

SOCG200 · INTRODUCTION TO RESEARCH DESIGN
Fall 2021 · Monday 3:00-5:50 PM · In Person SSB 414 (or Zoom?)

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Graduate office hours on Zoom (or in person) by appointment

Welcome to sociology! The purpose of graduate school is to transform you from an excellent student into a brilliant researcher. The goal is to turn you from someone who consumes existing ideas and knowledge intelligently, into someone else who produces new ideas and knowledge that fit into the wide conversation we call the discipline of sociology. Notice that we already know that you are an excellent student, a smart consumer. We take that for granted. This seminar gets you started to move beyond that. I will introduce you to some of the fundamental issues researchers encounter in practicing their crafts, issues that you will likely wrestle with once you begin to *do and produce* social science.

Sociology is a wide discipline that includes a multitude of very different styles of research. These styles range from cultural analysis, ethnography, and archival research to statistical analysis, mathematical modeling, and machine learning. One of sociology's great advantage is precisely this eclecticism of approaches that lets the discipline follow questions wherever they lead without being constrained by the blind spots of a particular methodology. Most but not all sociologists, of course, specialize in certain methodological styles, but good ones are always conversant with research relevant to their substantive interest, even if those findings were generated by approaches different from their own.

Our aims in this course are, first, to discover general principles of good research practice that may apply to all social science regardless of method, and second, to discover general principles that will help us choose appropriate methods for our particular research purposes. We will approach both aims by emphasizing the link between ideas and evidence. We will focus on a few methods that enjoy professional legitimacy and that are in the most common use in the discipline of sociology, but we will also take a look at some methods that are currently emerging.

Good research generates new, interesting ideas that can be supported by empirical evidence collected and presented in a systematic way. Accordingly, the research process is often separated analytically into two parts that, in practice, are intimately intertwined: the context of *discovery* and the context of *justification*. *Discovery* is coming up with ideas: questions, puzzles, and explanations. For most of us, this is the truly exciting part of sociology. This is when we learn new things, get surprised and gain novel insights. There are very few courses that deal directly with the method of discovery, that teach you how to come up with ideas. This course will do that. *Justification*, on the other hand, is to show that those ideas are supported by empirical evidence. It is about how to convince your scientific peers (and yourself as a sociologist) that your ideas are credible and possibly correct. Most methods courses are about justification. In this course, we learn how to connect discovery and justification successfully, because that is the secret of good research.

EXPECTATIONS: BE PREPARED TO DISCUSS THE READINGS

Our seminars will focus on the discussion of the required readings. *Come prepared to discuss the required readings.*

Several of the required readings are books: I have not ordered them at the bookstore, as it is my experience that students can often get better deals online. Several of them are articles and book chapters. Those plus one book, Goffman's *On the Run*, are available through Perusall. **YOU HAVE TO READ EVERYTHING ON PERUSALL, EXCEPT THE BOOKS.**

What is Perusall?

Perusall:

Perusall is an app that allows us to read texts together. Perusall is now integrated with Canvas.

The way this works is that I will put up all the Required Readings you find on the syllabus onto Perusall with my comments and questions. You read the articles/chapters, and answer the questions, pose your own questions, and make your own comments in Perusall. These annotations will be shared with the entire class.

Books will not be on Perusall, you have to get the books yourself.

The required readings include (a) texts *about* method, which make arguments about how particular methods can or should be used, and (b) *research exemplars*, which illustrate common research problems and particular methodological solutions to those problems. I chose research exemplars that are relatively recent; that are typical of a certain method; and that are highly regarded by many scholars in the discipline. The last criterion does not mean they are above critique. What it means is that they are worth the time to criticize carefully. None of them should be dismissed lightly.

Think of this reading list not as the end of your education in research design, but as the beginning. The recommended readings are provided to help you dig deeper into the topic covered that week. I encourage you to read at least some of them.

Each week, we have a different theme. By Sunday night, you will have to send me and the entire class a very **brief memo**. The memo will have at least two questions about each of the assigned reading connecting the reading to the theme of the week. You may also add short comments on each reading. The weekly memo should be typically half a page and should not be longer than a page. Be prepared to discuss your questions and comments. The point of this memo is 1) to force you to reflect on what you read, and 2) to facilitate conversation in class.

