

# Subject Index



- ABA and ABAB designs, 327–334
- ABACA/ACABA design, 347–349
- Abstracts, 471–472
- Accidental discoveries, 39–42
- Alternating treatments design, 349–353
- American Psychological Association (APA), 469
  - publication manual, 469–471, 477, 478, 479
- American Speech-Language-Hearing Association
  - publication style for, 469
- Applied behavior analysis, 319–320
- Attrition
  - as a factor in internal validity, 232–233
- BAB design, 334–335
- Baselines, 115–120
  - criteria of, 116–120
  - definition of, 115–116
  - simultaneous multibaselines, 243–247
- Basic research, 168–169
- Blinding in randomized clinical trials, 100–103
  - and placebo effects, 101–102
- Case study method, 317–318
- Causality and functional analysis, 59–63
  - instigating versus maintaining causes, 61–63
  - multiple causation, 60–61
- Changing criterion design, 344–345
- Clinical and applied research, 11–13, 171–177
  - defined, 171
  - descriptive and experimental, 172–173
  - epidemiological research, 174–177
  - importance of, 173–174
  - strengths and limitations of, 177
- Clinical generality, 86
- Clinical validity, 86–87
- Clinicians
  - as consumers of research, 511
  - education, training models and, 15–17
  - problems associated with research practices and, 11–14
  - as researchers, 10–11
- Communicative behaviors
  - client-assisted measurement of, 197–198
  - indirect measures of (self-reports) of, 198–199
  - measures of, 190–199
    - duration of, 192–193
    - frequency of, 190–192
    - interresponse time, 193
    - latency, 194
    - momentary time sampling, 195–196
    - time sampling, 194–195
    - verbal interaction sampling, 196–197
- Communicative disorders as a discipline, 5
- Control
  - as an outcome of science, 54
- Control conditions in single-subject treatment research, 104–124
  - baselines, 115–120
  - criterion-referenced change, 111–113
  - rapid alternations, 113–115
  - reinstatement of treatment, 110–111
  - replication, 104–105
  - reversal of treatment, 108–109
  - simultaneous multibaselines, 120–124
  - withdrawal of treatment, 105–107
- Control groups, 103
  - ethical issues with, 129–130
- Control mechanisms in group treatment research
  - control and experimental groups, 103
  - matching, 98–100
  - random assignment of participants, 97–98
  - random selection of participants, 92–97
  - single or double blinding, 100–103
- Controlling relation versus controlled conditions, 64
- Correlational analysis design, 302–303
- Counterbalanced within-subjects designs, 292–302
- Criterion-referenced change
  - as a control mechanism, 111–113
- Data
  - controlled, 73

- Data (*continued*)  
 defined, 72  
 descriptive, 73  
 evidence and, 72–73  
 quantitative, 72  
 replicated, 74  
 uncontrolled, 73
- Deduction, 69–71
- Dependent variables, 55–56. *See also* Variables  
 integrity of, 439  
 magnitude of change in, 440  
 philosophical aspects of, 430–433
- Designs versus paradigms in research, 423–441.  
*See also* Philosophy  
 philosophical ways of handling  
 methodological problems, 437–440  
 philosophy as methodology, 425  
 philosophy of subject matters, 425–427  
 philosophy of the science of speech and  
 language, 427–437  
 research methods and subject matters,  
 423–425
- Designs of research. *See* Research designs
- Determinism, 48
- Diffusion of treatment  
 as a factor in internal validity, 233–234
- Direct replication, 376–379
- Dissemination of research findings, 560
- Education and training models of speech–  
 language pathologists, 15–17
- Effects of science on society, 536–537
- Efficacy of treatment procedures. *See* Treatment  
 research evidence hierarchy
- Efficacy versus effectiveness of treatment, 87–88
- Empiricism, 49
- Epidemiological research, 174–177  
 case control studies, 176–177  
 cohort studies, 176  
 community intervention, 175–176  
 controlled treatment evaluations, 175  
 defined, 174  
 field trials, 175  
 prospective studies, 176  
 retrospective studies, 176
- Ethical issues with treatment research methods,  
 547–555  
 concerns with informed consent procedures,  
 547–548  
 concerns with no-treatment control groups,  
 548–550  
 concerns with participant recruitment,  
 553–555  
 concerns with placebo control groups,  
 550–551  
 concerns with randomization, 551–552  
 concerns with treatment withdrawal and  
 reversal, 552–553
- Ethical justification of treatment evaluation,  
 537–554  
 controlled evaluation versus routine  
 treatment, 540  
 ethical justification, 539  
 necessity of treatment evaluation, 538–539
- Ethics of research. *See also* Ethical justification of  
 treatment evaluation; Ethical issues with  
 treatment research methods; Human  
 participant protection  
 consequences of ethical constraints, 555–558  
 dissemination of research findings and, 560  
 effects of science on society, 536–537  
 fraud in scientific research, 533–536  
 issues with treatment research methods,  
 547–555  
 protecting animal subjects and, 558–559  
 protection of human participants and,  
 540–547  
 treatment research methods, 547–555
- Evaluation of group and single-subject design  
 strategies, 397–417  
 advantages of group designs, 407–408  
 advantages of single-subject designs, 409  
 disadvantages of group designs, 408–409  
 disadvantages of single-subject designs,  
 409–410  
 personal reasons and, 413  
 philosophical considerations in, 412  
 problems common to design strategies,  
 410–312  
 research questions and investigative strategies,  
 397–407  
 soundness of data in, 413–414
- Evaluation of research reports, 17–18, 511–528  
 appreciation and, 527–528  
 external relevance, 516–518  
 internal consistency evaluation, 513–515

