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

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

where  $\varphi$  and  $\varphi'$  are two different scales of measurement of the same variable.

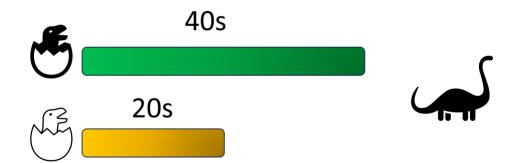
The ratio between the measures of a and b is constant and independent of the measurement unit:

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

where  $\varphi$  and  $\varphi'$  are two different scales of measurement of the same variable.

Meaningful comparisons

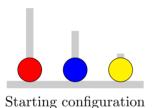
The comparison between a and b is meaningful if it is invariant under all the unit transformations.

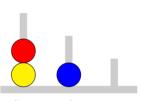




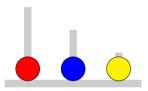
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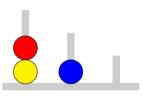




Goal configuration



Starting configuration



Goal configuration

#### Item difficulty influenced by:

- Number of moves
- Number of alternative paths
- Hierarchy of the starting/goal configuration

## The Tower of London Test (ToL Test) Shallice (1982)

- 12 problems
- Same starting configuration
- More than one attempt per item



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

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# Meaningfulness ☐The case in point ☐Scoring systems

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

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The case in point			
∟ <sub>Scoring systems</sub>			

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Shallice 2 – SH2

Anderson et al. – AN

#### For each of the 12 items:

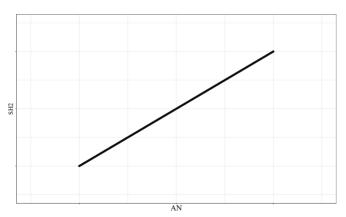
Assign	if time is
3	$\leq 15 \text{ s}$
2	$15 \dashv 30 \text{ s}$
1	$30 \dashv 60 \text{ s}$
0	> 60  s

For each of the 12 items:

Assign	if time is
9	$\leq 6 \text{ s}$
8	$6 \dashv 10 \text{ s}$
7	$11 \dashv 20 \text{ s}$
6	$21 \dashv 40 \text{ s}$
5	$41 \dashv 60 \text{ s}$
0	$> 60 \mathrm{\ s}$

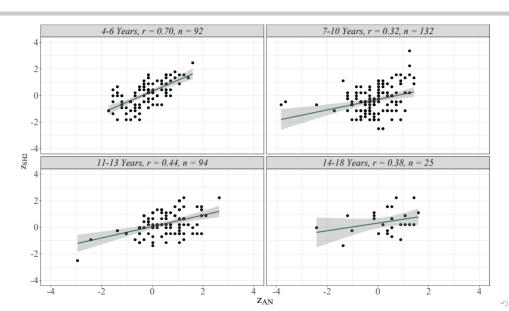
 Both scorings are based on the discretization of the response times  $\rightarrow$  There should not be differences in the **order** of the total score of the respondents according to the scoring method

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Real data application

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## Is it really bad...?

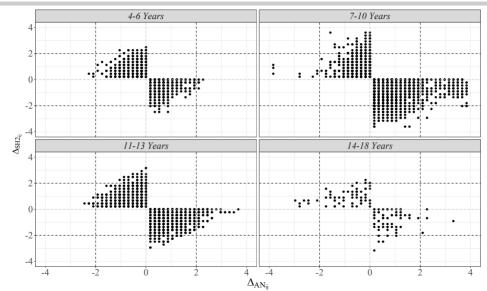
Respondents  $i, j \in \{1, \dots N\}$ 

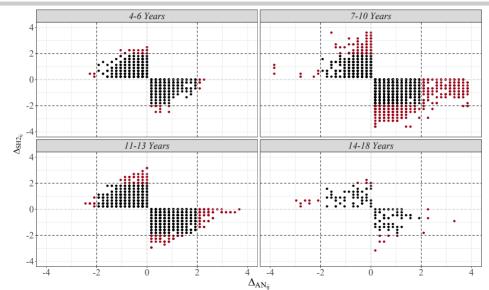
• AN Comparison ( $\Delta_{AN}$ ): The standardized AN score of each subject i is compared against the standardized AN score of every other subject j

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

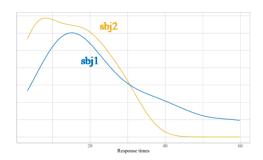
• SH2 Comparison ( $\Delta_{\text{SH2}}$ ): The standardized SH2 score of each subject i is compared against the standardized SH2 score of every other subject j

$$\Delta_{\mathrm{SH2}_{ij}} = z_{\mathrm{SH2}_i} - z_{\mathrm{SH2}_j}$$





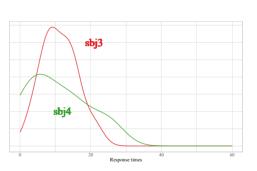
$$\Delta_{\rm AN} > 2 \& \Delta_{\rm SH2} \approx 0$$



	$z_{\rm AN}$	$z_{\rm SH2}$	Accuracy	Time $(sd)$
sbj1	-1.55	0.43	0.75	24.10 (15.60)
sbj2	0.72	0.43	0.75	14.51 (9.22)
	Α.			

	$\Delta_{\mathrm{AN}}$	$\Delta_{ m SH2}$
sbj1 - sbj2	2.27	0.00

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



	$z_{\rm AN}$	$z_{\mathrm{SH2}}$	Accuracy	Time (sd)
sbj3	-0.15	1.55	0.75	11.14 (4.96)
sbj4	0.20	-0.70	0.58	10.72 (8.60)

	$\Delta_{\mathrm{AN}}$	$\Delta_{ m SH2}$
sbj3 - sbj4	-0.35	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



Thank you! ottavia.epifania@unipd.it