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AN INVENTORY OF THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MARKETING SCALES CREATED AND TESTED IN BRAZIL

UM INVENTÁRIO DAS CARACTERÍSTICAS DAS ESCALAS EM
MARKETING PROPOSTAS E VALIDADES NO BRASIL

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ABSTRACT

The scales used in marketing research looking for obtaining reliability data. However, a lot of problems exist when the topic is used a valid and reliable scale. In this context, this paper analyzes the Brazilian instruments proposed and validate (just in marketing field). For such purpose, the theory in scale development is discussed (suggesting a summarized figure) and, as consequence, that theory is tested empirically. A total of 26 scales were analyzed in the Brazilian marketing field. The results suggested that it is necessary to use more the alternative methods suggested by the theory, such as confirmatory factor analysis and nomological validity.

KEYWORDS

Scales; Marketing; Measurement; Reliability; Inventory.

RESUMO

As escalas utilizadas na pesquisa em marketing visam à obtenção fiel e confiável dos dados. Entretanto, diversos problemas surgem quando o assunto é a utilização de medidas válidas. Nesse contexto, este artigo tem a intenção de analisar as escalas propostas e validadas em âmbito nacional. Para tal fim, discute-se a teoria sugerida para validar e/ou criar escalas (sugerindo uma figura-resumo) e em seguida verifica-se tal teoria empiricamente. Foram analisadas escalas exclusivamente no campo de *marketing*, obtendo-se um total de 26 instrumentos. Os resultados sugerem que é necessário utilizar mais os métodos alternativos sugeridos pela teoria, tais como análise fatorial confirmatória e validade nomológica.

PALAVRAS-CHAVE

Escalas; *Marketing*; Medição; Validade; Instrumento.

1 INTRODUCTION

Scales have been created and evaluated for decades in marketing (ANDERSON et al., 1987; CHURCHILL Jr., 1979). Churchill and Peter (1984, p. 360) comment that “marketing researchers have responded by making an impressive effort to develop and investigate the psychometric properties of new measures, as well as to investigate previously proposed measures of marketing constructs”.

Scholars frequently need new scales for measuring new or old phenomena in marketing. Thus, the necessity of the construction and the test of new instruments for measuring these phenomena are very critical. Moreover, some measures are created with the goal of facilitating data collection, instead of measuring an object. Consequently, the results generated can be questionable.

Jacoby (1978, p. 91) goes beyond the problem of measuring faithfully and comment that “most of our measures are only measures because someone says that they are, not because they have been shown to satisfy standard measurement criteria (validity, reliability and sensitivity)”. What does Jacoby’s argument mean?

It means that “if a finding is significant or that the ultimate in statistical analytical techniques have been applied, [we can doubtful of it, because] the data collection instrument generated invalid data at the outset” (JABOBY, 1978, p. 90).

As a result, marketing scholars need to review, to test, and to evaluate constantly their scales, if progress in marketing theory is to be achieved. Based on this context, this paper has a threefold goal: to present a theoretical framework for helping and supporting scales assessment, to analyze the features of the marketing scales proposed by Brazilian researchers, and to analyze the features of the international marketing scales psychometrically tested in Brazil.

This investigation is justified based on some arguments: (i) international and national researchers could use the paper as a guide for finding rapidly some scales for their research, and (ii) the framework proposed here could help researchers in understanding the theoretical concepts behind scales structures.

The paper is structured as follow. First, it discusses the theory behind scale assessment. In other words, an overview of the psychometric foundations of scales is presented. Second, the methodology used in the empirical part of the investigation is discussed, which is evaluated Brazilian marketing scales published in top journals. Next, it presents the three main contributions of the paper, which are: the framework proposed for assessing and helping the scales validity, the Brazilian new scales proposed to the marketing theory, and the international scales psychometrically tested in Brazil. Then, the results are presented and it

is closed with discussions on the data, paper contributions, and descriptions for future research.

2 BACKGROUND

2.1 MEASURES INTRODUCTION

According to Peter (1979, p. 6) “[v]alid measurement is the *sine qua non* of science. In a general sense, validity refers to the degree to which instruments truly measure the constructs which they are intended to measure”. The instrument relevance is so notorious that “it is clear that if measurement is disregarded in marketing research, the field will be slow to advance” (RAY, 1979, p. 1).

Parameswaran et al. (1979, p.18) comment that marketing scholars “are urged to pay more attention to data [measurement] because theory construction is a product of the interaction between data and models.” Thereby, these authors annotate that there are three basic requirements of measurement. First, measurement must be an operationally definable process. Second, measurement should be valid. Third, the outcome of the measurement process must be reproducible. However, what most observers do not recognize beyond these two requirements is that measurement development is not only a scientific requirement, but also a practical necessity (RAY, 1979).

