MAKING MEASUREMENT MEANINGFUL!

Thomas S. Parish, Ph.D., CTRTC

Which of these psychological inventories would

most lil		ide yo	u with s	tatistically	y-usable
		c. Form C d. All are okay.			
Sample in scho	-	n C	o you d	o your be	st to learn
Form A:	•	Agree		Disagree	Strongly Disagree I
Form B:	•	Agree	•	Strongly Disagree	
Form C:	Strongly A	Agree I_	_ _	_II Strong	y Disagree

N "Nominal" Ice cream flavors

O "Ordinal" Ranks

I "Interval" Equal-interval

R "Ratio" Same with true "0"!

Therefore, only Form C provides data that are "INTERVAL" in nature, which means that such data can be added, subtracted, multiplied and/or divided.

Form A provides "Nominal" data. Why?

Form B provides "Ordinal" data. Why?

What about "Ratio" data? What can you do with them?

If you are using PARAMETRIC statistics (e.g., t-tests, AOV's), you must use "interval" or "ratio" types of measurement. Why?

If, however, you are using "nominal" or "ordinal" types of measurement you should use NONPARAMETRIC statistics (e.g., chi square, point biserial correlation coefficient) instead.

To do otherwise, you would be violating the basic assumptions upon which parametric statistics are based.

The problem is that with NOMINAL and ORDINAL data you can't use parametric statistics since they shouldn't be added,

subtracted, multiplied or divided. To do so, you must have "interval" or "ratio" data, for which such procedures are commonly used.

BOTTOM LINE: If you use statistical procedures that require adding, subtracting, multiplying, &/or dividing, PARAMETRIC statistical procedures are required. Otherwise, NONPARAMETRIC statistic procedures would be more appropriate instead.

Notably, IF parametric methods are employed, on data that are either nominal or ordinal in nature, the conclusions may <u>not</u> be well-founded. Why might this be so?

Consider this:

Subject #1 selects 4 neutral responses worth 3 points each. What's his/her score?

In contrast, Subject #2 selects two responses worth 2 points each and two other responses worth 4 points each. What is his/her score? _____

Do these scores really say the same thing, as their totals suggest, or are they compromised because we're comparing different things, but simply treating them the same because we are applying the same numbers to them, in a very illogical way!

How can we do it better?

Always use measurements that would come up with much more accurate and logical conclusions. See the following:

See the Personal Attribute Inventory
See Ratings of Students' ClassroomRelated Behavior
See Leadership Rating Scale
See Teacher Connectedness Survey

How do they do it better?

The Personal Attribute Inventory

Read through this list and select exactly 30 words that seem to be typical of **YOU**

as you are right now. Indicate your selection by placing an X in the space next to each word.

Active	Healthy	Resourceful
Affectionate	Helpful	Rude
Alert	Hostile	Self-centered
Appreciative	Humorous	Self-confident
Awkward	Imaginative	Self-controlled
Bitter	Impatient	Self-pitying
Calm	Industrious	Selfish
Careless	Initiator	Shallow
Cheerful	Intolerant	Shiftless
Clear-thinking	Inventive	Show-off
Complaining	Irresponsible	Sincere
Conceited	Irritable	Slipshod
Confident	Jolly	Snobbish
Confused	Kind	Spineless
Conscientious	Mannerly	Stable
Cooperative	Masculine	Steady
Cowardly	Nagging	Stingy
Cruel	Natural	Strong
Deceitful	Obnoxious	Sulky
Dependable	Organized	Sympathetic
Despondent	Original	Tactful
Determined	Patient	Tactless
Energetic	Pleasant	Thankless
Fair-minded	Poised	Tolerant
Fickle	Prejudiced	Touchy
Foolish	Progressive	Trusting
Foresighted	Quarrelsome	Undependable
Forgetful	Queer	Understanding
Gloomy	Quitting	Unfriendly
Good-natured	Rational	Unintelligent
Greedy	Rattlebrained	Unkind
Handsome	Relaxed	Warm
Hasty	Resentful	Weak
		Whiny

The Personal Attribute Inventory

Read through this list and select exactly 30 words that would be typical of **YOU as YOU**Would like to be ("the ideal YOU"). Indicate your selection by placing an X in the appropriate space next to each word.

