N 536 - Utilization of Nursing Research in Advanced Practice, Summer 2008

Tzeng, Huey-Ming

http://hdl.handle.net/2027.42/64943
Measurements

Contributors
Sonia A. Duffy, PhD, RN
Lisa Kane Low, PhD, CNM, FACNM
Huey-Ming Tzeng, PhD, RN
Levels of Measurement

- **Nominal and categorical measurement**
  - Example: Male versus female

- **Ordinal measurement**
  - Ordered from the tallest one to the shortest one

- **Interval-equidistant points measurement**
  - Example: Age in years old

- **Ratio-equidistant points with 0 as an option**
  - Example: Income in US dollars
Examples: Different Levels of Measurement

- **How often do you feel in control of your life?**
  1. Never
  2. Seldom
  3. Often
  4. Almost always

- **Ethnic Background**
  1. Anglo
  2. African-American
  3. Hispanic
  4. Asian-American
  5. Other
Reliability

- How consistently does the measurement technique measure the concept of interest?
- Consistency
- Reproducibility
Types of Reliability

- Test-retest
- Inter-rater reliability
- Intra-rater reliability
- Statistical measures
  - Spearman-Brown split half
  - Guttman
  - Kuder-Richardson-20
  - Cronbach’s alpha
Test-Retest Stability

- Measure the same thing over and over to see if it always gives you the same result

- Does not work as well with paper and pencil surveys
Inter- and Intra-Rater Reliability

- Inter- and intra-rater reliability equivalence parallel
  - Inter-rater: Two different raters rate the same thing to see if getting similar results
  - Intra-rater: Give the same survey to the same person a week apart to see if getting the same results
Statistical Measures

- See how much the two measures that you are comparing measure the same thing
  - 1.0 is perfect measure of the same thing
  - .7 is less perfect, but pretty good
  - .3 is not so good
Validity

- The extent to which an instrument reflects the concept being examined
Types of Measurement Validity

- Content (face) validity
- Factor analysis
- Readability

- Others things to be aware of
  - Validity from contrasting groups
  - Validity from examining convergence
  - Validity from examining divergence
  - Validity from discriminant analysis
  - Validity from prediction of future events
  - Validity from predicting concurrent events
  - Successive verification of validity
Content Validity

- Give the instrument to a group of experts and have them tell you whether it has all the elements of what you are trying to measure
Factor Analysis

- Analyze all the items in the scale and see how much they contribute
Readability

- Test the reading level of an instrument
- Should make the instrument to the 8th grade reading level
  - Example: In Detroit, patients thought smoking “cessation” was smoking “sensation”
Measurement Strategies

- Qualitative research
  - Observations
  - Interviews
  - Focus Groups
  - Diaries

- Quantitative research
  - Physiologic measures
  - Questionnaires
  - Scales
Scales

- Rating scales
- Likert scales
- Visual analog scales
Numeric Rating Scale

No pain

Worst pain possible

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
Verbal Descriptor Scale

No pain | Mild | Moderate | Severe | Very severe | Worst pain possible

Measurement
Likert Scale

- 5 or 7 point scale is the best

- Example: How often in the past week have you felt in control of your life?
  - 1 = Never
  - 5 = All the Time
Visual Analog Scale

- Worst possible pain
- A 10-cm line
- No pain
Questionnaire Considerations

- **Length**
- **Pre-testing**
  - For length
  - For accuracy
  - For feedback
- **Remuneration**
- **Include a stamped, addressed envelope**
Questionnaire Follow-Up

• 1 week later
  ▪ Postcard: A thank you note to those who responded. A reminder to those who have not

• 3 weeks
  ▪ Letter and replacement questionnaire

• 7 weeks
  ▪ Replacement questionnaire by, such as, a certified mail