(replication in subjects or treatments to increase internal validity?)

2. Alternating Treatment – random presentation of different treatments and monitor effects, random order important to lessen effects of confounding variables eg A-T1-T3-T2-T2, flexible, controls internal and external validity, more ethical

3. Multiple Baseline – extend treatment to many behaviours/people/settings, monitor baselines simultaneously then treat one, when change is seen treat 2nd, and so on – easier to track behaviour changes to intervention, but less ethical (deliberately withholding treatment for everyone initially – more ethical with behaviours than people)

4. Changing Criterion Design – set target measurement then change it, baseline not obligatory but recommended – initial criterion to reinforce performance is established then once reached new target is set etc – stages may vary in length, useful for gradual reinforcement

Mixed Methods

- Both qual and quant in same project (not necessarily 50:50)
- Also known as triangulation (combination/comparison of different data sources/collection/analysis/procedures/inferences)
- Clear specification of sequencing or priority given to both elements
- Explicit account of how both aspects of research relate to each other
- Pragmatism