- outline for, 518–523
- professionals' need for, 511
- understanding and, 511–512
- use of a hierarchy of evidence in, 523–527
- Evidence and data, 72–74
- Experiment
  - defined, 63
  - procedures of, 90–92
- Experimental analysis of behavior, 318–319
- Experimental groups, 103
- Experimental research, 165–171
- Experimental single-subject designs, 327–362.
  - See also* Single-subject designs
- Explanation, 54
- Ex post facto research, 153–157
- External relevance evaluation, 516–518
- External validity. *See* Generality
- Factorial designs, 275–280
  - completely randomized factorial design, 278–280
  - randomized blocks design, 277–278
- Format of scientific reports, 469–478
  - abstract, 471
  - appendix, 477–478
  - discussion, 475–476
  - introduction, 472–473
  - method, 473
  - references, 477
  - results, 475
  - title page, 471
- Generality (external validity), 74, 80, 234–248, 375–392
  - defined, 234, 375
  - direct replication, 376–379
  - failed replications and, 386–388
  - generalization and, 246
  - Hawthorne effect and, 244–245
  - homo- and heterogeneity of subjects and, 390–392
  - multiple treatment interference and, 245–246
  - pretest–posttest sensitization and, 243–244
  - statistical, 125–126
  - systematic replication, 379–382
  - of treatment variables and treatment packages, 388–390
  - types of, 234–247
    - across clients, 238–239
    - across ethnocultural groups, 240
    - across experimenters, 241–242
    - across response classes, 242
    - across settings, 240–241
    - clinical, 237–242
    - logical, 237–238
    - statistical (inferential), 235–237
    - types and limitations of, 234–246
- Group design strategy, 253–308
  - advantages and disadvantages of, 407–409
  - carryover effects in, 298–300
  - ceiling and floor effects, 300–301
  - in clinical research, 303–305
  - common characteristics of, 260–261
  - correlational analysis design, 302–303
  - counterbalanced within-subjects designs, 292–302
    - complex counterbalanced designs, 296–297
    - cross-over design, 295–296
    - limitations of, 297–301
    - one-group single-treatment counterbalanced design, 293–295
  - development of statistical concepts and techniques and, 253–259
  - hypothesis testing, 258–259
  - random sampling, inferential statistics, and inferential generality, 255–257
  - statistical significance, 257–258
  - theory of probability and normal probability curve, 253–255
- factorial designs, 275–281
  - completely randomized factorial design, 278–280
  - randomized blocks design, 277–278
- multiple treatment evaluation, 272–275
  - multigroup pretest–posttest design, 272–274
  - multigroup posttest-only design, 274–275
- preexperimental designs, 261–265
  - one-group pretest–posttest design, 262–263
  - one-shot case study, 261–262
  - static group comparison, 264–265
- quasi-experimental designs, 281–292

