered conditions. A strength in manipulation/rotation might come into play when an athlete must adapt to his visual field changing as a play unfolds.

#### Navigation

**103** Assesses the ability to scan a visual field quickly and effectively, and determine the shortest route to the destination. A strength in navigation may enable an athlete to quickly recognize obstacles and identify the best path.

#### Visual Retention

**100** Assesses the ability to form and store mental images and then recognize or recall them later. A strength in visual retention may enable an athlete to learn different offensive and defensive formations more efficiently. In addition, the athlete is likely to remember where other players are supposed to be on the field as plays are carried out.

#### Spatial Awareness

**111** Assesses the ability to maintain orientation with respect to objects in space. A strength in spatial awareness may enable an athlete to keep a specific play in mind and maintain his positioning in relation to other players or landmarks.

### Reaction Time

**92** This factor measures an athlete’s speed in response to stimuli. It also assesses the ability to make snap judgments, detect differences, or compare information. These tasks require sustained attention, concentration, and mental control.

#### Reaction Time - Simple

**90** Assesses the ability to respond quickly and accurately to immediate stimuli. A strength in reaction time - simple may enable an athlete to get a jump on an opposing player.

#### Reaction Time - Distract

**94** Assesses the ability to respond quickly and accurately to important stimuli while ignoring distractions. A strength in reaction time - distract may enable an athlete to remain focused on key information while ignoring extraneous factors.

### Decision Making

**112** This factor measures the speed and accuracy of decision making over time.

#### Multiple Target Search

**94** Assesses the ability to search for information rapidly in a visual field. A strength in this area would likely enable an athlete to quickly locate players or markers of interest.

#### Target Comparison

**129** Assesses the ability to quickly compare information in a visual field. A strength in this area may allow a player to quickly decide what to do next, based on the actions of opposing players.

### Learning Efficiency

**113** This factor measures the ability to store information into long-term memory and then retrieve that information later.

#### Acquisition

**111** Assesses the ability to store and recall information through association. A strength in this ability may enable an athlete to learn and recall plays efficiently and effectively, thus requiring less study time.

#### Recall

**115** Assesses the ability to recall previously learned information quickly and accurately. A strength in this area may allow an athlete to retain previously learned plays well over time.

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**Note:** The AIQ is not intended for diagnostic purposes. It is a descriptive tool that provides information about how athletes acquire, process, and apply sport-specific information.
Analysis

- For a shooting guard, a strength in spatial awareness may help him understand how to position himself on the court. He can successfully maintain appropriate spacing and orientation to teammates, defenders, and the hoop. For example, he may have a great understanding of where he is on the court when shooting off the dribble.

- This player was highly accurate in his responding on a measure of reaction time with distractors present, indicating both patience and focus.

- This player makes quick and accurate decisions, which can help a shooting guard quickly and accurately decipher game scenarios.

- His ability to compare two options and make a quick, accurate decision is strong. This strength can help a shooting guard decide between using the ball screen or turning it down for a baseline drive.

- His ability to learn and retain new information and skills is a strength. He may need fewer reps to learn plays and skills and he will recall them when needed. He may also be able to absorb game information in greater depth and can recognize, late in the game, plays the opponent ran earlier.

- His ability to learn new information quickly strong. It may take him fewer reps to grasp new skills or a new game plan.

- Once this player has learned the gameplan, he is likely to readily recall the information he needs.

Recommendations

- Because of his strength in spatial awareness, he is less likely to get lost during plays. He is also likely to do well with maintaining appropriate spacing and orientation to teammates and defenders as well as markers on the court (e.g., sideline, baseline, half-court line).

- Based on his highly accurate responding on the reaction time - distract task, he is likely to maintain focused attention, even with distractors present.

- His strengths in decision-making suggest that he is likely to do well with scanning the court for his next action step or following concrete executable steps.

- Given his strength in two-option decision making, coaches could set this player up for success by giving him if-then performance rules to follow.

- His strength in learning efficiency is likely to be an asset on the court. He may also be able to remind his teammates of critical game information.

- Based on his strength in acquisition, he may require fewer repetitions in practice to learn the game plan or specific skills.

- Given his strength in recalling learned information, he may be able to digest the playbook in greater depth.