Suggested Readings on Social Research

by
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(with advice from students and colleagues)

(* = especially recommended)

1 March, 2010

General Books:

On Research and Research Design

*Bausell, R. B. (1986). <u>A practical guide to conducting empirical research.</u> Harper & Row.
[A former student suggested this. He writes: "I found it very easy to read, and explains things which probably are intuitive to you but were a puzzle to me, e.g., the use of standard deviation and how they work with bell curves, the relationship between hypotheses and measurement, conducting literature searches and their importance; basically how to conduct a quantitative study."]

*Bouma, Gary & Rod Ling: <u>The Research Process</u>. 5th Edition. Oxford, 2004. *[Focuses on the logic of research design, for both quantitative and qualitative methods.]*

*Becker, Howard: <u>Tricks of the Trade: How to Think About Your Research While You're Doing It</u>. Chicago, 1998.

Bernard, H. Russell: <u>Social Research Methods: Qualitative and Quantitative Approaches</u>. Sage, 1999.

Blaikie, N.: <u>Designing Social Research: The Logic of Anticipation</u>. Polity, 2000.

Creswell, John: <u>Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Methods Approaches</u>, 2nd edition, Sage, 2002. *[An overview, with an emphasis on how to write research designs. I used to star it, but am now more ambivalent.]*

*McIntyre, Lisa: <u>Need to Know: Social Science Research Methods</u>. McGraw-Hill, 2005. *[A short overview of the research process and of research methods.]*

*Meyer, Philip: <u>Precision Journalism: A Reporter's Introduction to Social Science Methods</u>, 4th edition. Rowan and Littlefield, 2002.

*Neuman, Lawrence: <u>Social Research Methods: Qualitative and Quantitative Approaches</u>, 4th edition. Allyn & Bacon, 2000. *[A longer, more complete overview.]*

Robson, Colin: <u>Real World Research: A Resource for Social Scientists and Practitioner-Researchers</u>. Blackwell 2002.

**Sprague, Joey: <u>Feminist Methodologies for Critical Researchers: Bridging Differences</u>. Altamira, 2005.
[I have double-starred this book, because it is the clearest, most philosophically accurate account of research methodology I have yet encountered. Sprague is a <u>quantitative</u> feminist researcher. She gets her epistemology right, and makes an especially clear distinction between post-positivist, social constructionist, critical realist, and standpoint epistemologies. She favors the last of these in a very sensible way. I lean toward the critical realist point-of-view, but find her analysis compelling. (I also think that modifying critical realism with some aspects of standpoint theory, then viewing the result through an eschatological lens, is the best of all worlds, but no one has yet written this up in any detail. I guess I'll have to.)
She provides lots of examples of good research – including quantitative research -- that seek to bridge the differences in standpoint that are so often ignored. <u>This book is tops!]</u>

On Reading and Writing Academic Work

*Giltrow, Janet *et al.* <u>Academic Writing: Writing and Reading Across the Disciplines</u>, 3rd edition. Broadview Press, 2002.

*Hicks, Diana: "The Four Literatures of Social Science." Pp. 473-496 in H.F. Moed *et al* <u>Handbook of Quantitative Science and Technology Research</u>. Kluwer Academic, 2004.

*Pyrczak, Fred: <u>Evaluating Research in Academic Journals</u>. Pyrczak Publishing, 1999.

Qualitative Research:

General Issues and Qualitative Design

Creswell, John: Qualitative Inquiry and Research Design: Choosing among Five Traditions. Sage, 1997.

Denzin, Norman & Yvonne Lincoln, eds.: Handbook of Qualitative Research, 2nd ed. Sage, 2000. (Reprinted as a 3-volume set: The Landscape of Qualitative Research: Theories and Issues; TLOQI: Strategies of Inquiry; and TLOQI: Collecting and Interpreting Qualitative Data. Sage, 2003.)

[NOTE: This is not a true handbook, by Sage's own guidelines for such works. It is much more programmatic than summative – i.e., it tells you where it wants the scholarly consensus to go rather than telling you where the consensus is (and it fails to note the difference).

Some of the pieces are excellent—e.g.: Vidich & Lyman: "Qualitative Methods: Their History in Sociology and Anthropology"; Kathy Charmaz: "Grounded Theory: Objectivist and Constructivist Approaches". Others, including the editors' introduction, are useful reading but so disorganized philosophically that they mislead as much as they lead. Some—e.g.: Greenwood and Levin: "Reconstructing the Relationships between Universities and Society through Action Research"— are tendentious junk. All, however, provide very useful bibliographies.

