

PSYCHOLOGY

Psychology Observation Practical Workbook

Name



Psychology at Budmouth Academy

Practical Five:

How do people use their mobile phones?

You're asked to design a practical project to investigate how people use mobile phones in public places. Your project must use an observational method and you must plan to observe an opportunity sample and collect quantitative data.

You'll need to design the criteria for how you'll measure mobile phone use and design a tally chart on which to record the data.

Practical Six:

Are there gender differences in driver behaviour?

Insuring a car for a female driver used to be less expensive than insuring a car for a male driver. Insurance companies suggested that this was because female drivers are less likely to be involved in road accidents. But are there gender differences in driver behaviour? You're asked to design a practical project to investigate the behaviour of male and female drivers. Your project must use an observational method, you must plan to observe an opportunity sample and collect quantitative data.

You'll need to design the criteria for how you'll measure driver behaviour. Some criteria you might include could be – using a mobile phone while driving, eating while driving, behaviour at traffic lights and pedestrian crossings, fixing hair while driving, etc. You'll need to design a tally chart on which to record the data.

Task 1: Writing research aims and questions

Write a research aim and question for each practical project. State whether the research question is descriptive, relational or causal. (You'll only have a hypothesis if you're conducting a controlled observation as part of an experiment).

Example Practical 5: mobile phone use	Aim:
	Question:

Practical 6: gender differences in driver behaviour	Aim:
	Question:

Task 2: Observation type

You have four decisions to make for each practical project. You need to decide if each will be structured or unstructured, naturalistic or controlled, participant or non-participant, and overt or covert. Justify each of your decisions by thinking about the strengths and weaknesses of each in relation to the practical projects (think PEC). Then you need to say how you plan to put each decision into practice. What are you actually going to do?

Example Practical 5: mobile phone use		
Naturalistic or controlled?	Decision:	Justification:
In practice:		

Structured or unstructured?	Decision:	Justification:
In practice:		
Participant or non-participant?	Decision:	Justification:
In practice:		
Overt or covert?	Decision:	Justification:
In practice:		

Practical 6: gender differences in driver behaviour		
Naturalistic or controlled?	Decision:	Justification:
In practice:		

Structured or unstructured?	Decision:	Justification:
In practice:		
Participant or non-participant?	Decision:	Justification:
In Practice:		
Overt or covert?	Decision:	Justification:
In practice:		

Task 3: Selecting a sample (participants)

Decide who your population is going to be for each practical. Choose a sampling technique and say exactly how you're going to put that technique into practice. You'll need to state who, how, when and where you're going to obtain your sample. Remember, it MUST be replicable (that is, someone else could come along and do it). Then write a strength and weakness of your sampling method and relate them to the practical. (Think: PEC.)

<p align="center">Practical 5: mobile phone use</p>
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Population:	Sampling method:
In practice:	
Strength:	Weakness:

Practical 6: gender differences in driver behaviour	
Population:	Sampling method:
In practice:	
Strength:	Weakness:

Task 4: Behavioural checklist

First conduct an *ad lib* observation. Use this to help you create your list of behavioural categories. Remember to make them objective (no inferences), thorough (no 'waste basket') and discrete (ensure your categories don't overlap).

Practical 5: mobile phone use	
Category title	Detailed description

Practical 6: gender differences in driver behaviour	
Category title	Detailed description

Task 5: Sampling technique and data collection table

Now choose if you'll use event or time sampling (justify your choice in relation to your practical). Finally, create the table you'll use to collect your data and state the level of data you'll be collecting.

<p align="center">Practical 5: mobile phone use</p>	
<p>Sampling technique:</p>	<p>Justification:</p>
<p>Level of data:</p>	
<p>Data collection table:</p>	

<p align="center">Practical 6: gender differences in driver behaviour</p>	
<p>Sampling technique:</p>	<p>Justification:</p>
<p>Level of data:</p> <p>Data collection table:</p>	

Task 6:

Consider each practical and suggest how reliable and valid each one is. What would you do to improve the reliability and validity of your practical, or to measure how reliable and valid it is? Justify your answer.

