

Comparing the Sensitivity of Two Taxometric Techniques in Detecting the Schizotypal Taxonomy

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Meehl's Schizotypy

Meehl proposed a genetic diathesis for schizophrenia (Schizotaxia), which he argued would lead to the development of a distinctive personality organization (Schizotypy). In this inherently taxonic model, accurately detecting the underlying taxonomy is critical.

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Taxometric Search

- Taxometric Search Techniques developed by Meehl and Colleagues, each based on Expected Mathematical Relationships if an Underlying Taxonomy Exists
- In this Study
 - MAXSLOPE (maximum slope technique)
 - MAXCOV (maximum covariance technique)

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Search Process

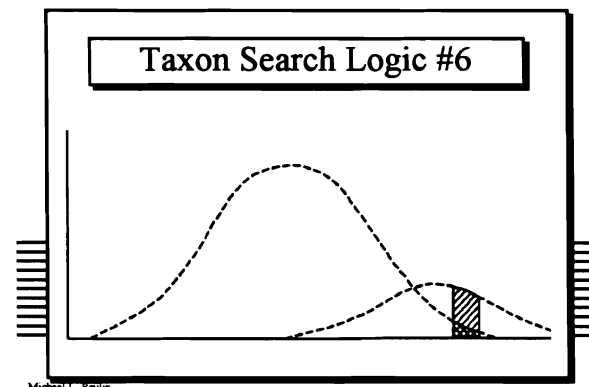
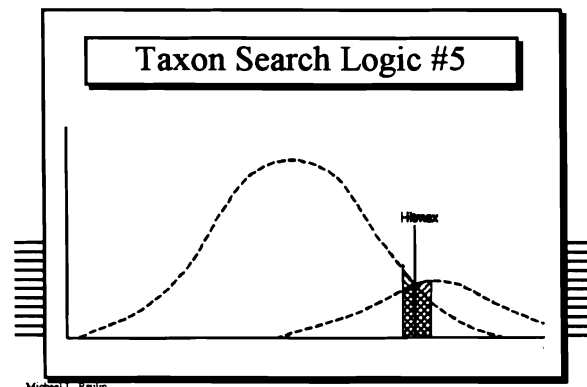
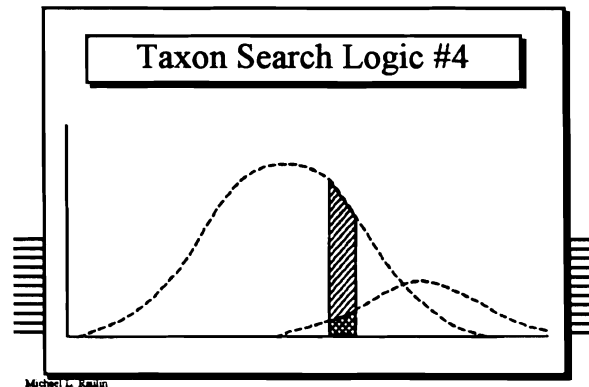
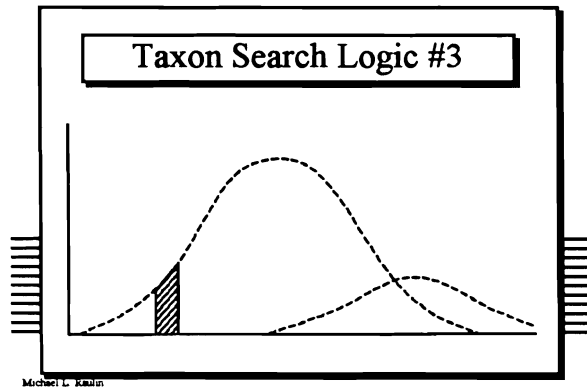
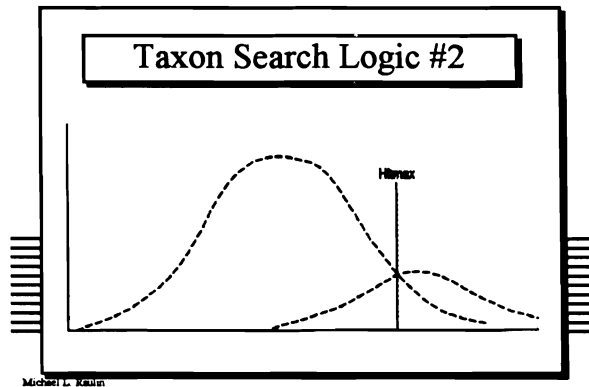
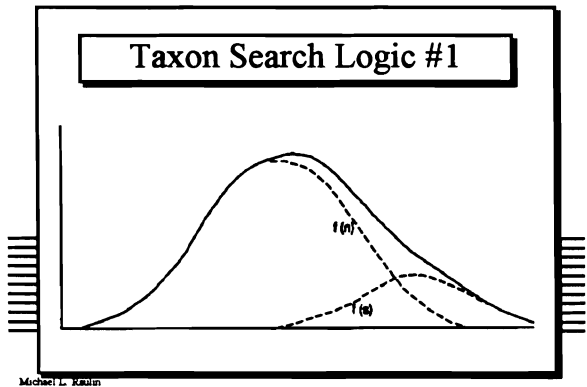
- Referring to Taxon Search Logic Slides 1-7
 - (1) We assume that we have one or more moderately valid indicators (mean difference between taxa, but considerable overlap) or an underlying taxonomy as shown in Slide 1
 - (2) We want to identify the optimal classification score (termed HITMAX because it maximizes the number of correct classifications), which is where the curves cross

