

Measurements And Findings

Measurement error and nonresponse represent real threats to the quality of survey data. Unit and item nonresponse, survey modes, question wordings and response formats are potential sources of error. In addition, survey methods are developing further to keep step with a continuously changing world. The identification and proper handling of threats to data quality requires thus continued efforts and research "on" survey methods. The volume contributes to this demand recent developments and research findings. Its 12 chapters address issues of data quality with respect to survey questions and different kinds of surveys and report developments in the field of missing data handling. Key topics include motivated misreporting, audio-recording of open-ended questions, framing effects, MTMM modeling, web, mobile web and mixed-mode research, experience sampling, estimates of change, missing data handling and multiple imputation. Contributions come from Germany, the Netherlands, Spain, the United Kingdom and the United States.

This book presents state-of-the-art works and systematic reviews in the emerging field of computational intelligence (CI) in electronic health care. The respective chapters present surveys and practical examples of artificial intelligence applications in the areas of Human-Machine Interface (HMI) and affective computing, machine learning, big health data and visualization analytics, computer vision and medical image analysis. The book also addresses new and emerging topics in CI for health care such as the utilization of Social Media (SM) and the introduction of new intelligent paradigms in the security and privacy domains, which are critical for the health sector. The chapters, while of course not exhaustively addressing all the possible aspects of the aforementioned areas, are indicative of the dynamic nature of interdisciplinary research being pursued. Accordingly, the book is intended not only for researchers in the respective fields, but also for medical and administrative personnel working in the health sector, as well as managers and stakeholders responsible for making strategic decisions and defining public health policies.

"This book is the comprehensive reference source for innovative knowledge on electronic surveys. It provides complete coverage of the challenges associated with the use of the Internet to develop online surveys, administer Web-based instruments, and conduct computer-mediated assessments. This combination of how-to information about online research coupled with profiles of specific measures makes it an indispensable reference"--Provided by publisher.

Physical Methods, Instruments and Measurements theme is a component of the Encyclopedia of Physical Sciences, Engineering and Technology Resources which is part of the global Encyclopedia of Life Support Systems (EOLSS), an integrated compendium of twenty Encyclopedias. The Theme provides a complete survey of the present status of our

knowledge of modern physical instruments and measurements. It is organized in the following main topics: Measurements and Measurement Standards; Sources of Particles and Radiation, Detectors and Sensors; Imaging and Characterizing – Trace Element Analysis; Technology of Physical Experiments; Applications of Measurements and Instrumentation which are then expanded into multiple subtopics, each as a chapter. These four volumes are aimed at the following five major target audiences: University and College Students, Educators, Professional Practitioners, Research Personnel and Policy Analysts, Managers, and Decision Makers and NGOs

[Radon Measurements in Schools](#)

[PHYSICAL METHODS, INSTRUMENTS AND MEASUREMENTS – Volume I](#)

[Classic and Contemporary Approaches](#)

[The Pathophysiology of the Stroke Related to Findings in EEG and to Measurements of Regional Cerebral Blood Flow](#)

[Practical Measurements for Evaluation in Physical Education](#)

[Measurements, Analysis, and Investigations](#)

[The Ocular Examination](#)

[Finding the Value of "Intangibles" in Business](#)

[The OECD Programme on Pollutants](#)

[Studies in Virtual Communities, Blogs, and Modern Social Networking: Measurements, Analysis, and Investigations](#)

[Survey Measurements](#)

Praise for How to Measure Anything: Finding the Value of Intangibles in Business "I love this book. Douglas Hubbard helps us create a path to know the answer to almost any question in business, in science, or in life . . . Hubbard helps us by showing us that when we seek metrics to solve problems, we are really trying to know something better than we know it now. How to Measure Anything provides just the tools most of us need to measure anything better, to gain that insight, to make progress, and to succeed." -Peter Tippett, PhD, M.D. Chief Technology Officer at CyberTrust and inventor of the first antivirus software "Doug Hubbard has provided an easy-to-read, demystifying explanation of how managers can inform themselves to make less risky, more profitable business decisions. We encourage our clients to try his powerful, practical techniques." -Peter Schay EVP and COO of The Advisory Council "As a reader you soon realize that actually everything can be measured while learning how to measure only what matters. This book cuts through conventional clichés and business rhetoric and offers practical steps to using measurements as a tool for better decision making. Hubbard bridges the gaps to make college statistics relevant and valuable for business decisions." -Ray Gilbert EVP Lucent "This book is remarkable in its range of measurement applications and its clarity of style. A must-read for every professional who has ever exclaimed, 'Sure, that concept is important, but can we measure it?'" -Dr. Jack Stenner Cofounder and CEO of MetraMetrics, Inc.

