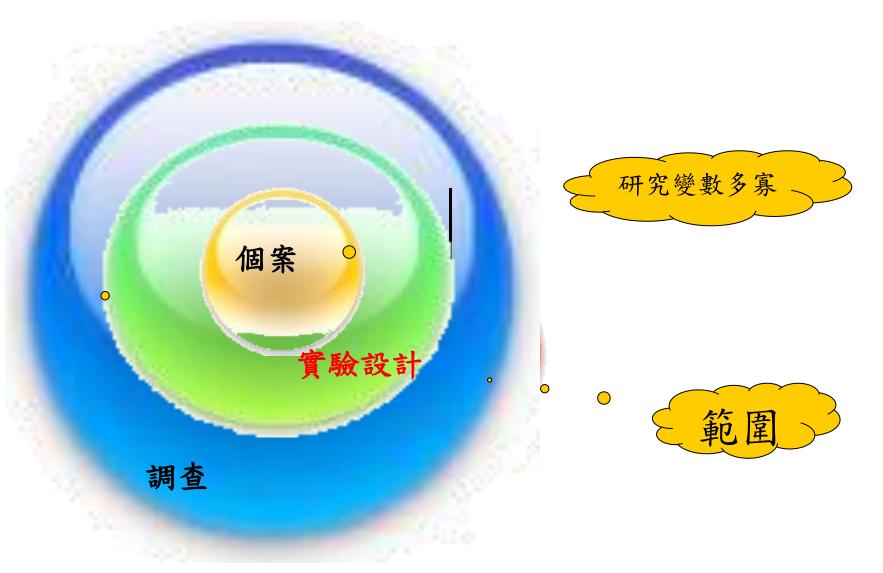
各研究方法的精髓

case的精神一找變數(explore)

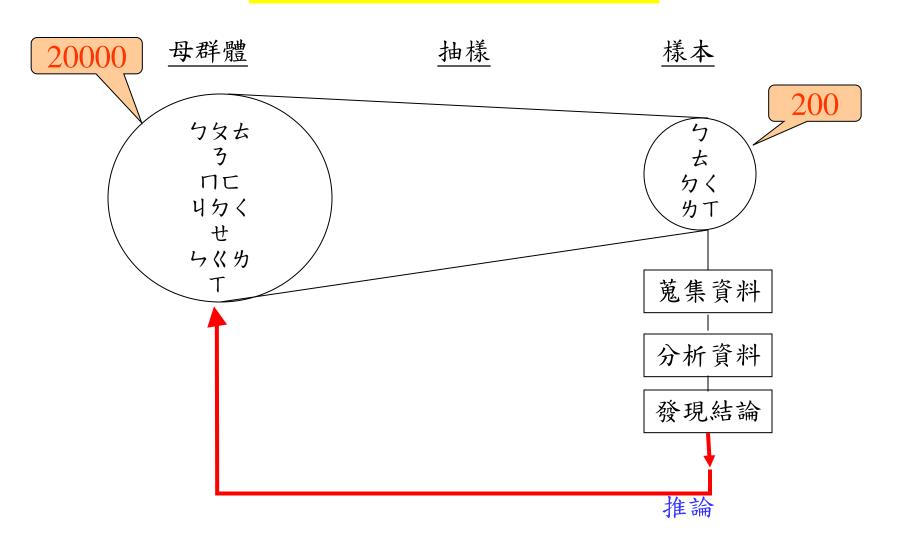
experiment的精神—操弄(分群)& 控制(干擾變數)

survey的精神一推論

研究方法的範圍



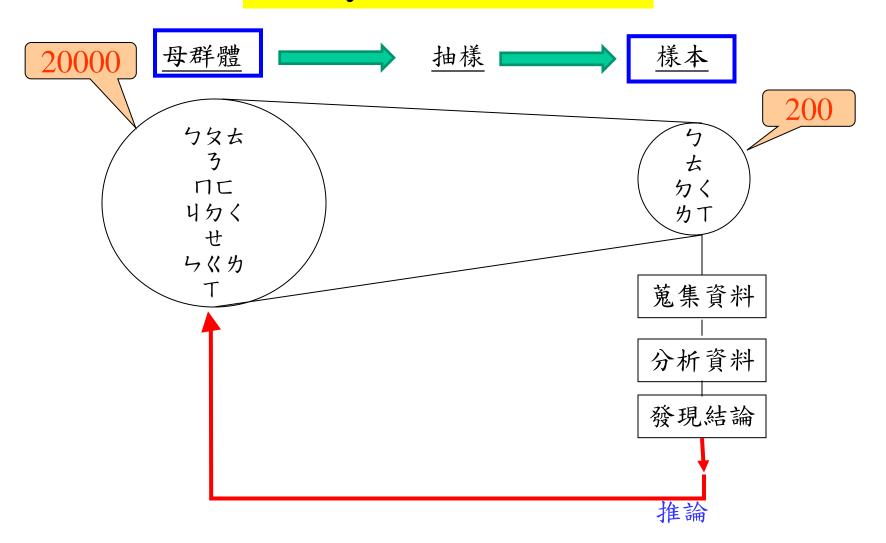
survey的精髓—推論



調查研究法的性質

- 1.調查法是科學研究最常使用之方法
 - 2. 調查法是以樣本或母群體為對象之研究
 - 3. 變數主要為社會學變數及心理學變數
 - 4. 調查研究追求一般性事實,非特殊性個案
- · 5. 須將研究命題內各概念操作化

survey的精髓—推論



Survey research

Exploration

 to become more familiar with a topic and to try out preliminary concepts about it

Description

- to find out what situations, events, attitudes, or opinions are occurring in a population
- Explanation purposes
 - to test theory and casual relations

各調查法的綜合比較

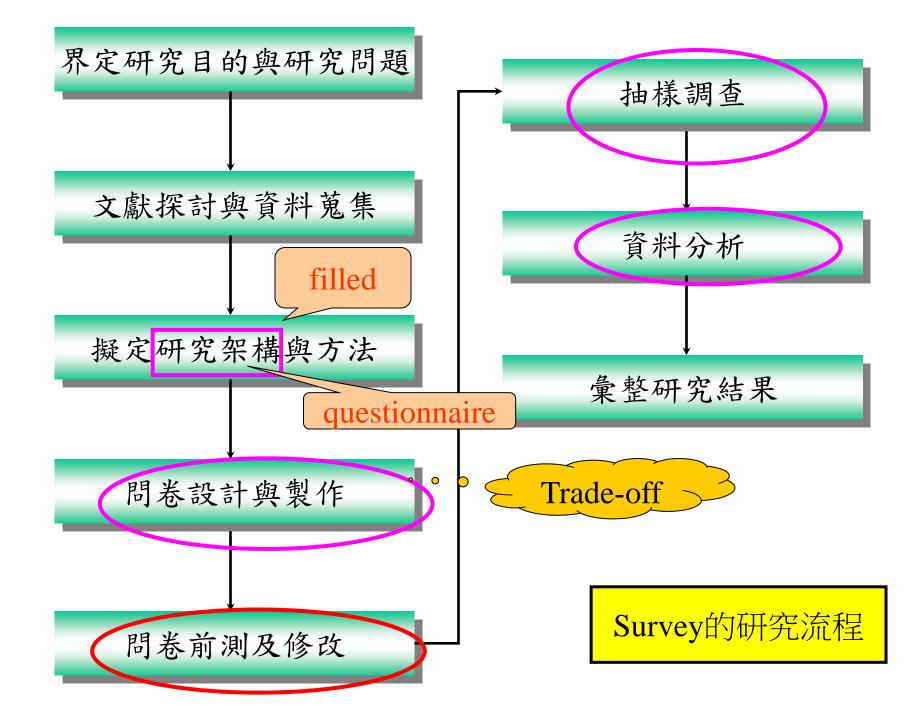
Internet user

					8
方法	個別訪談	電話訪談	郵寄問卷		電腦網路
1. 處理「問卷複雜度」的能力	優	好	差		好
2. 完成問卷所需時間	優	好	普通		好
3. 回收資料的正確性	普通	好	好		好
4. 溝通模式(model)	一對一	一對一	一對一		一對多
5. 溝通內容(content)	文字影像聲音	聲音	文字影像		文字影像
6. 溝通方式	雙向同步溝通	雙向同步溝通	旦向非同步溝i	j 售	E向同步溝通
7. 訪談者不良效應的控制	差	普通	優	Π	優
8. 樣本控制	普通	優	普通	Π	普通
9. 完成調查所需時間	好	優	普通		好
10. 樣本的分佈範圍	窄	廣	廣		全球性
11. 對詳細資料的蒐集	佳	普通	普通		普通
12. 回收率	高	高	低		高
13. 所需花费的成本	高	中等	低		最低

個別訪談法中「問題」性質的差異

個案研究—開放性 Rich information

調查研究(問卷)—封閉性



Trade -- off



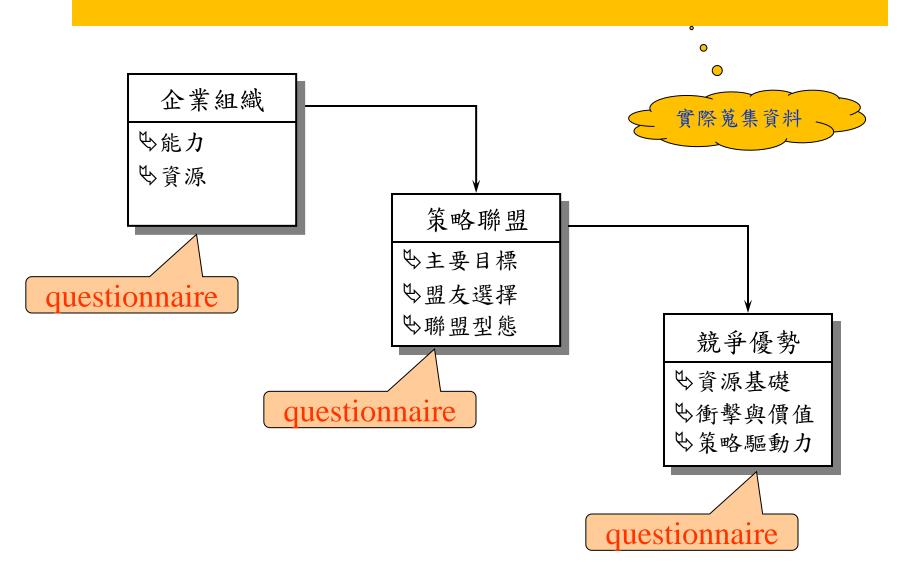
Research Frameworks

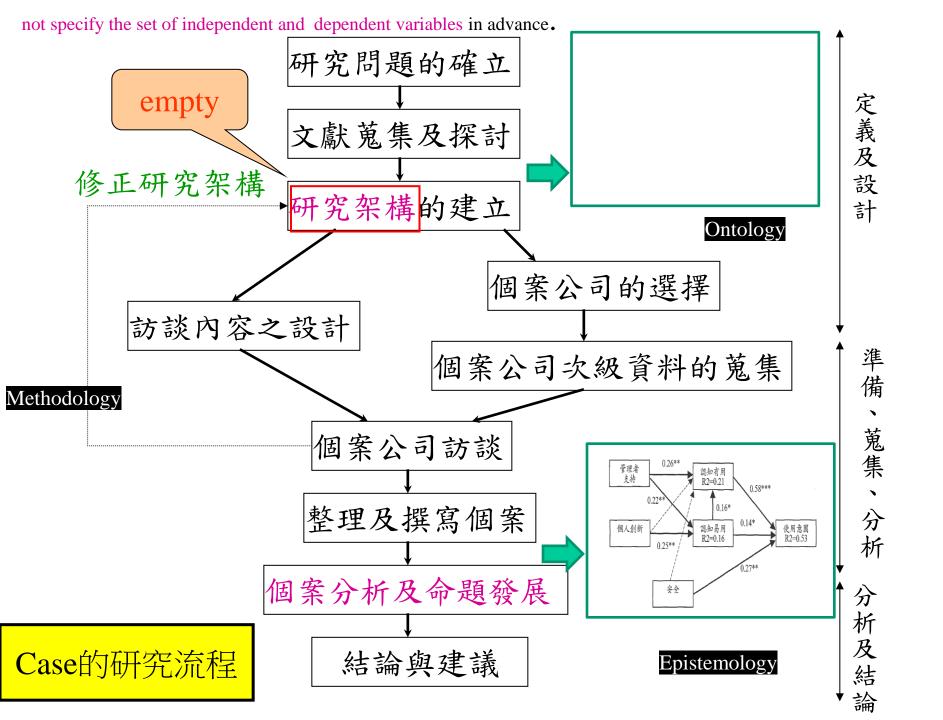
Common conceptual framework

• Initial theoretical variable set

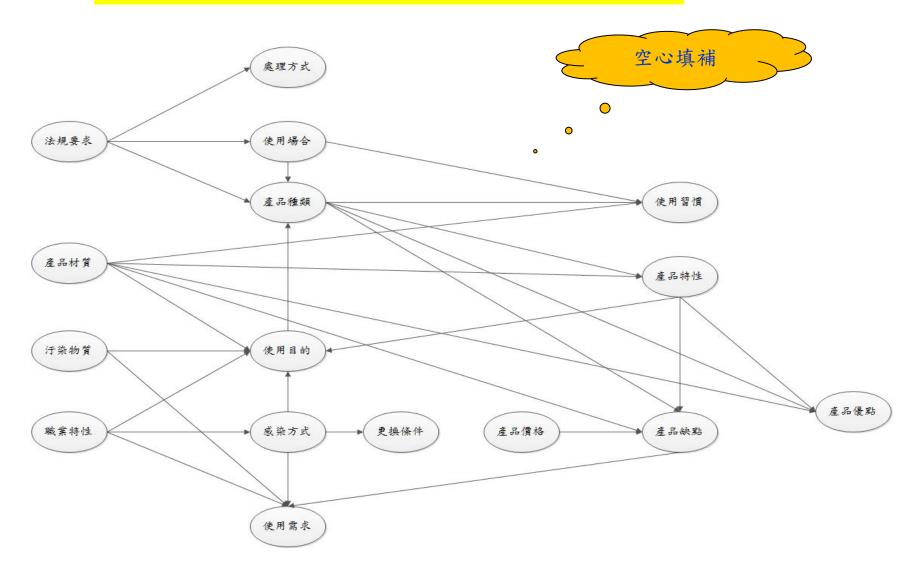
questionnaire

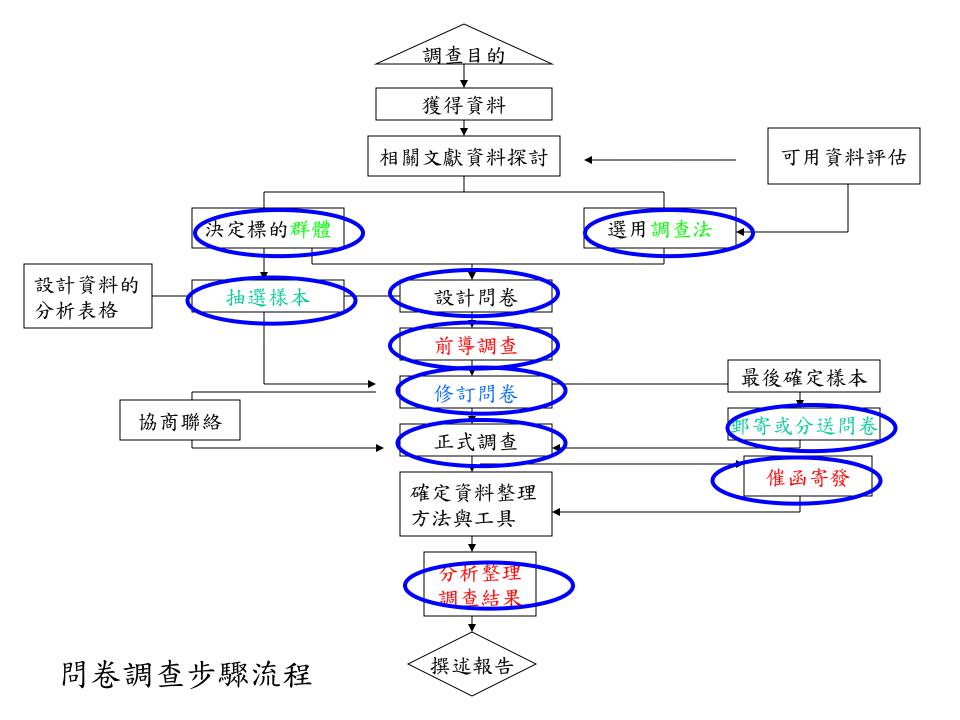
概念性研究架構-假設





研究架構圖-命題。





Questionnaire-Development

Seven steps:

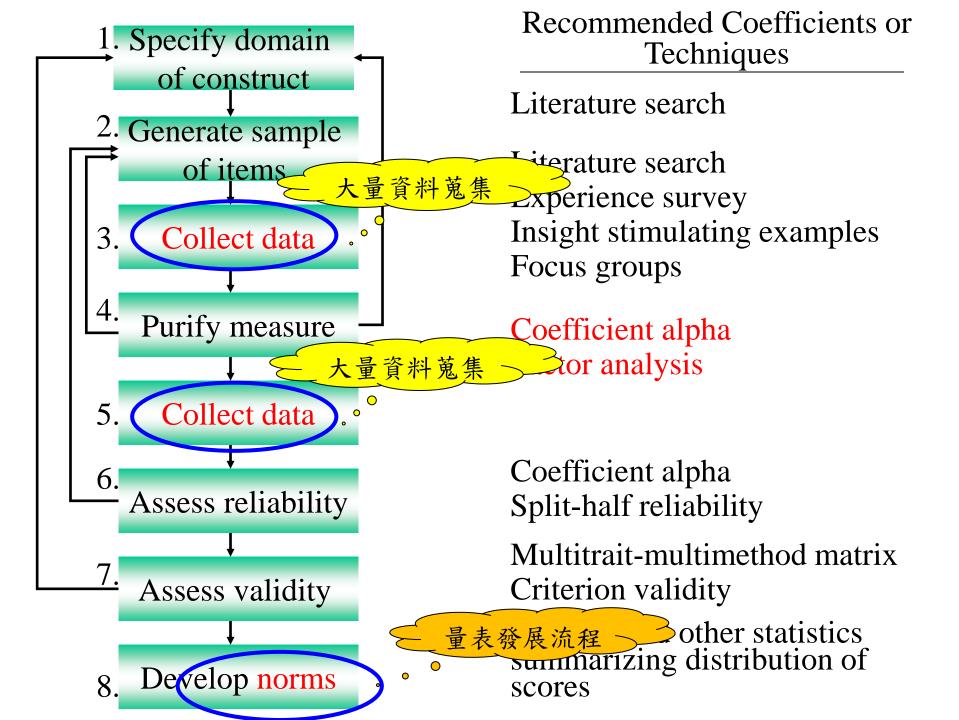
您真的瞭解問題嗎?

