Intro to Evidence

Practitioners want to make decisions based on good data, but not all data is good data. This session reviews important epistemological considerations (i.e., what constitutes meaningful data) as well as factors of reliability and validity, which differ slightly from traditional requirements of rigorous scientific inquiry.

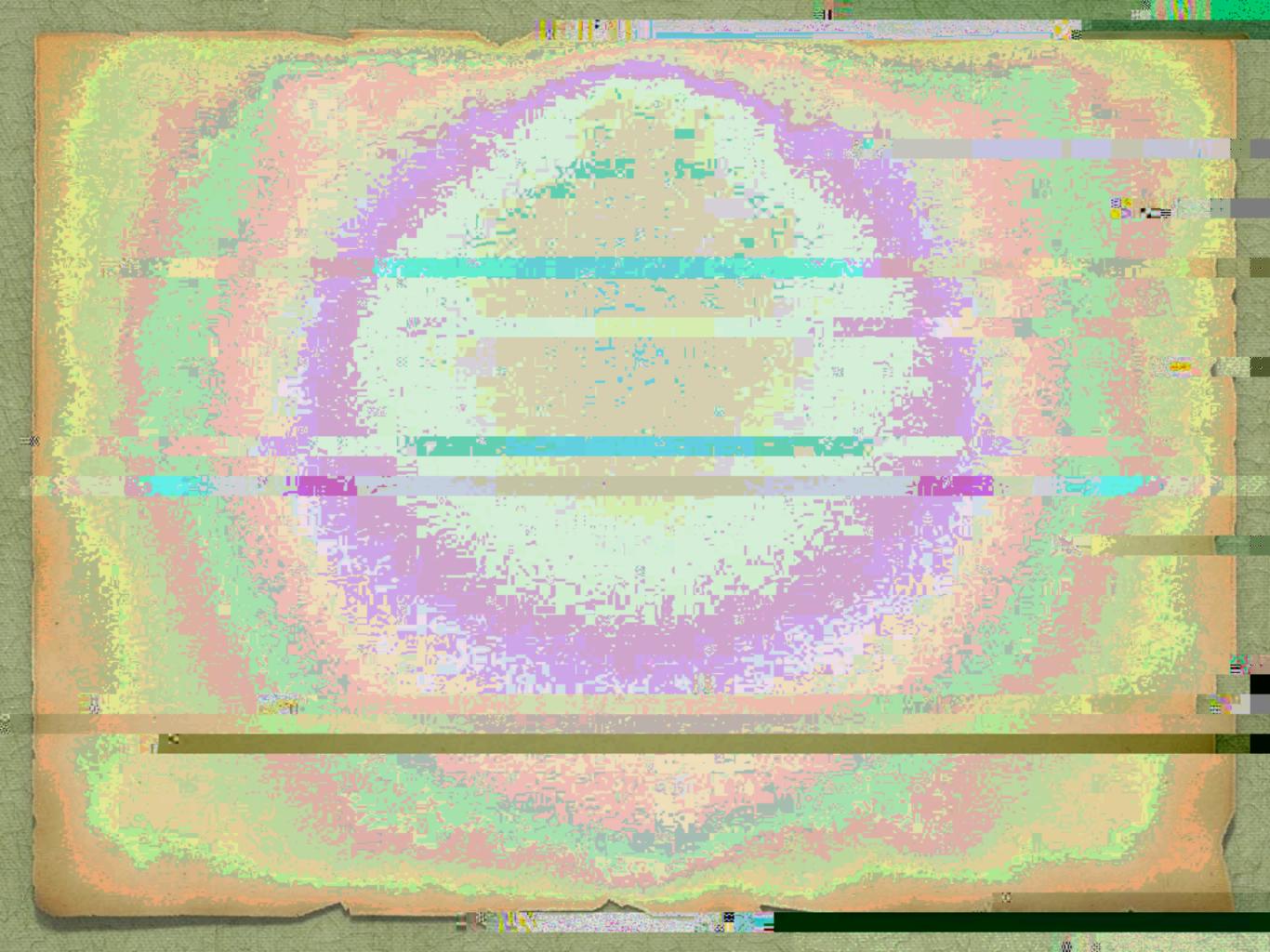
Session attendees will learn how to:

