FSIQ

VCI (Verbal Comprehension Index)

Measures the ability to understand, interpret, and utilize language for reasoning, communication, persuasion, and comprehension.

VSI (Visual Spatial Index)

Measures the ability to mentally visualize, analyze, and manipulate spatial relationships, layouts, physical structures, and visual information.

PSI (Processing Speed Index)

Measures the ability to rapidly perceive, process, and respond to information while maintaining accuracy under time constraints.

WMI (Working Memory Index)

Measures the ability to temporarily store, organize, manipulate, and simultaneously utilize multiple pieces of information during ongoing cognitive tasks.

SRI (Storage & Retrieval Index)

Measures the ability to store information in long-term memory, accurately retrieve it when required, and effectively utilize recalled knowledge during cognitive tasks.

FRI (Fluid Reasoning Index)

Measures the ability to solve unfamiliar problems through logical reasoning, pattern recognition, abstraction, and inference without relying on prior knowledge.

CFI (Cognitive Flexibility Index)

Measures the ability to rapidly adapt thinking, switch between different strategies, perspectives, rules, or mental frameworks, and modify approaches effectively in response to changing circumstances, new information, or unexpected obstacles.

EQ

EU (Emotional Understanding)

Measures the ability to understand how emotions influence thoughts, decisions, motivations, and behavior in oneself and others.

EP (Emotional Perception)

Measures the ability to accurately recognize and interpret emotions through facial expressions, body language, tone of voice, and behavioral cues.

EF (Emotional Facilitation)

Measures the ability to intentionally utilize the emotional impact of one′s own words, actions, or behavior to influence, regulate, or manipulate the emotional states and subsequent behavior of others.

EM (Emotional Management)

Measures the ability to regulate, control, and manage one′s own emotions in order to maintain rational judgment, composure, and effective performance under varying circumstances

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SQ

Social Understanding

Measures the ability to understand relationships, social dynamics, hierarchies, and interpersonal interactions.

Social Engineering

Measures the ability to deliberately shape, exploit, or manipulate social situations and human behavior to achieve specific objectives.

Social Skills

Measures the practical ability to communicate, persuade, negotiate, cooperate, and interact effectively with others.

Social Integration

Measures the ability to seamlessly blend into social environments, establish trust, coordinate with groups, and maintain social acceptance.

AQ

Mental Fortitude

Measures the ability to remain mentally resilient, determined, and focused despite adversity, fear, or hardship.

Self-Control

Measures the ability to regulate impulses, emotions, and actions in favor of rational, long-term objectives.

Perseverance

Measures the ability to consistently pursue an objective despite setbacks, obstacles, or prolonged difficulty.

Stress Tolerance

Measures the ability to maintain clear thinking and effective performance while under significant pressure or stress.

Foresight

Anticipation

Measures the ability to foresee multiple plausible future developments and proactively prepare or adapt for them before they occur.

Prediction

Measures the ability to accurately forecast specific future events, decisions, behaviors, or outcomes based on available information and logical inference.

Thinking

Critical Thinking

Measures the ability to objectively evaluate information, identify flaws, question assumptions, and reach evidence-based conclusions.

Analytical Thinking

Measures the ability to systematically break down complex problems into smaller components for detailed examination.

Creative Thinking

Measures the ability to generate original, effective, and unconventional ideas, strategies, or solutions.

Lateral Thinking

Measures the ability to solve problems by approaching them from unconventional perspectives rather than traditional logical pathways.

Abstract Thinking

Measures the ability to understand concepts, principles, and relationships beyond literal or concrete information.

Conceptual Thinking

Measures the ability to organize information into broader ideas, frameworks, and underlying concepts.

Systems Thinking

Measures the ability to understand how interconnected components interact and influence one another within an entire system.

Divergent Thinking

Measures the ability to generate multiple possible ideas or solutions from a single problem.

Convergent Thinking

Measures the ability to evaluate multiple possibilities and identify the single most effective solution.

Metacognition

Measures the ability to monitor, evaluate, and regulate one's own cognitive processes, including awareness of one's thinking, reasoning, strategies, strengths, weaknesses, and cognitive biases.

Reasoning

Abductive Reasoning

Measures the ability to infer the most plausible explanation from incomplete or limited evidence.

Deductive Reasoning

Measures the ability to derive logically certain conclusions from established premises.