All students should read in this book, as their interests lead them. They should not, however, read it cover to cover (who could?) and should definitely not cite it as gospel truth. Use it as a one-sided introduction to scholarly controversies rather than as a real guide to them.]

Golden-Biddle, Karen & Karen Locke: Composing Qualitative Research. Sage, 1997.

*Packer, Martin J. "Hermeneutic Inquiry in the Study of Human Conduct". American Psychologist, 40/10: 1081-1093, 1985

Piantanida, Maria & Noreen Garman: The Qualitative Dissertation: A Guide for Students and Faculty. Sage, 1999.

*Richards, Lyn & Janice M. Morse: Readme First for a User's Guide to Qualitative Methods. 2nd edition. Sage, 2007. *[A wise, integrated guide to all aspects of doing a qualitative research project, from first glimmer of an idea to write-up. My only qualm is that readers must not treat its 3 methodological examples -- phenomenology, ethnography, and grounded theory -- as a cookbook. Yes, the authors warn against this, and they also describe several different traditions of each. But they do not always make clear which of the subtraditions they are talking about. For example, they refer to hermeneutic phenomenology's quest for meaning as typical of phenomenology genrally, even though transcendental and existential phenomenologies explicitly separate meaning from lived experience and seek the later. The good by far outweighs the bad, however. The section on coding is as good as it gets.]*

Silverman, David: Doing Qualitative Research: A Practical Handbook. Sage, 1999.

_____, ed: Qualitative Research: Theory, Method, and Practice. Sage, 1997.

*Spickard, James V.: "Micro/Qualitative Approaches to the Sociology of Religion: Phenomenologies, Interviews, Narratives, and Ethnographies." Pp. 104-127 in J.A. Beckford and N.J. Demerath, eds., Handbook of the Sociology of Religion. Sage, 2007. *(In Press: in the meantime, available from the author. Applies my concept of "the research object" to these four methods.)*

Spickard, James V. "Hermeneutics, Grounded Theory, and the Epistemology of Coding." 2008. Working paper to be available from the author.

Various Methods for Gathering Data *(be sure to read exemplars as well)*

Case Studies

Stake, Robert: The Art of Case Study Research. Sage, 1995.

Yin, Robert: Case Study Research: Design and Methods. Sage, 1984

Ethnography & Naturalistic Observation

Atkinson, P., et al., eds: Handbook of Ethnography. Sage, 2001.

Emerson, Robert, ed.: Contemporary Field Research: A Collection of Readings. Waveland, 1998.

*Emerson, Robert *et al*: Writing Ethnographic Fieldnotes. Chicago, 1995.

Fetterman, David: Ethnography: Step by Step, 2nd edition. Sage, 1998

*Geertz, Clifford: "Thick Description". Pp 3-30 in The Interpretation of Cultures. Basic Books, 1973.

*Lofland, John & Lyn Lofland: Analyzing Social Settings: A Guide to Qualitative Observation and Analysis, 3rd edition. Wadsworth, 1994.

Lecompte, Margaret & Jean Schensul: The Ethnographer's Toolkit (a 7-book series) Altamira Press, 1999.

*Spickard, James V. et al, eds: Personal Knowledge and Beyond: Reshaping the Ethnography of Religion. NYU, 2002.

*Spickard, James V.: "Micro/Qualitative Approaches to the Sociology of Religion: Phenomenologies, Interviews, Narratives, and Ethnographies." *(citation above)*

*Van Maanen, John: Tales of the Field: On Writing Ethnography. Chicago, 1988

Grounded Theory

*Charmaz, Kathy: "Grounded Theory: Objectivist and Constructivist Approaches." Pp. 509-535 in Denzin, Norman & Yvonne Lincoln, eds.: Handbook of Qualitative Research, 2nd ed. Sage, 2000. *[A good philosophical analysis of other writers on G.T.; not so good at recognizing the metaphysical claims of her own approach.]*

*_____: "The Grounded Theory Method: An Explication and Interpretation". Pp 109-126 in Robert Emerson, ed. Theory and Evidence in Field Research. McGraw-Hill, 1985.

Clarke, Adele E.: Situational Analysis: Grounded Theory after the Postmodern Turn. Sage, 2005

Dey, Ian: Grounding Grounded Theory: Guidelines for Qualitative Inquiry. Academic Press, 1999.

Strauss, Anselm & Juliet Corbin: Basics of Qualitative Research: Techniques and Procedures for Developing Grounded Theory. Sage, 1998.

*Suddaby, Roy: "From the Editors: What Grounded Theory is Not." Academy of Management Journal 49/4: 633-642, 2006.