- Group design strategy (*continued*)  
 nonequivalent control group design,  
 282–284  
 separate-sample pretest–posttest design,  
 284–285  
 time-series designs, 285–291  
 true experimental designs, 265–281  
 posttest-only control group design,  
 269–270  
 pretest–posttest control group design,  
 266–269  
 Solomon Four-group design, 270–272
- Hawthorne effect, 244–245
- History as a factor in internal validity, 227
- Human participants protection procedures,  
 540–547. *See also* Ethics of research  
 history of, 541–542  
 informed consent in, 545  
 Institutional Review Boards and, 542–547  
 National Research Act and, 542  
 privacy of the participants and, 546–547  
 risk–benefit ratio and, 543–544
- Hypothesis in scientific research, 64–67  
 defined, 64  
 null hypothesis, 66–67  
 the need for, 65–67  
 theories and, 67–68
- Hypothesis testing, 258–259
- Improvement  
 as a consequence of treatment, 80–81
- Independent variables, 56–57  
 locus of, 434–437  
 manipulation of, 63–64
- Induction, 68–69
- Inductive and deductive reasoning, 68–71
- Inferential generality, 85–86, 235–237, 255–257
- Instrumentation  
 as a factor in internal validity, 229–230
- Interactional design, 356–360
- Internal consistency evaluation, 513–515
- Internal validity, 90, 226–234  
 factors that affect, 227–234  
 attrition, 232–233  
 diffusion of treatment, 233–234  
 history, 227–228  
 instrumentation, 229–230  
 maturation, 228  
 statistical regression, 231  
 subject selection biases, 231–232  
 testing, 228–229
- Knowledge, in-house, 8–10
- Literature research  
 searching aggregated databases, 453  
 searching journals, 451–452  
 searching printed abstracts, 452–453
- Logical generality, 86, 237–238
- Matching, 98–100  
 limitations of, 99–100
- Maturation  
 as a factor in internal validity, 228
- Measurement  
 client assisted, 198–199  
 of communicative behaviors, 190–197  
 defined, 52, 185  
 idemnotic, 186  
 indirect measures, 198–199  
 levels of, 111–112  
 interval, 189  
 nominal, 188  
 ordinal, 188–189  
 ratio, 189  
 mechanical aids to, 202–204  
 observer and, 199–202  
 philosophies of, 186–188, 342–343  
 reliability of, 204–207  
 self-report and, 198–199  
 vaganotic, 186
- Mentalism, 59
- Multiple baseline designs, 335–344  
 across behaviors, 335–339  
 across settings, 341–342  
 across subjects, 339–341  
 additional controls in, 343–344  
 problems of repeated baselines in, 342–343
- Multiple treatment comparisons, 227–279,  
 346–360

- ABACA/ACABA design, 347–349
- alternating treatments design, 349–353
- factorial designs, 275–280
- ineffective treatments in, 356
- multigroup posttest-only design, 274–275
- multigroup pretest–posttest design, 272–274
- simultaneous treatment design, 353–356
- Multiple treatment interference, 245–246
- Normal probability curve, 253–255
- Normative research, 157–162
- Null hypothesis, 258–259
- Objectivity, definition of, 52
- Observation, 52, 185
  - everyday and scientific, 185
  - and measurement, 52, 185
  - mechanical aids and, 202–204
  - observer and, 199–202
  - as a sensory process, 50, 185
- Observer, 199–202
  - bias of, 200–202
  - training of, 200–202
- Partial–sequential withdrawal design, 362
- Partial withdrawal design, 361–362
- Periodic treatments design, 345–346
- Philosophical ways of handling methodological problems, 437–440
  - integrity of dependent variables, 439
  - intersubject variability, 438
  - magnitude of change in the dependent variables, 440
- Philosophy
  - interplay between methodology and, 440–441
  - limitations of exclusively methodological approaches, 423
  - locus of the independent variable, 434–437
    - as methodology, 425
  - philosophical aspects of dependent variables, 430–433
  - philosophy of measurement, 433–434
  - of the science of speech and language, 427–437
  - of subject matters, 425–427
- Placebo, 101–102
- Population, 93, 235–237
- Preexperimental (group) designs, 261–265
- Preexperimental single-subject designs, 325–327
- Quasi-experimental designs, 281–292
  - nonequivalent control group design, 282–284
  - separate-sample pretest–posttest design, 284–285
  - time-series designs, 285–292
- Random assignment of participants, 97–99
- Random procedure, 92–97, 255–257
- Randomized clinical trials, 92–104, 124–133
  - cluster sampling, 94
  - ethical issues with control groups in, 129–130
  - experimental control and internal validity in, 124–125
  - nonprobability sampling in, 95–97
  - population in, 93
  - probability sampling in, 93–94
  - proportional stratified sampling in, 94
  - sample in, 93
  - self-selection in, 127–129
  - simple random sampling, 93
  - statistical generality versus clinical validity in, 125–126
  - stratified random sampling in, 94
  - systematic sampling in, 94
  - treatment research in medicine versus communicative disorders and, 130–133
- Rapid alternations
  - as a control mechanism, 113–115
- Reasoning
  - inductive and deductive, 68–71
  - and theory construction, 68–71
- Reinstatement of treatment
  - as a control mechanism, 110–111
- Reliability of measurement, 204–207
  - correlation and, 207
  - defined, 204–205
  - interobserver, 205–207
  - intraobserver, 205–207
  - of tests versus research data, 207–208
  - Young's formula of, 206
- Replication
  - as a control mechanism, 104–105

