



How's your project going?

28% 1. I have already drafted survey questions.

31% 2. I have a testable hypothesis in mind.

14% 3. I have a DV or IV in mind, but not both.

4% 4. I have a *topic* but not a *variable* yet.

3% 5. I don't even have a *topic*. I'm behind.

Admin		Overview		Datasets		Coding		Lab					
Where we are...													
DEADLINES				LECTURE			LABS						
Date	Things Due	Reading (15b)	Category	TOPIC	Lab #	Lab Assignment	Type	T	R				
Jan 21		chapt 1	Orientation	Orientation									
Jan 23		chapt 2	Orientation	Research									
Jan 28		chapt 4	Orientation	Research Design	(2)	Empirical Claims	Lab	1	(2)				
Jan 30			Orientation	Research Design	(2)	Mini-Design	Lab	1	(2)				
Feb 06			Orientation	Research Design	(2)	Mini-Design	Lab	1	(2)				
Feb 14	HWS1 Article Review	chapt 2	Orientation	Explanation & Theory	4	Writing Essay	Lab	3,4					
Feb 16		ch 11 & 12	Orientation	Researching Research questions			Lab						
Feb 17		ch 13-17	Orientation	Conceptualization			Lab						
Feb 18	HWS2 Annotations		Orientation	Conceptualization			Lab	3, 3B					
Feb 18		ch 421-430	Measurement	Elementary Stats	6	Univariate (pass4)	Lab						
Feb 26	HWS3 Dataset Review	p 415-420 430-434	Measurement	Quantitative Analysis	9	Coding Reviews	Workshop	10A, 9					
Feb 28		ch 9 & 407-408	Measurement	Indices & Scales			Lab						
Mar 01		p 249-256	Measurement	Surveys: Writing	(1)	Direct Survey Questions	Lab	10, 11					
Mar 04	HWS4 Welfare Analysis	ch 427-430	Measurement	Sampling & Errors	(12)	Analysis	Lab		(12)				
Mar 05		p 429-437 429-435	Measurement	Sampling & Errors	(12)	Crashcourse (pass4)	Lab	10, 13					
Mar 13	MIDTERM			Project Overview (mandatory lecture)	-				13				
Mar 13					-								
Mar 13					-								
Mar 25	HWS5 Indices	p 256-263	Measurement	Surveys: Format	14	Review Survey Format	Workshop	14					
Mar 27			Measurement	Writing Original Assignment		Direct Survey (US-Debate)	Lab						
Apr 1		chapt 8	Orientation	Experimental Research		Writing Survey Draft	Lab	15, 16	14, 15				
Apr 3			Orientation	Three-Interest Tests		3 Tests	Lab						
Apr 8	HWS6 & Proposal	p 263-280	Orientation	Surveys: Mode	(18)	Conduct Survey	Lab	17, 18					
Apr 15		ch 433-434	Orientation	Multivariate & Modeling		Multiple fit (multifit)	Lab		(18, 19)				
Apr 16	HWS7 Three Tests	p 313 & 438-439	Orientation	Outlining Analysis		Jaywalking Study	Lab	19, 20					
Apr 17		ch 420-421	Orientation	Date Entry		Date Entry	Lab		(20, 21)				
Apr 22		ch 18	Orientation	Feedback & Ethnography	(21)	Groundwork Theory	Lab	(21), (22)					
Apr 24	HWS8 Experiment	ch 15	Orientation	Control Variables & Etab.	(22)	Elaboration Analysis (extra credit)	Lab		(22), (23)				
Apr 29		ch 11	Orientation	Unobtrusive Research		Content Analysis	Lab	(23), 23					
May 1	HWS9 Survey Analysis	ch 316-318	Orientation	Focus Groups	(24)	Evaluation Design	Lab		23, 24				
May 6		ch 12	Orientation	Oral Presentations	(24)	Oral Presentations Eval	Lab	24, (25)	(25)				
May 8													
May 15	Final Exam			(no class meeting; w/ Spm, Flm)									

Admin Overview Datasets Coding Lab

1. Today's reading was about...

Topic	Percentage
1. Quantitative analysis	77%
2. Qualitative analysis	5%
3. Qualitative methods	0%
4. Experimental Research	0%
5. All of the above	19%

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Coming Up...

