

# Le misure in psicologia sono significanti? Il caso del test della Torre di Londra.

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Simposio: Crisi di replicabilità o crisi di validità? L'importanza  
delle misure

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## ① Meaningfulness

### ② The case in point

- Tower of London
- Scoring systems

### ③ Real data application

### ④ Final remarks

In the measurement of lengths, the ratio between the measures of two fixed lengths  $a$  and  $b$  is constant and independent of the measurement unit:

$$\frac{\varphi(a)}{\varphi(b)} = \frac{\varphi'(a)}{\varphi'(b)},$$

where  $\varphi$  and  $\varphi'$  are two different scales of measurement of length.

### Meaningful comparisons

The comparison between  $a$  and  $b$  is meaningful if it is invariant under all the unit transformations.

Meaningfulness

└ Meaningfulness

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40s



20s



Meaningfulness

└ Meaningfulness

40s



Meaningfulness

└ The case in point

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Meaningfulness

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  └ Tower of London

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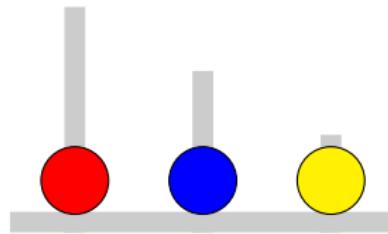
## ④ Final remarks

Meaningfulness

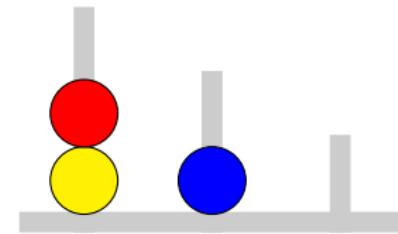
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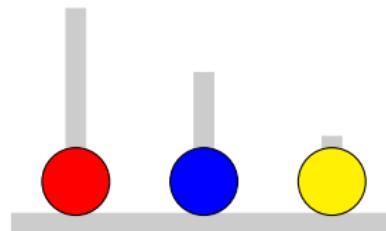
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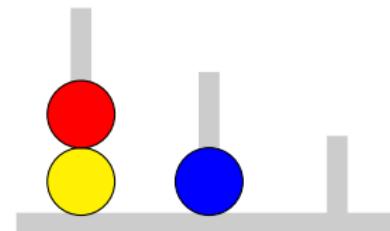
Starting configuration



Goal configuration



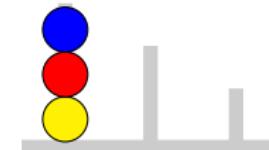
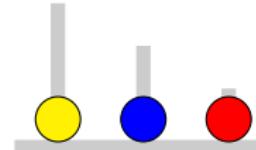
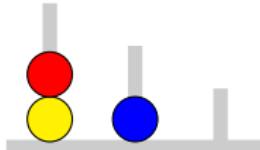
Starting configuration



Goal configuration

Problem difficulty influenced by:

- Number of minimum moves to reach the goal configuration
- Number of alternative paths for reaching the goal configuration
- Hierarchy of the starting/goal configuration



Meaningfulness

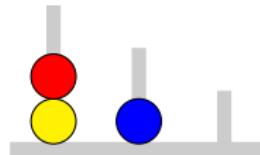
└ The case in point

└ Tower of London

# The Tower of London Test (ToL Test)

Shallice (1982)

- 12 problems
- Same starting configuration



Problem	Minimum moves	Alternative paths
Example	2	1
1	2	1
2	2	1
3	3	2
4	3	1
5	4	2
6	4	1
7	4	1
8	4	1
9	5	2
10	5	1
11	5	1
12	5	2

Meaningfulness

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└ Scoring systems

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Scoring	Attempts	Response times	Item score	Total score
Shallice 1	✓	✓	0-1	0-12
Shallice 2	✗	✓	0-3	0-36
Anderson et al.	✓	✓	0-9	0-108
Kirkorian et al.	✓	✗	0-3	0-36

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Shallice 2 – SH2

Anderson et al. – AN

For each of the 12 items:

Assign	if time is
3	< 15 s
2	< 30 s
1	< 60 s
0	$\geq$ 60 s

Assign	if time is
9	< 6 s
8	6 – 10 s
7	11 – 20 s
6	21 – 40 s
5	41 – 60 s
0	> 60 s