- Replication (*continued*)  
 and development of treatment packages,  
 388–390  
 direct, 376–379  
 failed, 386–388  
 homo- and heterogeneity of participants in,  
 390–392  
 systematic, 379–383
- Research  
 accidental, 30–31  
 apparatus failure and, 40–41  
 definition of, 24, 542–543  
 formal view of, 32–34  
 formative view of, 34–39  
 reasons for doing  
 curiosity, 25–26  
 demonstration of certain effects, 29–32  
 explanation of events, 26–27  
 solve practical problems, 27–29  
 serendipity in, 39–42  
 types of  
 clinical and applied research, 171–177  
 experimental research, 165–171  
 ex post facto research, 153–157  
 normative research, 157–160  
 relation between research questions and, 180  
 sample surveys, 178–179  
 standard-group comparisons, 161–164
- Research designs  
 definition and description of, 217–218  
 generality and, 234–246  
 group designs, 253–308. *See also* Group design  
 strategy  
 as means of controlling variability, 223–225  
 problems common to, 410–412  
 single-subject designs, 315–368. *See also*  
 Single-subject designs  
 structure and logic of, 218–219  
 validity of experimental operations and,  
 225–234
- Research hypothesis, 259
- Research reports  
 formats of, 469–478  
 abstract, 471–472  
 appendix, 477–478  
 discussion, 475–476  
 introduction, 472–473  
 method, 473–475  
 references, 477  
 results, 475  
 title page, 471  
 types of, 470
- Research questions  
 the classic varieties of, 456–457  
 description of, 398–407, 415–416  
 how to formulate, 449–462  
 and investigative strategies, 397–407  
 methods and, 460–462  
 searching aggregated databases for, 453  
 searching journals for, 451–452  
 searching printed abstracts for, 452–453  
 significance of, 459–460  
 specifying the variables in technical language,  
 458–459
- Research types. *See* Types of research
- Response maintenance  
 designs to assess, 360–362
- Rosenthal effect, 241
- Sample, 93, 235–237  
 size of and generality, 383–386
- Sample surveys, 178–179
- Sampling equivalency, 97
- Sampling techniques, 92–97  
 nonprobability (nonrandom) sampling, 95–97  
 consecutive sampling, 95  
 convenience sampling, 95  
 purposive sampling, 96–97  
 quota sampling, 96  
 self-selection and, 95  
 snowball sampling, 96
- random sampling, 92–95  
 cluster sampling, 94  
 nonprobability sampling, 95–97  
 probability sampling, 93–94  
 proportional stratified sampling, 94  
 simple random sampling, 93  
 stratified random sampling, 94  
 systematic sampling, 94
- Science  
 as behavior, 50–51

- description of, 48–54
- misconceptions about, 47
- outcome of, 52–54
  - control, 54
  - description, 53
  - explanation, 54
  - prediction, 54
  - understanding, 53
- as a philosophy, 48–49
- as a set of methods, 51–52
- Scientific laws, 72
- Scientific method,
  - the need to study, 5–8
    - legal, social considerations and, 6
    - professional, scientific considerations and, 7–8
- Scientific reports. *See* Writing scientific reports
- Scientists
  - characteristics of, 50–51
  - misconceptions about, 50–51
- Self-selection of participants, 127–129
- Sequential withdrawal design, 361
- Serendipity in research, 39–42
- Simultaneous multibaselines
  - as control mechanisms, 120–123
- Simultaneous treatments design, 353–356
- Single-subject designs, 315–368
  - advantages and disadvantages of, 409–410
  - for assessing interactions, 356–360
  - for assessing response maintenance, 360–362
  - baselines in, 115–120
  - carryover and contrast effects in, 352–353
  - characteristics of, 320–325
    - intensive study of participants, 320–321
    - logical generality, 323
    - repeated measurement, 321–322
    - selection of available participants, 322
    - visual inspection of data, 323–325
  - in clinical research, 362–366
    - in behavioral and educational research, 363–364
    - in medical research, 364–366
  - experimental control in, 104–124, 325
  - historical background of, 315–320
    - study of the individual, 315–316
    - experimental analysis of behavior, 318–319
    - applied behavior analysis, 319–320
  - ineffective treatments in multiple treatment evaluations, 356
  - for multiple treatment comparisons, 346–356
    - ABACA/ACABA design, 347–349
    - alternating treatments design, 349–350
    - simultaneous treatments design, 353–356
  - order effects and counterbalancing in, 350–352
  - preexperimental, 325–327
  - for single treatment evaluation, 327–346
    - AB design, 325–327
    - ABA reversal design, 329–331
    - ABA withdrawal design, 327–329
    - ABAB design, 321–334
    - BAB design, 334–335
    - changing criterion design, 344–345
    - multiple baseline designs, 335–344
    - periodic treatments design, 345–346
- Standard-group comparisons, 161–164
- Statistical concepts and techniques and group designs, 253–260
- Statistical generality, 85–86
- Statistical regression
  - as a factor in internal validity, 231–232
- Statistical significance, 257–258
- Statistics, 16
  - versus research designs, 259–260
- Strata, 94
- Subject selection bias
  - as a factor in internal validity, 231–232
- Systematic replication, 379–383
- Technology, 28
  - defined, 28
  - and research, 28
  - and science, 47
- Testing
  - as a factor in internal validity, 228–229
- Theories
  - defined, 67
  - deductive, 69–70
  - inductive, 68–69
  - inductive and deductive compared, 70–71