You will also have six **small tasks** related to the topics we discuss to be completed *before* the class where the task is listed. Write down your answers and bring them to class. These tasks are very simple in order to make you reflect on essential challenges their types pose for research.

EXPECTATIONS: GET IN THE PRACTICE OF WRITING AND REVISING

The course will emphasize the practice of writing and revision both as a tool of developing

ideas and as a means of communicating about what you have discovered. We will pay attention to the research exemplars that we read as works of writing in a particular *genre*, in which it is our job to learn to communicate. We will have four **written assignments** (distinct from the memos and tasks) due throughout the quarter. Each assignment will be building toward your final paper and include the revision of the previous assignment.

Revision is central to the life of a practicing social scientist. Most published social science that you read has been revised many, many times prior to publication. Top journals almost never accept articles without revision. Learning how to solicit advice and revise effectively is as important to the practice of social science as many of the other skills emphasized in methods classes. Over the course of the quarter, you will be expected to *have at least two one-on-one meetings with the Sociology Department Writing Tutor* (Carolina Mayes) to discuss your writing practice. **You will have to see her before the first draft is due on October 18.** Please don't wait until the last minute. **You will also have to see her in the second part of November to talk about the 3rd draft and the final paper. Those are due on November 29 and December 10, respectively.** You are **encouraged** to see her before the second paper is due. If you do that, do it a week in advance the due date of **November 8**. The point of this course requirement is to create an opportunity for you to reflect on your writing practice, in the presence of a skilled consultant.

You will *complete three written assignments during the quarter, plus a final writing assignment* that revises them into a research proposal. You will pick the topic that is most interesting to you to work on after some consultation with me.

SO PLEASE COME AND SEE ME DURING THE FIRST WEEK TO DISCUSS YOUR TOPIC. MAKE AN APPOINTMENT.

The details of the assignments will be discussed at more length in class. All submissions are electronic through Canvas Turnitin. In brief, the assignments are these:

- 1. Frame a research question.* Pose a research question, and explain *briefly* why it is theoretically important, and why previous studies have not yet settled it satisfactorily (c. 3 pp.) Due to instructor on **October 18**.
- 2. Describe your case selection.* Identify your cases and the rationale for choosing them or your sampling frame (if appropriate) and the method you will use to sample from that frame. Explain your design in light of your research question. (c. additional 3-4 pp.) Due to instructor on **November 8**.
- 3. Describe your methods of observing and recording data.* Explain how these methods answer your research question, and how they follow, complement, or improve upon other methods that have been used to answer your question (c. additional 3 pp.). Due to the instructor on or before **November 29**.
- 4. Final paper.* Revise and assemble the pieces into a coherent research proposal that frames a question and a plan to answer it. Due to the instructor on or before **December 10**.

You will not be expected to complete a research project of your own for this course. Ten weeks is too short. You will be expected to write a research proposal as your final paper. This is no artificial exercise: it should be a design for a study that you actually could (and, I hope, will) carry out this year and next. I will urge you to think of your job in graduate school as doing research, and to think of coursework as a means to that end— rather than thinking of research as a means to satisfy course requirements, which is precisely backwards.

The assignment is to write a research proposal because practice writing a good research proposal is itself an important part of your professional training. The preparation of a written research proposal is the first step in good research practice. Such proposals, even when they are read by no one else, help us guide our own work in the relatively unsupervised research occupations that employ us. The initial written research proposal often provides the skeleton of the final research report. (Your dissertation prospectus is a research plan/proposal.) The use of research proposals to enlist collaborators and funders is a useful skill to acquire in graduate education, and it is an essential part of the professional life of many, perhaps most, working sociologists.

RECAP:

- Weekly Readings – Perusall plus books (highlighted)
- Weekly Brief Memos on readings -- send to class email list
- Six Small Tasks – written and brought to class
- Three Assignments – consult with Writing Tutor, submit through Canvas
- Final Research Proposal – submit through Canvas

The syllabus will be up on Canvas and also on my website
<http://www.akosronatas.com/courses.html> .

