### THE CONSTANCY OF THE I.O.

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That the constancy of the intelligence quotient has attracted much attention is shown by the great amount of research that has been done in order to verify the theory of constancy. Much of the literature concerning the problem has been concisely summarized by Foran (36, 37), Burks (16), and Baldwin (60). They have considered many of the studies in which the Stanford Revision of the Binet-Simon Tests was used; therefore, there seems to be a need for a review of investigations dealing with the constancy of the I.Q. derived from revisions of the Binet-Simon Tests other than the Stanford-Binet and group tests. Furthermore, various researches on the influence of training, environment, and physical condition on the I.Q. have been made.

# A. Revisions of the Binet-Simon Other than the Stanford-Binet

Using the 1908 and 1911 Binet Tests, the Yerkes-Bridges Point Scale, the Goddard, Kuhlmann, and Herring Revisions, or some altered form of the Stanford-Binet Tests, Bloch and Lippa (69), Bobertag (70), Chotzen and Nicolauer (85), Berry (66), Goddard (131), Descoeudres (245), Downey (105), Rosenow (201), Garrison (124, 125), Kuhlmann (157), Doll (32), Terman (220), Dvorak (107), Wallin (230), Anderson (57), Henmon and Burns (144), Gray and Marsden (134, 135, 136, 137), Goodenough (20, 40), Carroll and Hollingworth (78), and Cuff (92) have contributed some data concerning the constancy of the intelligence quotient of children of all levels of mental ability.

As reported in the literature, most of these studies are inadequate because the data are very fragmentary. In most cases the writers have not specified age, grade, or I.Q. ranges; in many experiments the central tendencies and variabilities of I.Q.'s and other measures are not indicated. Furthermore, some investigators have not reported the coefficients of correlation between test and retest, the intervals between tests, the changes in I.Q.'s, or the P.E. of measurement. Because they have failed to present significant facts, it is impossible to compare their results.

Bobertag (70) used the 1908 Binet Tests to study the constancy of the I.Q. in 83 normal children, finding an r of  $.95\pm.024$  between test and retest, the interval between tests being one year. Using the 1911 Binet Tests and the Stanford-Binet at an average interval of 10.26 months, Rosenow (201) obtained an r of  $.82\pm.027$  between test and retest of 69 cases. With the Herring-Binet, Cuff (92) found r's of  $.98\pm.01$  between test and retest I.Q.'s of two groups of 23 and 24 cases. The interval between tests was 24 hours. The value of this study is questionable because of the small number of cases.

Results from the Kuhlmann 1922 Revision of the Binet Scale as reported by Goodenough (20, 40) are important. She tested and retested 300 children at an interval of six weeks. The range of changes in I.Q.'s was from  $\pm 39$  to  $\pm 21$ . Of the total group, 8.9 per cent gained 20 points or more; 4.9 per cent lost 10 points or more. The r for test and retest was  $.813 \pm .012$ .

The following table gives the gist of Goodenough's findings.

# TABLE I

			Mean I.Q.	S.D.	Mean I.Q.	S.D.	Mean Algebraic
Age	Boys	Girls	1st Test	1st	2nd Test	2nd	Changes
2	50	50	105.1	13.0	108.1	15.5	3.0
3	50	50	104.4	18.2	107.6	21.7	3.2
4	50	50	109.4	16.6	116.0	15.3	6.6
A11	150	150	106.3	16.2	110.6	18.1	4.3

After making a few adaptations in the Stanford-Binet in order to test English children, Gray and Marsden (134, 135, 136, 137) made some important studies concerning I.Q. constancy. Their subjects ranged from three to thirteen years of age at the first testing. A summary of Gray and Marsden's data is given in Table II.

### TABLE II

Résumé of Studies Concerning the Constancy of the I.Q. by Gray and Marsden

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			Range of Middle	Semi-inter-	Median	terval
			50 Per Cent of	quartile Range	I.O.	in
Testings	N	r	Differences	of Changes	Change	Years
1&2	100	$.887 \pm .014$	-2.25 to 7.66	4.95	2.25	1
2&3	55	$.908 \pm .016$	3.03 to 3.0	3.01	0.0	1
1&3	63	$.836 \pm .059$	-1.0 to 7.25	4.12	3.5	2
A11	218	$.883 \pm .036$	-2.7 to 7.0	4.85	1.6	1-2
1&2	100	$.883 \pm .015$	2.25 to 7.7	5.0	2.25	1
4	371	$.854 \pm .011$				13
6	616	$.851 \pm .008$	6.1 to 4.7	5.5	-1.3	15

