

# Selecting the Right Data Analysis Technique

#### Levels of Measurement

- Nominal
- Ordinal
- Interval
- Ratio

- Discrete
- Continuous

#### Continuous Variable

- Borgatta and Bohrnstedt state that "the most of central constructs in the social sciences are conceptualized as continuous, and their distributions are such that the application of parametric statistics to their analyses will not result in seriously biased estimates. and if the variables are continuous, they must also by definition, be interval".
- Borgatta, E.F., & Bohrnstedt, G, W. (1981). Level of measurement: Once over again. In G. W. Bohrnstedt & E.F. Borgatta(Eds), Social measurement: Current issues (pp. 23-27). Beverly Hills, CA: Sage.

### Key terms

- Concepts
- Construct
- Variable
- Definition
  - Dictionary
  - Operational

#### Variables

- Independent
- Dependent
- Moderating
- Mediating
- Control

### Types of Analysis

- Parametric
  - Assumption Normal Distribution

- Non-parametric
  - Distribution free

#### Number of Variables Involved

Univariate

Bivariate

Multivariate

### Handling Blank Responses

- How do we take care of missing responses?
  - If > 25% missing, throw out the questionnaire
  - Other ways of handling
    - Use the midpoint of the scale
    - Ignore (system missing)
    - Mean of those responding
    - Mean of the respondent
    - Random number

### How to Select a Test

	One-Sample Case	Two-Sam	ple Tests	k-Sample Tests			
Measurement Scale		Related Samples	Independent Samples	Related Samples	Independent Samples		
Nominal	<ul> <li>Binomial</li> <li>x² one-sample test</li> </ul>	McNemar	<ul> <li>Fisher exact test</li> <li>x² two-samples test</li> </ul>	● Cochran Q	• $x^2$ for $k$ samples		
Ordinal	<ul><li>Kolmogorov-Smirnov one-sample test</li><li>Runs test</li></ul>	<ul><li>Sign test</li><li>Wilcoxon matched-pairs test</li></ul>	<ul> <li>Median test</li> <li>Mann-Whitney U</li> <li>Kolmogorov- Smirnov</li> <li>Wald-Wolfowitz</li> </ul>	Friedman two- way ANOVA	<ul><li>Median extension</li><li>Kruskal-Wallis one-way ANOVA</li></ul>		
Interval and Ratio	<ul><li> t-test</li><li> Z test</li></ul>	• <i>t</i> -test for paired samples	<ul><li> t-test</li><li> Z test</li></ul>	Repeated- measures ANOVA	<ul><li>One-way</li><li>ANOVA</li><li>n-way ANOVA</li></ul>		

