- Encourage
  - Give support, confidence or hope to someone – “you can participate in my study if you want too”
- Coerce
  - Persuade an unwilling person to do something by using force or threats

Multiple relationships

- The researcher/practitioner engages in a nonprofessional relationship – once this occurs, it is impossible for decisions not to be biased

Conflict of interest

- Providing treatment in exchange for services
- Conducting research funded by those with commercial interests (pharmaceutical, alcohol, cigarette companies) – can create distrust in findings

Animal research

The case for animal research

- Animals can be used where humans can’t, great control can be exerted over variables, several generalisations can be bred where species have short gestation and maturation periods, animals and humans have things In common

Against

- Questioned the validity of having animals do abnormal things in laboratory, categorically wrong to inflict pain/suffering on any living creature,

Lecture 4 summary = Psychological models

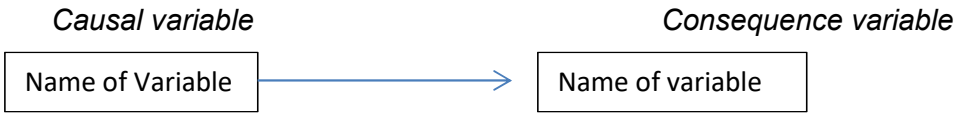
Psychological models

- Models that aim at providing an explanation of psychological phenomenon – models about something that occurs in the world

Types of psychological models

- Conceptual models = (expressed verbally with language, sometimes useful but often vague, sometimes cannot test whether the model is correct or not, vaguely defined)
- Mathematical models = (most researchers in psychology will not use this)
- Computational models = (mathematical, implement a program to simulate the way people behave, aim to simulate how people think)
- Causal models = (contain variables represented by boxes and arrows representing causal link between variables)

Causal psychological models



- Arrow reflects strength of relationship between variables (reflects that there is a relationship between the variables) – relationship can be positive or negative
- In boxes = do not use values of variables (e.g. causal variable “depression” and consequence variable “academic performance”- not “high depression” and “low academic performance)

Model comparison

- Comparing a model in which there is no relationship between the variables (i.e. the strength of the relationship is zero) with a model in which there is a relationship, but its strength is unknown