At an interval of one year, Carroll and Hollingworth (78) retested 52 gifted children, ages seven to nine at the first testing, with the Herring-Binet. From the original data presented by the authors, it was found that the range of I.Q. changes was from -19 to +22; the average change regardless of signs was 9.06; algebraically the range of the middle 50 per cent of changes was -4.0 to 11.67. The r between test and retest was  $.73\pm.044$ . Other important data from this study are:

Test	Range of I.Q.'s	Mean I.Q.	S.D. of I.Q.'s
1	108-174	135.8	13.8
2	116-173	138.8	13.3

From the standpoint of the constancy of the I.Q., with the exception of the data presented by Gray and Marsden, Goodenough, and Carroll and Hollingworth, the studies using revisions of the Binet-Simon other than the Stanford are inadequate and incomplete. Studies of lesser importance have been made by Bobertag, Rosenow, and Cuff.

# B. The Stanford-Binet

The constancy of the I.Q. as derived from the Stanford-Binet has been studied extensively by Cuneo and Terman (93), Terman (10), Stenquist (210, 211), Rugg and Colloton (203), Baldwin and Stecher (27, 61, 62), Poull (187), Garrison (122), Gordon (133), Berry (67), Dickson (4), Johnson (151), Irwin and Marks (6), Madsen (171), Garrison and Robinson (126), Johnson (7), Rugg (204), Hildreth (145), Wentworth (54), Lincoln (164), Randall (190), Freeman, Holzinger, and Mitchell (19), Matthew and Luckey (24), Rogers, Durling, and McBride (25, 197), Carroll and Hollingworth (78), Cattell (79), Lamson (46), Brown (77), and Burks, Jensen, and Terman (1).

Some of these studies were inadequate in that certain data are not presented. Furthermore, the studies include wide age and grade and I.Q. ranges; consequently, one is not justified in comparing these experiments with each other. In Table III the salient features of the important studies are summarized.

Many other sources of data concerning the constancy of the I.Q. are available; however, because of inadequate and incomplete treatment, small number of cases, the method of analysis, or the style of presentation, the researches are of secondary importance. Studies in this category have been made by Fermon (35), Woolley and Ferris (56), Bronner (71), Dougherty (104), Ford (112), Root (200), Slocombe (207, 209), Stern (212, 213), Teagarden (218), Chipman (84), Prouty (188), and Minogue (175).

# TABLE III

THE CONSTANCY OF THE STANFORD-BINET I.Q.

Experimenter and Date	N	Testing Intervals	r	P.E.	Mean I.Q. Change	Range of Middle 50 Per Cent of Change	Grade or Age Range
Cuneo and Terman (1918)	31 21 25	20–24 mos. 5–7 mos. 2 days	.852 .942 .95	.034 .014 .013	6 (Md.) 6 (Md.) 3 (Md.)	5-13 3-7 2-7	3–11 to 6–4 3–8 to 6–6 3–8 to 8–1
Terman (1919)	428	1 day to 7 years	.93	.004	4.5	-3.3 to 5.7	3 to above 15 years
Stenquist (1920)	274	Less than 1-3 years	.72	.02	Md. gain 9.5	;	3-0 to 11-11
Rugg and Colloton (1921)	137	10 mos. to 1 yr.	<b>Q</b> /	012	Md. loss 5.9	23 to 56	6 0 to 12
Baldwin and Stecher* (1922)	36	4 mos.	.85	.012	4.11 6.33	2.33 to 9.00 3.25 to 9.00	0.0 10 12
	36		.74	.05	4.36 9.42	4.00 to 11.00 5.50 to 12.00	
	36		.78	.04	8.53 10.19	2.33 to 15.67 4.00 to 15.67	
	36		.82	.04	11.31 12.25	6.00 to 17.00 7.50 to 17.00	
	36		.85	.03	.25 6.69	-7.00 to 6.00 4.00 to 9.75	
	36		.80	.04	4.42 7.75	-2.00 to 12.00 3.00 to 12.00	
	36	•	.82	.04	7.19 8.25	2.50 to 13.00 4.00 to 13.00	

