Methods of quantifying qualitative data

A survey of recent project research and results





Outline

1 Standard Quantification Methods

- 2 Project Results
- 3 Outlook







1 Standard Quantification Methods

2 Project Results

3 Outlook



Quantification Methods for qualitative data

Balance statistics

$$y_{t,Bal} \equiv C_t - A_t$$

where A_t : share of negative answers, C_t : share of positive answers.

Quantification Methods for qualitative data

Balance statistics

$$y_{t,Bal} \equiv C_t - A_t$$

where A_t : share of negative answers, C_t : share of positive answers.

Carlson Parkin Method

$$y_{t,Pro} \equiv rac{\kappa_{1,t} + \kappa_{2,t}}{\kappa_{1,t} - \kappa_{2,t}}$$

with $\kappa_{1,t} = \Phi^{-1}(A_t)$ and $\kappa_{2,t} = \Phi^{-1}(1 - C_t)$.

◆□ ▶ ◆□ ▶ ◆ □ ▶ ◆ □ ▶ ● □ ● ● ● ●





Outline

1 Standard Quantification Methods

2 Project Results

3 Outlook





Project Results

Balance: Are means equal?



▲□▶ ▲□▶ ▲ 臣▶ ▲ 臣▶ ― 臣 … のへで

Project Results

- Balance: Are means equal?
- Carlson Parkin: Distribution of quantitative data
- Carlson Parkin: Indifference interval

<ロト 4 目 ト 4 日 ト 4 日 ト 1 日 9 9 9 9</p>

Project Results

- Balance: Are means equal?
- Carlson Parkin: Distribution of quantitative data
- Carlson Parkin: Indifference interval
- Conditional Absolute Null: Augmented Carlson Parkin method

< ロ > < 同 > < 三 > < 三 > < 三 > < ○ < ○ </p>

Project Results

- Balance: Are means equal?
- Carlson Parkin: Distribution of quantitative data
- Carlson Parkin: Indifference interval
- Conditional Absolute Null: Augmented Carlson Parkin method
- Response functions

<ロト < 目 > < 目 > < 目 > < 目 > < 目 > < 0 < 0</p>

Balance: Are Means Equal?

$$y_{t,Bal} \equiv C_t - A_t$$

Implicit assumption: (absolute) means of the quantitative values for A_t and and C_t to be equal

Balance: Are Means Equal?

$$y_{t,Bal} \equiv C_t - A_t$$

ETH

Implicit assumption: (absolute) means of the quantitative values for A_t and and C_t to be equal

Contingency Table				
sign(quanti)				
	_	0	+	all
down	-0.730	0.000	0.459	-0.349
equal	-0.625	0.000	0.511	-0.070
up	-0.648	0.000	0.679	0.216

Balance: Are Means Equal?

$$y_{t,Bal} \equiv C_t - A_t$$

ETH

Implicit assumption: (absolute) means of the quantitative values for A_t and and C_t to be equal

Contingency Table				
sign(quanti)				
	_	0	+	all
down	-0.730	0.000	0.459	-0.349
equal	-0.625	0.000	0.511	-0.070
up	-0.648	0.000	0.679	0.216

▲ロト ▲帰 ト ▲ 三 ト ▲ 三 ト ● の Q ()

Carlson Parkin: Distribution of Quantitative Data

$$y_{t,Pro} \equiv rac{\kappa_{1,t} + \kappa_{2,t}}{\kappa_{1,t} - \kappa_{2,t}}$$

with $\kappa_{1,t} = \Phi^{-1}(A_t)$ and $\kappa_{2,t} = \Phi^{-1}(1 - C_t)$

ЕПН

- Assumption 6 in Carlson and Parkin (1975): Quantitative data is normally distributed
- Popular alternative assumption: logistic distribution

Carlson Parkin: Distribution of Quantitative Data

$$y_{t,Pro} \equiv rac{\kappa_{1,t} + \kappa_{2,t}}{\kappa_{1,t} - \kappa_{2,t}}$$

with $\kappa_{1,t} = \Phi^{-1}(A_t)$ and $\kappa_{2,t} = \Phi^{-1}(1 - C_t)$

91

idgenossische Technische Hochschule Zuri wiss Federal Institute of Technology Zurie

- Assumption 6 in Carlson and Parkin (1975): Quantitative data is normally distributed
- Popular alternative assumption: logistic distribution
- Empirics: data does not follow any of these parametric distributions

Sample	normal		logi	stic
	Watson	p-value	Watson	p-value
complete	3.379	0.000	2.029	< 0.005
truncated	1.116	0.000	0.548	< 0.005



▲ロト ▲帰 ト ▲ 三 ト ▲ 三 ト ● の Q ()

Carlson Parkin: Indifference Interval

- Assumption 4 in Carlson and Parkin (1975): Indifference interval where respondents allways answer "equal"
- Indifference interval is symmetric around 0



Carlson Parkin: Indifference Interval

ETH

- Assumption 4 in Carlson and Parkin (1975): Indifference interval where respondents allways answer "equal"
- Indifference interval is symmetric around 0
- Empirics: answers for "equal" are spread on a large intervall



<ロ> < 団> < 団> < 三> < 三</p>

Conditional Absolute Null

Uses the fact that mean/median of the quantitative answers for "equal" is indeed 0.

Contingency Table				
sign(quanti)				
	_	0	+	all
down	-0.730	0.000	0.459	-0.349
equal	-0.625	0.000	0.511	-0.070
up	-0.648	0.000	0.679	0.216

▲□▶ ▲□▶ ▲ 臣▶ ▲ 臣▶ ― 臣 … のへで

Conditional Absolute Null

Uses the fact that mean/median of the quantitative answers for "equal" is indeed 0.

Contingency Table					
sign(quanti)					
- 0 $+$ all					
down	-0.730	0.000	0.459	-0.349	
equal	-0.625	0.000	0.511	-0.070	
up	-0.648	0.000	0.679	0.216	

Conditional Absolute Null

Uses the fact that mean/median of the quantitative answers for "equal" is indeed 0.

Contingency Table					
sign(quanti)					
	_	0	+	all	
down	-0.730	0.000	0.459	-0.349	
equal	-0.625	0.000	0.511	-0.070	
up	-0.648	0.000	0.679	0.216	

- Results in two different estimates for thresholds.
- Conditional Absolute Null can deal with the zero response problem one of the proposed responses has never been selected).





< □ > < □ > < 臣 > < 臣 > < 臣 > ○ < ♡ < ♡



Empirical Response Functions





Outline

1 Standard Quantification Methods

2 Project Results

3 Outlook





▲□▶ ▲□▶ ▲ 臣▶ ▲ 臣▶ ― 臣 … のへで

Response functions

- (parametric) estimations of empirical response functions
- Develop quantification method based on response functions









▲ロト ▲園 ト ▲ 臣 ト ▲ 臣 - ● ● ●



▲ロト ▲園 ト ▲ 臣 ト ▲ 臣 - ● ● ●

Literature



J.-A. Carlson & J. M. Parkin (1975). 'Inflation Expectations'. *Economica* **42**(166):123–38.



G. Ronning (1984). 'Welche Information enthält die Antwortkategorie "unverändert" in Tendenzbefragungen?'. Ifo-Studien 18 (1984), 261–272.

Methods of quantifying qualitative data

A survey of recent project research and results

