**知觉匹配任务作为自我优势效应测量的信度评估**

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# 这些作者对该研究做出了同等的贡献

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**摘 要**

近年来可靠性悖论的提出让研究者越来越关注认知任务的可靠性。可靠性悖论的核心在于虽然认知任务往往能具有稳定的实验效应，但在评估个体差异时，它们却没有表现出相同的可靠性。本研究系统检验了知觉匹配任务（SPMT）的可靠性。知觉匹配任务（SPMT）被广泛运用于研究自我优势效应（SPE），即当刺激与自我相关时，人们的表现比与他人相关时更好。SPMT所测量的SPE也被当作测量个体在自我信息加工上差异的指标，应用于个体差异和临床研究。在这项预注册研究中，我们评估了来自17个数据集(N = 805)的4个基线条件和6个结果变量计算出的24个SPE指标的可靠性。我们为每个SPE测量计算了基于蒙特卡罗的分半信度（Split-half Reliability）和重测信度（ICC2）。本研究结果揭示了跨数据集的强大的组水平SPE效应。然而当涉及到个体差异时，与其他SPE测量相比，来自反应时(RT)和效率（Efficiency）的SPE测量的分半信度相对较高（约0.6），但仍低于心理测量学所要求的信度水平。同样，跨多个时间点的重测信度分析得到类似的结果，仅来自反应时和效率的ICC2相对较高（约0.5），但同样远低于心理测量学所要求的水平。本研究结果表明，基于知觉匹配任务的自我优势效应评估存在可靠性悖论。反应时和效率评估的自我优势效应仅在群体水平上可靠，用于测量个体差异时则仍需进一步探索。这些结果对于更深入地理解SPMT的可靠性及其未来应用场景具有一定的启示意义。

**关键词** 自我优势效应，知觉匹配任务，信度，多重分析

**Reliability Assessment of Self-Prioritization Effect as Measured by the Perceptual Matching Task**

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***Abstract:***

Recent years have witnessed a growing focus on the reliablity of cognitive tasks, driven in part by the reliability paradox. This paradox stems from the observation that while cognitive tasks yield consistent experimental effects, they do not exhibit the same reliability when assessing individual differences. Here we investigate the reliability of the Self Perceptual Matching Task (SPMT), a widely used tool for investigating the cognitive processes underlying the self-prioritization effect (SPE), a effect that people perform better when stimuli are associated to the self than when they are to others. In this preregistered study, we evaluated the reliability of 24 SPE measures from 17 datasets (N = 805), all utilizing the SPMT. We calculated Monte-Carlo based split-half reliability (r) and intraclass correlation coefficient (ICC2) for each SPE measure. Our findings revealed a robust group-level SPE effect across datasets. However, when it comes to individual differences, SPE measures derived from reaction times (RT) and Efficiency exhibited relatively higher, compared to other SPE measures, but still unsatisfied split-half reliability (approximately 0.6). Similarly, for the reliability across multiple time points, as assessed by ICC2, RT and Efficiency demonstrated low levels of test-retest reliability (close to 0.5). These outcomes uncover the presence of a reliability paradox in the context of SPMT-based SPE assessments. While nearly all the measures of SPE displayed robust experimental effects, their reliability are low as a measurement of individual differences. We discussed the implications of the current study for future studies.

***Keywords*:** Self-Prioritization Effect (SPE), Self-Perceptual Matching Task (SPMT), Reliability, Multiverse