Subtract the number of unsuccessful attempts

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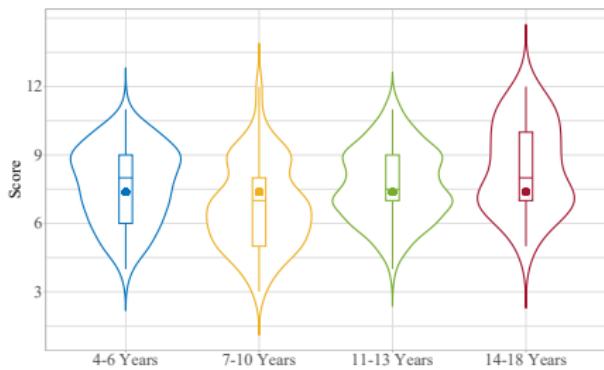
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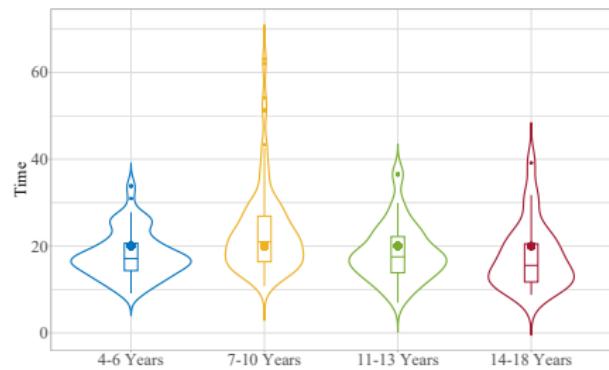
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# Raw data

Accuracy score

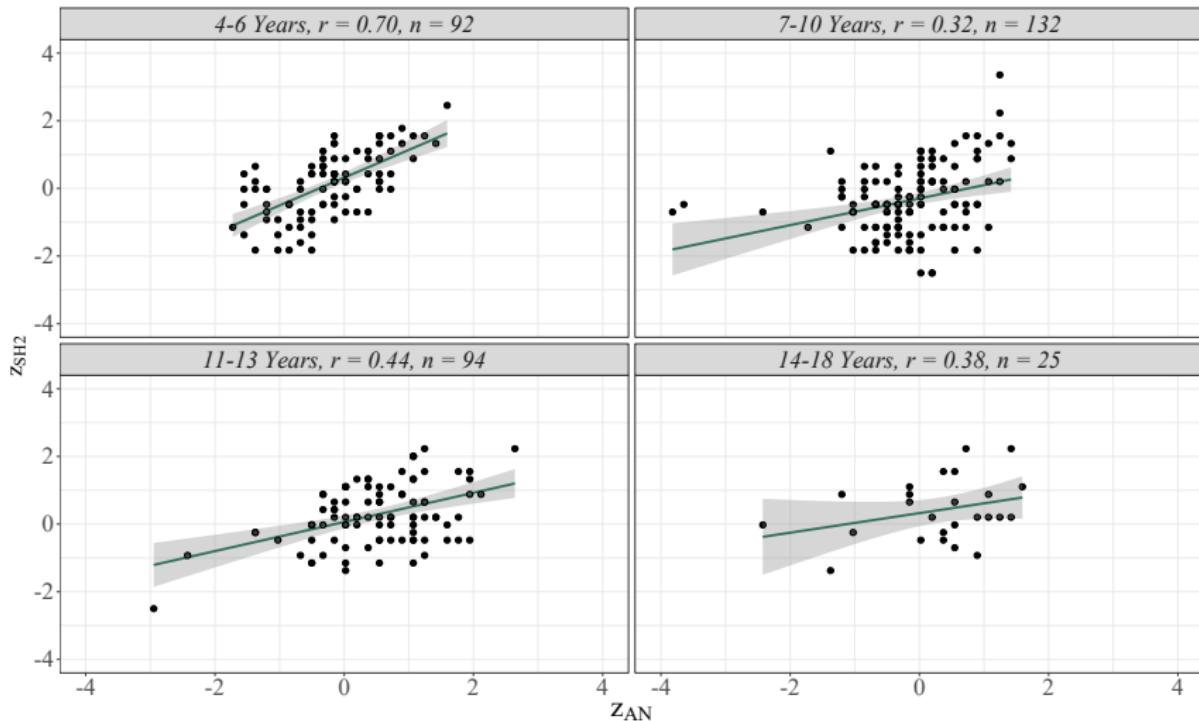


Response times



## Meaningfulness

### └ Real data application



# Is it really bad...?

Respondent  $i, j \in \{1, \dots, N\}$

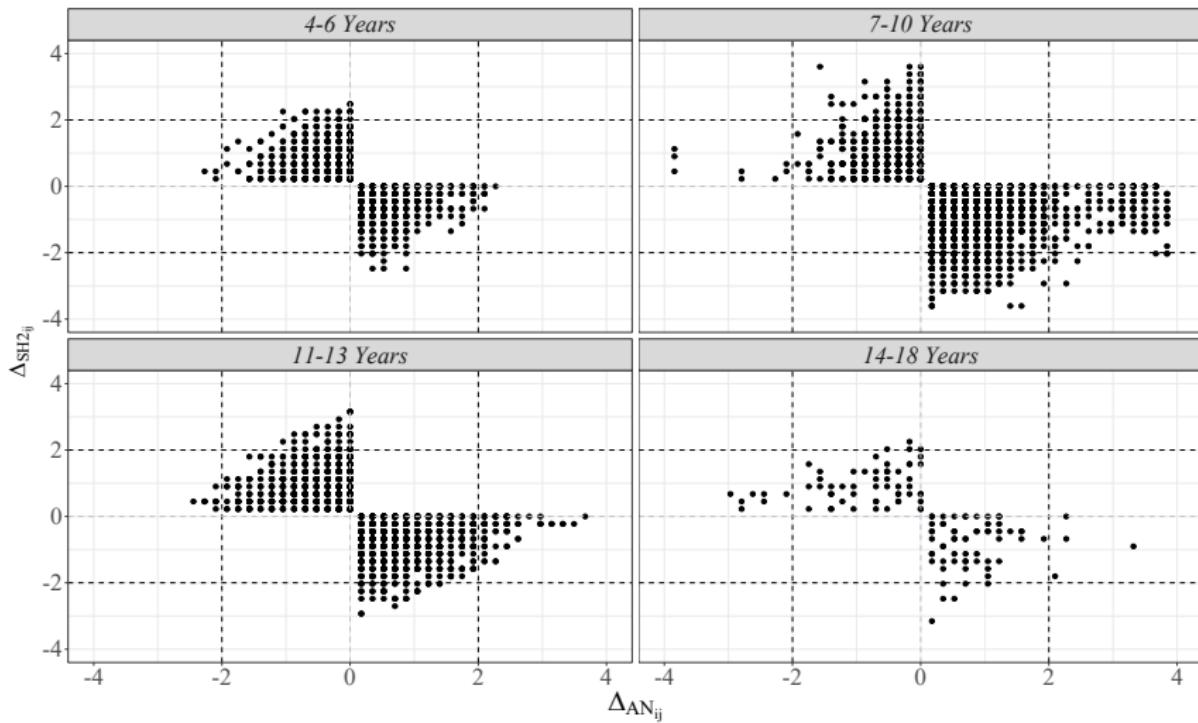
- AN Comparison ( $\Delta_{AN}$ ): The standardized AN score of each subject  $i$  is compared against the standardized AN score of every other subject  $j$