### Data Transformation

**Strongly** 

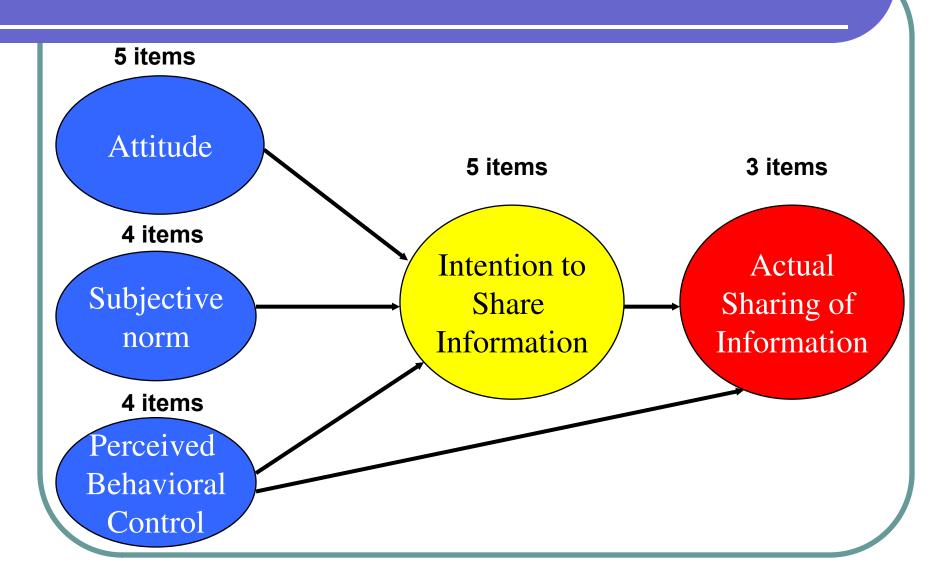
Strongly

**Disagree** 

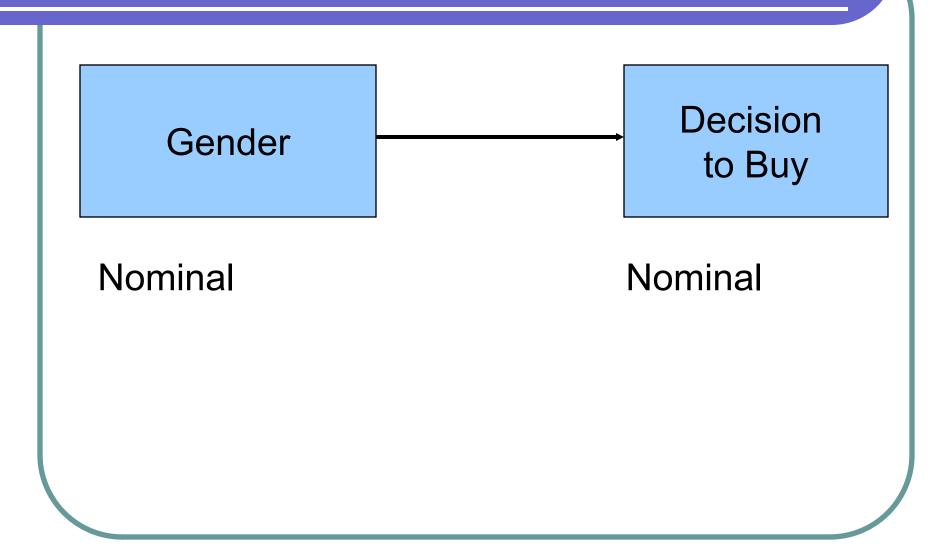
**Agree** 

Section 1 - Computer Anxiety							
Computers make me feel uncomfortable		2	3	4	5	6	7
I get a sinking feeling when I think of trying to use a computer		2	3	4	5	6	7
Computers scare me		) 2	3	4	5	6	7
I feel comfortable using a computer		2	3	4	5	6	7
Working with a computer makes me nervous	1	) 2	3	4	5	6	7