- ◆ Next emailed Progress Report OTW
 - Just returned lots, almost caught up, woot woot
- ◆ Already some lecture/lab splits (e.g. no HW)
 - Reminder: you must pass each to pass the other
- ◆ Midterm opens in 9 days
 - MC/OB/ON, 7 days, no other time limit, no extensions!!
- ◆ Project planning
 - So far, ~12 students have had the 1-on-1 meeting
- ◆ Question drafts are in lab next week (7 or 9 days)
 - Read "Survey Project" page in Canvas!
 - Seriously!! Read it!! TODAY! ☺
 - And... let's take a poll :)

SOC497/L: SOCIOLOGY RESEARCH METHODS

Quantitative Analysis

Ellis Godard

Admin Overview **Datasets** Coding Lab

Outline

- ◆ **Quantitative Overviews**
 - Ideas & Methods
- ◆ **Datasets**
 - Data Entry & Data Cleaning
- ◆ **Coding**
 - Codebooks & Codes
 - Guidelines & Sources
 - Examples & Lab 📁

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Quantitative Methods

- ◆ Experiments
 - Later lecture & HW8 (no experimental lab)
- ◆ Surveys (!)
 - How many are we doing...?
- ◆ Pre-existing data / secondary analysis...

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Overview

- ◆ Lots of names & jargon, but narrow idea:
 - Want to describe aspects of the world we see
- ◆ Goal of being scientific
 - ◆ Safest method of inquiry – aims to *reduce* bias
 - ◆ Correctable – by testing ideas
 - ◆ Clear criteria for evaluation – esp. testability
 - ◆ Systematic – to reduce errors & biases
- ◆ Focus on careful data
 - Want ideas that order it, *connected to it*
 - Want “accurate” data (precise, reliable, valid)
 - 1 Choice is Qual or Quant (methods! epist?)

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Pre-Existing Data

- ◆ Many common data sources
 - Surveys: GSS, NORC, etc.; ICPSR
 - General Social Survey from NORC (www.umich.edu/gss)
 - Organizational data
 - Government: census, employment, crime (UCR), tax...
- ◆ Permits *secondary* analysis
 - Analyzing data previously collected
 - Strengths: Time, cost, effort, reliability/comparability
 - Weaknesses: Limited to measures taken, & errors/mistakes
 - Ideally, would enter data yourself – but errors even then (...)
 - Note: Class will collect *primary* data by end of semester

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Quantitative Analysis

- ◆ Asks “How much?”
 - Vs. qualitative “is it”, or “what/why is it”
 - Needn’t be numeric (more/less ordinality)
- ◆ No ontological bias
 - No more realist or positivist than qualitative
 - Coding is part of data reduction
 - Data reduction is part of summarizing observations
 - Anti-quantitative bias is realist (uber-positivist)
 - Suggests something out there is being “missed”
 - We’re just being empiricist – doing best we can

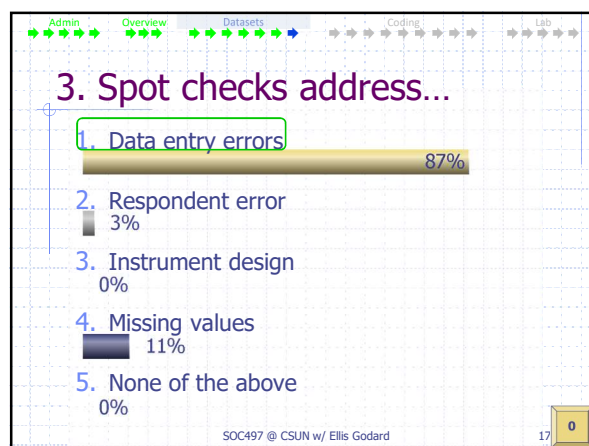
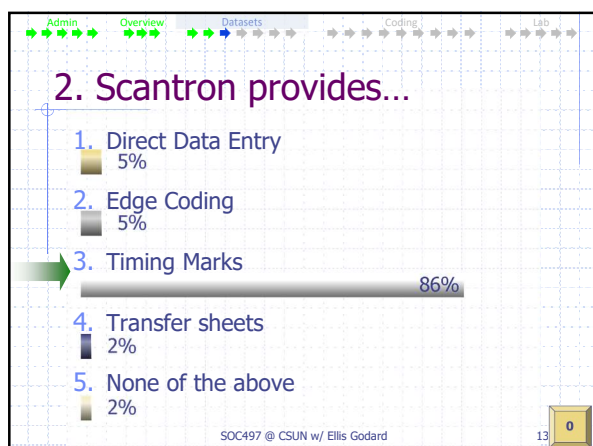
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4 Data Entry Options

