A SURVEY OF THE SOCIAL SCIENCES pdf

1: General Social Survey - Wikipedia

Note: Citations are based on reference standards. However, formatting rules can vary widely between applications and fields of interest or study. The specific requirements or preferences of your reviewing publisher, classroom teacher, institution or organization should be applied.

The quantification of theoretical concepts via the survey instrument allows for the modeling of relationships between variables such as education and socioeconomic status. Surveys are used by researchers across all of the social sciences as one of the primary means of data collection. For example, in order to measure a theoretical concept such as religiosity, the social scientist can use an indicator or set of indicators of religiosity, and the aggregate responses can then be coded numerically. A common example of such an indicator is the question "How important is religion in your life? Positivist social scientists seek to emulate the level of quantification that is characteristic of the natural sciences, particularly physics. The aim of survey research, from a purely positivist viewpoint, is to discover the universal laws operating in society. It is thought that such laws are best uncovered through a deductive, scientific method, whereby data is collected through a survey instrument in order to test a theory. Interpretive theorists, with a more qualitative focus on issues such as meaning and historicity, are critical of positivist assumptions and tend to prefer a more inductive, theory-building approach to data collection. Good questionnaires provide measures of theoretical concepts, also referred to as variables, that are concomitantly reliable i. The questionnaire should be clear and concise in presentation and wording. The researcher can choose between single items or multiple items in order to measure a variable. For example, another question that measures religiosity might be: Such categories should be exhaustive i. One of the most common sets of response categories is the Likert scale, which measures how strongly a person agrees or disagrees with a statement. One way to measure happiness, for example, is with a four-point Likert scale in which the response categories range from "Strongly Agree" to "Strongly Disagree. In addition to closed-ended questions, which tend to be comparatively high on reliability, survey instruments can also be constructed with open-ended questions, which tend to be comparatively high on validity. For example, a social scientist interested in studying the nature and determinants of trust might include the following item in a questionnaire: The major disadvantage is that open-ended responses, as a result of their variability, are difficult to code, leading to reduced reliability. Since the s, there has also been an interest in the use of the Internet to administer electronic surveys. The principal advantage of administration via post and the Internet is the comparatively low cost of the research vis-a-vis telephone and personal interviews. The disadvantages of survey research conducted via post and the Internet are the comparatively lower response rates and the overall length of the research process. Telephone interviews have the obvious advantage of being cheaper to conduct than face-to-face interviews. In terms of the length of the research process, a second clear advantage is that questionnaires can be administered and data collected more quickly than with face-to-face interviews. The third advantage of telephone interviews is that a random sample can be readily selected using random digit dialing RDD , whereby a computer generates random telephone numbers. However, the fact that not every household has a telephone can bias the sample. Furthermore, telephone interviews are generally not suitable for long questionnaires. The consensus is that face-to-face interviews yield the highest quality data. In general, there are three main advantages of face-to-face interviews. First, the instrument can be longer than if it were administered by telephone, post, or the Internet. Second, interviewers can use visual aids to assist respondents. Third, it is easier for interviewers to clarify questions and items that are unclear, although it is possible that clarification on the part of the interviewer can bias the results. The main disadvantage of personal interviews is the high cost involved in the research. First, the results of survey research are, on balance, more generaliz-able than the results of qualitative research. In other words, because of the greater number of respondents, survey research typically yields findings that are more representative of the population being studied. Second, survey instruments yield more reliable results than qualitative interviews. Third, questionnaires are useful in terms of both testing theories and establishing correlations between variables. There are four main weaknesses of survey research. First, it can be potentially very expensive to conduct. Second, it is rigid and inflexible,

especially in the absence of open-ended items. Third, it is open to the criticism of having a top-down bias; that is, it seldom allows for theory construction from the bottom-up. Fourth, although it is strong in terms of establishing statistical correlations, it is weak in terms of proving causality between two variables. In spite of these weaknesses, survey research is one of the most widely used methodological approaches.

2: Social Research (journal) - Wikipedia

Survey research was for a long time thought of primarily as a sociological tool. It is relatively recently that this research method has been adopted by other social sciences and related professional disciplines.