Reliability	How reliable is each practical?
Internal reliability	Practical 5: mobile phone use
	Practical 6: gender differences in driver behaviour
External reliability	Practical 5: mobile phone use

	Practical 6: gender differences in driver behaviour
Validity	How valid is each practical?
Internal validity (face, content, criterion)	Practical 5: mobile phone use
	Practical 6: gender differences in driver behaviour
External validity (population, ecological)	Practical 5: mobile phone use
	Practical 6: gender differences in driver behaviour

Task 8: Ethics

For each of the following issues state how you'll ensure that each practical is ethical.

Practical 5: mobile phone use	
Issue	Possible solutions
<i>Consent</i>	
<i>Deception</i>	
<i>Withdrawal</i>	
<i>Confidentiality</i>	
<i>Protection</i>	

Practical 6: gender differences in driver behaviour	
Issue	Possible solutions
<i>Consent</i>	
<i>Deception</i>	
<i>Withdrawal</i>	
<i>Confidentiality</i>	
<i>Protection</i>	

Task 9: Conducting your practical

You're now at the stage where you can conduct your own practical. In discussion with your teacher choose either Practical five or Practical six. Conduct a pilot study to refine your behavioural categories and then create your data recording table. For **observations** it's important to check:

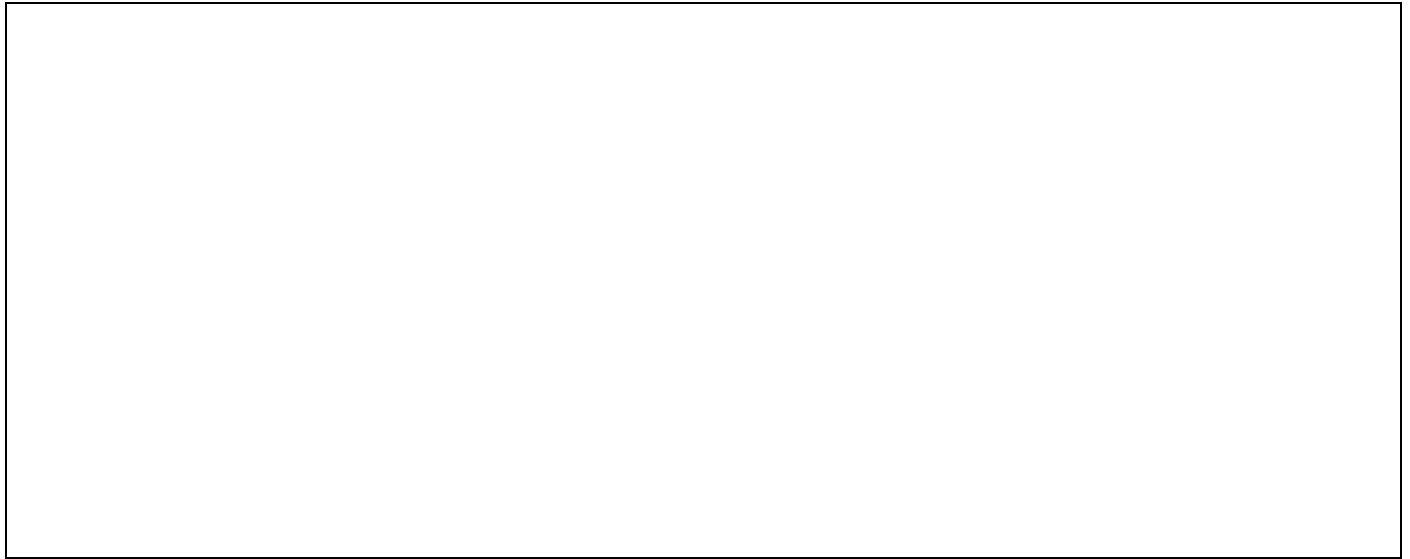
- that observers agree on operational definitions of behavioural categories,
- inter-observer reliability – do they need practice?
- that the behavioural categories include all the important behaviours,
- that the behavioural categories don't overlap,
- whether the participants are affected by the observers – should they be non-disclosed?

Gather any other materials you need. Be careful not to break any ethical guidelines. Good luck – your journey as a psychological researcher continues!

Task 10A: Descriptive statistics

Create a table to present your findings. Include the raw totals but also calculate them as percentage totals. You may also wish to present the data in the form of ratios. Identify the modal behaviour.