Interviewing

Kvale, Steinar: InterViews: An Introduction to Qualitative Research Interviewing. Sage, 1996.

*Stewart, Charles J. and William B. Cash, Jr: Interviewing: Principles and Practices, 12th edition. McGraw-Hill, 2007.

Seidman, Irving: Interviewing as Qualitative Research: A Guide for Researchers in Education and the Social Sciences. Teacher's College, 1998.

*Spickard, James V.: "Micro/Qualitative Approaches to the Sociology of Religion: Phenomenologies, Interviews, Narratives, and Ethnographies." *(citation above)*

*Weiss, Robert: Learning from Strangers: The Art and Method of Qualitative Interview Studies. Free Press, 1995.

*Wengraf, Tom: Qualitative Research Interviewing: Biographic, Narrative, and Semi-Structured Methods. Sage, 2001.

Narratives and Text Analysis

Gabriel, Yiannis: Storytelling in Organizations: Facts, Fictions, and Fantasies. Oxford 2000.

*Fairclough, Norman: Critical Discourse Analysis. Longman 1995.

*_____: Analysing Discourse: Textual Analysis for Social Research. Routledge, 2003

_____: "Discourse analysis in organization studies: The Case for critical realism." Organization Studies 26/6: 915-939, 2005.

*Foss, Sonja K.: Rhetorical Criticism, 3rd edition. Waveland, 2004.

Murray, Michael: "Narrative Psychology and Narrative Analysis." Pp 95-111 in Paul Camic, et al, eds, Qualitative Research in Psychology. American Psychological Association, 2003.

*Phillips, Louise & Marianne Jørgensen: Discourse Analysis as Theory and Method. Sage, 2002.

*Rosenwald, George C. and Richard L. Ochberg, eds: Storied Lives: The Cultural Politics of Self-Understanding. Yale, 1992

Phenomenology
[Much nonsense hides behind this well-respected name, including Moustakas's book, which I've crossed out below. The distinguishing mark of good phenomenology is its research object: to describe experience as it presents itself to subjective consciousness. This is specifically different from interpretations of that experience, which must be bracketed away.]

*Giorgi, Amedeo P. and Barbro M. Giorgi: "The Descriptive Phenomenological Psychological Method." Pp 243-273 in Paul Camic, et al, eds, Qualitative Research in Psychology. American Psychological Association, 2003.
[This is only one form of phenomenology, but it is well thought out.]

~~Moustakas, Clark: Phenomenological Research Methods. Sage, 1994.~~
[NOTE: I recommend against using this approach, as it is philosophically vacuous.]

*Spickard, James V.: "Micro/Qualitative Approaches to the Sociology of Religion: Phenomenologies, Interviews, Narratives, and Ethnographies." *(citation above)*

Van Manan, Max: Phenomenology Online 2002.(http://www.phenomenologyonline.com/inquiry/1.html)*

*Vaitkus, Steven: "Phenomenology and Sociology". Pp. 270-298 in The Blackwell Companion to Social Theory, 2nd edition, ed. by Bryan S. Turner. Blackwell, 2000.
[A bit dense in spots, but philosophically acute. A needed corrective to much so-called 'phenomenological' research. Focuses on Schutz, Gurwitsch, Natanson, Luckmann, and their successors.]]

Phenomenography
[This "method" seems to me to match the intentions of the early phenomenologists, in that it seeks to describe people's subjective experiences without attempting to interpret those experiences as 'really' something else. Perhaps, following C.S. Peirce, who invented first "pragmatism", then "pragmaticism", the inventors of this method got so tired of reading bad accounts of the phenomenological approach that they gave it a new name, "ugly enough to be safe from kidnappers". At any rate, these authors seem to be pursuing the same research object as does true phenomenology: experience as it presents itself to subjective consciousness.]

Bowden, John A. & Pam Green, eds Doing Developmental Phenomenography. Melbourne: RMIT University Press, 2005.

Dall'Alba, Gloria & Björn Hasselgren, eds. Reflections on Phenomenography: Towards a Methodology? Goteborg: Acta Universtatis Gothoburgensis, 1996.

Marton, Ference. "Phenomenography: A Research Approach Investigating Different Understandings of Reality. Journal of Thought, 21(2), 28-49, 1986.

Orgill, MaryKay: "Phenomenography". Web-posted at http://www.minds.may.ie/~dez/phenom.html .

Svensson, Lennart. "Theoretical Foundations of Phenomenography." Higher Education Research & Development, 16(2): 159-171, 1997.

Other Methods
Denzin, Norman K.: Interpretive Biography. Sage, 1989.