Objectives[edit] The General Social Survey has three main purposes: Gather data to monitor and explain trends, changes, and constants in attitudes, behaviors, and attributes as well as examine the structure, development, and functioning of society in general as well as the role of various sub-groups. Compare the United States to other societies to place American society in comparative perspective and develop cross-national models of human society. Make up-to-date, important, high-quality data easily accessible to scholars, students, policy makers, and others with minimal cost and waiting. Until , it was conducted almost annually with the exceptions of the years , , and Since , the GSS has been conducted in even numbered years. This study used a hypernetworking sampling method that gathered its sample of national employers by asking the scientifically-selected sample of GSS respondents for information on their place of work. In , the survey moved its questionnaire to computer-assisted personal interviewing CAPI methods from the previous method of paper-based questionnaires. In , a large part of the GSS was administered in Spanish for the first time. In addition, the National Voluntary Associations Study, which also gathered its sample from the GSS by asking respondents about the voluntary associations in which they took part, was conducted. Also in this year, the second wave of the National Congregations Study was conducted, its sample again built using the GSS. From through , in addition to the sample of respondents selected randomly every round, the GSS sample included one to two rotating panel samples consisting of cases interviewed in a previous round of the survey. Also in this year, the full GSS interview was translated into and administered in Spanish for Spanish-speaking United States residents. The GSS sample is drawn using an area probability design that randomly selects respondents in households across the United States to take part in the survey. Respondents that become part of the GSS sample are from a mix of urban , suburban , and rural geographic areas. Participation in the study is strictly voluntary. However, because only about a few thousand respondents are interviewed in the main study, every respondent selected is very important to the results. The survey was conducted every year from to except in , , and Since , it has been conducted every other year. The survey takes about 90 minutes to administer. Results[edit] GSS results are freely made available to interested parties over the internet, and are widely used in sociological research. The data are generally available in formats designed for statistical programs e. The GSS Data Explorer on the General Social Survey website allows any user to download GSS data and search for information about GSS questions, variables, and publications, as well as conduct basic analyses directly on the website for free and without the need for statistical software. The latest available results are those of the survey. Information collected in the GSS is used by policy makers, scientific researchers, government officials, and students to better understand Americans, and better meet their changing needs. The GSS is a major teaching tool in colleges and universities: In addition, about , students use the GSS in their classes each year. Some notable facts about the impact of the GSS include the following: Over 25, scholarly publications have used the GSS and over 1, have been appearing annually in recent years. Each year over , college students use the GSS in classes. Several innovative programs to teach sociology through hands-on analysis of real data have been developed around the GSS.

3: General Social Survey (GSS) | www.enganchecubano.com

RESEARCH, SURVEY (Social Science) Survey research is a methodological process by which social scientists convert theoretical concepts into numbers. The quantification of theoretical concepts via the survey instrument allows for the modeling of relationships between variables such as education and socioeconomic status.

