PsychTests.com advancing psychology and technology

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Psychometric Report

Emotional Intelligence Test- Abridged

Description:

A 17-item test assessing emotional intelligence. Low scores indicate poor emotional IQ; high scores indicate good emotional IQ. The abridged version is a shortened version of Queendom's Emotional Intelligence Test, which measures the ability to recognize and label one's feelings and needs, and reconcile those needs with both one's long-term goals and the needs of other people.

Reference:

Jerabek, I. (1998). **Emotional Intelligence Test - Abridged**. Queendom.com

Sample Size: 84,274

Sample Description:

The sample used in this study was randomly selected from a pool of nearly one hundred and fifty thousand participants. It includes men and women, aged 10 to 80, who took the test on Queendom.com website.

Number of questions: 17

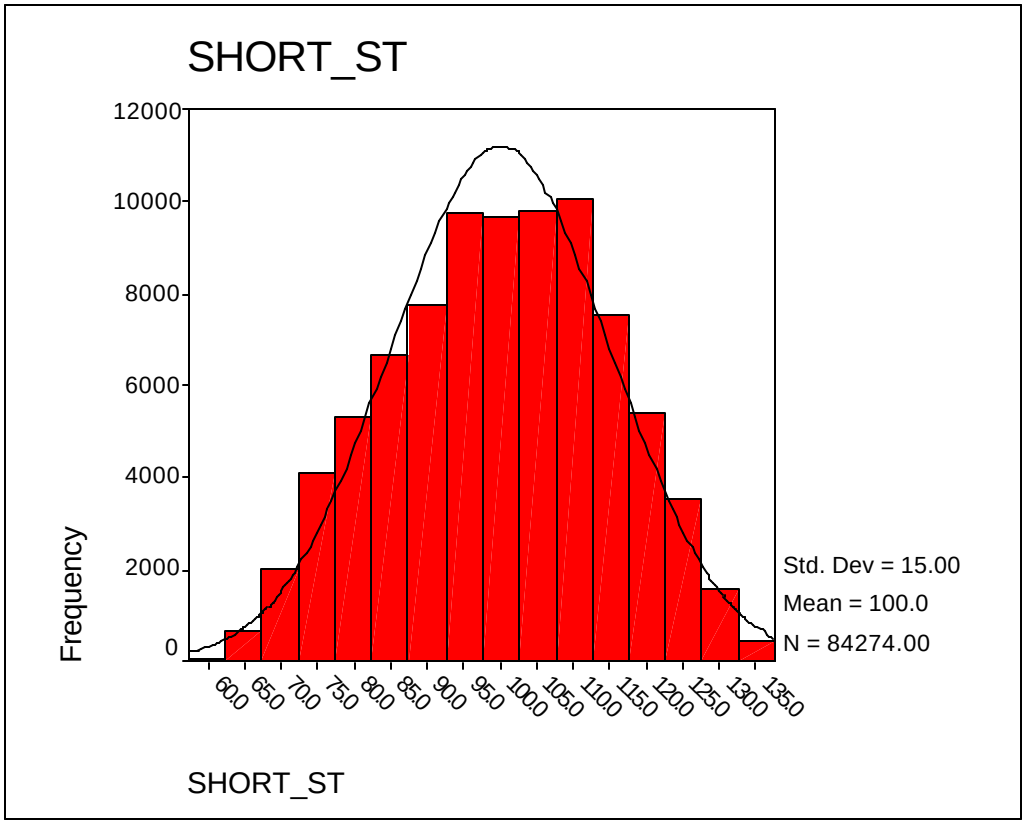
Descriptive Statistics

Statistics

N	Valid	84274
	Missing	0
Mean		100.0000
Std. Error of Mean		5.167E-02
Median		100.4645
Mode		110.18
Std. Deviation		15.0000
Variance		225.0003
Range		75.08
Minimum		61.16
Maximum		136.24
Percentiles	5	74.8486
	10	79.2652
	15	82.7984
	20	85.8900
	25	88.9815
	30	91.6315
	35	93.8397
	40	96.4897
	45	98.2563
	50	100.4645
	55	102.6728
	60	104.8811
	65	106.6477
	70	108.8559
	75	111.0642
	80	113.7141
	85	116.3640
	90	119.4556
	95	123.8722
	97	126.5221
	99	130.9386

