

Research Design

Lecture 5



Measurement

what is reliability

Measurement

True scores of error

Measurement

Reliability in terms of true scores and error

$$r_{test,test} = \frac{\sigma_{True}^2}{\sigma_{Test}^2} = \frac{\sigma_{True}^2}{\sigma_{True}^2 + \sigma_{error}^2}$$

Measurement

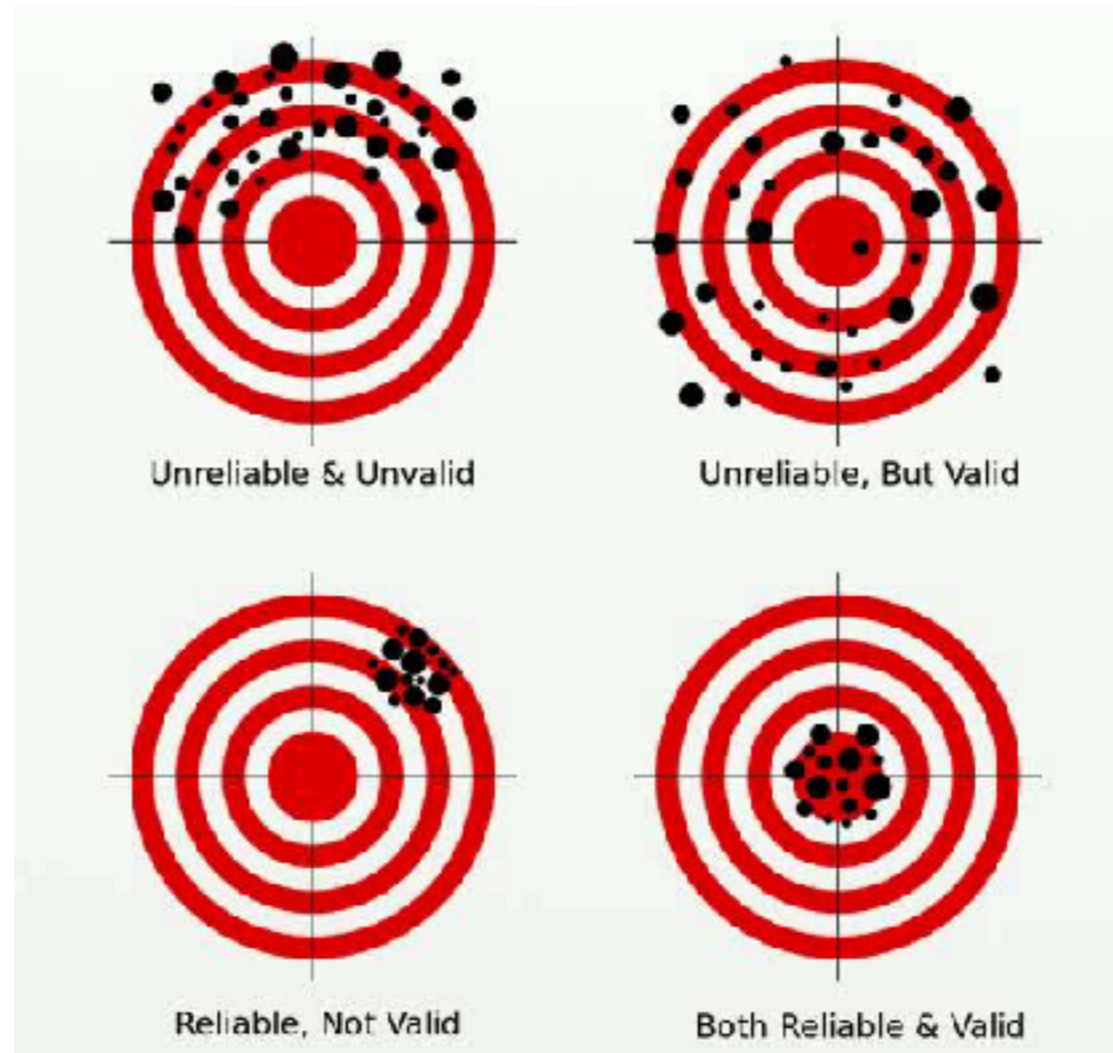
Assessing error of measurement

$$S_{\text{measurement}} = S_{\text{test}} \sqrt{1 - r_{\text{test, test}}}$$

Measurement

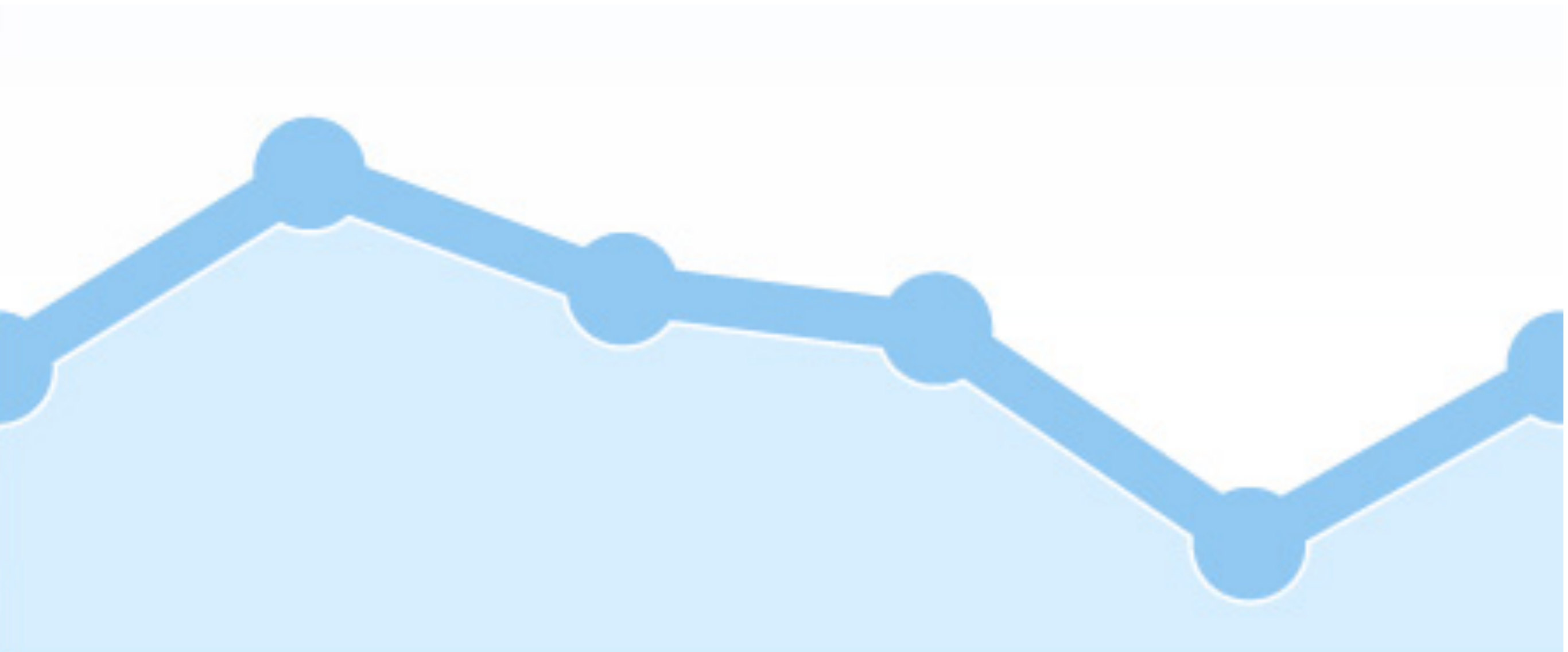
Increasing reliability

Validity



Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Reliability_and_validity.svg