Facebook and YouTube dominate this landscape, as notable majorities of U. At the same time, younger Americans especially those ages 18 to 24 stand out for embracing a variety of platforms and using them frequently. As has been the case since the Center began surveying about the use of different social media in , Facebook remains the primary platform for most Americans. Roughly two-thirds of U. With the exception of those 65 and older, a majority of Americans across a wide range of demographic groups now use Facebook. But the social media story extends well beyond Facebook. The video-sharing site YouTube â€" which contains many social elements, even if it is not a traditional social media platform â€" is now used by nearly three-quarters of U. And the typical median American reports that they use three of the eight major platforms that the Center measured in this survey. For example, the share of social media users who say these platforms would be hard to give up has increased by 12 percentage points compared with a survey conducted in early Different social media platforms show varied growth Facebook remains the most widely used social media platform by a relatively healthy margin: The Center has asked about the use of five of these platforms Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, LinkedIn and Pinterest in several previous surveys of technology use. And for the most part, the share of Americans who use each of these services is similar to what the Center found in its previous survey of social media use conducted in April The most notable exception is Instagram: The youngest adults stand out in their social media consumption As was true in previous Pew Research Center surveys of social media use, there are substantial differences in social media use by age. At the same time, there are pronounced differences in the use of various social media platforms within the young adult population as well. Americans ages 18 to 24 are substantially more likely to use platforms such as Snapchat, Instagram and Twitter even when compared with those in their mid- to lates. These differences are especially notable when it comes to Snapchat: With the exception of those 65 and older, Facebook is used by a majority of Americans across a wide range of demographic groups. But other platforms appeal more strongly to certain subsets of the population. In addition to the age-related differences in the use of sites such as Instagram and Snapchat noted above, these are some of the more prominent examples: LinkedIn remains especially popular among college graduates and those in high-income households. For more details on social media platform use by different demographic groups, see Appendix A. In addition to adopting Snapchat and Instagram at high rates, the youngest adults also stand out in the frequency with which they use these two platforms. The median American uses three of these eight social platforms As was true in previous surveys of social media use, there is a substantial amount of overlap between users of the various sites measured in this survey. Most notably, a significant majority of users of each of these social platforms also indicate that they use Facebook and YouTube. This overlap is broadly indicative of the fact that many Americans use multiple social platforms. As might be expected, younger adults tend to use a greater variety of social media platforms. The median to year-old uses four of these platforms, but that figure drops to three among to year-olds, to two among to year-olds and to one among those 65 and older. A majority of social media users say it would not be difficult to give up these sites Even as a majority of Americans now use social platforms of various kinds, a relatively large share of these users feel that they could give up social media without much difficulty. At the same time, the share of social media users who would find it hard to give up these services has grown somewhat in recent years. And relatively few have confidence in these platforms to keep their personal information safe from bad actors.

4: GSS General Social Survey | NORC

consideration in designing a survey is to define the objectives of the survey in the context of these questions. The objectives should reflect the intent of the scientific questions from the perspective of the.

Sustainable development The social science disciplines are branches of knowledge taught and researched at the college or university level. Social science disciplines are defined and recognized by the academic journals in which research is published, and the learned social science societies and academic departments or faculties to which their practitioners belong. Social science fields of study usually have several sub-disciplines or branches, and the distinguishing lines between these are often both arbitrary and ambiguous. Anthropology and Outline of anthropology Anthropology is the holistic "science of man", a science of the totality of human existence. The discipline deals with the integration of different aspects of the social sciences, humanities , and human biology. In the twentieth century, academic disciplines have often been institutionally divided into three broad domains. The natural sciences seek to derive general laws through reproducible and verifiable experiments. The humanities generally study local traditions, through their history, literature, music, and arts, with an emphasis on understanding particular individuals, events, or eras. The social sciences have generally attempted to develop scientific methods to understand social phenomena in a generalizable way, though usually with methods distinct from those of the natural sciences. The anthropological social sciences often develop nuanced descriptions rather than the general laws derived in physics or chemistry, or they may explain individual cases through more general principles, as in many fields of psychology. Anthropology like some fields of history does not easily fit into one of these categories, and different branches of anthropology draw on one or more of these domains. It is an area that is offered at most undergraduate institutions. Eric Wolf described sociocultural anthropology as "the most scientific of the humanities, and the most humanistic of the sciences. This means that, though anthropologists generally specialize in only one sub-field, they always keep in mind the biological, linguistic, historic and cultural aspects of any problem. Since anthropology arose as a science in Western societies that were complex and industrial, a major trend within anthropology has been a methodological drive to study peoples in societies with more simple social organization, sometimes called "primitive" in anthropological literature, but without any connotation of "inferior". The quest for holism leads most anthropologists to study a people in detail, using biogenetic, archaeological, and linguistic data alongside direct observation of contemporary customs. It is possible to view all human cultures as part of one large, evolving global culture. These dynamic relationships, between what can be observed on the ground, as opposed to what can be observed by compiling many local observations remain fundamental in any kind of anthropology, whether cultural, biological, linguistic or archaeological. Communication studies and History of communication studies Communication studies deals with processes of human communication , commonly defined as the sharing of symbols to create meaning. The discipline encompasses a range of topics, from face-to-face conversation to mass media outlets such as television broadcasting. Communication studies also examines how messages are interpreted through the political, cultural, economic, and social dimensions of their contexts. Communication is institutionalized under many different names at different universities, including "communication", "communication studies", "speech communication", "rhetorical studies", "communication science", " media studies ", "communication arts", " mass communication ", " media ecology ", and "communication and media science". Communication studies integrates aspects of both social sciences and the humanities. As a social science, the discipline often overlaps with sociology, psychology, anthropology, biology, political science, economics, and public policy, among others. From a humanities perspective, communication is concerned with rhetoric and persuasion traditional graduate programs in communication studies trace their history to the rhetoricians of Ancient Greece. The field applies to outside disciplines as well, including engineering, architecture, mathematics, and information science. Economics and Outline of economics Economics is a social science that seeks to analyze and describe the production, distribution, and consumption of wealth. An economist is a person using economic concepts and data in the course of employment, or someone who has earned a degree in the subject. The classic brief definition of