Active	Humorous	Selfish
Affectionate	Imaginative	Shallow
Alert	Impatient	Shiftless
Appreciative	Industrious	Show-off
Awkward	Initiator	Sincere
Bitter	Intolerant	Slipshod
Calm	Inventive	Snobbish
Careless	Irresponsible	Spineless
Cheerful	Irritable	Stable
Clear-thinking	Jolly	Steady
Complaining	Kind	Stingy
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Fickle	Queer	Unkind
Foolish	Quitting	Warm
Foresighted	Rational	Weak
Forgetful	Rattlebrained	Whiny
Gloomy	Relaxed	•
Good-natured	Resentful	
Greedy	Resourceful	
Handsome	Rude	
Hasty	Self-centered	
Healthy	Self-confident	
Helpful	Self-controlled	
Hostile	Self-pitying	

RATING of STUDENTS' CLASSROOM-RELATED BEHAVIORS Thomas S. Parish & Joycelyn G. Parish

1. How often do you treat your teachers with respect?						
Never IIIIII Always						
2. How often do you do your best to learn?						
Never IIIIII Always						
3. How often do you work cooperatively with others?						
Never IIIII Always						
4. How often do you treat other students with respect?						
Never IIIIII Always						
5. How often are you happy at school?						
Never Illlll Always						
Your gender:						
Your grade:						
Your age:						
For more information:						
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The Leadership Rating Scale

Kindly rate yourself on the following scale. Note: a rank of 1 = Not at all or Never, while a rank of 5 = Always. Thank you for your participation in this study. It's greatly appreciated.

Likable	I_1_I_2_I_3_I_4_I_5_I
Enthusiastic	I_1_I_2_I_3_I_4_I_5_I
Able-Minded	I_1_I_2_I_3_I_4_I_5_I
Diligent	I_1_I_2_I_3_I_4_I_5_I
Eager	I_1_I_2_I_3_I_4_I_5_I
Reliable	I_1_I_2_I_3_I_4_I_5_I
Sincere	I_1_I_2_I_3_I_4_I_5_I
Humane	I_1_I_2_I_3_I_4_I_5_I
Innovative	I_1_I_2_I_3_I_4_I_5_I
Patient	I_1_I_2_I_3_I_4_I_5_I

TEACHER CONNECTEDNESS SURVEY

Thomas S. Parish & Joycelyn G. Parish

1.	Did you show that you care for her/him?	Never IIII Always
2.	Did you appreciate the good work done by?	Never IIIII Always
3.	Did you givechoices rather than ultimatums?	Never IIIII Always
4.	Did you help to like herself/himself?	Never IIIII Always
5.	Did you strive to help succeed?	Never IIIII Always
6.	Did you present material that was compatible with's learning style?	Never IIIII Always
7.	Did you strive to be fair and helpful to?	Never II_I_I_I_I Always
8.	Did you make a special effort to involve's family members in her/his education?	Never IIIII Always
9.	Did you seek to provide with a safe, nurturing and supportive environment for her/him?	; Never I <u> I </u>
10.	Did you encourage's involvement in school-related activities and organizations?	Never IIIII Always
11.	Did you demonstrate to a positive attitude about being a teacher?	Never IIIII Always
12.	Do you experience the "joy of teaching" even when placed in challenging situations?	Never IIIII Always

Psychological Assessment Scales Developed by Thomas S. Parish and Associates

Personal Attribute Inventory (1976) 50 + adjectives/50 - adjectives. Check 30

Revised Personal Attribute Inv. (1993) 40 + adjectives/40 - adjectives. Check 20

Pres. Attr. Inv. for Child. (1978). 24 +adjectives/24- adjectives. Check 15

Nonsexist Pers. Attrib. For Child. (1982). 16 + adjectives/16 - adjectives. Check 10

Love/Hate Checklist (1988). 45 Loving adverbs/45 Hateful adverbs. Check 25

Love/Hate Chklt for Children (1993). 40 + adjectives/40 - adj. Check 20

Revised Love/Hate Checklist (1993) 20 Loving adverbs/20 Hateful adverbs. Check 10

Personal History Inventory for Children (1985) 14 Q's Check nonfunctional systems

Personal History Inventory (1991) 14 Q's Check nonfunctional systems.

Potential Dropout Checklist (1993). 20 items that list at-risk behaviors. All that apply.

Symptoms/Signs of Stress Scale (1986). Assesses signs and symptoms of stress.

Personal History Health Survey (1988). Sixty-one items, check all that apply + freq.

The Time Management Checklist (2006). Ten Q's, sum all "No's."

"Helpful Hints for Teachers" Scale (2006). Twelve Q's, sum the "No's."

The "Right Stuff Scale." (2006). Twenty-eight Q's, sum "wrong stuff" responses.

Please refer to: Parish, T. S. (Spring, 2022). Effective assessment instruments for reality therapists and choice theorists. *The International Journal of Choice Theory and Reality Therapy*, Vol. 41, #2, pp. 25-63.