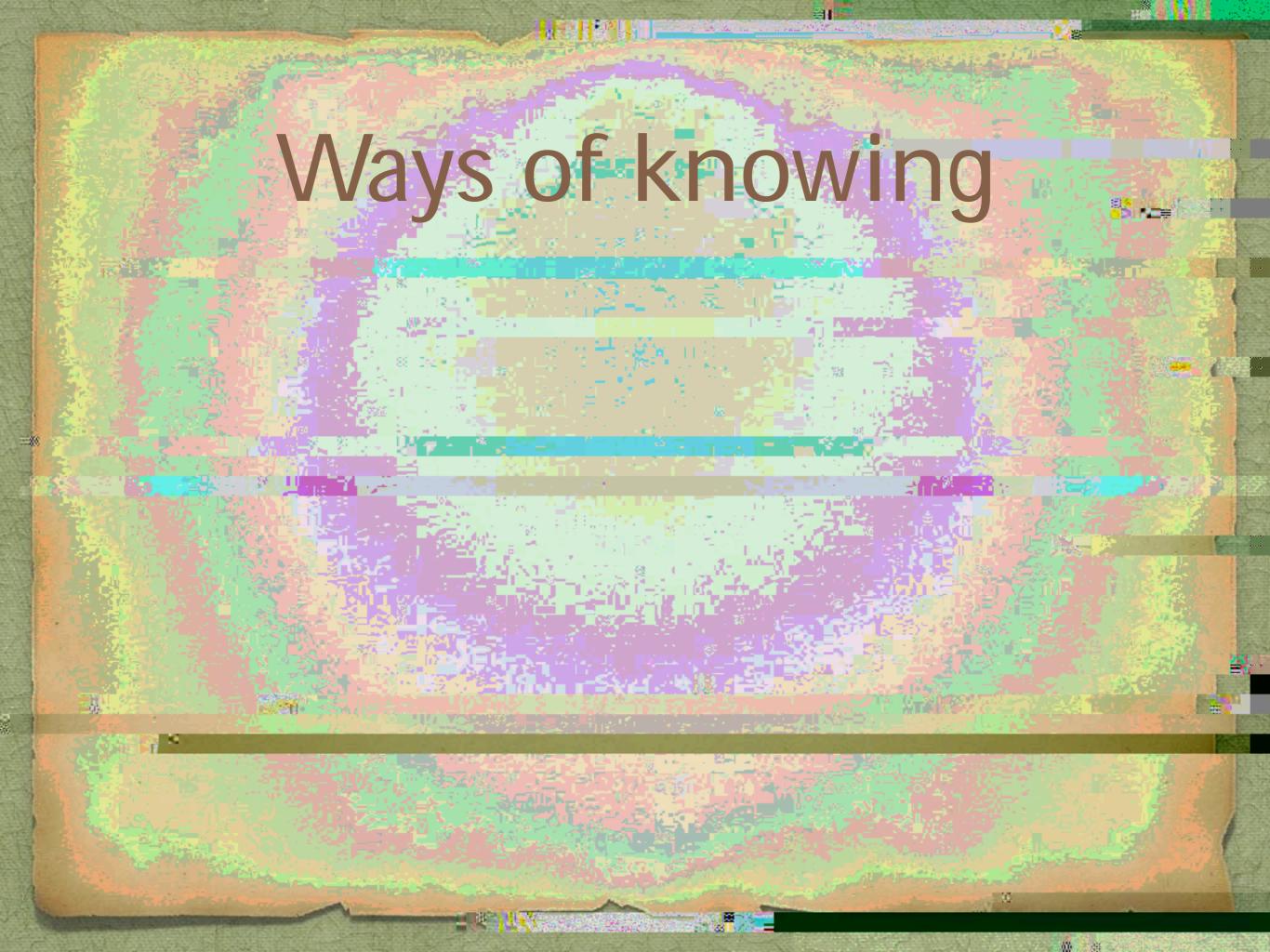
identify and describe differences in two main epistemological approaches.