economics, set out by Lionel Robbins in , is "the science which studies human behavior as a relation between scarce means having alternative uses". Without scarcity and alternative uses, there is no economic problem. Briefer yet is "the study of how people seek to satisfy needs and wants" and "the study of the financial aspects of human behavior". Buyers bargain for good prices while sellers put forth their best front in Chichicastenango Market, Guatemala. Economics has two broad branches: Another division of the subject distinguishes positive economics, which seeks to predict and explain economic phenomena, from normative economics , which orders choices and actions by some criterion; such orderings necessarily involve subjective value judgments. Since the early part of the 20th century, economics has focused largely on measurable quantities, employing both theoretical models and empirical analysis. Quantitative models, however, can be traced as far back as the physiocratic school. Economic reasoning has been increasingly applied in recent decades to other social situations such as politics , law , psychology , history , religion , marriage and family life, and other social interactions. Rival heterodox schools of thought, such as institutional economics , green economics , Marxist economics , and economic sociology , make other grounding assumptions. For example, Marxist economics assumes that economics primarily deals with the investigation of exchange value , of which human labour is the source. The expanding domain of economics in the social sciences has been described as economic imperialism. Education has as one of its fundamental aspects the imparting of culture from generation to generation see socialization. It is an application of pedagogy , a body of theoretical and applied research relating to teaching and learning and draws on many disciplines such as psychology , philosophy , computer science , linguistics , neuroscience , sociology and anthropology. Geography and Outline of geography Map of the Earth Geography as a discipline can be split broadly into two main sub fields: The former focuses largely on the built environment and how space is created, viewed and managed by humans as well as the influence humans have on the space they occupy. This may involve cultural geography , transportation , health , military operations , and cities. The latter examines the natural environment and how the climate, vegetation and life, soil, oceans , water and landforms are produced and interact. As a result of the two subfields using different approaches a third field has emerged, which is environmental geography. Environmental geography combines physical and human geography and looks at the interactions between the environment and humans. Geographers attempt to understand the Earth in terms of physical and spatial relationships. The first geographers focused on the science of mapmaking and finding ways to precisely project the surface of the earth. In this sense, geography bridges some gaps between the natural sciences and social sciences. Historical geography is often taught in a college in a unified Department of Geography. Modern geography is an all-encompassing discipline, closely related to GISc , that seeks to understand humanity and its natural environment. The fields of urban planning , regional science , and planetology are closely related to geography. Practitioners of geography use many technologies and methods to collect data such as GIS , remote sensing , aerial photography , statistics , and global positioning systems GPS. History and Outline of history History is the continuous, systematic narrative and research into past human events as interpreted through historiographical paradigms or theories. History has a base in both the social sciences and the humanities. In the United States the National Endowment for the Humanities includes history in its definition of humanities as it does for applied linguistics. The Social Science History Association , formed in , brings together scholars from numerous disciplines interested in social history. Law and Outline of law A trial at a criminal court, the Old Bailey in London The social science of law, jurisprudence , in common parlance, means a rule that unlike a rule of ethics is capable of enforcement through institutions. Law is not always enforceable, especially in the international relations context. Legal policy incorporates the practical manifestation of thinking from almost every social science and the humanities. Laws are politics, because politicians create them. Law is philosophy, because moral and ethical persuasions shape their ideas. And law is economics, because any rule about contract , tort , property law , labour law , company law and many more can have long-lasting effects on the distribution of wealth. The noun law derives from the late Old English lagu, meaning something laid down or fixed [26] and the adjective legal comes from the Latin word lex.

