## Lecture 15: Measurement

Friday, October 20, 2023

Your Teaching Fellows:

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Lectures: MWF 12:00 PM - 1:00 PM (003); 1:00 PM - 2:00 PM (004); 2:00 PM - 3:00 PM (010)

Office hours: Tuesdays 2:00 PM – 4:00 PM

### Note:

Please complete the survey at this link for discussions next week:
 <a href="http://bit.ly/217scale">http://bit.ly/217scale</a>

- Justice: Fairness and sound rationale in participant recruitment
  - One population should not bear all the risks of research
  - Especially to protect disempowered and socially vulnerable populations



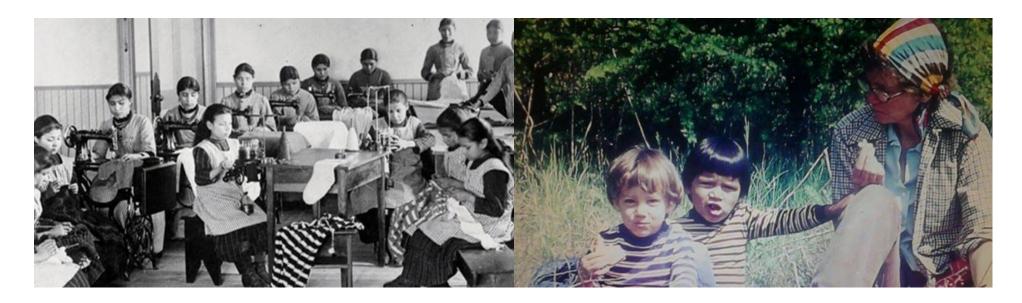
- 1940's 1950's: Residential school (mal)nutrition experiment
  - https://www.cbc.ca/news/canada/thunder-bay/residential-school-nutritionexperiments-explained-to-kenora-survivors-1.3171557
  - Created severe health problems including:
    - Denied dental care to observe dental caries and gingivitis
    - Contributed to more deaths due to exacerbated anemia

## No consent/assent

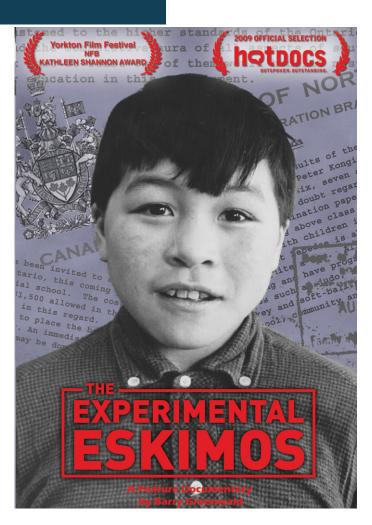
# No awareness of study

## No voice for the vulnerable

- 1960's Sixties scoop
  - Canadian government forcibly removed Indigenous children from communities, transplanted into adoption/foster homes
  - Did not start as scientific study, but viewed as social experiment on assimilation
  - Led to trauma and destruction of cultural systems



• 1960's



"I don't regret the experience; but I have never recovered from it." - Zebedee Nungak

# Research with Indigenous Populations

- Indigenous populations often bear disproportionate costs of research
  - Exploitation by researchers taking advantage of Indigenous people
    - Take credit caring about Indigenous people; but
    - Researchers give little, take a lot; Indigenous collaborators give a lot, get little back
- Special process for ethical clearance for research













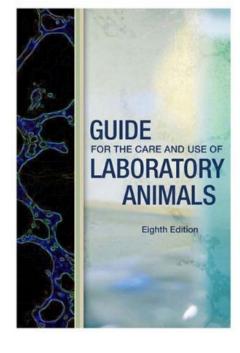






- Benefits of animal research:
  - Allows researchers to control genetic makeup of "participants" being studied
  - Allows researchers to more easily study physiological, neurological, and genetic foundations of behaviour

- Ethics of animal research
  - □ 3 R's
    - Replacement
      - Only do studies with animals if alternatives do not exist (e.g. computer simulations?)
    - Refinement
      - Minimise or eliminate animal distress by modifying experimental procedures
    - Reduction
      - Adopt experimental designs that require the fewest animal subjects possible



- Question: The 2<sup>nd</sup> R (Refinement): Minimise or eliminate animal distress by modifying experimental procedures
  - Which of the 3 ethical principles we discussed earlier is this demonstrating?

- Animal rights groups tend to believe that:
  - Animals are just as likely as humans to experience suffering
    - Animal research is allowed, only if human subjects are also allowed to be used
  - Animals have inherent value and rights, equal to those of humans
    - Animals should not bear burden of research to benefit another species

• Question: Which of the 3 ethical principles we discussed earlier do these views demonstrate?