$$\Delta_{AN_{ij}} = z_{AN_i} - z_{AN_j}$$

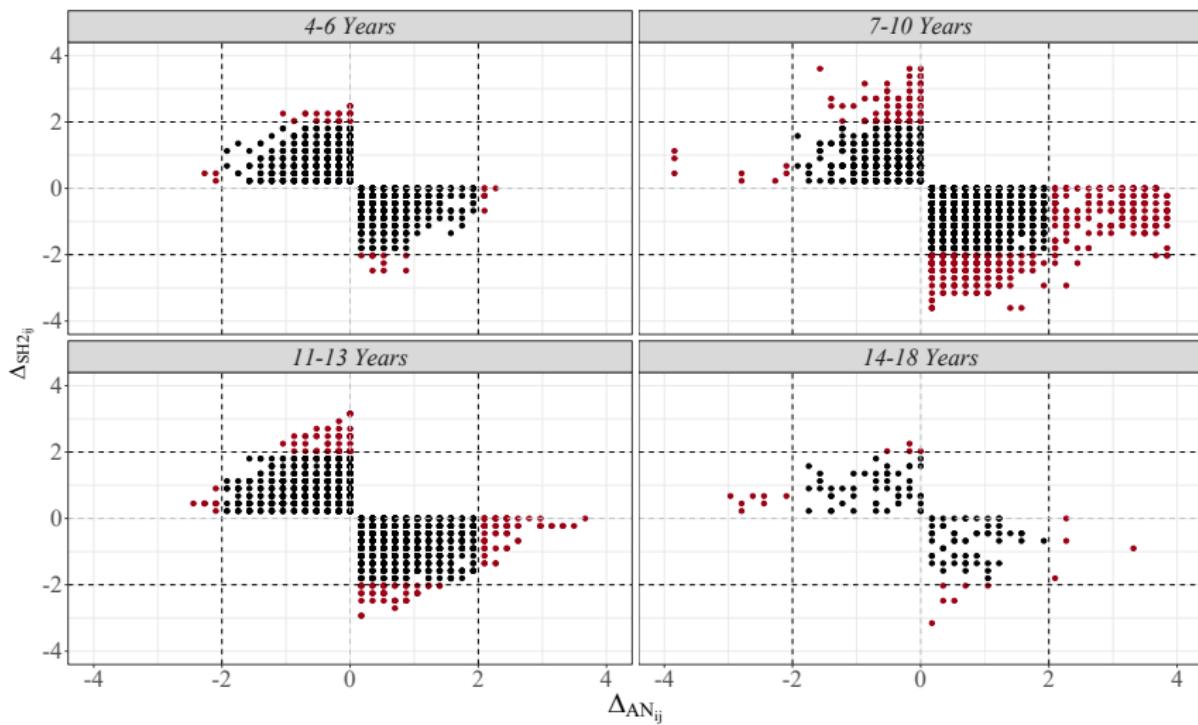
- SH2 Comparison ( $\Delta_{SH2}$ ): The standardized SH2 score of each subject  $i$  is compared against the standardized SH2 score of every other subject  $j$

$$\Delta_{SH2_{ij}} = z_{SH2_i} - z_{SH2_j}$$

# Yes



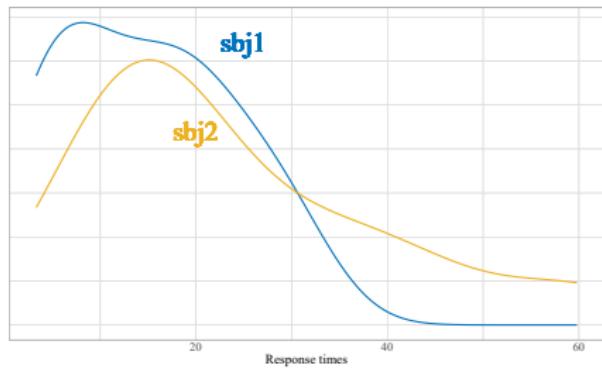
# Yes



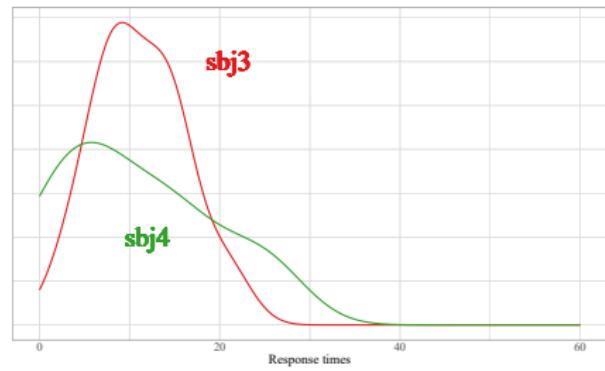
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$$\Delta_{AN} > 2 \text{ & } \Delta_{SH2} \approx 0$$



$$\Delta_{AN} \approx 0 \text{ & } \Delta_{SH2} > 2$$



	$z_{AN}$	$z_{SH2}$	Accuracy	Time (sd)
<b>sbj1</b>	-1.55	0.43	0.75	24.10 (15.60)
<b>sbj2</b>	0.55	0.20	0.75	10.51 (3.36)
	$\Delta_{AN}$		$\Delta_{SH2}$	
<b>sbj2 - sbj1</b>	2.10		-0.23	

	$z_{AN}$	$z_{SH2}$	Accuracy	Time (sd)
<b>sbj3</b>	-0.15	1.55	0.75	11.14 (4.96)
<b>sbj4</b>	0.20	-0.70	0.58	10.72 (8.60)
	$\Delta_{AN}$		$\Delta_{SH2}$	
<b>sbj3 - sbj4</b>	-0.15		2.25	

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## Highlights

- Different scoring systems → The focus is shifted: Fast and furious or slow and steady?
- Different scoring systems might favor a cognitive theory over a contrasting one (raising also replicability issues)

## But

What if the performance of the respondents could suggest the most appropriate scoring system? Currently underway

Live long and prosper