

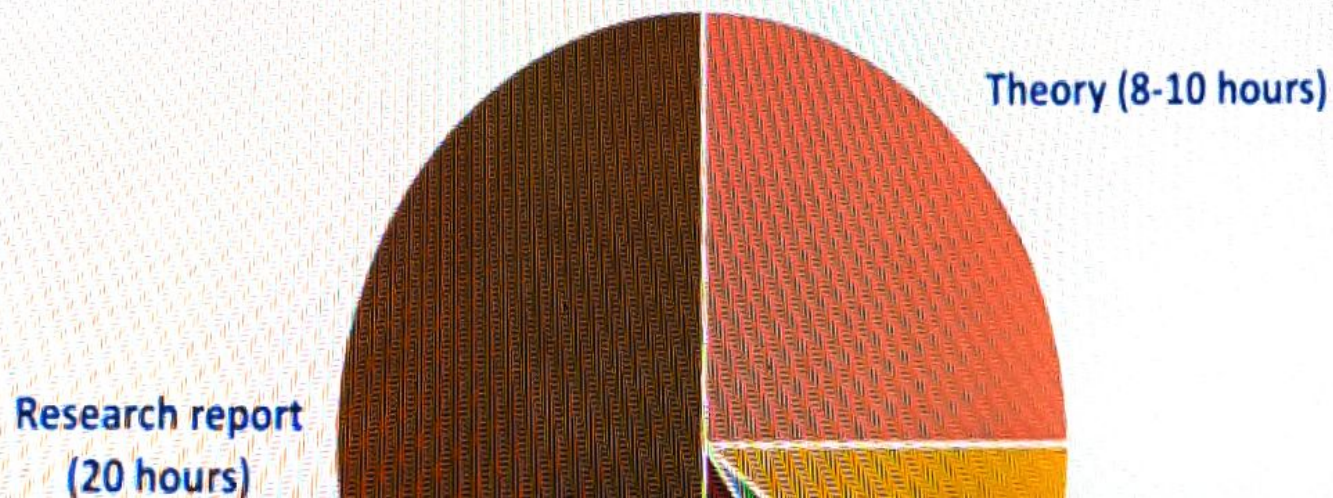
Social Scientists are actively engaged with the world, collecting information about the challenges around us, in order to understand and resolve them. In this module you will be introduced to the 'tool box' of the social scientists, experiencing some of the more commonly used data techniques.

1. What are data?
2. What forms does data take?
3. Going out in the field: how do we collect data? And when do we use different methods?
4. How can we determine how many people we need to talk to understand a problem?
5. How should social scientists act so that we create benefits from our work, rather than causing harm to the people around us?

This Module Covers FOUR Weeks (weeks 6,7,8 and 10)