Conducting Survey Research in the Social Sciences presents basic concepts and general guidelines for those who are interested in conducting a survey by breaking the process down into eight steps and twenty-three questions.

Introduction Before beginning your paper, you need to decide how you plan to design the study. The research design refers to the overall strategy that you choose to integrate the different components of the study in a coherent and logical way, thereby, ensuring you will effectively address the research problem; it constitutes the blueprint for the collection, measurement, and analysis of data. Note that your research problem determines the type of design you should use, not the other way around! Research Design in Social Research. Research Methods Knowledge Base. General Structure and Writing Style The function of a research design is to ensure that the evidence obtained enables you to effectively address the research problem logically and as unambiguously as possible. In social sciences research, obtaining information relevant to the research problem generally entails specifying the type of evidence needed to test a theory, to evaluate a program, or to accurately describe and assess meaning related to an observable phenomenon. With this in mind, a common mistake made by researchers is that they begin their investigations far too early, before they have thought critically about what information is required to address the research problem. Without attending to these design issues beforehand, the overall research problem will not be adequately addressed and any conclusions drawn will run the risk of being weak and unconvincing. As a consequence, the overall validity of the study will be undermined. The length and complexity of describing research designs in your paper can vary considerably, but any well-developed design will achieve the following: Identify the research problem clearly and justify its selection, particularly in relation to any valid alternative designs that could have been used, Review and synthesize previously published literature associated with the research problem, Clearly and explicitly specify hypotheses [i. However, you can get a sense of what to do by reviewing the literature of studies that have utilized the same research design. Also included is a collection of case studies of social research projects that can be used to help you better understand abstract or complex methodological concepts. The Research Methods Videos database hours of tutorials, interviews, video case studies, and mini-documentaries covering the entire research process. Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Methods Approaches. Sage, ; De Vaus, D. Creating Robust Approaches for the Social Sciences. Sage, ; Leedy, Paul D. Pearson, ; Vogt, W. Gardner, and Lynne M. When to Use What Research Design. Action Research Design Definition and Purpose The essentials of action research design follow a characteristic cycle whereby initially an exploratory stance is adopted, where an understanding of a problem is developed and plans are made for some form of interventionary strategy. Then the intervention is carried out [the "action" in action research] during which time, pertinent observations are collected in various forms. The new interventional strategies are carried out, and this cyclic process repeats, continuing until a sufficient understanding of [or a valid implementation solution for] the problem is achieved. The protocol is iterative or cyclical in nature and is intended to foster deeper understanding of a given situation, starting with conceptualizing and particularizing the problem and moving through several interventions and evaluations. What do these studies tell you? This is a collaborative and adaptive research design that lends itself to use in work or community situations. Design focuses on pragmatic and solution-driven research outcomes rather than testing theories. When practitioners use action research, it has the potential to increase the amount they learn consciously from their experience; the action research cycle can be regarded as a learning cycle. Action research studies often have direct and obvious relevance to improving practice and advocating for change. There are no hidden controls or preemption of direction by the researcher. It is harder to do than conducting conventional research because the researcher takes on responsibilities of advocating for change as well as for researching the topic. Action research is much harder to write up because it is less likely that you can use a standard format to report your findings effectively [i. Personal over-involvement of the researcher may bias research results. The cyclic nature of action research to achieve its twin outcomes of action [e. Advocating for change usually requires buy-in from study participants. Coghlan, David and Mary Brydon-Miller. The Sage Encyclopedia of Action

