

SOCIOLOGY 201:
Social Research Design



7. Research Design I

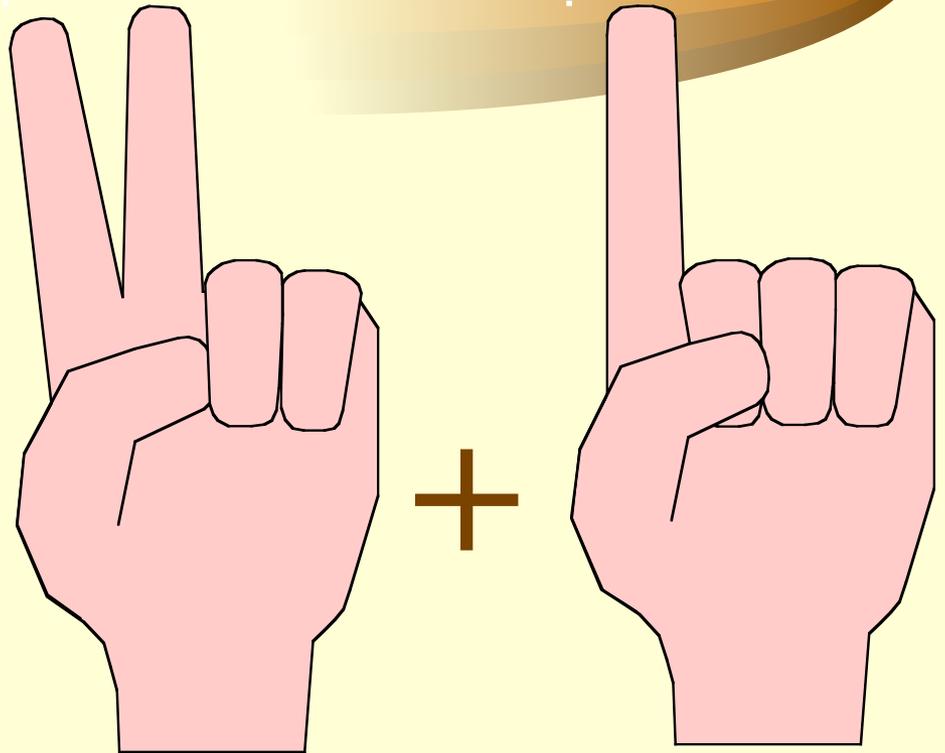
Preview



- *Workbook assignments due:*
 - 4.2(20 pts)
- From last time, any further thoughts about determinism?
- Purposes of Research
 - Will do some computer analyses
- Topics of research
- The time dimension
- Motivations for research

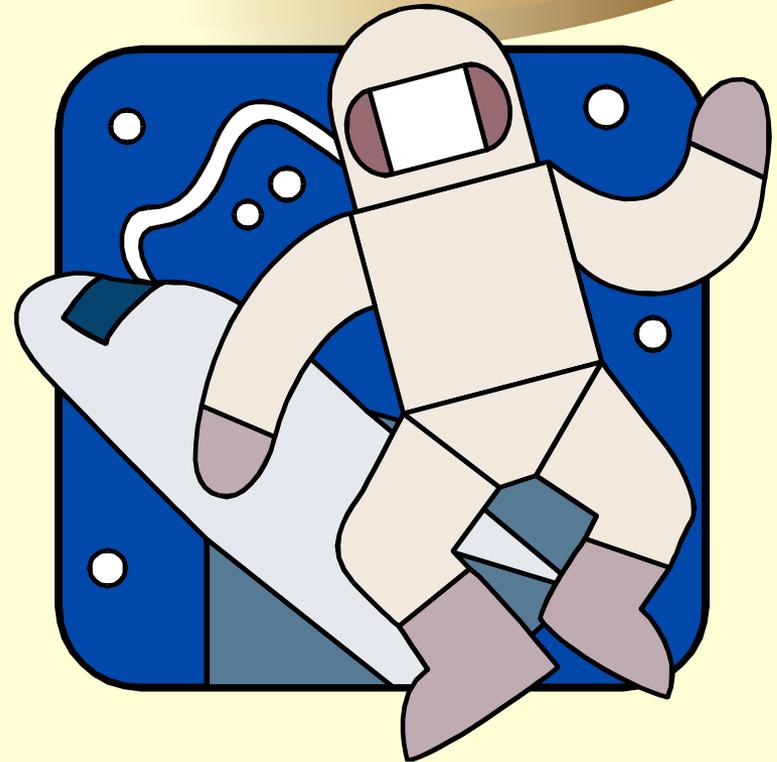
Three Purposes of Research

- Exploration
- Description
- Explanation



Exploration

- Get more grounded in a topic
- Uncover some of the dimensions
- Gain insights into it
- Get clearer about where to look



