

As happens with many other concepts, it is difficult to find a straightforward definition of this construct and it is known that the definition of the term influences on the assessment tools. This is one of the reasons because of a compilation of the methodology used in the field of SRL is demanded, the other reason is directly connected with the improvement of teaching and research. Methods and instruments used by researchers are an extremely important issue since the results can vary depending on the methodology used to assess SRL. Therefore researchers should be selective and it is necessary a clear enough classification to develop deeply this field. otherwise, it is essential for teachers to have a vision of the range of possibilities that can help them to know what strategies their students are using, or the needs and the level of self-regulation of learning that they have. The main target is to help students to improve their performance. We will try to compile in this poster the most significant methods that researchers have developed to measure SRL, taking into account qualitatively and quantitative methodology. After that, we will pay special attention to self-reports based on the evidence that they are the instruments most used.

This study was supported by the Ministerio de Educación y Ciencia/Education and Science Ministry (MEC06-SEJ2006-08814) to the first author.

#### **Methodological considerations in the measurement of linguistic abstraction**

*Lorena Gil de Montes, Garbiñe Ortiz,  
Jose Valencia and Mainer Larrañaga*

The measurement of the level of abstraction in language is achieved by using the Linguistic Category Model (Semin & Fiedler, 1988, 1991, Semin, 2000) as a tool. This model allows classifying verbs and adjectives according to four categories that vary both, in abstraction and in relation to the cognitive inferences they arise. Traditionally, the level of abstraction in language has been measured on forced choice response format and also on open format or by codifying the terms that people use freely in their descriptions. This study analyzes advantages and limitations of both measures of linguistic abstraction and alternative solutions are proposed to achieve a more optimal measurement of linguistic abstraction.

#### **MEVACO: A Windows program for rater agreement evaluation**

*Juanjo López and Manuel Ato*

MEVACO is a WINDOWS program for rater agreement evaluation. A first module can be used to obtain some general descriptive indices appropriate for interval (intraclass correlation, concordance correlation coefficient), nominal (kappa, pi and sigma indices),

ordinal data (weighted kappa), for the birater and multirater cases, and also for the multivariate case (iota). All descriptive measures use standard errors calculated by jackknife or bootstrap procedures. A second and third modules are respectively for modelling with an standard family of quasi-independence log-linear models and latent class (mixture) models. These modules use also rater agreement measures but with a different scale to the scale used for descriptive indices. The program uses a set of a few command lines to bring apart all information needed to achieve a general rater agreement evaluation in a long variety of research contexts.

#### **Modeling Congestive Heart Failure using Generalized Linear Models with binary response variable**

*Ricardo São João*

This work is concerned with modeling Congestive Heart Failure (CHF) using a restrict class of Generalized Linear Models (GLM's): GLM's with binary response variable. The GLM's were applied on a real data set with the main goal of modelling CHF. Different link functions were used, namely Aranda-Ordaz. The logistic model reveals better adjustment than other models. To check the goodness-of-fit, various diagnostic techniques including the Hosmer and Lemeshow test were used. The discriminant power of the model was evaluated using ROC (Receiver Operating Characteristic curve) curve analysis. Discrepancies in fitted probabilities by the model were analysed. The impact of medical diagnosis was assessed.

#### **Multilevel Ordinal Model for assessing the efficiency of main Spanish Companies**

*Antonio Blázquez, Javier Martín Vallejo, María José  
Fernández Gómez, Carmelo Ávila Zarza  
and Isabel García Sánchez*

The hierarchically structure data are the norm and they are also found in econometric models. However, this structure is not usually taken account in most of analysis. The point of multilevel modeling is that a statistical model explicitly should recognize a hierarchical structure where one is present. Besides, the longitudinal data can be analyzed as a multilevel data, with repeated measurements nested within individuals, this leads to a two-level model. Multilevel modeling does not require balanced data, an important benefit if there is panel dropout. We analyze the efficiency of 96 Spanish companies in three consecutive years from 2004 to 2006 by means of multilevel analysis where the series of years observations are at the lowest level and individual company are highest level. The efficiency of the firm is assessed by an ordinal variable. The range of this variable varies between 0 and 3. We make use of 17