

Iq data analysis and interpretation

Psychology



IQ Data Analysis and Interpretation

The common measures of central tendency are the mean, median and mode.

The mean of Intelligence Quotient scores is calculated by summing up the individual scores and dividing the result by the total number of scores

(Howe, 1997). The mode is the score that has the highest frequency than all the other scores. The median is the score that lies at the center of the data.

In the data given above;

The mean = $900/9 = 100$

The average IQ score of the Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale (WAIS) data sample collected above is 100. The mode is 105 while the median is 100.

The common measures of dispersion are the range, minimum and maximum.

The range is computed by taking the difference between the highest and the lowest scores from the given data. The minimum is the lowest score while the maximum is the highest score. From the given data, the maximum IQ score is 135 while the minimum score is 65. Therefore the range IQ score is 70 (135-65).

Graphical representation of IQ scores

The computed average score of the given group (100) lies within the normal range of intelligence which is known to be between 85 and 115 (Howe, 1997). The median score matches that of the normal distribution since it is 100. The intellectual disability is indicated by a score that is 75 and below (Howe, 1997). Therefore, the test taker B can be said to have intellectual disability since he/she scored 65 which is lower than 75. The score for test taker F is between 1 and 2 standard deviations above the mean of the Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale. A reliable test is a test that gives consistent results over time (Howe, 1997).

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Reference

Howe, M. J. (1997). *IQ in Question: The Truth about Intelligence*. London: Sage Publications.