## Wechsler Intelligence Test Scoring

## Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale - IV (WAIS-IV)

## Overview

The WAIS-IV, for individuals aged 16 to 90, includes 10 core and 5 supplemental subtests, designed to assess various aspects of intelligence.

## Aspects of Intelligence Tested

## Full Scale IQ (FSIQ)

- Description: Most valid measure of overall cognitive ability.
- Scoring: Integrates performance across all subtests.


## Verbal Comprehension Index (VCI)

- Description: Measures verbal reasoning and concept formation.
- Components: Similarities, Vocabulary, Information, (Comprehension, and Word Reasoning optional).


## Perceptual Reasoning Index (PRI)

- Description: Assesses fluid reasoning in the perceptual domain, including nonverbal concept formation, visual perception and organization, visual-motor coordination, learning, and figureground separation in visual stimuli.
- Components: Block Design, Matrix Reasoning, Visual Puzzles, (Picture Completion, and Figure Weights - optional).


## Working Memory Index (WMI)

- Description: Ability to sustain attention, concentrate, and exert mental control.
- Components: Digit Span, Arithmetic, (Letter-Number Sequencing - optional).


## Processing Speed Index (PSI)

- Description: Ability to process simple or routine visual material without making errors.
- Components: Coding, Symbol Search, (Cancellation - optional).


## Normative Scoring

- Mean IQ Score: 100
- Standard Deviation: 15 IQ points
- Scoring Range: Scores typically fall between 55 and 145, covering more than $99 \%$ of the population.


## Diagnostic Labels and IQ Ranges

| IQ Range | Classification |
| :--- | :--- |
| 130 and above | Extremely High |
| $120-129$ | Very High |
| $110-119$ | High Average |
| $90-109$ | Average |
| $80-89$ | Low Average |
| $70-79$ | Very Low |
| 69 and below | Extremely Low |

## Wechsler Intelligence Scale for Children (WISC)

## Overview

The WISC is for children aged $6-16$, assessing cognitive abilities relevant to this age group.

## Aspects of Intelligence Tested

- FSIQ, VCI, WMI, PSI: Similar to WAIS-IV.
- Fluid Reasoning Index (FRI): Replaces PRI in WISC, measuring reasoning and problemsolving skills.


## Normative Scoring

- Similar to WAIS-IV.


## Diagnostic Labels and IQ Ranges

- Classification ranges are similar to WAIS-IV.


## Wechsler Preschool and Primary Scale of Intelligence (WPPSI)

## Overview

The WPPSI is designed for children aged 2.5 to 7 years.

## Aspects of Intelligence Tested

- FSIQ, VCI, PSI: Similar to WAIS-IV and WISC.
- Fluid Reasoning Index (FRI): Similar to WISC.
- Processing Speed Index (PSI): Processing simple visual material without making errors.


## Normative Scoring

- Similar to WAIS-IV and WISC.


## Diagnostic Labels and IQ Ranges

- Classification ranges are similar to WAIS-IV.


## Interpretation Notes

- Scores should be interpreted with caution, considering the individual's background, education, and other relevant factors.
- Discrepancies between various index scores can provide insights into specific cognitive strengths and weaknesses.
- It's essential to consider both quantitative and qualitative aspects of performance for a comprehensive assessment.


## Notes:

Clinical Applications:
The Wechsler scales are not just tools for measuring intelligence; they can be pivotal in diagnosing learning disabilities, developmental delays, and giftedness.
In a clinical setting, the patterns of scores can help in identifying cognitive deficits possibly due to neurological conditions.

Cultural and Language Considerations:
It's critical to be aware of the test-taker's cultural and linguistic background. The WAIS-IV, WISC, and WPPSI may have cultural biases that can affect the validity of the results for individuals from diverse backgrounds.
Clinicians should be cautious when interpreting results for non-native English speakers or individuals from different cultural backgrounds.

Age-Related Factors:
When interpreting results, consider the developmental stage of the individual. What is typical for one age group may not be for another.
Especially for children, it's important to differentiate between developmental delays and more permanent cognitive impairments.

Test Administration and Environment:
The conditions under which the test is administered can significantly influence the results. Factors like the test-taker's health, stress levels, and rapport with the examiner are important.
Ensure that the testing environment is comfortable, quiet, and free of distractions to obtain the most accurate results.