# Other ethical issues... Faking/Manipulating data



Marc Hauser



Diederik Stapel



Lawrence Sanna



**Dirk Smeesters** 

# Studied morality

### Other ethical issues...

### A new record: Major publisher retracting more than 100 studies from cancer journal over fake peer reviews

with 16 comment

Springer is <u>retracting 107 papers</u> from one journal after discovering they had been accepted with fake peer reviews. Yes, 107.

To submit a fake review, someone (often the author of a paper) either makes up an outside expert to review the paper, or suggests a real researcher — and in both cases, provides a fake email address that comes back to someone who will invariably give the paper a glowing review. In this case, Springer, the publisher of *Tumor Biology* through 2016, told us that an investigation produced "clear evidence" the reviews were submitted under the names of real researchers with faked emails. Some of the authors may have used a third-party editing service, which may have supplied the reviews. The journal is now published by SACE.



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Fracking retractions as a window into the scientific proces

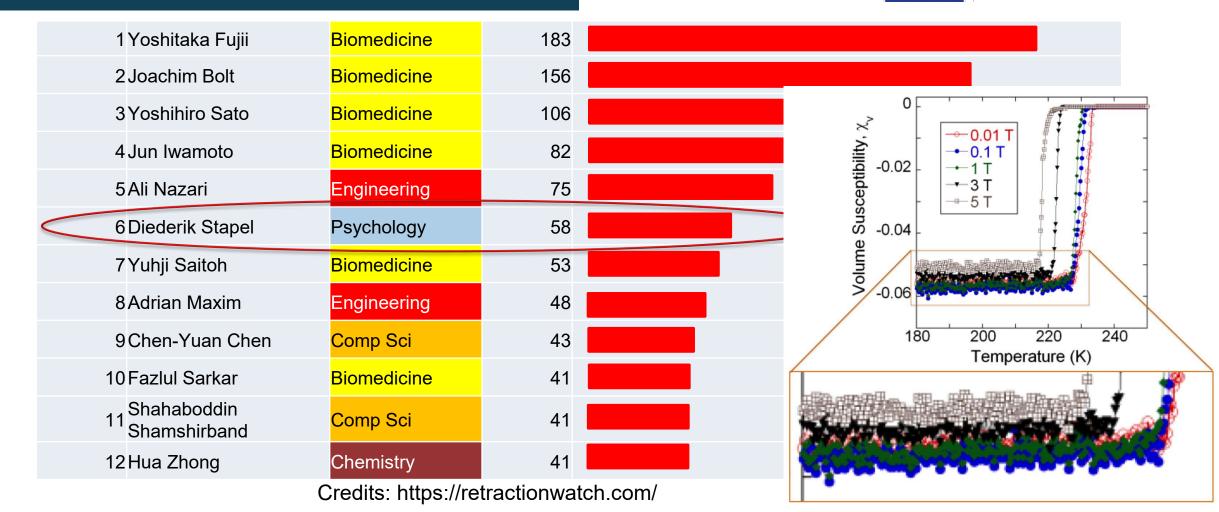
#### Pages

Help us: Here's some of what we're working on

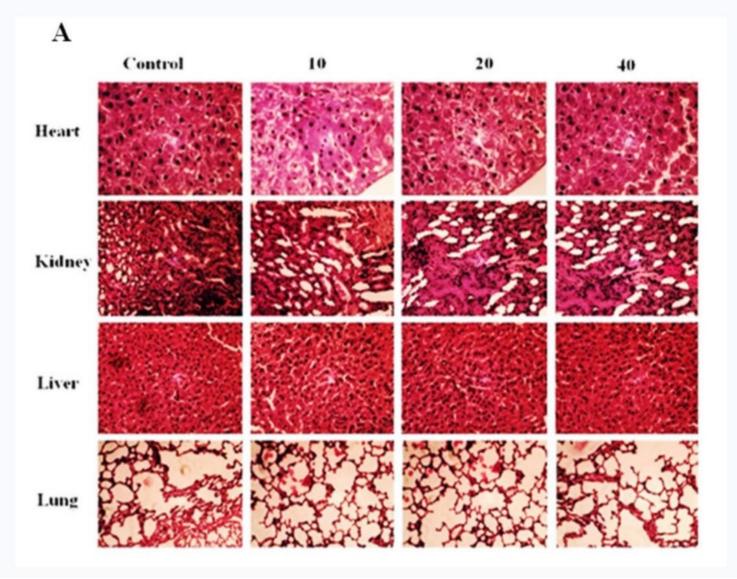
How you can support Retraction Watch

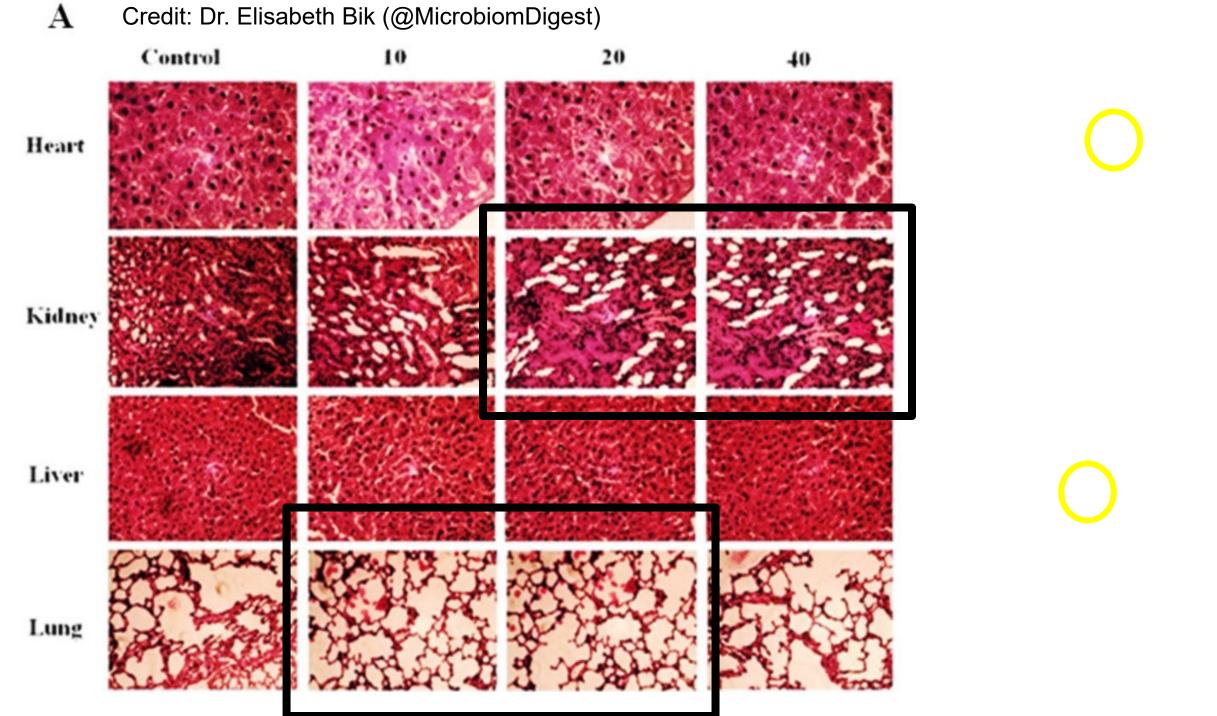
Meet the Retraction Watch

<u>staff</u>



## Click on parts of the image that you can see are duplicated.





### Learning objectives

- By the end of next class, you should be able to:
  - State the key questions used to evaluate a measure
  - Define reliability & its types
  - Define construct validity & its types
  - Identify examples of each type of reliability and validity
  - Explain the role reliability and validity play in research