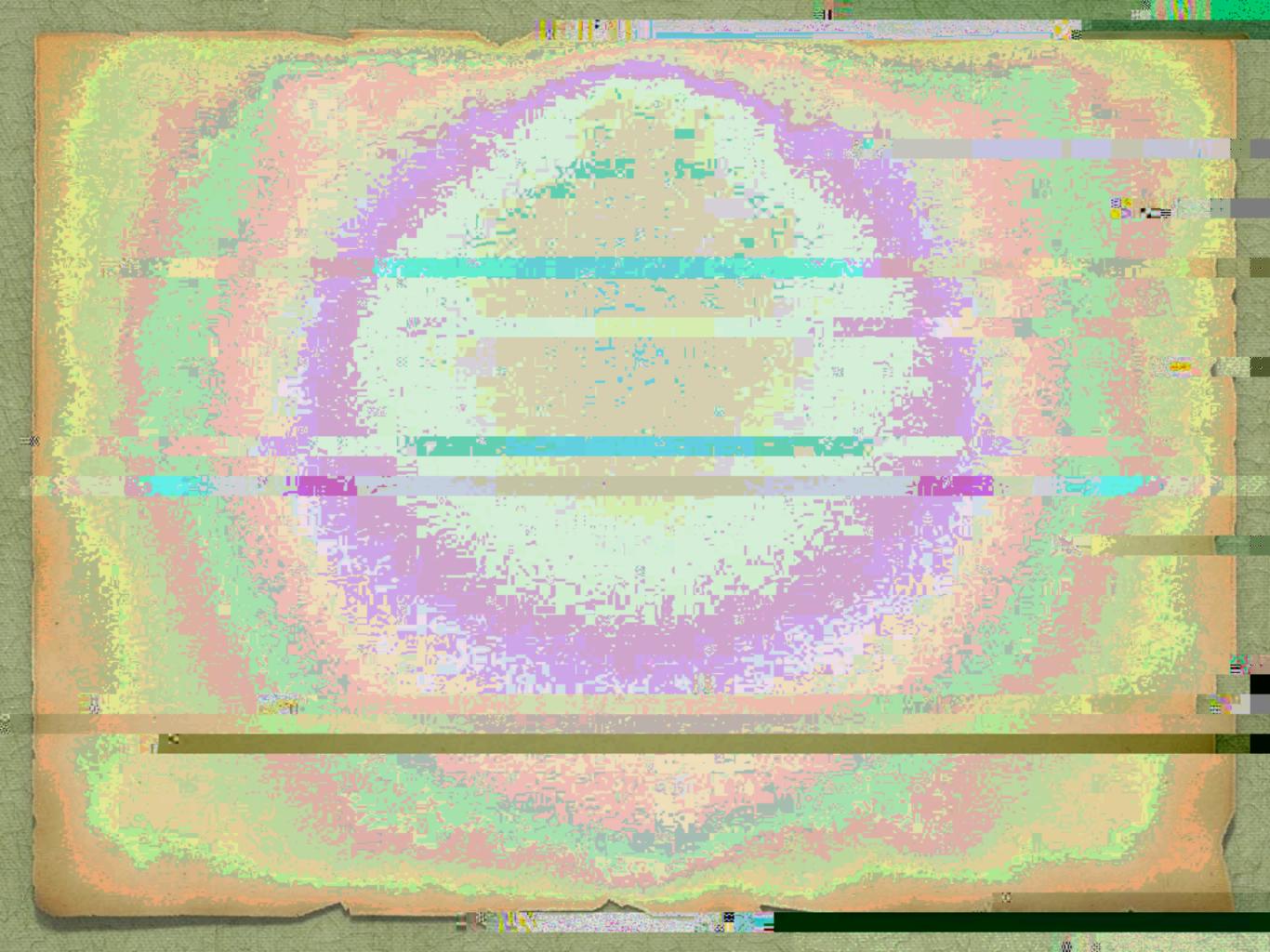
describe general standards of rigor for qualitative and