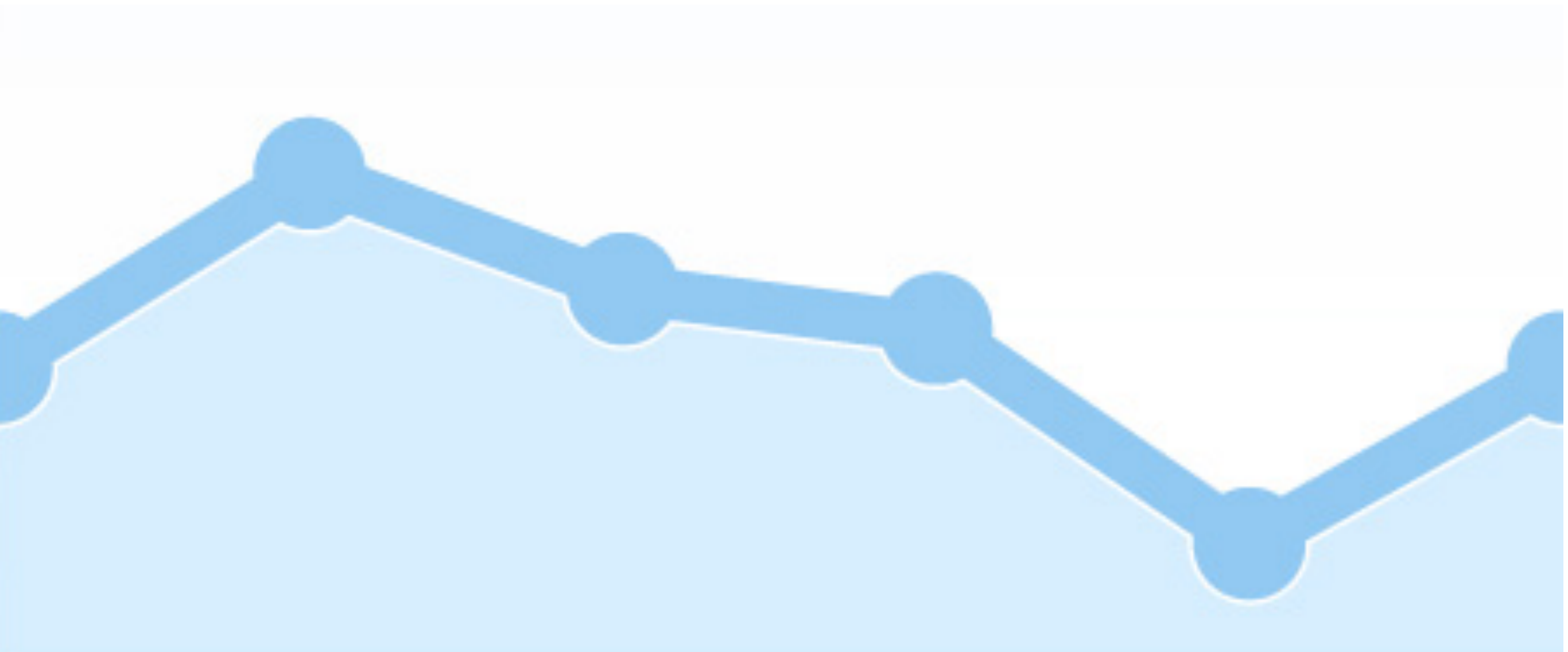
face validity



Predictive validity



Construct validity



Reliability and Predictive Validity



Basics of data collection

Student Name	Hair Color	Gender	Major	Height	Computer Experience
Norma	Brown	Female	Psychology	5'4"	Lots
Amber	Blonde	Female	Social Science	5'7"	Very little
Paul	Blonde	Male	History	6'1"	Moderate
Christopher	Black	Male	Biology	5'10"	Lots
Sonya	Brown	Female	Psychology	5'4"	Little