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Search Process

- (3) We will use a sliding interval as shown in Slide 3.
- (4) As we move the interval to the right, the proportion of schizotypes in the interval increases.
- (5) At HITMAX, the proportion of schizotypes is .50
- (6) Beyond HITMAX, schizotypes outnumber the non-schizotypes.

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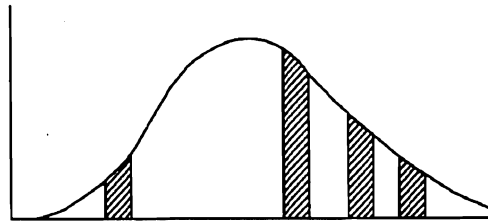


Search Process

- Remember that we do not have the distributions indicated by the dotted lines
- We have only what is shown in Slide 7
- We do not know
 - whether the underlying distributions exist
 - the parameters of the distributions
- Task: Find mathematical criterion to identify HITMAX if taxons exist

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Taxon Search Logic #7



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Sample and Measures

- 5255 Subjects
 - 2752 Males
 - 2503 Females
- Completed Protocols and Low Infrequency Scores
- Perceptual Aberration
- Magical Ideation
- Cognitive Slippage
- Infrequency Scale

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MAXCOV

- Requires 3 Indicators that are Pairwise Uncorrelated Within Taxa
- Procedure
 - Sliding Interval on Input Variable (X)
 - Compute Cov_{rz} for Subjects in Each X Interval
 - Largest Covariance Found at HITMAX

