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[„Actually I am different." Subjective constructions of ethnic identity in a migration context and new ways in psychological acculturation research]

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Organizational Decision Making: An Information Aggregation View.

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Abstract [English]

'the 'reversed factor' is a common phenomenon in social research: responses to almost any set of items measuring a subjective variable tend to generate a 'reversed' factor or a bivariate latent structure, if some of the indicators are worded 'reversely'. analyzing data consisting of responses to a 10-item-instrument measuring 'self-competence' - out of which three items are 'reversed' - this paper investigates whether the apparent bivariate latent structure can be linked to a lack of person reliability which in turn may have been caused by non-attitudes, unwillingness to respond, carryover effects, misinterpretation or simply by missing the item reversals due to lacking attention etc. person reliability is measured here as deviation from a generalized rasch model, which - as a 'strong true score'-model - is a formulation of idealized measurement conditions with unidimensional cumulative item sets, additive conjoint measurement of the latent variable in question etc. results show that the 'reversed factor' can in fact be explained to a considerable extent by a lack of person reliability: removal of only a few and evidently very unplausible responses leads to a much better fit for single-factor model. it can be concluded that much of the evidence for the presence of a 'reversed factor' may in fact be caused by a few crude and unplausible response patterns.' (author's abstract)|

Keywords: Ethnic identity, acculturation orientations, domain specificity

Abstract [Deutsch]

'in diesem beitrag wird der frage nachgegangen, inwieweit sich der bei der verwendung von 'gedrehten' - sonst aber eindimensionalen - items auftretende 'negativ-faktor' als eine auswirkung mangelnder subjekt-reliabilität erklären läßt. mangelnde subjekt-reliabilität wird dabei als abweichung vom meßtheoretischen idealzustand eindimensional-kumulativer messung verstanden, wie er z.b. durch die gutmannsche 'scalability' impliziert ist, und wie er explizit als modellannahme in 'strong true score'-modelle, wie die rasch-responsemodelle eingebunden ist. analysiert werden die responses auf eine eindimensionale 10-item-skala, bei der drei der zehn items 'gedreht' sind. eine unter anwendung eines generalisierten rasch-modells durchgeführte reliabilitätsanalyse der antwortmuster führt zu dem ergebnis, daß ein großteil dessen,