

Presidential Panel Discussion

From the Past to the Future of *Psychometrika*

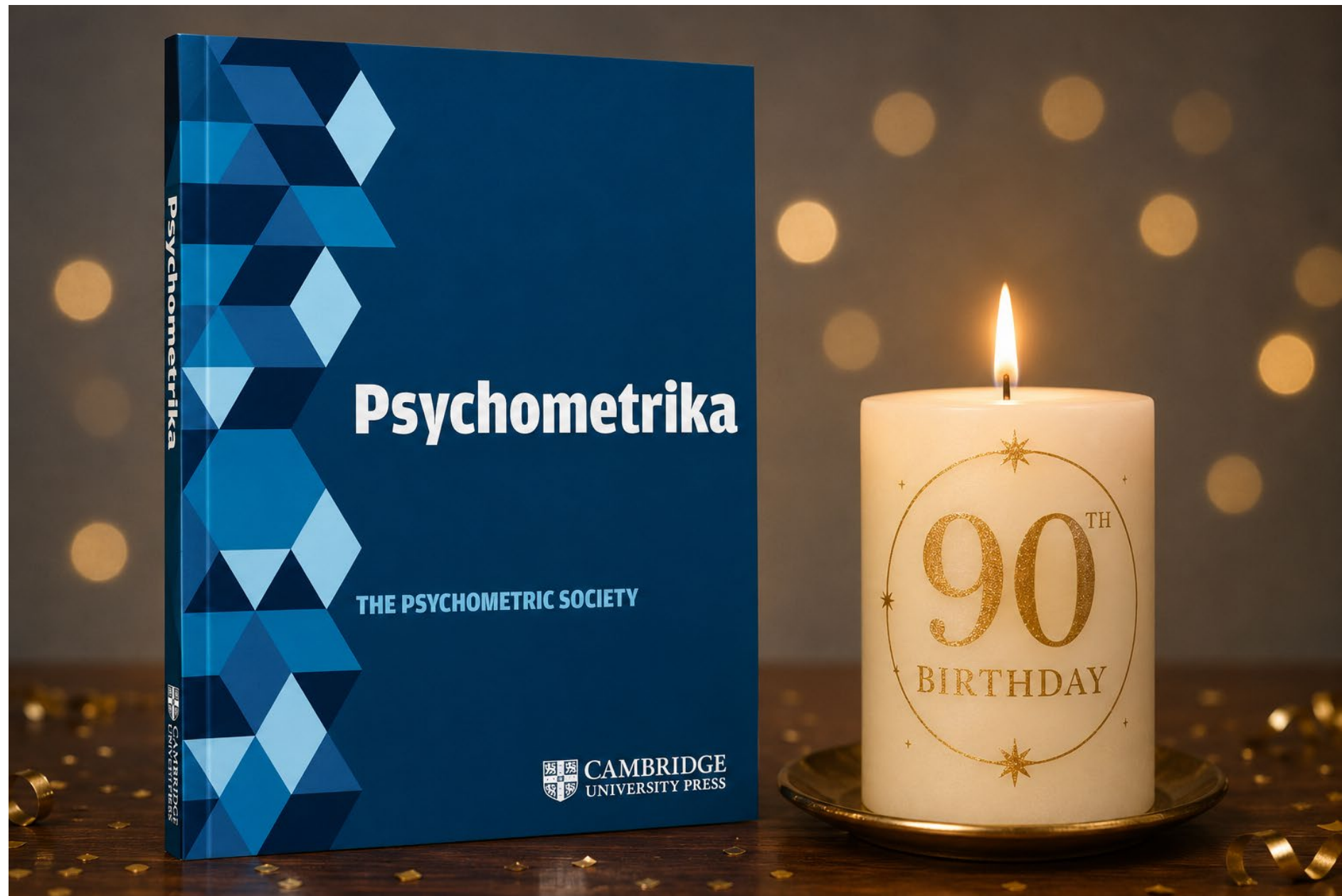
Panel Organizers

Nidhi Kohli and Chun Wang

Panelists

- Hua-Hua Chang (Purdue University)
- Irini Moustaki (London School of Economics and Political Science)
- Matthias von Davier (Boston College)
- Denny Borsboom (University of Amsterdam)
- Edward H. Ip (Wake Forest University School of Medicine)
- Minjeong Jeon (University of California, Los Angeles)





Questions

Question 1:

History tells us that Paul Horst struggled to find an outlet for methodological work in psychology and education, a challenge that ultimately contributed to the founding of *Psychometrika* in 1936.

Nearly 90 years later, we are experiencing an AI revolution that is increasingly blurring the boundaries among quantitative and computational fields such as computer science, bioinformatics, mathematical statistics, and psychometrics. In this context, what defines the unique intellectual space of psychometrics today, and how do we ensure it remains distinct as these fields continue to converge?



Questions

Question 2:

In the era of big data, whether low- or high-dimensional, researchers can collect and access data more easily and inexpensively than ever before. In this context, how should psychometrics researchers and the journal think about the balance between exploratory analyses and theory-driven inquiry? How do we ensure that our analyses advance both predictive performance and substantive understanding, rather than simply discovering patterns that are statistically impressive but difficult to interpret?



Questions

Question 3:

Psychometrics has traditionally focused on measuring latent characteristics of human respondents. If large language models can now generate realistic survey responses, essays, and test performances that are often indistinguishable from those of humans, how should the field adapt when both humans and AI become sources of data? What safeguards, theories, and methodological advances are needed to ensure the validity, authenticity, and trustworthiness of inferences drawn from such data, and what role should *Psychometrika* play in leading this effort?



Questions

Question 4:

Psychometrika has published many seminal papers that have stood the test of time, for example, Cronbach (1951) and Takane and de Leeuw (1987), which continue to be cited and discussed today. In light of the rapid interdisciplinary advances discussed above, what directions or innovations in psychometrics are most likely to produce enduring, field-defining future contributions?



Thank You!