SCHEDULE OF TOPICS AND READINGS

1. Questions and puzzles (09/27)

*All research in sociology begins with some observation, hunches, insights that must be turned into a research question. A research question is a tool to guide your decisions. It is also a rhetorical device characteristic of the most common genres of sociological writing; research articles, for example, often begin with a question or puzzle of some kind. But the questions that guide our research at the beginning are sometimes different from those that we present in writing when we are trying to help others make sense of our research at the end. Getting to a research question is not easy. **Discovery** or theorizing are necessary to arrive at a good, interesting, and productive research question. We will consider where research questions and puzzles come from, how they work as tools for guiding research, and how they work as rhetorical devices for communicating about research results.*

Required Readings:

Abbott, Andrew. 2004. *Methods of Discovery. Heuristics for the Social Sciences*. Norton (One

copy is on Reserve at the Geisel Library)

Swedberg, Richard. 2014. *The Art of Social Theory*. Princeton University Press (e-book available from JSTOR in PDF)

Mears, Ashley. 2017. "Puzzling in Sociology: On Doing and Undoing Sociological Puzzles." *Sociological Theory* 35 (2): 138-146.

Healy, Kieran. 2017. "Fuck Nuance." *Sociological Theory* 35 (2): 118-127.

Recommended:

Becker, Howard. 1998. *Tricks of the Trade. How to Think About Your Research While Doing it*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press

Lave, Charles A. and James G. March. 1993. *An Introduction to Models in the Social Sciences*. Chapters 1,2. New York: University Press of America

Abend, Gabriel. (2008). The meaning of 'theory'. *Sociological theory*, 26(2), 173-199.

Davis, Murray S. 1971. That's interesting! Towards a phenomenology of sociology and a sociology of phenomenology. *Philosophy of the social sciences*, 1(2), 309-344.

Godart, Frederic, Seong, Sorah and Phillips, Damon J. 2020. The sociology of creativity: Elements, structures, and audiences. *Annual Review of Sociology*, 46, pp.489-510.

Lazarsfeld, Paul F. 1949. The American soldier—an expository review. *Public opinion quarterly*, 13(3), pp.377-404.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE FIRST CLASS:

Please do the readings, especially Abbott and the two articles. Before you read Abbott, write down the research project you are interested in developing in this class. Apply any three heuristic gambits Abbott describes to your project. We will discuss those in class.

2. What are the researcher's obligations? (10/04)

Sociology is a profession with an ethical code, and we have additional ethical obligations as members of the university community, as legal persons, and as human beings. Many of us would explain our motivations to do research by referring to some moral or ethical purpose. Many of the most profound controversies in our discipline concern real or perceived conflicts among ethical norms. It is a good idea to give some careful thought to your own ethical commitments at the beginning of a research career.

Required Readings:

Goffman, Alice. 2014. *On the Run. Fugitive Life in an American City*. Picador (e-book is available online through library and you can own an electronic version through Perusall)

Lubet, Steven. 2015. "Ethics on the Run." *The New Rambler*.

Goffman, Alice. A Reply to Professor Lubet's Critique.

Alex Kotlowitz. 2014. "Deep Cover. Alice Goffman's On the Run." *The New York Times*, June 28.

Rios, Victor. 2015. Review of On the Run, *AJS*

Cohen, Philip N. 2017. Review of *On the Run*. *Social Forces*
Burawoy, Michael. 2019. Empiricism and Its Fallacies. *Context*
American Sociological Association. [Code of Ethics](#).

Recommended:

UC San Diego Research Ethics Program, "[Resources for Research Ethics Education: Topics](#)."
Web site.

Lubet, Steven. 2018. *Interrogating ethnography: Why evidence matters*. Oxford University Press

Goode, E. (2002). Sexual involvement and social research in a fat civil rights organization. *Qualitative Sociology*, 25(4), 501-534.

Bell, S. E. (2002). Sexualizing research: response to Erich Goode. *Qualitative Sociology*, 25(4), 535-539.