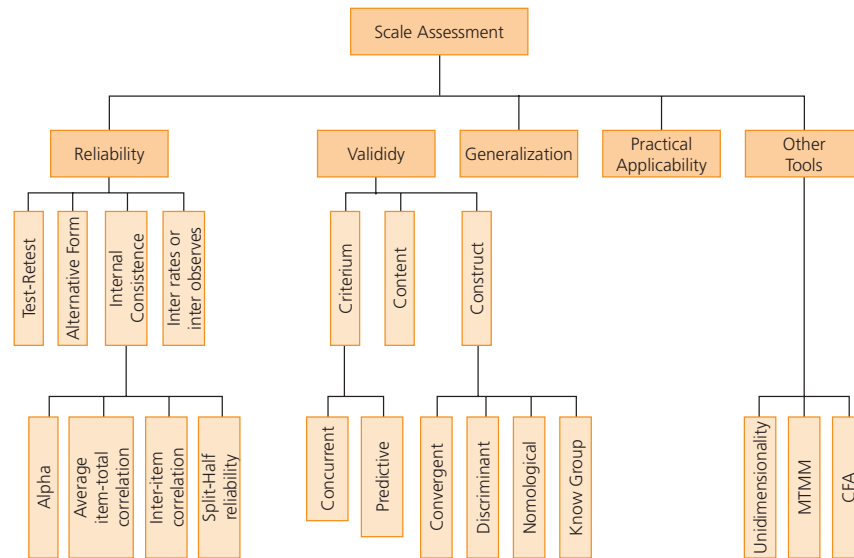
It is recognized that a good scale should present a minimum of features for reaching a strong validity. Some of these characteristics are more important than others, and therefore might be discarded. However, for achieving a theoretical validity and reliable, most of the characteristics must be followed. The next topic discusses the most important features and concepts for assessing scale validity. Researchers should follow them in order to accomplish a better instrument.

2.2 SCALE ASSESSMENT

This part of the paper looked for explaining those different types of assessment available in the theory. The theory available was reviewed and it is presented in a simple framework that puts all concepts in their respective places. Future researchers might find the suggested framework useful, since it visually classified some concepts more adequately and provide a guide/support to their research. Figure 1 presents the framework and its respective subdivisions. The concepts are classified mainly as (a) reliability, (b) validity, (c) generalization and (d) applicability:

FIGURE I

SCALE ASSESSMENT AND ITS DIVISIONS



Source: Author based on Trochim (2002), Churchill (1996); Malhotra (2001); Bearden and Netemeyer (1999); Bagozzi and Yi (1991); Gerbing and Anderson (1988); Cooper and Schildler (2004).

2.3 (A) RELIABILITY

2.3.1 TEST-RETEST RELIABILITY

In this part of scale construction, the researcher should analyze the correlation between the same person's score on the same set of item at two points in time (generally separated by two or four weeks). Churchill Jr. (1996, p. 405) says that "evidence of the reliability of a measure is determined by measuring the same objects or individuals at two different points in time and then correlating the scores", which is also know as test-retest reliability assessment.

2.3.2 ALTERNATIVE FORM

In this part, it is necessary to build two alternative (but equivalent) forms of the scale and apply it in the same sample twice (in an interval of two or four weeks [MALHOTRA, 2001]).

2.3.3 INTER-RATER OR INTER-OBSERVER RELIABILITY

Used to assess the degree to which different raters/observers provide consistent estimates of the same phenomenon. There are two major ways to estimate inter-rater reliability. Trochim (2002) comments that the first is “if your measurement consists of categories – the raters are checking off which category each observation falls in – you can calculate the percent of agreement between the raters”. The second major way to estimate inter-rater reliability is used when the measure is a continuous one. According to Trochim (2002), this means that

there, all you need to do is calculate the correlation between the ratings of the two observers. For instance, they might be rating the overall level of activity in a classroom on a 1-to-7 scale. You could have them give their rating at regular time intervals (e.g., every 30 seconds); the correlation between these ratings would give you an estimate of the reliability or consistency between the raters.

2.3.4 INTERNAL CONSISTENCE RELIABILITY

It is normally expected that items composing a scale show high levels of internal consistency. In this context, some commonly used criteria for assessing internal consistency are: individual corrected item-to-total correlations, inter-item correlation matrix for all scale item or items proposed to measure a give scale dimension, and number of reliability coefficients, such as coefficient alpha (BEARDEN; NETEMEYER, 1999, p. 4). These criteria are explained follow.

1. *Split Half reliability.* According to Trochim (2002),

In split-half reliability we randomly divide all items that purport to measure the same construct into two sets. We administer the entire instrument to a sample of people and calculate the total score for each randomly divided half. The split-half reliability estimate is simply the correlation between these two total scores.

2. *Cronbach's Alpha.* It is mathematically equivalent to the average of all possible split-half estimates, although that is not how we compute it. Malhotra (2001, p. 264) defines as a “reliability measure of internal consistence that is the average of all possible estimates resultant of the different separation/

division of the scale in two halves.” A low coefficient alpha indicates the sample of items performs poorly in capturing the construct, which motivated the measure. Conversely, a large alpha indicates that the k-item test correlates well with true scores (CHURCHILL Jr., 1996, p. 68).

3. *Item-total*. A recently used rule of thumb for corrected item-to-total correlations is that they should be 0,50 or greater to retain an item (BEARDEN et al., 1989; SHIMP; SHARMA, 1987).
4. *Item-Item or Inter-Item*. Rules of thumb for individual correlations in the inter-item correlation matrix vary (see, for instance, JARVIS and PETTY, 1996).