Inductive Reasoning

Measures the ability to identify patterns from observations and form probable general conclusions.

Deception

Concealment Deception

Measures the ability to deliberately hide information, intentions, or actions to prevent others from discovering the truth.

Acting Deception

Measures the ability to convincingly portray false emotions, intentions, personalities, or behaviors in order to deceive others.

Bluffing Deception

Measures the ability to project false confidence, intentions, capabilities, or commitments in order to influence an opponent's decisions despite lacking the represented position.

Fabrication Deception

Measures the ability to create entirely false information, events, or narratives for the purpose of misleading others.

Misdirection Deception

Measures the ability to divert another person's attention away from critical information or the true objective by redirecting their focus elsewhere.

Omission Deception

Measures the ability to mislead others by intentionally withholding important information without directly stating falsehoods.

Manipulation

Event Manipulation

Measures the ability to orchestrate or alter events so they unfold toward a predetermined outcome.

Mass Manipulation

Measures the ability to influence the beliefs, emotions, or behavior of large groups of people simultaneously.

Logical Manipulation

Measures the ability to use reasoning, framing, or selective logic to guide others toward a desired conclusion.

Emotional Manipulation

Measures the ability to exploit or influence another person's emotions to alter their decisions or behavior.

Indirect Manipulation

Measures the ability to influence another person's actions through subtle, covert, or non-obvious methods.

Direct Manipulation

Measures the ability to influence another person's actions through explicit pressure, persuasion, or direct interaction.

Scheming

Scheming Complexity

Measures the structural sophistication of a scheme based on the number of interconnected steps, dependencies, moving parts, and interactions required to achieve its objective.

Scheming Contingencies

Measures the ability to prepare effective alternative courses of action for multiple possible outcomes before they occur.

Scheming Resilience

Measures the ability of a scheme to remain effective or recover its effectiveness despite interference, unexpected events, failures, or opponent countermeasures during execution.

Scheming Efficiency

Measures the ability to accomplish a desired objective while minimizing the time, resources, actions, complexity, and risk required to successfully execute a scheme.

Scheming Intricacies

Measures the level of subtle detail, precision, hidden mechanisms, and interconnected nuances embedded within a scheme.

Scheming Coverage

Measures the extent to which a scheme accounts for relevant variables, possibilities, loopholes, uncertainties, and potential opponent responses.

Field Skills

Trap Setting

Measures the ability to create situations that intentionally bait opponents into predictable mistakes or disadvantages.

Trap Evasion

Measures the ability to recognize, analyze, avoid, or neutralize traps, deceptive setups, and hidden dangers created by others.

Information Control

Measures the ability to regulate the acquisition, distribution, concealment, timing, and accessibility of information in order to maintain a strategic advantage.

Information Gathering

Measures the ability to efficiently acquire relevant information through observation, investigation, questioning, surveillance, deduction, or other available means.

Knowledge

General Knowledge

Measures the breadth of factual knowledge accumulated across a wide range of subjects, fields, and real-world topics.

Academic Knowledge

Measures the depth of knowledge acquired through formal education, structured learning, and specialized disciplines.

Practical Knowledge

Measures the ability to apply experience-based knowledge effectively in real-world situations and practical problem-solving.

Knowledge Application

Measures the ability to effectively apply acquired knowledge, concepts, and information to solve problems, make decisions, and perform tasks in practical or unfamiliar situations.

Observation

Sensory Observation

Measures the ability to gather information accurately through visual, auditory, and other sensory inputs.

Detailed Observation

Measures the ability to notice subtle details, inconsistencies, anomalies, and small changes that others are likely to overlook.

Contextual Observation

Measures the ability to interpret observations by considering the surrounding environment, circumstances, relationships, and situational context.

Reading

Cold Reading

Measures the ability to infer a person's thoughts, emotions, personality, intentions, or circumstances through observation, deduction, and behavioral cues without prior knowledge.

Hot Reading

Measures the ability to utilize previously acquired information about a person to create the appearance of spontaneous insight or accurate psychological assessment.

Miscellaneous

Learning Ability

Measures the ability to efficiently acquire, understand, retain, and apply new knowledge, skills, concepts, and procedures.

Theory of Mind

Measures the ability to understand and infer the thoughts, beliefs, intentions, emotions, knowledge, perspectives, and mental states of oneself and others, including recognizing that these may differ between individuals.