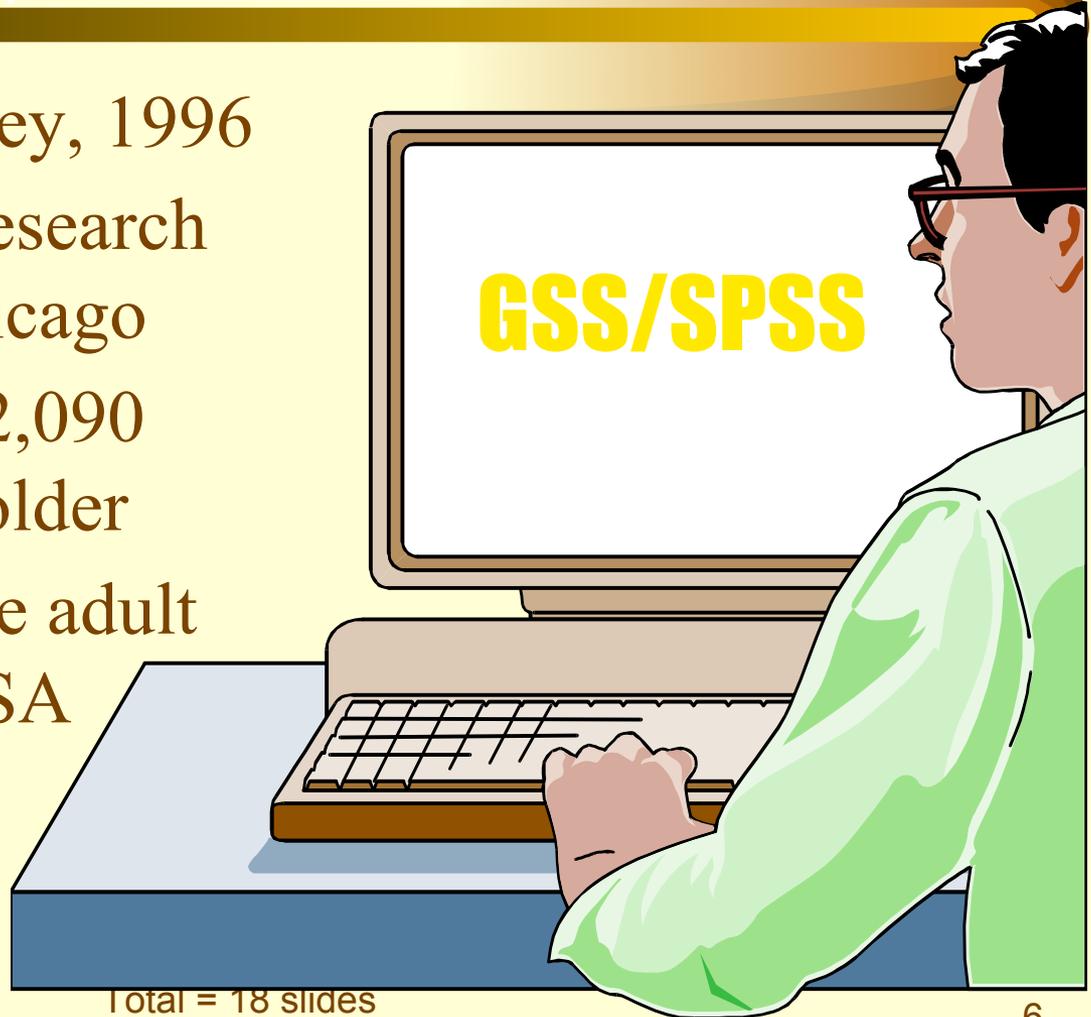
Description



- Ethnography
- Can be very rigorous
 - Sampling critical
 - Precisely what are you saying and about whom?
- Census reports
- Political Polls
- Nielsen ratings