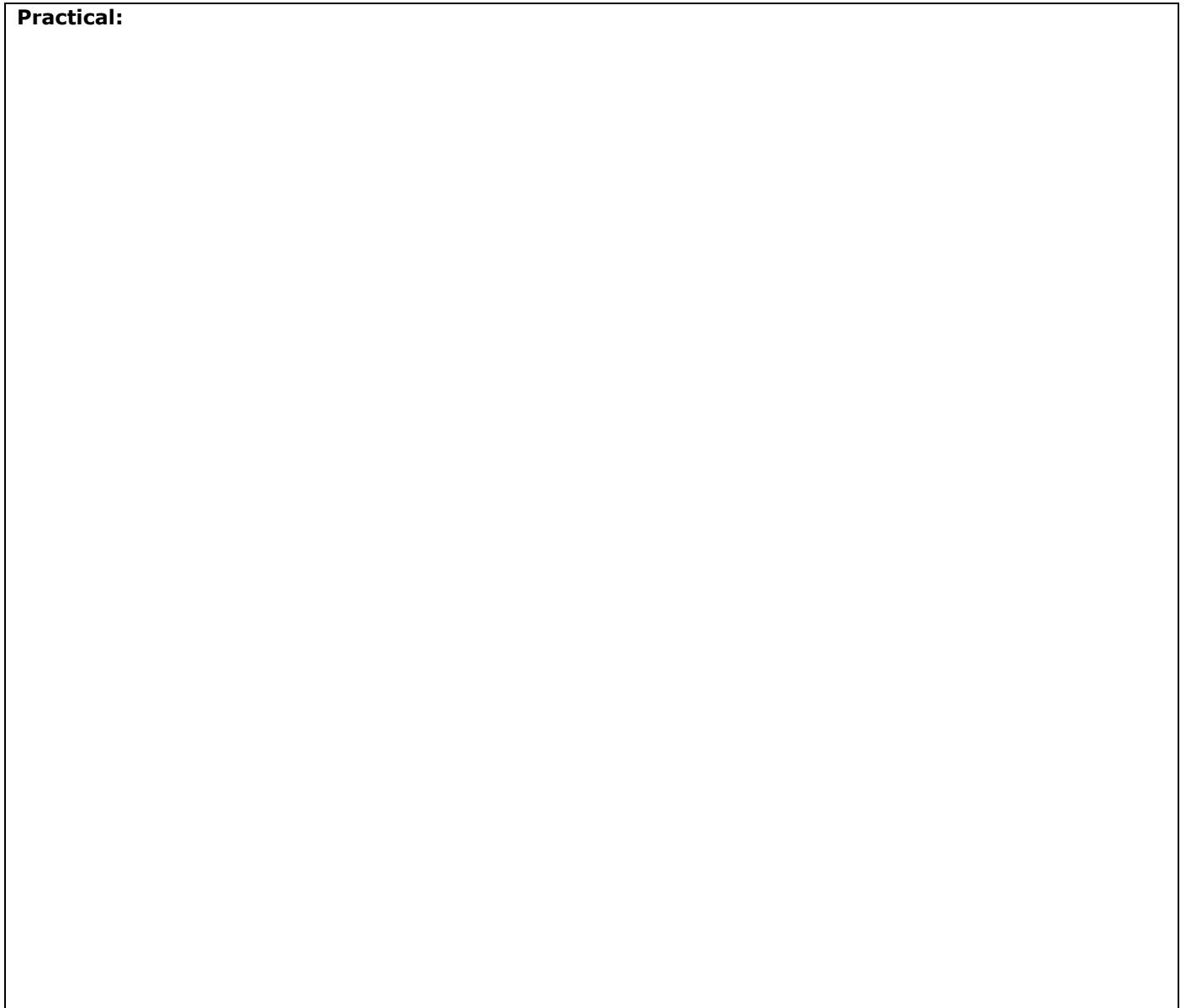
Practical:



Task 10B: Descriptive statistics – graphs

Create a graph to present your data. Depending on your practical you may decide to have more than one graph. Ensure that each graph is relevant and adds to the information already presented. Check the labelling, there should be a title and each axis should be clearly marked.

Practical:



Task 11: Writing up your practical

There's step-by-step guidance as to how to write a research report in the Science and Psychology handout. But for even more information, check out this website from the University of Nottingham:

<http://www.psychology.nottingham.ac.uk/staff/jas/yr1pracs/c81mprpracs.htm>

In addition to this there's guidance on P-drive from the University of Essex.

Deadline: