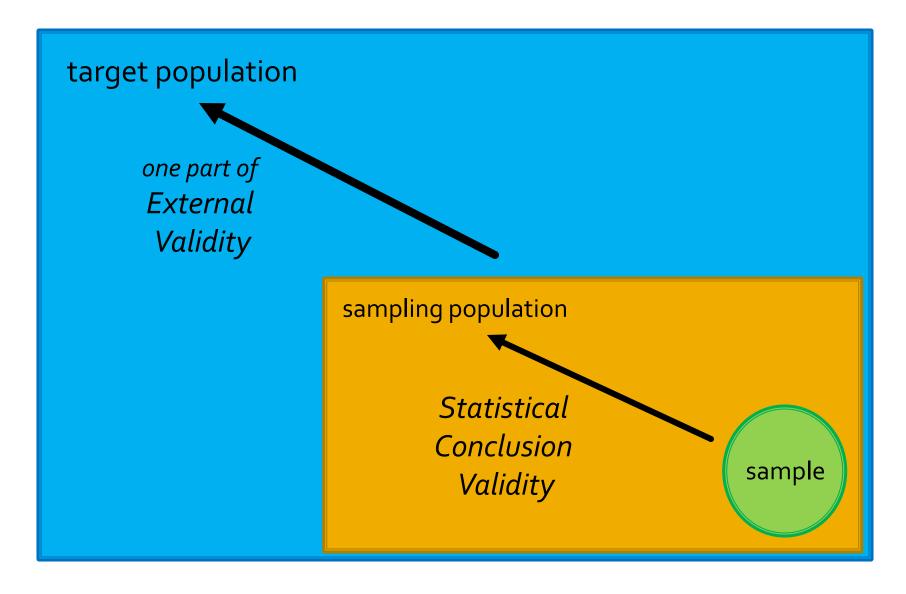
External vs Stats-Con Validity



Minimizing the Need for External Validity

- External Validity the extent to which the results
 (from an experiment or study)(and, therefore, the conclusions)
 will generalize to other situations (i.e., other people,
 places, and times)
- Option 1: reduce the threats to external validity

Option 2: reduce the need for external validity

- Convenience Sampling
 use easily-recruited subjects (e.g., street; Elem Ψ Pool)
- Probability Sampling
 when each person in the population has a definable
 probability of being sampled
 why this matters:

- two (main) versions of probability sampling
 - 1) simple random sampling no specific attempt is made to ensure that the sizes of the groups in the sample match those in the pop.
 - just sample random people without being biased

subtypes

- 2) stratified random sampling the sizes of the groups in the sample are (in some way) controlled
- don't just sample random people

subtypes:

proportional:

non-proportional:

how do you choose a method?

ask yourself how important it is to have a sample that accurately represents the target population

if "not very": convenience

if "sort of": simple random sampling

if "very": stratified random sampling

then make sure that the method you selected won't run into any statistical issues

what if matching the population is "very" important, but the population is huge and/or very spread out?

use Cluster Sampling

when people are conveniently pre-grouped via an irrelevant variable and random sets of these groups are used

(non-human) Animal "Models"

it's a odd mix of "person" and context specificity background research first demonstrates a parallel between a particular non-human and people $in \alpha$ particular situation (e.g., implicit learning, vision) from then on, this particular non-animal is used (often in experiments that cannot be done on people), but only in situations for which the animal model has been validated