	36		.91	.02	4.17 5.61	.33 to 9.00 2.13 to 9.00	
	36		.84	.03	6.94 8.06	2.00 to 11.50 3.50 to 11.50	
	36		.92	.02	2.78 4.78	-2.00 to 6.33 2.40 to 6.50	
Poull (1921)	124	6 mos. to 3 years			4.6	-3.3 to 4.8	4-28 years
Garrison (1922)	468 43 127 298	1-4 years 4 years 2 years 1 year	.88 .83 .91 .88	.007 .032 .01 .009	5.4	2 to 4 3 to 4 3 to 5	
Gordon (1922)	44	1 yr. 3 mos. to 2–10	.84	.03	6.8		4 yrs. 2 mos. to 13-7
Berry (1923)	351 273 82	11 mos. (6–18) 23 mos. (19–30) 35 mos. (31–48)	.74 .67 .56	.02 .02 .08	<b>5.0</b> 6.1 7.4		6 to 14 years
Dickson (1923)	288	13 mos. (1 mo	.90	.01	5.1 (Md.)	5.6 to 4.4	4–16 years
Henmon and Burns (1923)	59	9 mos. to 4 years	.91	.01	5.3	6 to 3	Not given
Johnson (1923)	94	1-4 years	.69	.03			Grades I-VII
Irwin and Marks (1924)	322 (289)	1 mo. to 5 years	.98	.004			5–15 years
Madsen (1924)	16 <b>34</b>	1½ years 3 yrs. 5 mos.	.97 .85	.01 .032	2.125	1 to 2.67	Grade 1 Grades 1 to 8
Garrison and Robinson* (1925)	140 131 131	10 mos. 20 mos. 10 mos.	.88 .91 <b>.92</b>	.013 .01 .009		2 to 4 3 to 4 2 to 3	Grades 3 to 8 Ages 8-5 to 15-3

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Experimenter and Date	N	Testing Intervals	r	P.E.	Mean I.Q. Change	Range of Middle 50 Per Cent of Change	Grade or Age Range
Johnson (1925)	125		.80	.022			2-10 years
Rugg (1925)	114	Md. 21 mos. 4-36 mos.	.948	.006	3.1	-1.2 to 1.9	5–0 to 15–11
Hildreth (1926)	441 1112	Less than a mo. to 8 years Average of 1-2 yrs.	.857 .814	.009 .007	4.605 (Q.) .96 (Md.)	—3.5 to 5.71	3–18 years Mean of 9 years
Wentworth (1926)	145	3 days to 16 mos.	.82	.02	(Md. 5)		Grade 1
Lincoln (1927)	30	$3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 hours	.95	.013	2.57		6 and 7 years
Randall (1927)	103 37 6 152	0-18 mos. 19-30 mos. 31-42 mos. 43-66 mos. 0-66 mos.	.798 .699 .793 .801 .794	.025 .057 .103 .100 .020			Grades 1–9 Ages 5–2 to 15–10
Mitchell (1928)	1 74	4 years	.68	.042	Mean Gain 2.5	;	8 years at test one.
Matthew and Luckey	50 100	1-2 years	.92 .74	.01 .03			12-2 at relest
Rogers, Durling, and McBride (1928)	44 20 28 32	<sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> years <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> years <sup>2</sup> -4 years Md. 2-5 mos. <sup>1</sup> -6 years	.78 .89 .75 .32	.04 .05 .05 .06	(Md. —2) (Md. —2)	7 to 5 7 to 5	5 to 8-11 Md. 6-5 4 to 8-11
Carroll and Hollingworth (1930)	52	1 year	.68	.051	9.02	3.75 to 11.50	₩1a. 03

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Cattell (1930)		1 hour to 6 yrs. Mean, 4.7 yrs.	.77				
Lamson (1930)	53	1 year	.72	.045	7.85	-3.44 to 10.38	
	43	1 year	.53	.074	9.37	-8.12 to 9.25	
	43	2 years	.606	.065	8.95	-2.56 to 13.25	
Brown (1930)	707	Mean 15 mos.	.88	.006	5.8		2–18 years. Mean 10.5.
	149 149	Range a few weeks to over 4 years	.87 .70	.013 .028			67 per cent between 7 and 14 years
	129	1 yr. or less	.91	.007			
	320	2 years but less than 3	.87	.009			
	449	3 yrs. and less	.88	.015			
	41	4 years but less					
		than 5	.87	.02			
	83		.81	.026			I.Q.'s below 60
	475		.68	.017			I.Q.'s 61–90
	148		.61	.03			I.Q.'s above 90
	458		.88	.007			Boys
	248		.87	.010			Girls
Burks, Jensen,	<b>F</b> 4		(D+	10			P 12 warmen of a war at wa
Terman (1930)	54	o years	.00* 	.10			o-15 years of age at re-
			.01				test
	73	6 years	.65	.09			

\* Baldwin and Stecher have presented data in various sources (27, 61, 62); however, they have not presented sufficient data to include in this table. The data in this table were taken from source (27) and worked over to show various I.Q. changes. The first mean change and the first middle 50 per cent of change indicate algebraic changes; the bottom figures in each instance represent changes regardless of signs.