Sampling Bias

- Self Selection Bias
- Undercoverage Bias
- Survivorship Bias

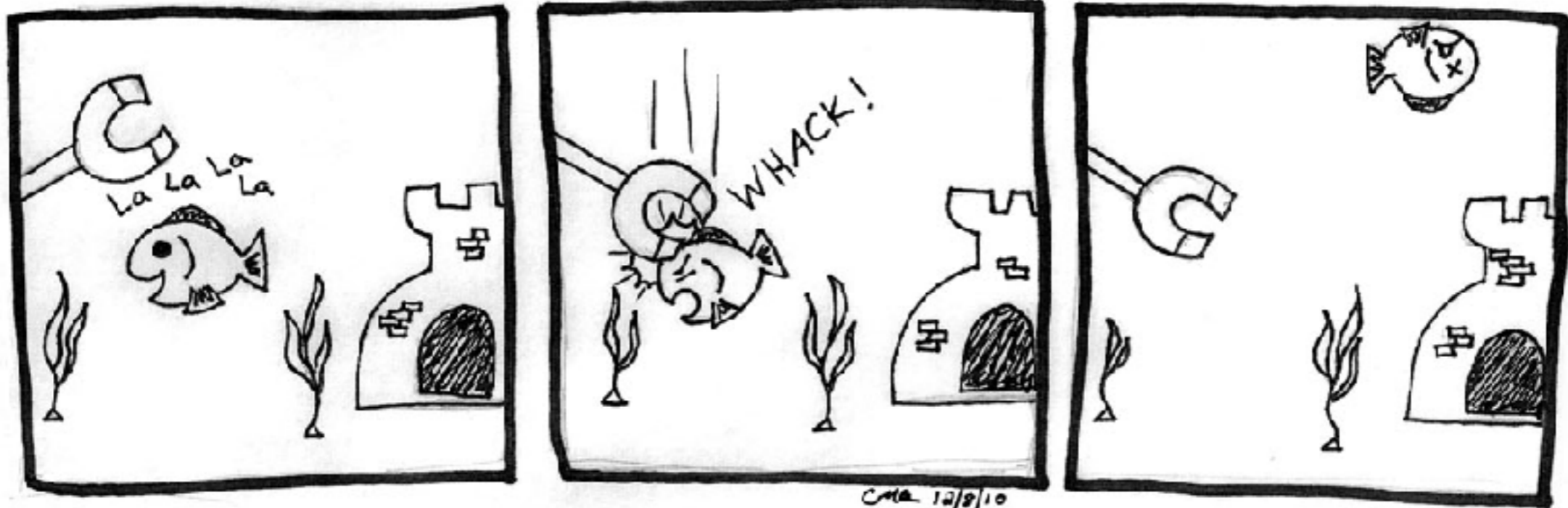
Experimental Designs

- Between Subjects Designs
- Multi Factor Between Subject Designs
- Within Subjects Designs
- Complex Designs

Experimental Designs

- Between Subjects Designs

The Importance of Experimental Design



Let's see if the subject responds to magnetic stimuli... ADMINISTER THE MAGNET!

Interesting...there seems to be a significant decrease in heart rate. The fish must sense the magnetic field.