Research. Action Research in Education: Guilford, ; Gall, Meredith. Chapter 18, Action Research. Norman Denzin and Yvonna S. SAGE, , pp. Writing and Doing Action Research. Sage, ; Reason, Peter and Hilary Bradbury. Handbook of Action Research: Participative Inquiry and Practice. Case Study Design Definition and Purpose A case study is an in-depth study of a particular research problem rather than a sweeping statistical survey or comprehesive comparative inquiry. It is often used to narrow down a very broad field of research into one or a few easily researchable examples. The case study research design is also useful for testing whether a specific theory and model actually applies to phenomena in the real world. It is a useful design when not much is known about an issue or phenomenon. Approach excels at bringing us to an understanding of a complex issue through detailed contextual analysis of a limited number of events or conditions and their relationships. A researcher using a case study design can apply a variety of methodologies and rely on a variety of sources to investigate a research problem. Design can extend experience or add strength to what is already known through previous research. Social scientists, in particular, make wide use of this research design to examine contemporary real-life situations and provide the basis for the application of concepts and theories and the extension of methodologies. The design can provide detailed descriptions of specific and rare cases. A single or small number of cases offers little basis for establishing reliability or to generalize the findings to a wider population of people, places, or things. Design does not facilitate assessment of cause and effect relationships. Vital information may be missing, making the case hard to interpret. The case may not be representative or typical of the larger problem being investigated. If the criteria for selecting a case is because it represents a very unusual or unique phenomenon or problem for study, then your intepretation of the findings can only apply to that particular case. Chapter 4, Flexible Methods: Columbia University Press, ; Gerring, John. Past, Present and Future Challenges. Encyclopedia of Case Study Research. The Art of Case Study Research. Applied Social Research Methods Series, no. Most social scientists seek causal explanations that reflect tests of hypotheses. Causal effect nomothetic perspective occurs when variation in one phenomenon, an independent variable, leads to or results, on average, in variation in another phenomenon, the dependent variable. Conditions necessary for determining causality: Empirical association -- a valid conclusion is based on finding an association between the independent variable and the dependent variable. Appropriate time order -- to conclude that causation was involved, one must see that cases were exposed to variation in the independent variable before variation in the dependent variable. Nonspuriousness -- a relationship between two variables that is not due to variation in a third variable. Causality research designs assist researchers in understanding why the world works the way it does through the process of proving a causal link between variables and by the process of eliminating other possibilities. There is greater confidence the study has internal validity due to the systematic subject selection and equity of groups being compared. Not all relationships are casual! The possibility always exists that, by sheer coincidence, two unrelated events appear to be related [e. Conclusions about causal relationships are difficult to determine due to a variety of extraneous and confounding variables that exist in a social environment. This means causality can only be inferred, never proven. If two variables are correlated, the cause must come before the effect. Beach, Derek and Rasmus Brun Pedersen. Causal Case Study Methods: Foundations and Guidelines for Comparing, Matching, and Tracing. University of Michigan Press, ; Bachman, Ronet. Chapter 5, Causation and Research Designs. Sage, , pp. Chapter 11, Nonexperimental Research: Cohort Design Definition and Purpose Often used in the medical sciences, but also found in the applied social sciences, a cohort study generally refers to a study conducted over a period of time involving members of a population which the subject or representative member comes from, and who are united by some commonality or similarity. Using a quantitative framework, a cohort study makes note of statistical occurrence within a specialized subgroup, united by same or similar characteristics that are relevant to the research problem being investigated, rather than studying statistical occurrence within the general population. Using a qualitative framework, cohort studies generally gather data using methods of observation. Cohorts can be either "open" or "closed. Date of entry and exit from the study is individually defined, therefore, the size of the study population is not constant. In open cohort studies, researchers can only calculate rate based data, such as, incidence rates and variants thereof. Closed Cohort Studies [static populations, such as patients entered into a clinical trial] involve participants who enter into the

study at one defining point in time and where it is presumed that no new participants can enter the cohort. Given this, the number of study participants remains constant or can only decrease. The use of cohorts is often mandatory because a randomized control study may be unethical. For example, you cannot deliberately expose people to asbestos, you can only study its effects on those who have already been exposed. Research that measures risk factors often relies upon cohort designs.

6: Current Population Survey | www.enganchecubano.com

This Specialization covers research methods, design and statistical analysis for social science research questions. In the final Capstone Project, you'll apply the skills you learned by developing your own research question, gathering data, and analyzing and reporting on the results using statistical methods.