Saguy, Abigail C. 2002. Sex, inequality, and ethnography: Response to Erich Goode. *Qualitative Sociology*, 25(4), pp.549-556.

3. Research Design: The uses of comparison (10/11)

Most research projects in sociology—perhaps all of them—involve learning from observation by using comparison of some kind. But what sorts of things are compared, to what ends, by means of what analytic techniques? We will discuss several different ways of using comparison, such as its use for analogical inspiration, for causal inference, for analytic clarification, or simply for revealing that things could be otherwise than they are.

Required Readings:

Krippner, Greta. 2017. "Democracy of Credit: Ownership and the Politics of Credit Access in Late Twentieth-Century America." *American Journal of Sociology*, 123/1:1-47.

Mahoney, James. 2004. "Comparative-historical methodology." *Annual Review of Sociology* 30: 81-101.

Emigh, Rebecca J. 1997. The Power of Negative Thinking: The Use of Negative Case Methodology in the Development of Sociological Theory. *Theory and Society*, 26/5:649-684

Morgan, Stephen L., and Christopher Winship. 2015. *Counterfactuals and Causal Inference: Methods and Principles for Social Research*. Second edition. New York: Cambridge University Press. Chapters 1 and 2 (pp. 3-76).

Recommended:

Rona-Tas, Akos and Alya Guseva. 2014. *Plastic Money. Plastic Money: Constructing Markets for Credit Cards in Eight Postcommunist Countries*. Palo Alto: Stanford University Press (e-book is available online through library)

Ermakoff, Ivan. 2019. Causality and history: Modes of causal investigation in historical social sciences. *Annual Review of Sociology*, 45, pp.581-606.

Campbell, Donald T. and Cook, Thomas D. 1979. *Quasi-experimentation*. Chicago, IL: Rand McNally.

Ragin, Charles. 2014. *The Comparative Method Moving Beyond Qualitative and Quantitative Strategies*, With a New Introduction. Berkeley: California University Press

Small Task #1.

Find an interesting external comparison for the subject you want to investigate. Complete the following sentence: [My topic] is like [an entirely different thing]. Then give a one sentence explanation pointing out the similarities.

E.g., your subject is immigration. Immigration is like marriage. Both involve a long-term, deep, and comprehensive commitment, usually done at an early age.

Find an interesting internal comparison for the subject you want to investigate. Explain in a sentence why this is an interesting comparison.

E.g., your subject is immigration. I want to compare refugees and economic migrants. Their motivation to migrate may result in different life trajectories in their new country.

4. Sampling and generalization (10/18) - FIRST PAPER IS DUE You submit it through Canvas.

The social world we want to know about exceeds our individual experience. We often think of our experiences and observations as examples of other, more abstract, or general concepts or regularities. How do we determine which sorts of more general conclusions our specific experiences of observation can support? And if we can choose in advance what to observe, what logic should guide our choices to make it possible for us to draw the sorts of general conclusions we want to be able to draw? We will discuss several different logics or rationales for case selection.

Required Readings:

Small, Mario Luis. 2009. "How Many Cases Do I Need?" On Science and the Logic of Case Selection in Field-Based Research." *Ethnography* 10(1): 5-38.

Lucas, Samuel Roundfield. 2016. "Where the Rubber Meets the Road: Probability and Nonprobability Moments in Experiment, Interview, Archival, Administrative, and Ethnographic Data Collection." *Socius* 2: 1-24.

Viterna, Jocelyn. 2006. "Pulled, Pushed, and Persuaded: Explaining Women's Mobilization into the Salvadoran Guerrilla Army." *American Journal of Sociology* 112(1): 1-45.

Recommended:

Lucas, Samuel Roundfield. 2014. "Beyond the Existence Proof: Ontological Conditions, Epistemological Implications, and In-Depth Interview Research." *Quality and Quantity* 48: 387-408.

Kalton, Graham. 1983. *Introduction to Survey Sampling*. Newbury Park: Sage.

Magnani, Robert, Keith Sabin, Tobi Saidel, and Douglas Heckathorn. 2005. "[Review of Sampling Hard-to-Reach and Hidden Populations for HIV Surveillance.](#)" *AIDS* 19 (suppl.2): S67-S72.