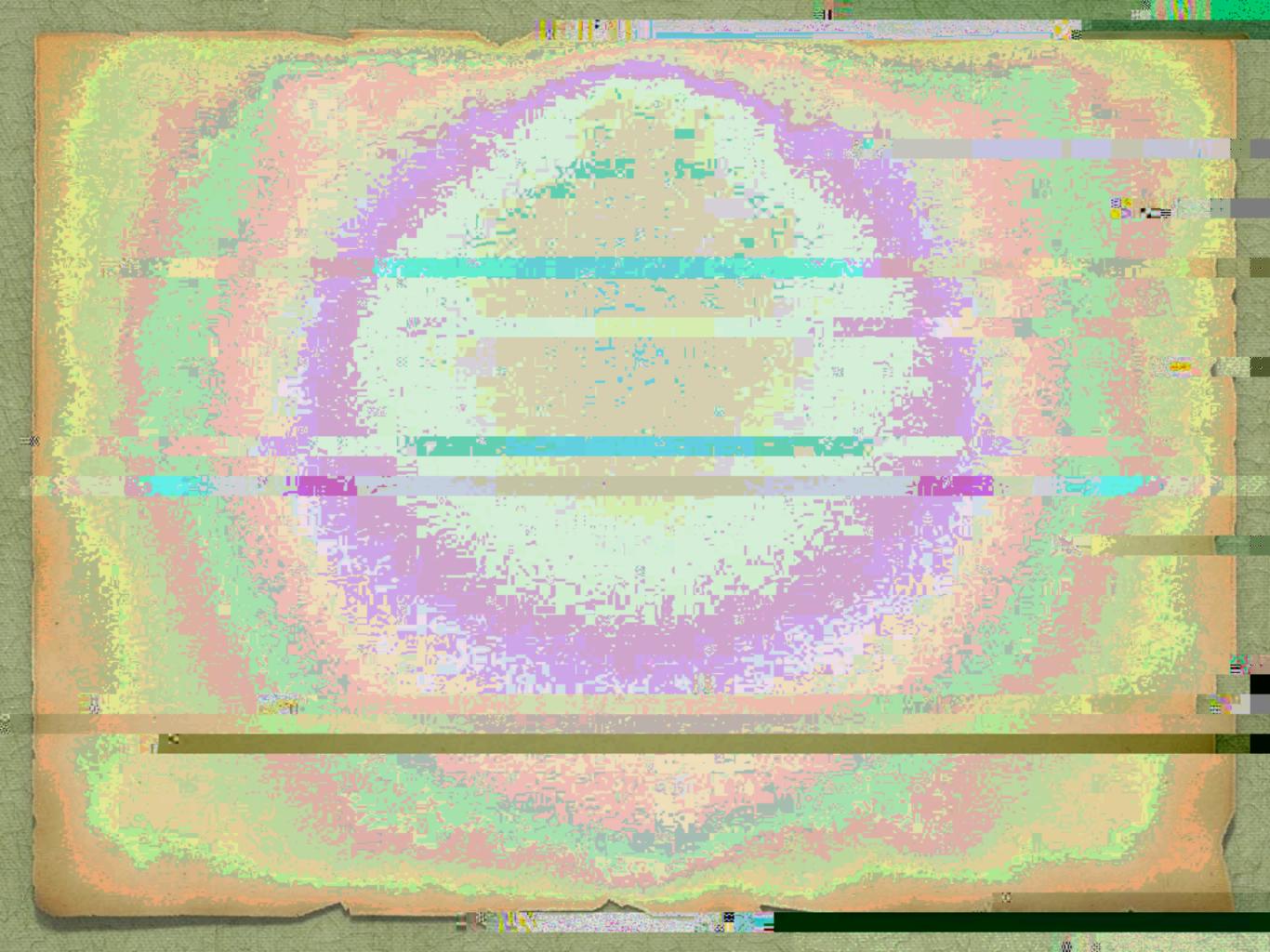
quantitative methodologies.

describe methods of triangulation and why triangulation is a desired method.