*Flanagan, John C.: "The Critical Incident Technique." Psychological Bulletin 51/4: 327-358. 1954.

*Howard, Roy J.: Three Faces of Hermeneutics. California, 1982.
[Not exactly a methods book, this slim volume ably lays out the philosophical underpinnings of analytic, critical, and existential hermeneutics.]

Interpreting Qualitative Data
*Foss, Sonja K.: Rhetorical Criticism, 3rd edition. Waveland, 2004. *on various kinds of textual analysis*

*Geertz, Clifford: Interpretation of Cultures. Basic Books, 1973. Especially "Thick Description" (pp 3-30) and "Deep Play: Notes on the Balinese Cockfight" (pp 412-453).

*_____: Local Knowledge Basic Books, 1983. Especially "Found in Translation" (pp36-54) and "From the Native's Point of View" (pp 55-70).

Lieblich, A. et al. Narrative Research: Reading, Analysis, and Interpretation. Sage, 1998.

*Phillips, Louise & Marianne Jørgensen: Discourse Analysis as Theory and Method. Sage, 2002.

Phillips, Nelson & Cynthia Hardy: Discourse Analysis: Investigating Processes of Social Construction. Sage, 2002.

*Richards, Lyn: Handling Qualitative Data: A Practical Guide. Sage, 2005 *[On coding, software, etc.]*

Silverman, David: Interpreting Qualitative Data: Methods for Analyzing Talk, Text, and Interaction, 2nd ed. Sage, 2001.

Writing Qualitative Dissertations

Wolcott, Harry: Writing Up Qualitative Research. Sage, 2001.

_____: Transforming Qualitative Data: Description, Analysis and Interpretation. Sage, 1994.

Exemplars: Qualitative Research

Exemplars of Various Types of Ethnography

*Bender, Courtney: Heaven's Kitchen: Living Religion and God's Love We Deliver. Chicago, 2003. *[ethnography focused on life-situated narrative analysis]*

*Brown, Karen McCarthy: Mama Lola: A Voodoo Priestess in Brooklyn, updated ed. California, 2001. *[biographical ethnography]*

*Davie, Jodie Shapiro. 1995. Women in the Presence: Constructing Community and Seeking Spirituality in Mainline Protestantism. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press. *[hermeneutic interviewing plus participant observation]*

*Gioia, Dennis A., *et al*: "Symbolism and Strategic Change in Academia: The Dynamics of Sensemaking and Influence." Organization Science 5/3: 363-383, 1994. *[organizational ethnography]*

*Geertz, Clifford: "Deep Play: Notes on the Balinese Cockfight". Pp 412-453 in Interpretation of Cultures. Basic Books, 1973. *[ethnography]*

*_____: "Found in Translation". Pp36-54 in Local Knowledge. Basic Books, 1983. *[ethnography]*

Goodall, H.L. Casing a Promised Land: The Autobiography of an Organizational Detective as Cultural Ethnographer. Southern Illinois University, 1994.

*Hamabata, Matt: Crested Kimono: Power and Love in the Japanese Business Family. Cornell, 1990. *[cross-cultural ethnography]*

Kundra, Gideon. Engineering Culture: Control and Commitment in a High-Tech Corporation. Temple, 1992.

Exemplars of Various Types of Phenomenology & Phenomenography

Csordas, Thomas J.: The Sacred Self: A Cultural Phenomenology of Charismatic Healing. California, 1994.

*_____.: "Words from the Holy People: A Case Study in Cultural Phenomenology." Pp. 269-90 in Embodiment and Experience: The Existential Ground of Culture and Self, edited by T. J. Csordas. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1995.

Marton, Ference: "Phenomenography" In The International Encyclopedia of Education. 2nd edition, Volume 8. Eds. Torsten Husén & T. Neville Postlethwaite. Pergamon 1994, pp. 4424 - 4429.

*Rehorick, David: "Shaking the Foundations of Lifeworld: A Phenomenological Account of an Earthquake Experience" Human Studies 9: 379-391, 1986.

Rehorick, David & Valerie Benz, eds: Shifting Our Lifeworld: Transforming Self and Professional Practice through Phenomenology. Lexington Press, *forthcoming.*

*Schutz, Alfred: "The Stranger", "Making Music Together", and "Don Quixote and the Problem of Reality". All in Alfred Schutz. Collected Papers II: Studies in Social Theory, edited by Arvid Brodersen. Nijhoff, 1964.

*Spickard, James V. "Experiencing Religious Rituals: A Schutzian Analysis of Navajo Cere-
monies" <u>Sociological Analysis</u> 52(2): 191-204, 1991.

