### Scaling

The branch of measurement that involves the construction of an instrument that associates qualitative constructs with quantitative metric units.

#### Measurement

a data point

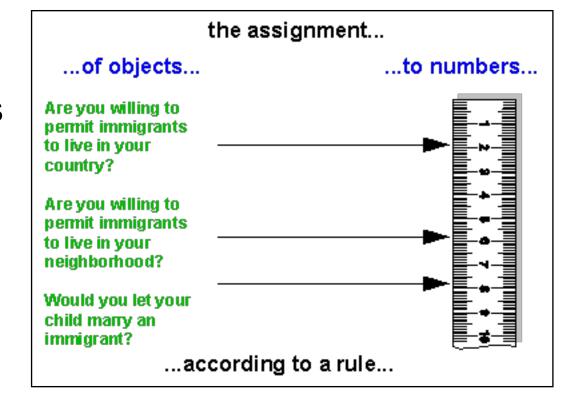
Measurement (response) scale vs.
Scaling

### Measurement scale (response scale)

- instrument used to collect responses (measurements) for an item
- item not associated with scale value
- used for a single item

### Scaling

- assignment of objects to numbers according to a rule
- results from a process
- each item on scale has a scale value
- refers to a set of items

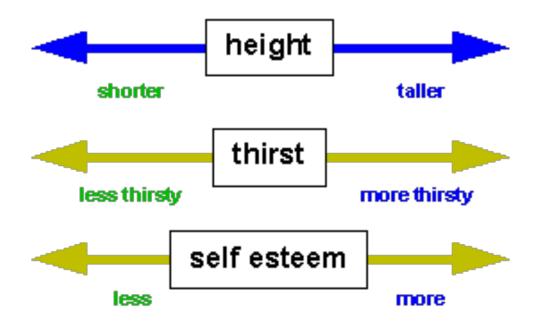


scale can have any number of dimensions

# **Dimensionality**

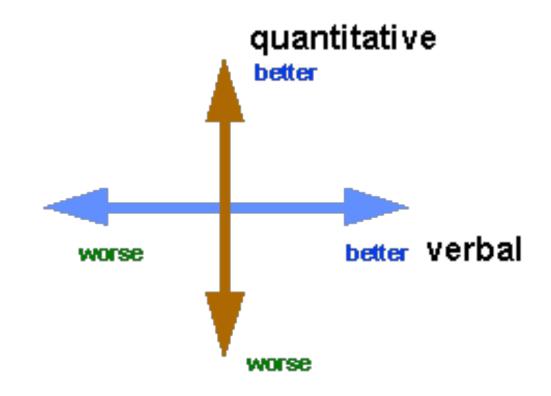
- Unidimensional
- Multidimensional

# One-dimensional (unidimensional)



#### Two-dimensional

• IQ



# Common Unidimensional Scale Types

- Thurstone
- Likert
- Guttman

## Thurstone (1929)

#### **Process**

- Develop focus
- Generate potential scale items
- Rate the scale items
- Compute scale score values for each item
- Select the final scale items
- Administer scale (agree or disagree)

Total scale score = sum/average the scale scores of all the items person agrees with

# Likert\* (1932)

- Response scale (1-to-5; 1-to-7, etc.) from Strongly Disagree to Strongly Agree
- Most often odd-numbered (middle value becomes 'neutral' or 'undecided'.
- Even-numbered is 'forced-choice'.
- A summative scale

Final score = sum/average of ratings for all items

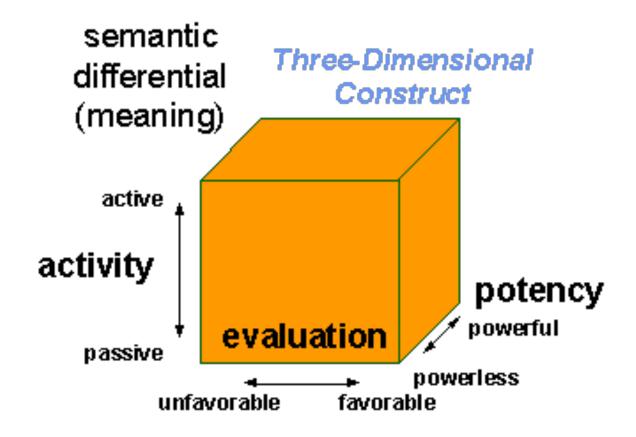
#### Guttman

- Develop scale items on a continuum based on agreement
- Scalogram analysis
- Cumulative scale

Total scale score = sum/average the scale scores of all the items person agrees with

