

How and Where Do We Go?

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What Do We Know?

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Authors provide an overview of this instrument's current status. They begin with a thorough review of global and focused meta-analyses, including an expanded analysis of K. G. H. Parker, R. K. Hanson, and

and IQ scales each produce roughly similar effect size magnitudes, although all tests have greater validity

for some purposes than for others. Persons

Wedge base and make recommendations for addressing these challenges to

gaps in the Rorschach know

As the final article in the Special Series on the Utility of the

confident statements about personal characteristics and overt behavior. But just as no one mistakes the notes from a single

Meta-Analytic Findings

~~instrument with the sound of a full orchestra. Cumulative evidence is like a good meta-analysis: examining only valid sources.~~

(1988) and Garb et al.'s (1998) results may have been artificially inflated by translating omnibus analysis of variance and chi-square aggregation (see Hunter & Schmidt, 1990; Law, 1995) by including the Z-transformed mean for comparative purposes.

Table 1
An Expanded Meta-Analysis of the Parker, Hanson, and Hunsley (1988) Data Set Covering the Construct Validity of the Rorschach, MMPI, and WAIS From 1970 to 1981

Table with multiple columns and rows containing statistical data such as 'All effects', 'Unconfounded by shared method variance', 'Hypothesis level', 'No. of hypotheses', 'Mean N', 'Median N', 'Kurtosis of N', 'Effect size dispersion', 'Effect size central tendency', 'Unweighted median r', 'Unweighted mean r', 'Unweighted median r', 'Weighted mean r', 'Sample level', 'Sample information', 'No. of samples', 'Total N', 'Mean N', 'Median N', 'Kurtosis of N', 'Effect size dispersion', 'Effect size central tendency', 'Unweighted mean r', 'Unweighted median r', 'Weighted mean r', 'Fail-Safe N'.

computed from the unweighted mean r in the 5th distribution: MMPI = Minnesota Personality; WAIS = Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale. Note: The Fail-Safe N was Multiphasic Personality Inventory.

investigate topics that are emotional problem (r = .26; Johnson, 1970), (b) identify Veterans cause larger studies do not necessarily investigate... of weighted and unweighted MMPI results differ noticeably because three studies... whether (1977) examined Masculinity-Femininity (MF) raw scores and... biological sex in 957 Air Force recruits (r = .78; Lebovitz and... question is particularly relevant because doing so pushes the MMPI... control group diagnosed by other procedures (r = .46; N = 1,769... Fail-Safe N was... the ability of the MMPI to (a) differentiate college and... less stable estimate of validity for this data set... the location of counseling from those seeking...

...and ... *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Applied*, 14, 1, 1-10.
 ...controlled (i.e., 55 vs. 25-30 and 29). Dramatic differences are ...
 ...also seen with the WAIS. Parker et al.'s original meta-analysis ...
 ...er authors using this data set and in ...
 ...t by the two other global meta-analyses of able lists relevant ...
 ...cluded: typical validity ...
 ...dividually, all three of the meta-analytic data sets are limited and ... drops from .57 to .43 ...
 ... used ... ecological groups that excludes concurrent validity yielded by ...

...idly predict a range of criteria variables and can do so about as ... of psychological, educational, and behavioral treatments, or the
... well as alternative tests. (Note, however, that the association ... extent to which therapists and clients agree on treatment-related.

Table 3

Scale	Mean	SD	Scale	Mean	SD	Scale	Mean	SD
9	320	20	9	424	33	9	424	33
6	373	50	9	424	33	9	424	33
9	720	47	9	424	33	9	424	33
9	485	35	9	424	33	9	424	33

r (1997, 2000) and Meyer (2000): Psychotherapy outcome

Meyer and Hand

accountant over a bloodhound to complete tax forms, but a bloodhound over an accountant to search for a child lost in the woods. Officers trust their observations more than a patient's verbalizations; disorganized speech or grossly disorganized behavior. Patients with psychoses often do not recognize these symptoms, so we need to go beyond a belief in or documenting what is true assessment officers trust their observations more than a patient's verbalizations.