2.4 (B) VALIDITY

2.4.1 CONTENT VALIDITY

On the surface, the scale items should appear consistent with the theoretical domain of the construct (BEARDEN; NETEMEYER, 1999). Since there is no formal statistical test for content validity, researcher’s judgment, and insight must be applied (GARVER; MENTZER, 1999, p. 34). Content Validity is also called Face Validity. In practice, content validity is not assessed by statistical means; rather it is sought through the use of a representative collection of items and a sensible method of test construction.

2.4.2 CRITERIUM VALIDITY

It refers to the success of the instruments used in order to obtain estimation or forecast (COOPER; SCHINDLER, 2004).

1. *Predictive Validity*. It consist of determining the extent to which particular measures predict other criterion measures, so it has much pragmatic or managerial meaning in marketing (HELER; RAY, 1972, p. 361). Sometimes it is also called Criterion-Related Validity or Pragmatic Validity. According to Churchill Jr. (1996, p. 402) it is the “usefulness of the measuring instrument as a predictor of some other characteristic or behavior of the individual.”
2. *Concurrent Validity*. In concurrent validity, the operationalization’s ability to distinguish between groups, that theoretically should be distinguishable, is assessed. For example, if

we come up with a way of assessing manic-depression, our measure should be able to distinguish between people who are diagnosed manic-depression and those diagnosed paranoid schizophrenic. If the objective is to assess the concurrent validity of a new measure of empowerment, we might give the measure to both migrant farm workers and to the farm owners, theorizing that our measure should show that the farm owners are higher in empowerment (TROCHIM, 2002).

2.4.3 Construct Validity

Assessment of how well the instrument captures the construct, concept, or trait that it is supposed to be measuring;

[thus] a measuring instrument designed to measure attitude would be said to have construct validity if it indeed measured the attitude in question and not some other underlying characteristic of the individual that affects his or her score (CHURCHILL Jr., 1996, p. 404).

The construct validity divisions are:

1. *Discriminant Validity*. According to Churchill Jr. (1979, p. 70)

it is the extent to which the measure is indeed novel and not simply a reflection of some other variable. The researcher examines the degree to which the operationalization is not similar to (diverges from) other operationalizations that it theoretically should be not similar.

To Heeler and Ray (1972, p. 363)

discriminant validation is done by comparing the convergent validities with: (1) correlations between different traits measured by different methods and with (2) correlations between different traits measured by the same method.

2. *Convergent Validity*. It is the extent to which it correlates highly with other methods designed to measure the same construct (CHURCHILL Jr., 1979, p. 70). In other words, convergent validity is the degree to which multiple measures of the same construct demonstrate agreement or convergence (MARSH et al., 2002, p. 94). It should be noted that Multitrait Multimethod Matrices have often been used, as a methodology, to assess convergent and

discriminant validity where maximally different measurement methods are required (BEARDEN; NETEMEYER, 1999, p. 4).

3. *Nomological Validity.*

This network would include the theoretical framework for what you are trying to measure, an empirical framework for how you are going to measure it, and specification of the linkages among and between these two frameworks. Is to link the conceptual/theoretical real with the observable one, because this is the central concern of construct validity (TROCHIM, 2002).

According to Churchill Jr. (1996, p. 538), an instrument has nomological validity if it “behaves as expected with respect to some other construct to which it is theoretically related.”

4. *Know Group Validity.* Know group validity asks the question “Can the measure reliably distinguish between groups of people who should score high on the trait and low on the traits?” (BEARDEN; NETEMEYER, 1999). For instance, a person who is truly conservative should score significantly higher on a conservatism scale than a person who is liberal; likewise, a salesperson in the retail car business and a salesperson in the large computer business should differ in their levels of customer orientation (SAXE; WEITZ, 1982).

2.5 (C) GENERALIZATION

Can the results of a research be generalized? Generalization indicates whether researchers believe in the possibility of generalization of the results to a bigger sample (MALHOTRA, 2001).

2.6 (D) PRACTICAL APPLICABILITY

It means that the instrument should be economic, convenient, and liable to interpretation (COOPER; SCHINDLER, 2004). Economic means that the instrument should display a balance between number of items (high reliability) and time to fill-in. Convenience means that the instrument should be clear, detailed in its instructions, clear in its concepts and easily managed. Interpretation implies that other people, besides the author, must understand the survey results.

2.7 (E) OTHER VALIDITY TOOLS

2.7.1 CONFIRMATORY FACTOR ANALYSIS (CFA)

To Bagozzi et al. (1991, p. 429):

CFA model allows methods to affect measure of traits in different degrees and to correlate freely among themselves, such as: (1) measures of the overall degree of fit are provided in any particular application (e.g., the chi-squared goodness-of-fit test), (2) useful information is supplied as to if and how well convergent and discriminant validity are achieved (i.e., through chi-squared difference tests, the size of factor loadings for traits, and the estimates for trait correlations), and (3) explicit results are available for partitioning variance into trait, method, and error components (i.e. through squared factor loadings and error variance).

2.7.2 Multitrait-Multimethod Matrix (MTMM)¹

It is another option of assessing construct validity. The Multitrait-Multimethod Matrix is the correlation matrix for different concepts (traits) in which each concept is measured by a different method (BAGOZZI; YI, 1991). According to Heeler and Ray (1972, p. 363), the procedure simply

consists of a matrix of correlations between several variables or concepts (traits) each measured by several techniques (methods) [and] such a matrix can provide the basis for an examination of both convergent and discriminant validation.