Example: Attitudes toward Abortion

- General Social Survey, 1996
- National Opinion Research Center, Univ. of Chicago
- Random sample of 2,090 Americans, 18 and older
- Representative of the adult population of the USA

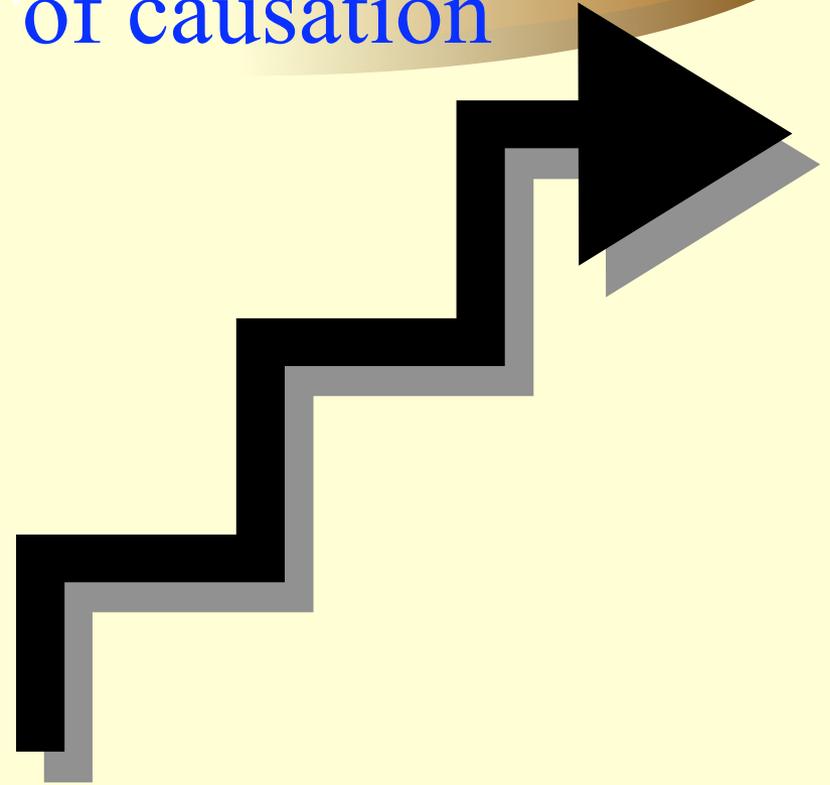


Explanation



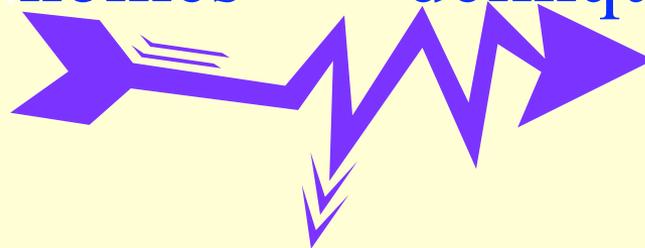
REVIEW: Criteria of causation

- Correlation
- Time order
- Non-spurious



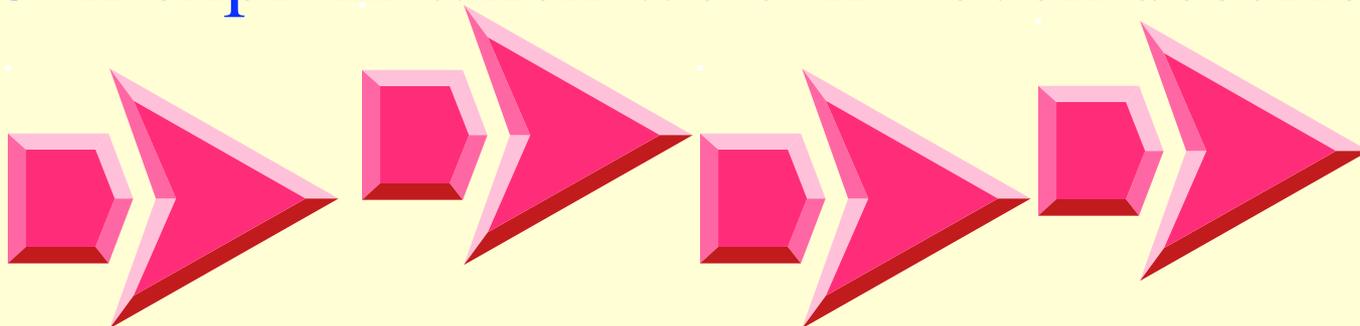
False criteria of causation

- Doesn't have to be 100%
- Even if few Xs are Y, if Xs are more Y than non-Xs are, then it may be a causal relationship
- Fundamentalism \Rightarrow anti-semitism
- Broken homes \Rightarrow delinquency



Necessary and sufficient causes

