IAT Faking Indices Revisited: Aspects of Replicability and Differential Validity
Jessica Röhner1, Ronald R. Holden2, & Astrid Schütz1
1University of Bamberg, Germany & 2Queen’s University, Canada

RESEARCH OBJECTIVE

Theoretical Background
- Indices (slowing, speeding, increasing or reducing errors in congruent or incongruent blocks; Combined Task Slowing (CTS), Ratio 150-10000) allegedly detect faking in IATs (Agresti et al., 2011; Conner et al., 2010; Röhner et al., 2012)

METHOD

Participants and Data Sets
- Three data sets with original IATs
- Final sample: 750 participants (258 faking low, 245 controls, 247 faking high, 576 women, 173 men, 1 no response: 744 students, average age of 22.05 years (SD = 4.07)

Procedure
- Participants took part in exchange for feedback and/or partial credit
- In all studies, participants completed the extraversion IAT twice
- On the first occasion (i.e., baseline), participants completed the test under standard instructions
- On the second occasion, participants were randomly assigned to one of three conditions (i.e., control, faking high scores, or faking low scores)
- Participants in the control condition again responded under standard instructions on the IAT
- Fakers were asked to fake either high scores or low scores on the IAT according to a personnel selection scenario

Faking Low Scores
- Implementation and Success of Faking Strategies
- Stability of Faking Indices
- Unique Predictiveness of Faking Indices

Faking High Scores
- Results in a Nutshell

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MAIN REFERENCES AND CONTACT INFORMATION

Main references


Contact: Dr. Jessica Röhner, Department of Psychology, University of Bamberg, Germany, E-Mail: jessica.roehner@uni-bamberg.de