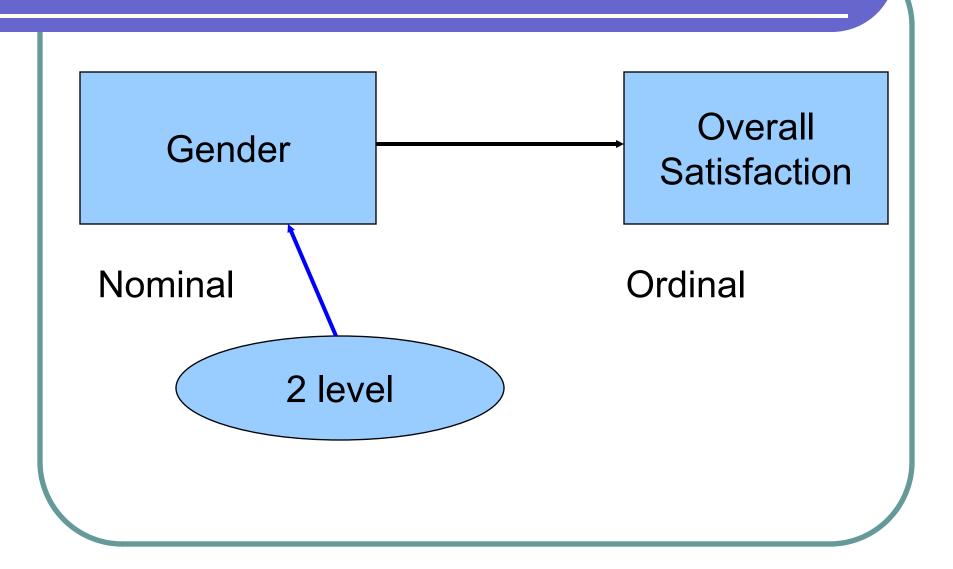
#### Research Model



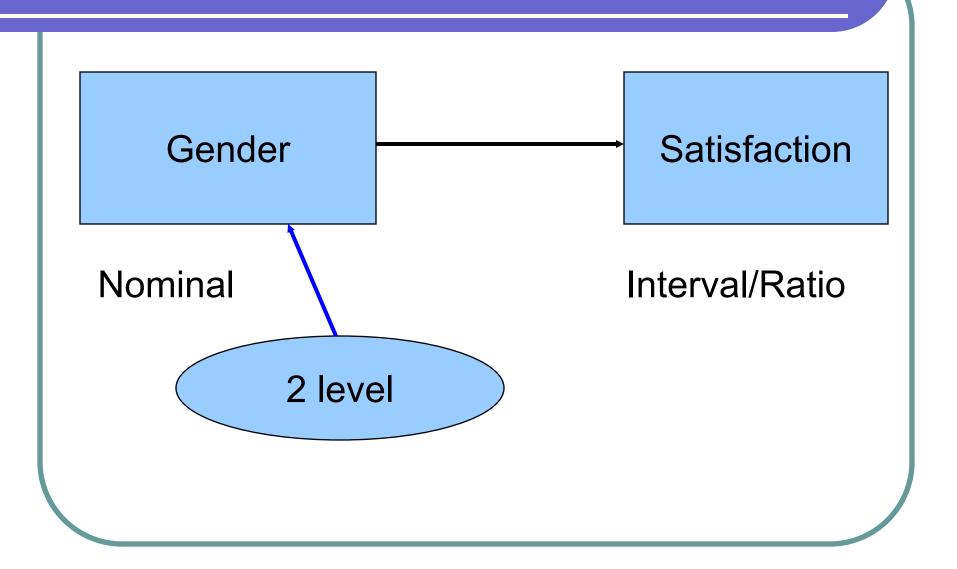
### Test of Independence – $\chi^2$



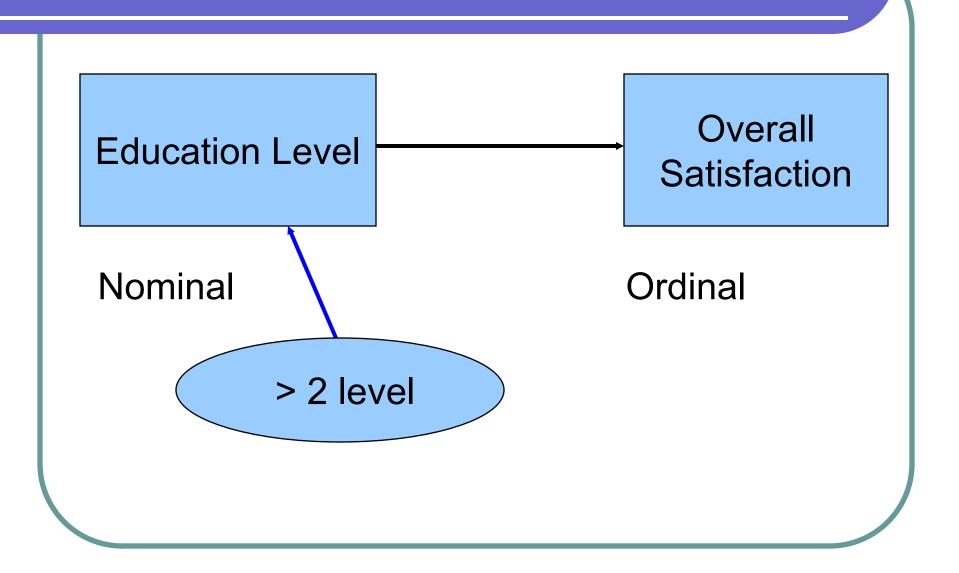
#### Test of Differences – Mann Whitney



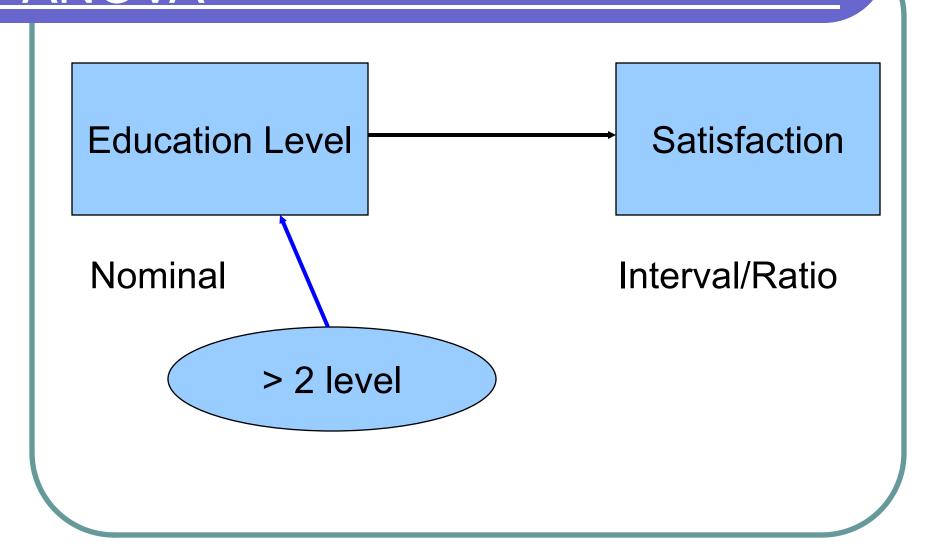