Experimental Designs

- Multi Factor Between Subject Designs

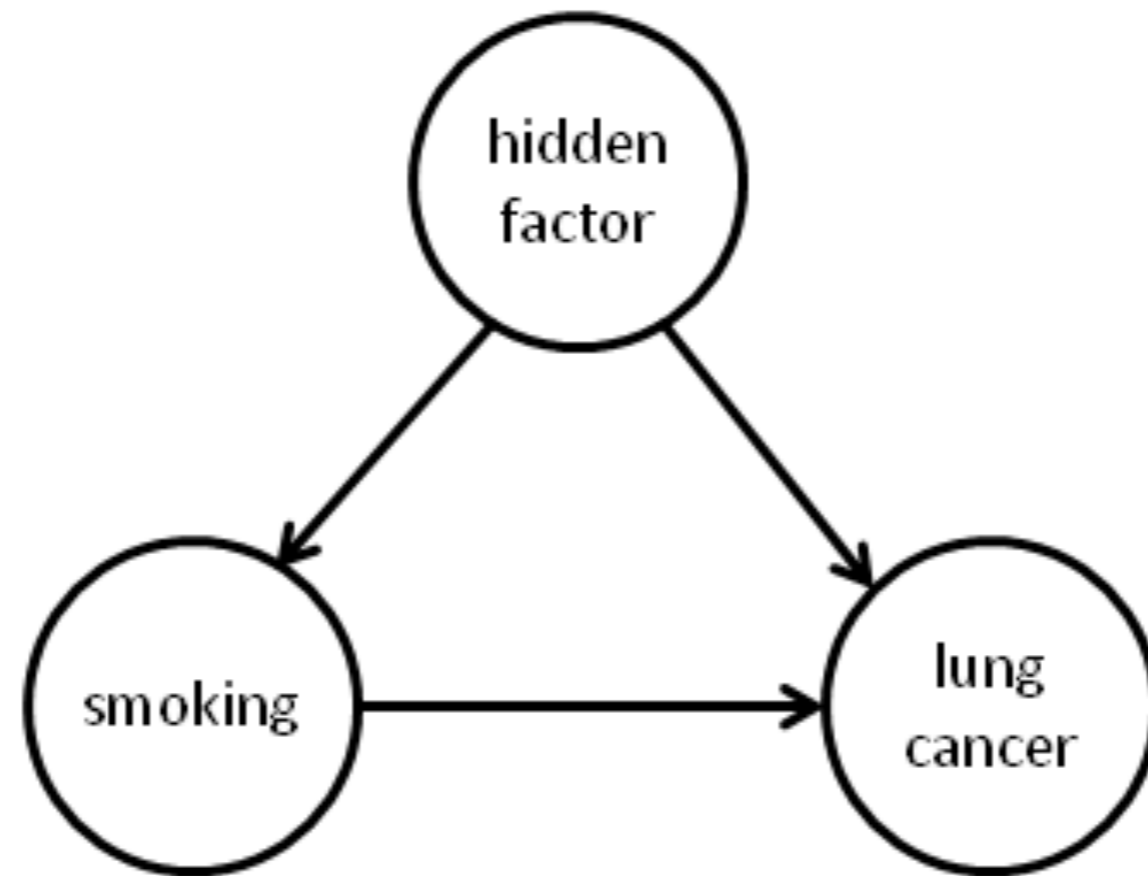
Experimental Designs

- Within Subjects Designs

