

Exam is 20 points. There are 10 questions. Each question is worth 2 points. If there are sub questions, each part is worth an equal share of the 2 points.

1) Match Term to Example

Term	Write Matching Letter
Self-Selection Bias	
One group pretest posttest design.	
Attrition bias	
Poor Instrumentation	
Static group comparison	
Statistical Regression to the mean	

A	One pre-treatment and one post-treatment survey on a given treated sample with no control sample.
B	Syracuse University Admissions office finds the share of admitted students who decide to attend Syracuse University is lower for fall 2023 compared to fall 2022. The share was unusually high in 2022.
C	Measuring the effectiveness of foreign aid by the amount of funds given.
D	I randomly selected individuals in Onondaga County to conduct a survey about their views on removing the elevated part of Interstate 81 in Syracuse. Only 12% of the sample of city residents responded while 98% of the sample of suburban residents responded.
E	I evaluate a treatment and a control with one round of surveys after the intervention has been completed in one site and not the other.
F	In a panel study of households, I can't locate 5% of households in round three. I notice that 90% of the households I can't locate are female headed. In the baseline survey, female headed households were 27% of my sample.

2) Writing survey questions.

- a. What is the main problem with the following:

Is it not true that you do not agree that Maxwell 110 is a comfortable learning environment? True False

- b. What is the main problem with the following:

The United States government should send Marines into Sudan, evacuate all US citizens, then seize the oil pipeline, and then sell the oil to cover the costs of repatriating US citizens from Sudan.

Strongly disagree disagree neutral agree strongly agree

- c. What is the main problem with the following:

The chairs in Maxwell 110 are very comfortable.

Agree Strongly Agree

- d. What is the main problem with the following:

How much time did you study for this test in hours?

- Under 1 hour
- 1 hour to just under 2 hours
- 3 hours to just under 5 hours
- Over 10 hours

3) Road to Results.

a. What are the three main types of evaluation research in terms of when they are done in the timeline of a project? Provide a brief description of each.

b. Identify and briefly describe the five main components of a theory of change.

4. Research Methods.

a. What is meant by a 'nominal group technique' in focus group research?

b. Identify 3 advantages of using a focus group approach compared to a household survey approach to obtain information in a community.

5. Monitoring and Evaluation.

a. Describe the roles of indicators and targets in Monitoring and Evaluation.

b. Use of M&E as an acronym for Monitoring and Evaluation has increasingly been moving to MEL as an acronym for this kind of project activity. What does the L stand for and how does it relate to project management?

6. Sampling methods.

a. Contrast quota sampling and stratified sampling.

b. Contrast matching and randomization as approaches to sampling.

7. True or False

Statement	Is it True or False (circle)	
Participant Observation is an example of 'unobtrusive research'.	True	False
The 'law of large numbers' implies you should have over 30 members of a focus group to estimate the true value of an unknown parameter.	True	False
Grounded Theory is an inductive approach to the study of social life that attempts to generate a theory from reviewing and refining the patterns seen in ongoing observations.	True	False
Results based monitoring is the continuous process of collecting and analyzing information on key indicators and comparing actual results with intended results in order to measure how well a program, project, or policy is being implemented.	True	False
The use of deception by a participant observer to obtain access to a group is forbidden by the Belmont Report.	True	False
Naturalism as a qualitative approach is based on a positivist assumption that the truth is out there to be observed and recorded.	True	False

8. Validity.

a. What is meant by the internal validity of an experimental approach to social research?

b. What is meant by the external validity of an experimental approach to social research?

9) Describe the Solomon four-group design of an experiment. What threat to the external validity of an experiment does this control for compared to the classic experimental design (classic meaning surveys before and after, of one group with treatment and another without treatment)?

10. Research terms:

a) What is a double-blind experimental design?

b) What is a snowball sample?

c) What is an 'emic' view in participant observer research?