#### Test of Differences – t-test



#### Test of Differences – Kruskal Wallis



# Test of Differences – One Way ANOVA



### Test of relationship – Correlation (Spearman Rank)

Overall Overall Commitment Satisfaction **Ordinal Ordinal** 

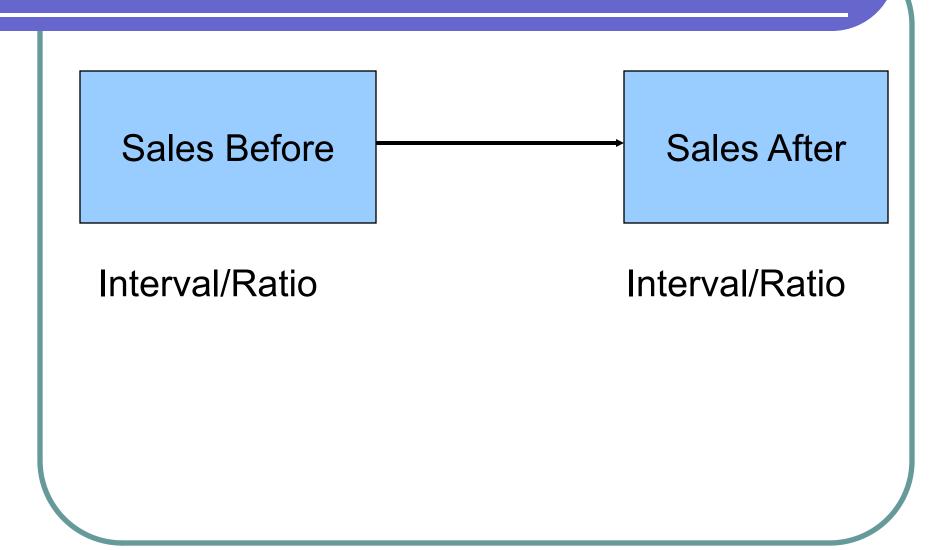
### Test of relationship – Correlation (Pearson Zero Order)