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MAXCOV Results

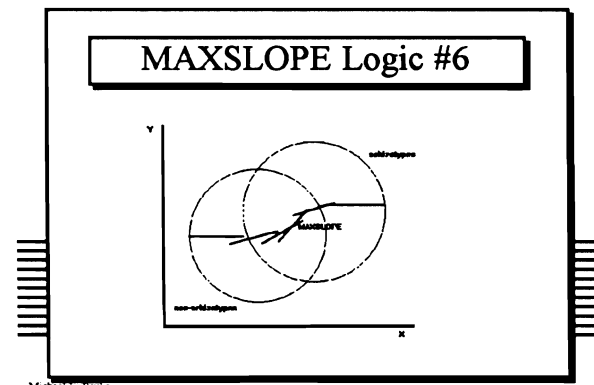
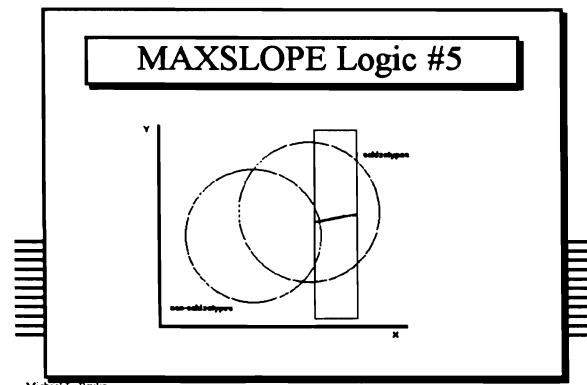
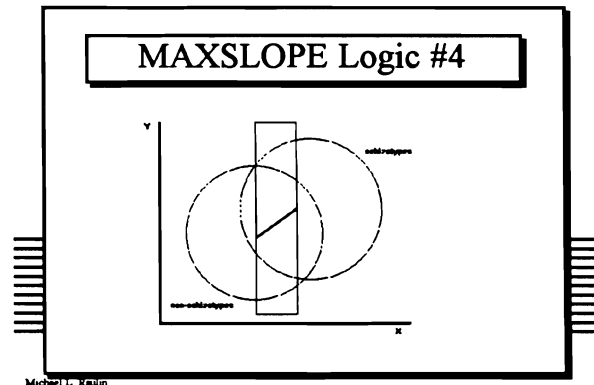
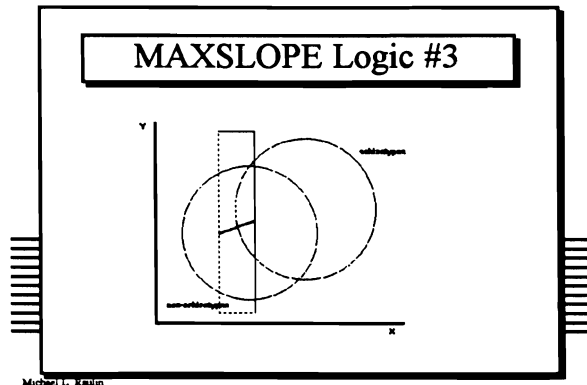
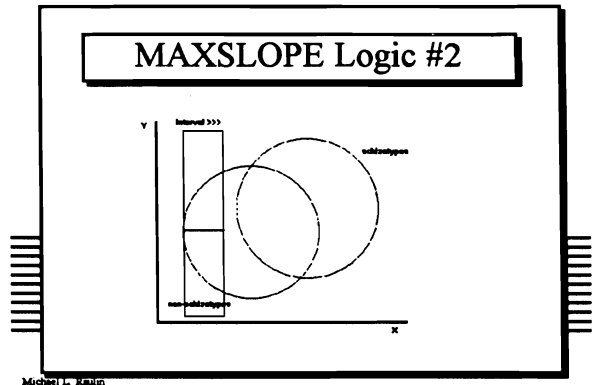
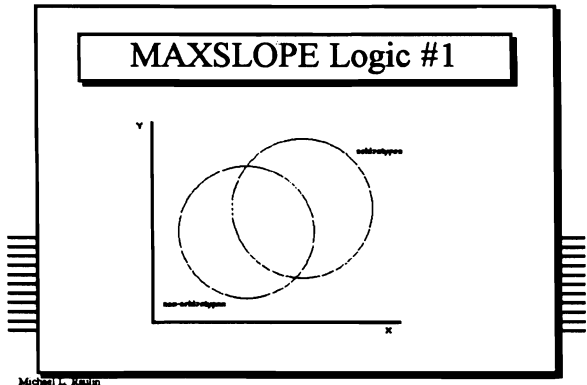
- Each Input Variable Detected a HITMAX
- Base Rate Estimates ranged from 7 to 10%
- Consistent with
 - Each Other
 - Other Data (Korfine & Lenzenweger, 1995; Lenzenweger & Korfine, 1992)
 - Expected Values from Genetic Models

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MAXSLOPE Procedure

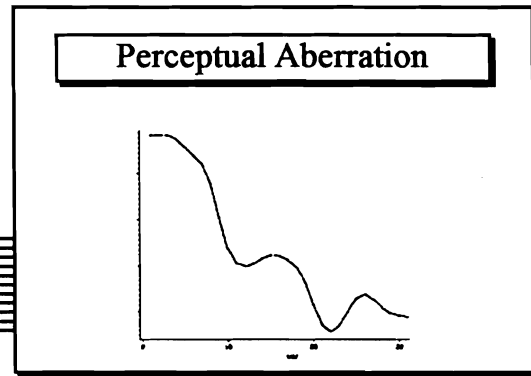
- Like MAXCOV, a Sliding Interval is Used
- Requires Two Moderately Valid Indicators
- For Each Interval on X, Compute the Slope of the Regression Line Predicted Y from X
- Slope is Maximal near HITMAX, where the Taxon Mixture is 50/50
- With 3 Indicators, 6 Analyses are Possible

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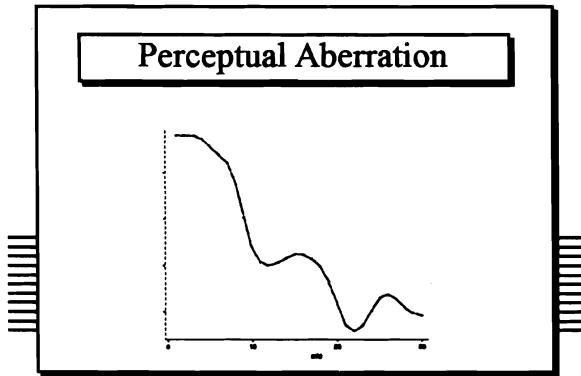