- ◆ Direct data entry
 - If your *instruments* (e.g. questionnaires) are adequately designed, enter data directly from them
- ◆ Transfer sheets
 - Each column represents a variable, each row represents a responses from a particular case.
- ◆ Timing marks
 - Esp. for use in optical/scannable forms, e.g. Scantron
 - Rigid tolerances, learning curve to design/employ
- ◆ Edge coding
 - Response options are coded on the outside margins
 - Entry requires matching responses & marks

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Data Cleaning: Finding Dirty Data

- ◆ Problems
 - Data entry errors
 - Respondent error
 - Instrument design error
- ◆ Identifications
 - Spot checks (for data entry errors only)
 - You'll do, in data entry labs!
 - Data validation (for all three)
 - Code cleaning
 - only allowable codes are used (no 3's for gender)
 - Contingency cleaning
 - Q5: did you have contact w/ police in last year?
 - Q6: How were you treated by them?

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Codebooks

- ◆ Clarifies datasets; a.k.a. "data definitions"
 - Describes variables (names, labels, etc.)
 - Should include exact wording of survey questions
 - Details attributes, esp. by numeric codes (1=M)
- ◆ May exist in advance; may develop over time
 - Measurement evolution
- ◆ In SPSS
 - For current (opened) file:
 - Utilities – variables (for one variable at a time)
 - Utilities – file info (for that file's codebook)
 - For other (not current/open) files:
 - Varies by version (e.g. File > File Info)

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Data Cleaning: *Resolving* Dirty Data

- ◆ Exclude errors – make them "missing"
 - Values, if won't affect your results
 - Cases, if all values but not many cases
- ◆ Ignore some inappropriate contingencies
 - E.g. exclude cases that didn't have contact
 - In SPSS: Data – select cases
- ◆ Some errors unresolvable
 - Esp. if not involved in the data collection...

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Codes: A Constant Requirement

- ◆ Necessary for quantitative analysis
 - Conversion of open-ended responses to categories
 - Your lab today (Heroes)
 - Reduce idiosyncratic items to attributes, composing one or more variables
 - One of the last labs (Personal Ads)
- ◆ Important in qualitative work, too (use varies)
- ◆ Necessary for large samples
- ◆ Tech advances facilitate analysis *and* coding
 - Software – Atlas, Dedoose, nVivo, NUDIST, webQDA

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Coding Guidelines

- ◆ Scheme should be appropriate to the theoretical concepts being examined
 - For ideas about upper incomes, don't need to code teens, etc.
- ◆ Code to get as much detail as you can.
 - Lost details cannot be recreated
 - You can always combine later on
- ◆ Once you have codes, count them
 - *Specified* qualities, not "just" qualitative ☺

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Non-Numeric Example (Sp25)

What does "scientist" make you think of? (from Intake)

- ◆ Some names
 - Isaac Newton
 - Albert Einstein
 - Elon Mus ("not a fan")
 - Francis Collins
 - Nikola Tesla
 - Bill Nye the science guy
 - Sheldon (Big Bang Theory)
- ◆ Some descriptions:
 - Very clever person, genius
 - someone with a white coat in a lab with glass beakers who is data-driven, logical and good with numbers.
 - Someone who is always curious and looking to discover!
 - someone who studies the world by looking at it carefully and asking important questions before they test their ideas with scientific methods.
 - Someone who investigates and researches
 - Old guy in a lab coat mixing chemicals.
 - someone who is curious, thoughtful, and focused on discovering new things.
 - people in a lab with lab coats and microscopes
- ◆ Some elements
 - Fun facts
 - Experimenting
 - conducting research
- ◆ Miscellaneous
 - dexters laboratory, some crazy intense, math and some hard questions being answered about society or humanity