Commitment Satisfaction Interval/Ratio Interval/Ratio

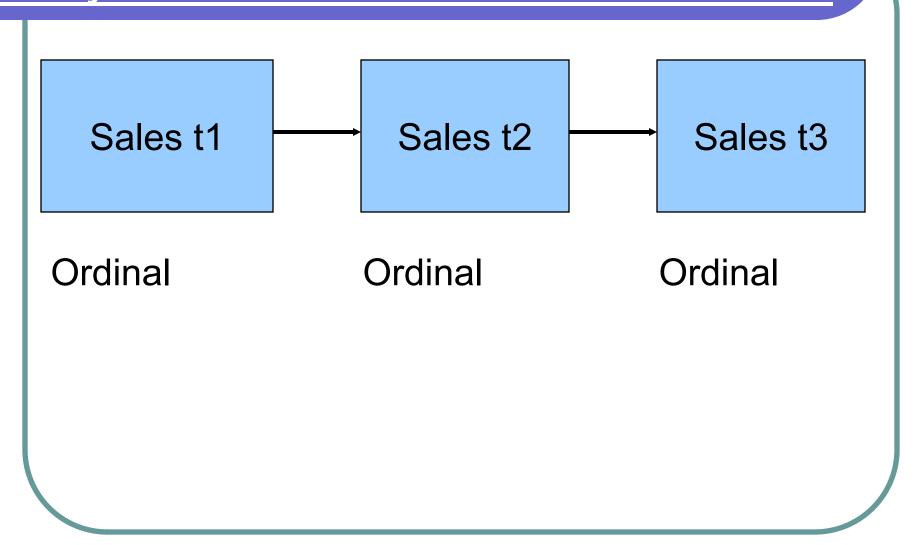
### Experimental Design – Wilcoxon Matched Pair

Sales After Sales Before **Ordinal Ordinal** 

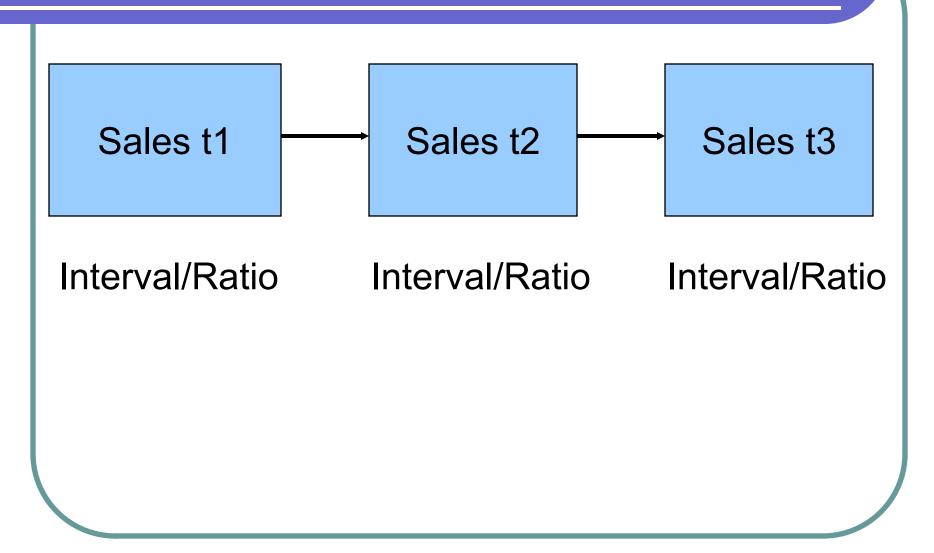
#### Experimental Design – Paired t-test