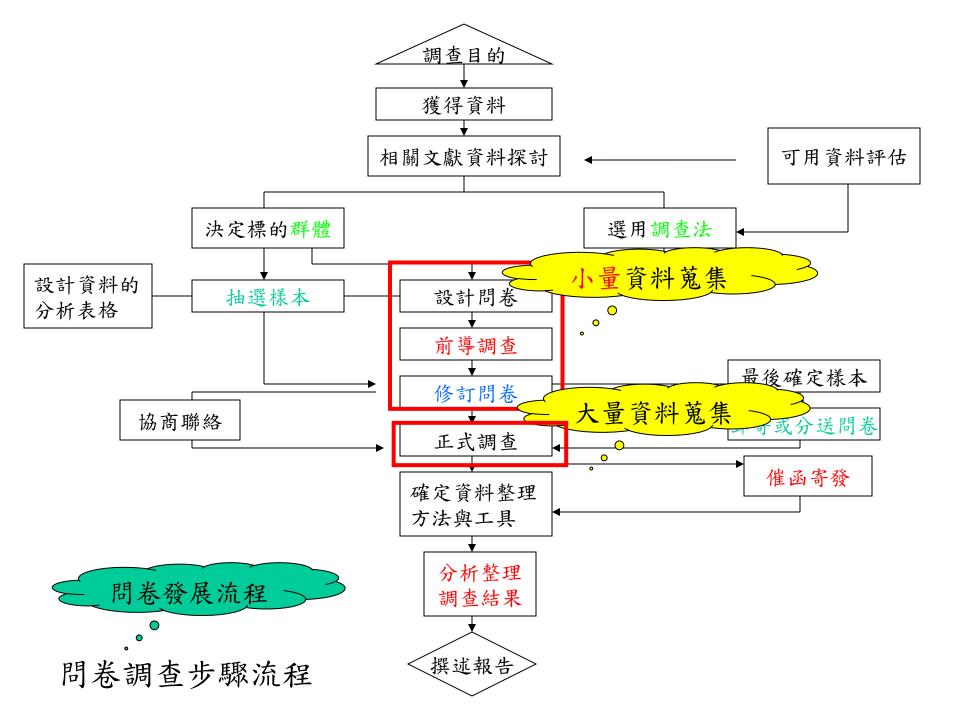
- (1) specify what information will be sought
- (2) select the type of questionnaire and method of administration
- (3) determine the content of individual questions
- (4) choose the form of response to each question
- (5) determine the number of questions and sequence of each question
- (6) re-extermine steps 1-5 and revise if necessary
- (7) pretest the questionnaire and revise if necessary

量表(norms)與問卷(questionnaire)

量表(標準化產物)—經過嚴謹設計及信度、 效度測試並在某個群體下具有代表性。 (ex:魏氏量表—智力)

問卷(未標準化產物)—針對某研究主題而產生的問題。(未經過大眾認定)





Scale (尺度)

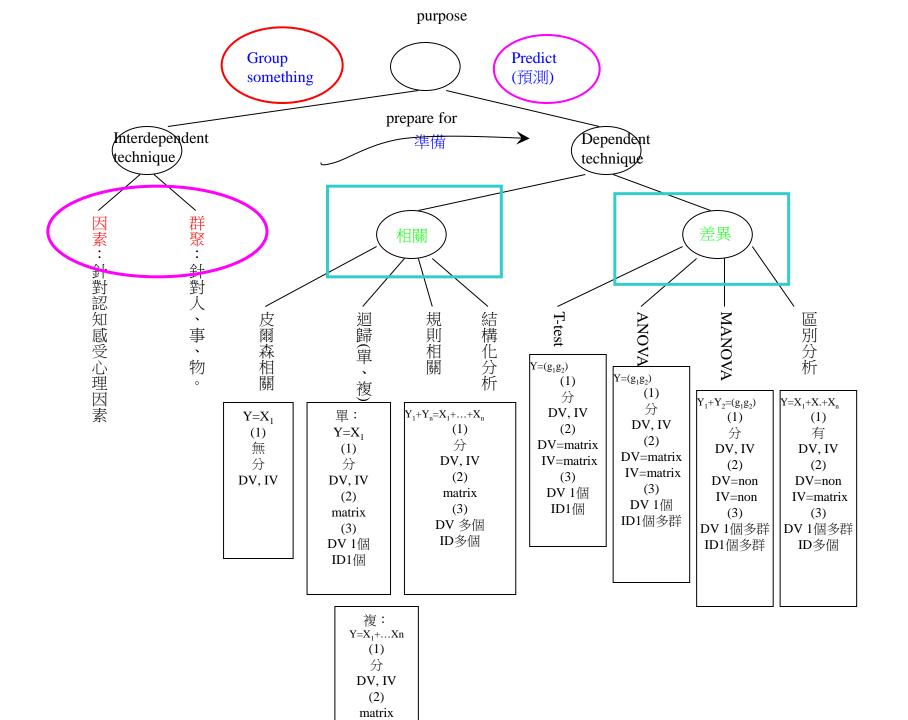
一個變數搭配 的四種形式

- Nominal
- Ordinal
- Interval
- Ratio



研究的各種變數-- Scale (尺度)

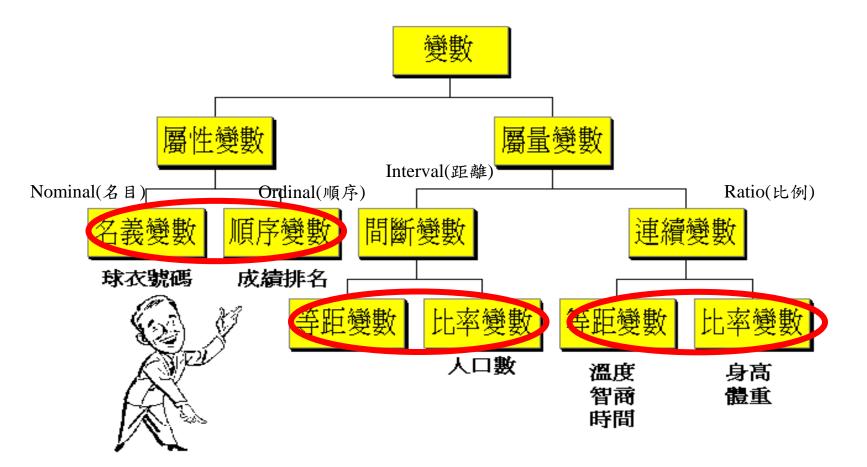
中間變項 (Moderated variable) 自變項 (independent 依變項 variables) (dependent variables) 控制變項 中介變項 4種Scale (尺度) (control (mediated Nominal(名目) variables, IV) variables) Ordinal(順序) Interval(距離) Ratio(比例)



衡量尺度

	次序	距離	絕對零點
	(Order)	(Distance)	(Start Value)
Nominal(名目)	X	X	X
Ordinal(順序)	O	X	X
Interval(距離)	O	О	X
Ratio(比例)	О	О	О

變數種類

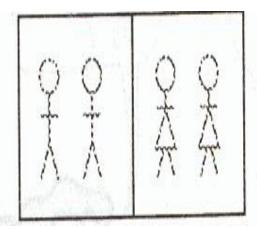


「問題」性質的差異

個案研究—開放性 (open)

調查研究(問卷)—封閉性(close)

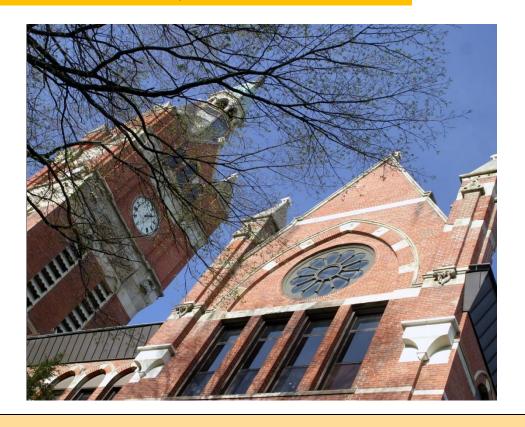




性別

Nominal(名目)

是非題



你是否参加雲科大主辦的一日遊計畫?

□是

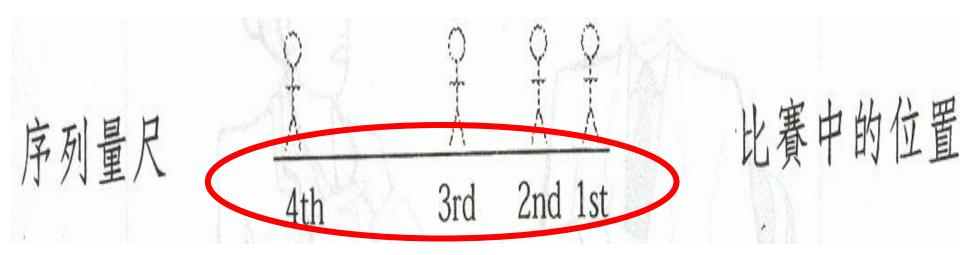
Nominal(名目)

□否

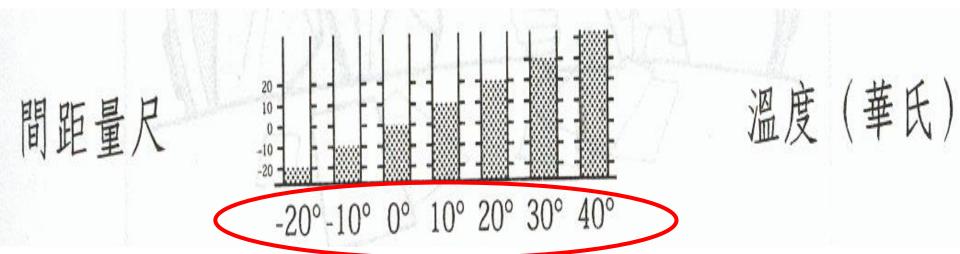
自由回應題(open)



什麼因素會影響你到雲科大就讀?

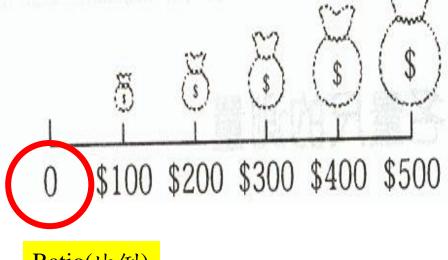


Ordinal(順序)



Interval(距離)

比率量尺



Ratio(比例)

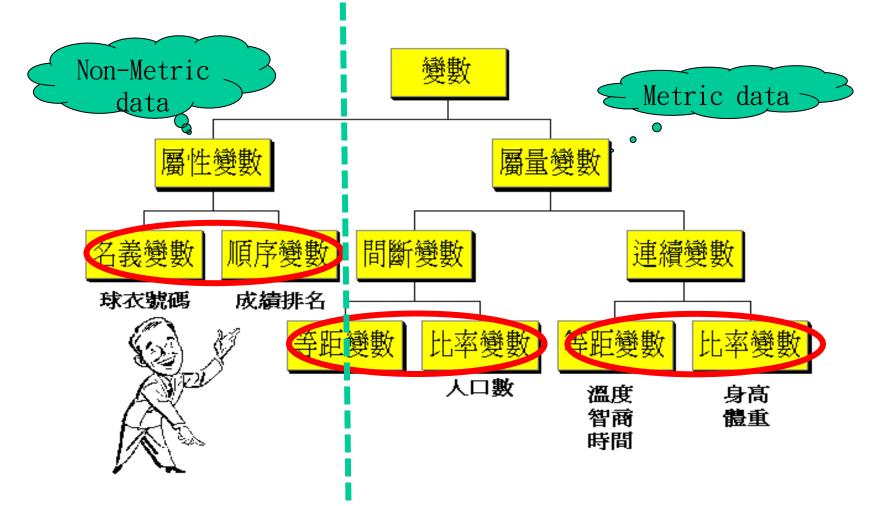
Ordinal vs. Interval

Measurement Unit

• N-2, N-1, N, N+1, N+2

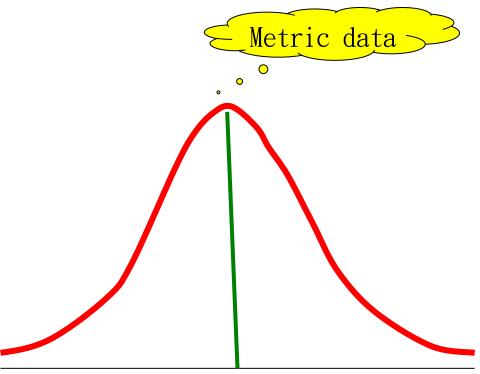
Coding transfer

變數種類



Non-Metric data





Non-Metric data vs. Metric



- Nominal · Ordinal
 - ·個數、百分比
 - 個人基本資料(描述性)
 - 分群用



- . 平均數、標準差
 - · 研究主要內容 (較複雜性)
 - 主要研究用

Non-Metric data vs. Metric

• Scaling type (open vs. close)

• Purpose (order)

• Presentation (單 vs. 複選)

Non-Metric data

- Nominal \ Ordinal
 - ·個數、百分比
 - 個人基本資料(描述性)

Metric

- Interval \ Ratio
 - ·平均數、標準差
 - 研究主要內容(較複雜性)

• 主要研究用

做相關的變數

Scale (尺度)

Table 2 Frequency of subject demographic data

Gender	Male: 37 (50%)				Fen	Female: 37 (50%)			N = 74	
Ability	Without disability: 74 (100%)				Wit	With disability: 0 (0%)			N = 74	•
Job status	No job: 12 (16.2%)		1	Part-time: 3 (4.1%)		Full-time: 59 (79.7%)		N = 74		
Ethnic group	African American: 12 (16.4%)	Hispar (6.8			Asian/Pacific islander: 18 (24.7%)		Ca	aucasian: 38 (52.1%)	N = 73 (1 missing)
Age level	20 and below	21-3				41-50		51 and above	N = 74	
	2 (2.7%)	40 (54.	1%)	24 (32)	.4%)	6 (8.1%)		2 (2.7%)		
Major	MBA 72 (97,29	1 -		ycholog (1,4%)			ware Engineering 1 (1.4%)		N = 74	
Web classes taken	1 Class 30 (40.5%)	2 Clas 13 (17.		3 Clas 6 (8.1		4 Classe 11 (14.99		5 Classes 14 (18.9%)	N = 74	
MIS classes taken	None 41 (55.4%) 1	1 Cla 19 (25.			Classes (8.1%)		3 or more 8 (10.8%)	N = 74	

coding

• 數字(1、2、3...)在coding上具有二種意 義

• Symbol 和 number

• Nominal · Ordinal Interval · Ratio

研究的歸類

Correlation vs. Difference

Difference

4種Scale (尺度)

 g_1 is $\frac{g}{1}$

greater less

the g_2 on DV_1

Matrix data

Nominal(名目)

