

Chapter 4: Methods of Community Psychology Research

1. Dutta's 2017 study was an example of... (p. 111)
 - a) qualitative research
 - b) collaboration
 - c) empowerment and citizen participation
 - d) all of the above
2. Qualitative methods seek ____, and usually collect data in the form of _____. (p. 113)
 - a) contextual meaning; numbers
 - b) contextual meaning; words
 - c) standardization; numbers
 - d) standardization; words
3. Intensive contact with a small sample, thick description of their experiences, and coding of themes or patterns in their words, are characteristic of... (p. 113)
 - a) qualitative methods.
 - b) quantitative methods.
 - c) experimental methods.
 - d) longitudinal methods.
4. A limitation of participant observation is: (p. 116)
 - a) Limited generalizability to other settings.
 - b) Selectivity of researcher notes and observations.
 - c) Conflict in roles of participant and observer.
 - d) All of the above

5. Qualitative interviewing allows thick description and development of understanding within a relationship between a researcher and participant, yet it also emphasizes: (p. 117)
- a) Collecting data other researchers can analyze directly.
 - b) Measurement and experimental control.
 - c) Active participant observation.
 - d) Both b and c
6. A focus group study is most like a... (p. 118)
- a) case study with a group.
 - b) qualitative interview with a group of unrelated people.
 - c) representative sample of a population.
 - d) field experiment.
7. A researcher and her team are interviewing several groups of Mexican American parents about how they taught their children to deal with prejudice. What methodology did their study use? (p. 118)
- a) Case study
 - b) Individual qualitative interviews
 - c) Focus groups
 - d) Quantitative group observation
8. Limitations of case studies include... (p. 119)
- a) generalizability to other settings.
 - b) uncertainties in interpreting archival records.
 - c) lack of a longitudinal perspective.

- d) both a and b
9. Use of archival sources such as memorandums, meeting minutes, and newspaper stories is most characteristic of: (p. 119)
- a) Case studies
 - b) Individual qualitative interviews
 - c) Focus group studies
 - d) Field experiments
10. Brodsky studied the Revolutionary Association of the Women of Afghanistan by studying organizational documents, interviewing individuals and groups, and participant observation. Her study used what methodologies? (p. 120)
- a) Qualitative interviewing
 - b) Case study
 - c) Both a and b
 - d) Multiple baseline design
11. When researchers use participant observation as well as interviews, multiple interviewers, or both qualitative and quantitative methods to study citizen participation in neighborhood associations, what principle are they applying? (p. 124)
- a) Convergence
 - b) Reflexivity
 - c) Verisimilitude
 - d) All of the above
12. Measurement, seeking understanding of cause and effect, and control of extraneous variables, are characteristic of... (p. 124)

- a) quantitative methods.
- b) qualitative methods.
- c) focus group methods.
- d) longitudinal methods.

13. Behavioral observation of a setting, community surveys, and use of epidemiological data are usually considered... (p. 126)

- a) qualitative interviewing.
- b) experimental social innovation.
- c) quantitative description.
- d) multiple baseline studies.

14. Using a questionnaire, Kelly statistically compared the perceptions of peer support on campus among different groups of students (e.g., women and men, commuter and resident students). This is an example of what method? (p. 126)

- a) Qualitative interviewing
- b) Experimental social innovation
- c) Quantitative description
- d) Multiple baseline studies

15. Antonio compiled geographic information systems data and created a map showing that, in low-income areas of a city, stores selling healthy food were scarce, while they were common in higher-income. This is an example of what method? (p. 126)

- a) Qualitative interviewing.
- b) Experimental social innovation.
- c) Quantitative description.

- d) Multiple baseline studies.
16. In epidemiology, the number of new cases of an illness within a population, within a certain period (e.g., year) is called: (p. 127)
- a) Prevalence
 - b) Incidence
 - c) Impact
 - d) Epidemic
17. Nonequivalent comparison group designs differ from randomized field experiments because they do not use... (p. 130)
- a) random assignment to conditions.
 - b) quantitative observation.
 - c) standardized measurement.
 - d) longitudinal design.
18. Being clear at establishing cause and effect and offering control over confounds are advantages of which research method? (p. 131)
- a) Quantitative description
 - b) Randomized field experiments
 - c) Nonequivalent comparison group designs
 - d) Experimental social innovation
19. Repeated, standardized measurement of a single setting over time, when an intervention is implemented during the measurement, is... (p. 134)
- a) a nonequivalent comparison group design.
 - b) an interrupted time-series design.

- c) quantitative description.
- d) a randomized field experiment.

20. Repeated, standardized measurement of several settings over time, when an intervention is implemented at different times in different settings during the measurement, is... (p.

134)

- a) a multiple baseline design.
- b) an interrupted time-series design.
- c) a focus group design.
- d) both a and b