ISS 305:002 Evaluating Evidence: Becoming a Smart Research Consumer

10. Evaluating Non-Experimental Evidence (Survey Research)

Reminder: Turn on your I<CLICKER

Q1: Why is a random (or probability) sample important in survey research?

- What is a probability sample?
 - -REMEMBER!
- Random Sampling: Each person in population has an equal likelihood of being in your study
 - Not necessary for a true experiment
 - Important for generalizability
- Random Assignment: Each person in your sample has an equal likelihood of being in any condition.
 - Assign conditions so that they are independent of the participant.
 - Necessary for a true experiment to establish causality

Question Wording

• Do you favor or oppose homosexuals serving in the military?

VS.

 Do you favor or oppose gay men and lesbians serving in the military?



Question Wording

Do you support <u>homosexuals</u> serving openly in the military?
44% favor

VS.

 Do you support gay men and lesbians serving openly in the military?

58% favor

Question Wording

Loftus & Palmer (1974)

- Showed film of a car accident to participants
- Ps then asked, "How fast were the cars travelling when they ______ into each other?"
- [contacted, hit, bumped, collided, smashed]
- Results:
- Smashed group said 40.8 mph
- Contacted group said 31.8 mph

Question Wording

Anchoring - Final judgments and behaviors are assimilated or become more similar to an initial anchor value

Are the chances of nuclear war greater or less than 1%? [Are the chances of nuclear war greater or less than 90%] What are the chances of nuclear war?

Low anchor	No anchor (control)	High anchor
10.8%	19.1%	25.7%

Question Wording

Some things to keep in mind...

Avoid Loaded (or Leading) Questions

- Designed to elicit a certain response
 - Should the mayor spend more tax money to keep the city's excellent streets in super shape? (Leading)
 - How much do you think tuition will go up next year? (Leading)
 - Are you still wasting your life in that same dead end job?