

Unit 3 Survey Project

Course Expectations:

A1. Exploring: explore topics related to families in Canada, and formulate questions to guide their research;

A2. Investigating: create research plans, and locate and select information relevant to their chosen topics, using appropriate social science research and inquiry methods;

A3. Processing Information: assess, record, analyse, and synthesize information gathered through research and inquiry;

A4. Communicating and Reflecting: communicate the results of their research and inquiry clearly and effectively, and reflect on and evaluate their research, inquiry, and communication skills.

B1. Individual Development: demonstrate an understanding of theoretical perspectives and research on various aspects of individual development

C1. The Effects on Individuals: demonstrate an understanding of the impact of norms, roles, and social institutions on individuals throughout the lifespan;

D1. Trends and Challenges for Individuals: demonstrate an understanding of demographic trends related to the lives of individuals and of the impact of social issues and challenges on individual development

Part 1

Pick a topic of interest from this unit. Develop a research question for this topic and formulate a hypothesis. Get teacher approval of your topic and hypothesis.

Topic:

Research Question:

Hypothesis:

Create a survey based on your hypothesis. Submit your questionnaire for approval and conference with your teacher before moving on to Part 2.

Survey/Questionnaire Requirements

Your Questionnaire should have the following:

1. The Title:

The title should be centered, use key words from your hypothesis, however, do not disclose your full hypothesis.

2. Demographic or Organizer Questions:

Organizer questions such as age, gender and relationship status help to identify the demographics of the sample group under study. It allows for a detailed analysis of the results as well. They are used to identify characteristics such as age, gender, income, race, geographic place of residence, number of children, and so forth. Demographic data helps you create a more precise picture of the group of persons you are trying to understand. Organizer or demographic results are usually visually represented in a circle graph.

3. Distracter Questions:

These are questions completely unrelated to your research. Their only function is to serve as a diversion that helps to reduce the possibility that the respondent is not paying detailed attention to survey questions. Include two such questions spaced equally throughout the survey.

4. Questions Related to your hypothesis:

Include 4-5 questions that can help determine the results of your research goal. Develop these questions into survey questions including answer choices.

Sample Questionnaire:

Refer back to the sample questionnaire in Unit 3 Lesson 5 - Practice Questionnaire Homework.

There are a variety of different question formats you may use when constructing a survey such as multiple choice, rating scales, ranking of importance, yes/no questions. A sample school survey is as follows:

Part 2

1. Once you have approval of your survey, poll at least 20 members of your subject group.
2. Interpret the results of your poll numerically.
3. Use the data to create visual representations of your findings. You can use excel to input your data and create graphs.
4. Finally, summarize your findings in writing using proper sentences and paragraphs. Follow the Sample Questionnaire Format for writing the formal results.
5. Discussion: Discuss the results. Did you prove your hypothesis? Why do you think you got the results that you did?

6. Conclusion: Summarize what you found.