COMP 7036 Applied Research Methods in Software Development

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Measurement and Validity

Review

- Course overview
- Why do research
- What is research
- Approaches and quality
- Tips and tricks
- Starting out

Overview

- Measurement
- Validity
- Reliability
- Using statistics

- Limiting data of any phenomenon
 - Interpretation
 - Comparison with standard
- Substantial measurements
 - Have physical substance
- Insubstantial measurements
 - Concepts and ideas
 - Opinions
 - Other intangible entities



Four scales of measurement

- Nominal
- Ordinal
- Interval
- Ratio



Nominal

- Assign names to data
- Infinite number of ways
- Simplistic
- Divides data into discrete categories
- Statistical procedures = mode, percentage, chi-square test



Ordinal

- Think in terms of symbols (>; <)
- Allows data to be rank-ordered
- Statistical procedures = median, percentile rank, Spearman's rank-order correlation

Interval

- Equal units of measurement
- Zero point established arbitrarily
- Rating scales, such as surveys, assumed to fall on interval scales
- Statistical procedures = means, standard deviations, Pearson product moment correlations



Ratio

- Equal measurement units
- Has absolute zero point
- Can express values in terms of multiples and fractional parts
- Relatively rare outside the physical sciences



Summary

- Nominal scale: A is different from B
- Ordinal scale: A is bigger/better/more of something than B
- Interval scale: A is so many units (degrees/inches) more than B
- Ratio scale: A is so many times as big/bright/tall/heavy as B

Validity and Reliability

Validity

 Extent to which a measurement instrument measures what it is intended to measure

Reliability

 Consistency with which a measurement instrument yields a certain result when the entity being measured has not changed.



Summary

- Measurement
- Validity
- Reliability