Census Bureau for the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The CPS has been used extensively by social science researchers to address a wide variety of questions, and it is the source used to compile numerous official statistics for the U. The CPS emerged from a survey implemented in , the Enumerative Check Census, that attempted to measure unemployment nationwide. One of the largest and most important changes to the survey occurred in when the number of primary sampling units increased more than threefold. In , due to technological advances in computing, a redesign of the survey was instituted to obtain more accurate and comprehensive information. For more on the material in this section, see U. Department of Labor Each housing unit is in the sample for a total of eight months over a sixteen-month time horizonâ€"four months in, eight months out, and four months in. This rotation cycle ensures that 75 percent of the sample overlaps from month to month and 50 percent overlaps from year to year. These need not be the same households, since the CPS is a housing unit-based sample rather than a household-based sample. The survey is administered mostly by phone interviews with occasional site visits. The information is available at the individual, family, and household level. The core portion of the CPS contains numerous variables portraying the employment status of all members of the households over the age of sixteen, including items such as their status in the paid labor force, occupation, number of hours worked, and reasons for not working. In addition, information on such subjects as age, sex, race, ethnicity, and education is collected. The CPS also collects supplemental data from additional questions besides the core content of the survey. Areas of supplemental data include length of time spent in the same occupation, reasons for changing occupations, use of unemployment benefits or health insurance benefits, migration, citizenship status, birth history, childcare, school enrollment, food insecurity, and food expenditures. Of particular note is the March Supplement of the CPS, where extensive information on income and its sources is garnered along with other relevant demographic variables, including participation in assistance programs. Specific areas examined include wage gaps among different races across different occupations, recent trends in economic status across races, and the hiring and firing experiences of different groups of people. Along the same lines, general income data is generated that is used to address such issues as income distribution among occupations, stability of earnings of males and females in marital relationships, and the relationship between stock market performance and retirement behavior. Second, data from the CPS is used to study the well-being of families and children. The CPS aids in understanding the prevalence and severity of poverty, the determinants that lead to poverty, and the determinants of participation in government programs, such as the Food Stamp Program e. One of the more visible reports is the annual report on income, poverty, and health insurance coverage in the United States DeNavas-Walt et al. Third, health issues and insurance coverage have been examined utilizing CPS data. Workplace policies to reduce smoking prevalence among workers have been investigated along with job attainment and the number of hours worked among ill individuals. Researchers have also studied the effect of Medicaid care provided by clinics and hospitals on insurance coverage, as well as gaps in health insurance coverage between different races and between men and women. Fourth, CPS data has been used to explore issues in education. Additionally, researchers have explored the relationship between access to home computers and improved educational outcomes. Proctor, and Cheryl Hill Lee. Census Bureau Publication, P Proctor, and Robert J. Gundersen, Craig, and Susan Offutt. Farm Poverty and Safety Nets. American Journal of Agricultural Economics 87 4: S Department of Commerce, U.