Ordinal(順序)

Interval(距離)

Ratio(比例)

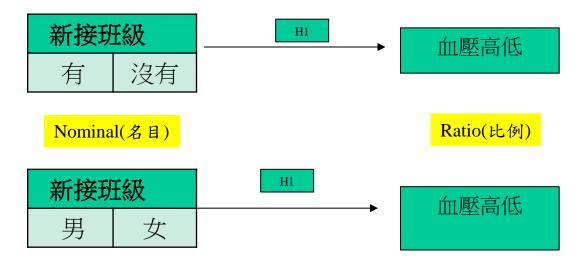
- 有明確資料支援

• There is no significant difference between g_1 and g_2 on DV_1

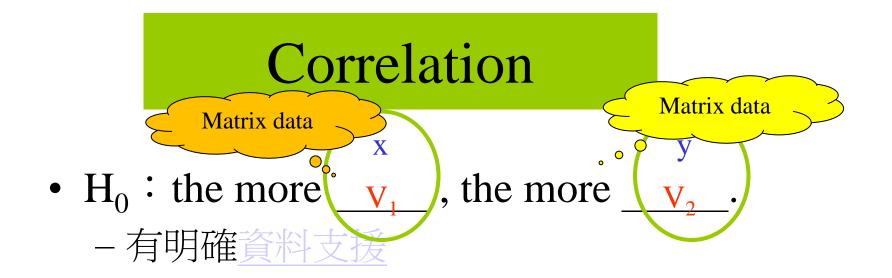


Non-Matrix data

4種Scale (尺度)





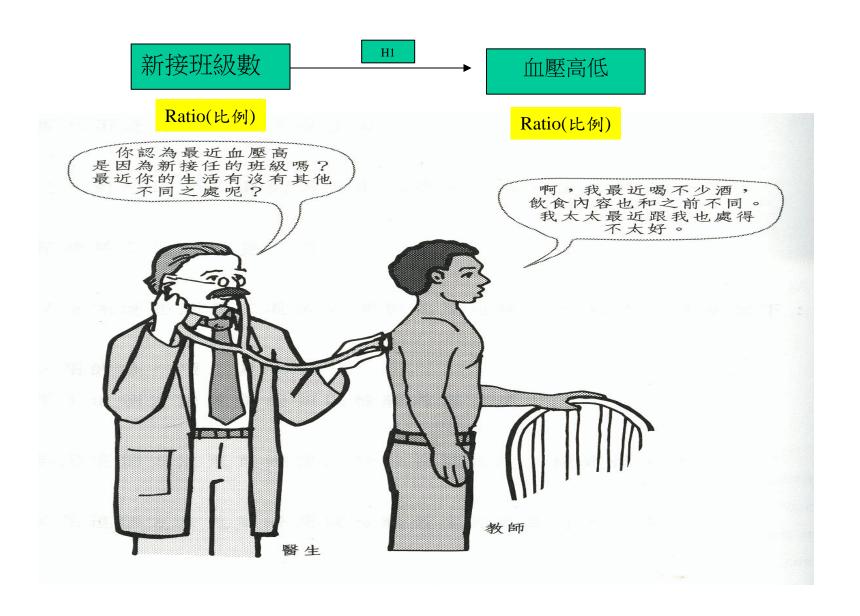


There is no significant correlation between V_1 and V_2 — 沒有明確資料支援

Matrix data

Matrix data

4種Scale (尺度)



Two-way ANOVA vs ANCOVA

Non-Metric (分群)

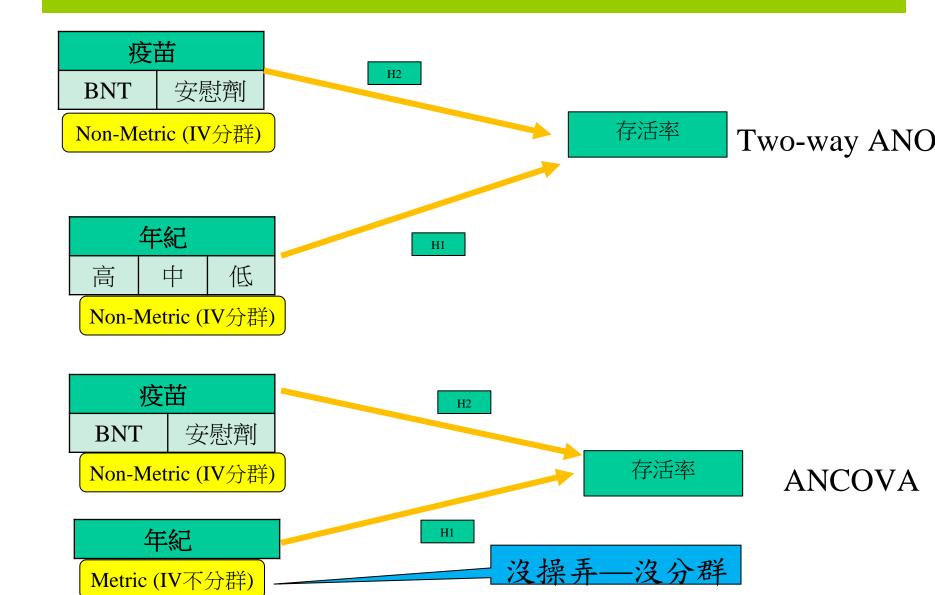
• Two IVs

• One IV, one Covariate variable

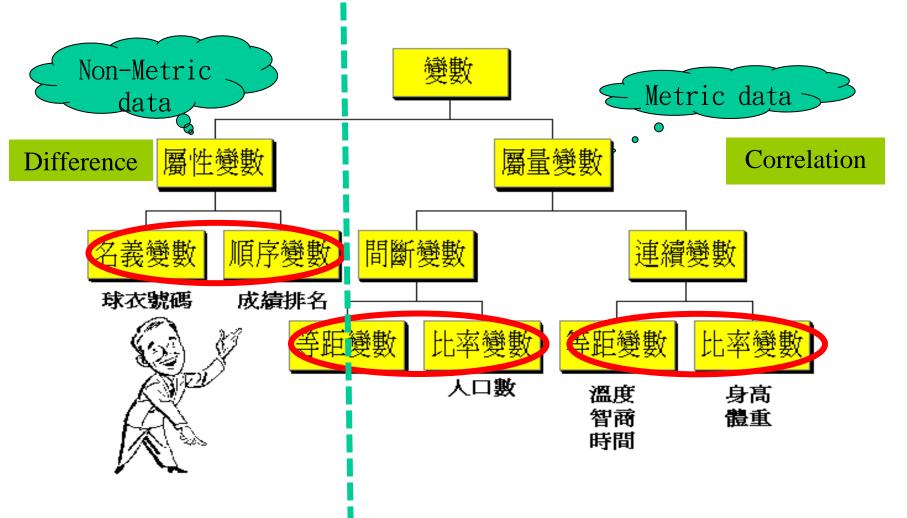
Non-Metric (分群)

Metric

Two-way ANOVA vs ANCOVA



變數種類



Non-Metric data vs. Metric



- Nominal \ Ordinal
 - ·個數、百分比
 - 個人基本資料(描述性)
 - 分群用



- . 平均數、標準差
 - · 研究主要內容 (較複雜性)
 - 主要研究用

Rank vs. Rate

• Rate:在固定範圍下,這些值可以重複 出現。

· Rank:在固定範圍下,通常希望這些值 不會重複出現。

排序題

請在下列吸引你申請雲科大的 因素中選出三項, 並加以排序。 標註1為最具吸引力因素, 2為其次,依此類推..... 有機會加入校際球賽 離家近 令人愉快的校園生活 良好的學術聲望 師資水準高



評等題

	強烈 影響	有些 影響	完全無影響
良好的學術聲望			
令人愉快的校園生活			
家鄉眾多好友選擇就讀			
師資水準高			
渴望研習特定的課程			

基本資料+主要內容

問卷個人基本資料—Nominal & Ordinal & Ratio

問卷研究主要內容—Interval & Ratio

基本資料

• 要放在問卷那裡?

• 讓填答者能有個熟悉的感覺

複選題

ex:	上網地點:□公司	□家裡	網咖	□朋友家
	□其他_	(可複選)		

• 每個選項都是一個變數(問題)

一轉換成Nominal設計一

多重選項問題



下列哪些項目是讓你決定就讀雲科大的 影響因素?

- □良好的學術聲望
- □渴望研習特定的課程
- □令人愉快的校園生活
- □家鄉眾多好友選擇就讀
- □師資水準高

問卷—一題多問

- · 避免命名兩個以上的名稱 (factor analysis)
 - 例如:便利性及清晰性
- Case -- 主軸命名
- IQA--one thought or sentence per card
- and, or (和、與、或)



One variable(DV)

• 高階管理人員支持影響組織的競爭力

• 問出來?

測出來

• One question ---- one variable

Research Frameworks

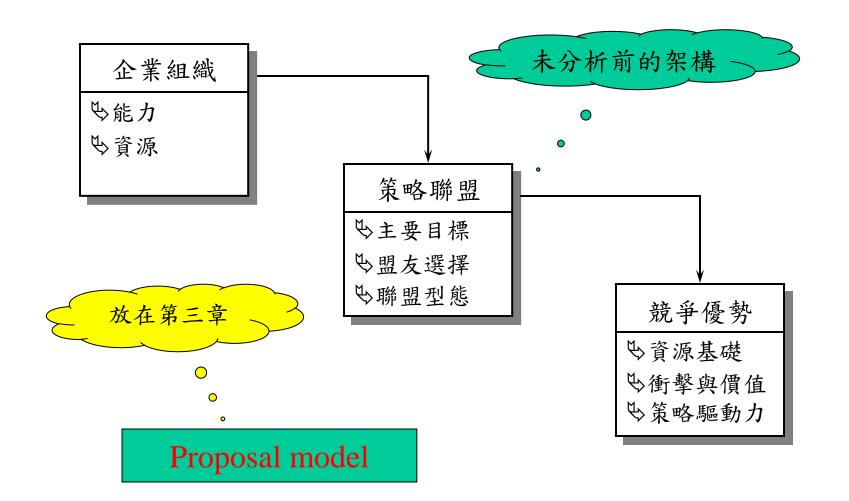


Proposal model---before conduct study

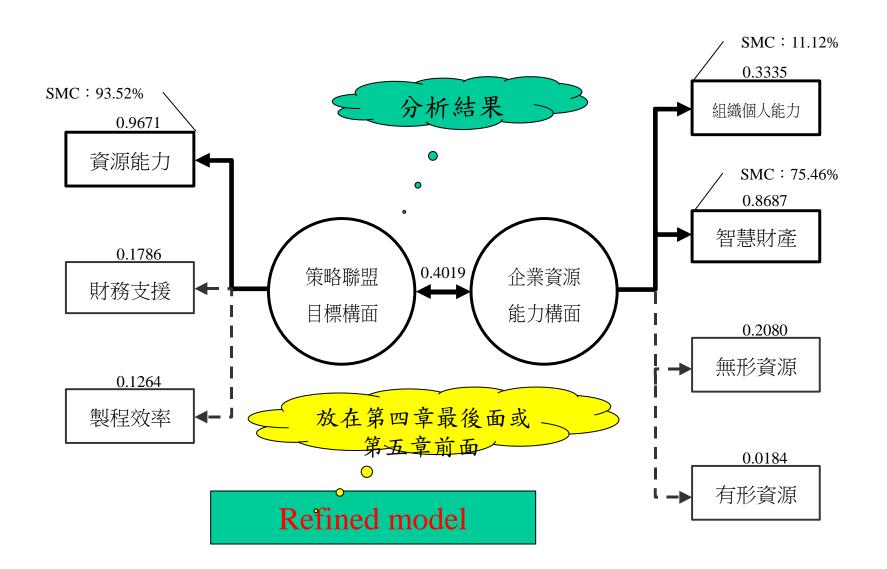
Refined model
 — after analysis results



概念性研究架構

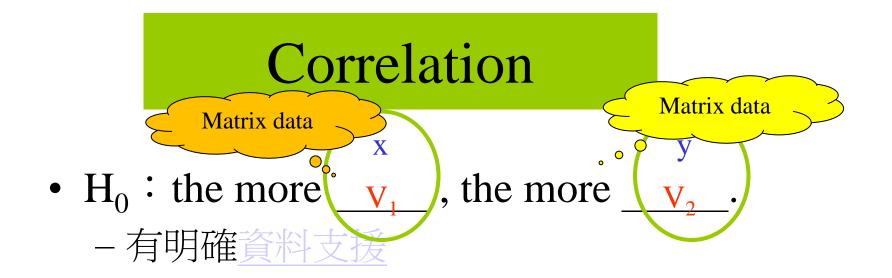


企業資源能力構面 VS. 策略聯盟目標構面



研究的歸類

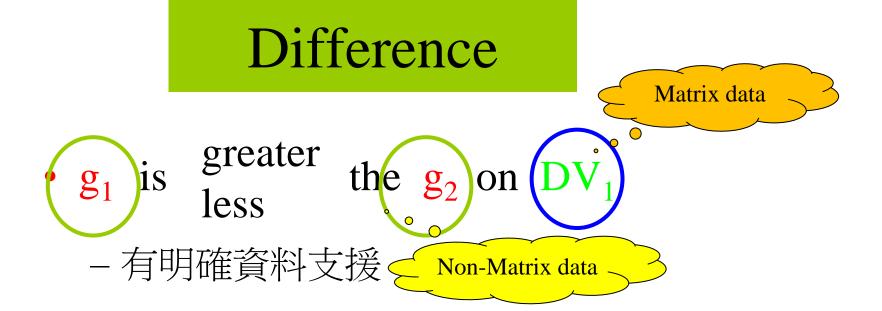
Correlation vs. Difference



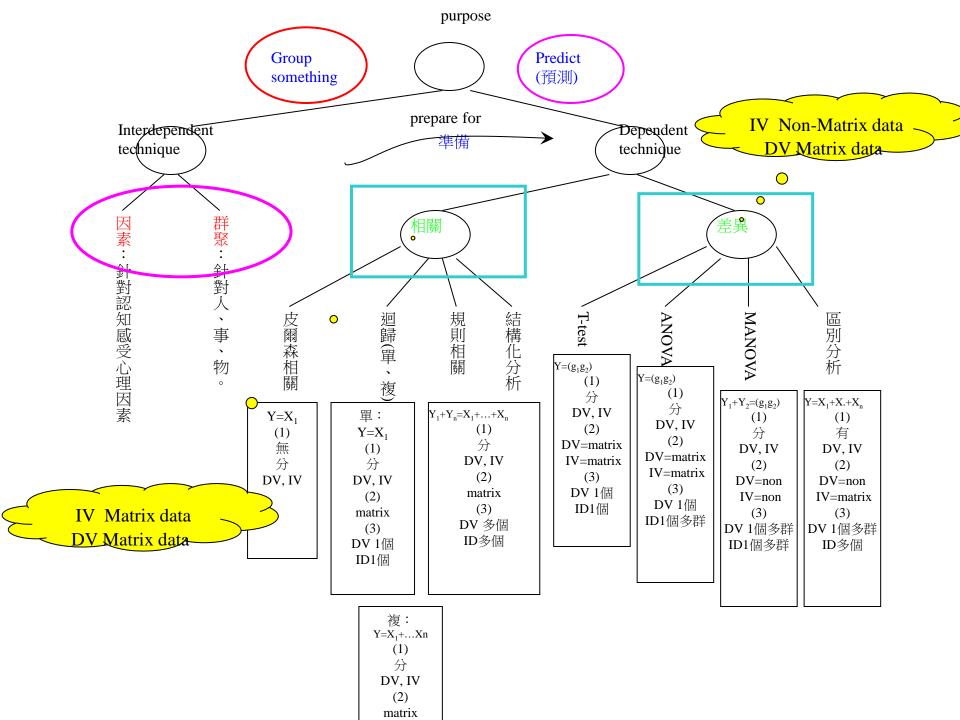
There is no significant correlation between V_1 and V_2 — 沒有明確資料支援

Matrix data

Matrix data

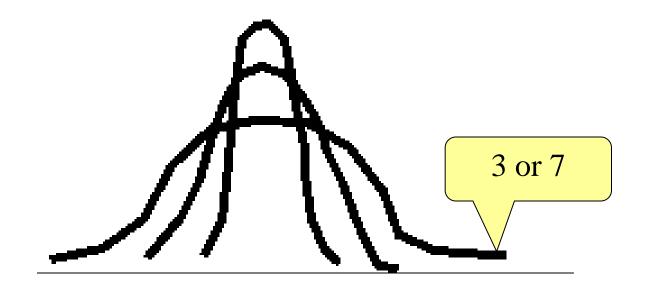


• There is no significant difference between g_1 and g_2 on DV_1



Scale 3, 5, 7

• 越聚集的信度越大



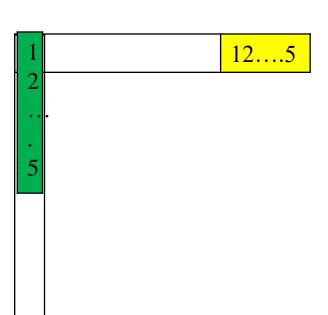


回覆問題可信度(7±2)

