



Advantages of using information and communications in psychodiagnostics over traditional methods.

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ABSTRACT

The article provides information about the developing modern computer software and its capabilities. Also, the advantages, nature and methods of using modern information and communications in the field of psychodiagnostics over traditional methods are widely covered.

Keywords:

psychology, psychodiagnostics, psychometrics, criteria, test, automation, advantages, reliability, order, standardization, quality, task, demand

Taking into account the continuous increase in the computing, logical operations, memory and speed capabilities of computers, it can be noted that the limitations that exist in the methodological apparatus of psychological tests and are associated with the limited human capabilities are being removed. In the early stages, computers were used to calculate scale scores and special numerical indices, as well as graphical representations of "profiles". A textual interpretation of the test results became available, that is, a real psychodiagnostic conclusion. However, the first versions of the interpretation are mainly schematic in nature, and computer versions of the tests using the simplest logical procedures of the transition from numerical evaluation to psychological characteristics are useful in the work of both beginners and experienced psychologists, doctors, teachers and other specialists. possible For beginners, it can be important to reduce the time it takes to learn how to handle a psychological test. The computer program frees

the student psychologist from the need to memorize a large amount of information about experiments and data analysis, at least in their formalized part. Thus, the psychologist can start working with the mastered test at a certain guaranteed level of the quality of this work. Of course, with less experience in the test, errors are less likely when using the computer version of the test. As the psychologist's personal experience increases, the complexity of the interpretation of the obtained data can first approach the level of computer interpretation, and then, perhaps, exceed this level. But it should be remembered that it is not easy to do, because the computer program collects the experience of highly qualified specialists involved in the creation of the program. For psychologists with extensive experience in psychodiagnostic work, the use of computers allows them to get rid of the usual part of working with the test, for example: calculation of raw marks, their scaling, calculation of indices, graphs ("profiles"), etc. In addition, such

a psychologist can consider the results of a computer test as preliminary and can carry out additional analysis and integration based on the logic and goals of the research. It should be noted that the computer greatly facilitates the possibility of not only quantitative but also qualitative analysis of the obtained data. Thus, the computer makes it easier to see the answers to the questions of interest to the psychologist. The computer itself can select and group questions and answers according to thematic criteria. In addition, the computer facilitates the acquisition of temporal characteristics of the subject's reactions to stimuli presented to him and easily analyzes these characteristics. For example, one can highlight the questions that take the most time to answer compared to other questions, which can indicate their personal importance to the subject. The advantage of computer psychodiagnostics is, on the one hand, the ability to print a research protocol and psychodiagnostic summary for the medical history or other documents after the test, and on the other hand, the possibility of placing these data in a computer data bank (database). For their further use, in particular, as a reference for statistical analysis, etc. With the help of computer psychodiagnostics, the possibility of errors related to the human factor is significantly reduced: the psycho-emotional state of the experimenter, his more or less interest in the research results, etc. The absolute objectivity guaranteed by computer psychodiagnostics is of particular importance in examination cases. It is also important that the automation of psychodiagnostics allows conducting mass examinations related to medical screening tasks, professional selection, etc. Thus, the introduction of computers into psychodiagnostics eliminates the conflict between, on the one hand, the clinical psychological method and the pathopsychological experiment associated with it, and on the other hand, the test method of psychodiagnostics; while maintaining all the existing advantages of the test approach: objectivity, less dependence on the subjective characteristics of the experimenter, reliability and accumulation of collective professional experience of psychologists. Methods with

