

QUASI – EXPERIMENTAL DESIGN

- 1. Quasi means partially, partly, or almost.
- 2. Prone to bias caused by your purposive, rather than random selection of participants.

Similar to the pretest-posttest control group design except that there is **no random assignment** of subjects to the experimental and control groups

- Time Series Design

Controlling the variables through **multiple observations** of the subjects before and after the treatment or condition applied to the experimental group.

- One Shot Case Study

A single group is exposed to an experimental treatment and observed after the treatment.

- One Group Pretest-Posttest Design

It provides a comparative description of a group of subjects before and after the experimental treatment.

SUMMARY	
TRUE EXPERIMENTAL	
Pretest-Posttest	RO1 X O2 RO1 O2
Posttest	R X O2 R O2
Solomon Four group	RO1 X O2 RO1 O2 R X O2 R O2
QUASI – EXPERIMENTAL	
Time-series design	O1, O2, O3 pretest O4, O5, O6 posttest
One-shot	X O
One Group Pretest-Posttest	O1 X O2

Non-Experimental Design

TIME ORIENTED ex. vaccine

RETROSPECTIVE

The dependent variable is identified in the present and an attempt is made to determine the independent variable that occurred in the past.

(Came from past that can be seen today like global warming, climate change, corruption and traditions)

- Cross – Sectional

- ✓ The data are collected at a single point in time
- ✓ Requires subjects who are at different points, phases, or stages of an experience
- ✓ Data collected from different time periods.

(Same time but different subjects or perspective)

- Longitudinal

- ✓ Collects data from the same people at different time.
- ✓ Conducted over a longer period of time.

Purpose or Objective

DESCRIPTIVE

Involves the collection of data to either test a hypothesis or describe the variables mentioned in the study. Data are collected through surveys, interviews, or observations.

O1, O2, O3 pretest
O4, O5, O6 posttest

For example, if you want to describe the process of photosynthesis, you have to observe the occurrence of the event, write your observations, and interpret the data for description

X O

*DOH interpret the new cases, death and recovery rates
SWS rating for government officials*

O1 X O2

- Correlational

- ✓ Determines the level of relation between two or more quantifiable variables like negative or positive
- ✓ Investigate the direction and magnitude of relationships among variables in a particular population
- ✓ The correlation between two variables does not mean that one variable causes the other, but it can be used to predict their values

- Comparative

- ✓ States differences or similarities between or among people, things, objects.

- Evaluative

- ✓ Involves making a judgment of worth or value
- ✓ Delineate, obtain, and provide information that is useful for judging decision alternatives when conducting a program or service.

- Causal – Comparative

- ✓ Establish cause-effect relationships among the variables of the study.
- ✓ Consider intervening variables or other factors that could make an effect
- ✓ Independent variable involves demographic (e.g. gender race, social status) in which the researcher has no control of.

Here is an example: Low percentage of jobless people(IV) reduces the poverty rate of the country (DV)