GRAVE Analysis

(illustrated using examples from Milgram's classic study on obedience, check the YouTube video below to understand better-

https://youtu.be/fH-lq60ivPo?si=dxiYIn0RINWrFr 1)

- 'Generalisability'
 - sample to population generalisability
 - "Do the characteristics of the sample of this study represent the characteristics of the population to which we want to apply findings?"
 - 40 men in Milgram's original study of obedience
 - variety of professions, variety of educational backgrounds
 - all from New Haven
 - difficult to generalise findings to women, to people outside of New Haven area in the USA and beyond USA (individualistic culture)
 - good generalisability to people from different professions and educational backgrounds in the population
 - o sampling technique
 - "Is the sampling technique used helpful in obtaining a sample that truly represents the population?"
 - volunteer sampling
 - findings would not generalise to those not interested in learning and memory in the population = study was advertised as such
- applicability of the study to real world settings
 - o mundane realism
 - "Do the tasks in the study represent real world tasks in the area?"
 - artificial task = administering shocks for failure to learn word-pairs on a list
 - real task would be = instead of electric shocks, scolding/reprimanding the learner/ learner pretending to be a national level culprit, etc.
 - ecological validity
 - "Do the settings in which the study was conducted represent real life settings where the phenomenon would be observed?"
 - artificial = shock generator machine, separation of learner and teacher, etc.
 - realistic = classroom, military setting, etc.

- Reliability
 - sameness/consistency in the procedure of the study
 - "What was kept the same for every participant in this study?"
 - e.g. shock levels 1 to 30, 15 volts to 450 volts; every participant got a sample shock of 45 volts, etc.
 - special measures to ensure reliability
 - "Was there any test-retest reliability/inter-observer/inter-rater reliability established?"
 - · e.g. none
- Application to Everyday Life
 - practical relevance of the findings
 - "Where can the findings of this study be applied in practice?"
 - to promote whistleblowing = incentivised programs are being prepared to discourage destructive obedience
 - to development of ethical guidelines to be maintained in psychological research
- Validity
 - preventing extraneous variables from confounding results
 - "Which extraneous variables in this study were prevented from influencing participants' behaviour?"
 - e.g. locus of control
 - external locus of control = more obedient
 - internal locus of control = less obedient
- Ethical Issues
 - ethics followed and not followed in the study
 - "Which are the most prominent ethical considerations for this study?"
 - deception = teaching-learning, role of the confederates, drawing of the chits, etc.
 - justification = modifying obedience by participants
 - harm = seizures, nervous laughter, etc.
 - justification = inevitable, pilot study
 - larger benefits to society
 - = restore the well-being, follow-up, etc.

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