2.7.3 UNIDIMENSIONALITY

It is defined as the existence of one construct underlying a set of items (GERBING; HUNTER, 1987). Thus, unidimensionality is the degree to which items represent one and only underlying latent variable (GARVER; MENTZER, 1999, p. 35).

In sum, the single framework is an attempt to present most of the different types of scale assessment available in the theory. As this paper has the goal of analyzing the marketing scales created and tested in Brazil, according to some criteria, these criteria need a detailed explanation and, therefore, this structure presented in Figure 1 could help in visualizing the concepts.

¹ Bagozzi et al. (1991, p. 422) comment that “there are at least ten different procedures proposed for the analysis of MTMM matrices, each built on a different set of assumptions and each is appropriate only under certain circumstances.”

2.8 META-STUDIES IN BRAZILIAN MARKETING SCIENTIFIC PRODUCTION: A HISTORICAL EVOLUTION

Particularly, the Brazilian marketing field was the object-of-analysis of other meta-studies. It is important to discuss what was done in favor of Brazilian marketing progress. This topic analyzes the papers that represent the state-of-the-art in Brazilian marketing meta-studies. The six papers in this discussion are: Vieira (1998, 1999, 2000), Perin et al. (2000), Botelho and Macera (2001), and Brei and Liberaldi (2004).

First, Vieira (1998, 1999, 2000) wrote a trilogy looking for evaluating the marketing scientific production. Vieira (1998) measured all marketing papers published in EnANPAD from 1990 to 1997, according to some variables, such as theme, number of authors, academic affiliation, number of references per article, total number of journals quoted, total number of international journals quoted and total number of Brazilian authors quoted. Vieira's results, after 3.208 bibliographic references reviewed, showed that the EnANPAD marketing meeting, which is the major Brazilian congress, is not serving as a reference to Brazilian authors. It means that Brazilian researchers have been rejecting their own scientific reference.

Following the trilogy, Vieira (1999) analyzed the trends and research priority in marketing according to Brazilian researchers' opinion. Vieira results showed that the themes most researched were: Consumer Behavior, Marketing Strategy, and Marketing Service, in that order. In addition, his results showed that the marketing scientific production is localized in Universities such as UFRGS, USP and UFRJ. The authors used books more intensively than journals in preparing their papers; but when they used journals, the latter were primarily international.

In his last research, Vieira (2000) analyzed the qualitative profile of the Brazilian researcher. Vieira's results showed that the researcher is predominant male, with more than 15 years of experience. Articles were mainly pragmatic and the marketing scientific production is characterized as "insufficient and novice." Moreover, regarding the Brazilian top journals, the research showed that the most read is *Revista de Administração de Empresas* (RAE), but the most quoted is *Revista de Administração* (RAUSP).

Perin et. al (2000) conducted a survey of the EnANPAD marketing papers of the 90's. The variables were research type, research design, questionnaire, constructs reliability and validity, results presentation, research problem and data analysis. His conclusions showed that the EnANPAD marketing papers quality is "questionable," mainly because of weak rigidity. Moreover, little attention was given in hypothesis, research model, variables validity, and so forth.

Botelho and Macera (2001) analyzed the PhD and MBA marketing theses published at EAESP-FGV, which is one of best Brazilian business school and one of the oldest in Brazil to offer PhD and Master degree courses.² The variables analyzed were syntax, semantics, and pragmatics. The results showed that some criteria such as wealth, specification, and empiric support were presented faintly.

Brei and Liberali (2004) reviewed the Brazilian papers that used Structural Equation Models (SEM) published between 1994 and 2004. Their review of 36 papers suggests recommendations in some dimensions, such as Measurement Model Specification, Structural Model Specification, Sample Size, Model Identification, Degrees of Freedom, Data, Correlation, Model Estimation, Model Adjustment, Measurement Model Assessment, Estimation Model Assessment and Residual Analysis.

In sum, Vieira (1998, 1999, 2000), Perin et al. (2000), Botelho and Macera (2001) and Brei and Liberali (2004) presented interesting aspects of the Brazilian marketing scientific production, however, none specifically discussed the scales in Brazilian marketing papers. Thus, we hope to fulfill this gap by discussing the aspects neglected by the other authors.

3 METHODOLOGY

First, it is important to define the types of articles to be included in the study. It was decided to concentrate on articles addressing just Brazilian marketing research scales. As a result, articles focusing on the other fields of Business Administration (e.g. Organizations and Information Systems) were automatically excluded. If they all were included, there could be more than 70 instruments.³

Using the guidelines proposed and discussed in Figure 1, the articles were framed inside the tables. Some variables were previously created for the classification. These variables are showed in Table 1 (Brazilian New Scales) and Table 2 (Scales replicated). The classification was based on the theory. Not all concepts presented in our framework was analyzed in the papers (for instance, Multitrait-Multimethod Matrix), since our space in this article is limited.

² This is the only Brazilian business school accredited by AACSB (Source: AACSB International/2004). It started to offer MBA and PhD courses in the 80's.