Distribution for the Emotional Intelligence Test

The distribution of the scores is shown in red; the normal curve is represented by the black line plotted over it. The scores are displayed on the x-axis. The y-axis corresponds to the number of respondents who fall into the relevant score range.



Reliability and Internal Consistency

Inter-Item Consistency

Cronbach's Coefficient Alpha: 0.8762

Split-Half Reliability

Correlation between forms: 0.7929
Spearman-Brown formula: 0.8848
Guttman’s formula: 0.8837

Criterion and Construct Validity

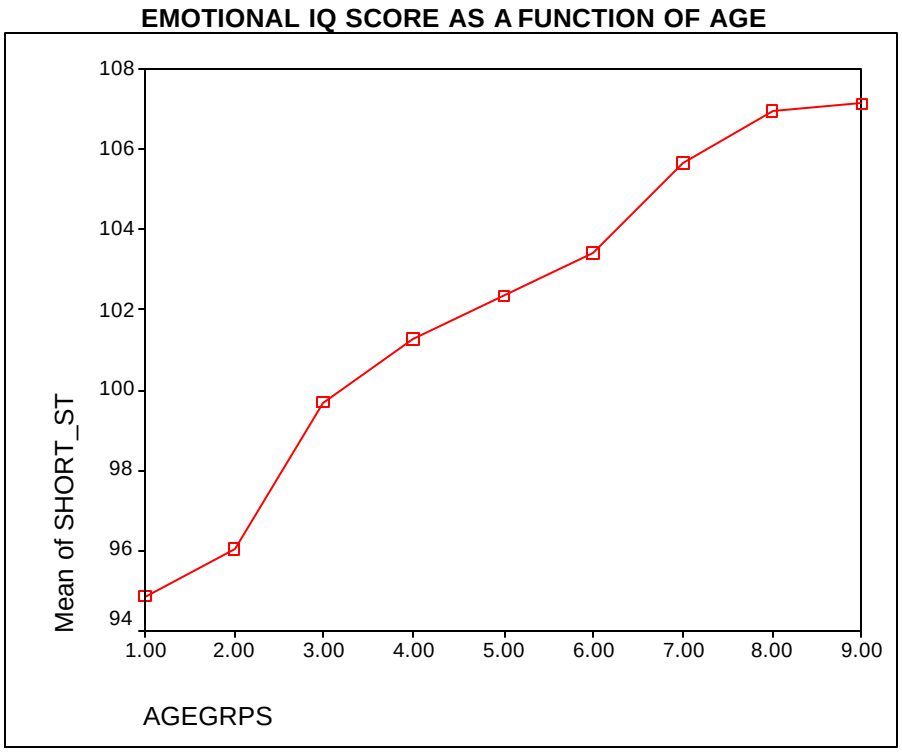
1. Relationship between age and emotional intelligence:

Question #1: What is your age?
Value 1= 10-15 Value 2= 16-18 Value 3= 19-24 Value 4= 25-29 Value 5= 30-34 Value 6= 35-39 Value 7= 40-49 Value 8= 50-59 Value 9= 60+

a) General Score:

Significant differences were found among groups of subjects with different ages. Emotional IQ scores increased with age. The effects are robust. See Annex 1 for a table showing homogeneous subsets.

$F_{(8,51149)} = 329.542$ $p < 0.0001$



2. **Relationship between popularity and emotional intelligence:**

Question #2: How would others around you rate your popularity in your social group?