*_____: "Ritual, Symbol, and Experience: Understanding Catholic Worker House Masses"
<u>Sociology of Religion</u>, 66/4: 337-358, 2005.

Sudnow, David: <u>Ways Of The Hand: The Organization of Improvised Conduct</u>. Harper & Row,
1978.

Walsh, Roger: "Phenomenological Mapping: A Method for Describing and Comparing States of
Consciousness." <u>Journal of Transpersonal Psychology, 27/1: 25-55, 1995.</u>

Exemplars of Various Kinds of Discourse Analysis

*Lutz, Catherine & Jane Collins: <u>Reading National Geographic</u>. Chicago, 1993.

Myers, Cindy: <u>Talking poverty: Power arrangements in poverty discourse</u>. PhD Dissertation.
Fielding Graduate Institute, 2005.

Teo, Peter: "Racism in the News: A Critical Discourse Analysis of News Reporting in Two
Australian Newspapers." <u>Discourse and Society</u> 10/4: 7-49.

*Wetherell, Margaret & Jonathan Potter. <u>Mapping the Language of Racism: Discourse and the
Legitimation of Exploitation.</u> Harvester Wheatsheaf, 1992.

Exemplars of Other Qualitative Methods

Dachet, Christy Z. *et al*: "The Critical Incident Technique Applied to the Evaluation of the Clinical
Practicum Setting." <u>Journal of Nursing Education</u> 20/8:15-31, October 1981. *[critical
incident research]*

*Davidman, Lynn: <u>Motherloss</u>. California, 2001. *[interview research]*

*Gersick, Connie J.G., *et al*: "Learning from Academia: The Importance of Relationships in
Professional Life." <u>Academy of Management Journal</u> 43/6: 1026-1044, 2000. *[interview
research]*

Strauss, Anselm & Juliet Corbin, eds.: <u>Grounded Theory in Practice</u>. Sage, 1997. *[G.T.]*

*Woolsey, Lorette K. & Laura-Lynne McBain: "Women's Networks: Strengthening the Bonds of
Friendships Between Women". Pp 59-76 in Kathleen Storrie, ed., <u>Women: Isolation and
Bonding</u>. Methuen, 1987. *[critical incident research]*

Quantitative Research:

Overview

*Black, T.R. <u>Doing Quantitative Research in the Social Sciences: An Integrated Approach to Re-
search Design, Measurement, and Statistics</u>. Sage, 1999.

Churchill, Gilbert. <u>Marketing Research: Methodological Foundations</u>, 7th edition. Dryden, 1999.
[Most of this material is generalizable beyond marketing; contains many interesting ideas.]

*Meyer, Philip: <u>Precision Journalism: A Reporter's Introduction to Social Science Methods</u>, 4th
edition. Rowan and Littlefield, 2002. *[A clear, straightforward account of the uses and
pitfalls of quantitative data for telling what's going on in society.]*

Miller, Delbert: <u>Handbook of Research Design and Social Measurement</u>, 5th edition. Sage, 1991.

*Salkind, Neil J. <u>Tests and Measurement for People Who (Think They) Hate Tests and
Measurement</u>. Sage, 2006

Comparative Method

Kollmeyer, Christopher: "Method of Difference and Agreement and Boolean Analysis: An
Overview of the Comparative Methods in the Social Sciences". *Manuscript available from
the author.*

Ragin, Charles C.: <u>The Comparative Method: Moving Beyond Qualitative and Quantitative
Strategies</u>. California, 1989.

Content Analysis

*Krippendorf, Klaus: <u>Content Analysis: An Introduction to its Methodology</u>. 2nd ed. Sage, 2004.
[Lita Furby highly recommends this second edition.]

Neuendorf, Kimberly: <u>The Content Analysis Guidebook</u>. Sage, 2001.

Weber, Robert: <u>Basic Content Analysis</u>, 2nd ed. Sage, 1990.

Survey Research

Bainbridge, William: <u>Survey Research</u>. Wadsworth, 1998.

Fowler, Floyd: <u>Survey Research Methods</u>. Sage, 2001.

_____. <u>Improving Survey Questions: Design and Evaluation</u>. Sage, 1995.

Henry, Gary: <u>Practical Sampling</u>. Sage, 1990

*Nardi, Peter M. <u>Doing Survey Research: A Guide to Quantitative Methods</u>. 2nd ed., Allyn & Bacon 2006.

*Orcher, Lawrence T. <u>Conducting a Survey: Techniques for a Term Project</u>. Pyrczak Publishing, 2007.