times have regularly evolved (Weaver, 2000) and will undoubtedly continue to do so. Views about schizophrenia have changed over time, and the scientific literature has reflected these changes. In the 1950s, schizophrenia was viewed as a chronic, incurable mental illness. Over time, the focus shifted to the role of genetics and neurobiology. More recently, there has been a move towards a more holistic understanding of the disorder, recognizing the role of social and environmental factors. (Schwartz, 2001)

Nonetheless, in an effort to more fully understand the disorder, researchers have collected a large number of samples. These samples are quite diverse, both in terms of the individuals included and the methods used to collect the data. (Schwartz, 2001)

Some of the most commonly used samples are those collected by Exner (1993) and by Rorschach (1953). Exner's sample consists of 117 adults, aged 18-55 years, and Rorschach's sample consists of 1000 individuals. (Schwartz, 2001)

Other researchers have also collected samples of individuals with schizophrenia. For example, Hunsley & Bailey (1999) collected a sample of 100 individuals, and Garfield (2001) collected a sample of 1000 individuals. (Schwartz, 2001)

It is important to note that these samples are not representative of the general population of individuals with schizophrenia. They are often collected from specific settings, such as hospitals or clinics, and may therefore be biased in some way. (Schwartz, 2001)

Despite these limitations, the collection of large samples of individuals with schizophrenia is an important step towards understanding the disorder. It allows researchers to identify patterns in the data and to test hypotheses about the causes and consequences of the disorder. (Schwartz, 2001)

One of the most common methods used to collect data from these samples is the Rorschach inkblot test. This test involves showing individuals a series of inkblots and asking them to describe what they see. The responses are then analyzed to identify patterns that may be related to the disorder. (Schwartz, 2001)

Another common method is the use of structured clinical interviews. These interviews are designed to assess specific aspects of the disorder, such as symptoms and functioning. They are often used in conjunction with other methods, such as the Rorschach test, to provide a more comprehensive assessment of the individual. (Schwartz, 2001)

Finally, researchers have also used self-report questionnaires to collect data from individuals with schizophrenia. These questionnaires are designed to assess various aspects of the disorder, such as symptoms and quality of life. They are often used in large-scale studies to assess the prevalence and consequences of the disorder. (Schwartz, 2001)

Table 5

The Stability of 22 Components

Figure 5: System Scores Across Six Studies With a Retest Interval of 1 Month or Less

Component	Study 1 (1 week)	Study 2 (24 days)	Study 3 (2 weeks)	Study 4 (4 days)	Study 5 (4 days)	Study 6 (2 weeks)	Study 7 (2 weeks)
Human Movement	70	93	90	72	77	84	80
Human Movement	66	75	75	78	75	83	76
Human Movement	71	87	74	12	64	83	72
Human Movement	85	70	11	167	175	175	168
Human Movement	78	70	92	65	30	38	38
Human Movement	42	51	52	46	40	44	44
Human Movement	62	62	74	83	62	20	26
Human Movement	68	83	87	10	10	40	62
Human Movement	70	30	30	07	07	70	82
Human Movement	67	61	23	26	16	67	60
Human Movement	40	57	60	4	46	51	40
Human Movement	82	57	86	82	89	87	34
Human Movement	80	80	80	69	78	76	77
Human Movement	12	26	46	40	82	76	52
Human Movement	57	65	72	82	81	77	76
Human Movement	69	67	67	60	61	62	60
Human Movement	66	63	80	78	69	84	78
Human Movement	50	59	64	65	70	77	66
Human Movement	19	16	14	16	10	109	28

One way to enhance this is through focused meta-analyses that, for new medication, the Food and Drug Administration does not

...and evaluate the Rorschach as a tool for understanding the mind. ...later should lead to direct tests of incremental validity ...the Rorschach can and cannot provide ...larger scientific community unless the ...develop collaborative networks to generate systematic, multisite ...*Paromita Chakrabarti* ...Meyer, Liljequist, & Schilling ...Hunsley & Raitz (2000, 2001) ...

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