23

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Developing Coding Categories

- ◆ Two basic approaches
 - Begin with an established coding scheme
 - derived from your research purpose,
 - or use an existing coding scheme
 - Generate codes from your data
 - Arrange cases into groups, based on similar attributes (types)
 - expand or collapse attributes as needed – how many categories?
- ◆ Regardless of approach
 - Categories should be exhaustive *and* mutually exclusive
 - Coding should facilitate some form of *comparison*

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Non-Numeric Example (Fa24)

- ◆ A lab coat and with glasses and a messy table filled with papers.
- ◆ A person who questions and searches for answers
- ◆ Albert Einstein (10!)
- ◆ Bill Nye
- ◆ Cloudy With A Chance Of Meatballs
- ◆ Darwin
- ◆ dexter
- ◆ Doctor Doom
- ◆ Facts, experiments
- ◆ Galileo Galilei
- ◆ Honestly, first thing that came to mind was Frankenstein. After that, I thought of someone that invents things like Nikola Tesla or Benjamin Franklin
- ◆ I don't think of anyone. I am currently trying to learn more about science after growing up religious
- ◆ I think of Walter White, the teacher that started cooking Meth...
- ◆ I think scientists understand the world. For example like climate they identify the weather for the next days.
- ◆ I typically think of scientists that work on nature related things like plants, animals, geology etc
- ◆ Issac Newton
- ◆ Neil deGrasse Tyson, Stephen Hawkings, & Ada Lovelace
- ◆ Someone interested in life
- ◆ Someone that utilizes data and has a laboratory
- ◆ Someone wearing a lab coat who does experiments with liquids.
- ◆ someone who explores and analyzes information
- ◆ Someone working in a lab.
- ◆ Space, experiments
- ◆ when I think about a scientist a lab coat and sterile environment comes to mind
- ◆ When I think of a scientist I think of laboratories and experiments.
- ◆ When I think of a scientist, I think of a person dedicated to research.

24

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Coding Numeric Data

- ◆ What is your gross annual pretax income?
 - Many attributes, ranging from 0 to... ??
 - Could recode it into fewer categories, e.g.
 - 0 to 2999, 3000 to 5999, 6000 to 8999, etc.
- ◆ Many variables have coding conventions
 - Authorities develop conventions
 - GSS, Census, etc.
 - Don't reinvent the wheel – unless it's flat

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Coding Open-Ended Answers

- ◆ Creating a variable from varied responses
- ◆ Many possibilities – one could be 2 values:
 - Tools and rituals:
 - Lab coats, beakers, measuring devices, etc.
 - Culture and personality:
 - Someone who thinks a lot, solves problems, etc.
- ◆ Also asked to name two heroes or mentors

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4. Which is not true of codes?

1. They should be exhaustive
17%
2. They should be mutually exclusive
3%
3. They should facilitate comparison
3%
4. They're best for qualitative data
70%
5. They permit quantitative analysis
7%

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5. To measure nominal dispersion use...

1. Mode
2%
2. Median
0%
3. Variance
0%
4. Variation Ratio
93%
5. Standard Deviation
5%

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Last Lab Exercise

- ◆ Review of Elementary Statistics
 - Shape
 - Central Tendency
 - Dispersion
- ◆ But Beyond a Basic level
 - *Not* just picking the right variables (NOI)
 - But that's beyond critical @ this juncture
 - *Not* just find the pieces (e.g. mean of EDUC is 12.4)
 - At *least* that, but should be able to do more...
 - Tell story! Describe the sample! *Use* the stats!
 - This is 497, not 424 – you're *using* stats, not (?) learning 'em

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Team Scores

Points	Team	Points	Team
4.75	I have a DV or IV in...		
4.4	I have a topic but n...		
4.17	I have already draft...		
4	I don't even have a ...		
3.55	I have a testable hy...		

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Next Lab Exercise

- ◆ Coding Heroes
 - Handout on the web
 - Uses intake form answers
- ◆ 3 key tasks:
 - Invent coding scheme
 - Do basic coding
 - Summarize w/ elementary statistics

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