Statistics

Bryman, Alan & Duncan Cramer: <u>Quantitative Data Analysis with SPSS</u>.   Routledge, 2001

Fox, William: <u>Social Statistics</u>, 4th edition. Wadsworth, 2002.

*Gonick, Larry & Woolcott Smith: <u>The Cartoon Guide to Statistics</u>. HarperPerennial 1993.

*Holcomb, Zealure C.: <u>Interpreting Basic Statistics: A Guide and Workbook Based on Excerpts from Journal Articles</u>. 5th edition. Pyrczak Publishing, 2007.

Kachigan, Sam Kash: <u>Multivariate Statistical Analysis: A Conceptual Introduction</u>, 2nd edition, 1991.

Linton, Marigold & Philip Gallo: <u>The Practical Statistician: Simplified Handbook of Statistics</u>. Wadsworth, 1997 (1975).

*Maier, Mark (with Todd Easton): <u>The Data Game: Controversies in Social Science Statistics</u>, 3rd edition. M.E. Sharpe, 1999.

*Mertler, Craig A. & Rachel A. Vannatta: <u>Advanced and Multivariate Statistical Methods</u>. 3rd edition. Pyrczak Publishing, 2005.

*Nardi, Peter M. <u>Interpreting Data: A Guide to Understanding Research</u>. Allyn & Bacon, 2006. *Focused on how to read the statistics in journal articles.*

*Newton, Rae and Kjell Rudestam: <u>Your Statistical Consultant: Answers to Your Data Analysis Quesitons</u>. Sage, 1999. *[Very clearly written. A wonderful resource.]*

*Rowntree, Derek: <u>Statistics Without Tears: A Primer for Non-Mathematicians</u>. Allyn & Bacon, 2003 (original, 1981). *[A clear, conceptual introduction to core concepts.]*.

Spickard, James V. (with Janaki Spickard-Keeler): <u>Thinking Through Statistics: Exploring Quantitative Sociology</u>. Toroverde Press, 2005. (www.toroverde-press.com*) *Use with free "Sociological Insights" software (see page 9 below).*

*Utts, Jessica: <u>Seeing Through Statistics</u>, 3rd edition. Duxbury, 2004.

Wilcox, Rand: <u>Applying Contemporary Statistical Techniques</u>. Academic Press, 2003.

Exemplars: Quantitative Research

*Auster, Donald: "A Content Analysis of 'Little Orphan Annie'. <u>Social Problems</u> 2: 26-33, July 1954 *[content analysis]*

Burdette, Amy *et al.* "Conservative Protestantism and Tolerance toward Homosexuals: An Examination of Potential Mechanisms." <u>Sociological Inquiry</u> 75/2: 177-196, 2005. *[survey-based regression analysis: written by <u>undergraduates</u> (with advice from their mentor).]*

*Greeley, Andrew: "Protestant and Catholic: Is the Analogical Imagination Extinct?" <u>American Sociological Review</u>, vol 54/4: 485-502. *[a remarkably clear exposition, using multiple surveys and regression analysis]]*

*Jencks, Christopher: <u>The Homeless</u>. Harvard, 1994. *[secondary data analysis]*

*Roof, W. Clark & William McKinney: <u>American Mainline Religion: It's Changing Shape and Future</u>. Rutgers, 1987. *[demographic analysis and cross-tab-based survey research]*

*Smith, Christian & Melissa Denton: <u>Soul Searching: The Religious and Spiritual Lives of American Teenagers</u>. Oxford, 2005. *[survey research plus interview research; contains full details about method in an appendix]*

*Stack, Steven & Jim Grundlach: "The Effect of Country Music on Suicide." <u>Social Forces</u>, 71(1): 211-218, 1992. See critiques by Maguire & Snipes and Mauk, et al (with replies by Stack & Grundlach) in <u>Social Forces</u> 72(4): 1239-1261, 1994. *[area-based regression analysis, with critiques pointing to its many flaws]*

Welch, Michael R. *et al*: "Christian Religiosity, Self-Control, and Social Conformity." <u>Social Forces</u> 84/3: 1605-1623, 2006. *[survey-based regression analysis]*

Action Research:

Coghlan, David and Teresa Brannick: <u>Doing Action Research in Your Own Organization</u>. Sage, 2004.

Cunningham, J.B.: <u>Action Research and Organizational Development</u>. Praeger, 1993.

*Eden, Colin & Chris Huxham: "Action Research for the Study of Organizations." Pp 527-542 in Stewart R. Clegg *et al* <u>Handbook of Organization Studies</u>. Sage, 1996.