The data included in the study by Garrison and Robinson are based upon I.Q.'s with the exception of the correlations which, according to the authors, involve scores.

Burks, Jensen, and Terman used three methods to find the correlation between the initial and second I.Q. ratings for a group of 54 children.

### C. GROUP TESTS

Garrison and Robinson (126), Olson (50), Johnson (151), Shewman (206), Wentworth (54), Broom (75, 76), Jordan (152), Hirsch (43), Burks, Jensen, and Terman (1), Porter and Lauderbach (247), and Nettels (177) have studied the constancy of the I.Q. with various group tests. The results of their studies are shown in Table IV.

On the whole, these researches have been reported rather meticulously; however, there is a lack of uniformity in specifying changes in intelligence quotients. Many of the criticisms applicable to studies using individual mental examinations may be justifiably used in reviewing group test investigations. Another peculiar circumstance throughout the literature devoted to the constancy of the I.Q. is that only one attempt has been made to correct for practice effects. Olson (50) corrected for practice in his research. He concluded, "The actual median change in I.Q. when Delta 2 is repeated at a year interval is 7.4 points. With allowance for practice the change becomes plus 2.46 points." That this is an important issue has been shown by Miller (174) and Kefauver (154).

Other investigators who have data pertaining to the constancy of the I.Q. as derived from group tests are Cattell (79), Cattell and Gaudet (81), Avery (58), Cole (88), Cowdery (91), Dearborn and Long (100), Garrison and Tippett (127), Kefauver (154), Miller (174), Rogers (196), Root (199), Steckel (214), Colvin (89), Gates (128), Guiler (138, 139), Brooks (73), Pintner (184), and Stenquist (53, 211).

D. PRACTICE, COACHING, TRAINING, ENVIRONMENT, AND THE I.Q.

From a review of studies by Casey, Davidson, and Harter (17), Denworth (18), Burks (14, 15), Freeman, Holzinger, and Mitchell (19), Goodenough (20), Greene (21), Hildreth (22), Rogers, Durling, and McBride (25), Chen (29), Coy (30), Glick (39), Graves (42), Marine (48), Barrett and Koch (64), Bishop (68), Chapman (82), Chauncey (83), De Weerdt (102), Dunlap and Snyder (106), Freeman (116, 117), F. S. Freeman (121), Gilmore (130), Hurlock (146), Ide (147), Merriman (173), Odell (179), Renshaw (192), Richardson and Robinson (193), Saer (205), Teagarden (217), Terman (219), Thorndike (221), Wechsler (233), Wells (234), White (236), and Slocombe (208) concerning the effects of practice, coaching, length of school attendance, environment, nursery school or kindergarten attendance, familiarity of the

# TABLE IV

# The Constancy of the I.Q. Derived from Group Tests

Experimenter Date Reported	I Tests Used	N	Testing Interval	Grade or Age Range	r	P.E.	Changes in I.Q.'s on Retests
Johnson (1923)	Terman Group Test	37 32 169	1 yr. 1 yr. 1 yr.	VII—1 VII—2 VIII—1	.95 .94 .87	.01 .009 .015	
Olson (1924)	Haggerty Delta 2	56	14 mos.	4, 5, 6, 7, 8 Grades	.866	.021	Median, 6.4 P.E., 4.15 S.D., 6.67 Aver 7 52
	Haggerty Delta 2	609	15 mos.	8-19 yrs. 3-10 Grs.	.91 (Score .81 (I.Q.'s	.005 (s) .009 ()	Median, 7.4 P.E., 6.5 Range of middle 50 per cent of changes, 1.78 to 10.7 Aver., 7.1
Garrison and Robinson* (1925)	Nat. Int. Test, Form A1 for	140	10 mos.	Grs. 3-8	.90	.011	6 to 6, the range of middle 50 per cent of change
(1965)	Form A2 for	131	20 mos.	Ages 8-5 to 15-3	.91	.010	7 to 7
	1050 0	131	10 mos.	Ages 8-5 to 15-3	.93	.01	Average gain, 3.7 over 20
Shewman (1926)	Terman Group Test, Forms A & B	229	3 yrs. 4 mos.	H. S.	.72 (I.Q.'s .77 (Score	.02 .02 .02 es)	
Wentworth (1926)	Dearborn A	575	1 yr.	Gr. 1 at Test1; Gr. 2 at Test 2	.72	.013	Average, 9 Median, 5 P.E. <sub>(M)</sub> , 4.95