³ Based on a personal review on journals, such as RAC – Revista de Administração Contemporânea, RAE – Revista de Administração de Empresas, RAUSP – Revista de Administração, EMA – Encontro de Marketing, EnANPAD – Encontro Anual da Associação de Pós-Graduação em Administração, other non-marketing related top-journals (eg. Management and Organizations), and post-graduate (PhD and MBA unpublished) theses in Brazilian Business School.

The sample of this research comprises articles published in RAC – *Revista de Administração Contemporânea*, RAE – *Revista de Administração de Empresas*, RAUSP – *Revista de Administração*, EMA – *Encontro de Marketing*, and EnANPAD – *Encontro Anual da Associação de Pós-Graduação em Administração*.

The choice is justified because RAC, RAE, and RAUSP are the top-three Brazilian business journals, EnANPAD is the major and oldest Brazilian meeting in Business, and EMA is the only Brazilian professional meeting in marketing.⁴ All have the double-blind-review process and reflect the highest quality in the Brazilian marketing academic production.

RAE was analyzed from 1961 to 2005, RAUSP (1965-2005), RAC (1997-2005), EnANPAD proceedings (1990-2004), and EMA (only 2004). The sample had $n=26$ scales. The two tables were divided in 11 papers for new scales, and 15 papers for psychometrically tested.

4 DATA ANALYSIS

Table 1, “New Brazilian Scales Created,” presents the New Brazilian Scales that were created to measure some constructs. Reviewing the papers, the first problem identified in Table 1 is that no scale used nomological validity as reference. Thus, Brazilian researchers are not testing the theoretical framework for the scales that they are proposing. A good example of nomological validity can be verified in Peck and Childers (2003), who tested a negative relationship between purchasing via non-touch media (eg. Shopping via catalog) and instrumental NFT (their proposed scale).

The second important analysis in Table 1 is that the test-retest reliability was also not frequently used. Only two (18%) papers (SANTOS; MUNIZ, 2004; PAIVA, 2004) used test-retest measures. Test-retest could identify problems in the instrument, since it compares the scores of the first measures with the second measures. Ideally, both results should be similar.

In addition, the CFA procedure was used by 6 papers (55%), according to Table 1. It appears that Brazilian researchers are following the suggestion of Gerbing and Anderson (1988) and using an addition technique to achieve better validity. CFA can be carried out via softwares like LISREL, EQS, and AMOS. Cronbach Alphas for the scales in Table 1 ranged from $\alpha = 0,61$ to $\alpha = 0,97$, with an average of $\mu = 0,793$. It appears a good value for new instruments. However,

⁴ Looking an illustrative example, RAE, RAUSP and RAC (in Brazil) is similar to JCR, JMR and JM (in USA). EMA (in Brazil) is similar do AMA – American Marketing Association (in USA).

the results can be view as caution, since much work is needed to improve the use of CFA.

Table 2, “Brazilian psychometrically tested Scales,” presents the scales that were psychometrically tested by Brazilian researchers. Some of the instruments are very well-known by the international scientific marketing body. Some results were unexpected. For example, Sampaio and Perin (2001), found that the multidimensionality of MARKOR scale should be changed to unidimensional. Siqueira (2004) suggested that SERVPERF scale needs to be reviewed and new variables need to be included in the model. Souza and Luce (2003) did not confirm the 4 factors structure suggested by TRI-Index Instrument, indicating a better fit with a 5 factors structure.

Unfortunately, reviewing the tested scales, we also find that not all scales used nomological validity (Table 2). It appears that the Brazilian researchers do not pay much attention to that important criterion in scale validation. Therefore, we strongly suggested that future research test that item.

Other important suggestion, according to the results in Table 2, is that in testing the psychometric proprieties of scales, Brazilian researchers did not assess the Alternative Forms of reliability available. Assessing that could generate additional results and/or could improve the research outcome.

Content validity was used in some cases (40%). Content validity could be verified more intensively with experts, professionals, and academics (MBA or PhD students). We encourage more of this work among professionals and colleagues, since it is not a difficult task and could produce interesting results.

In addition, some results are preoccupying: CFA was used in 53% of the cases, Content validity was used just in 40%, and instrument pre-test in a small sample was used in 60% of the cases.

Summarizing, Brazilian researchers should move beyond testing internal consistency and convergent, and discriminant validity only. Scales are built to measure concepts that will help to improve theory and applicability. Therefore, the tools available in theory must be used for such propose, to improve scientific knowledge.

