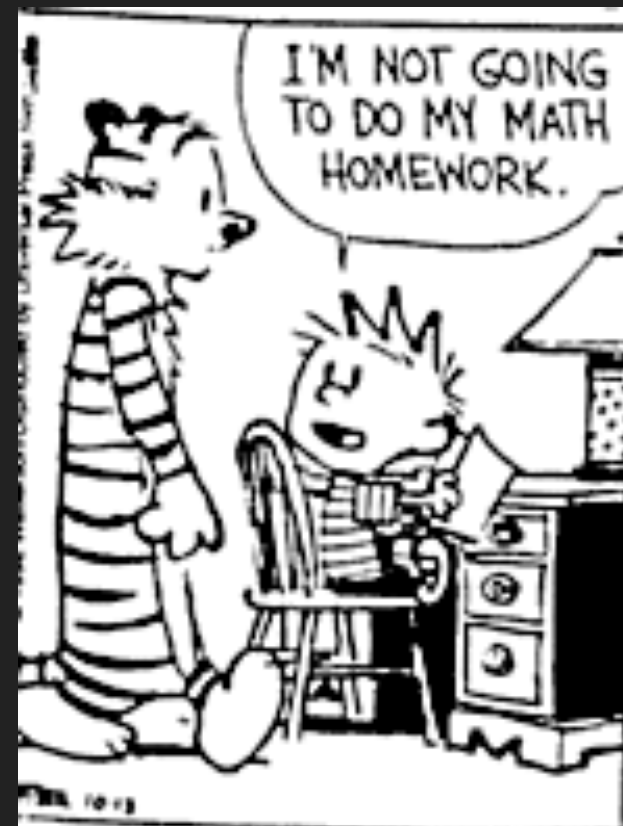




INTRODUCTION TO
SOCIAL SCIENCE

RESEARCH



LOOK AT THESE UNSOLVED PROBLEMS. HERE'S A NUMBER IN MORTAL COMBAT WITH ANOTHER. ONE OF THEM IS GOING TO GET SUBTRACTED, BUT WHY? HOW? WHAT WILL BE LEFT OF HIM?



IF I ANSWERED THESE, IT WOULD KILL THE SUSPENSE. IT WOULD RESOLVE THE CONFLICT AND TURN INTRIGUING POSSIBILITIES INTO BORING OL' FACTS.



I NEVER REALLY THOUGHT ABOUT THE LITERARY QUALITIES OF MATH.

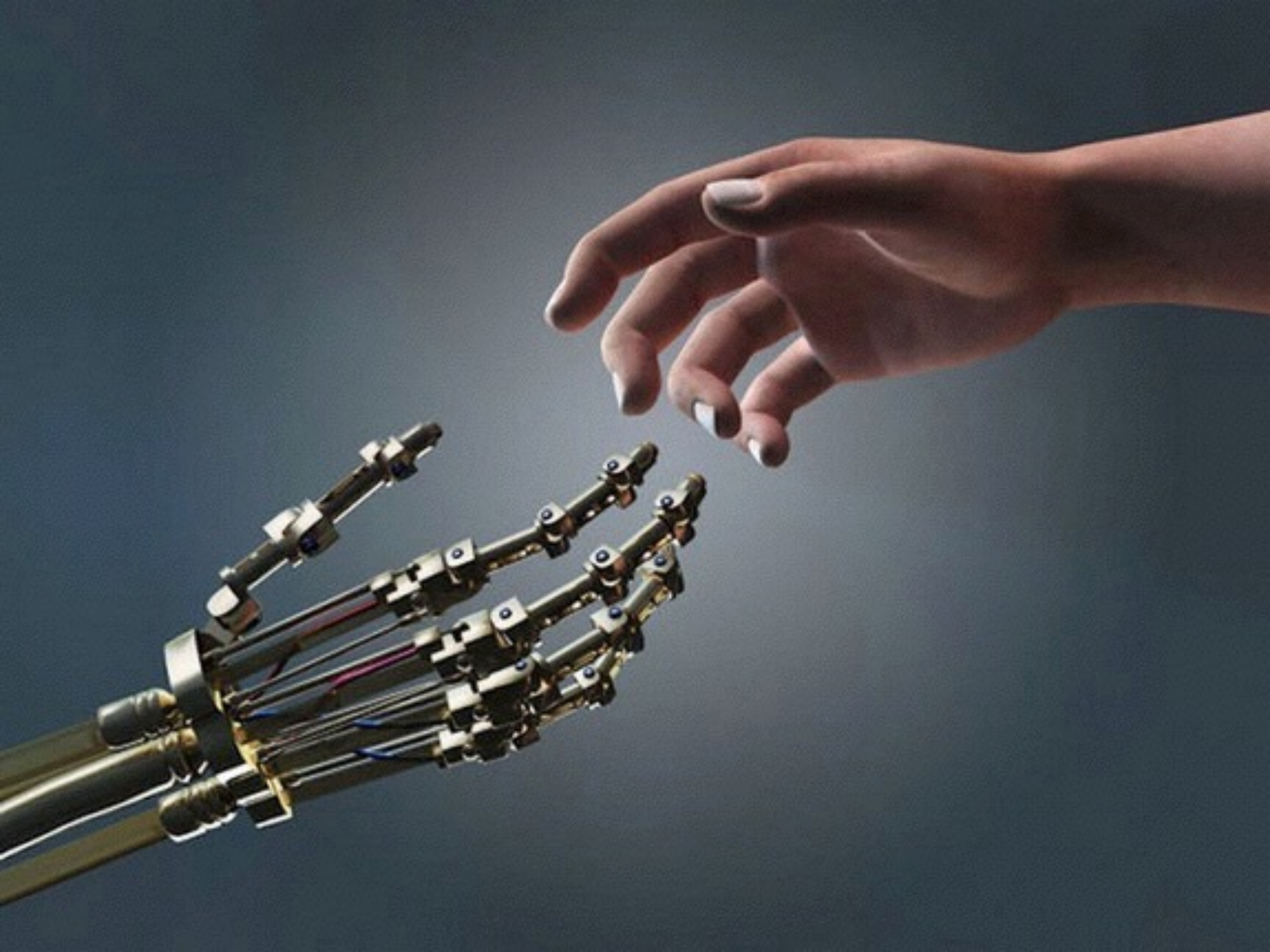
I PREFER TO SAVOR THE MYSTERY.



