PROJECTIVE TEST

DEFINITION

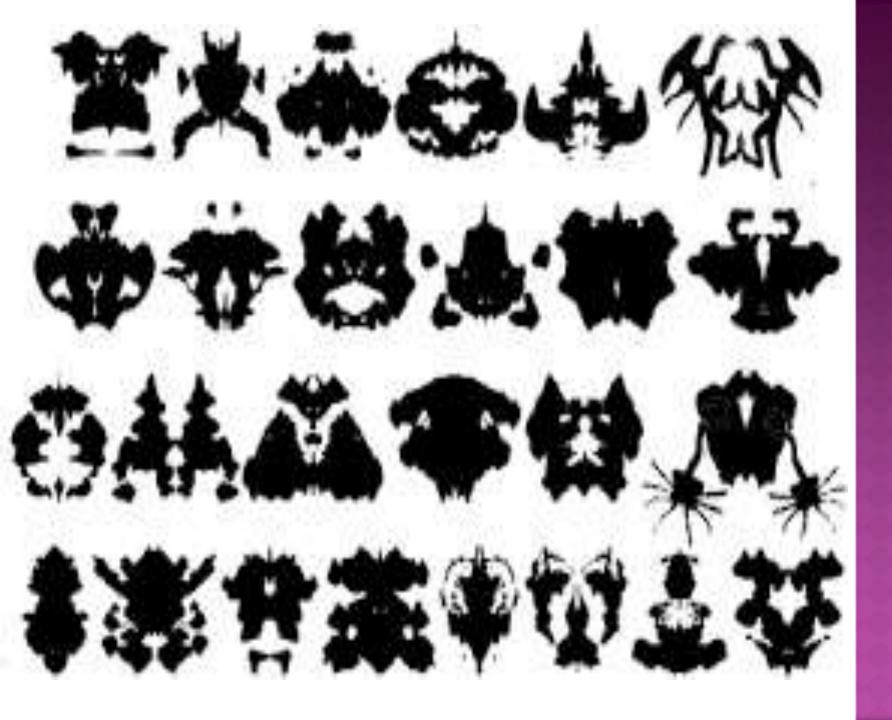
• A psychological test in which words, images, or situations are presented to a person and the responses analyzed for unconscious expression of elements of personality that they reveal. • a projective test is a personality test designed to let a person respond to ambiguous stimuli, presumably revealing hidden emotions and internal conflicts projected by the person into the test.

Types

Rorschach inkblot
Thematic apperception test
House-tree-person test
CAT
VPT
Holtzman inkblot test

RORSCHACH INKBLOT

- Rorschach test developed in 1921 by Herman Rorschach.
- 1921 Rorschach wrote his book Psychodiagnostik.
- The Rorschach test is a psychological test in which subjects' perceptions of inkblots are recorded and then analyzed using psychological interpretation.
- used for depression, **schizophrenia**, and anxiety disorders.





- Total 10 cards
- •Black and white 5
- Two colored(black and red) 2
- Multicolored 3
- Outpoint Outpoint
- Seating side by side.
- One card at one time in same order.
- must be administered by a trained psychologist.

TAT

*The Thematic Apperception Test (TAT) is a projective psychological test.

*Proponents of the technique assert that subjects' responses, in the narratives they make up about ambiguous pictures of people, reveal their underlying motives, concerns, and the way they see the social world.



- The TAT was developed during the 1930s by the American psychologist Henry A. Murray and Christiana D. Morgan.
- ●3 sets of cards a, b, c, and final d.
- Total 31 cards
- ●1 of the blank
- ●10 for boys
- ●10 for girls
- ●10 for both



Two sessions

- 1. Less ambiguous cards
- 2. Highly ambiguous cards
- To tell as dramatic a story as they can for each picture presented, including the following:
- what has led up to the event shown?
- what is happening at the moment?
- what the characters are feeling and thinking?
- what the outcome of the story was?



HTP

- HTP was designed by John Buck and was originally based on the Goodenough scale of intellectual functioning.
- The HTP was developed in 1948.
- Buck included both qualitative and quantitative measurements of intellectual ability in the HTP.