TABLE 1
NEW BRAZILIAN SCALES PROPOSED IN MARKETING

BRAZILIAN AUTHOR	SCALE NAME	DOMAIN OF CONSTRUCT	SCALE GENERAL DESCRIPTION			SAMPLE	RELIABILITY		VALIDITY			CFA	OBSERVATIONS		
			SCALE DIMENSIONS	SCALE POINTS AND ITEMS	ALPHAS α		PRE-TEST	TEST-RETEST	ALTERNATIVE FORM	CONSTRUCT					
										INTERNAL CONSISTENCE	FACE			CONVERGENT	DISCRIMINANT
Hor-Meyll (2004)	Perceived Risk in On-Line Environment	X	Performance and Financial; Psychological; Time; and Total	7 points and 15 items	0,82; 0,89; 0,75; 0,80	n=15; n=10 and n=2 for items generation; n=32; n=75 and n=84 for collection I, and n=752 for collection II			X					The study did not obtain the construct validity. Each dimension presented high reliability. VE=0,69% KMO=0,80	
Almeida and Nique (2004)	Consumer Delight in the Post-Consumption Evaluation	X	Affect Aspects; Cognitive Aspects; Positive Surprise; Personalize; and Repurchase	5 points and 23 items	0,91; 0,84; 0,77; 0,78; and 0,77	n=30 for items generation; and for data collection I,II and III were used n=146; 129 and 240	X			X	X	X	X	X	The results showed that there is content validity, reliability, and unidimensionality. The results also presented a compose validity, discriminant and convergent. VE=68% and KMO=0,88
Santos and Muniz (2004)	Delivery in Service Quality	X	Reliability; Flexibility; Price; Accuracy; and Readiness	7 points and 44 items	0,96; 0,90; 0,72; 0,95; and 0,95	n=38 for items generation=227 for data collection	X	X		X	X	X	X		The authors achieve Internal consistence (>,70 all cases), external validity, convergent validity (33% >,50) and discriminant validity
Paiva (2004)	Value Structure for retailing bank consumers	X	Empathy; Reliability; Price; Benevolence; and Competence	6 points and 25 items; a point for non-opinion	0,62; 0,72; 0,56; 0,63; and 0,64	n=38 for item generation, n=227 for data collection I and n=111 for data collection II	X	X		X	X	X	X		0,5<KMO<1,0. The scale complements SERVQUAL in price dimension and was submitted to 2 convergent and discriminant tests
Ayrosa (2003)	Enduring Involvement	X	Product Importance/Interest; Product Symbolic Value; and Consumer Knowledge and Information	13 items	0,91; 0,82; and 0,81	Items were based on 5 dimensions of McQuarrie and Munson (1992); data collection used n=501	X			X				X	The scale is a first step towards a fully reliable enduring involvement scale in Brazilian Portuguese. Since the final configuration of the scale is quite different from McQuarrie and Munson's (1987, 1992)
Nicolau and Rossi (2003)	Consumer Regret	X	Two dimensions. Affective and Cognitive Aspects of Regret	5 points	Car 0,92; 0,86 and Shoes 0,86; 0,80	n=500 for data collection	X			X		X	X	X	Albeit it was tested the discriminant validity; it was not found
Prado (1997)	Affective Consumer Response in super-market		Happiness; Interest; Unfounded; Anger; Fear; Anguish; Blame; and Fatigue	7 points and 36 items	0,92; 0,83; 0,75; 0,76; 0,70; 0,60; 0,79 and 0,61	theory for items; n=100 and n=282 for data collection I and II				X				X	The author also verified the impact of Affective Response on Consumer Satisfaction, where the results were that two factor were positive, and two were negative, albeit both pair were significant, and the model R ² =,317
Prado and Marchetti (1996)	Consumer satisfaction in super-market	X	Cashier Service; Supermarket. Environment; Bakery; Attendance; and Meat Department	7 points and 19 items	0,90; 0,87; 0,81; 0,75; 0,70	n=25 for item generation; n=60 for data collection I; n=120 data collection II				X	X	X			The scale points out the importance of aspects such as cashier, environment, politeness and convenience to consumer

(continue)

TABLE 1 (CONCLUSION)

NEW BRAZILIAN SCALES PROPOSED IN MARKETING

BRAZILIAN AUTHOR	SCALE NAME	DOMAIN OF CONSTRUCT	SCALE GENERAL DESCRIPTION			SAMPLE	RELIABILITY		VALIDITY		OBSERVATIONS				
			SCALE DIMENSIONS	SCALE POINTS AND ITEMS	ALPHAS α	SAMPLE FEATURES	PRE-TEST	TEST-RETEST	ALTERNATIVE FORM	INTERNAL CONSISTENCE		FACE	CONSTRUCT		
													CONVERGENT	DISCRIMINANT	NOMONOLOGICAL
Ayrosa (1998)	Country Image		General Aspects of the Country; Emotional Response; Attitude toward Arts; and Marketing Aspects	7 points and 17 items	0,96; 0,88; 0,71; and 0,83	Items were generated from Pisharodi and Parameswaran (1992) and n=9; n=124 data collection I and n=330 data collection II	X		X		X	The dimensional structure of the scale is consistent with the theory.			
Wolff (2002)	Symbolism	X	Brand; Self-Concept/Prestige; Self-Concept/Security; and Experience	7 points and 21 items	0,62; 0,55; 0,67; and 0,68	Items were based on Kleine III and Kernan (1998), n=32 and literature. Data collection n=600	X		X			X			
Rodrigues (2000, 2001)	Service Quality		Supplier Responsibility; Client and Tangible Item	7 points and 22 items	Between 0,95 and 0,97	Focus group + Servqual for items generation; n=331 for data collection	X		X				A total of 27 items were generated and 22 were kept in the final version.		

CFA: Confirmatory Factor Analysis; VE: Variance explained; letter “x” means that it was verified in the research.

Source: Authors.