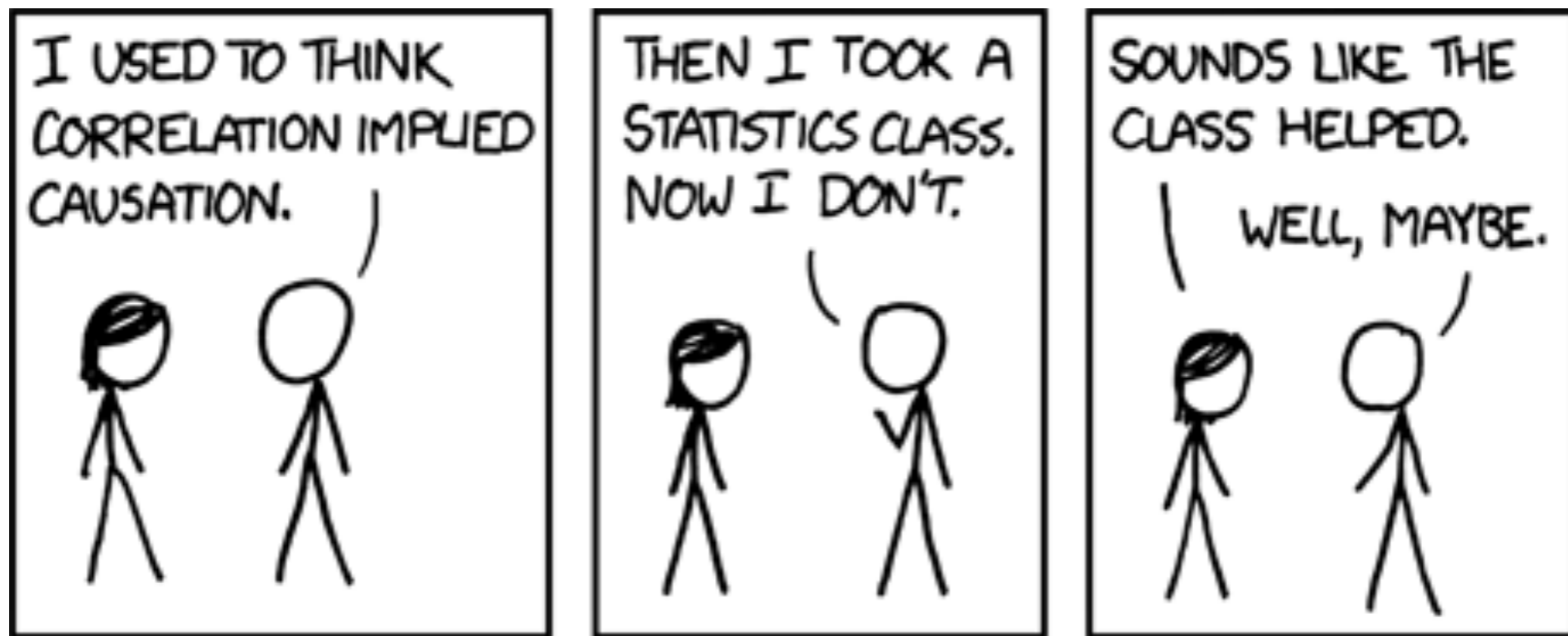
Experimental Designs

- Complex Designs

Causation



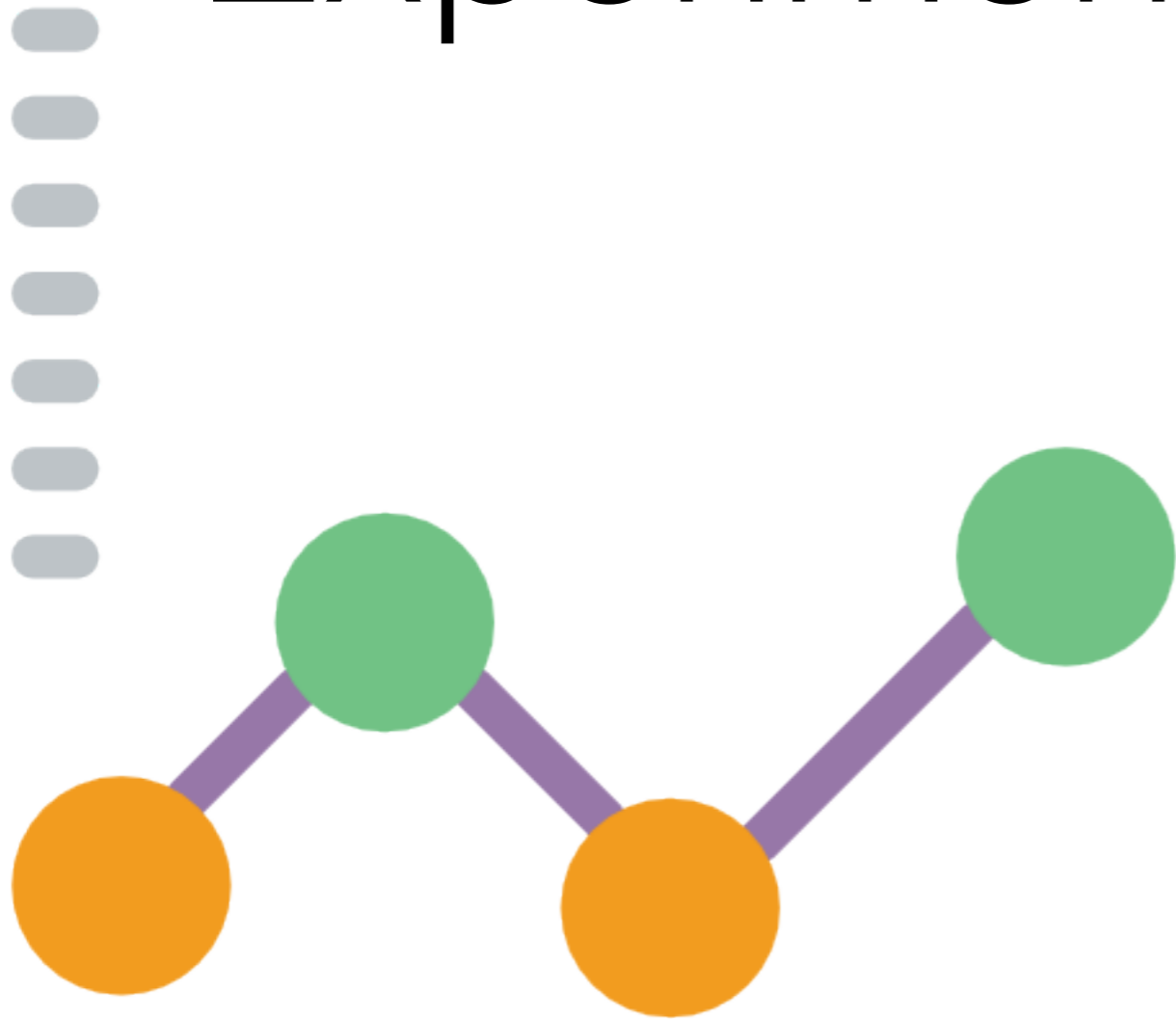