HITMAX Estimates			
	MAXCOV	MAXSLOPE1	MAXSLOPE2
Perceptual Aberration	19	15	15
Magical Ideation	24	21	21
Cognitive Slippage	24	24	24

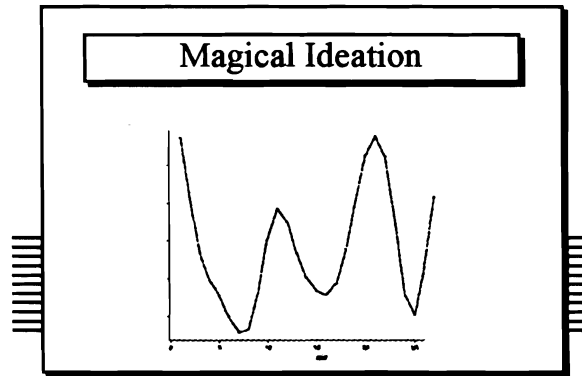
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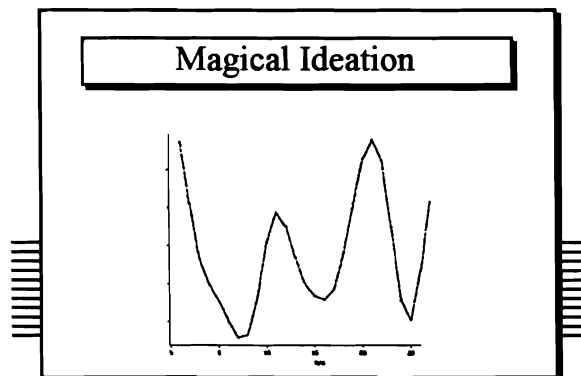
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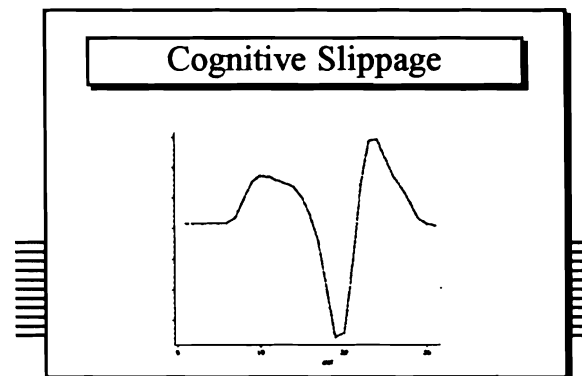
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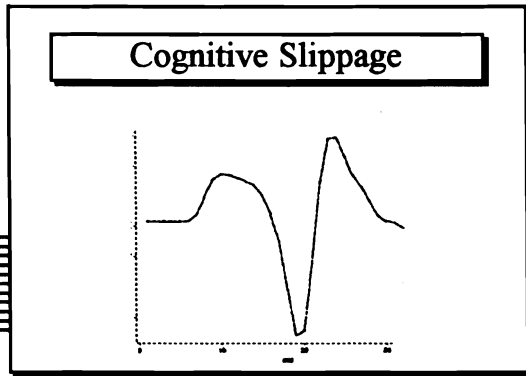
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- ### Summary of Findings #1
- The slope curves are NOT as expected
 - Especially the early part of the curve
 - If you ignore the early part of each curve, we get a pattern similar to the MAXCOV curves
 - » rise to a peak, but always with a dip before the highest peak
 - » highest peak is a reasonable location for HITMAX
 - » Excellent agreement on HITMAX location for the MAXCOV and MAXSLOPE procedures
- Michael L. Raulin

- ### Summary of Findings #2
- Although the curves are not consistent with the theory, they do not appear to be random
 - Base rate estimates from the MAXSLOPE procedure are clearly wrong (some exceeding the maximum range of 0-1)
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- ### Conclusions
- These data raise questions about the hypothesized taxonomy of schizotypy
 - However, excluding the inexplicable first part of each curve, there is remarkable overlap between MAXCOV and MAXSLOPE estimates of HITMAX
 - MAXSLOPE poor at estimating base rate
 - More Monte Carlo studies needed
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