TABLE 2

BRAZILIAN SCALES PSYCHOMETRICALLY TESTED AND EVALUATED IN MARKETING

BRAZILIAN AUTHOR(S)	SCALE IN EVALUATION	ORIGINAL SCALE AUTHOR(S)	SCALE GENERAL DESCRIPTION		SAMPLE	RELIABILITY		VALIDITY		CFA	MAIN RESULTS		
			SCALE DIMENSIONS DIMENSIONS AFTER THE STUDY	SCALE POINTS		PRE-TEST	TEST RE-TEST	ALTERNATIVE FORM INTERNAL CONSISTENCE	CONTENT			CONSTRUCT	
												CONVERGENT	DISCRIMINANT
Sampaio and Perin (2001)	MARKOR	Kohli et al. (1993) ⁵	3	1	5 points for electronic industry and 6 points for retailing	n=192 for Retailing and n=198 for Electronic business firms	X		X	X	X	The authors found that the three dimensions of MARKOR should be one. It means that the market orientation construct (multidimensional) should be one, instead of three. The authors did not support the discriminant validity.	

(continue)

⁵ Since this article has size limitations, it will not be presented (in the end of the paper) the complete references of those authors.

TABLE 2 (CONTINUATION)

BRAZILIAN SCALES PSYCHOMETRICALLY
TESTED AND EVALUATED IN MARKETING

BRAZILIAN AUTHOR(S)	SCALE IN EVALUATION	ORIGINAL SCALE AUTHOR(S)	SCALE GENERAL DESCRIPTION			SAMPLE	RELIABILITY			VALIDITY			CFA	MAIN RESULTS		
			SCALE DIMENSIONS	DIMENSIONS AFTER THE STUDY			PRE-TEST	TEST RETEST	ALTERNATIVE FORM	INTERNAL CONSISTENCE	CONTENT	CONSTRUCT				
												CONVERGENT			DISCRIMINANT	NOMOLOGICAL
Strehlau and Aranha (2002)	Status Consumption Scale - SCS	Eastman (1999)	1	1	7 points	n=385 undergraduate students			X		X	X	The authors, similar to the original study, also supported the unidimensionality of the construct			
Lages and Neto (2002)	Ecological/ Environmental Awareness Scale	Straughan and Roberts (1999)	6		5 points	n=400 consumers	X		X				The authors found that the relation between the demographic variables and ecological awareness was compromised, indicating a strong validity and reliability of such scale. The level of ecological awareness was defined by the sum of the six dimensions of the scale.			
Fonseca and Rossi (1999)	New Involvement Profile (NIP)	Jain and Srinivasan (1999)	5		5 points	n=420 consumers	X		X	X	X	X	The tests of reliability supported the robustness of reliability, validity of content and construct. The multidimensionality of the scale was also supported and two products had validity problems in two dimensions.			
Viana et al. (1999)	Relationship Marketing	Wilson and Vlosky (1997)	6		5 points	n=359 business company	X		X	X	X	X	Content Validity was also supported by in depth interview			
Siqueira (2004)	SERVPERF	Cronin and Taylor (1992)	4		7 points	n=213 undergraduate business students	X		X	X	X	X	The results indicated that new variables need to be included in the model, that nine variables were excluded and that sixteen variables were maintained			
Espartel et al. (2004)	Consumer Self-Confidence	Bearden et al. (2001)	6		5 points	n=186 post-graduate students	X		X		X		The results suggest that the scale has discriminant the convergent validity and Internal consistence.			
Urdan (2001); Urdan and Zuñiga (2003)	QEP – Experienced by the Patient	Brown and Swartz (1989)	9	5	5 points	n=344 patient from a hospital	X		X		X	X	There is not discriminant validity between the scale and a global measure of satisfaction.			
Souza and Luce (2003)	TRI - Technology Readiness Index	Parasuraman (2000), Parasuraman and Colby (2001)	4	5	5 points	n=731 consumers			X		X	X	One dimension (Optimism) did not present satisfactory results (unidimensionality and discriminant validity). The unidimensional analysis indicated that three dimensions should be reduce to one.			

(continue)

⁶ Convergent validity for SERVPERF was confirmed and convergent validity for SERVQUAL was not confirmed. SERVQUAL indicated three dimensions that did not invalidate the dimensions originally suggested by Parasuraman et al. (1988).

TABLE 2 (CONCLUSION)