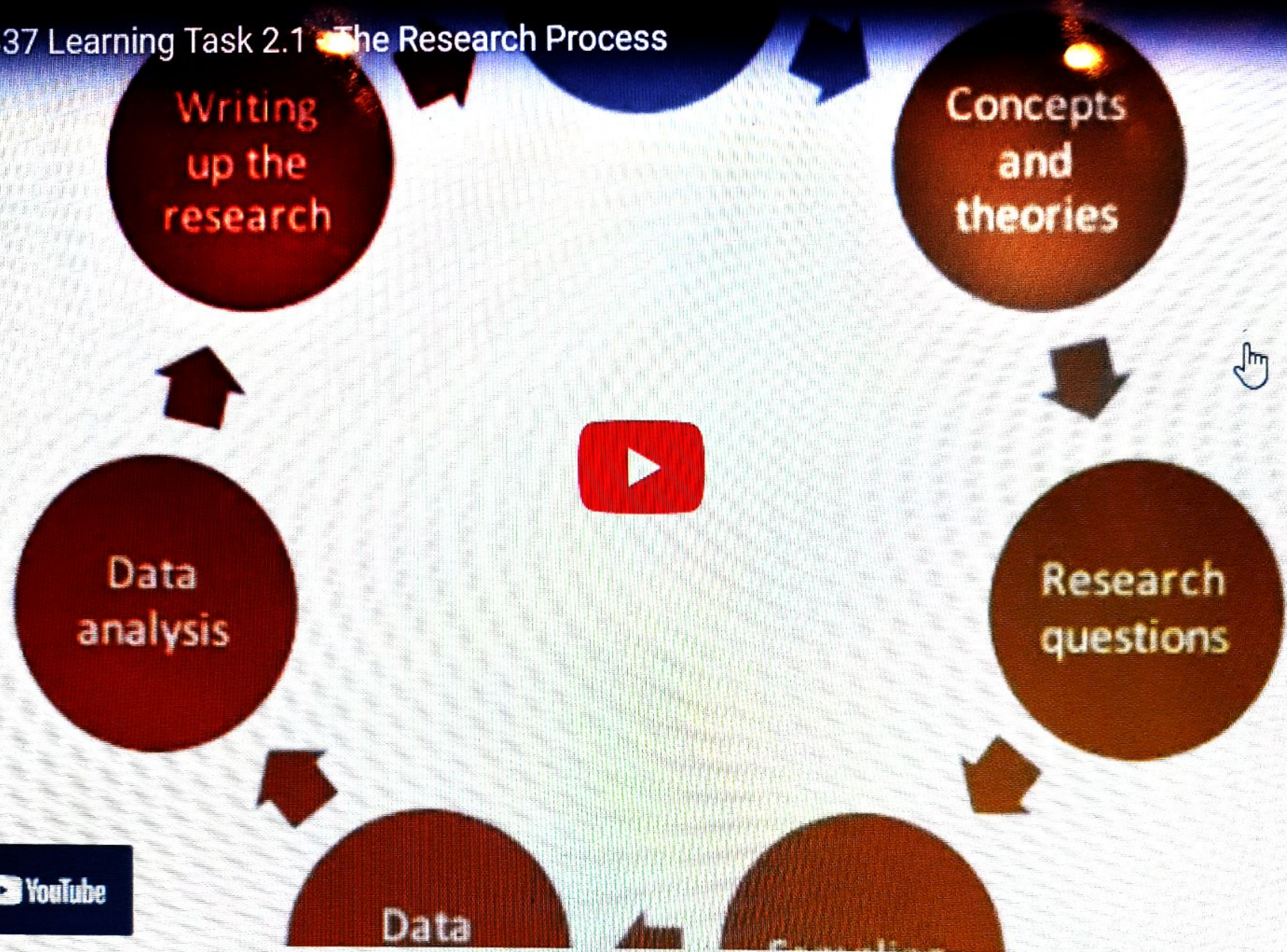
The expectation is that you will spend 40 hours of study time working through the TARP framework and related assessment. You need to complete TWO praxis journal entries (labelled Module 4A and Module 4B. These should discuss different aspects of the module). You also need to begin your Social Challenges report.

How Should I Spend My time In Module 4?



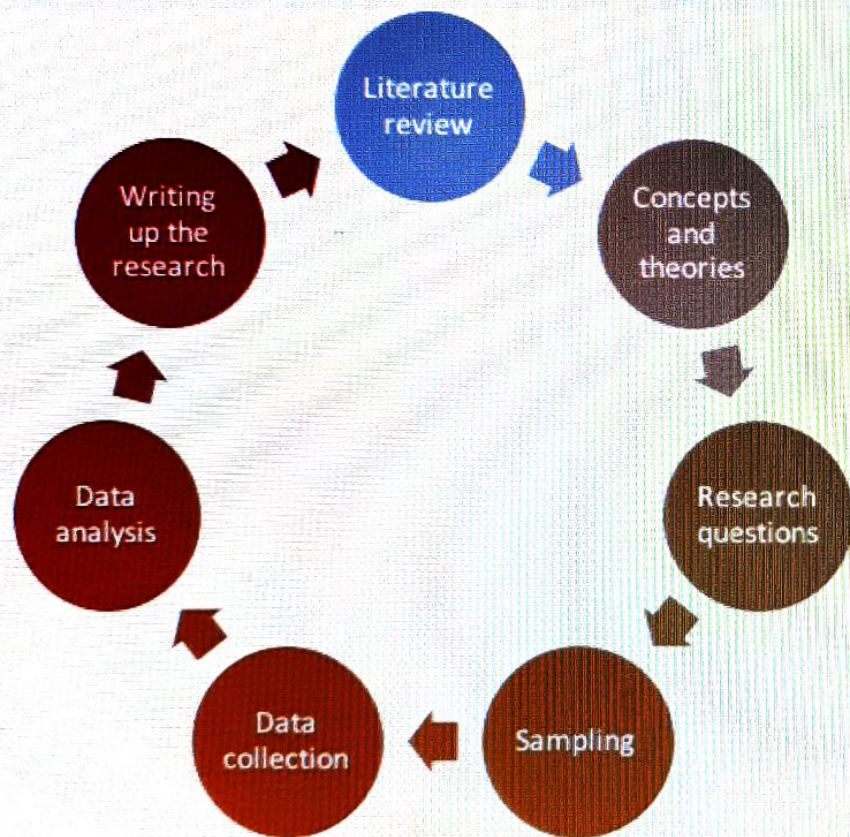


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Key Points



Literature Review: A critical examination of existing research relating to the phenomena of interest and of relevant theoretical ideas

Concepts and theories: the ideas that drive the research process and that shed light on the interpretation of the resulting findings. These findings contribute to the ideas


Research question(s): A question or questions providing an explicit statement of what it is the researcher wants to know about

Sampling Cases: the selection of cases (in these studies, people) that are relevant to the research questions.