Example of a Ranking Question Please rank the following Homecoming activities in order of preference starting with 1 for your favorite activity. A ranking asks respondents to list their responses in order of preference. This type of question leads you to an answer where the respondent is comparing one thing to another rather than giving you their feeling about each individual item. The disadvantage to a ranking is that if the respondent feels the same about two or more items, they are still forced to sort them into a ranking. The results of a ranking basically tell you which is the most preferred and which is the least preferred item on the list, but you do not know from a ranking if the respondent likes or dislikes any or all of the items on the list. Non-structured open-ended Non-structured questions, or open-ended questions, are questions where there is no list of answer choices from which to choose. Respondents are simply asked to write their response to a question. Here is an example: In some situations, you may have a partial list of answer choices, but you may still have some doubt or uncertainty about other possible responses. You can create a partially structured question such as the following: As we have already mentioned, open-ended questions are useful when you are trying to capture new ideas or information for which you have no basis to develop an all inclusive set of structured responses. The disadvantages to using open-ended questions is that it can be much more time consuming and difficult to analyze the data. In general you should try to minimize the number of open-ended questions in your survey questionnaire. If you find yourself designing a survey questionnaire where the majority of the questions are open-ended, then you may need to do more exploratory research to get a better foundation of knowledge for the subject you are researching. Tips to creating a good survey questionnaire: Here are some tips and tricks to help you ensure you are developing a good survey questionnaire: Clearly state your intentions with the research. Many people are hesitant to answer questions about themselves and their opinions. If you are developing your survey for a science fair project, people will probably be more willing to help if you clearly state your intentions. At the top of your survey, write a brief statement explaining why you are collecting the information and reassure each respondent that the information is entirely anonymous. If you need to know specifics about a person, respect their privacy by identifying them as subject1, subject2, etc Include instructions with your survey questionnaire What may seem obvious to you probably is not very obvious to someone else. To ensure that you collect valid survey results, make sure you include instructions on how to answer the survey questionnaire. There should probably be a short introductory set of instructions at the top of the survey questionnaire, and additional instructions for specific questions as needed. Your overall instructions may be something like: Please mark the appropriate box next to your answer choice with an "x" X. Please answer all of the questions to the best of your ability. Asking individuals to provide you with personal or demographic information age, race, income level, etc However, in many instances, this information is necessary for the research. If you need to ask for this type of information it is best to place the questions at the END of your survey questionnaire. Keep the questions short and concise The wording for survey questions should be short and concise. Each question should be clearly stated so that there is no misunderstanding about what is being asked. The best way to ensure your questions are well worded is to test them by having other people review and test your survey before you distribute it to the full sample. Ask only one question at a time the double barreled question This is a very common mistake in survey questionnaires and one that will severely impact the results of your data. When you are writing a question, you must make sure that you are only asking one question at a time. Here is an example of a double-barreled question: Double-barreled Question How have teachers and students at your school responded to the new minute lunch period? Satisfied How have teachers at your school reacted to the new minute lunch period? Satisfied How have students at your school reacted to the new minute lunch period? This means that a "satisfied" response could mean any of the following: Teachers are satisfied Teachers and students are satisfied An "unsatisfied" response could mean any of the following: Teachers are unsatisfied Students are unsatisfied Teachers and

students are unsatisfied Since the question was phrased in such an ambiguous way, you will not know what the respondent intended with their response unless you ask them, invalidating your data. To solve this problem, you simply need to break this question into two separate questions, as shown in the example above. You will also notice that the two rephrased questions above are very similar and that the key word which differentiates the two questions has been underlined. This is a good technique to ensure that the respondents are reading the questions correctly when the structures are so similar. Make sure the questions are unbiased When developing your survey questionnaire, you want to make certain that you are asking the questions in a neutral way, ie that you are not leading them toward a particular answer. This may seem simple, but when you are writing questions you will often find that the way you phrase the question may reflect your underlying opinion. Here is an example of a leading question: Neutral Do you think that the new cafeteria lunch menu offers a better variety of healthy foods than the old one?

8: RESEARCH, SURVEY (Social Science)

Social science is a category of academic disciplines, concerned with society and the relationships among individuals within a society. Social science as a whole has many branches, each of which is considered a social science.

9: Division of the Social Sciences

Social sciences can be classified into disciplines such as psychology (the science of human behaviors), sociology (the science of social groups), and economics (the science of firms, markets, and economies).

Vocabulary dictionary and workbook Interior Passages Conflicting Concepts of Holiness Metrics handiGuide for the Internet and information technology Administrative Housing Manager Painting a new world Man, Listen to Your Woman Zora Neale Hurston: a biographical sketch, 1891-1948 Human resource managment 14th edition Scot ts lay of the last minstrel Orders regarding religion 3 The Central Railroad of New Jerseys 1st 100 Years, 1849-1949 Drive by daniel h pink Vol. 1. A Theban archive of the reign of Ptolemy I, Soter, by S.R.K. Glanville. Volvo p1800 service manual A brief history of dairy education at home and abroad Rfid handbook fundamentals and applications The infinite sea español Editing split bounding box The angel of history and the postapocalyptic consciousness. Brief history of ethiopia Cwc engineering guide for wood frame construction Delivering business intelligence Five Times The Trouble (Trollz) 12 Warm-blooded animals Maurice Burton Starship for Hire Ssrs reporting services tutorial Team Decision-Making Techniques Bitter fruit manto Studying Jane Austen Sermons preached in Toronto The rite for confirmation The Magic Figures of Paracelsus The good, the bad, and the ugly Philadelphia Flyers A General Theory of Management Poultry production in hot climates Forests of the Night (Daw collectors No. 918) U.S.Brazilian informatics dispute Digital Signal Processing Implementation A mothers legacy Apolonja Maria Kojder