

**Statistical and Psychometric Models**

Code: 102570  
ECTS Credits: 6

Degree	Type	Year	Semester
2502443 Psychology	OB	2	2

The proposed teaching and assessment methodology that appear in the guide may be subject to changes as a result of the restrictions to face-to-face class attendance imposed by the health authorities.

**Contact**

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**Use of Languages**

Principal working language: catalan (cat)  
Some groups entirely in English: No  
Some groups entirely in Catalan: No  
Some groups entirely in Spanish: No

**Other comments on languages**

Theory sessions: in Catalan and Spanish; practice groups: in Catalan or Spanish. Materials are in Catalan; Stata user-interface is in English

**Teachers**

Eduardo Doval Diéguez  
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**Prerequisites**

It is highly recommended to have acquired the competences worked on in the two previous methodological subjects: "Research Methods, Design and Techniques" and "Data Analysis". Therefore, students have to be able to understand and apply the methodology used for research in psychology, as well as basic descriptive and inferential data analysis techniques.

**Objectives and Contextualisation**

"Statistical and psychometric models" is taught in the second semester of the second year, after having completed the two previous subjects on methodology, through which the students must have acquired the foundations of research methodology and data analysis.

On the basis of these previous subjects, in the current subject students will now move on to more complex statistical models, of a multivariable nature, introducing analytical solutions to three common phenomena in psychological research: interaction between variables; statistical control of confounding variables; and reduction in the dimensionality of data.

The training objectives of this subject are:

1. To learn the concept of a statistical model as an approach to the multidimensionality of research in psychology.
2. To understand the relationship between the research design used and the corresponding data analysis.
3. To know when and how to apply data-reduction techniques.

At the end of the course, students must be able to:

1. Specify the statistical model appropriate to the objectives and hypotheses of psychological research when research design allows this.
2. Distinguish between models that respond to a predictive hypothesis and those that respond to an explanatory hypothesis.
3. If necessary, include interaction variables and/or adjustment variables in the model.
4. Decide on the need to keep terms of interaction and/or adjustment variables in the model.
5. Correctly estimate and interpret the coefficients of a regression model.
6. Delimit the main aspects to be diagnosed when validating the model.
7. Know how to apply a principal-components analysis to reduce data dimensionality; correctly determine the number of components retained; optimal rotation of the said components; and perform an adequate interpretation of their meaning.
8. Understand the statistical analysis carried out in research papers that use predictive or explanatory statistical models, or data-reduction models.
9. Know the basic statistical vocabulary in Catalan, Spanish and English.
10. Know the basic elements of statistical analysis software.

## Competences

- Develop critical thought and reasoning and be able to communicate them effectively, both in your own language and second or third languages.
- Distinguish between the design of research, procedures and techniques to evaluate hypotheses, contrast them and interpret the results.
- Maintain a favourable attitude towards the permanent updating through critical evaluation of scientific documentation, taking into account its origin, situating it in an epistemological framework and identifying and contrasting its contributions in relation to the available disciplinary knowledge.
- Recognise and evaluate the procedures and techniques applied to the construction and adaptation of the instruments of evaluation in psychology.
- Recognise the deontological code and act ethically.
- Students must be capable of collecting and interpreting relevant data (usually within their area of study) in order to make statements that reflect social, scientific or ethical relevant issues.
- Use computer programmes for data management and analysis.
- Use different ICTs for different purposes.