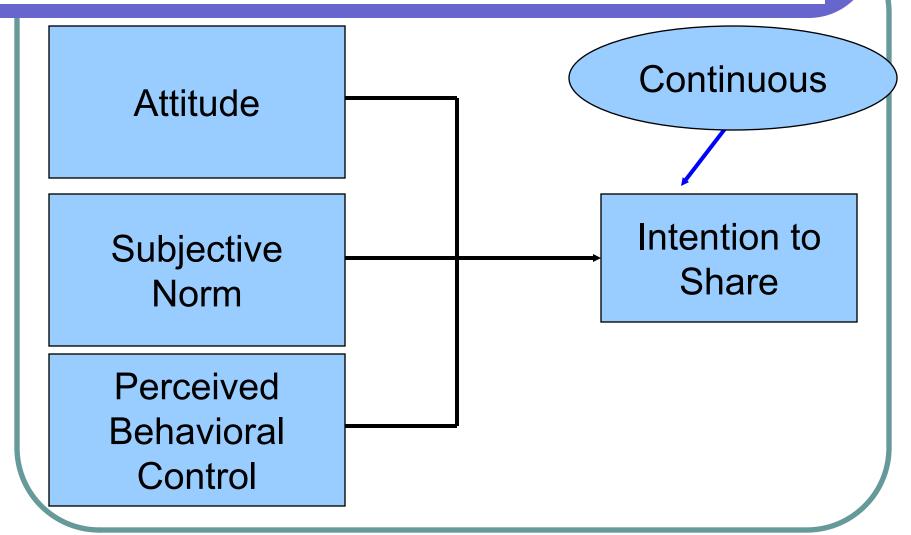
### Experimental Design – Friedman 2 Way ANOVA



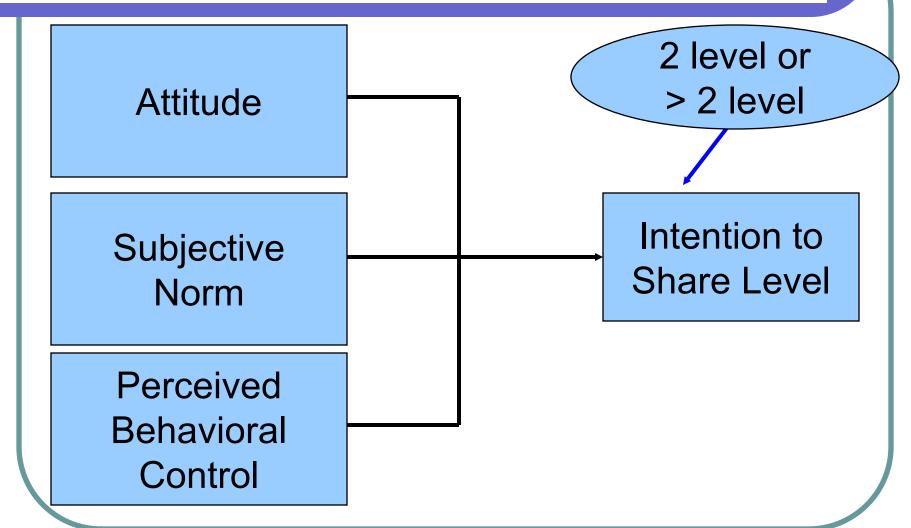
### Experimental Design – Repeated Measure ANOVA



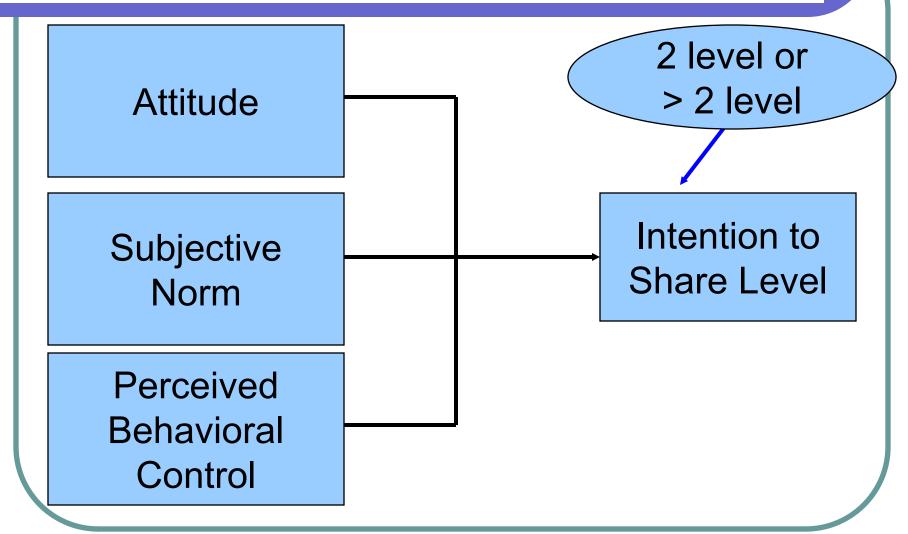
# Test of Relationship – Multivariate Multiple Regression



