

Yessireth Fernandez

Final

Chapter 1: Topic I chose is Instructional Review Board. Aside from the professor okaying your work, it needs to be reviewed by the instructional review board of your university. The board consists of student and staff members. They make sure that the study complies with the ethical standards of the federal Common Rule or whatever strict standards the constitution may have. Because it is easy to forget to think critically about the reason these ethical standards are important, it is important to have the IRB. The IRB makes sure you are under ethical code and that all ethical principles and standards are being followed.

Chapter 3: Topic I chose are scales of measurements. There are four scales that is used to measure data. These scales have four attributes that that determine the preciseness of the scale of measurement. The se attributes are identity, order, equal intervals and true zero. Identity means that each number has a unique meaning. Order means that the numbers in a scale are ordered in sequence. Equal intervals means that the distance between numbers on a scale is equal. True zero exists when a variable has a real rather than an arbitrary zero point, The four scales of measurement are nominal scales, ordinal scales, interval scales and ratio scales. Nominal scales of measurement are where numbers represent categories and have no numerical value. Ordinal scale is a scale of measurement with numbers that have order so that each number is greater or less than other numbers but the interval between the numbers is not equal; also called rankings. Interval scales are a scale of measurement that has both order and equal intervals between values on the scale. Ratio scales are a scale of measurement where values measure quantity and have order, equal intervals, and a true zero.

Chapter 4: Topic I Chose is measurement methods. Regarding descriptive research, there are many different measurement methods. Some of these methods can be used in correlational research and others in experimental research. One of the measurement methods are survey research. Survey research are interviews or questionnaires in which participants report on their attitudes and behavior. With interviews, interviewer may provide verbal or nonverbal cues that impact how the participant responds. This is called social desirability bias where participants may respond based on how they want to be perceived or what is socially acceptable. Tis can happen with questionnaires as well.

Chapter 5: Topic I Chose is descriptive statistics. Descriptive statistics are numbers used to summarize the characteristics of a sample. They can be used to analyze quantitative and qualitative data. Researchers calculate statistics via SPSS, Excel, STATA, SAS, among other programs. These statistics point out frequency, percentage, cumulative percentage, central tendency, mode, median, mean, variability, range, standard deviation and variance. Knowing you have all these options can make it hard to determine what is the appropriate descriptive statistics to use. A lot of calculations can go into analyzing data. This chapter showed us the various ways to compute them and display them.

Chapter 7: Topic I Chose is one- sample t tests. One-sample t tests are used to examine the difference between a sample mean and a known population mean when the data are interval or ratio. This test is the simplest use of hypotheses testing. This test comes in handy when you do not have scores of all the members in the population and have limited population. All the data is collected from that group or from a large sample of the population. This will give us the results needed that will come as close to the accuracy we need. An example would be using a student body population and trying to find out how much of the population is knowledgeable on a specific subject. There are a few formulas used to calculate this statistic for one-sample t test.