Standards for Rigor

Quantitative Projects (numbers)

Internal Validity: Appropriately controlling for extraneous variables,

External Validity: Using random sampling to improve

Reliability: Measurement consistency; e.g., Cronboch's Alpha,

Objectivity: Controlling and working toward eliminating bias

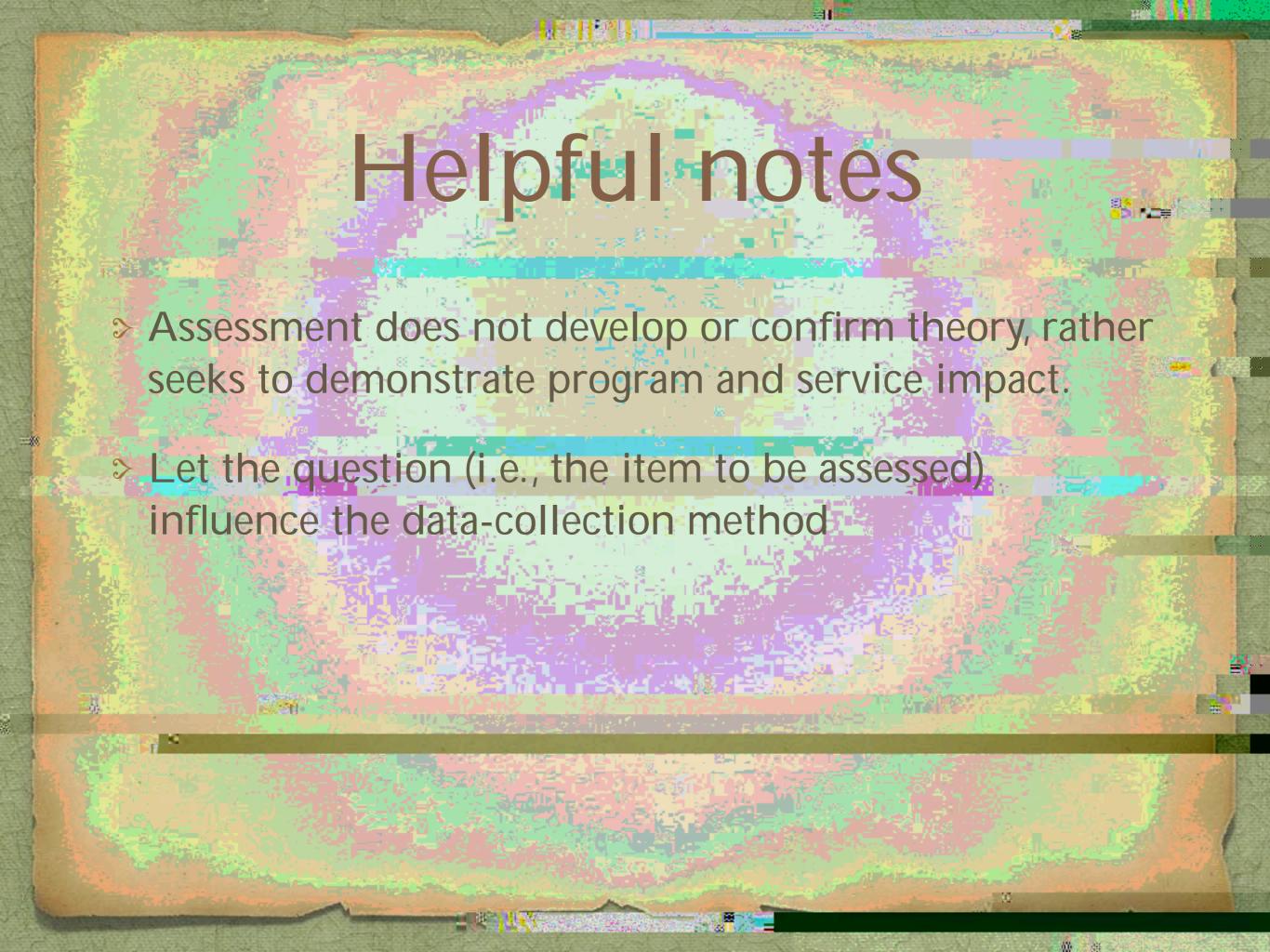
Qualitative Projects (words/stories)