Greenwood, Davydd & Morten Levin: <u>Introduction to Action Research: Social Research for Social Change</u>. Sage, 1998. *[A programmatic and somewhat ideological work, which does a good job of describing action research but a lousy job of describing everything else.]*

Herr, Kathryn and Gary Anderson: <u>The Action Research Dissertation: A Guide for Students and Faculty</u>. Sage, 2005

*Newman, Judith M. "Action Research: Exploring the Tensions of Teaching." Pp 1-24 in <u>Tensions of Teaching: Beyond Tips to Critical Reflection</u>, edited by J.M. Newman. NY: Teacher's College Press, 1998. *Available online at <u>http://www.lupinworks.com/article/ar.html</u>*

*O'Brien, Rory: "An Overview of the Methodological Approach of Action Research", 1998. *Available online at <u>http://www.web.net/~robrien/papers/arfinal.html</u>*

*Park, Peter: "Knowledge and Participatory Research". Pp 81-90 in Reason, P., & E. Bradbury, eds: <u>Handbook of Action Research: Participatory Inquiry and Practice</u>. Sage, 2001

Reason, P., & E. Bradbury, eds: <u>Handbook of Action Research: Participatory Inquiry and Practice</u>. Sage, 2001. *[NOTE: The comments about the Denzin & Lincoln handbook (above) apply to this one as well. Some of these articles, including the editors' introduction, make some <u>extremely</u> questionable philosophic claims. Peter Park's chapter is excellent, however.]*

Exemplars: Action Research

Fine, Michelle *et al (a list of 10 co-authors)*: "Participatory Action Research: From Within and Beyond Prison Bars". Pp. 173-198 in Paul Camic, et al, eds, <u>Qualitative Research in Psychology</u>. American Psychological Association, 2003.
[This is a bit sketchy to be a true exemplar, especially of action research – it seems more evaluative -- but it is <u>certainly</u> participatory and it raises some important issues in a concrete way.]

Halbesleben, Jonathan R.B., Holly K Osburn, & Michael D. Mumford: "Action Research as Burnout Intervention: Reducing Burnout in the Federal Fire Service". <u>The Journal of Applied Behavioral Science</u>, 42,/2:244-266, 2006

*Rowe, Michael: <u>Crossing the Border: Encounters Between Homeless People and Outreach Workers</u>. California, 1999.

Evaluation Research:

Rossi, Peter et al.: <u>Evaluation: A Systematic Approach</u>, 6th edition. Sage, 1999.

On Internet Research:

*Wittberg, Patricia *et al*. "Special Issue on the Impact of the Internet on Religious Research." <u>Review of Religious Research</u> 49/1, September 2007. *Contains articles on how to use the Internet for research, potential bias in Internet-based survey research, special data archives, game research methodologies, and the use of computer software and the Internet by church congregations.*

On Research for Organizational Practice:

Bickman, Leonard & Debra J. Rog, eds.: <u>Handbook of Applied Social Research Methods</u>. Sage, 1998.

Lindblom, Charles & Davis Cohen.: <u>Usable Knowledge: Social Science and Social Problem Solving</u>. Yale, 1979.

On Writing Dissertations & Proposals:

Cone, John & Sharon Foster: <u>Dissertations and Theses from Start to Finish: Psychology and Related Fields</u>. American Psychological Association, 1994.

Gavin, José: <u>Writing Literature Reviews</u>, 2nd edition. Pyrczak Publishing, 2004.

Glatthorn, Allan: <u>Writing the Winning Dissertation: A Step-by-Step Guide</u>. Corwin, 1998.

*Hacker, Diana. <u>A Writer's Reference</u>, 4th edition. Bedford/St. Martin's, 1999
  See the website, with some interesting links (especially "A Writer's Online Resources"):
  http://www.bedfordstmartins.com/hacker/writersref/

Herr, Kathryn and Gary Anderson: <u>The Action Research Dissertation: A Guide for Students and Faculty</u>. Sage, 2005

*Locke, Lawrence et al.: <u>Proposals That Work: A Guide For Planning Dissertations and Grant Proposals</u>, 4th edition. Sage, 2000.

Pan, M. Ling: <u>Preparing Literature Reviews: Qualitative and Quantitative Approaches</u>, 2nd edition. Pryczak Publishing, 2004.

Patten, Mildred L.: <u>Proposing Empirical Research: A Guide to the Fundamentals</u>, 3rd edition. Pryczak Publishing, 2005.

Piantanida, Maria & Noreen Garman: <u>The Qualitative Dissertation: A Guide for Students and Faculty</u>. Sage, 1999.

*Rudestam, Kjell & Rae Newton: <u>Surviving Your Dissertation: A Comprehensive Guide to Content and Process</u>. 3rd edition. Sage. 2007.

