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Nota di contenuto	Cover; Title; Copyright; Dedication; Contents; Preface; Acknowledgments; About the Author; PART I Introduction; 1 Introduction and Overview; Variable Maps; What Are Logits?; The Dichotomous Rasch Model; Five Requirements of Invariant Measurement; Method and Meaning of Rasch Measurement; Illustrative Data Set: Measuring the Home Environment; Discussion and Summary; PART II Conceptual and Theoretical Issues; 2 Invariant Measurement; What Is Measurement?; What Is Invariant Measurement?; Ideal-Type Scales and the Structure of Measurement Data; What Are Rasch Models? Item-Invariant Person MeasurementPerson-Invariant Item Calibration; Discussion and Summary; 3 Rasch Models; Operating Characteristic Functions; Dichotomous Rasch Model; Polytomous Rasch Models; Partial Credit Model; Rating Scale Model; Many Facet Model; Discussion and Summary; 4 Researcher-Constructed Measures; Building Blocks for Researcher-Constructed Measures; 1. Latent variable: What Is the Latent Variable Being Measured?; 2. Observational Design: What Is the Plan for Collecting Structured Observations or Responses from Persons

in Order to Define the Latent Variable?

3. Scoring Rules: How Do We Categorize the Systematic Observations, and then Assign Scores to the Categories To Be Used as Indicators of the Latent Variable? 4. Rasch Measurement Model: How Are Person and Item Responses or Observations Mapped onto the Latent Variable?; Applications; 1. Learning Stimulation in the Home Environments of Preschool Children; 2. Assessment in the Health Sciences: The Five Rights of Safe Administration of Medications; Discussion and Summary; 5 An Historical and Comparative Perspective on Research Traditions in Measurement; What Are Measurement Theories?

What Are Research Traditions? What Are the Two Major Research Traditions in Measurement?; Test-Score Tradition; 1. The Founding of Classical Test Theory: Spearman; 2. Generalizability Theory: Cronbach and His Colleagues; 3. Factor Analysis: Spearman and Thurstone; 4. Structural Equation Modeling: Joreskog; Scaling Tradition; 1.

Psychophysics and the Beginning of the Scaling Tradition: Thorndike; 2. Absolute Scaling and Psychophysics: Thurstone; 3. Item Response Theory: Birnbaum and Rasch; 4. Non-Parametric Item Response Theory: Guttman, Lazarsfeld, and Mokken; Discussion and Summary

6 The Quest for Invariant Measurement within the Scaling TraditionGeneral Issues Guiding the Comparisons among the Scaling Theories; Item-Invariant Person Measurement; 1. Parametric Models: Thorndike, Thurstone, Birnbaum, and Rasch; 2. Non-Parametric Models: Guttman, Lazarsfeld, and Mokken; Person-Invariant Item Calibration; 1. Parametric Models: Thorndike, Thurstone, Birnbaum, and Rasch; 2. Non-Parametric Models: Guttman, Lazarsfeld, and Mokken; Operating Characteristic Functions; 1. Item Response Functions; 2. Person Response Functions; Variable Maps; Discussion and Summary

PART III Technical Issues

Sommario/riassunto

This introductory text describes the principles of invariant measurement, how invariant measurement can be achieved with Rasch models, and how to use invariant measurement to solve measurement problems in the social, behavioral, and health sciences. Rasch models are used throughout but a comparison of Rasch models to other item response theory (IRT) models is also provided. Written with students in mind, the manuscript was class tested to help maximize accessibility. Chapters open with an introduction and close with a summary and discussion. Numerous examples and exerci