Designed as a sourcebook and guide to the optometric exam, this accessible text addresses refractive and vision care procedures in a step-by-step format. Provides a review of pertinent anatomy and physiology as well as detailed discussions of findings and associated clinical conditions. Each

chapter focuses on a specific part of the eye exam (e.g. case history, visual activity, refraction) and progresses from a review of the relevant anatomy and physiology and descriptions of the measurement techniques to discussions of clinical observations. Discussions of relevant theory aid in the understanding of the background of a given test or technique. Step-by-step guidelines provide easy-to-follow instructions for specific testing procedures. Differential diagnoses help the practitioner confront abnormal findings, and then explore what abnormalities might be the cause. More than 240 illustrations demonstrate important concepts and techniques.

*Written in an engaging, easy-to-read format by three of the industry's leading experts, *Speech Mapping and Probe Microphone Measurements* is an essential clinical companion for all practitioners fitting and dispensing hearing aids. The key to successful hearing aid fittings is the patient-specific programming of gain and output. As outlined in all *Best Practices Guidelines*, the cornerstone of this process is the real-ear verification. Although speech mapping and probe-microphone measures have been used clinically for decades, new techniques and procedures continue to emerge. This is the first handbook to be published in 25 years that is dedicated to this critical clinical measure. Starting with an emphasis on evidenced-based practice, and the need to develop a well-researched gold standard, *Speech Mapping and Probe Microphone Measurements* takes you through the process of conducting valid and reliable speech mapping testing. Following a review of the basics of signal types, presentation levels, and patient and probe positioning, the chapters flow to the patient-centered real-ear verification process. In addition to extensive step-by-step guidelines regarding the routine testing and adjustment of gain and output, protocols for the evaluation of special features and fittings also are outlined. As a bonus, the authors provide a review of how speech mapping findings can be used with other measures that are part of the overall hearing aid fitting protocol. This exploration of empirical inference in science presents a formal description of the process by which scientific measurements support convincing explanations of the world around us.*

[*Quantification of Videostroboscopic Findings, Measurements of the Normal Glottal Cycle*](#)

[*Advanced Computational Intelligence in Healthcare-7*](#)

[*An Interim Report*](#)

[*Techniques, Data Quality and Sources of Error*](#)

[*Biomedical Informatics*](#)

[*Display Colours of Measurements to Distinguish Between Current and Prior Time-Point Findings*](#)

[*Report of Findings*](#)

[*Basic Data on Anthropometric Measurements and Angular Measurements of the Hip and Knee Joints, for Selected Age Groups 1-74 Years of Age,*](#)

[*United States, 1971-1975*](#)

[*Research Study*](#)

[*Findings Obtained in Flight Measurements with the "Raethjen" Cine-theodolite Apparatus of the German Research Institute for Soaring Flight*](#)

Investigate length by using arbitrary and standard measures; examine area with units and through manipulation of two dimensional objects; study volume, capacity, and how they relate to displacement of

liquids; and use grams and kilograms to explore concepts related to mass.

The research into how students' attitudes affect learning of science related subjects have been one of the core areas of interest by science educators. The development in science education records various attempts in measuring attitudes and determining the correlations between behaviour, achievements, career aspirations, gender identity and cultural inclination. Some researchers noted that attitudes can be learned and teachers can encourage students to like science subjects through persuasion. But some view that attitude is situated in context and it is much to do with upbringing and environment. The critical role of attitude is well recognized in advancing science education, in particular designing curriculum and choosing powerful pedagogies and nurturing students. Since Noll' (1935) seminal work on measuring the scientific attitudes, a steady stream of research papers that describe development and validation of scales appear in scholarly publications. Despite these efforts the progress in this area has been stagnated by limited understanding of the conception about attitude, dimensionality and inability to determine the multitude of variables that made up such concept. This book makes an attempt to take stock and critically examine the classical views on science attitudes and explore the contemporary attempts in measuring science related attitudes. The chapters in this book are reflection of researchers who work tirelessly in promoting science education and will illuminate the current trends and future scenarios in attitude measurement.

The following is a report on flight measurements made with the Raethjen cine-theodolite apparatus for the German Research Institute for Soaring Flight.

