

TYPE AND EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE WEBINAR FAQ

WHAT IS THE DEFINITION OF EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE?

“Emotional intelligence” has been defined differently by those proposing different models. As a result, the broadest definition that captures the nuances of each definition would be “the ability to perceive, manage and use your emotions in a constructive way”.

WHICH ASSESSMENTS ARE CONSIDERED TRAIT-BASED MEASURES OF EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE? WHICH ARE ABILITY-BASED MEASURES?

Trait-Based Measures	Ability-Based Measures
Emotional Quotient Inventory	Mayer-Salovey-Caruso Emotional Intelligence Test
Emotional Competence Inventory	TIE Test of Emotional Intelligence
Wong and Law Emotional Intelligence Scale	
Trait Emotional Intelligence Questionnaire	
Trait Meta-Mood Scale	

ARE THERE EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE ASSESSMENTS THAT CAN BE ADMINISTERED TO CHILDREN?

There are “Youth” and “Education” versions of different emotional intelligence assessments, though the age range varies from product to product. Psychometrics Canada always recommends looking at the age range of the norming sample before administering them to youth populations, and only using the assessment with those individuals that fall within that age range.

WILL WATCHING THIS WEBINAR GRANT US CEU CREDITS?

Unfortunately, we did not register this webinar with any organizations to be able to grant CEU credits. The webinar was designed to be purely informational.

WHY DO ABILITY-BASED MEASURES ASSUME THAT EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE DOES NOT CHANGE, DESPITE EVIDENCE FOR NEUROPLASTICITY?

The original theory of the Ability-based measures followed the model of the “different types of intelligences”, therefore placing emotional intelligence in the same domain as cognitive intelligence. As a result, the assessments were built with that assumption in mind, and treat emotional intelligence as a set of unchanging skills. Keep in mind that these theories and models were developed during a time when neuroplasticity was not well-understood or well-accepted (despite having been studied since the 1920s).

Given the advances in our understanding of neuroplasticity, it is reasonable to assume that emotional intelligence skills (as measured by ability-based measures) could change during critical development periods (e.g. youth and old-age), as these are the periods where cognitive intelligence changes the most also. However, given that cognitive intelligence abilities are not subject to drastic change during the majority of one's adult life, it's possible that emotional intelligence (as measured by the ability-based measures) are subject to less change during this time also. It is well-known that Trait-based measures of emotional intelligence do change with age (typically scores increase as individuals age and gain life experience). However, I can't confidently say the same for Ability-based measures of emotional intelligence.

RESEARCH CITATIONS

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