standardized verbal and static nonverbal stimuli in which the subject gives closed-type responses are not too difficult to computerize. In this case, the computer actually performs the functions of a calculator, the difference is that it provides automatic presentation of warnings, registration of responses, storage of the experiment protocol, and displays the results on the display in a form familiar to psychodiagnostics. It can be in the form of a screen or hard copy. A number of positive effects are observed due to automation in the practice of psychodiagnostics, which can be conditionally called quantitative: quick results are important in areas such as clinical examination or consultation; the expert is freed from labor-intensive routine operations and can focus only on solving professional tasks; the accuracy of recording the results increases and the errors in the initial data processing are eliminated, which are inevitable with manual methods of calculating output indicators (for example, errors of up to 20% during manual processing of MMPI or '1 is inserted); the efficiency of data processing in computer experiments allows to conduct mass psychodiagnostic examinations in a short time by testing many subjects in parallel. As a result of these effects, the automation of the technique has a positive effect on improving the quality and reducing the cost of psychodiagnostic experiments. In addition, it is possible to note the positive effect of automation on the general conditions of the exam. In particular, the degree of standardization of these conditions increases due to the same instruction of the subjects and the presentation of tasks that are independent of the sex, age, level of attractiveness, mood and bias of both the experimenter and the subject.

The privacy of an automated test can be important, allowing the test subject to be more open and natural during the experiment. Also, in some cases, it is considered useful to hide the technology of obtaining the resulting indicators from the subject. Automating methods has its downside, which should be taken into account. Changing the conditions of the psychodiagnostic experiment requires checking the computer versions of the methods for compliance with the traditional "manual" analogue. Therefore,

automated options of psychodiagnostic methods should be re-standardized. In general, the experience with computer psychodiagnostic methods allows us to form some significant positive effects obtained by the psychologist through the use of automated tests: Increasing the efficiency of the psychologist's work due to the speed of processing data and obtaining test results; Giving the psychologist the opportunity to focus exclusively on solving professional problems by freeing him from labor-intensive routine operations; increase the clarity, accuracy and purity of psychological research by improving the accuracy of recording results and eliminating errors in the processing of initial data inevitable with manual methods of calculating output indicators; the ability to conduct mass psychodiagnostic research in a short time by testing many subjects at the same time; increase the level of standardization of psychodiagnostic research conditions due to the provision of uniform instructions and assignments of subjects, regardless of the individual characteristics of the subjects and the experimenter; the ability of the test subject to be more open and natural during the experiment due to the confidentiality of the automated test; using time not only as a controlled parameter of the test (the researcher using a computer is able to regulate and set the necessary pace of the psychodiagnostic test), but also as a diagnostic parameter (for example, indicators of the temporal dynamics of responses) to psychodiagnostic test questions of the subject, fatigue, emotional shock, etc. can serve as indicators.); the possibility of disseminating the experience of psychologists through computer interpretation of test results; the ability to systematically collect and store not only information about the subject, but also test results; thus, solving the problem of "loss" of psychodiagnostic data inherent in testing with "manual" tests is carried out by filling the database of subjects, which is an indispensable attribute of any automated technique. In contrast to the "quantitative" effects provided by the automation of psychodiagnostic experiments, the development of computer psychodiagnostics is associated with radically different, qualitatively new possibilities that are

opened by the use of computers. Let's look at them in detail. There are two approaches to creating adaptive tests: in the first approach, the decision to change the order of presentation of test tasks is made at each stage of the test (continuous adaptation). In the second approach, the decision to change the order of tasks is made after analyzing the results of the test-taker's reports on a specific task block (block matching). The theoretical basis of the first approach is the existence of asymmetric statistical relationships between the subject's answers to the test tasks, determined by the results of the examination of representative samples. The design of the test with constant adjustment is as follows: the conditional matrices of the test under study are calculated for a representative sample of subjects, and the matrices with the specified asymmetry are selected from them; for each test task, a list of item numbers that can be omitted with a certain answer of the subject to this item is made; A new order of test tasks will be determined. The basis for its creation is the analysis of the volumes and content of the above-mentioned lists. To avoid duplication, items with the largest list sizes and the most diverse content should be presented first. The new order of presentation of tasks allows to maximize the number of possible defects and thereby reduce the average duration of the test.

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