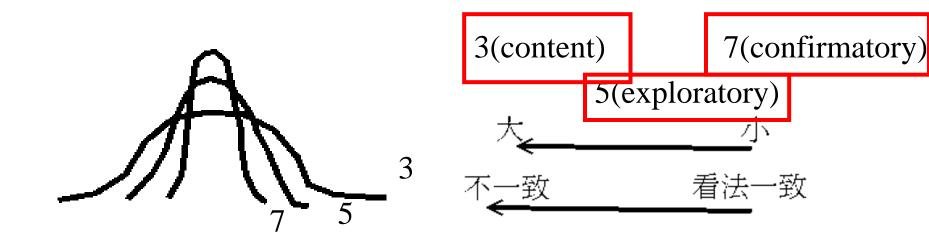
• 大約每五題空一行

• 讓填卷者可以休息

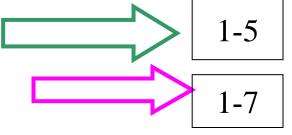
Rank vs. Rate



Scaling的選擇,1-3,1-5,1-7



- 探索exploratory
- confirmatory 驗証



Crobanch alpha

· 同一因素內,變數和變數之間的一致性 程序

因素的信度 > 0.6 or 0.7
 資料分析的信度
 探索性 VS. 驗證性
 0.8

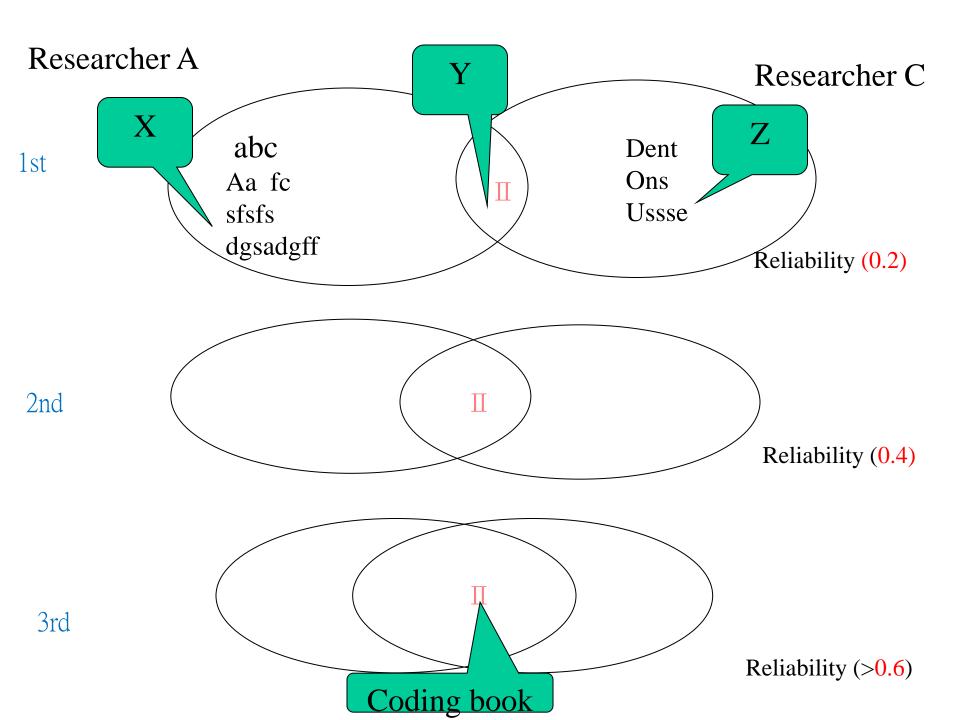
Reliability (0.6)

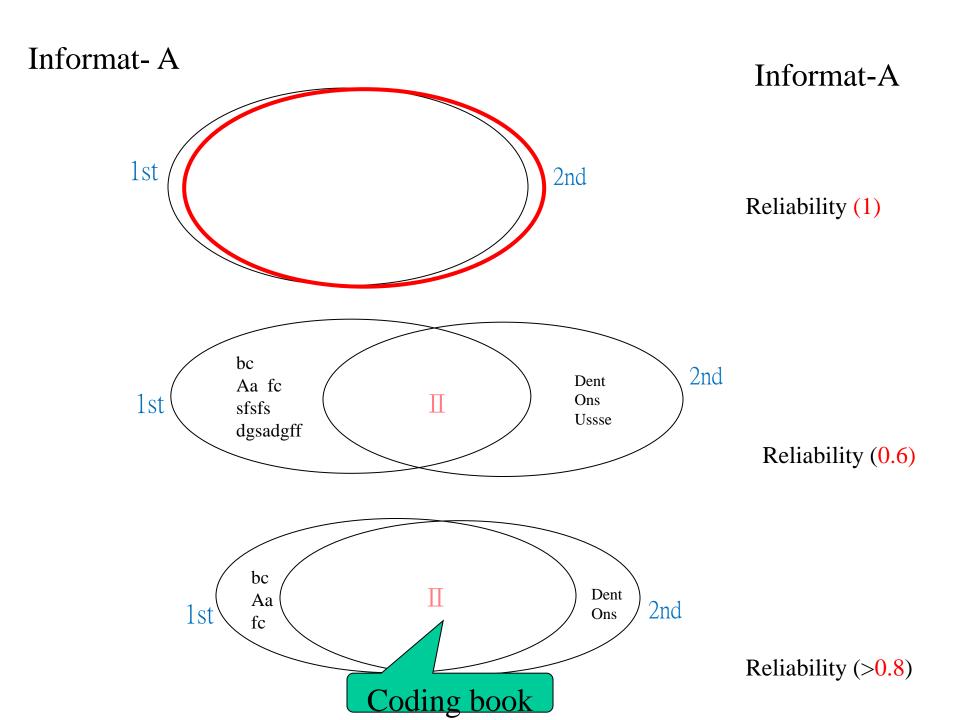
個案研究者三角驗證

of agreement

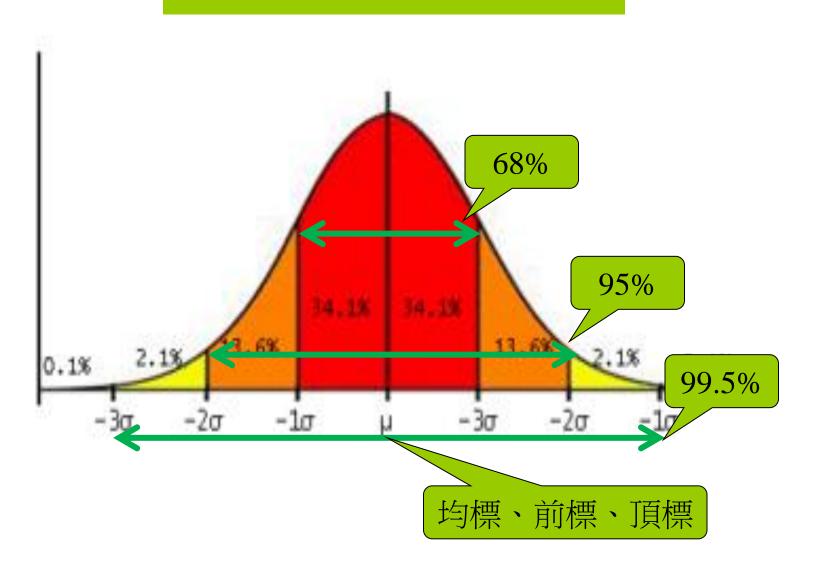
Total # of agreement + disagreement

2*Y/(X+Y)+(Y+Z)

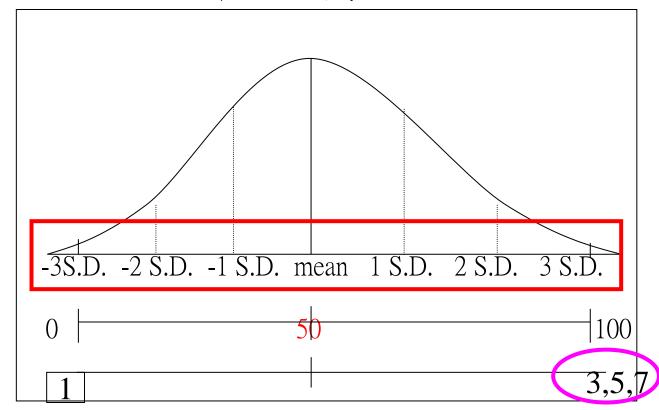




常態分配曲線



標準化轉換



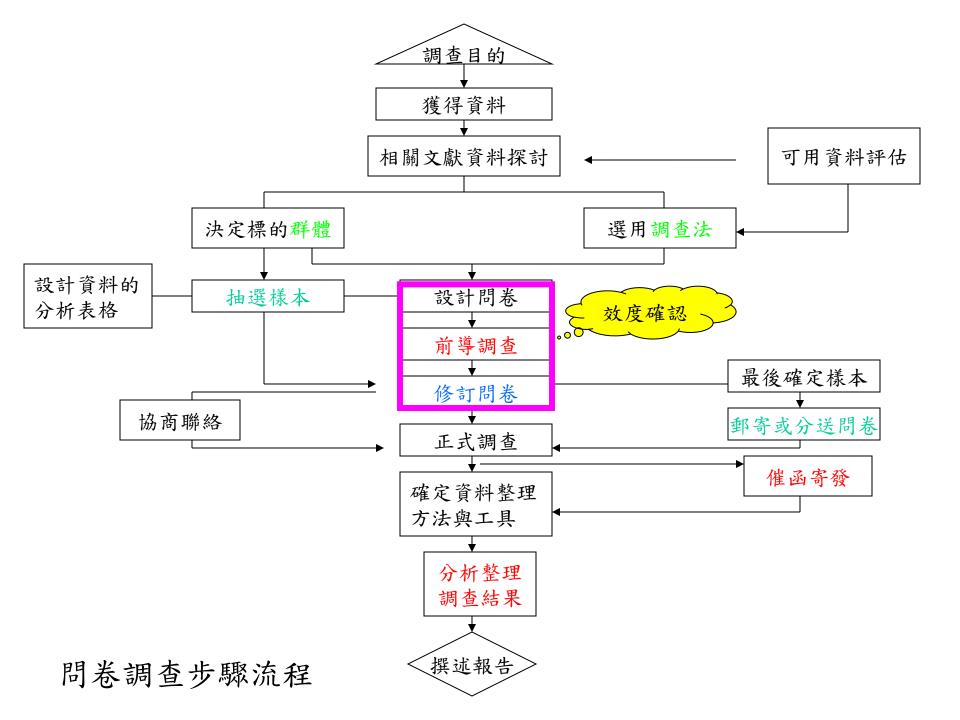
非不 普滿 非常 滿 滿 滿 意 通 意 □ □ □ □ □ □

5,7的一個SD的variance比較

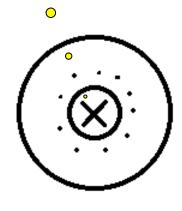
Measurement unit, 6/7, 6/5, 6/3

標準化轉換(100)

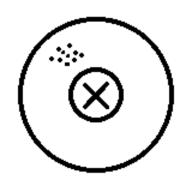
$$\left[\left(\frac{X_{i} - \overline{X}}{SD} \times \frac{100}{6} \right] + 50.$$



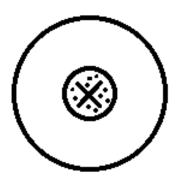








B



 \mathbf{C}

Reliability + Validity

•信度講求一致性,效度講求正確性

• 具正確性---->一致性----->效度

在你的Study內,除了有信度,還要有效度,經濟性(sampling → inference)

效度評估的類型 沒有數字分析 效度評定 用數字分析判斷 \circ 判斷法 實證法 表 內 效標效度 建構效度 容效 面 效度 度

效度(Face Validity)

1. 表面效度,在你作的study,

文獻或個人經驗有清楚交代變數的來源,

2. 沒有testing

3. How to present it

聯盟對象的選擇

• 將策略聯盟夥伴選擇的標準歸納成下列四項

1. 資源、財務、技術與策略的互補性	Contractor & Lorange(1988)、Dymsza(1988)、 Killing(1988)、Harrigan(1988)、Bronder & Prital(1992)、黄志明(民 81)、Bronder & Pritzl(1992)、Brouther, et al.(1995)、Sierra(1995)
2. 重視彼此聯盟目標承諾之程度	Devlin & Bleackley(1988)、吳青松(民 80)、 Sierra(1995)
3. 產業中的競爭地位之重要性	Lewis(1990)、黄志明(民 81)
4. 調和、溝通與組織的相容性	Kogut(1988)、Contractor & Lorange(1988)、 Geringer(1988)、Lewis(1990)、Bronder & Prital(1992)、吳青松(民 80)、黃志明(民 81)、 Sierra(1995)、羅志偉(民 87)

效度(Face Validity)

Table 1 IRM Activities from a Content Analysis of the Literature

- Integrated computer based information systems [10, 13, 16, 18, 23, 26, 29, 32, 35, 36, 37, 41, 47, 50, 51, 57, 60, 65]
- Integrated communications [10, 13, 16, 18, 23, 26, 29, 32, 35, 36, 37, 41, 47, 50, 51, 57, 60, 65]
- Integrated office automation [10, 13, 16, 18, 23, 26, 29, 32, 35, 36, 37, 41, 47, 50, 51, 57, 60, 65]
- Data integration across applications [4, 16, 21, 22, 42, 47, 50, 51, 60, 65, 66]
- Applications systems integration [16, 21, 42, 50, 51, 60, 65]
- Local IT facilities (microcomputers, workstations, minicomputers, LANs and servers) [14, 23, 32, 37, 43, 65]
- IT architecture: computers and communications [14, 23, 32, 37, 43, 65]
- Assess potential of new technology [53, 63, 68]
- CIO establishes organization-wide IS/IT policies [4, 21, 26, 29, 32, 36, 37, 47, 51, 53, 60, 65, 66]
- CIO involved in organization-wide strategic planning [4, 21, 26, 29, 32, 36, 37, 47, 51, 53, 60, 65, 66]
- CIO responsible for central and distributed IS/IT support [4, 21, 26, 29, 32, 36,



0

Content Validity(內容效度)

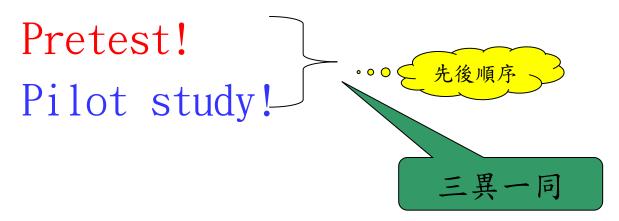
The extent to which it provides adequate coverage of the topic under study

sampling validity, logic validity



內容效度

內容效度(有2種),研究過程裡,交待了 變數來源設計的內容包含了研究者要 的東西



Pretest vs. Pilot Study

• 1 相同:

Content validity

• 3 相異:

•

目的

•

對象

•

人數

Pre-testing Questionnaires

Four fundamental issues:

- (1) What specific items should be pre-tested?
- (2) What method should be used to conduct the pretest?
- (3) Who should be the subjects in the pretest?
- (4) How large a sample is needed for the pretest?

Pilot Study Questionnaires

Four fundamental issues:

- (1) What specific items should be pilot?
- (2) What method should be used to conduct the pilot study?
- (3) Who should be the subjects in the pilot?
- (4) How large a sample is needed for the pilot?

