

HSCC 470

Research Methods and Data Analysis in the Health Sciences

Research Designs III: Correlational and Quasi-experimental Designs

HSCC 470 Correlational and Quasi-experimental Designs



Unit Objectives

- Upon completion of this unit, the student will be able to:
 - List the common characteristics of correlational and quasi-experimental designs.
 - Describe the structure, advantages and disadvantages of the following research designs:
 - Correlational (cross-sectional) design
 - Contrasted group design
 - Non-equivalent control group design
 - Time series design
 - Control-series design

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2



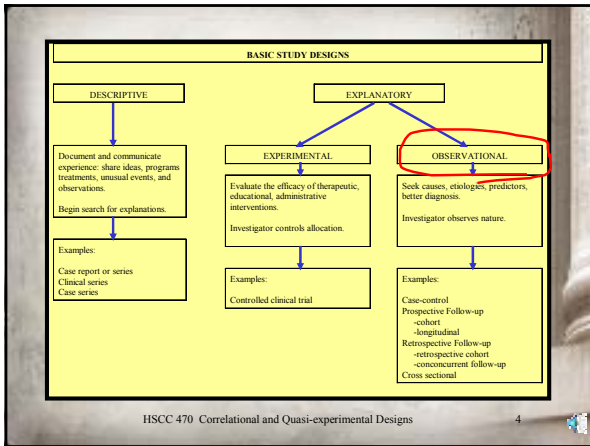
Unit Objectives continued

- Describe the structure, advantages and disadvantages of the following pre-experimental designs:
 - One-shot case study design
 - One-group pretest-posttest design

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3





Characteristics of Correlational and Quasi-experimental Designs

- **Used when true experimentation is not possible or is impractical.**
- **Weaker on internal validity than experimental designs.**
- **No intervention.**

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Correlational (cross-sectional) Design

Property of interest	After
Yes	O ₁
No	O ₂

- Typical design of survey research
- Property (e.g., gender, education, health status) cannot be manipulated as in experimentation
- With statistical techniques (e.g., cross-tabulation), similar to post-test only
- No control, no causal inference, poor internal validity
- Use of random samples improves external validity

HSCC 470 Correlational and Quasi-experimental Designs 6

Quasi-experimental designs

O_1
O_2
O_3
.
.
O_k

- **Contrasted group design**
 - Each group is homogenous
 - Allows for comparisons among groups

Quasi-experimental designs continued

- **Non-equivalent control group**

Pretest	Intervention	Post-test
O_1	X	O_2
O_3		O_4

- Similar to experimental design except for control group
- Must still compare groups on several variables for equivalency
- Similar benefits and limitations of experimental design

Quasi-experimental designs continued

- **Time Series Design**

O_1	O_2	O_3	X	O_4	O_5	O_6
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- **No comparison group**
- **Group serves as its own control**
- **Can separate effects of pretest from effect of independent variable**
- **Can determine changes in effect over time**

Quasi-experimental designs continued

- **Control-series Design**

Experimental	O ₁	O ₂	O ₃	X	O ₄	O ₅	O ₆
Control	O ₇	O ₈	O ₉		O ₁₀	O ₁₁	O ₁₂

- Uses non-equivalent control group
- Controls for testing effects and effects of other threats to internal validity.

Pre-experimental Designs

- **No control group**
- **No randomization**
- **Weakest research designs**
 - One-shot case study design
 - Single observation of a single group

Intervention	
X	O1

- One-group pretest-posttest design

	Intervention	
O ₁	X	O ₂