Businesses are collecting massive amounts of data every day as a way to better understand their processes, competition, and the markets they serve. This data can be used to increase organizational productivity and performance; however, is essential that organizations collecting large data sets have the tools available to them to fully understand the data they are collecting. *Organizational Productivity and Performance Measurements Using Predictive Modeling and Analytics* takes a critical look at methods for enhancing an organization's operations and day-to-day activities through the effective use of data. Focusing on a variety of applications of predictive analytics within organizations of all types, this critical publication is an essential resource for business managers, data scientists, graduate-level students, and researchers.

[The Collected Works of Ed Diener](#)

[Assessing Well-Being](#)

[Surface Topography and Spinal Deformity](#)

[Organizational Productivity and Performance Measurements Using Predictive Modeling and Analytics](#)

[Measurements in Mathematics Activities Workbook Book 4](#)

[Proceedings of the 3rd International Symposium, September 27-28, 1984, Oxford](#)

[Numerical Inference in the Sciences](#)

[Cloudwater Acidity Measurements and Formation Mechanisms](#)

[Handbook of Research on Electronic Surveys and Measurements](#)

[Developing a Protocol for Observational Comparative Effectiveness Research: A User's Guide](#)

[Measurements for Competitiveness in Electronics](#)

Identifies currently unmet measurement needs most critical for the U.S. electronics industry to compete successfully worldwide. Includes: role of measurements in competitiveness, & overview of U.S. electronics & electrical-equipment industries. Nine subfields of electronics are covered: semiconductors, magnetics, superconductors, microwaves, lasers, optical-fiber communications, optical-fiber sensors, video, & electromagnetic compatibility. Extensive references. Charts, tables & graphs.

One of the pathways by which the scientific community confirms the validity of a new scientific discovery is by repeating the research that produced it. When a scientific effort fails to independently confirm the computations or results of a previous study, some fear that it may be a symptom of a lack of rigor in science, while others argue that such an observed inconsistency can be an important precursor to new discovery. Concerns about reproducibility and replicability have been expressed in both scientific and popular media. As these concerns came to light, Congress requested that the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine conduct a study to assess the extent of issues related to reproducibility and replicability and to offer recommendations for improving rigor and transparency in scientific research. Reproducibility and Replicability in Science defines reproducibility and replicability and examines the factors that may lead to non-reproducibility and non-replicability in research. Unlike the typical expectation of reproducibility between two computations, expectations about replicability are more nuanced, and in some cases a lack of replicability can aid the process of scientific discovery. This report provides recommendations to researchers, academic institutions, journals, and funders on steps they can take to improve reproducibility and replicability in science.

This book, written for the benefit of engineering students and practicing engineers alike, is the culmination of the author's four decades of experience related to the subject of electrical measurements, comprising nearly 30 years of experimental research and more than 15 years of teaching at several engineering institutions. The unique feature of this book, apart from covering the syllabi of various universities, is the style of presentation of all important aspects and features of electrical measurements, with neatly and clearly drawn figures, diagrams and colour and b/w photos that illustrate details of instruments among other things, making the text easy to follow and comprehend. Enhancing the chapters are interspersed explanatory comments and, where necessary, footnotes to help better understanding of the chapter contents. Also, each chapter begins with a "recall" to link

the subject matter with the related science or phenomenon and fundamental background. The first few chapters of the book comprise "Units, Dimensions and Standards"; "Electricity, Magnetism and Electromagnetism" and "Network Analysis". These topics form the basics of electrical measurements and provide a better understanding of the main topics discussed in later chapters. The last two chapters represent valuable assets of the book, and relate to (a) "Magnetic Measurements", describing many unique features not easily available elsewhere, a good study of which is essential for the design and development of most electric equipment - from motors to transformers and alternators, and (b) "Measurement of Non-electrical Quantities", dealing extensively with the measuring techniques of a number of variables that constitute an important requirement of engineering measurement practices. The book is supplemented by ten appendices covering various aspects dealing with the art and science of electrical measurement and of relevance to some of the topics in main chapters. Other useful features of the book include an elaborate chapter-by-chapter list of symbols, worked examples, exercises and quiz questions at the end of each chapter, and extensive authors' and subject index. This book will be of interest to all students taking courses in electrical measurements as a part of a B.Tech. in electrical engineering. Professionals in the field of electrical engineering will also find the book of use.