2階段Content Validity

• Pretest:邀請field的3-5專家來幫忙看 content,寫的內容是否包含了你要的(same communication platform) 對不對

- Pilot study:從填寫問卷的population抽取 sample(10-20, 1/20)看content
 - ▶填→寫下自己的意見

▶看→字眼的了解與否, 把問題告訴研究者

Content Validity

• 量化的CVR, content validity ratio:

· 對一個field包含的內容不了解,

Content Validity Ratio

- 3 point scale
- (1) : not relevant
- (2) : important (but not essential)
- (3) : essential

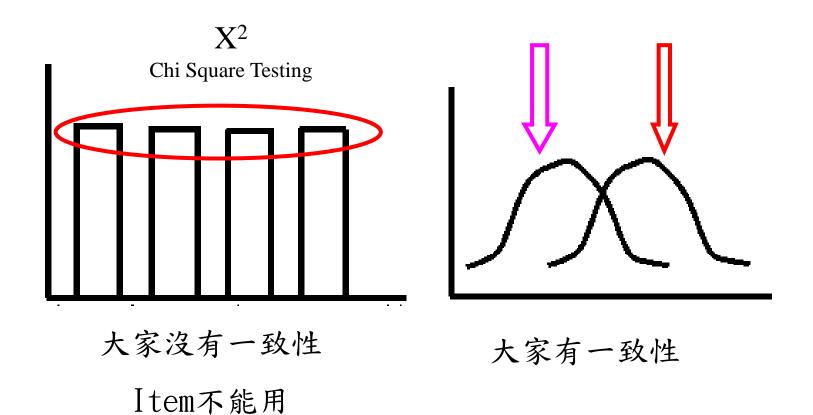
$$CVR = rac{n - rac{N}{2}}{rac{N}{2}}$$

Content Validity-- Item analysis

針對content來作的,確認item是否有一致的看法

Evaluation or testing concept

Item analysis



Mail survey concurrent techniques

- Cover Letters
- Questionnaire Length
- Survey Sponsorship
- Return Envelopes
- Postage
- Personalization
- Anonymity

- Size,Reproduction,and Color
- Money Incentives
- Deadline Dates

Trade -- off



Cover Letter

- 1. Letter head
- 2. 感謝時間
- 3. 身份說明
- 4. 探討主題、目的
- 5. 對他的貢獻
- 6. 填答方式、時間
- 7. 保密(不具名)
- 8. 整體研究(個別揭露)
- 9. Deadline \ due day
- 10. Incentive
- 11. Survey Sponsorship or Advisor

提高回覆率

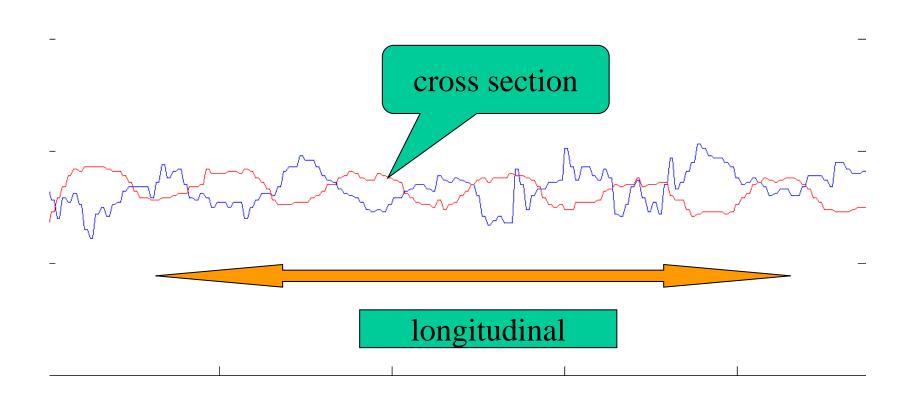
- 顔色(up 4-6%)淺藍、澇綠-○k;粉紅、米黃、白相同
- 裝訂方式
- 張數(B5+B5 ≠ B4)張數越少越好<儘可能合成一張>
- 回郵信封的使用(有回覆才算錢);。
- 信封的樣式(實感,將回郵、問候函設在在問卷內,一張搞定)
- 大小<信封、字型(不要低於10)>
- 時間(避免星期一早上及星期五下午)
- 獎勵(研究摘要)

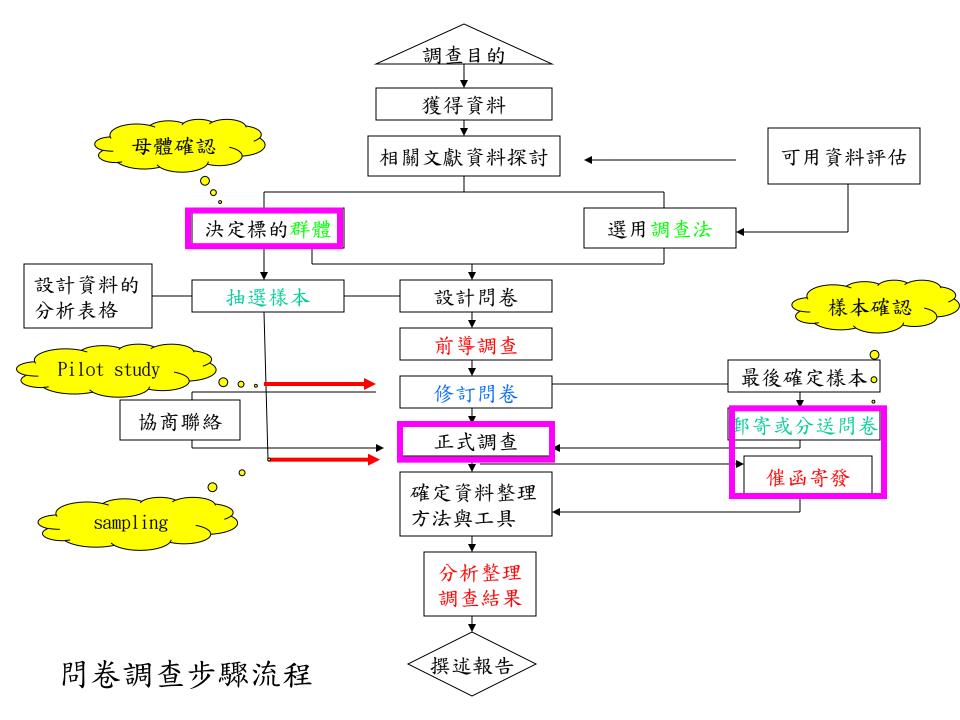
Survey method misapplied or weaknesses

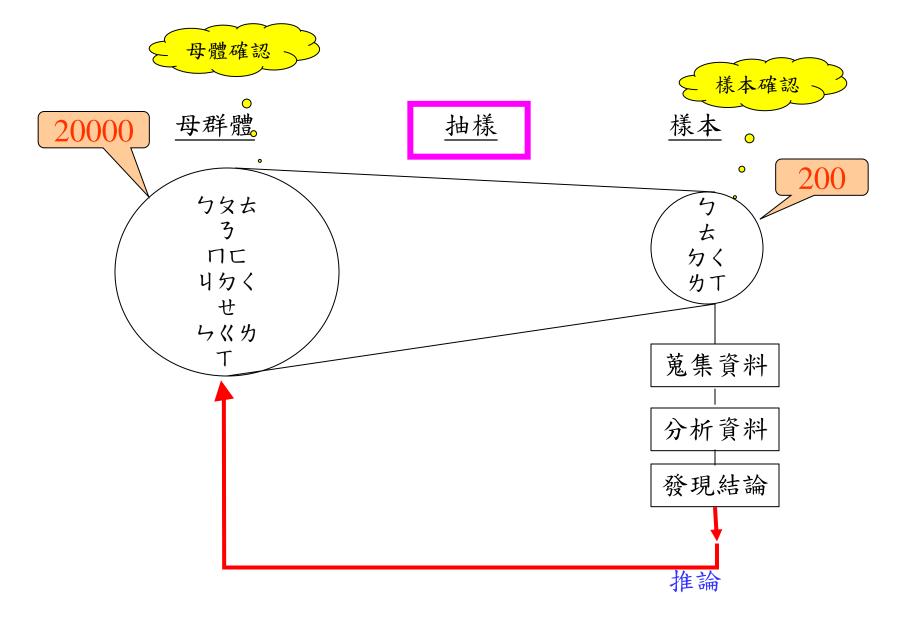
- 1. Single-method designs where multiple methods are needed 網路vs 實體
- 2. unsystematic and often inadequate sampling procedures
- 3. low response rates 致命傷
 - 4. Over-reliance on cross-sectional surveys where longitudinal surveys are really needed

過程性vs結果性

研究的時間性







Sampling Methods(機率性)

Simple random sampling

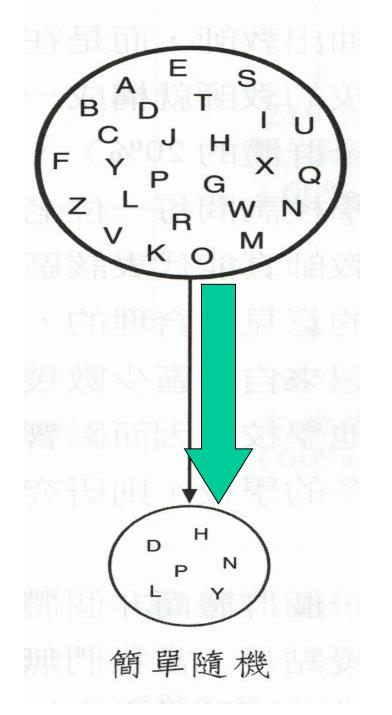
Stratify random sampling

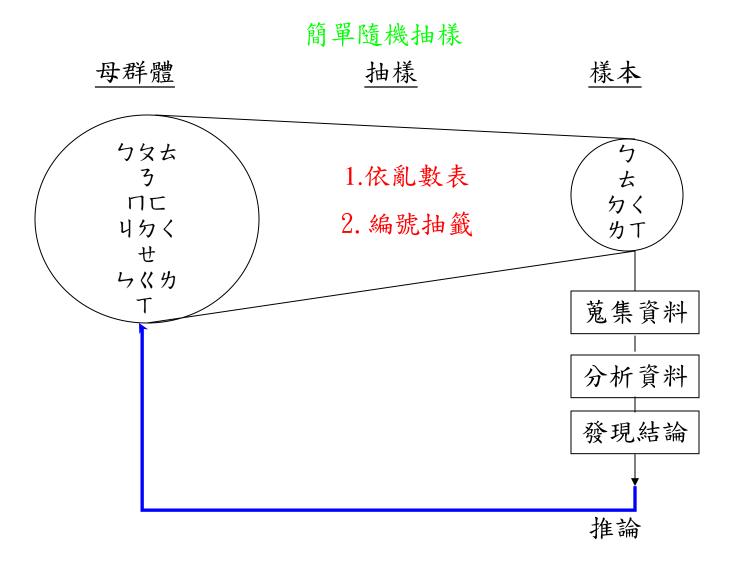
Systematic random sampling

Cluster random sampling

簡單隨機抽樣 (Simple random sampling, SRS)

· 選取的過程中,母群體的每一分子被抽中的機會,都是相同而且獨立(也就是不被其他分子所影響)的。





簡單隨機抽樣的原理

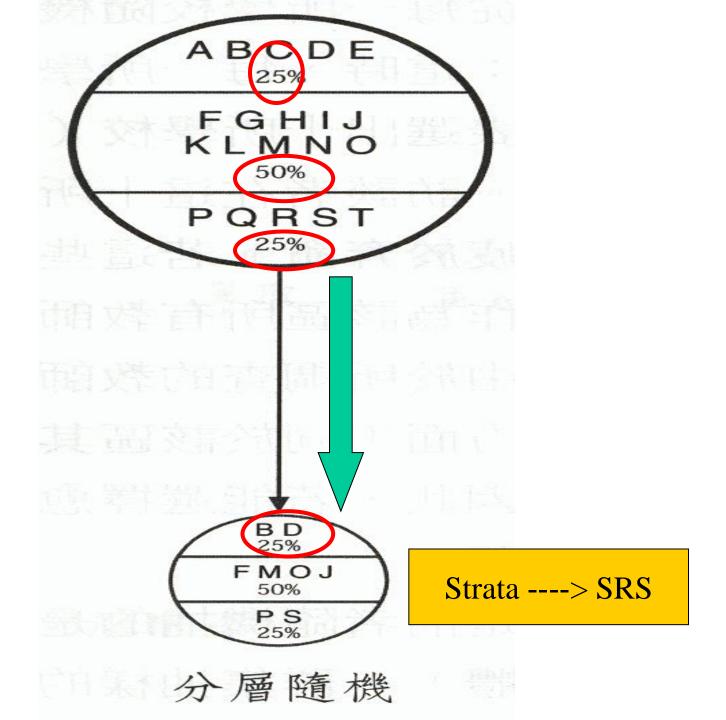
011723	223456	222167	032762	062281	565451
912334	379156	233989	109238	934128	987678
086 <mark>401</mark>	016265	411148	251287	602345	659080
059397	022334	080675	454555	011563	237873
666278	106590	879809	899030	909876	198905
051965	004571	036900	037700	500098	046660
063045	786326	098000	510379	024358	145678
560132	345678	356789	033460	050521	342021
727009	344870	889567	324588	400567	989657
000037	121191	258700	088909	015460	223350
667899	234345	076567	090076	345121	121348
042397	045645	030032	657112	675897	079326
987650	568799	070070	143188	198789	097451
091126	021557	102322	209312	909036	342045
			AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NAMED		and the second s

分層隨機抽樣 (Stratify random sampling)

·某些次團體(或稱「層」)的抽中比率,與其在 母群體中所佔的比率相等。

Strata

• SRS

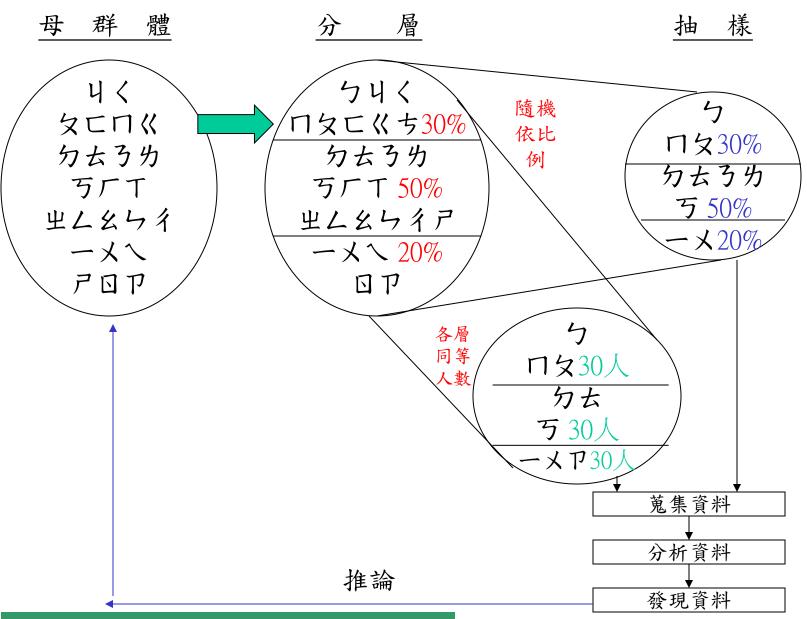


分層隨機抽樣 (Stratify random sampling)