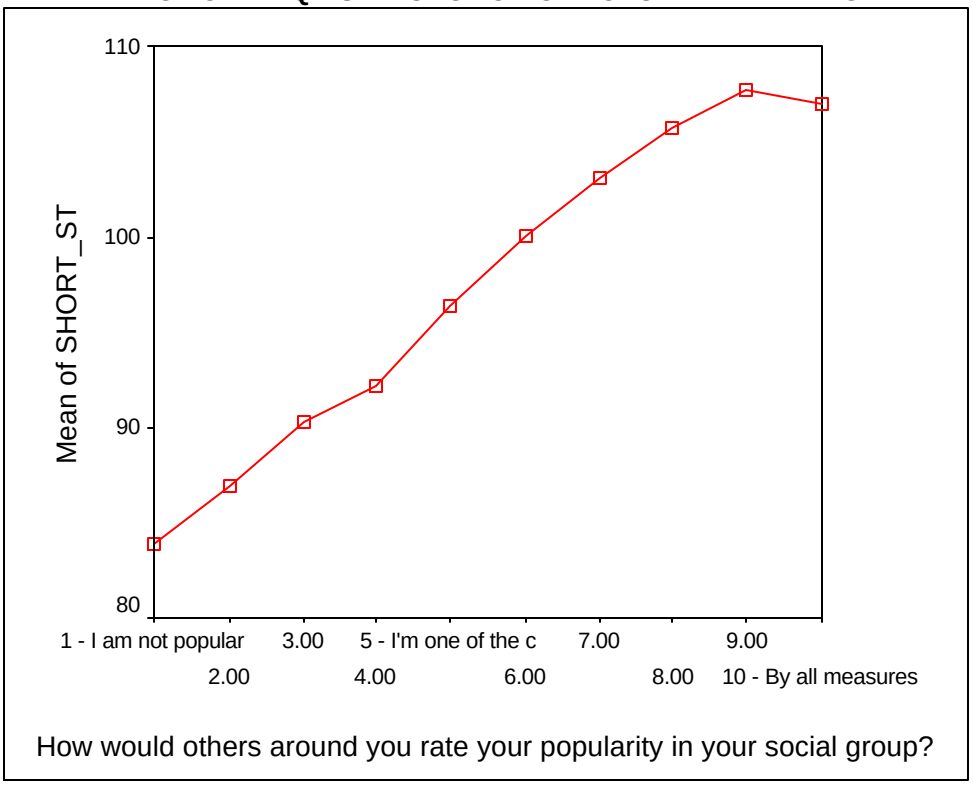
1- I am not popular at all
5- I'm one of the crowd (I am not bad but I'm no star)
10- By all measures, I'm a star

a) General Score:

Significant differences were found among groups of subjects with different popularity ratings. As popularity increased, emotional IQ increased as well. The effects are robust. See Annex 3 for a table showing homogeneous subsets.

$F_{(9,48663)} = 998.438$ $p < 0.0001$

EMOTIONAL IQ AS A FUNCTION OF POPULARITY RATING



3. Relationship between happiness self-rating and emotional intelligence:

Question #3: Rate yourself on a happiness scale from 1 to 10.

1 - completely unhappy
5 - neither happy nor unhappy
10 - completely happy

a) General Score:

Significant differences were found among groups of subjects with different happiness self-ratings. The happier the groups are, the higher the emotional intelligence. The effects are very robust. See Annex 4 for a table showing homogeneous subsets.

