

using three analytical strategies proposed and explained elsewhere (Karwowski & Gralewski, 2012).

A review of studies of the threshold hypothesis suggests that it tends to be confirmed in light of the most liberal analytical strategy (criterion A), which is based on a comparison of correlation coefficients between intelligence and creative abilities below and above the threshold to zero. However, such an approach can lead to erroneous conclusions resulting from the limited IQ variance above the threshold, which also reduces the correlation. Therefore, Karwowski and Gralewski (2012) proposed two additional criteria (B and C), assuming a more restrictive test of the TH.

The obtained results demonstrate that whether the threshold hypothesis is confirmed or not depends largely on the analytical strategy applied. The TH was confirmed only when the most liberal analytical strategy was applied. It was refuted when more rigorous analytical strategies (B or C) were applied. Using more stringent criteria (B and C) a comparison of correlation coefficients below and above the threshold, taking into account the size of the compared subsamples, however, rejects the TH. The conducted comparisons clearly indicate that, although the correlation between intelligence and creative abilities below the threshold is stronger than the correlation above the threshold, the difference between them is not reliable.

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