Moser, C.A. "Quota Sampling." 1952. *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society. Series A (General)*. 115(3): 411-23.

Glaser, Barney G., and Anselm L. Strauss. 1967. *The Discovery of Grounded Theory: Strategies for Qualitative Research*. New York: MacMillan.

Small Task #2

Take your calendar. If you haven't yet, mark the days when you have classes in the Fall. The quarter is ten weeks. You will have 70 days, actually 72, some with and some without classes. (Your population of days.) What is the ratio of the days with classes in the Fall? Say, you have only T and Th classes. That is 2×10 minus Thanksgiving and Veteran's Day, or 18 days out of 72. So, 25% (your parameter).

Now take a random sample of 10 days from your calendar. (Your sample.) What is the ratio of the days with classes in your sample (statistic)?

This is how you do it:

Take two dollar bills. (It doesn't matter what denomination.) On each you will find an 8-digit number. Take the first two digits on the first bill. If it is more than 72 discard it, if not, find the day in your calendar corresponding to that number. Then move to the second and third digit and do the same. Once you are done with seventh and eighth digit, take the second bill and start again until you got your 10 days. (If you get the same number more than once, take the same day more than once.)

E.g., the number on the first bill is 38440125. You will be looking for the 38th day on your calendar starting with September 23, 2021. The next is 84. You discard it. The next is 44, so you find your 44th day. The next is 40 and so on.

Take those 10 days. What percentage of those are days with classes?

5. Asking questions (10/25)

Many people identify social science with survey research. But surveys are merely a special case of interview research, a method of gathering information about the social world by asking people questions. We will consider some exemplary interview studies. Our interest is in what is gained and what is lost by the decision to use this particular technique and its different versions. It may be instructive to compare the insights yielded by interview methods to the insights yielded by ethnographic fieldwork.

Required Readings:

Binder, Amy J., Daniel B. Davis, and Nick Bloom. 2016. "Career Funneling: How Elite Students Learn to Define and Desire 'Prestigious' Jobs." *Sociology of Education* 89 (1):20-39.

Bell, Joyce M., and Douglas Hartmann. "Diversity in everyday discourse: The cultural ambiguities and consequences of "happy talk"." *American Sociological Review* 72.6 (2007): 895-914.

Jerolmack, Colin, and Shamus Khan. "Talk is cheap: Ethnography and the attitudinal fallacy." *Sociological methods & research* 43.2 (2014): 178-209.

Schaeffer, Nora Cate and Dykema, Jennifer. 2020. Advances in the science of asking questions. *Annual Review of Sociology*, 46, pp.37-60.

Recommended:

- Rivera, Lauren. 2012. "Hiring as Cultural Matching: The Case of Elite Professional Service Firms." *American Sociological Review*. 77 (6): 999-1022.
- Weiss, Robert. 1994. *Learning from Strangers: The Art and Science of Qualitative Interview Studies*. New York: The Free Press.
- Converse, Jean M., and Stanley Presser. 1986. *Survey Questions: Handcrafting the Standardized Questionnaire*. Newbury Park: Sage Publications.
- Tourengeau, Roger. 2004." [Survey Research and Societal Change.](#)" *Annual Review of Psychology*
- Small, Mario L. and Cook, Jenna M. 2021. Using Interviews to Understand Why: Challenges and Strategies in the Study of Motivated Action. *Sociological Methods & Research*, p.0049124121995552.

Small Task #3

Ask a friend what s/he had for dinner ten days ago. Also ask what s/he remembers of that day.

6. Observing people – gathering data (11/01)

For the next several weeks we will consider techniques of gathering information or data. Sociologists use many different types of data from personal observations and surveys to digital footprint and genetic information. Today we will discuss an exemplar of ethnographic research and we will consider what survey research can add to personal observations.

Required Readings:

Desmond, Matthew. 2016. *Evicted. Poverty and Profit in the American City*. New York: Crown Books (e-book available online through library)

Desmond, Matthew, and Adam Travis. 2018. "Political Consequences of Survival Strategies among the Urban Poor." *American Sociological Review*, 83/5:869–896

Recommended:

Jerolmack, Colin and Shamus Khan. 2014. "[Talk is Cheap: Ethnography and the Attitudinal Fallacy.](#)" *Sociological Methods and Research* 43(2): 178-209.

