Full Scale Score (FS-AIQ) — **105**

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

Visual Spatial Processing (Gv) — **99**

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 (Shape Rotations) — **104**

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 (Route Finding) — **80**

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 (Memory for Shapes) — **92**

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 (Design Matching) — **120**

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 (Gt) — **100**

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 (Simple Reaction Time) — **102**

| HIGHLY INACCURATE | **FAIRLY INACCURATE** | ACCURATE | HIGHLY ACCURATE |

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 (Choice Reaction Time) — **97**

| HIGHLY INACCURATE | FAIRLY INACCURATE | ACCURATE | **HIGHLY ACCURATE** |

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 (Gs) — **113**

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

Multiple Target Search (Object Scanning) — **109**

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 (Number Matching) — **117**

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 (Glr) — **113**

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

Acquisition (Paired-Associative Learning) — **114**

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 (Paired-Associative Learning - Delayed) — **112**

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.

| Poor < 85 | Low Average 85 - 94 | Average 95 - 104 | High Average 105 - 114 | Superior 115 ≤ |

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

- Navigation measures an athlete's ability to find the shortest path to his desired destination. For a wide reciver, a limitation in this ability may result in difficulty finding the most efficient route to block a defender downfield.

- His ability to maintain the correct spacing and orientation relative to other players and key landmarks, such as the third down marker, is a strength. As a wide receiver, this ability may enable him to maintain the correct spacing relative to his route landmarks, and to defenders in coverage or other offensive players as route concepts develop.

- On the measure of reaction time with distractors, he was highly accurate, indicating both patience and focus.

- His ability to make quick and accurate decisions is a strong asset.

- His ability to freely scan a visual field for important information is a strength, and may enable him to quickly locate and correctly identify the defensive shell.

- His ability to make quick and accurate two-option decisions is a strength. For a wide receiver, this may help him decide which of two routes to take on an option route.

- A strength is his ability to acquire and remember information. Thus he may need fewer reps to learn plays and skills, and he will recall them appropriately when needed. In addition to requiring less reps and the ability to recall it, he is likely to absorb the information in greater depth.

- This player's ability to learn information is strength. As a result, he may require fewer reps on the practice field or less time in the film room to learn important information

- This player's ability to recall information he has learned is a strength. As such, he may be able to remember key information from the 1st quarter in the 4th quarter and appropriately adjust in-game strategy in response to the opposition

Recommendations

- He had difficulty finding the most efficient route to his destination. Therefore, coaches may want to spend additional time with him at practice working on the angles or routes he takes.

- 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 orientation to play.

- 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 field for his next action step or following concrete executable steps.

- Given his strength in searching for multiple targets, when coaching this player, it is recommended that he is allowed to improvise and visually scan the field for the next action step.

- 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 field. 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 play book.

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