

## Lecture 3/Chapter 3

- Definitions: validity, reliability, bias, variability
- Pitfalls in survey questions

## 7 Critical Components (Review)

1. Source of research and funding
2. Researchers who had contact w. participants
3. Individuals studied, how they were selected
4. Variables studied [measurements, questions]
5. Setting (time, place)
6. Confounding variables [extraneous differences] if groups are compared
7. Magnitude of claimed effects or differences

## Definitions

- **Categorical variable:** one whose values are qualitative (like gender)
- **Quantitative (measurement) variable:** one that takes number values with arithmetical meaning (like height)
- **Discrete quantitative variable:** one with distinct possible values like the counting numbers
- **Continuous quantitative variable:** one whose possible values fall over a continuous range

## Definitions

- **Valid measure:** measures what it's supposed to; "on target"
- **Reliable measure:** gives consistent results
- **Biased measurement:** systematically underestimates or overestimates (can prevent it from being valid)
- **Variability of measurements:** may result from measurement error & be associated with unreliability
- **Natural variability:** how individuals are inherently different from one another

### **Example:** *Invalid or Unreliable?*

- **Background:** A hospital patient who's been losing weight is evaluated with a calorie count; nurses record how many calories are on his meal trays, not how many he consumed.
- **Question:** Is the problem with this measure that it's invalid or unreliable?
- **Response:**

### **Example:** *Invalid or Unreliable?*

- **Background:** A patient's blood pressure is measured 3 times in a row by the same nurse; the top numbers (systolic) are 160, 142, 155.
- **Question:** Is the problem with this measure that it's invalid or unreliable?
- **Response:**

### **Example:** *Another Measurement Problem*

- **Background:** A height chart is accidentally hung so the bottom is 1/2 inch above the floor.
- **Question:** What do we call the resulting measurements?
- **Response:**

### **Example:** *Type of Variability*

- **Background:** A nurse records blood pressure for 3 patients; top numbers are 160, 142, 155.
- **Question:** Should we attribute the difference to unreliable measurements or natural variability?
- **Response:**

### **Example:** *The Role of Natural Variability*

- **Background:** A manufacturer wants to compare mileage obtained with 2 types of gas.
- **Question:** If there is only a slight difference between the 2, is it easier to detect if they're tested on very similar or very different cars?
- **Response:**

### **Pitfalls/issues in survey questions**

1. Deliberate bias
2. Unintentional bias
3. Desire to please
4. Asking the uninformed
5. Unnecessary complexity
6. Ordering of questions
7. Confidentiality/anonymity
8. Open vs. closed questions

### **Example:** *Identifying type of bias*

- **Background:** A man with a clipboard stopped a pedestrian, asking “Do you smoke? No? Good, then would you sign this petition to keep smokers away from non-smokers in the workplace?” For the next, it was, “Do you smoke? Yes? Good, you can win a free pack of Kools if you sign this petition to provide for designated smoking areas in the workplace.”
- **Question:** Was this deliberate or unintentional bias?
- **Response:**

### **Example:** *Identifying direction of bias*

- **Background:** A USA Today survey of 102,263 randomly selected adults reported 87% rated their own health as “good” to “excellent”.
- **Question:** Does 87% seem surprising? Do it seem like an underestimate or overestimate?
- **Response:**

## Example: Identifying source of bias

- **Background:** A USA Today survey of 102,263 randomly selected adults reported 87% rated their own health as “good” to “excellent”. Options given were: excellent, very good, good, fair, poor
- **Question:** Now are you surprised? Was the bias deliberate or unintentional?
- **Response:**

## Example: Identifying source of bias

- **Background:** Gallup Nov. 2008 survey question:

### Question P75

In the election for president in November 2004, did things come up that kept you from voting, or did you happen to vote?

- **Question:** Why was the question worded this way?
- **Response:**

## Example: Identifying source of bias

- **Background:** Gallup question about gun ownership

### Question D30

Do you personally own a handgun, rifle, shotgun or any other kind of firearm?

- **Question:** What response options should be given?
- **Response:**

Mean: \*

	%	N
Yes	*	*
No	*	*
DON'T KNOW	*	*
REFUSED	*	*

Total N: \*

- **Question:** Which pitfall was Gallup avoiding?
- **Response:**

### Example: Identifying source of bias

- **Background:** A personality test asks, “Do you sometimes find that you have arguments with your family members and co-workers?”
- **Question:** How could this question be improved?
- **Response:**

### Example: Identifying source of bias

- **Background:** A survey asked:
  - (a) How happy are you with life in general?
  - (b) How often do you normally go out on a date?
- **Question:** Would it matter if order were switched?
- **Response:**

### Example: Identifying source of bias

- **Background:** Consider article about *National Survey of Adolescent Males*.
- **Question:** If researchers seek honest answers to questions about risky or socially unacceptable behavior, should they use a pencil-and-paper or computer survey?
- **Response:**

### Example: Identifying source of bias

- **Background:** Two possible exam questions:
  1. What kind of question is this? (a) open (b) closed
  2. What is an open question?
- **Question:** Answer the above; what are the relative advantages of closed and open questions?
- **Response:**
  - Closed questions are
  - Open questions are

## Example: Objectionable survey questions

### Background: School survey:

How old were you when you first got arrested?

- Never have \_\_\_\_\_
- 10 or younger \_\_\_\_\_
- 11 \_\_\_\_\_
- 12 \_\_\_\_\_
- 13 \_\_\_\_\_
- 14 \_\_\_\_\_
- 15 \_\_\_\_\_
- 16 \_\_\_\_\_
- 17 or Older \_\_\_\_\_

How old were you when you first carried a handgun (other than for hunting or sport)?

- Never have \_\_\_\_\_
- 10 or younger \_\_\_\_\_
- 11 \_\_\_\_\_
- 12 \_\_\_\_\_
- 13 \_\_\_\_\_
- 14 \_\_\_\_\_
- 15 \_\_\_\_\_
- 16 \_\_\_\_\_
- 17 or Older \_\_\_\_\_

How old were you when you first attacked someone with the idea of seriously hurting them?

- Never have \_\_\_\_\_
- 10 or younger \_\_\_\_\_
- 11 \_\_\_\_\_

### Question: Why did parents object to the survey?

### Response:

## Example: Objectionable survey questions

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How old were you when you first attacked someone with the idea of seriously hurting them?

- Never have \_\_\_\_\_
- 10 or younger \_\_\_\_\_
- 11 \_\_\_\_\_

### Question: Why were the questions worded this way?

### Response:

## Example: More on School Survey

### Background:

You are visiting another part of town, and you do not know any of the people your age there. You are walking down the street, and some teenager you do not know is walking toward you. He is about your size, and as he is about to pass you, he deliberately bumps into you and you almost lose your balance. What would you say or do?

- \_\_\_\_\_ Push the person back
- \_\_\_\_\_ Say "Excuse me" and keep walking
- \_\_\_\_\_ Say "Watch where you're going" and keep walking
- \_\_\_\_\_ Swear at the person and walk away

### Question: How could this question be improved?

### Response:

**EXTRA CREDIT** (Max. 4 pts.) Find a survey question on the internet or elsewhere, and write a paragraph or two discussing whether or not each of the pitfalls applies.