SECTION A: THEORY (40 Marks)

QUESTION 1

When setting out to do your research, what would be your first step? {2}

QUESTION 2

You may have decided to do your research on some aspect of the ‘Politics of Hair’ debate. Using this as your background, name, define and give an example of each of the measurement scales. {12}

QUESTION 3

In researching the ‘Politics of Hair’, you could not possibly include every person as a participant. Describe any four types of sampling you could use. {8}

QUESTION 4

You may choose to use a qualitative or a quantitative approach, or a mixed approach. Describe briefly how qualitative and quantitative techniques differ. {10}

QUESTION 5

Name and describe the four major tenets of ethics. {8}
SECTION B: PRACTICAL APPLICATION (60 Marks)

NOTE:
• All data need to be presented in an acceptable tabular form.
• Where appropriate, all data should also be presented graphically.
• All calculations if done anywhere should be limited to the mean, median mode and range.
  No further statistical techniques should be calculated.
• All parts must have a verbal description.

Food Insecurity
Food insecurity is one of the outcomes of poverty in South Africa. A researcher has extracted data from a fictitious survey and you now need to help her to analyze, present and describe the results appropriately. The results of this recent fictitious study yielded the following figures:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>small-town</th>
<th>large-city</th>
<th>large-city</th>
<th>rural</th>
<th>small-town</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>rural</td>
<td>small-town</td>
<td>large-city</td>
<td>large-city</td>
<td>large-city</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>large-city</td>
<td>rural</td>
<td>rural</td>
<td>large-city</td>
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</tr>
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<td>small-town</td>
<td>large-city</td>
<td>large-city</td>
<td>rural</td>
<td>large-city</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Analyse and present this. {15}

QUESTION 7

When looking at the households, the researcher noticed that in a small sample of large-city households the number of people living in each home was 4, 7, 2, 10, 3, 7 and 9. What do these numbers tell us?

If she then wanted to compare these large-city house-holds with small-town households, suggest a suitable statistical technique, with reason(s), for further analysis. (Do not do the analysis.) {15}
The researcher also looked at rich and poor households. She noticed that rich homes usually had three adults and four children and poor homes generally had six adults and nine children.

After you have presented this, suggest a suitable statistical technique, with reason(s), for further analysis. (Do not do the analysis.) {15}

Finally, the researcher wondered whether there was a relationship between food security (X) and chronic illness (Y). She found that a home where the food security was rated 2 experienced 5 occurrences of chronic illness; a home where the food security was rated 1 experienced 5 occurrences of chronic illness; a home where the food security was rated 4 experienced 2 occurrences of chronic illness; a home where the food security was rated 3 experienced 3 occurrences of chronic illness; a home where the food security was rated 2 experienced 4 occurrences of chronic illness; a home where the food security was rated 4 experienced 1 occurrence of chronic illness.

When she had finished on the computer, she found that r = -0.944. (You do not need to do this calculation.) Use this figure to explain further the rest of what you have done. You need to show an understanding of this technique and its interpretation. {15}

For your own research, in one sentence each, give:
- The title
- Aim
- Hypothesis
- Objective
- Method or approach to be used {10}

Provide a theoretical background of approximately 10 lines for your research. {10}