

**TABLE 3.1 ■ Campbell and Stanley's Threats to Internal Validity**

<b>History</b>	Between experimental treatments, something happens to influence the results
<b>Maturation</b>	Capacities of the participants may change as a result of fatigue, illness, age, and hunger, which affect the intervention
<b>Testing</b>	In a situation where there are multiple testing situations, the first test affects how participants respond to subsequent testing
<b>Instrumentation</b>	Changes in equipment and/or observers affect judgments/measurements that are made
<b>Statistical Regression</b>	When participants are selected on the basis of extreme scores (e.g., high or low intelligence), their scores move toward the mean on subsequent testing
<b>Differential Selection</b>	Participants assigned to groups are not equivalent on some important characteristic prior to the intervention
<b>Experimental Mortality</b>	People drop out of studies in a nonequivalent manner (e.g., more older adults than younger adults drop out of the intervention than the control group)
<b>Selection-maturation Interaction</b>	In approaches where you might have quasi-experimental designs with multiple groups (so people are not randomly assigned), some preexisting aspect of the groups might be confounded with the effect of the variable of interest

Source: Adapted from Campbell and Stanley, 1963, p. 5.