PRE-EXPERIMENTAL and QUASI EXPERIMENTAL DESIGNS

Assignment Beins, Chapter 7, pps 182-198	
Terms you should know.	
Pre-experimental designs Ex Post Facto Design	
One-Shot Case Study	
One Group Pre-test, Post Test	
Threats to internal validity	
Selection	
History	
Maturation	
Testing	
Instrumentation Change	
Testing	

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Concepts you should master.

1.	When would you use each of the quasi-experimental designs?
2.	What is the major problem with each of the quasi-experimental designs?
3.	How do the quasi-experimental designs differ from true experimental designs?
4.	For each of the following 1) Identify what type of study was done and 2) critically evaluate it in terms of overall design and possibility for confounding, and 3) how could the study be strengthened. a. Doll Mation decided to evaluate the effects of low level sound on the sleeping behavior of dogs. She took a group of dogs and through a set of hidden speakers played a 200 Hz sound to the dogs at 20 decibels. She then evaluated their sleeping behavior. i. Design ii. Evaluation iii. Recommendations for strengthening.

- b. Dot T. Eyze wanted to assess the effectiveness of a new drug on the mood of undergraduates. Dot tested a group of volunteers using the Affect State Scale. She selected two groups. Group A mean score was at the 85th percentile, and group B's mean was at the 15th percentile. She administered the drug to both groups and found that group A's mean score dropped to the 74th percentile and group B's scores rose to a mean of 26th percentile.
 - i. Design
 - ii. Evaluation
 - iii. Recommendations for strengthening
 - iv. Would adding a third group with a mean score at the 50th percentile have improved the study? If so, how?

Application

1.	The following questions refer to Pasto & Baker's article, Evaluation of a Brief Intervention for Increase	ing
	Seat Belt Use on a College Campus (Patten Article 18).	

- a. Introduction.
 - i. What is the major research question being studied here?
- b. Method.
 - i. What kind of design is this?
 - ii. How were subjects identified?
 - iii. What intervention was made to influence seat belt use?
- c. Results.
 - i. How were the data reported?
 - ii. What changes did the authors note?
- d. Discussion
 - What conclusions did the author make.
 - ii. Based on the nature of the sample, do you think that these results can be generalized to the population as a whole? Why?
 - iii. What additional research does this article suggest?
- e. How might you redesign this study to make it more like an experiment?
- f. The authors note that the data were gathered unobtrusively, what might have happened had the authors gotten informed consent prior to the study?