Establishing Causation in Experiments



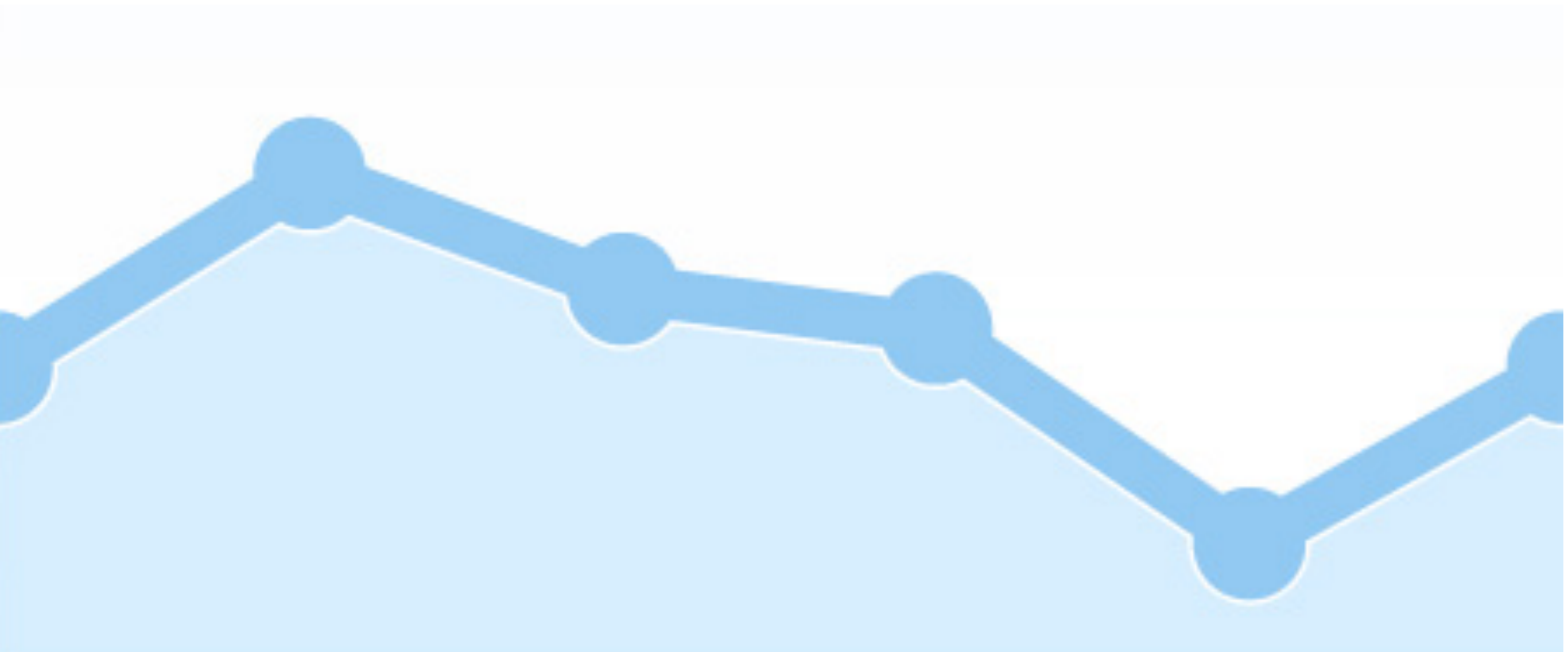
Establishing Causation in Experiments



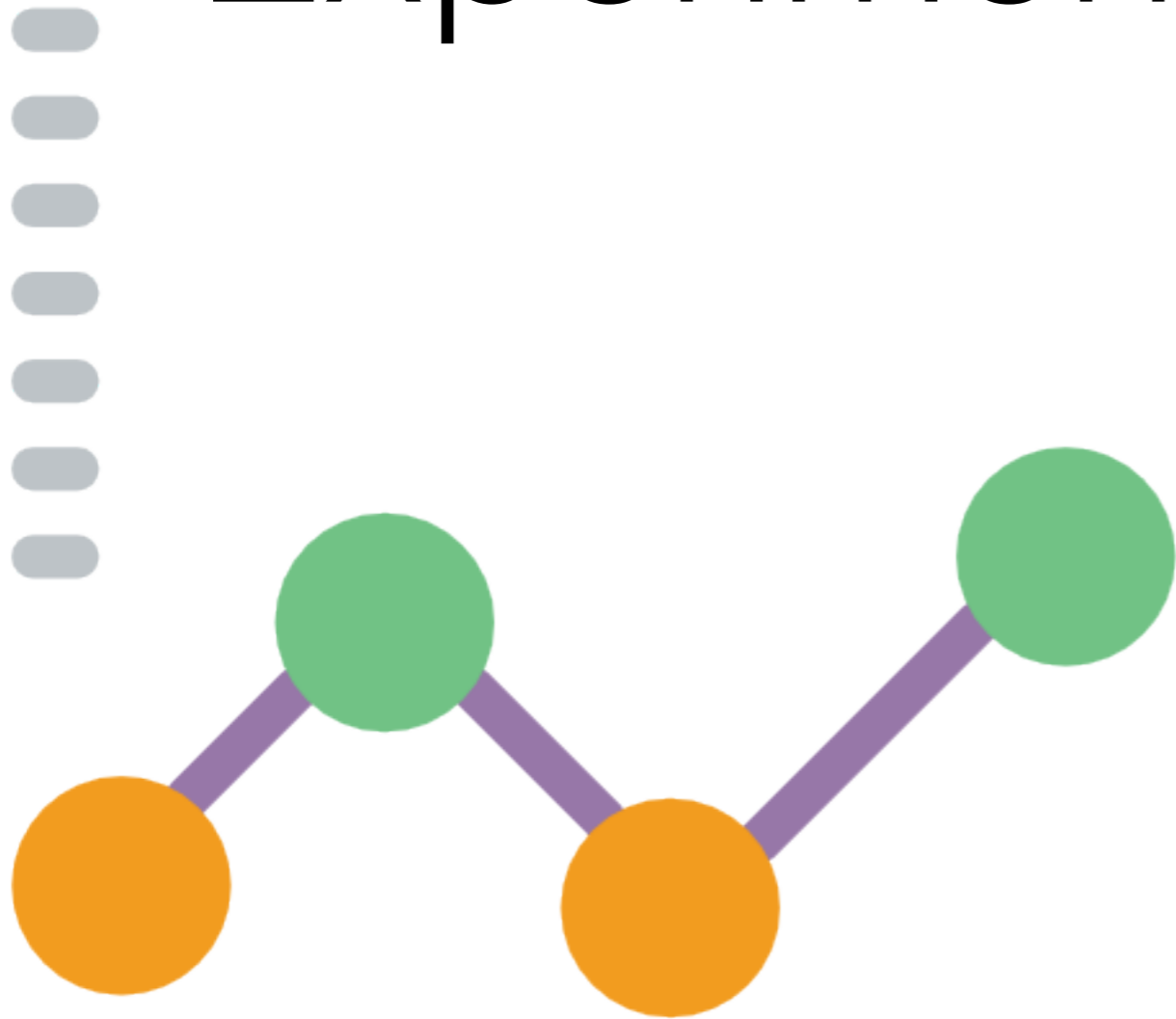
Causation in Non- Experimental Designs



Causation in Non-Experimental Designs



Causation in Non- Experimental Designs



The end