THE SCIENTIFIC STUDY OF HUMAN SOCIETY AND SOCIAL RELATIONSHIPS

social science







DokuArchiv





DokuArchiv





SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH METHODS

- ▶ Observational, archival, or case study
- ▶ Surveys, interviews
- ▶ Experimental research

RESEARCH ETHICS



RESEARCH ETHICS

- ▶ **Respect** for persons: recognition of the personal dignity and autonomy of individuals, special protection of those persons with diminished autonomy.
- ▶ **Beneficence**: obligation to protect persons from harm by maximizing anticipated benefits and minimizing possible risks of harm.
- ▶ **Justice**: requires that the benefits and burdens of research be distributed fairly.

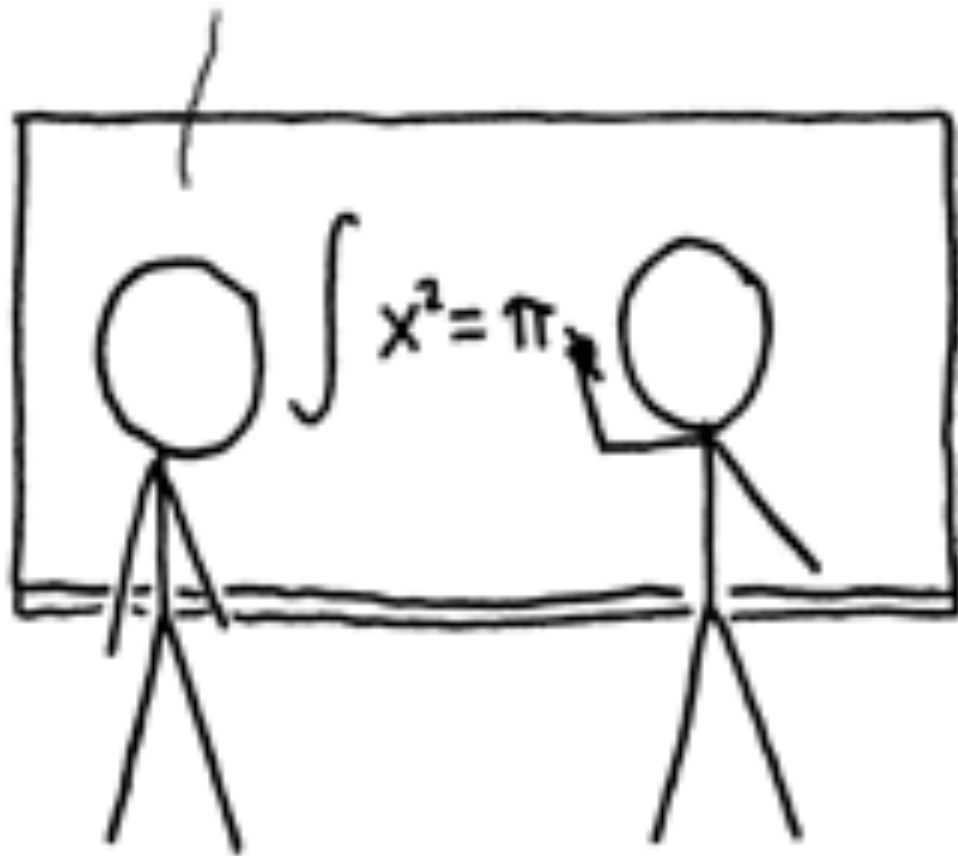
RESEARCH ETHICS

- ▶ Example:
 - ▶ Milgram

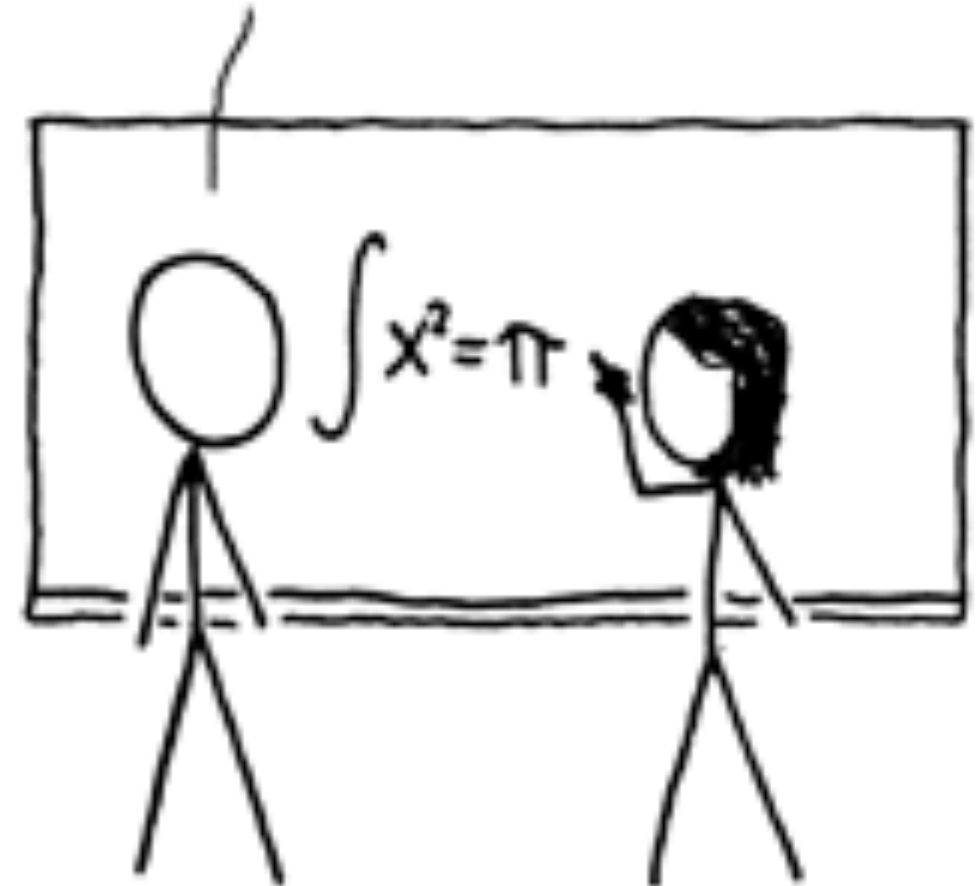


BIASES IN SCIENCE

WOW, YOU
SUCK AT MATH.



WOW, GIRLS
SUCK AT MATH.



