Non-Cognitive Predictors of Student Success: A Predictive Validity Comparison Between Domestic and International Students

INTRODUCTION

• Self-disturbance is posited to underlie perceptual and cognitive disturbances in schizophrenia1
• Aberrant salience has been proposed to be a neurocognitive correlate of basic self-disturbance2
• Disturbed corporeality, conceptualized as a form of self-disturbance3, can be captured via Perceptual Aberration Scale (PAS)
• Schizotypy reflects psychosis-like traits present in varying degrees throughout the general population4
• As part of an overarching investigation assessing effects of Pinocchio Illusion (PI)5 in low- & high-schizotypy
• Aim: To examine differential prediction of PAS by aberrant salience vs. schizotypy in a non-clinical, urban sample

METHODS

• Sample: 795 urban, undergraduate students (Table 3)
  • Majority female
• Data Collection Method: Qualtrics.com
• Self Report Measures: Aberrant Salience Inventory (ASI)6, Multidimensional Schizotypy Scale – Brief (MSS-B)7, PAS
• All 13 Chapman Infrequency Scale items randomly dispersed through battery
• Cases with scores ≥ 5 excluded from analyses
• Analyses: Simple and multiple regression employed to assess prediction of PAS by ASI & MSS-B (Tables 1 & 2)
  • Forced entry; two-tailed; α = .01

RESULTS

• MSS-B explained 43% of variance in PAS scores
• ASI explained additional 3% of variance in PAS scores when added to MSS-B in regression model

DISCUSSION

• As hypothesized, PAS scores (capturing body-image aberrations) were significantly predicted by self-reported aberrant salience (via ASI)
• Schizotypy significantly predicted PAS scores (via total MSS-B)
• Aberrant salience was not a stronger predictor of PAS scores compared to total schizotypy
• However, aberrant salience did explain an additional 3% of variance in PAS scores when added to MSS-B in regression model
• Evidence supports validity of self-reported aberrant salience as a predictor of anomalous perceptual experiences
• These results in a non-clinical, urban sample of young adults provides valuable information for the assessment of psychosis risk
• Future research: Examine prediction of Pinocchio Illusion response by ASI; capture aberrant salience via cognitive task

Abbreviated Selected References