This User's Guide is a resource for investigators and stakeholders who develop and review observational comparative effectiveness research protocols. It explains how to (1) identify key considerations and best practices for research design; (2) build a protocol based on these standards and best practices; and (3) judge the adequacy and completeness of a protocol. Eleven chapters cover all aspects of research design, including: developing study objectives, defining and refining study questions, addressing the heterogeneity of treatment effect, characterizing exposure, selecting a comparator, defining and measuring outcomes, and identifying optimal data sources. Checklists of guidance and key considerations for protocols are provided at the end of each chapter. The User's Guide was created by researchers affiliated with AHRQ's Effective Health Care Program, particularly those who participated in AHRQ's DECIDE (Developing Evidence to Inform Decisions About Effectiveness) program. Chapters were subject to multiple internal and external independent reviews. More more information, please consult the Agency website: www.effectivehealthcare.ahrq.gov)

[How to Measure Anything](#)

[Reproducibility and Replicability in Science](#)

[Attitude Measurements in Science Education](#)

[The OECD Programme on Long Range Transport of Air Pollutants](#)

[Findings and Conclusions from Roughness and Gloss Measurements](#)

[Waste Receiving and Processing Drum Weight Measurement Uncertainty Review Findings](#)

[Proceedings of an NBS 75th Anniversary Symposium Held at the National Bureau of Standards, Gaithersburg, Maryland, March 1-4, 1976](#)

[Measurements and Findings](#)

[Measuring and Reasoning](#)

[Measurements and Findings for a Material with Hard Matrix Embedded with Diamonds \(3M Grade 35\)](#)

[Electrical Measuring Instruments and Measurements](#)

The Sandvik, Diener, and Seidlitz (1993) paper is another that has received widespread attention because it documented the fact that self-report well-being scales correlate with a number of other methods of measuring the same concepts, such as with reports by knowledgeable “informants” (family and friends), experience sampling measurement, and the memory for good versus bad life events. A single factor was found to underlie measures using different methods, and a number of different well-being self-report measures were found to correlate with the non-self-report measures. Thus, although the self-report measures of well-being are imperfect, and can be influenced by response artifacts, they have substantial validity as shown by their correlations with measurements based on alternative methods. Whereas the Pavot and Diener article reviewed the Satisfaction with Life Scale, the Lucas, Diener, and Larsen (2003) paper reviews various approaches to assessing positive emotions. As we wrote in the chapter in this volume in which we present new measures, we do not consider any of the existing measures of positive affect to be entirely acceptable for measuring subjective well-being in the affect area, and that is why we have created and validated a new measure.

Radiology though being restricted to only analyzing images, carries a greater depth to it in encompassing all the forms and fields of medicine from embryology, pathology to treatment and its response. The importance of radiology in the present set-up is very high and no patient work-up is complete without a radiological investigation. Quantitative and qualitative perspectives have always been the two sides of a coin in radiology. Both have been synergistic to each other in not only identifying the lesion, characterizing it but also in guiding effective planning of management, its execution and follow-up. The role of measurements so plays a more integral part at all these levels. Measurements also provide a distinct sense of accuracy and specificity in aiding diagnosis. The experience of taking various measurements in radiology during my postgraduate days made me realize the need for handbook in simple, concise, tabular and diagrammatic format to facilitate the easy and fast reporting of various cases by radiologists. Data contained in this book is compiled from various standard radiology textbooks (refer Bibliography), journals and Internet over the years since my postgraduate days, this will be companion to standard textbooks.

The purpose of reviewing the weight scale operation at the WRAP facility was to determine the uncertainty associated

with weight measurements. Weight measurement uncertainty is needed to support WRAP Nondestructive Examination (NDE) and Non-destructive Assay (NDA) analysis.

Social networks are a nearly universal element of modern, information-driven societies, one that presents many opportunities and advantages and challenges and hazards for organizations as well as individuals. Studies in Virtual Communities, Blogs, and Modern Social Networking: Measurements, Analysis, and Investigations provides a cross-cultural perspective of social networking, including ethical considerations and business implications. Readers will find a detailed treatment of technical, social, and legal issues inherent in online virtual communities, exploring methods of effectively implementing the latest social tools in their everyday practices, both professional and personal, in the interest of improved security and sustainability in digital collaborative environments.

[The Relationship Between Selected Spinal Canal Measurements and Clinical Findings in Patients with Low Lumbar Discectomy](#)

[Hearing Before the Subcommittee on Aviation of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, House of Representatives, One Hundred Eighth Congress, First Session, June 5, 2003](#)

[Measurements in Radiology Made Easy®](#)

[Aircraft Cabin Environment](#)

[Disability Evaluation Under Social Security](#)

[StandardsBased Concepts of Measurement](#)

[The OECD Programme on Longe Range Transport of Air Pollutants](#)

[Comparison of Acute Phase Protein Measurements and Post Mortem Meat Inspection Findings in Cattle](#)

[Measurements for the Safe Use of Radiation](#)

[Speech Mapping and Probe Microphone Measurements](#)