$F_{(9,49490)} = 3396.646$ $p < 0.0001$

EMOTIONAL IQ AS A FUNCTION OF HAPPINESS SELF-RATING SCORES

4. Relationship between how others would rate subject's happiness and emotional intelligence:

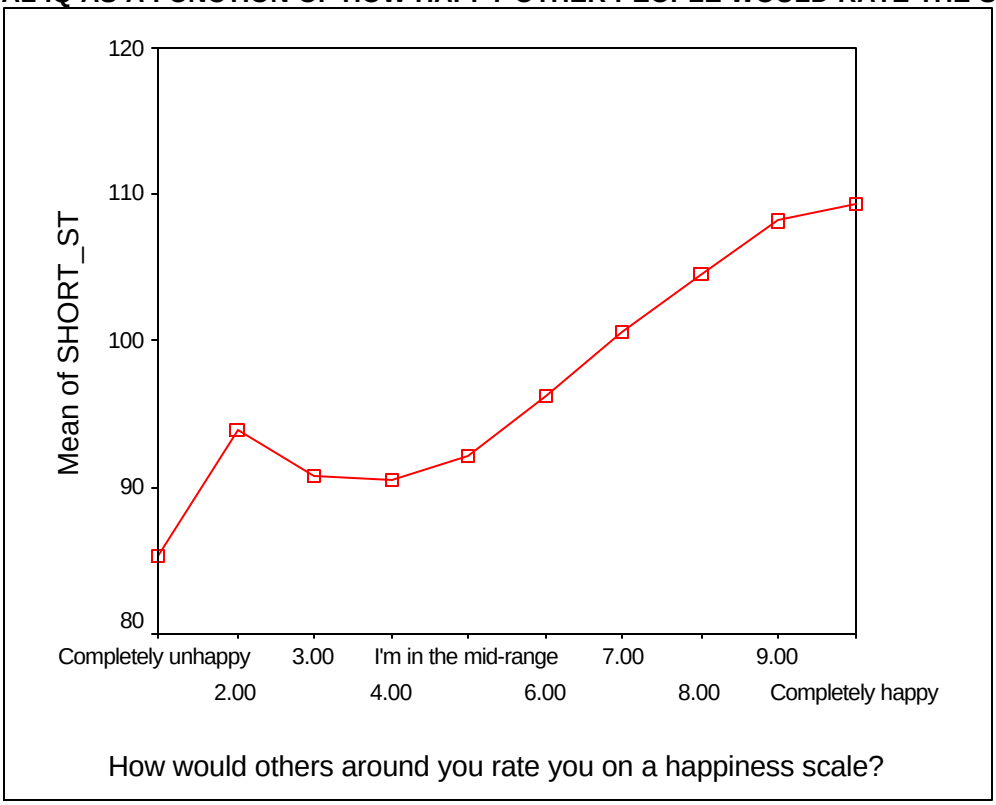
> Question #4: How would others around you rate you on a happiness scale from 1 to 10?
>
> 1 - completely unhappy
> 5 - neither happy nor unhappy
> 10 - completely happy

a) General Score:

Significant differences were found among groups of subjects depending on how others would rate their happiness. The happier other people would think the subjects are, the higher their emotional intelligence. The effects are very robust. See Annex 5 for a table showing homogeneous subsets.

$F_{(9,48188)} = 1146.787$ $p < 0.0001$

EMOTIONAL IQ AS A FUNCTION OF HOW HAPPY OTHER PEOPLE WOULD RATE THE SUBJECTS



Correlations:

		AGE	Rate yourself on a happiness scale from 1 to 10.	How would others around you rate you on a happiness scale from 1 to 10?	How would others around you rate your popularity in your social group?	SHORT_ST
AGE	Pearson Correlation	1.000	.032	-.023	-.002	.210
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.	.000	.000	.653	.000
	N	51199	48476	47248	47716	51199
Rate yourself on a happiness scale from 1 to 10.	Pearson Correlation	.032	1.000	.636	.380	.594
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.	.000	.000	.000
	N	48476	49500	47635	48018	49500
How would others around you rate you on a happiness scale from 1 to 10?	Pearson Correlation	-.023	.636	1.000	.416	.404
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.	.000	.000
	N	47248	47635	48198	47166	48198
How would others around you rate your popularity in your social group?	Pearson Correlation	-.002	.380	.416	1.000	.389
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.653	.000	.000	.	.000
	N	47716	48018	47166	48673	48673
SHORT_ST	Pearson Correlation	.210	.594	.404	.389	1.000
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000	.
	N	51199	49500	48198	48673	84274

** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Correlations Continued:

1. Age was slightly positively correlated with scores on the abridged emotional intelligence test.
2. Score was highly positively correlated with happiness self-ratings and how subjects think others would rate their happiness and popularity.