- and scientific laws, 72
- and scientific reasoning, 67–71
- Theory of probability and normal probability curve, 253–255
- Theses and dissertations, preparation of, 462–463
- Time-series designs, 285–291
  - multiple-group time-series designs, 290–291
  - single-group time-series designs, 286–289
- Treatment
  - conditions necessary to claim, 89–91
  - consequences of, 80–85
    - effects, 81–82
    - improvement, 80–81
    - maintained, 82–83
    - outcomes, 83–85
  - efficacy versus effectiveness, 87–88
- Treatment evaluation. *See also* Ethics of research and Ethical justification of treatment evaluation
  - ethics of, 537–555
- Treatment research, 79–149
  - classification of, 133–134
    - controlled directly replicated, 142
    - controlled systematically replicated, 143–144
    - controlled unreplicated, 139–140
    - uncontrolled directly replicated, 137–138
    - uncontrolled systematically replicated, 138–139
    - uncontrolled unreplicated, 134–137
  - controlled, 79
  - defined, 79
  - directly replicated, 79
  - group, 92–103
    - random assignment of participants in, 97–98
    - random selection of participants in, 92–95
  - logical and empirical constraints in, 88–91
  - in medicine versus communicative disorders, 130–133
  - randomized clinical trials versus single-subject, 124–133
  - systematically replicated, 80
  - uncontrolled, 79
- Treatment research evidence hierarchy, 523–527
  - Level 1, uncontrolled unreplicated, 524
  - Level 2, uncontrolled directly replicated, 525
  - Level 3, uncontrolled systematically replicated, 525
  - Level 4, controlled unreplicated, 525–526
  - Level 5, controlled directly replicated, 526
  - Level 6, controlled systematically replicated, 526–527
- True experimental (group) designs, 265–281
- Type I error, 259
- Type II error, 259
- Types of research, 153–181
  - clinical and applied research, 171–177
  - experimental research, 165–171
  - ex post facto research, 153–157
  - normative research, 157–160
  - relation between research questions and, 180
  - sample surveys, 178–179
  - standard-group comparisons, 161–164
- Validity. *See also* Generality; Internal Validity
  - defined, 226
  - of experimental operations, 225–234
    - generality (external validity), 334–348
    - internal, 226–234
- Validity and generality of treatment research data, 85–87
  - clinical generality, 86
  - clinical validity, 86–87
  - generality, defined, 85
  - logical generality, 86
  - statistical generality, 85–86
- Variables
  - active and assigned, 57–58
  - defined, 54
  - dependent, 55–56
    - integrity of, 439
    - magnitude of change in, 440
    - philosophical aspects of, 430–433
  - independent, 56–57
    - locus of, 434–437
  - intervening, 58–59
- Variability, 219–223
  - group designs and, 223–224
  - single-subject designs and, 224
  - statistical means of handling, 224
  - types of
    - error, 222



- extraneous, 222
  - extrinsic, 222–223
  - intersubject, 438
  - intrinsic, 220–222
  - systematic, 222
- Withdrawal of treatment
- as a control mechanism, 105–107
- Writing scientific reports. *See also* Scientific reports
- APA format of, 469–478
  - conceptual considerations in, 493–503
    - adequate writing, 497–498
    - clear writing, 498–502
    - coherent writing, 502–503
    - concise writing, 493–497
    - knowledge of the readership, 493
  - and revising, 504–505
  - structural principles of, 480–492
    - agreement, 484–487
    - modifiers, 488–489
    - parallel forms, 489–491
    - punctuation, 492
    - sentence structure, 481–482
    - shifts within and between sentences, 391–492
    - verbs, 483–484
    - without bias, 478–479
- Writing style, 503–504