**BRAZILIAN SCALES PSYCHOMETRICALLY
TESTED AND EVALUATED IN MARKETING**

BRAZILIAN AUTHOR(S)	SCALE IN EVALUATION	ORIGINAL SCALE AUTHOR(S)	SCALE GENERAL DESCRIPTION			SAMPLE FEATURES	PRE-TEST	RELIABILITY		VALIDITY			CFA	MAIN RESULTS		
			SCALE DIMENSIONS	DIMENSIONS AFTER THE STUDY				TEST RETEST	ALTERNATIVE FORM	INTERNAL CONSISTENCE	CONTENT	CONSTRUCT				
												CONVERGENT			DISCRIMINANT	NOMOLOGICAL
Johnston et al. (1996) ⁶	SERVQUAL and SERVPERF	Parasuraman et al. (1988) and Cronin and Taylor (1992)			7 points	n=332 clients			X					The results indicated that the bank service is formed by three factors. The SERVQUAL validity is not confirmed and a version based on SERVPERF presented better performance		
Arruda et al. (2003)	CES - Consumption Emotion Set	Marsha Richins (1997)	17	12	6 points	n=417 people	X		X	X	X	X		Just three dimensions of twelve presented both convergent and discriminant validity. The other ones (nine) presented either convergent validity or discriminant validity or none.		
Mello and Rocha (2003)	Market Orientation	Day (1999)	5	5	5 points and 6 points	n=114 companies			X		X	X		Six points scale is better to measure the, instead of 5 as the original scale suggest. One factor of the scale (distribution) had problems in its variables.		
Gosling and Gonçalves (2003)	Relationship Marketing between banks and consumers	Morgan and Hunt (1994)	8	8	7 points	n=238 undergraduate business students			X				X	The simples reliability and compose reliability indicated that the instrument is good and might be used in future research		
Mello and Collings (2001)	Perceived risk in business-to-business field	The authors tested two models, which one of them is based on Peter and Tapey (1975)			7 points	n=162 business firms	X		X		X	X		The findings indicate that all three types of scale (riskness-scale; likelihood of loss/seriousness and likelihood of loss in details) had construct validity but the riskness scale seemed to provoke some fuzzy effects when compared to other methods. Moreover, it did not perform as well as the other methods in distinguishing among traits. The results from the MTMM method failed to provide strong evidence about which of these methods is better in distinguishing among traits.		
Lages and Brasil (2003)	Experienced by the Consumer in on-line environment	Novak et al. (2000)	17	12	7 points	n=400 on-line consumers	X		X	X	X	X	X	From the original structure of 13 constructs, just 2 had serious problems. Other conclusion is the unidimensionality of the constructs. In addition, all construct have better results compared to the original study (in terms of compose reliability).		

N.A.= Not Available; CFA=Confirmatory Factor Analysis.

Source: Authors.

5 DISCUSSION

The main conclusion from this empirical research is that Brazilian researchers are not using the tools available by the theory for assessing marketing scales.

Based on this analysis, if authors had used the tools existing some results could be improved or became more evident. It is time to stop using internal consistence and sometimes convergent and discriminant tools. It is necessary to move beyond using tools more known (i.e. EFA and Alpha Cronbach) and complement them with Nomological and CFA procedures in order to achieve a better conclusion.

5.1 PAPER CONTRIBUTIONS

If researchers apply these scales without a sound theory, without understanding the importance of situations, without knowing the limits of measures of individual differences, and without careful definition of goals, they may become many dissatisfied, disappointed and discover that the mindless use of scales cannot fix consumer research, just as hammers cannot fix micro-electronic devices (KAHLE, 1994, p. 429).

First, it is important to note that there are many manners of assessing a scale. Figure 1 is an effort to present these manners (the majority of them) in an aggregate form, although it is recognized that the literature has been discussing each one separately and in greater depth. Therefore, this paper tries to contribute to marketing theory by proposing a framework in which some researchers can use as a guide for consulting, testing, or developing their scales.

Second, Table 1 is a result of the contribution of Brazilian researchers to international marketing knowledge, since it proposes the Brazilian scales. This effort should be noted by the international academy, because a few Portuguese-language countries could use those scales in their investigations, namely Portugal, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique etc.

In addition, as Table 1 presents the constructs those new scales were developed, and now these variables need to be put a proof in terms of refinement. We need to obtain the real validity of Brazilian scales in cross-country studies. It could also approximate Brazilian researchers to their international peers, allowing future instrument cross validation researches.

Third, according to Table 2, international researchers, mainly USA researchers, can benefit from the results of some scales that were tested in Brazil (e.g. TRI, SERVQUAL and SERVPERF). Therefore, international researchers could review their scales in terms of strengths and weakness and developed more valid instruments.

Fourth, this research should be helpful in reducing the time it takes for Brazilian researchers as well as market professionals to find scales for their survey, since it allocates all Brazilian marketing scales in one article. Therefore, this paper might be used as a guide for future consultation in order to elaborate new questionnaires.

Fifth, this paper may identify areas where new measures are needed. For example, researchers can review the tables and identify fields that are presently lacking measures. Thus, it encourages further development of new valid measures.

Sixth, according to the theory (STEWART, 1993), the availability of those scales may reduce the frequent use of ad hoc scales in marketing research and increase attention to the quality of measurement in empirical studies in consumer and marketing research.

Seventh, this paper also contributes to other meta-studies in Brazil. In fact, other papers presented different perspective of Brazilian marketing evolution, such as Vieira (1998, 1999, 2000), Perin et al. (2000), Botelho and Macera (2001) and Brei and Liberali (2004). Therefore, this article also helps in strengthening the Brazilian marketing field.

5.2 FUTURE RESEARCH

Since the marketing research field (specially marketing scales and measurement) needs to continue its development, we present some paths for future research. First, future tests could be performed in the existing Brazilian scales. In other words, other researchers could test psychometrically the Brazilian scales in an international context, verifying their proprieties, dimensions, and theoretical support. Second, future research could be pursued in other countries trying to present the validated and created scales, in a similar manner to how it was presented in this work. For instance, scholars might not know or might have little access to some useful instruments that were validated and created in Mexico or Germany. Without such survey, some instruments might be hidden to international tests.⁷ To conclude, other researches could improve the framework suggested in this initial proposal. As consequence, marketing theory could have a more valid and reliable guide for testing scales.

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