ANNEX 1 – Descriptive Statistics

Statistics

N	Valid	84274
	Missing	0
Mean		100.0000
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Median		100.4645
Mode		110.18
Std. Deviation		15.0000
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	85	116.3640
	90	119.4556
	95	123.8722
	97	126.5221
	99	130.9386

ANNEX 2– Homogeneous Subsets

The following tables present the homogeneous subsets for all subscores with respect to age.

SHORT_ST

Tukey HSD

Age Groups	N	Subset for alpha = .05					
		1	2	3	4	5	6
1.00	4380	94.8782					
2.00	7463	96.0460					
3.00	14477		99.6877				
4.00	8023			101.2850			
5.00	5623			102.3336	102.3336		
6.00	3849				103.4307		
7.00	4986					105.6544	
8.00	1962					106.9237	106.9237
9.00	395						107.1005
Sig.		.204	1.000	.344	.282	.121	1.000

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed.

a Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size = 2124.866.

b The group sizes are unequal. The harmonic mean of the group sizes is used. Type I error levels are not guaranteed.

ANNEX 3 – Homogeneous Subsets

The following tables present the homogeneous subsets for all subscores with respect to how others would rate subject's popularity.

SHORT_ST

Tukey HSD

	N	Subset for alpha = .05								
How would others around you rate your popularity in your social group?		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1 - I am not popular at all	1611	83.8851								
2.00	889		86.9611							
3.00	1852			90.3332						
4.00	2270				92.1879					
5 - I'm one of the crowd (not bad but I am no star)	9893					96.3579				
6.00	5884						100.0825			
7.00	9635							103.0942		
8.00	10294								105.7016	
10 - By all measures, I'm a star	1979									106.9501
9.00	4366									107.6929
Sig.		1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	.681

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed.

a Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size = 2542.982.

b The group sizes are unequal. The harmonic mean of the group sizes is used. Type I error levels are not guaranteed.

ANNEX 4 – Homogeneous Subsets

The following tables present the homogeneous subsets for all subscores with respect to happiness self-rating.

SHORT_ST

Tukey HSD

	N	Subset for alpha = .05								
Rate yourself on a happiness scale from 1 to 10.		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1 - completely unhappy	701	80.6576								
4.00	3727		87.5292							
3.00	3186		87.9377	87.9377						
2.00	1217			88.7130						
5 - neither happy nor unhappy	5227				90.3303					
6.00	5296					94.7325				
7.00	10077						100.9950			
8.00	12696							108.2313		
9.00	5646								113.7878	
10 - completely happy	1727									115.2337
Sig.		1.000	.976	.430	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000

ANNEX 5 – Homogeneous Subsets

The following tables present the homogeneous subsets for all subscores with respect to how happy other people would rate the subjects.

SHORT_ST

Tukey HSD

	N	Subset for alpha = .05							
How would others around you rate you on a happiness scale from 1 to 10?		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1 - completely unhappy	703	85.4188							
4.00	2571		90.5949						
3.00	1805		90.8685	90.8685					
5 - neither happy nor unhappy	5803			92.1594					
2.00	932				94.0018				
6.00	4994					96.2561			
7.00	8757						100.5178		
8.00	11653							104.4749	
9.00	7462								108.0991
10 - completely happy	3518								109.2917
Sig.		1.000	1.000	.058	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	.111

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed.

a Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size = 2257.721.

b The group sizes are unequal. The harmonic mean of the group sizes is used. Type I error levels are not guaranteed.