Ravens Progressive Matrices: Psychometric evidence, gender and social class differences in middle childhood

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Ravens Progressive Matrices has been widely used as a measure of non-verbal cognitive ability (Flouri, Hickey, Mavroveli, & Hurry, 2010; Munaf, Ghaus-ur-Rehman, 1996; Rafnsson, Deary, Smith, Whiteman, Rumley, Lowe, & Fowkes, 2007). To examine psychometric properties, gender and social class differences on Ravens Standard Progressive Matrices (SPM) in Pakistan, SPM was administered to 203 primary school children with an age range of 8-11 years. The sample consisted of 112 girls and 91 boys from Federal Govt. Schools of Rawalpindi ($I = 101$), Lahore ($n = 49$), and Karachi ($n = 53$). Split half and test-retest reliability analysis was also computed. To study social class and gender differences among children on SPM one way ANOVA and t-test was used. Results indicated Ravens Progressive Matrices as highly reliable test of non-verbal cognitive ability for Pakistani primary school children. In addition, results indicated non significant mean differences between children's' cognitive performance from various social classes, however, girls performed better on Ravens as compared to boys. It is concluded that SPM is a reliable test for Pakistani children. Implications and suggestions have been discussed.

Keywords: Ravens progressive Matrices, non-verbal cognitive ability, sex and social class differences, Pakistan, primary school children.