

Empirical Social Research

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Agenda

- Learning objectives
- Measurement and scaling concepts
- Q&A



Measurement

Students ...

- ✓ ... determine what needs to be measured to address a research question or hypothesis.
- ✓ ... distinguish levels of scale measurement.
- ✓ ... list the three criteria for good measurement.



What do I measure?

Measurement

 The process of describing some property of a phenomenon, usually by assigning numbers in a reliable and valid way (e.g. to attributes of an object or the characteristics of a situation).

Concept

A generalized idea about a class of objects, attributes, occurrences, or processes.



How do I measure?

Reliability:

- Extent to which your data collection or analysis will generate consistent findings.
- i. The extent to which the measures yield the same results on different occasions.
- ii. The extent to which similar observations are reached by different observers.
- iii. The extent to which there is transparency in the way the raw data was interpreted.

Validity:

 Extent to which findings are really about what they appear to be about: do we really measure what we want to measure?



Operational definitions

Operationalisation

 The process of identifying scales that correspond to variance in a concept involved in a research process.

Scales

 A device providing a range of values that correspond to different characteristics or amounts of a characteristic exhibited in observing a concept.



Operational definitions

Variable

- Anything that varies or changes from one instance to another; can exhibit differences in value, usually in magnitude or strength, or in direction.
- Capture different values of a concept.



Levels of scale measurement – categorical data

Nominal

- Assigns a value that cannot be measured numerically to an object for identification or classification purposes.
- Most elementary level of measurement.
- E.g. men women; hatchback, saloon, estate car.

Ordinal

- Ranking scales allowing things to be arranged based on how much of some concept they possess.
- Have nominal properties.
- E.g. a scale from 1 to 5: how satisfied are you with this lecture.



Levels of scale measurement – quantifiable data

Interval

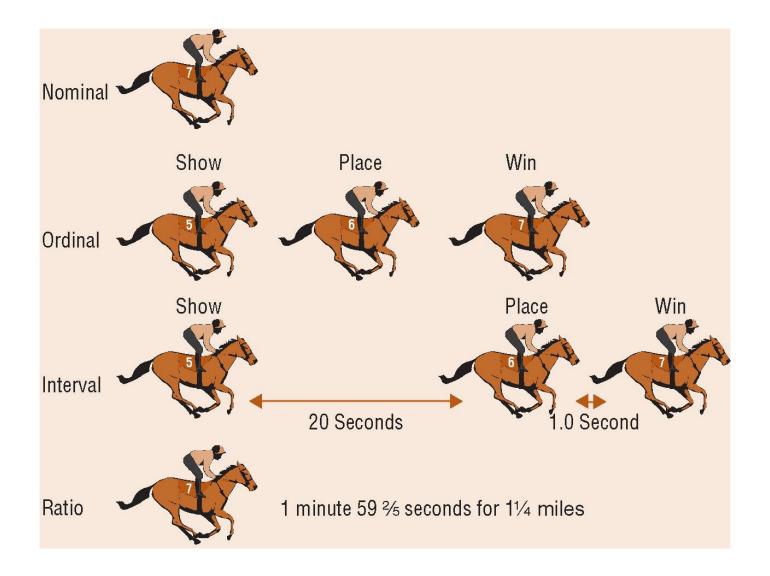
- Capture information about differences in quantities of a concept.
- You can state the difference between any two values, but not the relative difference.

Ratio

- Highest form of measurement.
- Have all the properties of interval scales with the additional attribute of representing absolute quantities.
- Absolute zero.



