Field experiment (Including Pro's and Con's) - A field experiment is an experiment that is conducted in the field. That is, in a real world situation. In field experiments the participants are not usually aware that they are participating in an experiment. The independent variable is still manipulated unlike in natural experiments. Field experiments are usually high in ecological validity and may avoid demand characteristics as the participants are unaware of the experiment. However, in field experiments it is much harder to control confounding variables and they are usually time consuming and expensive to conduct. In field experiments it is not usually possible to gain informed consent from the participants and it is difficult to debrief the participants.

Test-retest - Test-retest reliability is a measure of the consistency of a psychological test or assessment. This kind of reliability is used to determine the consistency of a test across time. Test-retest reliability is best used for things that are stable over time, such as intelligence. Test-retest reliability is measured by administering a test twice at two different points in time. This type of reliability assumes that there will be no change in the quality or construct being measured. In most cases, reliability will be higher when little time has passed between tests. The test-retest method is just one of the ways that can be used to determine the reliability of a measurement. Other techniques that can be used include inter-rater reliability, internal consistency and parallel-forms reliability. It is important to note that test-retest reliability only refers to the consistency of a test, not necessarily the validity of the results.

Natural Experiment - Natural changes in independent variable are used - it is not manipulated.

Pros and Cons of Natural experiments

Pros -
- Situations in which it would be ethically unacceptable to manipulate the independent variable.
- Less chance of demand characteristics or experimenter bias interfering.

Cons
- The independent variable is not controlled by the experimenter.
- No control over the allocation of participants to groups (random in a 'true experiment').

Inter-rater Reliability - Inter-rater reliability is the degree to which human raters are giving consistent judgements for a behaviour. The percentage to which they agree on a judgement (or on average across multiple judgements) is how you calculate Inter-rater reliability. The higher the percentage the more consistent their judgements are. You want higher inter-rater reliabilities because that means your dependent variable is a more precise measure of the phenomena that you are studying.

Correlation - Correlation refers to a measure of how strongly two or more variables are related to each other.

Pros of correlation
- Calculating the strength of a relationship between variables.