## Learning Outcomes

1. Adequately interpret the results obtained from the application of the linear model and the techniques for reduction of dimensionality.
2. Assess and contrast models, tools and techniques and decide which are best suited to psychometric analysis.
3. Assess and contrast models, tools and techniques and decide which are most suitable for statistical analysis.
4. Correctly interpret the results obtained from the application of psychometric evidence presented.
5. Describe statistical indicators of reliability and validity based on test theory.
6. Describe the main features of the probability of statistical inference, estimation and hypothesis testing in the development of psychometric tests.
7. Develop critical thought and reasoning and be able to communicate them effectively, both in your own language and second or third languages.
8. Draw reasoned conclusions from the results obtained after applying psychometric methods and techniques to respond to a research hypothesis.
9. Draw reasoned conclusions from the results obtained after applying statistical methods and technique which can respond to a research hypothesis.
10. Identify key models and psychometric analysis techniques and interpret the results obtained adequately.
11. Identify the general linear models and some techniques for multivariable statistical analysis and interpret the results obtained adequately.
12. Maintain a favourable attitude towards the permanent updating through critical evaluation of scientific documentation, taking into account its origin, situating it in an epistemological framework and identifying and contrasting its contributions in relation to the available disciplinary knowledge.
13. Make adequate use of data analysis tools in the development of psychometric tests.
14. Recognise the deontological code and act ethically.
15. Relate the results obtained by applying data analysis techniques to the theoretical approaches that originated the research hypothesis/es.
16. Students must be capable of collecting and interpreting relevant data (usually within their area of study) in order to make statements that reflect social, scientific or ethical relevant issues.
17. Use computer programmes for data management and analysis.
18. Use different ICTs for different purposes.
19. Use the scoring criteria and interpretation of scores to draw conclusions about the characteristics of the people tested.

## Content

- U1. Analysis of internal consistency
- U2. Consistency or agreement
- U3. Data reduction: one-dimensional principal components analysis
- U4. Data reduction: multidimensional principal components analysis
- U5. Data reduction: rotation
- U6. Introduction to confirmatory factor analysis
- U7. Introduction to models for continuous quantitative responses
- U8. Models with categorical predictors and interaction terms
- U9. Predictive models
- U10. Explanatory models
- U11. Model diagnosis
- U12. Analysis of variance
- U13. Overview of nonlinear models

## Methodology

This course provides different activities based on active-learning methodologies that are centred on the student. This involves a "hybrid" approach in which we combine traditional teaching resources with other resources aimed at encouraging meaningful and cooperative learning.

N.B. The proposed teaching and assessment methodologies may experience some modifications as a result of the restrictions on face-to-face learning imposed by the health authorities. The teaching staff will use the Moodle classroom or the usual communication channel to specify whether the different directed and assessment activities are to be carried out on site or online, as instructed by the Faculty.

Annotation: Within the schedule set by the centre or degree programme, 15 minutes of one class will be reserved for students to evaluate their lecturers and their courses or modules through questionnaires.

## Activities

Title	Hours	ECTS	Learning Outcomes
Type: Directed			
Practical classes (small groups): approach and resolution of different practical problems of investigation analysis	26	1.04	5, 6, 7, 9, 8, 17, 10, 4, 12, 16, 15, 13, 19, 18, 3, 2
Theoretical classes: master class with multimedia support	19.5	0.78	5, 6, 17, 11, 10, 1, 12, 15, 13, 19, 3, 2
Type: Supervised			
Supervision of the resolution of the practices carried out autonomously	7.5	0.3	5, 6, 10, 15, 3, 2
Type: Autonomous			
Bibliographic and documentary consultations	7	0.28	5, 6, 9, 8, 10, 4, 12, 13, 18
Monitoring and participation in discussion forums through the virtual campus	7.5	0.3	7, 12, 14, 18
Practical review of the main analytical procedures of the course through the resolution of the practices	10	0.4	6, 10, 4, 12, 15
Reading the "Theory Schemes" for the preparation of theoretical classes	30	1.2	5, 6, 7, 10, 12, 15
Self-study: Completion of summaries, diagrams and conceptual maps	37.5	1.5	5, 6, 7, 9, 8, 17, 10, 4, 12, 15, 13, 19, 18, 3, 2

## Assessment

EV1 and EV3 are performed in groups of two people. The writing must be totally original and not copied from other sources or groups. In order for an evidence to be evaluated, it will be necessary to have attended 2/3 of its practices in person. Students must report in the first two weeks of class, through an application integrated into the virtual campus, with whom they will form a partner to carry out the work. The weight of each of these evidences is 15%. These evidences will be delivered through the Campus Virtual.

