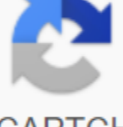


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Abnormal psychology study guide pdf

Abnormal psychology is the study of human behavior that differs from the norm in meaningful ways. The field studies the causes and manifestations of habits, behaviors, thoughts or basic impulses different from others, and typically, result in significant impairment in the functioning of life. Clinical psychologists today seek to reduce past value judgments in relation to many facets of psychological conditions considered abnormal. Abnormal technically it just means different from the norm. Clinical psychologists focus on whether a person's thoughts and behaviors cause distress and social problems. Some abnormal psychological conditions can cause irrational or harmful behavior, either to yourself or to others. There are four main criteria used to define abnormality in psychology. Deviation from norm statistical criteria can be applied to emotions, thoughts and behaviors. When the intensity of these feelings or behaviors is significantly higher or lower than most people, behaviors can be categorized as abnormal. The frequency of behavior and cognition is also important to know whether or not a psychological condition meets this criterion. As an example, a person who has an episode of fear and anguish at seeing a spider once, but who is able to overcome that fear would easily be unlikely to be diagnosed with a phobia. Another person who is extremely fearful of spiders and often distressed at thinking about them would meet the criteria of frequency and significantly higher than normal fear, thus having a potential phobia. Malfunctioning The functional effect of a person's feelings, behaviors and cognition is another important criterion for defining whether a psychological condition is abnormal or not. If the condition significantly affects a person's ability to take care of themselves, have positive relationships, and function well at work or school, it can be classified as abnormal. Distress and discomfort When a psychological condition causes significant personal suffering, a third criterion for diagnosis and treatment can be made. Any neurosis, psychosis or cognitive difference, such as developmental delay, can make a person feel very distressed and unhappy. Social discomfort is also a trademark, such as unhappiness at work, at school, or at home. Desirable The convenience of a cognitive behavior or difference is the fourth factor used to determine whether a psychological condition is abnormal or not. A genius IQ is outside the statistical norm, but most people wouldn't say geniuses are abnormal in a negative way. Individuals with developmental delays are considered under the banner of abnormal psychology because low cognitive abilities are not and cause more distress and discomfort than a genius-level IQ. Some psychologists include varied abnormal categories that recognize recognize not all abnormal psychological conditions are bad, such as subnormal, supernormal, and paranormal. The Diagnostic and Statistical Manual is currently in its fifth edition, representing a mutually agreed reference and diagnostic book for U.S. clinical psychologists and other mental health professionals. In other areas of the world, the ICD-10, used by world health organizations, offers a numerical category and a range of disorders that fit under the banner of abnormal psychology. See also: Top 18 Cheap Bachelor's Degree Programs in Online Psychology (Bachelor's Degree) The independent and reliable guide to online education for over 22 years! Copyright ©2020 GetEducated.com; Approved Colleges, LLC All Rights Reserved Earn an online associate of Psychology Sciences through Colorado Christian University online. This program introduces students to the field of psychology through an integration of faith in the study of human behavior. The course work will address topics including, but not limited to: Stereotyping human bias and group behavior Development of skills in critical and creative thinking, as well as a fundamental understanding of influences to human needs, values and beliefs. Students who bring previous military, technical, or university credit may be eligible to complete this program in less than two years. Graduates with this degree can find basic level paths in psychology, from case work to work with disabled or elderly people. Students are encouraged to continue their training to improve professional opportunity, and apply credits of this degree to a BS in applied psychology, and to a master's degree in clinical mental health counseling from CCU. % Online 100% Online High School or Equivalent Official High School Transcript/GED Score Copyright ©2020 GetEducated.com; Approved Colleges, LLC All Rights Reserved The independent and reliable guide to online education for over 22 years! Copyright ©2020 GetEducated.com; Approved Colleges, LLC All Rights Reserved A correlation refers to a relationship between two variables. Correlations can be strong or weak and positive or negative. Sometimes there's no correlation. Verywell / Brianna Gilmarin There are three possible results of a correlation study: positive correlation, negative correlation or non-correlation. Researchers can present the results using a numerical value called correlation coefficient. Positive correlations: Both variables increase or decrease at the same time. A correlation coefficient close to +1.00 indicates a strong positive correlation. Negative correlations: As the amount of one variable increases, the other decreases (and vice versa). A correlation coefficient close to -1.00 indicates a strong Negative. There is no correlation: There is no relationship between the two variables. A correlation coefficient of 0 does not indicate correlation. O coefficient is a measure of the strength of the correlation. It can range from -1.00 (negative) to +1.00 (positive). A correlation coefficient of 0 does not indicate correlation. Correlational studies are a type of research often used in psychology as well as in other fields such as medicine. Correlational research is a preliminary way to collect information on a topic. The method is also useful if researchers cannot perform an experiment. Researchers use correlations to see if there is a relationship between two or more variables, but the variables themselves are not under