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			TABLE IV	(Continued)			
Experimenter Date Reported	l Tests Used	N	Testing Interval	Grade or Age Range	r	P.E.	Changes in I.Q.'s on Retests
Broom (1927)	Terman Group Test	50	6 mos. to 1 yr. 11 mos.	H. S.	.862	.026	Range of change, -13 to 8
Broom (1930)	Otis-Self Adm. Test of Men- tal Ability, Higher Ex- am., A	212	5 mos.	' 1	.83	.014	Range of change, -16 to 22
Jordan (1930)	Nat. Int. Test, 6 testings	183	6 mos.	Grs. 3–7			Median gain, 9.1
Burks, Jensen, Terman (1930)	Terman Group Test	26	.2 yr.	14.5 yrs. at Test 1; 14.7 yrs. at Test 2	.62 (I.Q.'s .87 (Score	.08 .03 es)	Average, 10.96 Q., 6.0 Range,14 to 29 Middle 50 per cent, 3.5 to 15.5
Miller (Unpub.)	Miller Mental Ability Test, Form A vs. B	57	10 mos.	H. S. Fresh- men. Median C. A., 13-7; S. D. of C. A., 10	.90	.017	
Hirsch (1930)	Tests in order were Otis Primary Test, Forms A, B, A; Otis Adv., A, B, A 1 & 2 2 & 3	343 322 252	9-15 mos. Average, 1 yr.	Grs.1&2 at 1st Testing	.83 .89	.01 .008	All below changes are averages 6.7 5.6

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	3 & 4	277			.84	.011	7.5
	4 & 5	257			.88	.009	7.5
	5&6	*225			.94	.005	7.6
	1 & 6	244			.794	.016	
Porter and Lauderbach (1931)	Pintner - Cun- ningham Pri- mary Mental Test	193	6–17 mos.	Kindergarten and Primary Children	.718	.02	Range of change,29 to 35

\* Garrison and Robinson correlated scores, not I.Q.'s; however, the other data refer to I.Q.'s.

Hirsch reported the correlation between tests 5 and 6 for 225 cases; but when he calculated the average change in I.Q. for tests 5 and 6 he used 230 cases.

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examiner, and specialized training on mental ability, one may conclude that the I.Q., as measured or determined by our present testing instruments, may be changed to a certain extent; however, the changes which are due to practice, training, and the like tend to be of a transient nature. In other words, after an interval of time elapses, fluctuations in the I.Q. due to these factors seem to disappear.

# E. Physical Condition and the Constancy of the I.Q.

Researches on this phase of the problem by Hoefer and Hardy (23), Dawson and Conn (31), Rogers (51), Fox (113), Jewett and Blanchard (150), Lowe (167), De Weerdt (101) and others have shown that the I.Q. is relatively constant. These studies have disproved the idea that the I.Q. would increase significantly following improvement in physical condition.

# F. CONCLUDING REMARKS

In concluding, it may be in order to note that the results from studies concerning the constancy of the I.Q. present a high degree of consistency. As one method of comparing the results of individual examinations with those of group tests, the reliability coefficients found by correlating test and retest I.Q.'s may be arranged into a frequency distribution as follows:

r's	f (Stanford-Binet)	f (Group)*
.9599	5	1
.9094	15	3
.8589	20	9
.8084	23	6
.7579	12	3
.7074	9	4
.6569	8	0
.6064	3	1
.5559	1	0
.50 — .54	1	0
Ν	97	27
Median	.832	.846
Q8	.889	.885
Q1	.76	.779
Q	.0645	.053

\* In addition to the reliability coefficients between test and retest I.Q.'s presented in Tables III and IV, the distribution of r's contains a number of coefficients from the studies of Baldwin and Stecher (27, 61) and Olson (50).

The validity of this comparison may be readily questioned; however, it is merely presented to show that there is a rather wide range in the magnitude of the reliability coefficients for Stanford-Binet Tests as well as for various group tests. Furthermore, it is important that one consider the groups studied by the various investigators. As a matter of fact, the extremely low coefficients reported for the Stanford-Binet Tests were not found for unselected groups. In the last analysis, however, the magnitude of the reliability coefficients for group tests tends to be as high as for individual tests, casting doubt upon the conception of the gross unreliability of group testing methods.

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