The EV2 and EV4 (individual exams) consist of a set of approximately 20-25 multiple choice questions (three answer options, penalty for errors; two errors discount one correct, according to the usual criteria k-1). Students will be allowed to bring printed the material prepared by the teaching team as well as notes of the student's own elaboration. Electronic devices will not be available except for a calculator (not a mobile phone). The students will have the statement and some Stata results tables a few hours before

At demand of the teaching staff, the grade obtained in each of the evidences may require an individual defense.

The responses to all the evaluation evidence must be original (writings detected from other sources or copied or plagiarized responses will not be accepted). A breach of this condition implies the nullification of the evidence. More than one non-compliance will suppose a final qualification of 0 in the subject (in application to the regulations on evaluation of the UAB and of the Psychology degree. These measures will be applied to all the people involved in the evaluation irregularity.

In order to pass the subject through continuous assessment, the following criteria must be met: 1) The weighted sum of all the evidence must be equal to or greater than 5 points. 2) The average of EV2 and EV4 should be 4.5 or higher (on a scale of 0 to 10); otherwise the maximum grade in the course will be 4.5.

In accordance with the UAB regulations, students who have not passed the course and who meet: 1) have carried out evidence with a weight of at least 2/3 of the total and 2) have a continuous assessment mark 3.5 or higher, may be eligible for resit. The EV2 and/or EV4 can be recovered. The qualification of the recovered evidence will replace the previously obtained and the total qualification will be recalculated with the criteria aforementioned.

A student who has submitted evidence of learning with a weight equal to or greater than 4 points (40%) will be recorded as 'evaluable'.

Second or subsequent enrollment students may opt for a single non-recoverable synthesis test that will consist of a face-to-face test that will cover the entire subject. Students interested must notify the coordination of the subject before the date of delivery of the first evidence.

Link to the guidelines for assessment of the faculty's degrees:

<https://www.uab.cat/web/estudiar/graus/graus/avaluacions-1345722525858.html>

## Assessment Activities

Title	Weighting	Hours	ECTS	Learning Outcomes
Evidence 1: Delivery of the results of the analyses made autonomously of a practical problem related to units 1-6. It must be done in pairs (approx. 4-7 weeks)	15	0	0	5, 7, 8, 17, 11, 10, 1, 4, 12, 16, 14, 15, 13, 19, 18, 2
Evidence 2: Written evidence consisting of a set of multiple choice questions related to units 1-6, as well as to the Stata syntax that make the previous analysis (1st assessment period)	40	2.5	0.1	5, 6, 17, 10, 1, 4, 12, 15, 13, 19, 18, 2
Evidence 3. Delivery of the results of the analyses carried out autonomously of a practical problem related to units 7-13. It must be done in pairs (approx. Weeks 13-15)	15	0	0	6, 7, 9, 17, 11, 12, 16, 15, 18, 3
Evidence 4: Written evidence consisting of a set of multiple choice questions related to units 7-13, as well as to the Stata syntax that make the previous analysis (2nd assessment period)	40	2.5	0.1	17, 11, 12, 14, 15, 18, 3

## Bibliography

Reference manuals:

Abad, F.J., Olea, J., Ponsoda, V. & García, C. (2011). *Medición en ciencias sociales y de la salud*. Madrid: Síntesis.

Kleinbaum, D.G., Kupper, L.L., Nizam, A., Muller, K. & Rosenberg, E.S. (2012). *Applied Regression Analysis and other Multivariable Methods*. (5ª ed.). Boston (MA): Cengage Learning, Inc.

Other references:

Domènech, J.M. & Granero, R. (2004). *Anàlisi de dades en Psicologia* (Vols. 1 i 2) (2ª Ed.). Barcelona: Signo.

Martínez Arias, R. (1995). *Psicometría: Teoría de los tests psicológicos y educativos*. Madrid: Síntesis.

Meltzoff, J. (2000). *Crítica a la investigación. Psicología y campos afines*. Madrid: Alianza Editorial. (Traducción del original de 1998).

Viladrich, M.C. & Doval, E. (Eds.) (2008). *Psicometria*. Barcelona: Edicions UOC.

## **Software**

Stata from version 12