*Van Maanen, John: <u>Tales of the Field: On Writing Ethnography</u>. Chicago, 1988

Methodologically Exemplary Dissertations from Fielding Graduate University (all *):

*Kortens, Anthony: <u>Relational Capital in a High-Tech Organization: An Ethnographic Exploration</u>, 1999. *Ethnography*

*Maellaro, Rosemary: <u>Determining the Ideal Combination of Interpersonal Skills for MBA Graduates: A Conjoint Analysis Study of Hiring Manager Preferences</u>. 2008. *Conjoint analysis (an advanced quantitative method based on survey research).*

*Myers, Cindy: <u>Talking Poverty: Power Arrangements In Poverty Discourse</u>, 2005. *Critical discourse analysis.*

*Singer, Jean: <u>The Structure and Formation of Advice-Seeking Networks in R&D</u>, 2006. *Network analysis integrated with interviews.*

Software: (all prices are with educational discounts)

<u>SPSS</u> (now in version 17). *(www.spss.com: $519 + expensive modules)*
  The gold standard in statistical software, SPSS does everything (if you buy the right modules). Its relative user-unfriendliness has spawned a cottage industry of how-to books. Powerful enough to automate repeated tasks. *Graduate students (but not faculty) can buy a cheaper but complete version that includes several useful modules. <u>I recommend the Graduate Student Pack to everyone who is allowed to buy it – about $200</u>.*

<u>MicroCase</u> *(www.microcase.com: $450)*
  This program is full-featured and much easier to use than SPSS. It is not quite as powerful, but one doesn't have to purchase as many add-ons to get basic functionality. Available with massive amounts of sociological data. Also not currently being updated, or (perhaps) even supported.

<u>Sociological Insights</u> *(www.mcguire-spickard.com/software/software.htm: free)*
  This program does not actually analyze your own data. It does, however, help you learn how to analyze both ecological and survey data, easing your transition to a full-featured program. Use with my <u>Thinking Through Statistics: Exploring Quantitative Sociology</u> *(see above).*

Methodologist's Toolchest. *(www.ideaworks.com: $149)*

> Though somewhat buggy and hard to use, this program helps you determine the proper sample size, the right statistical techniques, what graphs to use, and so on, for your project. You need to know a lot about statistics to make it work. The developers (IdeaWorks) tell me that they are working on a new, clearer version with a better interface.
>
> There are better free sample-size calculators available for Palm handhelds: e.g. Robert Wheeler's SSize (for complex calculations; *www.bobwheeler.com/stat/SSize/ssize.html*) and my StatCalc (for simple ones; requires HotPaw Basic; *jim_spickard@redlands.edu*).

Sample Power *(http://www.spss.com/samplepower/: $499)*

> This program does a much better job of figuring samples than Methodologist's Toolchest, and is easy to use, to boot. It is criminally overpriced, however. Find someone who owns a copy.

Qualitative Data Analysis Software:

> An electronic sorting system for text, the computer-based equivalent to a bunch of 3x5 cards and a large livingroom floor. One codes text bits based on one's research questions, then gets instant access to all the items so coded. Very useful for data access; not at all a substitute for thinking. [*]

- Atlas TI, version 6 *(http://www.atlasti.com: $585; student price $99)*

- NVivo currently in version 8 *(www.qsrinternational.com: $545 educational price; $240 student price (expires after 12 months*

> *NOTE: Used properly, Atlas TI, NVivo, N6/NUD*IST, and the like help one see patterns in the data. But they can just as easily "help" one see one's projections – i.e., what one would like to have the data say. Therefore, they must be used with caution. This is no different from the caution with which one must approach statistics programs, which will give "averages" and "standard deviations" of such categorical variables as "gender" and "race" – rather unreal results, when you think about it.*
>
> *Above all, one cannot just "see what categories emerge" from one's data. Think about it: Would one say "I'm going to throw all my data into SPSS and see what emerges"? It makes no more sense to let NVivo or N6 do one's thinking than to let SPSS do it.*
>
> *For details and for another approach to this matter, see Richards, Tom. (2002): "An Intellectual History of NUD*IST and NVivo," International Journal of Social Research Methodology 5 (3): 199-214*
>
> *For current reviews of qualitative data analysis software, visit CAQDAS – Computer Assisted Qualitative Data AnalysiS network project: www.soc.surrey.ac.uk/caqdas*

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[*] *See "The Two Faces of the Literature Review" (in my "Useful Ideas for Doctoral Research" packet) for ways to use this software to facilitate good literature reviews*