Data Collection: Gathering data from the sample so that the research questions can be answered

Data analysis: The management, analysis, and interpretation of data

Writing up: Dissemination of the research and its findings.

See also: [Walliman 2010 Research Methods: The Basics, Taylor and Francis Chapter 3 - Structuring the Research Project](#) 



Interviews and Focus Groups 

Quantitative Data

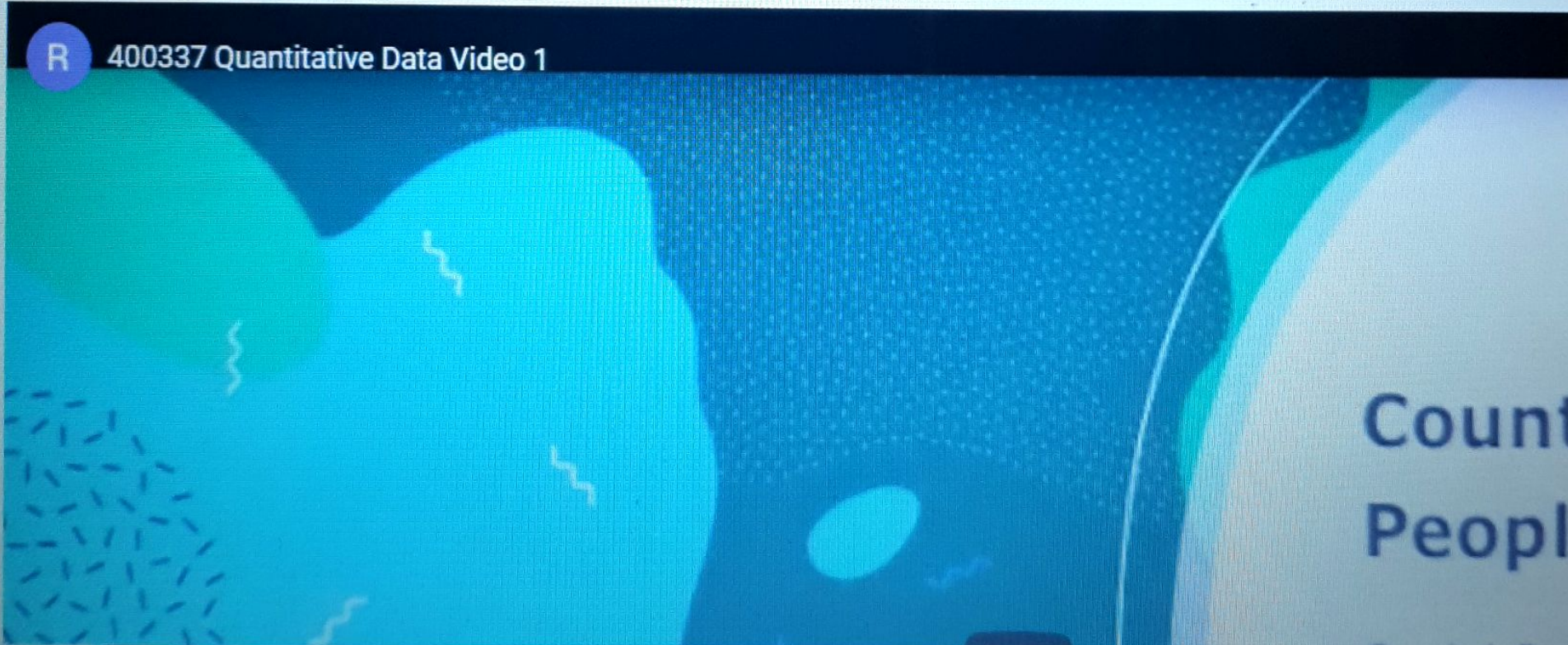
Quantitative Data is primarily concerned with counting and measuring social phenomena: or with numbers.