Katz, Jack. 2015. "[Situational Evidence: Strategies for Causal Reasoning from Observational Field Notes.](#)" *Sociological Methods and Research* 44(1): 108-144.

Abramson, C. M., & Dohan, D. (2015). Beyond text: Using arrays to represent and analyze ethnographic data. *Sociological methodology*, 45(1), 272-319.

Small Task #4

In a few sentences, describe the Main Sociology Office on the 4th floor of the Social Sciences Building.

7. New types of data (11/08) - SECOND PAPER DUE

In recent years new forms of data became available for sociologists. Technology has opened up enormous troves of information. Digital technology makes directly accessible many social

phenomena for research, often in high volume and great detail. Genetic data becomes available for inclusion into our understanding of social processes. These new forms raise new questions about research ethics, design, generalization, and the role of human observations in research. We will see three examples of new research taking advantage of new type of data.

Required Readings:

- Christopher A. Bail, Taylor W. Brown, and Marcus Mann. 2017. "Channeling Hearts and Minds: Advocacy Organizations, Cognitive-Emotional Currents, and Public Conversation." *American Sociological Review*, 82(6) 1188–1213
- Browning, Christopher R., et al. 2021. "Neighborhoods, Activity Spaces, and the Span of Adolescent Exposures." *American Sociological Review* 86.2: 201-233.
- Liu, Hexua, 2018. "Social and Genetic Pathways in Multigenerational Transmission of Educational Attainment." *American Sociological Review*, 2018, Vol. 83(2) 278–304

Recommended:

- Conley, Dalton, and Jason Fletcher. 2017. *The Genome Factor*. Princeton, N.J.: Princeton University Press
- Salganik, Matthew J. 2017. *Bit by Bit. Social Research in the Digital Age*. Princeton, N.J.: Princeton University Press
- Alex Pentland. 2014. *Social Physics. How Social Networks Can Make Us Smarter*. New York: Penguin
- DiMaggio, Paul. 2015. Adapting computational text analysis to social science (and vice versa). *Big Data & Society*, 2(2), 2053951715602908.
- Edelmann, A., Wolff, T., Montagne, D. and Bail, C.A., 2020. Computational social science and sociology. *Annual Review of Sociology*, 46, pp.61-81.
- Evans, James and Foster, Jacob G. 2019. Computation and the sociological imagination. *Contexts*, 18(4), pp.10-15.
- Flores, Rene D. 2017. Do anti-immigrant laws shape public sentiment? A study of Arizona's SB 1070 using Twitter data. *American Journal of Sociology*, 123(2), pp.333-384.
- Molina, Mario and Garip, Filiz. 2019. Machine learning for sociology. *Annual Review of Sociology*, 45, pp.27-45.

8. Classifying things (11/15)

What do we do with recorded observations—data—once we have them? Whatever else we do, we have to analyze data, and analysis may require us to typifying or classifying the observations that we have recorded. We will consider the advantages and disadvantages of different ways of classifying data by reading exemplars together with some methodological statements.

Required Readings:

- Epstein, Lee, and Andrew Martin. 2005. "Coding Variables." *Encyclopedia of Social Measurement* 1: 321-7.
- Biernacki, Richard. 2014. "Humanist Interpretation versus Coding Text Samples." *Qualitative*

Sociology 37: 173-189.

- Rona-Tas, Akos, Antoine Cornuejols, Sandrine Blanchemanche, Antonin Duroy, and Christine Martin. 2019. "Enlisting Supervised Machine Learning in Mapping Scientific Uncertainty Expressed in Food Risk Analysis." *Sociological Methods & Research*, 1-34
- Lee, Monica, and John Levi Martin. 2015. "Coding, Counting, and Cultural Cartography." *American Journal of Cultural Sociology* 3 (1): 1-33.
- Pfeffer, Carla. 2014. "I Don't Like Passing as a Straight Woman: Queer Negotiations of Identity and Social Group Membership." *American Journal of Sociology* 120 (1): 1-44.