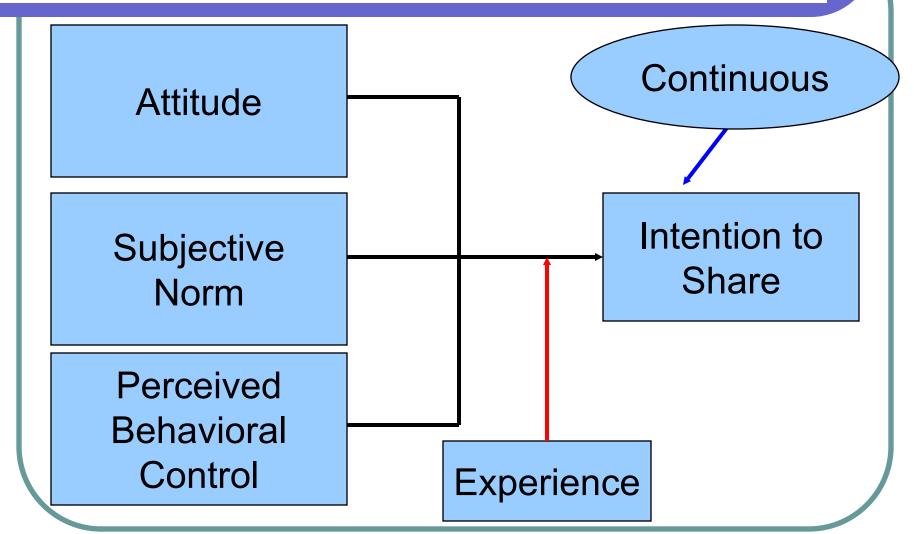
# Test of Relationship – Multivariate Discriminant (Multiple)



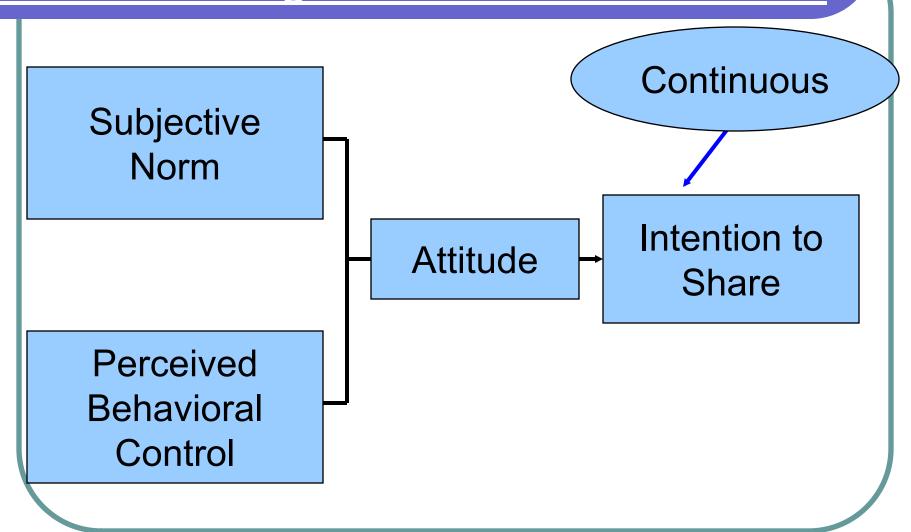
# Test of Relationship – Multivariate Logistic Regression (Multinomial)



# Test of Relationship – Multivariate Hierarchical Regression



# Test of Relationship – Multivariate Mediated Regression



### Experimental Design – Two Way ANOVA