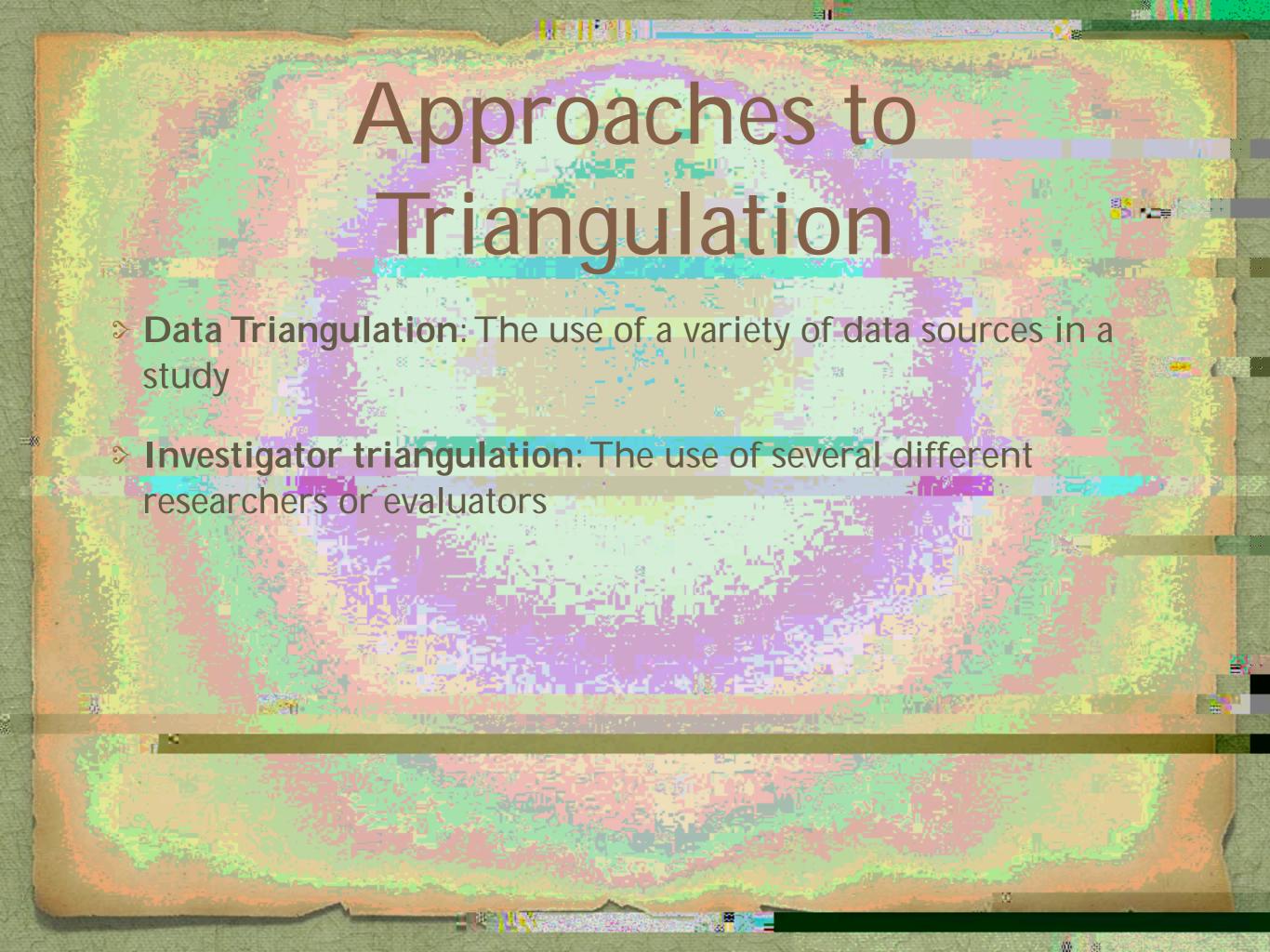
<u>Credibility</u>: Results are believable from the respondents' perspective

Transferability: Generalizability, as determined by the one doing the

Dependability: A researcher's ability to accurately and consistently

Confirmability: Controlling and working toward eliminating bias







- What ideas did this presentation generate for you?
- Did you learn something today that might help you perform your job better.? Please describe.
- What could be changed about this presentation to make it more helpful or effective?

