Upcoming RSE Webinar - July 13th



Invitation to RSE Webinars Research Problem, Purpose, and Questions for a Repeated Measure Design – July 13

Greetings General:

You are invited to attend a webinar titled: Research Problem, Purpose, and Questions for a Repeated Measure Design. Information about the webinar is included below:

July 13 , 2023 4-5 pm AZ Time	Title: Research Problem, Purpose, and Questions for a Repeated Measure Design Description: This webinar provides detailed explanations and examples for developing appropriate research problems, purposes, and questions for a repeated measure study. Participants may bring their examples to discuss.		Research Methodology Group (RMG)Dr. Jim RiceCollaborate link Visit RMG for additional method resources.	
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There are two ways to easily access the webinar:

1. Using a Google Chrome or Firefox browser, you can access any workshop by clicking on the <u>Collaborate link</u>. As you login to Collaborate please add your name and role at UOPX (i.e., Faculty, Student, Alumni, Staff, External).

2. Using phone dialing +1-571-392-7650 PIN: 587 656 6322

The recording, PowerPoint slides of the previous webinars, and schedule for the future 2023 webinars are available at this site.

After attending the webinar please provide us with your feedback by completing this brief survey (it takes less than a minute).

Thank you and see you there 😊

Best regards,

Dr. Smith

https://us.bbcollab.com/guest/a0d7178965324cd99e6b939a1fd2b34b

Using a Repeated Measure Design

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A Dissertation Option for Quantitative Research

Dr. Jim Rice jamescrice@email.phoenix.edu

A quantitative repeated measures research design, also known as a within-subjects design or longitudinal design, is a research approach that involves collecting data from the same participants multiple times over time. Attributes include:

- Same Participants
- Multiple Measures
- Controlled Conditions
- Statistical Analysis
- Increase Statistical Power



NOTE: Challenges include attrition, practice effects, and carry over effect

#Groups == #Treatments



#Groups == #Treatments

Repeated measure designs are a special type of experimental design without an independent control group. It appears to violate experimental design rules. But in fact, RMD have some substantial benefits, including:

- Increased statistical power
- Better control for individual differences
- Improved sensitivity to change
- "Cost"-effective data collection

These advantages make this design particularly valuable for longitudinal studies, intervention evaluations, and investigations into the dynamics of variables within individuals.

Business Research Problem

- Effectiveness of Training Programs
- Customer Satisfaction and Loyalty
- Employee Engagement and Job Satisfaction



There are many business-related problems that are appropriate for repeated measure designs. These include anytime the population sample can be maintained over sufficient time to enable repeated measures. For this reason, it is common for employee, leadership, and process studies. But, not as common in market or consumer related studies.

Many education-related problems are appropriate for RM designs. These include anytime the population sample can be maintained over sufficient time to enable repeated measures

Did you just envision a classroom setting? 3

Education Research Problem

- Learning Outcomes in Educational Interventions
- Effectiveness of Teaching Methodologies
- Academic Progress and Development



"The purpose of this quantitative repeated measures study is to examine the long-term effects of a mindfulness-based stress reduction intervention on stress levels, well-being, and academic performance among college students over one academic year."

Know Your Repeated Measure Design (RMD) Data Variable Types

- Continuous
- Categorical
- Ordinal
- Binary
- Frequency

Keep in mind! The variable type is VERY important to determining the statistical analysis technique used



Recommendation: *Consult a statistician or statistical expert when developing the measurement instrument.*

Support for... But not, by itself, definitive

Causality requires several specific conditions.

- Temporal precedence
- Association
- Elimination of alternative explanations
- Replication

Common limitations to assertion of causality include potential carryover effects, participant attrition, and practice effects. These limitations can introduce bias or influence the observed results, highlighting the importance of careful study design, statistical analysis, and interpretation of findings. UoPX Research Methodology Group (RMG) Repeated Measure Design – Sample Size Calculation

Most common approach to calculating the sample size is to use G*Power

FOR Repeated Measures ANOVA Consider

Hypothesized Effect Size: $n^2 = .01, .03, \text{ or } .05$ Required Power: .80 or higher Number of Groups? Number of Observed Outcomes?



Research Methodology Advanced Tools (Director). (2021, October 1). *G power ANOVA* fixed and repeated measures sample size calculation (one-way ANOVA)(repeated measures). https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=f -ITGkXZQA

UoPX Research Methodology Group (RMG) Repeated Measure Design – Homework ;-)



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10		SUMMARY	Count	Sum	Average	Variance		
11		Row 1	4	108	27	60		
12		Row 2	4	64	16	26.66667		
13		Row 3	4	92	23	28		
14		Row 4	4	136	34	104		
15		Row 5	4	98	24.5	51.66667		
16								
17		Column 1	5	132	26.4	76.8		
18		Column 2	5	128	25.6	42.8		
19		Column 3	5	78	15.6	14.8		
20		Column 4	5	160	32	64		
21								
22								
23		ANOVA						
24		Source of Variation	SS	df	MS	F	P-value	F crit
25		Rows	680.8	4	170.2	18.10638	5.07E-05	3.259167
26		Columns	698.2	3	232.7333	24.75887	1.99E-05	3.490295
27		Error	112.8	12	9.4			
28								
29		Total	1491.8	19				
30								

Bobbit, Z. (2020, April 1). How to perform a repeated measures ANOVA in Excel [Academics]. *Statology*.

https://www.statology.org/repeated-measures-anova-excel/

UoPX Research Methodology Group (RMG) Repeated Measure Design – Homework ;-)

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Source of Variation	SS	df	MS	F	P-value	F crit
ANOVA						
post	7	381	54.42857	37.61905		
week 4	7	406	58	43.33333		
week 3	7	430	61.42857	72.95238		
week 2	7	449	64.14286	50.47619		
week 1	7	468	66.85714	40.80952		
pre	7	471	67.28571	49.2381		





Math Guy Zero (Director). (2021, September 10). Within group (repeated measures) ANOVA with Excel [Streaming]. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ATrwtCI4ExE

Common Tools

- MS Excel
- SPSS
- SAS
- DATATab

Questions