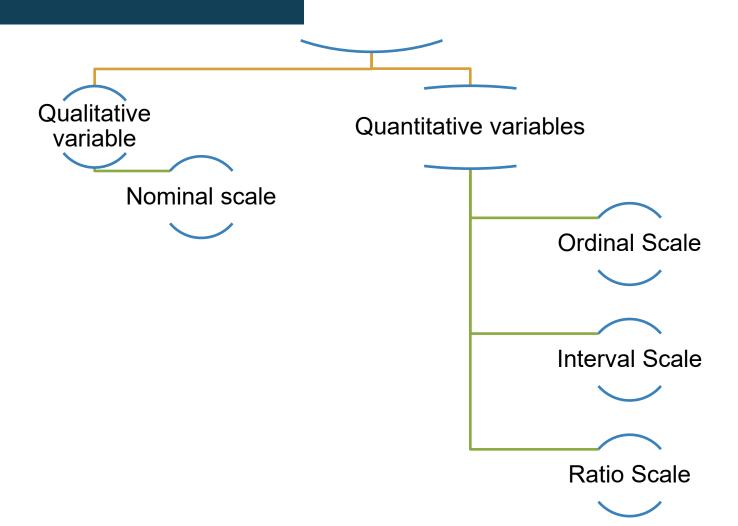
# What to look for in different designs

- Non-experimental designs:
  - ALL variables are measured

- Experimental designs:
  - DV is measured

### Scales

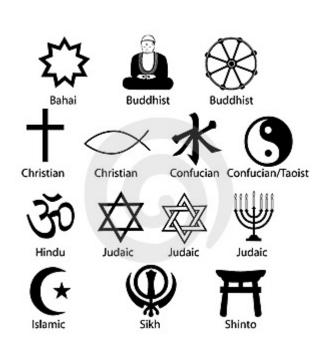
Measurement variables

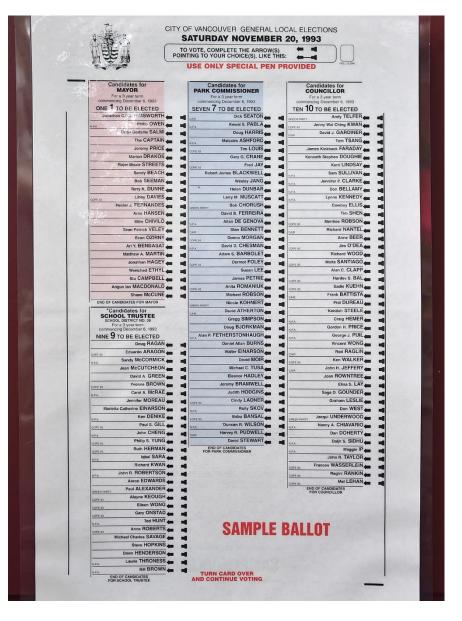


### Nominal scale

Assigned numerical values are meaningless



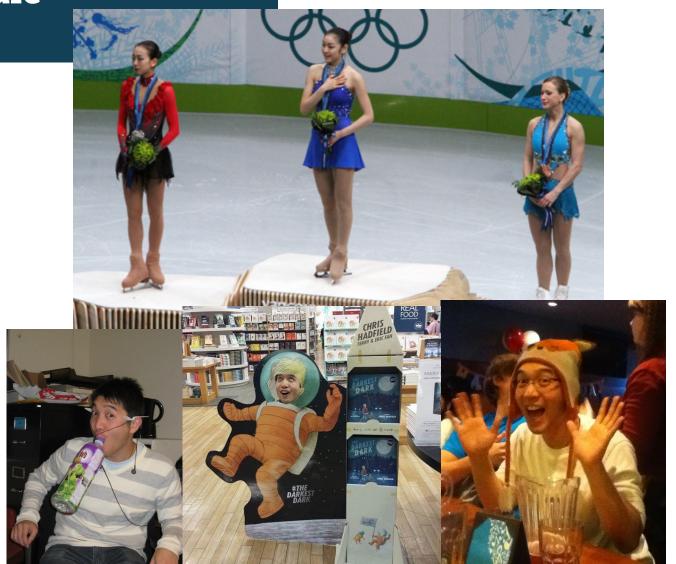




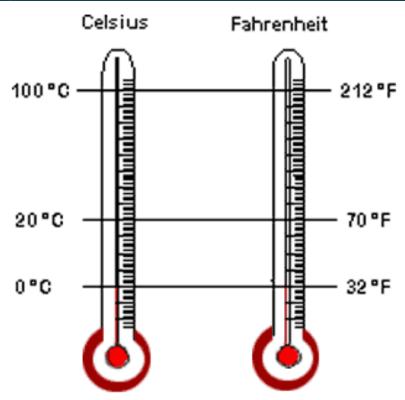
### **Ordinal scale**

Where do you stand?





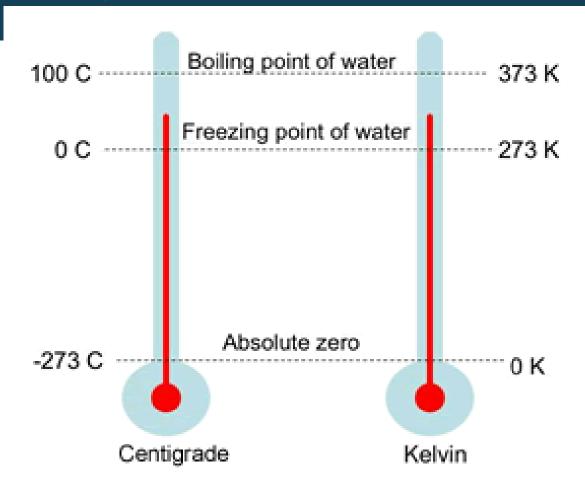
### **Interval Scale**





Looking at this face, on a scale of 1-5, how much would you like to put on the same LUSH product?

### Ratio Scale





How much LUSH product is there on this face?