Psychometrics- what i have learned and how i will apply it

Psychology

Psychometrics - What I Have Learned and How I Will Apply It Task: Psychometrics - What I Have Learned and How I Will Apply ItAs it is evident in the course, I learned how to measure knowledge, capabilities, thoughts, and behaviors. I have learned that clinical psychologists should have the ability to comprehend and summarize information acquired through different evaluation ways. I now comprehend psychometric models like sampling, consistency and validity of psychological instruments, and ways of conducting tests. Additionally, I have learned the strengths and limitations of standard intellectual and people's behaviors (Rao, 2007). I have developed an understanding of the methods of norm tests and implication for test usage with different populations. I, therefore, know the appropriateness of many dissimilar psychological analyses in a population that consists of individuals from varied backgrounds.

Additionally, I have learned how to process large quantities of data for statistical modeling and, hence, I can generate reports of the outcomes of statistical analysis using graphs, diagrams, and tables. Through psychometrics, I have also learned how to conduct evaluations of statistical methods and procedures used in obtaining data to ensure validity, applicability, and accuracy.

Application

For clinical psychologists to be successful professionally, they have to develop competencies in the psychometric areas. Aspects that I have learned are relevant in my profession since it has made me to become autonomous while demonstrating the capacity to select and interpret tests that are appropriate to referral question. Moreover, it will be instrumental in

the progress of measurement theory, the use of statistical theory, and gathering numerical figures, which will assist in obtaining useful information about measurement apparatus. By understanding the appropriateness of different psychological tests in a population with dissimilar cultures, I will respect individuals from various cultures while conducting tests in future.

Reliability

Reliability is the regularity or constancy of an evaluation for some time. If there are many faults in the quantification of psychological construct, the reliability approximation becomes weak. There are ways, which reliability estimates can be done (Thomas, 2010).

Validity

Validity is also vital in clinical psychology and there are various types of validity. When constructing questionnaires, one needs to know what they intent to measure and the level, which they will measure. Face validity is a type of validity, which shows whether the questionnaire can evaluate what it claims to evaluate and this determines how serious the respondents will take it. Criterion-Related Validity also shows the connection between the questionnaires' scores and norm assessment (Rust & Golombok, 1999). Predictive validity shows the connection between outcome and the future criterion evaluation in a questionnaire. There is also content validity, which shows if there is a connection between a questionnaire and its function. For instance, for the questionnaires that are used in the selection of jobs, the jobs should be equivalent to the job description.

Testing individuals from other cultures

While conducting tests, it vital to consider the cultures in which the test

manuals are used (Coaley, 2009). People from different cultures should not use the same test manuals. For instance, a good test manual should have tables of norms, with relevance to deferent places, all sexes, and for different age groups.

Ethics

Finding a good test and using it in an appropriate and ethical way is a challenge to the test users (Passmore, 2008). Test users ought to understand the issue related with privacy while relating to the field in which they work. For instance, one should be aware of his ethical and professional responsibilities and the rites of the individuals undergoing the tests.

Sampling

In psychometrics, there are many assessments, which entail complex sampling design (Coaley, 2009). Examples of the sampling design include stratification and clustering which are some of the random sampling. Sampling can be difficult because of the high occurrence of nonresponsive.

References

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