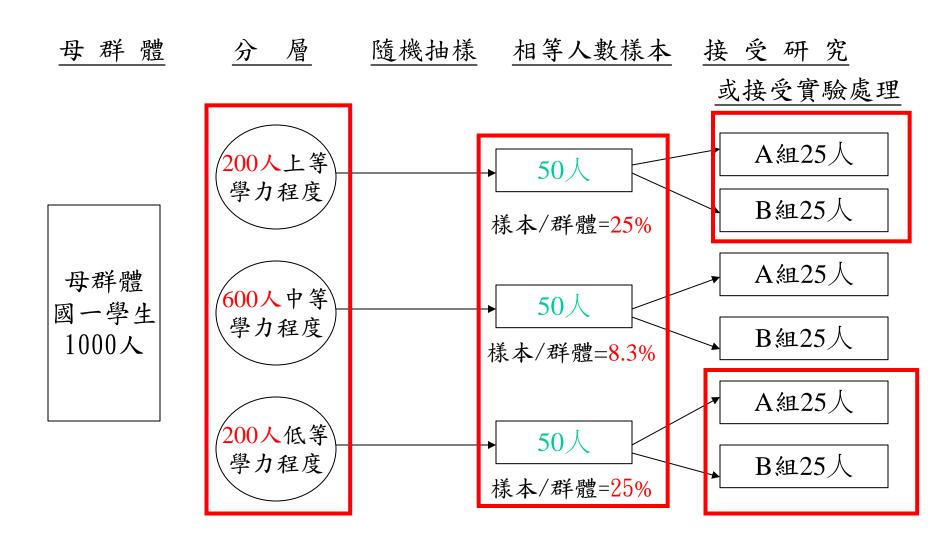
• 分層隨機抽樣的樣本數比例差距過大

• 95%-5%

• 将5%的樣本剔除,只研究95%的部分



分層隨機抽樣的原理



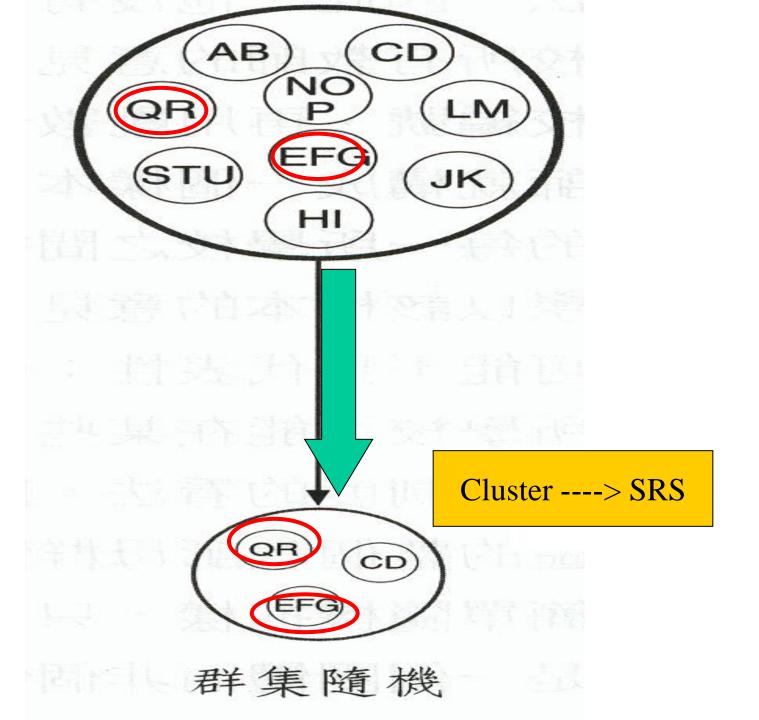
分層等量隨機抽樣

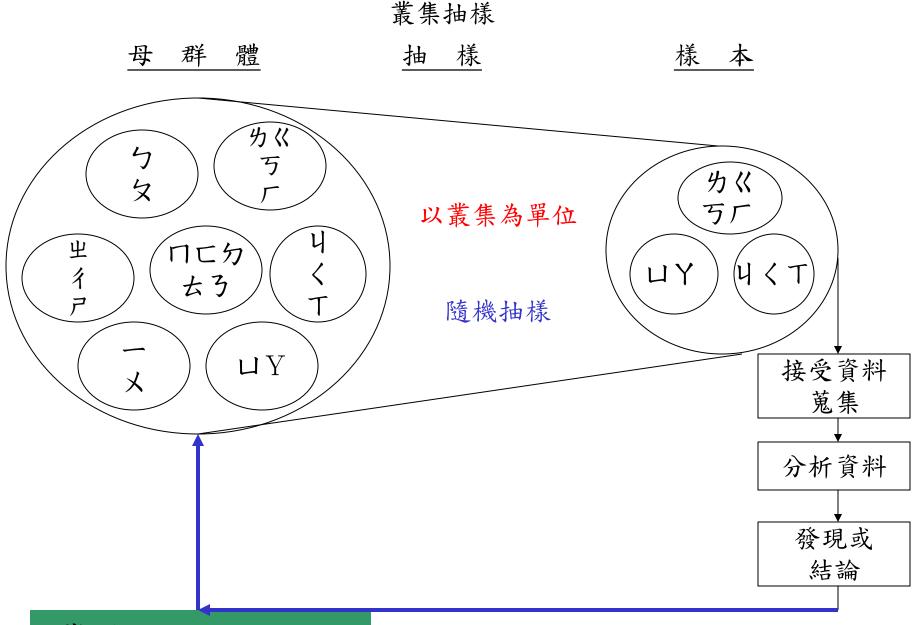
群集隨機抽樣 (Cluster random sampling)

·希望確定具有某些特質的個體被選為樣本。Ex:班級、學校、醫院、地理區

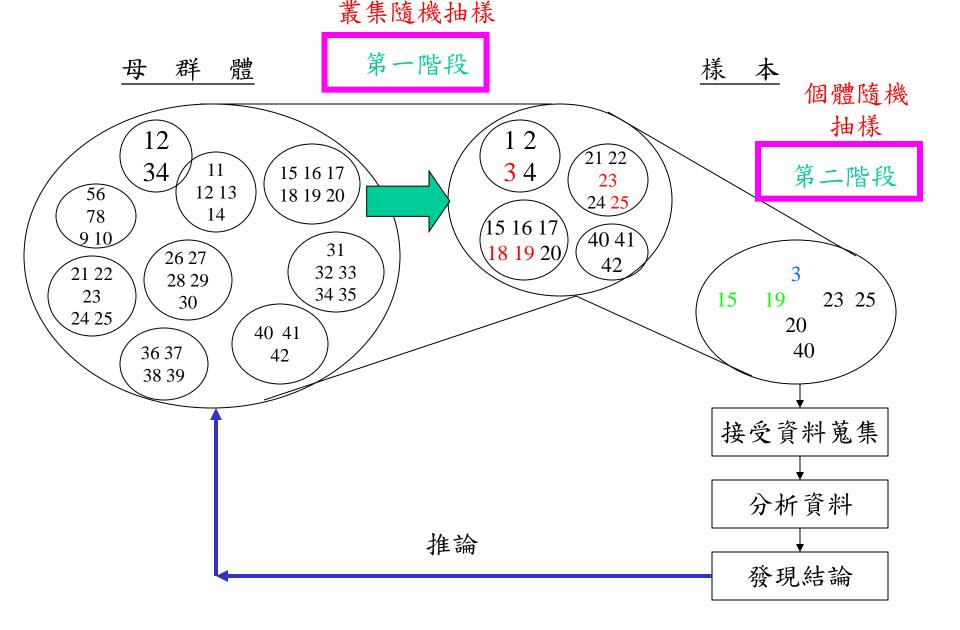
• Cluster

• SRS

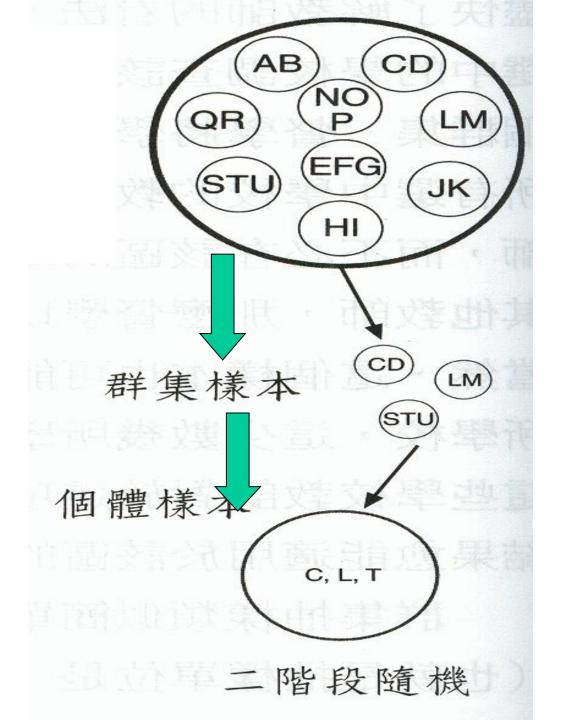




叢集抽樣的原理



兩階段隨機抽樣



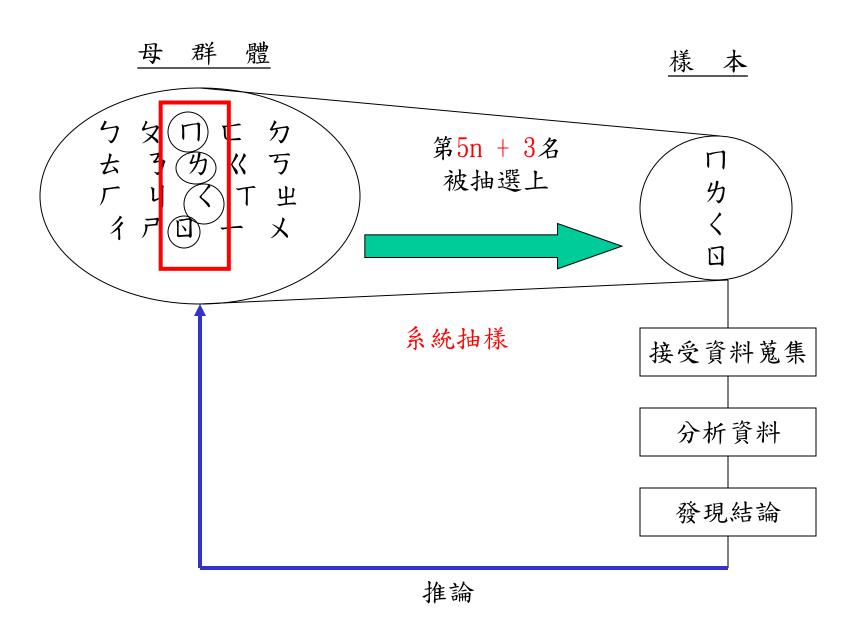
系統隨機抽樣 (Systematic random sampling)

· 母體本身已經有排名、順序(rank、order)

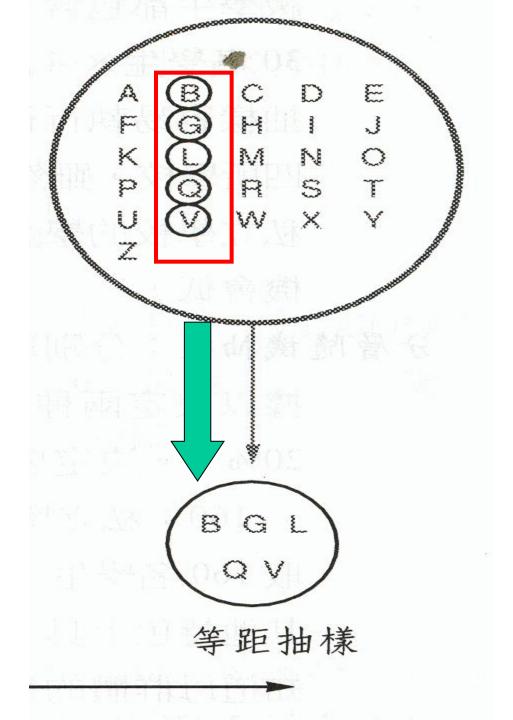
•
$$\frac{N}{n} = K$$

(N-母體個數,n欲選出的sample數)

• (1--K) random select 1個 number

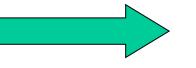


系統抽樣的原理



抽樣方法選擇

母體的特性



完全沒有 比例分配 群集 順序

Sampling Methods(非機率性)

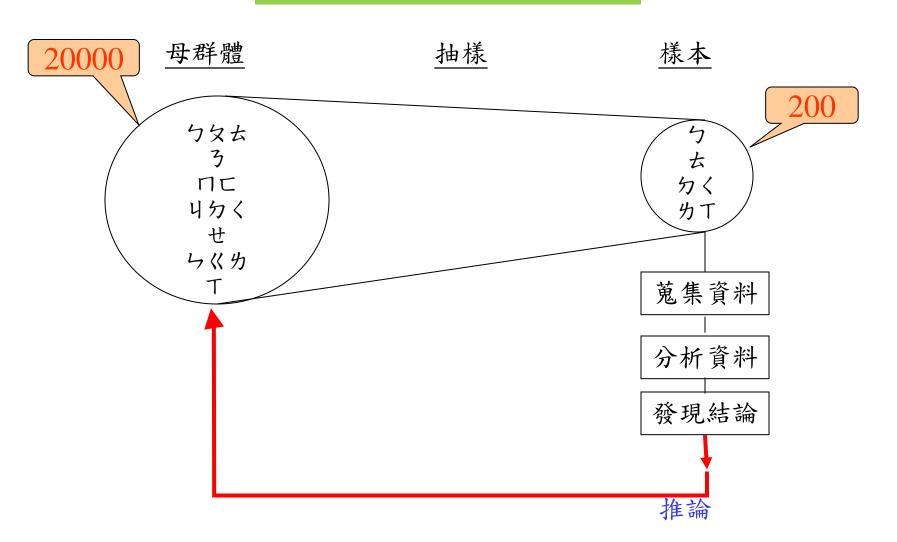
• 便利抽樣(convenient sampling)

• 立意抽樣(Judgmental sampling)



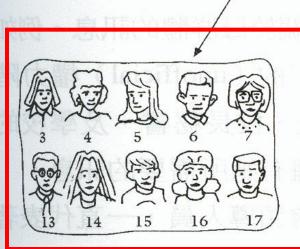
• 雪球抽樣(snow-ball sampling)

