

Preferencia por la intuición y la deliberación: diferencias entre hombres y mujeres.

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PREFERENCIA POR LA INTUICIÓN Y LA DELIBERACIÓN: DIFERENCIAS ENTRE HOMBRES Y MUJERES

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RESUMEN

Las diferencias entre hombres y mujeres en atributos psicológicos es un tema de interés en Psicología. La intuición y la deliberación son dos modalidades de pensamiento sobre las que se basan las tomas de decisiones. Nuestra investigación estudió la preferencia para la toma de decisión entre hombres y mujeres, más allá del efecto de los errores de medición. Habitualmente, el estadístico utilizado para hallar diferencias entre dos grupos es la prueba t o similar, pero ésta no considera los efectos de los errores de medición. Estudios anteriores mostraron diferencias entre hombres y mujeres en las preferencias para tomar decisiones intuitivas, pero éstas se hallaron con pruebas del tipo t. La escala de Preferencia por la Intuición y la Deliberación (PID) es un instrumento para evaluar preferencia por la intuición y por la deliberación. Los resultados de nuestro estudio mostraron que el modelo original basado en el PID no se ajustaba bien a los datos. Sin embargo, un modelo PID revisado mostró una invariancia de medición fuerte y estricta. La comparación de medias latentes halló que las mujeres mostraban más preferencia por la intuición, consistente con la literatura, pero también menos preferencia por la deliberación que los hombres.

Palabras clave

Toma de decisiones - Diferencias entre sexos - Ecuaciones estructurales - Medición

ABSTRACT

PREFERENCE FOR INTUITION AND DELIBERATION:

DIFFERENCES AMONG MEN AND WOMEN

Differences between men and women in psychological attributes are a topic of interest in psychology. Intuition and deliberation are two modes of thinking on which decision making is based. Our research studied the preference for decision making between men and women, beyond the effect of measurement errors. Typically, the statistic used to find differences between two groups is the t-test or similar, but this does not consider the effects of measurement errors. Previous studies have shown differences between men and women in preferences for intuitive decision making, but these were found with t-tests. The Preference for Intuition and Deliberation (PID) scale is an instrument to assess preference for intuition and deliberation. The results of our study showed that the original PID-based model did not fit the data

well. However, a revised PID model showed strong and strict measurement invariance. Comparison of latent means found women showed more preference for intuition, consistent with the literature, but also less preference for deliberation than men.

Keywords

Decision making - Human sex differences - Structural equation modelling - Measurement

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