- Necessary: gender \Rightarrow pregnancy
- Sufficient: Skip the exams \Rightarrow fail the course
 - Could have skipped the workbooks
- Necessary and sufficient best but rare
- Can explain when we can't even describe

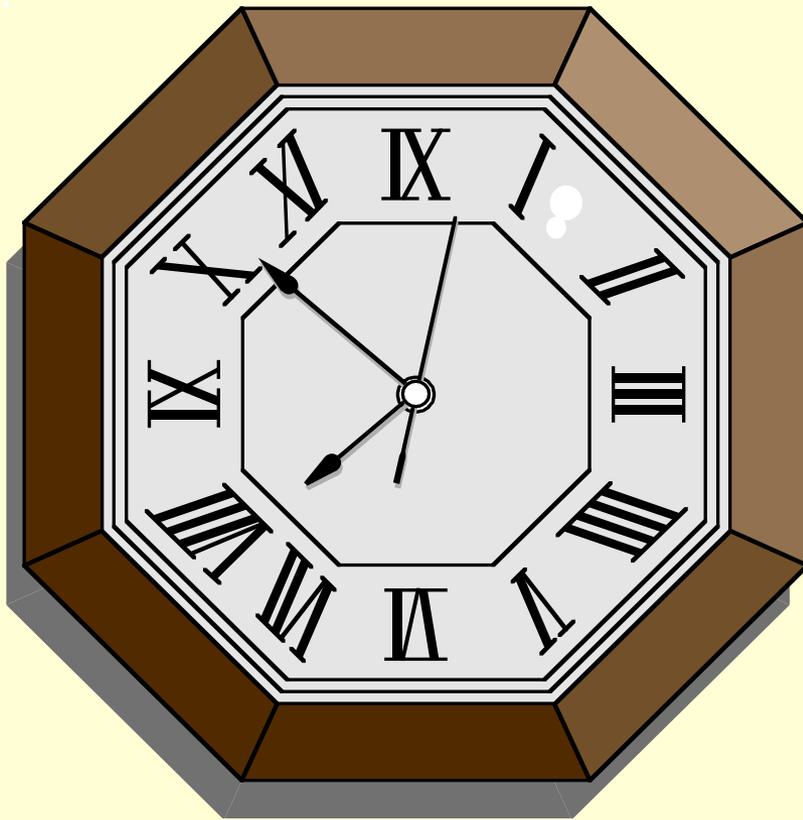


Topics for Research

- Conditions
- Orientations
- Actions
-
- Not important to split hairs about these



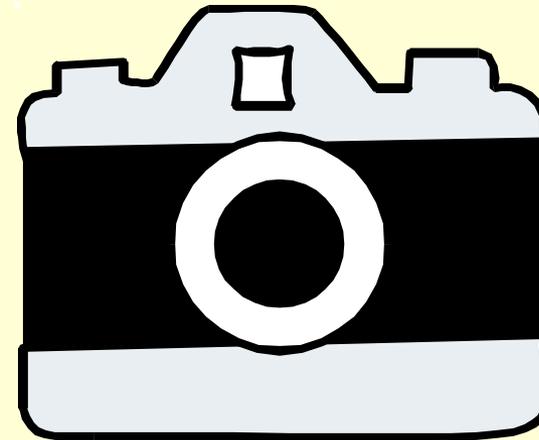
The Time Dimension



- Cross-sectional
- Longitudinal
 - Trend
 - Cohort
 - Panel
-

Cross-sectional

- Snapshot in time
- Pick a sample from a population and measure them



Longitudinal: Trend

- Select different samples over time
- Compare them to detect changes in the population



