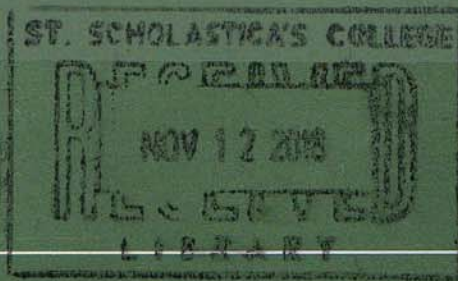




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Target Article

- 991 An Illustration of the Effects of Fluctuations in Test Information on Measurement Error, the Attenuation of Effect Sizes, and Diagnostic Reliability

Brian P. O'Connor

Unlike tape measures, the precision of the numbers that are provided by psychological tests can vary across trait spectrums. This article illustrates the relationships between 3 statistical indices of measurement precision, and it reveals how specific levels of measurement precision are important to diagnostic reliability and to the effect sizes for measures that can be obtained in research studies.

Commentary

- 1004 Reconciling Information and Reliability in Scaling Local Measurement Precision: A Comment on O'Connor (2017)

Kristian E. Markon

This commentary outlines relationships between different indices of measurement error, what affects those indices, and how they should be interpreted differently.

Reply

- 1010 Clarifications Regarding Test Information and Reliability, and New Methods for Estimating Attenuation Due to Measurement Error: Reply to Markon (2018)

Brian P. O'Connor

This article is a reply to comments that were published on a previous article that focused on the precision of the numbers that are provided by psychological tests. The focus is on the interpretation and usage of statistical coefficients in the literature and on describing new software procedures.

Articles

- 1013 A Rasch Analysis of the Neurobehavioral Symptom Inventory in a National Cohort of Operation Enduring and Iraqi Freedom Veterans With Mild Traumatic Brain Injury

Nazanin H. Bahraini, Trisha A. Hostetter, Jeri E. Forster, Alexandra L. Schneider, and Lisa A. Brenner

This study suggests that the Neurobehavioral Symptom Inventory (NSI) is a multidimensional measure, and that the total score should not be used as a global measure of postconcussive symptoms. Instead items should be differentiated into Cognitive, Mood–Behavioral, and Vestibular–Sensory symptom domains. In addition, using Rasch interval scores instead of raw scores may allow for the assessment of interventions at more specific levels, and enhance measurement precision for individuals with different levels of symptom severity.

(*Contents continue*)

1028 Revisiting Carroll's Survey of Factor-Analytic Studies: Implications for the Clinical Assessment of Intelligence

Nicholas F. Benson, A. Alexander Beaujean, Ryan J. McGill, and Stefan C. Dombrowski

John Carroll's three-stratum theory (and the decades of research behind its development) is foundational to the contemporary practice of intellectual assessment. The results of this study indicate that most cognitive abilities specified in three-stratum theory have little-to-no interpretive relevance above and beyond that of general intelligence. Thus, it is likely best to focus score interpretations on measures of general intelligence when engaging in the practice of intellectual assessment.

1039 The Lackland Behavioral Questionnaire: The Use of Biographical Data and Statistical Prediction Rules for Public Safety Screening

Howard N. Garb, James M. Wood, and Monty Baker

This study shows that it is possible to use a screening questionnaire to identify a small percent of trainees in basic military training who are at elevated risk for disciplinary offenses and early discharge from the military. These individuals can be seen for follow-up interviews, and appropriate recommendations and referrals can be made.

1049 Assessing the Implicit Theory of Willpower for Strenuous Mental Activities Scale: Multigroup, Across-Gender, and Cross-Cultural Measurement Invariance and Convergent and Divergent Validity

Christopher M. Napolitano and Veronika Job

A person's implicit theories of willpower—whether they think self-control is a limited or nonlimited resource—predict self-control assessed with laboratory tasks and in everyday life. This study demonstrates that a six-item scale invariantly measures a person's implicit theory of willpower for strenuous mental activities across 10 data sets, two cultural contexts, and men and women.

1065 Validating Parent and Child Forms of the Parent Perception Inventory

David A. Cole, Sherryl H. Goodman, Judy Garber, Katherine A. Cullum, Sun-Joo Cho, Jason D. Rights, Julia W. Felton, Farrah M. Jacquez, Katherine E. Korelitz, and Hannah F. M. Simon

Parents and children often view parenting through different lenses; however, understanding these differences is often complicated when parents' and children's perspectives are not assessed in similar ways. The current research contributes to the understanding of these differences by presenting, validating, and comparing parallel measures of parent and child perspectives about parenting.

1082 The D-KEFS Trails as Performance Validity Tests

Laszlo A. Erdodi, Jessica L. Hurtubise, Carly Charron, Alexa Dunn, Anca Enache, Abigail McDermott, and Rayna B. Hirst

Unusually low performance on visuomotor processing speed test is more likely to reflect noncredible performance than genuine impairment.

1096 Testing the Factor Structure and Measurement Invariance of the PHQ-9 Across Racially Diverse U.S. College Students

Brian TaeHyuk Keum, Matthew J. Miller, and Karen Kurotsuchi Inkelas

The current study found that the PHQ-9 assesses depressive symptoms equivalently across diverse gender and racial/ethnic college student populations. The results support the promising utility of PHQ-9 as a brief depression assessment in college settings.

1107 Examining the Measurement Invariance of a Modified CES-D for American Indian and Non-Hispanic White Adolescents and Young Adults

Melissa L. Harry and Thomas M. Crea

In this study, we found that modified long- and short-form Center for Epidemiologic Studies Depression (CES-D) scales exhibited cross-cultural measurement equivalency between American Indian and non-Hispanic White young people, both in adolescence and in young adulthood. However, we did not find longitudinal equivalence within each racial group over time for the short-form version of the scale, which suggests that this version could be enhanced to improve longitudinal equivalency over the transition to adulthood.

Brief Report

1121 Re-Examination of the Family Law Detection of Overall Risk Screen (FL-DOORS): Establishing Fitness for Purpose

Yvonne Wells, Jamie Lee, Xia Li, Evelyn S. Tan, and Jennifer E. McIntosh

This study of the Family Law Detection Of Overall Risk Screen (FL-DOORS) successfully reconfirmed and revalidated its scales, using a large universal cohort of parents ($n = 5,429$) attending a postseparation service. Findings suggest the FL-DOORS screen is fit for purpose as an indicator of domestic violence and wellbeing risks for parents, infants and children in separated families.

Other

1038 Correction to Benson et al. (2018)

1009 Correction to Lecerf and Canivez (2018)

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