

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 Experiment Characteristic to the Description

Experiment Characteristic	Write Matching Letter	Description
Selection Bias		A. I measure dietary diversity by the number of different places people have ordered pizza in the past six months.
One group pretest posttest design.		B. The impact of the treatment is attributable to the passage of time as my baseline was run following multiple negative shocks.
Attrition		C. I interview households in a treatment sample and a control sample with one round of surveys after the intervention has been completed in the treatment sample.
Poor Instrumentation		D. A threat to internal validity of my experimental design when 50% of my control sample has moved away and cannot be located for the follow up survey.
Static group comparison		E. Why I can't use the results from this test to assess the understanding of social science research methods in the US population.
Statistical Regression to the mean		F. One pre-treatment and one post-treatment survey on a given treated sample with no control sample.

2) Writing survey questions.

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

The President should sign an executive order that educational loans up to \$50,000 should be forgiven and that there should be no income limits on this program and that all community colleges should charge \$0 per credit hour in tuition starting in fall 2022.

Strongly disagree disagree neutral agree strongly agree

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

Is it not true that you do not agree that the United States should not send drones to Ukrainian forces? True False

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

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

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

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

All SU students should currently be wearing masks when in classes.

Agree Strongly Agree

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.

Statements	Circle one	
The etic perspective is when the researcher is taking on the point of view of those being studied	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
A SWOT focus group technique looks at Structures, Workforce, Operations, and Training.	True	False
A survey response rate is the number of complete interviews with reporting units divided by the number of eligible reporting units in the sample.	True	False
A leading question is a question asked when first starting the interview that is relatively easy for the respondent to answer.	True	False
The qualitative field research paradigm of Naturalism argues interviews should take place outside since people are more likely to give honest responses while interacting with nature.	True	False

5. Monitoring and Evaluation.

a. What are the differences between 'monitoring' and 'evaluation'?

b. What are the differences between an internal evaluation and an external evaluation?

6. Experimental methods.

a. What is a 'double-blind experiment design', and what is the purpose of each 'blind'?

b. Contrast matching and randomization as approaches to sampling.

7. Sampling.

a) Explain why Gallup's poll developed in 1936 based on quota sampling correctly picked the winner of the Presidential race in 1936, 1940, 1944 but not 1948.

b) Compare cluster sampling with an equal probability of selection sampling method for a given population.

8. Qualitative Research.

a. Describe what it means to be a 'participant observer' in qualitative research.

b. Note two distinct ethical challenges researchers confront when conducting 'participant observer' research.

c. Contrast research using a focus group with a 'participant observer' approach.

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

10. Research terms:

a) Contrast the meaning of internal validity and external validity of an experimental design.

b) What is meant by the potential problem of 'contagion' in an experimental design?

c) In the Principles and Standards for Development Evaluation presented in *The Road to Results*, what is the meaning of 'Relevance' and how does that contrast to the meaning of 'Effectiveness'?