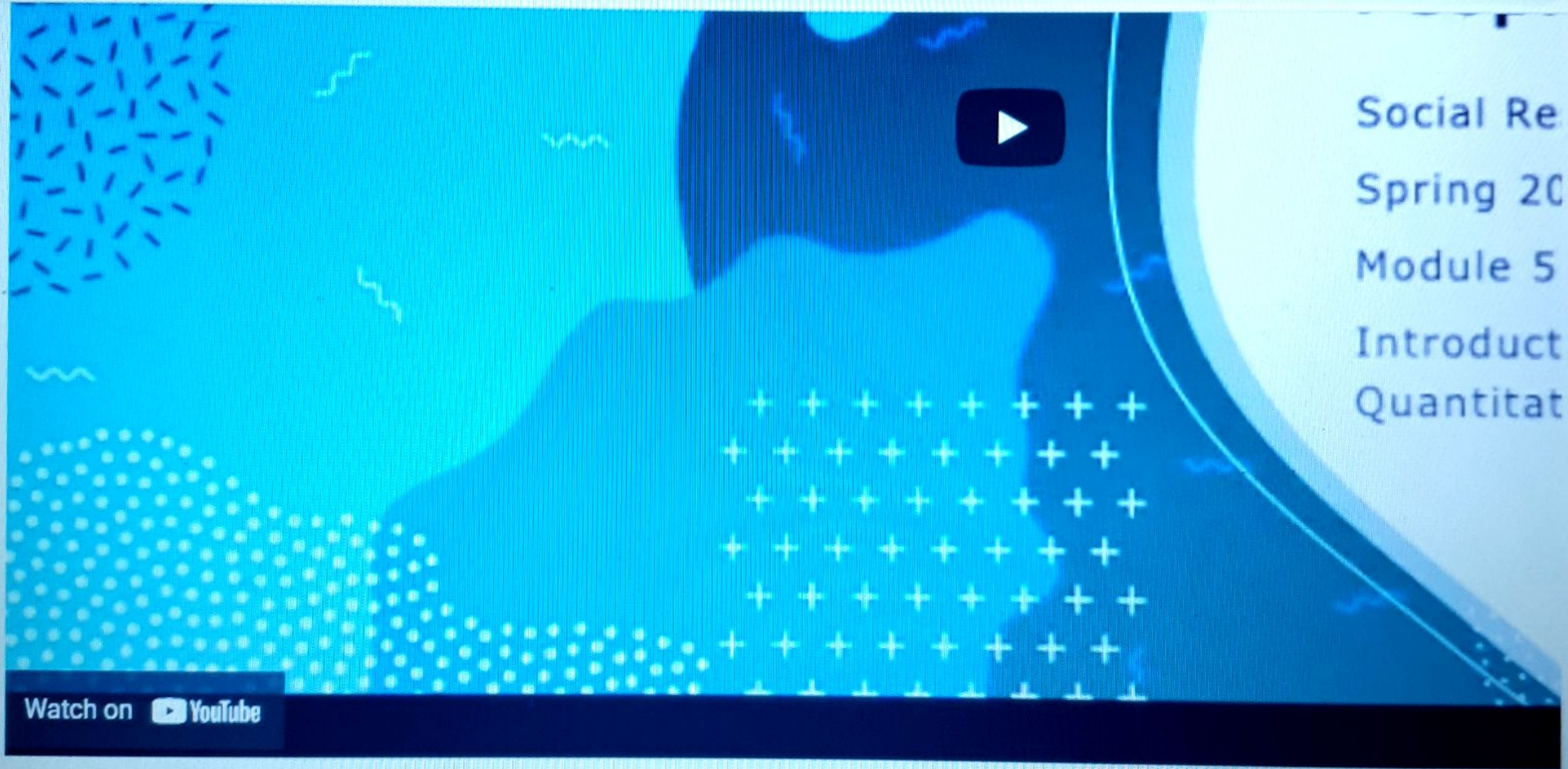
READING: Sarantakos, S., (2013). *Social research* (4th ed.). <https://west-sydney-primo.hosted.exlibrisgroup.com/permalink/f/1vt0uuc/UWS-ALMA51212928540001571>

- Chapter 16: Quantitative Data Analysis - http://ezproxy.uws.edu.au/login?url=http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=nlebk&AN=1455197&site=ehost-live&scope=site&ebv=EB&ppid=pp_404 (you will need to login to the library website)

The first video introduces you to Quantitative Data, and some of the key concerns that quantitative researchers think about.

400337 Quantitative Data Video 1





Social Re
Spring 20
Module 5
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SLIDES: [quant video 1 - students.pptx](#)

The Second Video takes you through some of the basic concepts in quantitative research

400337 Quantitative Video 2

COUNTING PEOPLE

Social Research Methods

Spring 2021

Module 5 video 2

The Basics of Quantitative Data



Watch on  YouTube

Action - Collecting Data

There are two sets of Action Tasks for Module 4.

ACTION 4A - Why not just ask them? Exploring the world through asking other people questions

ACTION 4B - The Observer: Observation, big data and alternative methods of research.

Action - Collecting Data



ACTION 4A - Why not just ask them? Exploring the world through asking other people questions



ACTION 4B - Digital Data

ACTION 4A - Why not just ask them? Exploring the world through asking other people questions



Group-Based Learning



Independent Learning Task