the control of researchers. Although correlational research can demonstrate a relationship between variables, it cannot prove that changing one variable will change another. In other words, correlational studies cannot prove cause-and-effect relationships. There are three types of correlational research: naturalistic observation, research method, and archival research. Each type has its own purpose, as well as its pros and cons. The method of naturalistic observation involves observing and recording variables of interest in a natural environment without interference or manipulation. Advantages May inspire ideas for new research Option if laboratory experiment not available View variables in natural scenery Disadvantages Can be time consuming and expensive Extraneous variables can not be controlled No scientific control of variables Subjects can behave differently if aware of being observed This method is suitable for studies where researchers want to see how variable variables or state. Inspiration can then be drawn from observations to inform future research paths. In some cases, it may be the only method available to researchers; for example, if laboratory experimentation were prevented from access, resources, or ethics. It may be preferable not to be able to perform searches, but the method can be expensive and usually takes a long time. Naturalistic observation presents several challenges for researchers. On the one hand, it does not allow you to control or influence variables in any way, nor can you change any possible external variables. However, this does not mean that researchers will obtain reliable data by looking at the variables, or that the information collected will be free of bias. For example, study subjects may act differently if they know they are being observed. Researchers may not be aware that the behavior they are observing is not necessarily the natural state of the subject (i.e., how they would act if they did not know they were being observed). Researchers also need to be aware of their biases, which can affect the observation and interpretation of a subject's behavior. Surveys and questionnaires are some of the most common methods used in psychological research. The search method have a random sample of participants completing a questionnaire, test or questionnaire related to the variables of interest. Random sampling is vital for the generalization of search results. Advantages Cheap, Easy and Fast Can collect large amounts of data in a short time Flexible disadvantages Results can be affected by bad search questions Results may be affected by non-representative samples Results may be affected by participants if researchers need to collect a large amount of data in a short period of time, it is likely that a survey will be the fastest, easier and cheaper option. It's also a flexible method because it allows researchers to create data collection tools that help ensure they get the information they need (survey responses) from all the sources they want to use (a random sample of participants doing the research). Research data can be economical and easy to obtain, but they have their drawbacks. On the one hand, data isn't always reliable—particularly if research questions are poorly written or overall design or delivery is weak. The use of surveys depends on participants to provide useful data. Researchers need to be aware of the specific factors related to the people who will do the research that will affect their outcome. For example, some people may struggle to understand the questions. A person can respond to a particular way of trying to please researchers or try to control how researchers perceive them (how to try to make themselves look better). Sometimes respondents may not even realize that their answers are incorrect or misleading because of misgued memories. Many areas of psychological research benefit from the analysis of studies that have been conducted long ago by other researchers, in addition to reviewing historical records and case studies. For example, in an experiment known as The Irritable Heart, researchers used digitized records containing information about American Civil War veterans to learn more about posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD). About Data Collection Methods Using records, databases, and libraries that are publicly accessible or accessible through your institution can help researchers who may not have much money to support their research efforts. Free, low-cost resources are available to researchers at all levels through academic institutions, museums, and data repositories around the world. Another potential benefit is that these sources often provide a huge amount of data that has been collected over a long period of time, which can give researchers a way to see trends, trends, and outcomes related to your research. Although the inability to change variables can be a disadvantage of some methods, it can be a benefit of archiving research. That said, the use of historical records or information collected long ago also presents challenges. For a while, important information may be missing or incomplete, and some aspects of older studies may not be useful for researchers in a modern context. A primary problem with archival search is reliability. When reviewing old research, little information may be available about who conducted the research, how a study was designed, who participated in the research, as well as how data was collected and interpreted. Researchers can also be presented with ethical dilemmas—for example, if modern researchers use data from studies that were conducted unethically or with questionable ethics? You've probably heard the phrase: correlation is not equal to causality. This means that although correlational research may suggest that there is a relationship between two variables, it cannot prove that one variable will change another. For example, researchers may conduct a correlational study that suggests that there is a relationship between academic success and a person's self-esteem. However, the study cannot show that academic success changes a person's self-esteem. To determine why the relationship exists, researchers would need to consider and experiment with other variables, such as the subject's social relationships, cognitive abilities, personality, and socioeconomic status. Status.