Recommended:

- Grimmer, Justin and Brandon M. Stewart. 2013. "[Text as Data: The Promise and Pitfalls of Automatic Content Analysis Methods for Political Texts.](#)" *Political Analysis* 21 (3):267-297.
- Campbell, John L., Charles Quincy, Jordan Osserman, and Ove K. Pedersen. 2013. "[Coding In-Depth Semistructured Interviews: Problems of Unitization and Intercoder Reliability and Agreement.](#)" *Sociological Methods and Research* 42 (3): 294-320.
- Abramson, Corey M., and Dan Dohan. 2015. "[Beyond Text: Using Arrays to Represent and Analyze Ethnographic Data.](#)" *Sociological Methodology* 0081175015578740, first published on April 17, 2015 as doi:10.1177/0081175015578740
- Hephzibah V. Strmic-Pawl, Brandon A. Jackson, and Steve Garner. 2018. "[Race Counts: Racial and Ethnic Data on the U.S. Census and the Implications for Tracking Inequality.](#)" *Sociology of Race and Ethnicity*, Vol. 4(1) 1–13
- Fourcade, Marion and Kieran Healy. 2017. "[Classification Situations. Life Chances in the Neoliberal Era.](#)" *Historical Social Research*, 42/1: 23-51

Small Task #5

How would you classify pants (trousers) people wear?

9. Measuring averages (11/22) – THIRD PAPER DUE

Sociologists are sometimes interested in measuring what is typical of a social group or aggregate, and sometimes interested in measuring inequalities within or among groups, even countries. We'll familiarize ourselves with basic measurement jargon of the social sciences and discuss the advantages and disadvantages of some common approaches to measurement. We will look at an exemplar and pay special attention to how it measures complex concepts.

Required Readings:

Wilkinson, Richard, and Kate Pickett. 2010. *The Spirit Level. Why Greater Equality Makes Societies Stronger*. New York: Bloomsbury Press

Stevens, S. S. 1946. "On the Theory of Scales of Measurement." *Science* 103 (2684):677-80.

Bannigan, Katrina and Roger Watson. 2009. "[Reliability and Validity in a Nutshell.](#)" *Journal of Clinical Nursing* 18 (23): 3237-43.

Recommended:

Brady, David. 2003. "Rethinking the Sociological Measurement of Poverty." *Social Forces*. 81

(3): 715-51.

Kalmijn, Wim and Ruut Veenhoven. 2005. "Measuring Inequality of Happiness in Nations." *Journal of Happiness Studies* 6: 357-96.

Mennicken, Andrea and Espeland, Wendy N. 2019. What's new with numbers? Sociological approaches to the study of quantification. *Annual Review of Sociology*, 45, pp.223-245.

Mijs, Jonathan J. B. 2021. The paradox of inequality: Income inequality and belief in meritocracy go hand in hand. *Socio-Economic Review*, 19(1), pp.7-35.

Small Task #6

We are almost at the end of this class. Although, I hope that all of you have learned a lot, probably not all of you learned the same amount. How would you measure who learned more and who learned less in SOCG 200?

10. Organizing ideas, literature, and data – thinking WITH things (and people) (11/29)

In the research process you gather a large number of ideas, literature, and data. Keeping tabs on what you have accumulated is an important and difficult task. Organizing what you collected is not just for making it easier to remember and find things in your files or memory but also to make discoveries by spotting new connections among the pieces.

I want to impress on you that your mind can be extended, and you are not limited to what is inside your skull.

We will discuss a few tricks, first and foremost visualization, and I will show you NVIVO, one of the many software products that are designed to organize unstructured information.

Here is an introductory video for NVIVO:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rnBBJDW4RhI>

Recommended:

Clark, Andy, and David Chalmers. "The extended mind." *analysis* 58.1 (1998): 7-19.

Paul, Anne Murphy. 2021. *The Extended Mind: The Power of Thinking Outside the Brain*. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Harcourt

FINAL PAPER DUE DECEMBER 10