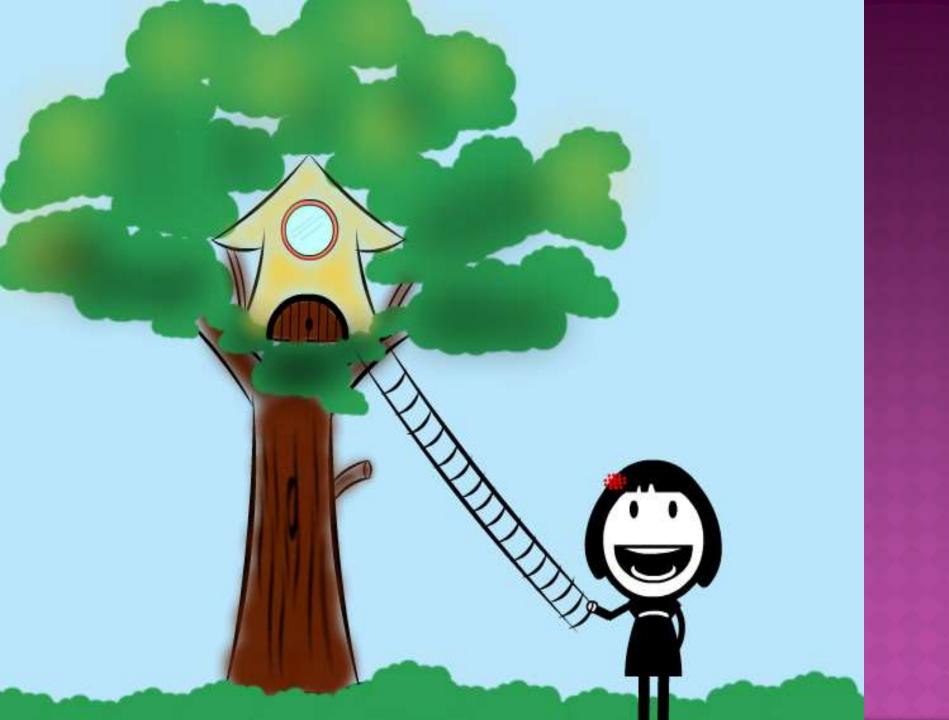
HOUSE – TREE-PERSON TEST

- The House-Tree-Person test (HTP) is a projective test designed to measure aspects of a person's personality.
- The test can also be used to assess brain damage and general mental functioning.
- The test is a diagnostic tool for clinical psychologists, educators, and employers.



- The subject receives a short, unclear instruction to draw a house, a tree, and the figure of a person.
- During the first phase, the test-taker is asked to draw the house, tree, and person and the test-giver asks questions about each picture.
- There are 60 questions originally designed by Buck .
- therapists and trained test givers can also design their own questions, or ask follow up questions

- This phase is done with a crayon.
- Ouring the second phase of HTP, the testtaker draws the same pictures with a pencil or pen.



CHILDREN APPERCEPTION TEST

- It was devised by Bellak in 1949.
- young children aged between 3 and 10 years.
- 10 pictures all these are of animals.
- What went in the story before and what will happen latter?
- The CAT is intended to measure the personality traits, attitudes, and psychodynamic processes evident in pre-pubertal children.



VERBAL PROJECTIVE TEST

- It is a combination of TAT and SCT, it is developed by T.E Shanmuguam of Madras university here verbal pictures will be presented to the subject requesting him to write a story on it.
- There are about 20 items in this test.
- Two typess
- WAT
- SCT

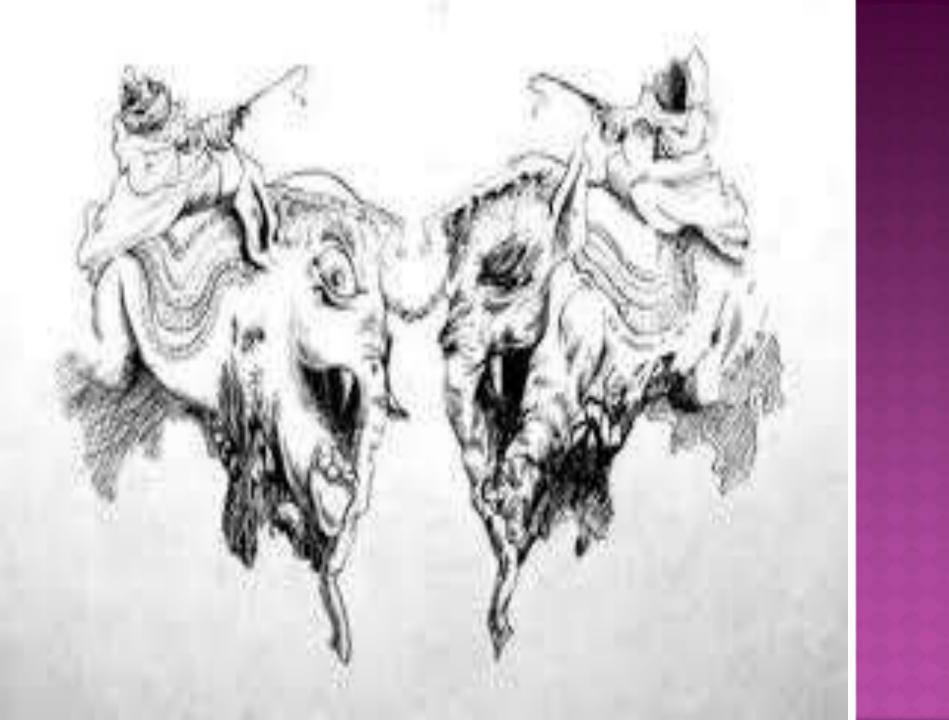
HOLTZMAN INKBLOT TEST

- Developed by psychologist Wayne Holtzman and c olleagues, was introduced in 1961.
- projective personality assessment test for persons a ges five and up.
- diagnostic tool in assessing schizophrenia, depression, addiction, and character disorders.
- stack of 47 cards with inkblots.
- 2 practice cards
- 45 test cards



- Takes 50-80 minutes.
- The HIT is then scored against 22 personality-related characteristics.





ADVANTAGES

- Helpful when the issues to be addressed are personal, sensitive, or subject to strong social norms.
- Helpful when underlying motivations, beliefs, and attitudes are operating at a subconscious level.
- Projective test can be used in marketing:
- Projective test useful in business:

LIMITATIONS

- It need highly qualified and experienced professionals
- It is expensive
- Risk of interpretation bias
- Unstructured techniques
- Low psychometrics characteristics