Levels of scale measurement





Levels of scale measurement

Level	Examples	Numerical Operations	Descriptive Statistics
Nominal	Student ID number Yes – No Male – Female Buy – Did Not Buy East region Central region West region	Counting	FrequenciesMode
Ordinal	Student class rank Please rank your three favorite movies. Choose from the following: Dissatisfied Satisfied Very satisfied Delighted Indicate your level of education: Some high school High school diploma Some college College degree Graduate degree	Counting Ordering	FrequenciesModeMedianRange
Interval	Student grade point average (GPA) Temperature (Celsius and Fahrenheit) Points given on an essay question 100-point job performance rating provided by supervisor	Common arithmetic operations	FrequenciesModeMedianRangeMeanVarianceStandard deviation
Ratio	Amount spent on last purchase Salesperson sales volume Number of stores visited on a shopping trip Annual family income Time spent viewing a Web page	All arithmetic operations	FrequenciesModeMedianRangeMeanVarianceStandard deviation



Mathematical and statistical analysis of scales

Discrete Measures

Measures that can take on only one of a finite number of values.

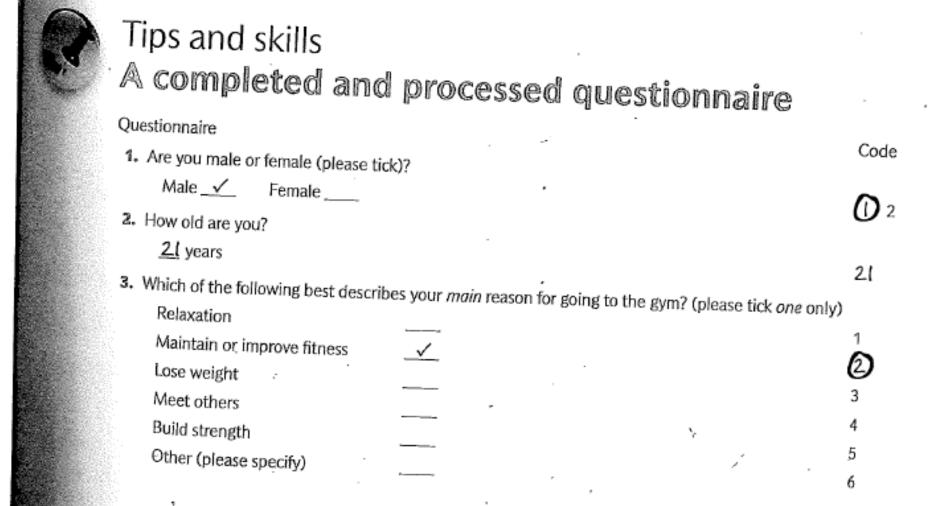
Continuous Measures

 Measures that reflect the intensity of a concept by assigning values that can take on any value along some scale range.

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
I enjoy participating in online auctions	1	2	3	4	5



Levels of Measurement





Levels of Measurement

	When you go to the gym, how off bike, rower)? (please tick)	ten do you use the cardiovascular equipment (jogger, step maci	nine,
	Always	<i>y</i>	_
	Usually		O
	Rarely		2
	Never		3
.55	When you go to the man how to		4
	(please tick)	en do you use the weights machines (including free weights)?	
	Always	<u> </u>	•
	Usually	•	\odot
	Rarely		2
	Never		3
б.	How frequently do you usually go to	o the gym? (please tick)	4
	Every day		1
	4–6 days a week		2
	2 or 3 days a week		Ŕ
	Once a week		9
	2 or 3 times a month		4
	Once a month		5
	Less than once a month		6
			7



Levels of Measurement

	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	5
10.	During your last visit to the gym, how many minutes did you spend on the cardiovascular equipme (jogger, step machine, bike, rower)?	nt
	33 minutes	25
11.	During your last visit to the gym, how many minutes did you spend on the weights machines (including free weights)?	33
	<u>17</u> minutes	17
12.	During your last visit to the gym, how many minutes did you spend on other activities (e.g. stretchin exercises)?	
	<u>5</u> minutes	_
		5



Wrap-up

Students ...

- ✓ ... determine what needs to be measured to address a research question or hypothesis.
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- ✓ ... list the three criteria for good measurement.



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Thank you very much for your attention.

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