AIQ

X, Player | Goalie | Undisclosed Team

Athletic Intelligence Measures, LLC

Full Scale Score
(FS-AIQ)

120

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

Visual Spatial Processing
(Gv)

118

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)

119

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)

115

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)

117

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)

122

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)

105

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)

109

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.

HIGHLY INACCURATE	FAIRLY INACCURATE	ACCURATE	HIGHLY ACCURATE

Reaction Time - Distract
(Choice Reaction Time)

100

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.

HIGHLY INACCURATE	FAIRLY INACCURATE	ACCURATE	HIGHLY ACCURATE

Decision Making
(Gs)

133

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

Multiple Target Search
(Object Scanning)

132

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)

134

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)

124

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

Acquisition
(Paired-Associative Learning)

126

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)

122

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

- This player's visual spatial processing is a well-developed ability. For a goalie, a strength in this area suggests good presence and awareness on the ice.

- This player's ability to see the play unfold in his mind's eye is strong. For a goalie, this may help him anticipate how the play will develop based on the opponents' positioning.

- This athlete's ability to detect efficient paths and routes is a notable strength. As an example, for a goalie, this ability can help him identify potential shooting lanes for opposing centers and wings.

- His ability to take a mental picture and hold it in mind is a strength. This can help a goalie retain a mental photograph of where his teammates and opponents last were when they move out of his view.

- This goalie's awareness of his positioning relative to teammates and opponents is a strength. For example, this strength can help him to properly position himself in the crease and know where he is in relation to other players, the puck, and the boards.

- His reaction time without distractors present is strong. For a goalie, this may help him react quickly to shots taken when he has a clear line of sight to the puck.

- For a goalie, a strength in decision-making may help him quickly and accurately decipher game scenarios.

- This player's ability to quickly scan a crowded visual field and locate important details is strong. As an example, this strength can help a goalie track and identify which players are of greatest threat.

- His ability to make two-option decisions is strong. This may help a goalie determine if he should race against an attacker for a loose puck.

- This player's ability to learn and remember information is strong and is likely to be an asset on the ice.

- His ability to learn new information is strong. He may require fewer repetitions and less time reviewing practice to acquire new information and skills. He may also be able to absorb game information in greater depth.

- His ability to retain what he has been taught is a significant strength. This may help him readily recall what he has been taught in game preparation. He may also be able to remind teammates of their assignments.

Recommendations

- This player displayed strong visual spatial processing abilities. Athletes who earn a high score on this factor are likely to do well with their general presence and awareness on the ice.

- His strong manipulation/rotation ability may allow him to anticipate and see plays unfold in his mind.

- His strength in navigation may enable him to take good angles and to identify efficient passing lanes.

- This athlete's visual retention was a strength and may help him remember in-game adjustments made on a whiteboard in between periods.

- Because of his strength in spatial awareness, he is less likely to get lost during play. He is also likely to do well with maintaining appropriate spacing and orientation to teammates and defenders as well as markers on the ice (e.g., blue lines, net, boards).

- Based on this athlete's strength in reaction time - simple, he is likely to respond very quickly when he knows what he is looking for.

- His strength in decision-making suggests that he would do well with scanning the ice for his next action step or following concrete executable steps.

- Based on his strength in searching for multiple targets, coaches may want to encourage him to constantly scan the ice during play, as he may be able to locate teammates in a crowd

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

- His strength in learning efficiency is likely to be an asset. He is likely to absorb and retain information well.

- He may require fewer reps in practice to learn the game plan or specific skills.

- During play, he may recall important details he noticed from game film or in prior games played against his opponent.