

different empirical research methods Cheat Sheet by faminconnue (faminconnue) via cheatography.com/178871/cs/38783/

methods/modes of observation

- experiments
- survey research
- qualitative field research
- unobtrusive research
- evaluation research

experiments

are more often used for natural science, phsycology and medicals sciences rather than social science + it is often explanatory research

method:

- select individuals
- do something to them
- observe the effect of what was done subjects used:
- small numbers
- probability and non-probability sampling
- groups are often randomly selected or have mathing/similair conditions/characteristics

results if experiments are shown is statistics

pros

- validity (external); anything other than experimental stimulus affect dependent variable (lack fo threat)
- reliability: possible to replicate, though not practical

cons:

- validity (external); generalizability experimental finding to 'real' -> experiments are artificial they take place in laboratory, rather then natural settings)
- reactivity: respondents react to fact of being studied

survey research

is both descriptive as well as explanatory research

questions are often closed-endend:

- single answer possible
- multiple answer possible
- statements to items of a scale subjects used:
- large numbers: samples of a population
- requires probability sampling
- approach: email, letter or phone the results of survey research are often displayed in statistics

types:

- 1. face-to-face interview (capi*)
- 2. telephone interview (cati)
- 3. self-administrated paper
- 4, self-adminstrated online
- *Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing Pros:
- describe social attitudes and practices of a large population in a representative way
- reliability: standardized question and answer possibilities

cons: Valitdity

- staderdized questions and answer possibilities might not fit
- context is absent
- inflexible
- articificial

unobtrusive research

studies social behaviour without affecting it types:

- Content analysis: recorded human communications (social artifacts)
 Output: both text and statistics
- Analyzing existing statistics: registration

Output: statistics

unobtrusive research (cont)

 Comparative and historical research: developmental processes across cultures (seeking common patterns)
 Output: both text and statistics

qualitative field research

tries to probe social life in its natural environment, through direct observation of communications and events is more often explanatory and descriptive,

than just explanatory research
= inductive; uses generates a theory rather

subjects used

than a hypotheses

- small numbers
- probability and non-probabillity sampling results are presented in text; notes and recordings

types:

- Participant observation (aware or unaware)
- Interview: face-to-face or telephone and single or focus group

Pros: validity

- Study subtle nuances and in-depth understanding of concepts and relations (explanatory)
- Flexible

Cons:

- Reliability: not appropriate to describe large populations
- Challenge researcher: objective (sort out own biases) and not guiding without being too passive
- Reactivity: respondents react to fact of being studied



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evaluation research

is a research purpose rather thana method

→ purpose: evaluate impact social interventions; applied research rather than purely scientific

aims of determinations:

- Needs assessment: existence and extent of problems
- Monitoring: developments
- Cost-benefit: results intervention justified by expense
- Program or outcome assessment: interventions produces intended results types:
- Experimental design: stimulus for experimental but not for control group with preand post-test
- Quasi-experimental design: experiment without control group (time-series) or not randomly assigned control group
- Qualitative evaluations: interview and ask after success of an intervention



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