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| **RODESSA MAY D. CASTRO**  **IV-7 BSE Values Education**  **Reporter # 7**  **Title: Evaluating Group Dynamics – Self-Report Methods** | |
| **ACTIVITY:**  Direction:   1. Get a partner. 2. Each pair will be given a set of words. 3. Each of them will say something about the word that they will pick up. 4. They are free to ask questions to each other. 5. Each of them has two minutes to speak.   **PROCESSING QUESTIONS:**   1. What did you feel the first time you read the word you picked? Why? 2. How did you feel while you are speaking? Why? 3. How confident are you that your partner was really listening? Why? 4. As you listen to your partner, how confident you are that he/she is telling the truth? 5. Do you think your answers will be the same the next time you do it? Why?   **References:**  **1.** Definition term of Self Report Measures  <http://www.alleydog.com/glossary/definition.php?term=Self-Report%20Measures>  Self-Reported Measure definition  <http://srmo.sagepub.com/view/encyclopedia-of-survey-research-methods/n523.xml>  Samples of Self-Report Measures  <http://holah.co.uk/investigations/selfreport\>  The advantage and disadvantage of self-report measures  <http://generallythinking.com/datablog/what-are-the-advantages-of-self-report-measures/>  **Abstraction**  **What is Self-Report Measures**  **Self-Report Measures**- are any methods of data collection that rely on the participant to report his or her own behaviors, thoughts, or feelings. The advantage of this method is that the researcher can obtain information that is not easily observable, but the disadvantage is that participants’ report may not be accurate or reliable.  **Examples**   * **Questionnaires**   Example :   * **Open-ended**   1. What were the most important wars fought in the history of the United States?  2. What were the major effects of World War II for the United States?  **- Closed-ended**  1. Does your brother have the same interests as you?  2. Where did you go to college?   * **Interviews**   Example:   1. What are your strengths? 2. What are your weaknesses?  * Some **advantages of self-report measures** include: * **A.** You get the respondents views directly. * **B.**A good way to measure a participant’s *perception of* the thing you are measuring. * **C.** Sometimes it only makes sense to measure something by asking the participant about it (opinions, for instance).   **D.** Observational and objective data are not always possible to obtain.  **For example,** life-history studies  **E.** They are quick and simple to administer in many cases (e.g., questionnaires), no complicated technology is required.  **What are the disadvantages of self-report measures**?   * Some of the **disadvantages of self-report measures** are as follows: * **A.**People may lie or skew their answers to make themselves look better. * **For example,** people tend to report higher happiness scores when the researcher is of the opposite sex! | **Objectives**  At the end of the discussion, the students shall be able to:  **C-** identify when to use observational techniques depending on different situations  **A-**recognize the importance of observational techniques in group dynamics  **B-** maximize the use of observational techniques   * **Liker’t scales**   Example:Slide1.JPG  **Samples of Self-Report Measures**  **A. Questionnaires** - can contain both open questions and closed questions and participants record their own answers.  **B. Interviews**- are a type of spoken questionnaire where the interviewer records the responses.   1. **Rating Scales -** One of the most common rating scales is the Likert scale. A statement is used and the participant decides how strongly they agree or disagree with the statements. 2. **Fixed choice questions** - are phrased so that the respondent has to make a fixed choice answer usually? Yes? Or? No.   **What are the advantages of self-report measures?**  **B.** The person may not be able to give an accurate response due to cognitive biases, poor memory, etc.  **C.** People may not have as much self-knowledge as the researchers assume.   * **For example,** psychoanalysts would argue that many feelings and much information is unconscious and protected by defense mechanism.  1. Technically, they measure perceptions of a construct rather than measuring it directly, and researchers must assume that this perception is an accurate enough reflection of the ‘real’ thing to be useful.   **Graphic organizer:**  Presentation1.jpg |