#### Three-dimensional scale

- Meaning (activity, evaluation, potency)
- Semantic differential (1957)



#### **Evaluative Dimension** Good Bad Ugly Beautiful Dirty Clean Worthless Valuable Pleasant Unpleasant **Potency Dimension** Large Small Light Heavy Strong Weak **Activity Dimension** Active **Passive**

Dull

Slow

Sharp

Fast

Heavy	:_	:	:	:	_ :	:	Light
Weak	:_	:_	_:_	:	_ :_	:	Strong
Active	:_	:	:	:	_ :	_:	Passive
Good	:_	:	:	:	_ :	:	Bad
Unpleasant	:_	:	_:_	_:_	_ :_	:	Pleasant
Large	:_	:	:	:	_ :	_:	Small
Dull	:_	:_	_:_	:	_ :_	_:	Sharp
Fast	:_	:	:	:	_ :	:	Slow
Beautiful	:_	:	:	:	_ :	:	Ugly
Dirty	:_	:_	_:_	:	_ :_	_:	Clean
Valuable	:_	:	:	:	_ :	_:	Worthless
Negative	_1_:_	_2_ :	3_:	4_ :	5_ :	6_:7_	Positive
D 101	7	•	_	4			Nices
Positive	/_:_	_6_ :	<b>5_</b> :'	4_:3	5_ : <u></u> 2	2_ :1_	Negative

#### **Evaluative**

Heavy _	:	:	:	:	<u> </u>	:	Light
Weak _	:	:	<u>:</u>	:	<u>:</u>	:	Strong
Active _	:	:	<u>:</u>	:	<u>:</u>	:	Passive
Good _	:	:_	:_	:_	:	:	_ Bad
Unpleasant _	:_	:_	:_	:_	:	:	_ Pleasant
Large _	:	:	<u>:</u>	:	<u>:</u>	:	Small
Dull _	:	:	:	:	:	:	Sharp
Fast _	:	:	:	:	<u> </u>	:	Slow
Beautiful _	:_	:	:_	:	:	:	_ Ugly
Dirty _	:_	:	:_	:_	:	:	_ Clean
Valuable	:	:	:	:	:	:	Worthless

#### **Potency**

Heavy	:_	:_	:_	:	:	:	_ Light
Weak	:_	:_	:_	:	:	:	_ Strong
Active	:	:	:	:	:	:	Passive
Good	:_	:	<u>     :                               </u>	:	:	:	Bad
Unpleasant	:_	:	<u>:</u>	:	:	:	Pleasant
Large	:_	:_	:_	:	:	:	_ Small
Dull	:	:	:	:	:	:	Sharp
Fast	:	:	:	:	:	:	Slow
Beautiful	:	:	:	:	:	:	Ugly
Dirty	:	:	:	:	:	:	Clean
Valuable	<u> </u>	:	:	:	:	:	Worthless

#### **Activity**

Heavy	:_	:	:	:	:	_ :	Light
Weak	:_	:	:	:	:	_:	Strong
Active	:_	:	:_	:_	:	:	_ Passive
Good	:_	:	:	:	:	_ :	Bad
Unpleasant	:_	:	:	:	:	_ :	Pleasant
Large	:_	:	:	:	:	_ :	Small
Dull	:_	:	:_	:_	:	:	_ Sharp
Fast	:_	:	:_	:_	:	:	_ Slow
Beautiful	:_	:	:	:	:	_ :	Ugly
Dirty	:_	:	:	:	:	_ :	Clean
Valuable	:_	:	:	:	:	_ :	Worthless

Some common unidimensional scales (in semantic differential format)

# Attitude Toward the Ad (A<sub>ad</sub>)

"predisposition to respond in a favorable or unfavorable manner to a particular advertising stimulus during a particular exposure situation" (MacKenzie, Lutz and Belch 1986, p. 130).

good	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	bad
like	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	dislike
interesting	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	boring
creative	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	uncreative
informative	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	uninformative

MacKenzie, Scott B. and George E. Belch (1986), "The Role of Attitude Toward the Ad as a Mediator of Advertising Effectiveness: A Test of Competing Explanations," Journal of Marketing Research, 23 (May), 130-43.

# Attitude Toward the Brand (A<sub>B</sub>)

Includes beliefs formed from ad brand attribute information and inferences based on ad content (Gardner 1985)

bad	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	good
dislike quite a lot	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	like quite a lot
unpleasant	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	pleasant
poor quality	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	good quality

Gardner, Meryl Paula (1985), "Does Attitude to the Ad Affect Brand Attitude Under a Brand Evaluation Set?" Journal of Marketing Research, 22 (May), 192-8.