survey的精神一推論

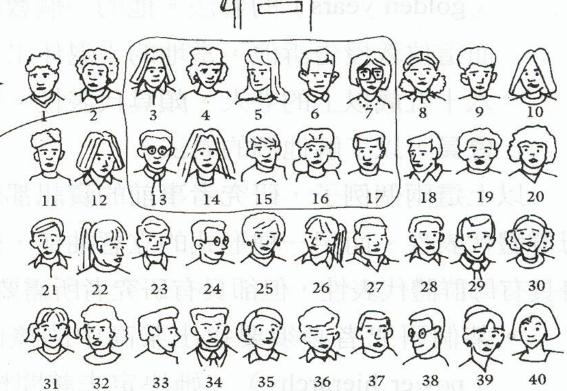


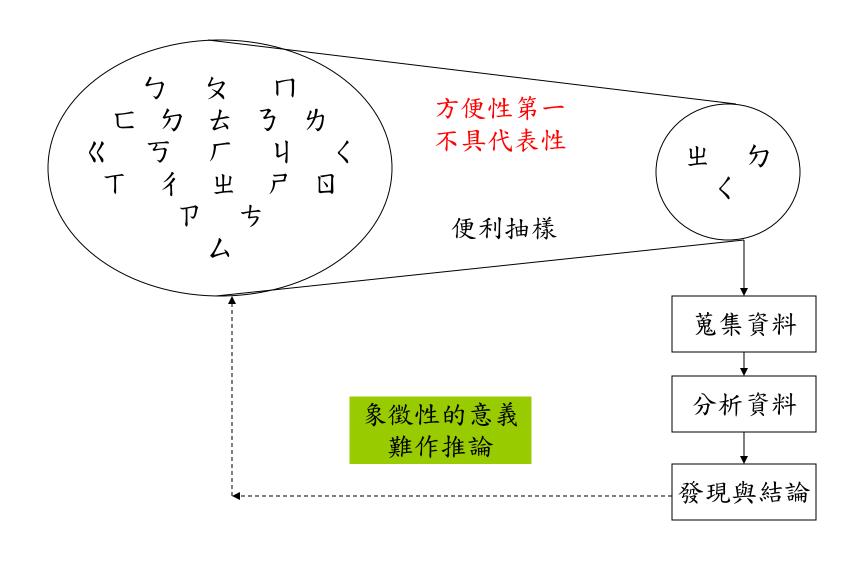
教授



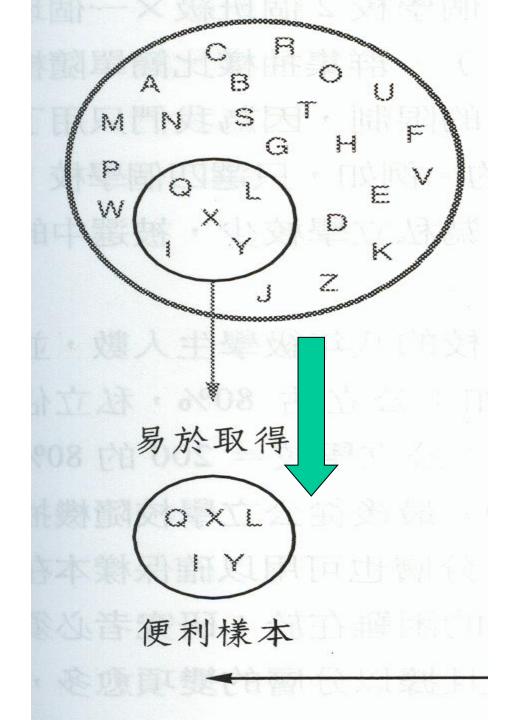


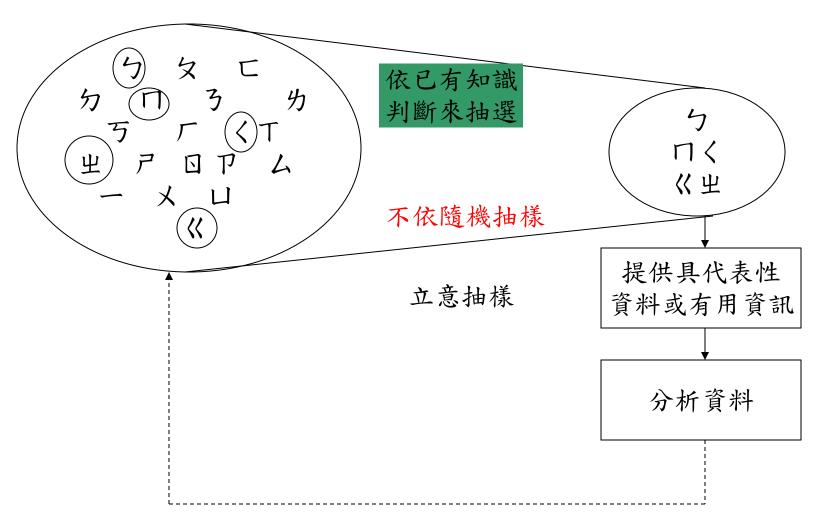
便利樣本





便利抽樣的原理與方法

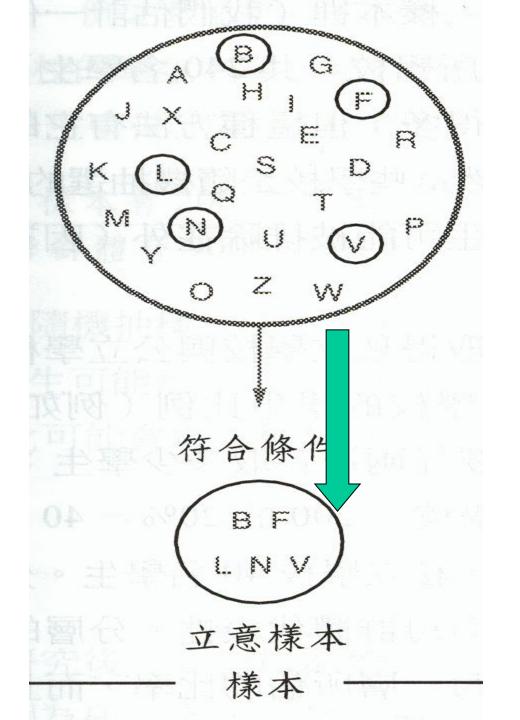


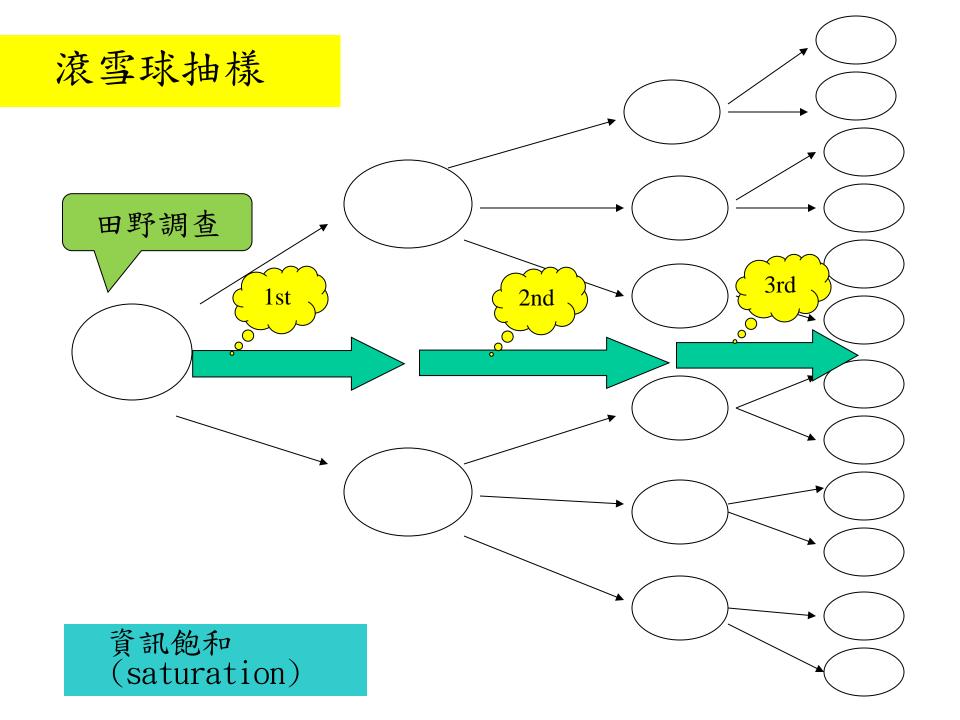


推論(有條件)

立意抽樣的原理

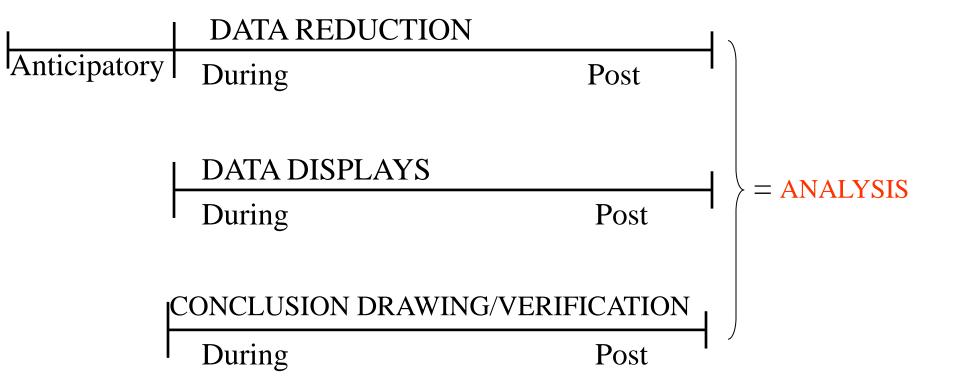
同質性檢定





Components of Data Analysis: Flow Model—個案數—資訊飽和

Data collection period



Response rate

• 總經理

• 資訊主管

• 員工

學術界

• 中學以下教師學生

Taiwan

8-10%

10-15%

20-30%

15-20%

80-90%

USA

5-8%

8-10%

10-15%

30-40%

Response rate

問卷蒐集的完整時程—至少需要二-三個月

過年後到4月是問卷高峰期

避開這時段會增加5-10% 提前進行問卷發放

Valid response identification

Repeat question

回覆者的信度

• Test re-test

資料分析的信度

• Reliability—confirmatory > 0.8

Delete subjects

信度範圍 0--1

Scale range

 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

 1 2 3 4 5

• 6. IS部門的組織位置將MIS放在組織的適當位置

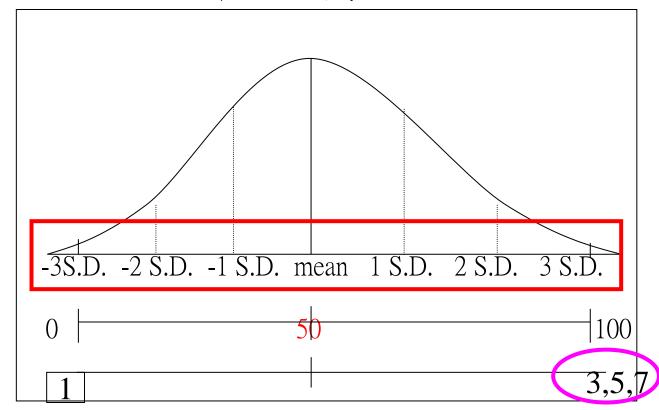


相同或相似問題

相反的問題

· N. IS部門的組織位置將MIS放在組織的適當位置

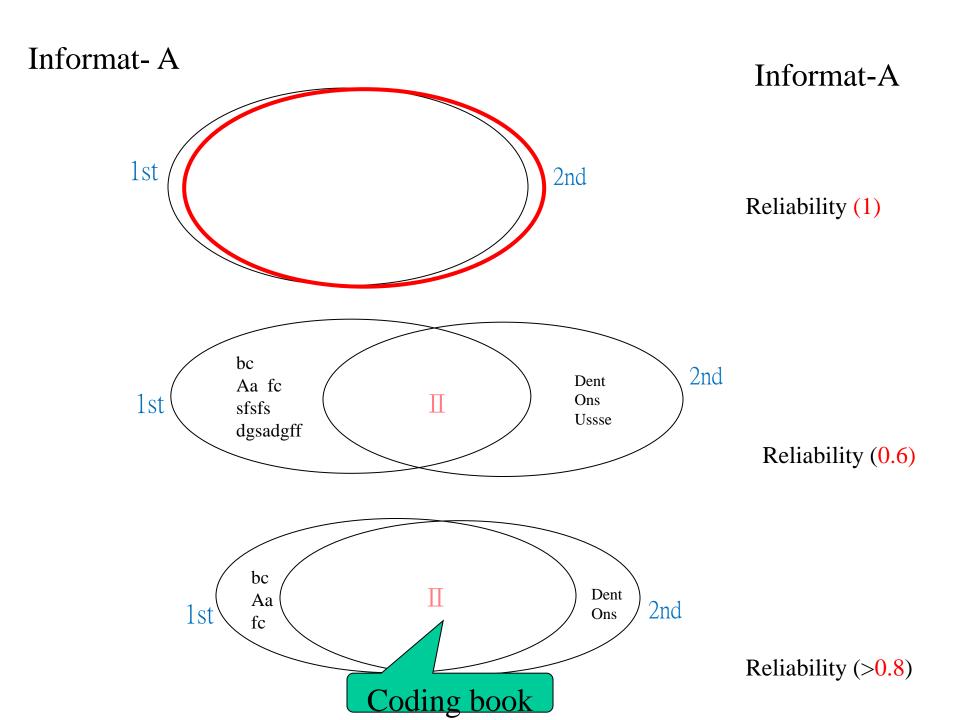
標準化轉換



非不 普滿 非常 滿 滿 滿 意 通 意 □ □ □ □ □ □

5,7的一個SD的variance比較

Measurement unit, 6/7, 6/5, 6/3



Crobanch alpha

· 同一因素內,變數和變數之間的一致性 程序

因素的信度 > 0.6 or 0.7
 資料分析的信度
 探索性 VS. 驗證性
 0.8

Useful response vs. Missing Data

• missing data under 10% for an individual case or observation (ignore)

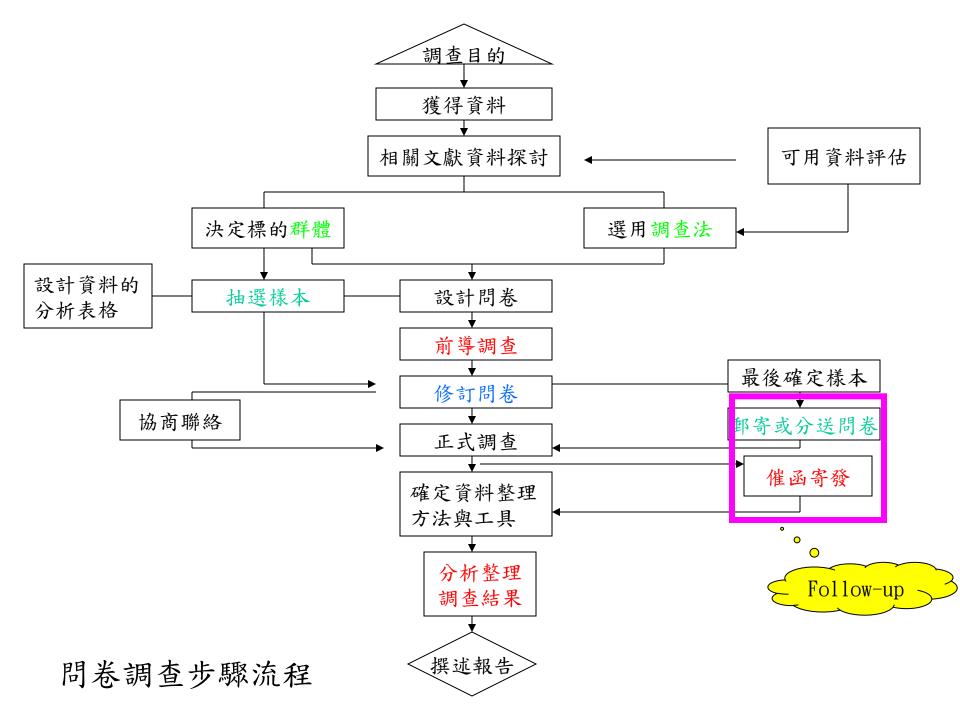
• Variables with as little as 15% missing data are candidates for deletion

Multivariate graphical display

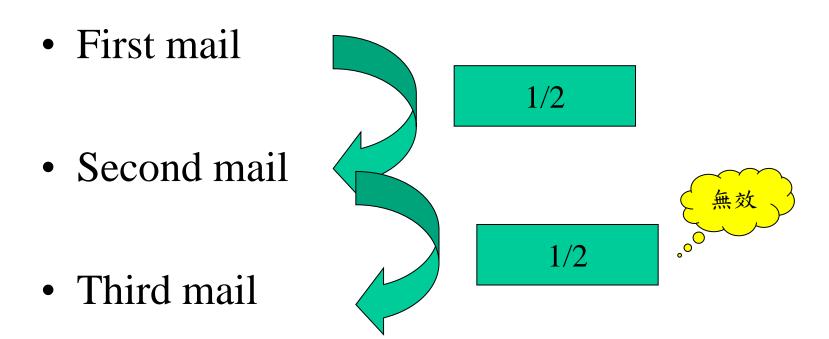
	Actual Data						
問卷(對象)	X_1	X ₂	X ₃	X_4	X ₅	X ₆	X ₇
				4 P4 P	2 222	2647	5.044
Subject1	2.011	2.133	6.544	5.267	2.039	2.672	8.483
subject2	3.700	4.158	6.008	6.242	3.900	3.233	8.258
subject3	4.810	1.510	9.319	5.691	3.148	3.195	6.981
subject4	2.395	3.465	7.725	5.440	2.925	2.705	7.505
Subject5 subject6	3.246	1.627	9.136	3.809	2.318	1.927	5.355

Missing value

- 1. mean
- 2. median
- 3. mode
- 4. Vs. 0
- 5. ignore it



Number of follow-up

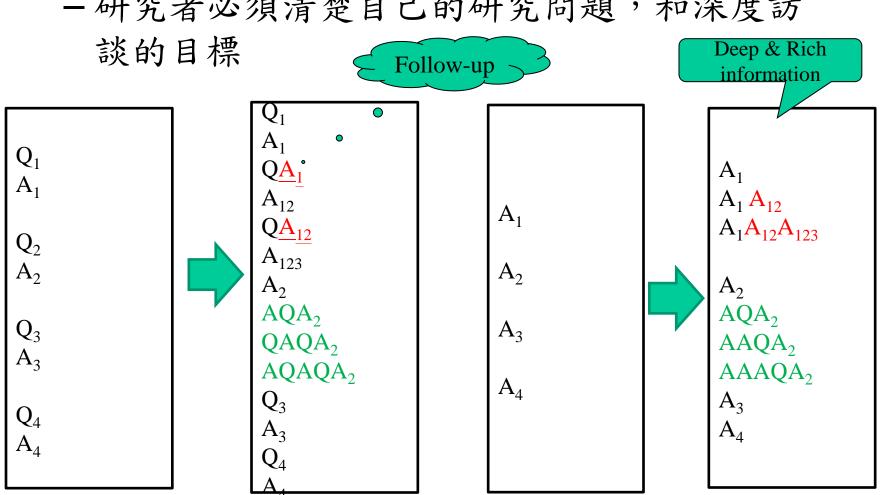


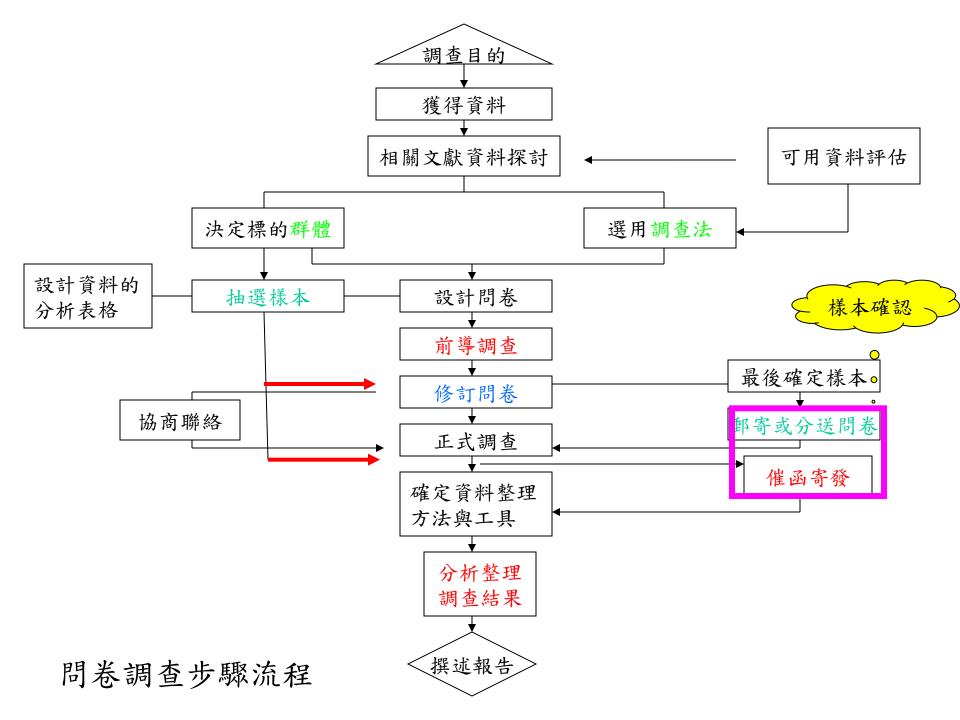
•

對深度訪談之詮釋

- 尋求深度(deep)的訊息和理解

-研究者必須清楚自己的研究問題,和深度訪





Min sample size

• 1. Pilot test using Factor analysis

- 2. 敘述性研究 (a) 母體的10% (>500)
- 20%(<500)
- 3. 相關性研究 >30

Min sample size

• 母體變異數 (σ^2) 已知

$$N = \frac{Z^2 \sigma^2}{e^2}$$

型一誤差

type one error

母體變異數 (σ^2) 的大小

0.05 or 0.01

可容忍的誤差(e)的大小

常態變值(Z)的大小 (Z=1.96 or 2.56)