May



June



July

--> Time -->

Longitudinal: Panel

- Examine the *same sample* of people over time
- Detect processes of change at work



May



June



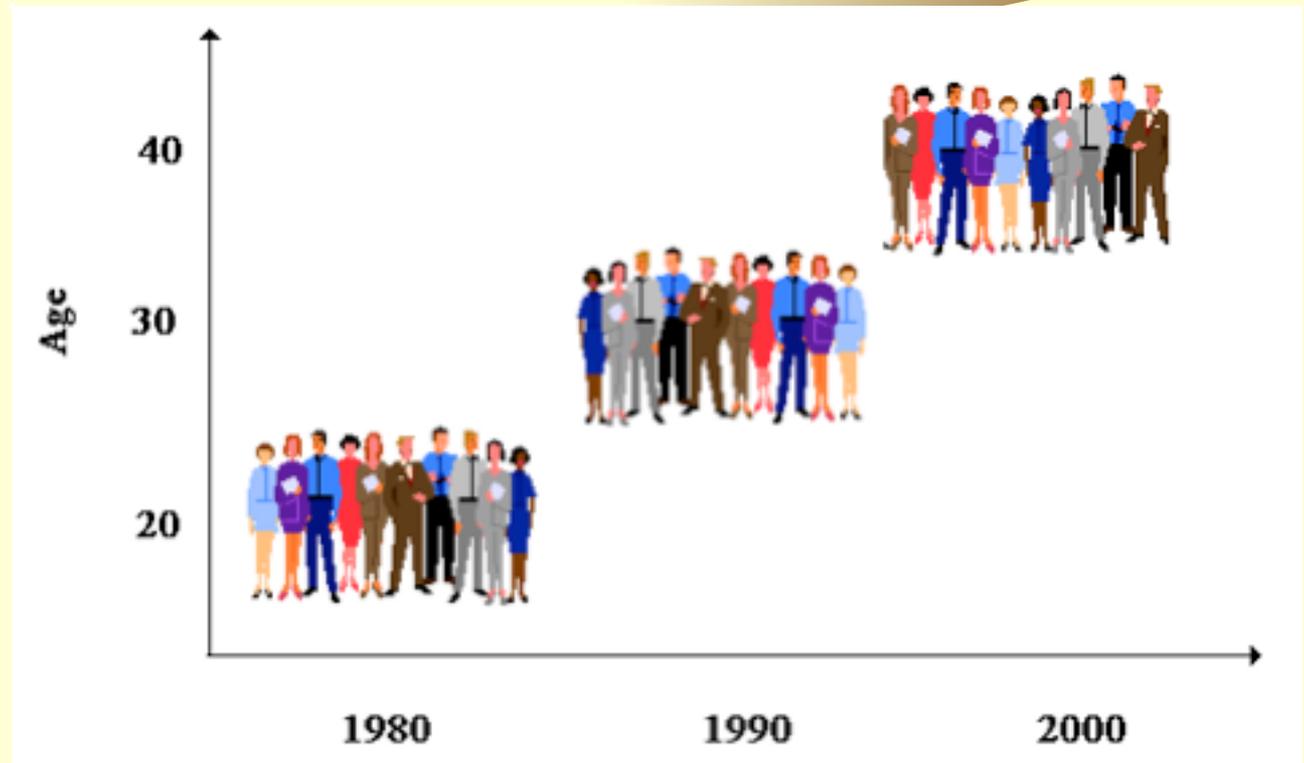
July

--> Time -->

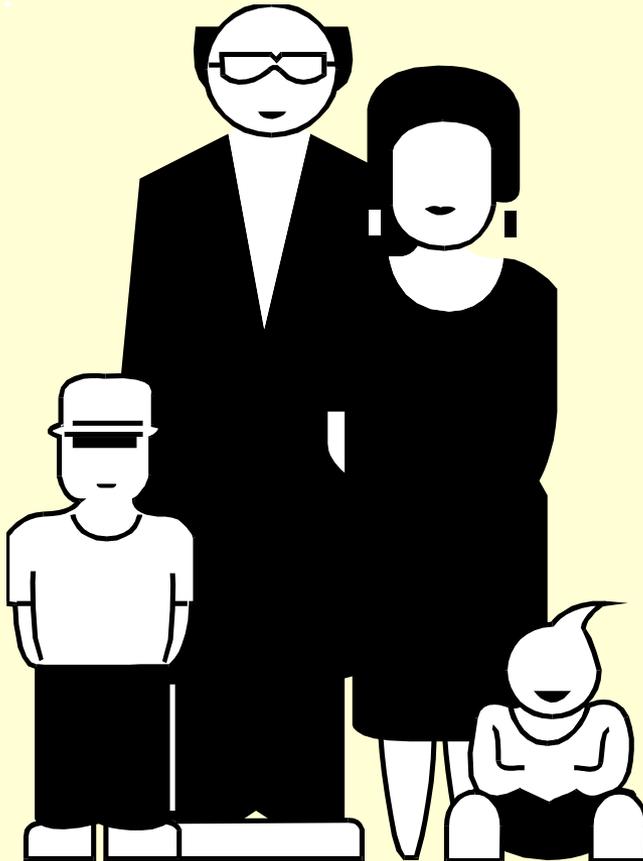
Longitudinal: Cohort

- Select different samples from the same age group (cohort)

✓ Detect maturation processes in the cohort



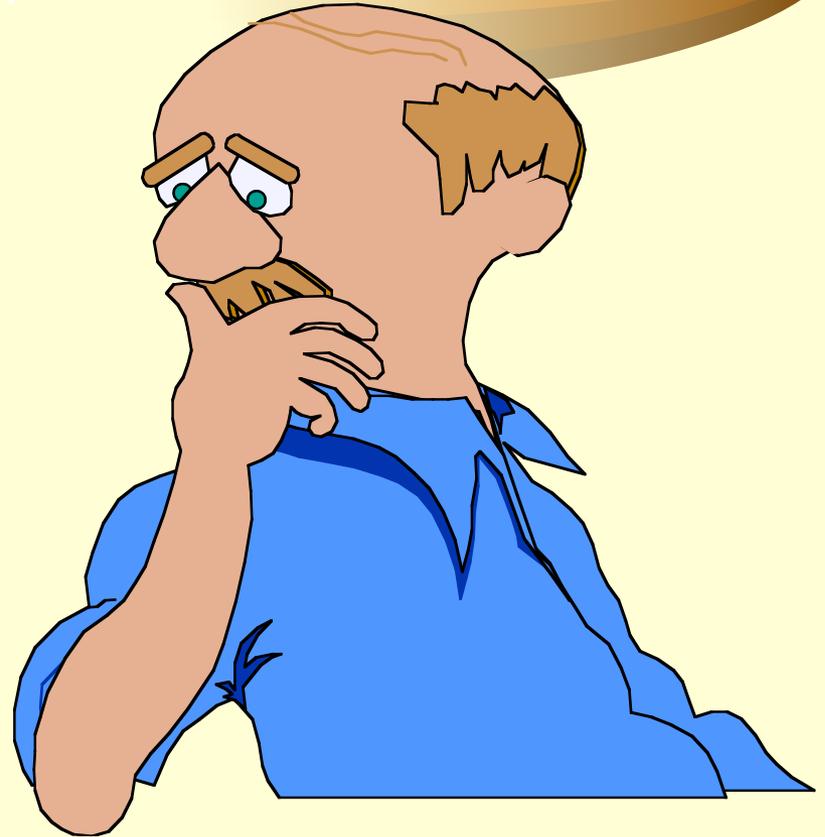
Approximating longitudinal



- Compare people of different ages at one point in time
- Infer that their differences are a result of aging
- Compare:
 - Freshmen
 - Sophomores
 - Juniors

Motivations for Research

- Testing formal theories
- Testing limited hypotheses
- Exploring unstructured interests
- Contracted research
- Involuntary research
-



Next Time



- **Research Design II**
- Review Chapter 4