

**Part 1:FEDERATION METHODS**  
LINE

(Remember WRITE ONLY ON EVERY OTHER  
on ONE SIDE OF THE PAPER)

- A. Choose one concept from the following list and answer the questions stated below:
- a. prejudice
  - b. degree of professionalization
  - c. housing segregation
  - d. social class
  - e. attitude toward a current public issue
  - f. competition
- (1) Define the concept and discuss how you would measure the variable;
  - (2) discuss relevant testing techniques of validation and reliability you would employ, and;
  - (3) tell what level of measurement you would obtain
- B. Select, define/describe, and discuss three of the following problems encountered in doing research. Be sure to discuss ways of minimizing each problem selected.
1. ecological fallacy
  2. gaining entry into an organization/group
  3. validity/reliability of measurement
  4. Hawthorne effect
  5. sampling attrition/mortality
  6. researcher bias
- C. Answer either 1 or 2 below
1. Describe a hypothetical or existing research project which uses primarily qualitative techniques to study a sociological topic. Describe the steps taken within the design and discuss the advantages of such a design over other approaches. Address problems of reliability in doing such research.
- OR
2. Compare and contrast the strengths and weaknesses of cross-sectional versus longitudinal research. When is it appropriate to use one versus the other? For each research method, describe how it is used in a real or hypothetical study.

**Part II. FEDERATION STATISTICS**

- A. Define and relate all of the following terms to one another as they apply to conducting a test of statistical significance:
1. simple random sample
  2. sampling distribution and standard error
  3. level of significance and critical region
  4. research and null hypotheses
  5. Type I and Type II error
- B. Below are six tables presenting data from research journal articles. Answer the following questions for Table 1. Then select three of the other tables and answer the same questions about them.
1. Identify the measures of association and/or tests of significance used. If you were to review an article containing this table, what comments would you make about the appropriateness of the statistical techniques used?
  2. What meaningful substantive conclusions can you draw from this table?

<b>Table 1</b>			
<b>Regression Analysis for Neighborhood Prestige</b>			
<i>Independent Variable</i>	<i>Simple r</i>	<i>Beta Coefficient</i>	<i>F</i>
Socioeconomic status	.91	.499	19.00**
Ethnic Composition	.67	.226	4.95*
Location	.81	.314	8.09**
Distance from City Center	.50	.060	0.32
Age of Neighborhood	-.43	-.145	2.54
R2 (adjusted)=.876 Overall F=57.47, p=.000			

<b>Table 2: Trust in Local Government and Place Characteristics</b>			
	<i>Overall Confidence</i>		
	<i>Mean</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Significance</i>
Density		12.9	.001
High	6.96		
Low	6.46		
Population Size		3.6	.05
Large	6.75		
Medium	6.53		
Small	6.40		
Social Heterogeneity		16.1	.001
Heterogeneous	6.92		
Homogeneous	6.41		
Social Change		9.0	.001
Rapid	6.76		
Slow	6.39		
Total Mean	6.61		

Note: Total adjusted mean scores indicate less trust in government.

<b>Table 3: Most Important Problem Facing the Country as Perceived by Mexican Americans and Anglos</b>		
<i>Response Category</i>	<i>Percentage Mexican American</i>	<i>Percentage Anglo</i>
Unemployment	22.5	21.6
Inflation, High cost of living	53.5	39.2
International Problems	2.0	7.1
Dissatisfaction with Government	6.2	3.5
Energy	1.7	2.0
Government Spending	4.2	9.0
Moral Decline	4.2	6.7
Crime	5.9	11.0
$X^2 = 29.87$ (7 df), $p < .01$		

	<i>Amount or Rate of Use or Rate of UseRate of UseRate of Use</i>		
	<i>UseRate of Use</i>	<i>UseRate of Use</i>	
During 2 weeks prior to interview	FFS	PGP	Difference between FFS and PGPx
No. of visits to main physician for RA	0.50	0.36a	0.14
No. of visits to all physicians for RA	0.58	0.43a	0.15
No. of visits to all physicians for non-RA reasons	0.30	0.27	0.03
No. of visits to all allied health professionals for RA	0.30	0.16	0.14
a p<.05 by t test			

<i>Organizational and background Factors</i>	<i>Positive</i>	<i>Neutral</i>	<i>Negative</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>(n)</i>
Job Security					
Dissatisfied	13.8	33.0	53.0	100%	(1,589)
Undecided	18.3	36.5	45.2	100%	(1,125)
Satisfied	37.2	34.7	28.1	100%	(10,979)
Gamma=0.41, p<.001					
<i>Organizational Status</i>					
High 1	50.5	31.6	17.8	100%	(3,446)
2	37.2	34.3	28.5	100%	(3,284)
3	20.9	36.9	42.2	100%	(4,951)
Low 4	25.4	35.1	39.6	100%	(2,050)
Gamma=.30, p<.001					

<b>Table 6a: Percentage Distribution of Permissiveness Attitudes By Social Class For The Student Sample</b>				
	<i>Social Class</i>			
<b>Sexual Permissiveness Attitudes</b>	<i>High</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Total</i>
High	50	46	49	49
Low	50	54	51	51
	100	100	100	100
	(225)	(189)	(383)	(797)
Gamma=+.01				

<b>Table 6b: Percentage Distribution of Permissiveness Attitudes By Social Class and Church Attendance for The Student Sample</b>				
	<b>HIGH CHURCH ATTENDANCE</b>			
	<i>Social Class</i>			
<b>Sexual Permissiveness Attitudes</b>	<i>High</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Total</i>
High	23	26	42	34
Low	77	74	58	66
	100	100	100	100
	(102)	(98)	(262)	(462)
Gamma = -.35				
	<b>LOW CHURCH ATTENDANCE</b>			
	<i>Social Class</i>			
<b>Sexual Permissiveness Attitudes</b>	<i>High</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Total</i>
High	72	67	64	68
Low	28	33	36	32
	100	100	100	100
	(119)	(89)	(113)	(321)
Gamma=+.14				