Outline

- Understanding CONSTRUCTS
- Understanding the importance of OPERATIONAL DEFINITIONS
- Understanding VARIABLES
CONSTRUCTS

- Broad concepts or topics of study
  - ________________________
  - Not directly ________________
  - May be ________________________

- Examples of constructs:
  - ________________________
  - ________________________
  - ________________________
  - ________________________
  - ________________________
Researchers define constructs both “conceptually” and “operationally”

____________________: provides meaning to one construct in abstract or theoretical terms
(What does it mean?)

BUT...

We have to make our abstract concepts concrete so we can study them!

____________________: defines a construct by specifying the procedures used to (How to measure it?) a construct.

Two ways to do this:
-- ____________________
____________________
-- ____________________
____________________
Examples of definition

Is intelligence related to happiness?

Intelligence: The capacity for abstract thought, understanding, communication, reasoning, learning, planning and problem solving.

Intelligence: The score resulting from performing the Raven’s Progressive Matrices Test.

http://chap.hhdev.psu.edu/demo2/menu.aspx
Leggett’s Intimacy Scale
1-Strongly Disagree 3- Neither agree or disagree, 5- Strongly Agree

- I trust my partner with my deepest secrets
- I feel that I can rely on my partner to protect my feelings and concerns
- I feel comfortable when my partner is on trips or outings without me
- My partner is the closest person to me
- I feel safe with my partners’ suggestions, insights, and opinions
Example

• Ex. 1: We are interested in the relationship between childhood depression and the divorce of one’s parents during childhood...

• Divorce

• Depression

• Ex. 2: Aggression in adults
Operational definitions ________________... they may ______________ capture the intended construct (i.e., ______________)

An operational definition is simply how a researcher decides ______________ (and thus _____) a construct

For example, intelligence is more than a score on a test...
Practice makes perfect…

- In small groups, you will operationalize the following variables. Be both creative and precise! Afterward, you will present your responses to the class.

1. Enthusiasm
2. Love
3. Popularity
VARIABLES

- When we operationalize a concept, we are creating ___________________________!

- Definition: _________________________________________________________________
  
  - Any event, situation, behavior, or individual characteristic that varies
Variables Examples

- Examples:
  - ______ (participant or subject variable)
  - ______ (participant or subject variable)
  - _______ (response variable)
  - ________________ (response variable)
  - __________________________ (situational variable)
In the context of giving a survey to the members of this class, are the following entities variables?

- What is your gender?
- Which university do you attend?
- What is your level of extraversion?
Variables

- Research questions and hypotheses ________________
  ________________

- Is ________________?

- Is ___________ related to school ________________?
Independent vs. Dependent

- Considered the __________ of a behavior (_________)
  - Variable that is manipulated in experimental design
    - The _______ variable in an observational/correlational study

- The variable that is the______________
  - The ___________ or ___________ variable
    - The _________ variable in an observational/correlational study

Ask yourself: Which (do you think) comes first?
Researchers are interested in examining the effect of cooperative learning (i.e., working in groups) on math skills. They observe study hall sessions and compare students who work in dyads to those who work alone according to their performance (% correct) on a specific math test.

- **Independent Variable?**
  - What are the categories of this variable?
- **Dependent Variable?**
Is stress related to health?

Stress: Emotional and physiological response to public speaking; The score on the Perceived Stress Scale.

Stress: Emotional and physical strain that results when a person is confronted with a threat or challenge that exceeds their coping ability.
Trier Stress Test:

Some individuals in the experiment have to give an impromptu speech!

Other individuals in the experiment have to do something less stressful...

The researcher ________________________________
Perceived Stress Scale

The questions in this scale ask you about your feelings and thoughts during the last month. In each case, you will be asked to indicate by circling how often you felt or thought a certain way.

Name ____________________________ Date ____________

Age ______ Gender (Circle): M F Other ____________________________

0 = Never 1 = Almost Never 2 = Sometimes 3 = Fairly Often 4 = Very Often

1. In the last month, how often have you been upset because of something that happened unexpectedly? .............................................. 0 1 2 3 4

2. In the last month, how often have you felt that you were unable to control the important things in your life? .............................................. 0 1 2 3 4

3. In the last month, how often have you felt nervous and “stressed”? .............................................. 0 1 2 3 4

4. In the last month, how often have you felt confident about your ability to handle your personal problems? .............................................. 0 1 2 3 4

5. In the last month, how often have you felt that things were going your way? .............................................. 0 1 2 3 4

6. In the last month, how often have you found that you could not cope with all the things that you had to do? .............................................. 0 1 2 3 4

7. In the last month, how often have you been able to control irritations in your life? .............................................. 0 1 2 3 4

8. In the last month, how often have you felt that you were on top of things? .............................................. 0 1 2 3 4

9. In the last month, how often have you been angered because of things that were outside of your control? .............................................. 0 1 2 3 4

10. In the last month, how often have you felt difficulties were piling up so high that you could not overcome them? .............................................. 0 1 2 3 4
Let’s say we operationalize **Stress** as the score on the Perceived Stress Scale.

Let’s say we operationalize **Health** by the measurement of an individual’s blood pressure after sitting quietly for 5 minutes.

What type of X variable is perceived stress?

What type of Y variable is blood pressure?
Let’s say we operationalize **Stress** by whether participants had to give a public speech.

Let’s say we operationalize **Health** by the measurement of an individuals’ blood pressure after giving the speech.

What type of X variable is public speaking?

What type of Y variable is blood pressure?
For this attendance activity we are going to look at some common American proverbs.

Take each proverb and transform it into a research question and hypothesis.

Next, identify the variables and operationalize or define the variables.
Class Example: Like father, like son

- We will start with a class example...
  - Like father, like son.

- Research Question
- Hypothesis
- IV- operationalized
- DV- operationalized
You try…

- An apple a day keeps the doctor away.
- Time heals all wounds.
- Absence makes the heart grow fonder.
Independent variable (IV) “causes” the Dependent Variable (DV) “outcome”

The predictor variable precedes the outcome
What’s important?

- Which are the independent/predictor and dependent/outcome variables?:
  1. I predict that there is a relationship between lower self-control in pre-school and poorer academic performance in adolescence.
  2. I predict that males drink more alcohol than females.

- Operationalize “academic performance in adolescence.”
What’s important?

- True or False. Operational definitions provide valid representations of constructs.

- True or False. Predictor variables are presumed to precede outcome variables.
Tomorrow

- Measurement
- Reading Assignment: pg 143-145