BIASES IN SCIENCE

- ▶ Confirmation bias
 - ▶ Ignoring evidence that contradicts what we believe

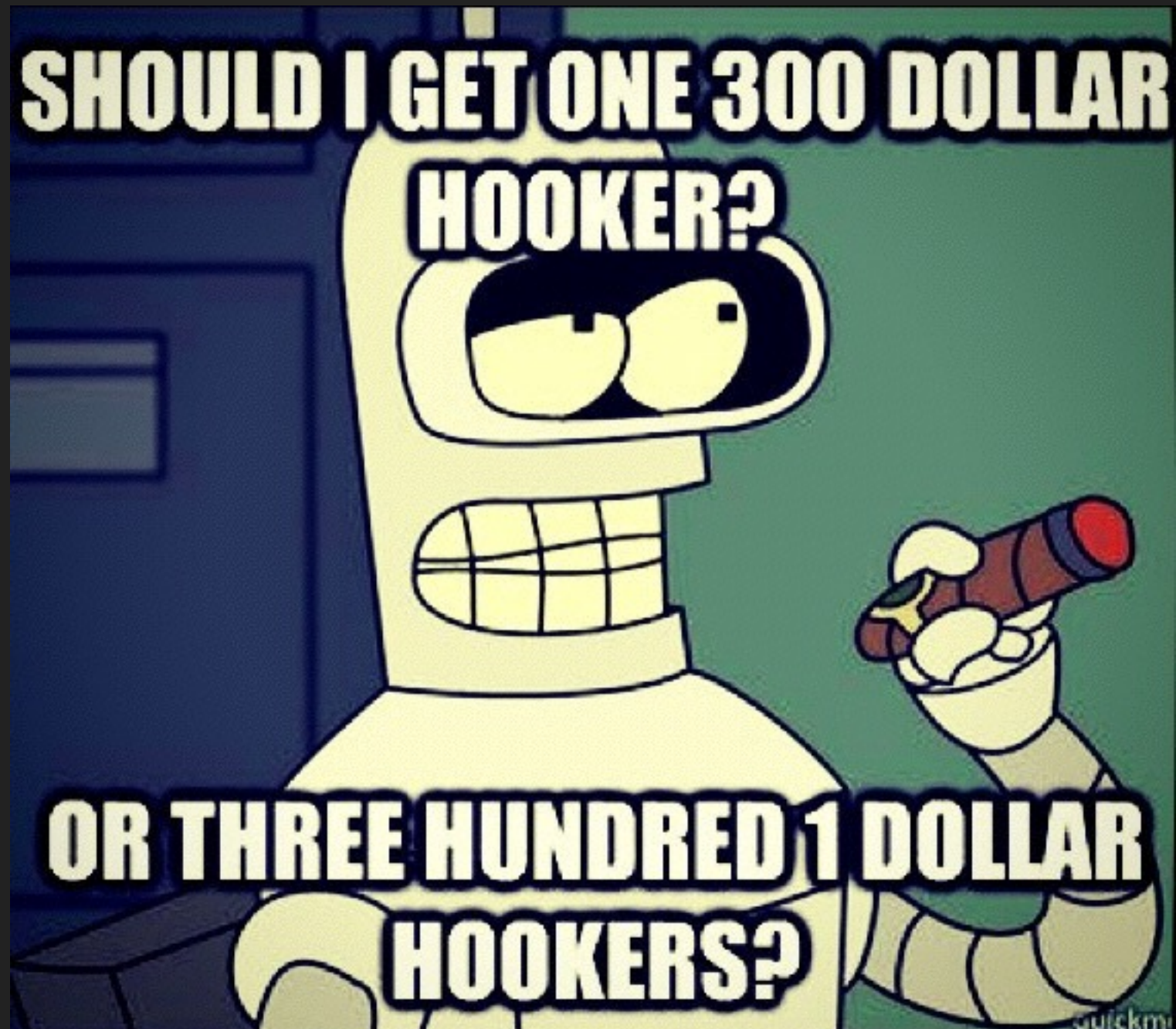
BIASES IN SCIENCE

privileged white adults with expertise in robotics

- ▶ What robot would ~~people~~ most like to be?



RESEARCH QUESTION



RESEARCH QUESTION

- ▶ Thesis statement = answer to the research question.
- ▶ “Why do people like robots?”
 - ▶ Too broad!
- ▶ Better: “Does naming a Roomba make people anthropomorphize it more?”
- ▶ Are you biased?

**A STATEMENT ASSUMED TO BE
TRUE FOR THE PURPOSE OF
TESTING ITS VALIDITY.**

Hypothesis

HYPOTHESIS

- ▶ If we make certain observations under particular conditions, and a particular theory is correct, then we should find the following results.
- ▶ Capable of empirical testing
- ▶ Capable of empirical confirmation or disconfirmation

HYPOTHESIS EXAMPLE

- ▶ If the Roomba is introduced with a name, participants will rate it as more anthropomorphic than when it is not.

**ASPECT OF A TESTING
CONDITION THAT CAN CHANGE
WITH DIFFERENT CONDITIONS**

Variable

VARIABLES

- ▶ Representative of the concepts you're trying to measure
- ▶ Independent/dependent
- ▶ Confounded

**HOW WELL DOES THE
RESEARCH CONCLUSION
CORRESPOND WITH REALITY?**

Validity

VALIDITY

- ▶ Internal Validity

- ▶ Is there really a cause and effect relationship between the independent and dependent variables?
 - ▶ Confounded variables

VALIDITY

- ▶ Construct Validity

- ▶ Can we generalize from the specific things we're measuring to the research question?

- ▶ "Do people empathize with cute robots?" -> You need solid ways of measuring empathy and cuteness.

VALIDITY

- ▶ External Validity
 - ▶ Are the findings generalizable?



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WHAT TO BE CAREFUL OF WHEN DESIGNING AN EXPERIMENT

- ▶ Biases
- ▶ Ethics in human subject research
- ▶ Focused research question & hypothesis
- ▶ Internal validity: Defining your variables and holding other variables constant
- ▶ Construct validity: Are you measuring what you intend to measure?
- ▶ External validity: Generalizability of results?