

## Psychology 253: Statistical Theory, Models and Methodology

Lectures: TTh 11-12:15; Building 420-050

Section: F 10:30-12:00; Building 420-417

### Instructors (email@stanford.edu)

TA: Stephanie Gagnon (sgagnon)  
Office Hours: Jordan 404, by appt

Ewart Thomas (ethomas)

Jordan 476

TA: Daniel Hawthorne (djthorne)  
Office Hours: Jordan 330, by appt

Phone: 725-2465

Office Hours: TTh 10 am

### Overview

This course will review, as appropriate, the more familiar procedures covered in Psychology 252, namely, the general linear model (`lm {stats}` in R), the generalised linear model (`glm {stats}`), and linear mixed models (`lme {nlme}`, `lmer {lme4}`). Also, we will consider less familiar applications of these R functions, and more ‘advanced’ procedures, such as, reliability, factor analysis, penalized regression, and structural equation modeling.

**Texts:** (Each text is used for a small amount of time.)

Howell, Statistical Methods for Psychology, Duxbury.

Agresti and Finlay, Statistical Methods for the Social Sciences, Prentice Hall.

Venables & Smith, An Introduction to R, in the folder, “R”, of our Coursework site.

Verzani, simpleR – Using R for Introductory Statistics, at

<http://cran.r-project.org/doc/contrib/Verzani-SimpleR.pdf>

Please download from the CRAN website the **latest** version (**R 3.1.3**) of the elegant, powerful and *free* package, R, for doing statistics (now containing 6450+ packages). (There is another user-friendly freeware package, **Mx** (<http://views.vcu.edu/mx>), for doing structural equation modeling (SEM) that has an attractive GUI. For SEM we will use the R package, **lavaan**, which has a less attractive GUI.) Tables of  $Z$ ,  $t$  and  $\chi^2$  can be found at <http://stat.utilities.googlepages.com/tables.htm>. Also, the ‘whole’ range of discrete and continuous distributions is tabulated at <http://www.alewand.de/stattabneu/stattab.htm>.

The web (e.g., [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Score\\_test](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Score_test)) is a great source of digestible information about the topics in this course. Try ‘googling’, e.g., “logistic regression” or “odds ratio”, for additional explanation.

### Requirements

1. *Homework*. There will be about 7 homework sets. Students may work in small groups, but must **write up their own solutions**. Students may not consult material (e.g., Homework or Quiz answers) from previous versions of Psych 253. Consistently with the **Honor Code**, I presume that, if a student were asked to independently reproduce a solution handed in as homework, he or she would be able to do so.

Homework solutions should be handed in on time. The total homework score will make up 30% of the final grade.

2. *Midterm exam*. There will be a take-home mid-term that will be handed out on 4/30 (end of Week 5) and due on 5/7. This will make up 35% of the final grade. Students may **not** give or receive help on the midterm.

3. *Final*. There will be a take-home final that will be handed out on 6/2 (the last class) and due on 6/9. This will make up 35% of the final grade. Students may **not** give or receive help on the final.

**Syllabus for Psychology 253**  
**Statistical Theory, Models and Methodology**

(' [n]' means that approximately  $n$  lectures will be devoted to the topic.)

1. Reliability [4].
  - a. Cohen's  $\kappa$ , Cronbach's  $\alpha$ , Intraclass Correlation (ICC)
  - b. Cognitive models; maximum likelihood & Bayesian estimation
  - c. Test Theory model; Spearman-Brown formula; construction of reliable tests
  - d. Structural model for disattenuating observed correlations
  - e. Applications to 'mediational role of thought', 'voxel-based measurement of brain adaptation.'
2. Analysis of Structure [4]
  - a. Factor Analysis
  - b. Cluster Analysis
  - c. Comparison with Multidimensional Scaling
  - d. Multinomial Logistic Regression (`mlogit()`)
3. Linear Mixed-Effects Models [3].
  - a. `lme()`, `lmer()`
  - b. Ordinal Regression with cumulative link models (`clm()`)
  - c. Signal Detection Theory
4. Penalized (or Regularized) Regression [4]
  - a. LASSO/LARS (using `glmPath()`)
  - b. Comparison to Stepwise Regression
  - c. Model fits, e.g., AIC, BIC, cross-validation (CV) accuracy
5. Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) (using the `lavaan` and `semPlot` packages) [4]
  - a. Multi-group comparisons