Min sample size

• 母體變異數未知

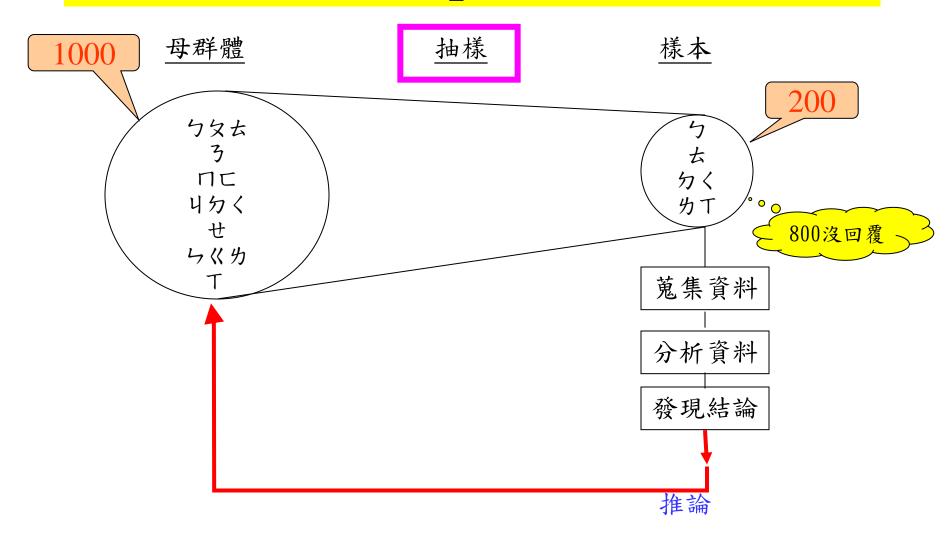
How to do it

$$N = \frac{Z^2(估計的\sigma)^2}{e^2}$$

Study min sample size



Analysis min sample size



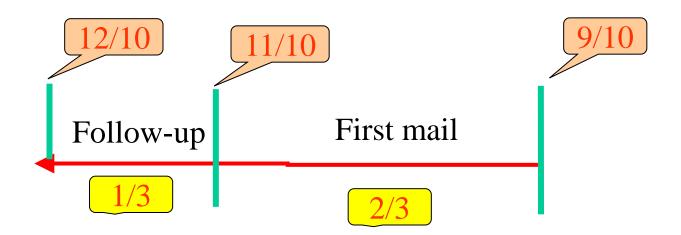
• First mail vs. Follow-up

• Time period (27%)•



Population

Prior studies



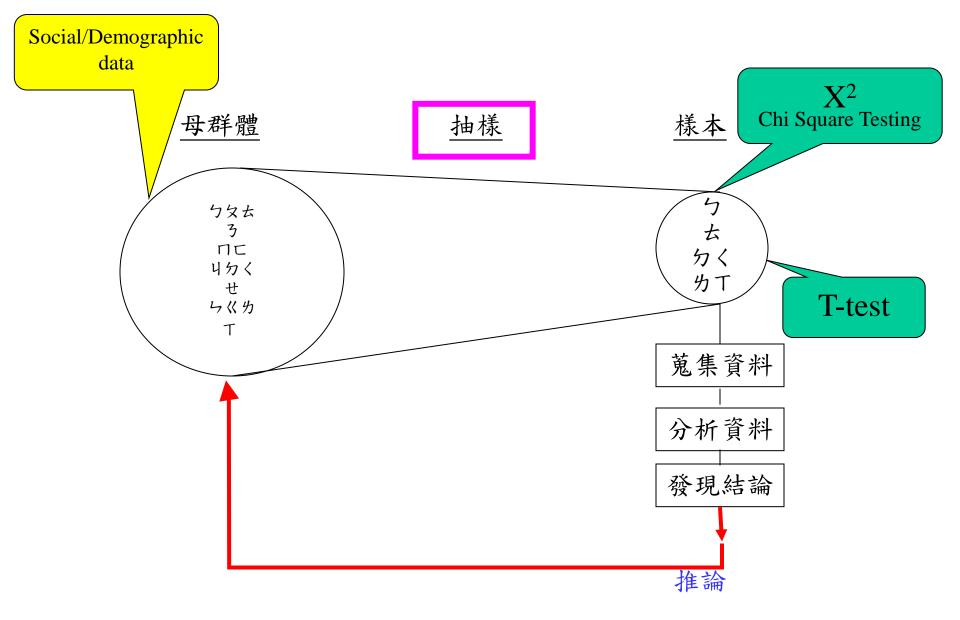
Social/Demographic data

X²
Chi Square Testing

Nominal or Ordinal scale

Interval Ratio scale

T-test



網路問卷和實體問卷分頭同步進行

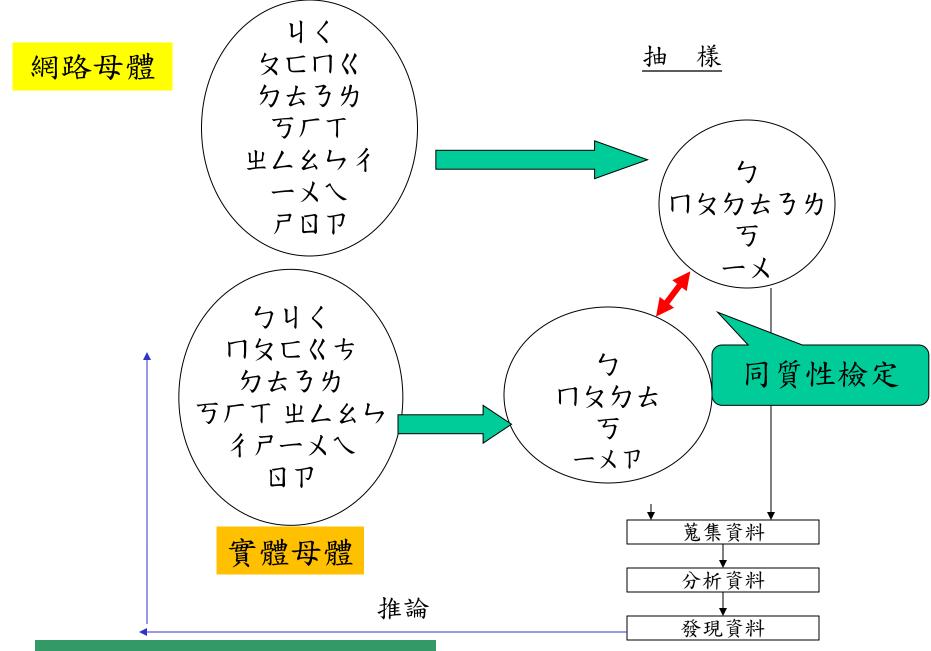
• 是否能合併使用? 無反應偏差的測試

•

•網路問卷回覆具有不確定性,且需注意資料庫安全

同質性檢定

Internet Users

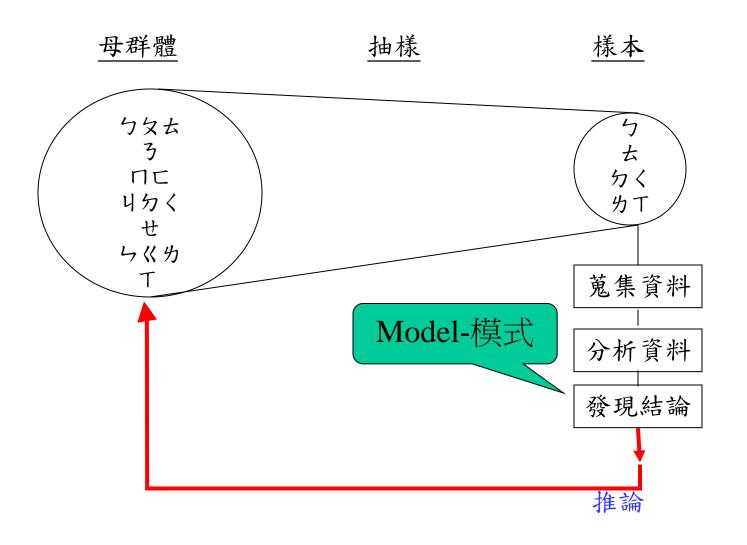


網路問卷和實體問卷

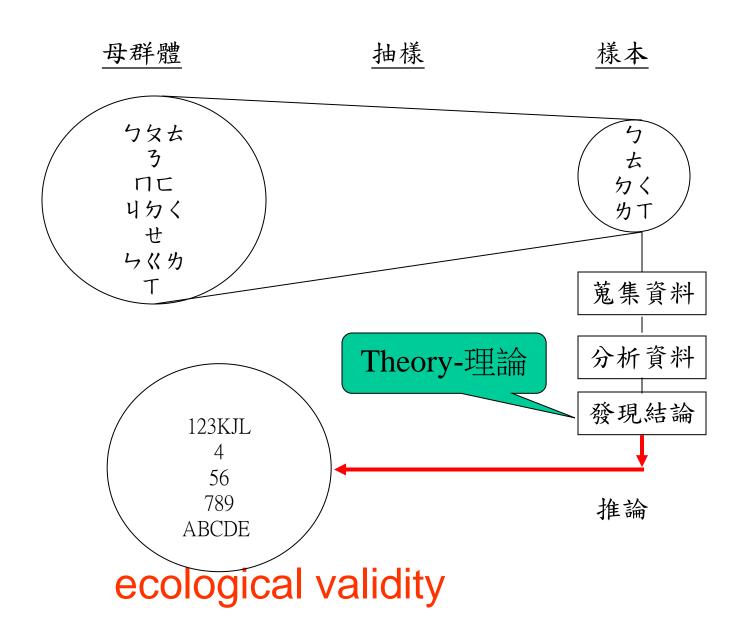
外在效度

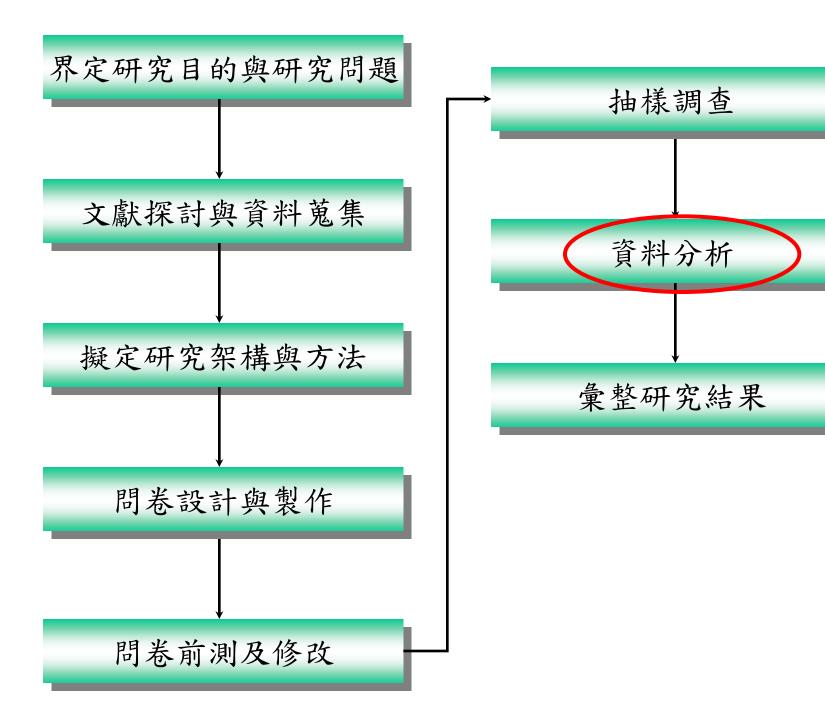
1.母群體效度 (population validity)

2.生態的效度 (ecological validity)

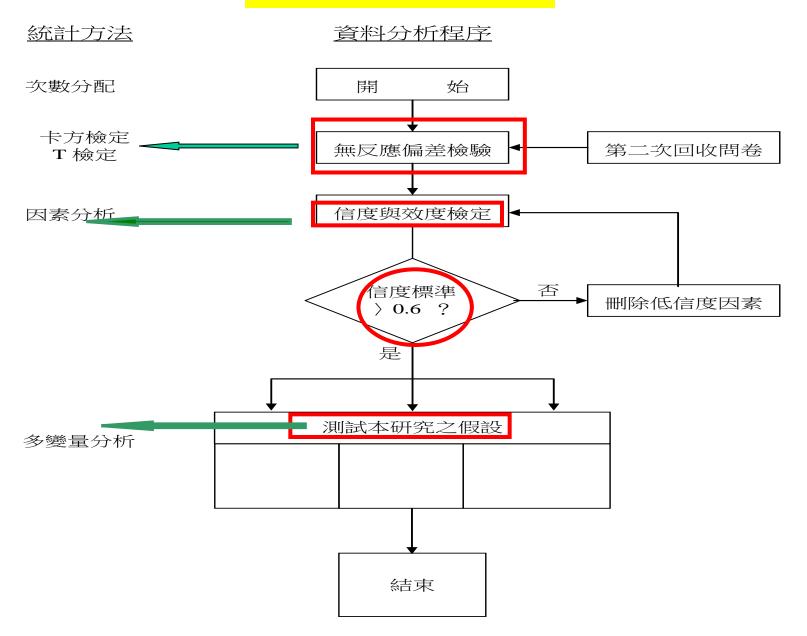


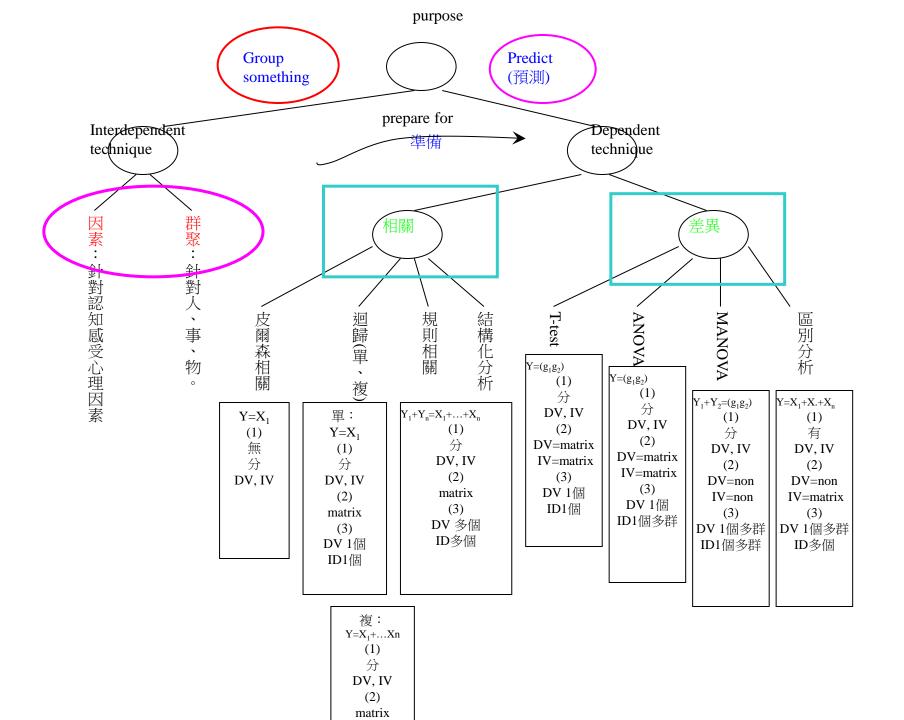
population validity





資料分析流程圖





Final Project-individual work should include:

Conduct <u>survey study</u> in terms of 1st or 2nd mid-term project results

1. Chapter one:

- 1.1 problems
- 1.2 objectives

2. Chapter two:

• Review of literature (organized)

3. Chapter three:

- 3.1 research proposal model
- 3.2 research hypotheses
- 3.3 research subject (should specify population, & min sample size)
- 3.4 questionnaire design (should specify scaling, cover letter, valid response identification)
- 3.5 how to deal with face and content validity (pretest, pilot test) issues,
- 3.6 sampling method use (should specify non-response bias issue)
- 3.7 analysis methods (optional)
- References

