

BASICS OF SOCIAL RESEARCH

QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE APPROACHES

THIRD CANADIAN EDITION

W. LAWRENCE NEUMAN

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-WHITEWATER

KAREN ROBSON

YORK UNIVERSITY

PEARSON

Toronto

Editor-in-Chief: Michelle Sartor
Acquisitions Editor: Matthew Christian
Sponsoring Editor: Joel Gladstone
Marketing Manager: Lisa Gillis
Project Manager: Andrea Falkenberg
Developmental Editor: Patti Sayle
Media Content Developer: Marisa D'Andrea
Media Content Editor: Rachel Stuckey
Media Producer: Bogdan Kosenko
Production Services: Aptara
Permissions Project Manager: Daniela Glass
Photo Permissions Research: Stephen Merland, PreMedia Global
Text Permissions Research: Anna Waluk, Electronic Publishing Services
Cover Designer: Suzanne Behnke
Cover Image: David P. Lewis/Shutterstock

Credits and acknowledgments for material borrowed from other sources and reproduced, with permission, in this textbook appear on the appropriate page within the text.

Original edition published by Pearson Education, Inc., Upper Saddle River, New Jersey, USA.
Copyright © 2012 Pearson Education, Inc. This edition is authorized for sale only in Canada.

If you purchased this book outside the United States or Canada, you should be aware that it has been imported without the approval of the publisher or the author.

Copyright © 2015 Pearson Canada Inc. All rights reserved. Manufactured in the United States of America. This publication is protected by copyright and permission should be obtained from the publisher prior to any prohibited reproduction, storage in a retrieval system, or transmission in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording, or likewise. To obtain permission(s) to use material from this work, please submit a written request to Pearson Canada Inc., Permissions Department, 26 Prince Andrew Place, Don Mills, Ontario, M3C 2T8, or fax your request to 416-447-3126, or submit a request to Permissions Requests at www.pearsoncanada.ca.

10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 CKV

Library and Archives Canada Cataloguing in Publication

Neuman, William Lawrence, 1950-, author
Basics of social research / W. Lawrence Neuman,
Karen Robson.—Third Canadian edition.

Includes bibliographical references and index.
ISBN 978-0-205-92790-6 (pbk.)

1. Sociology—Research—Methodology—Textbooks. 2. Social sciences—Research—Methodology—Textbooks. I. Robson, Karen, 1973-, author II. Title.

HM571.N49 2014

301.072

C2013-906530-X

PEARSON

ISBN 13: 978-0-205-92790-6
ISBN 10: 0-205-92790-4

Brief Contents

Preface xiii

Acknowledgments xv

Part I Foundations

- Chapter 1** Doing Social Research 1
- Chapter 2** Theory and Social Research 23
- Chapter 3** Ethics in Social Research 42
- Chapter 4** Reviewing the Scholarly Literature and Planning a Study 64
- Chapter 5** Designing a Study 80
- Chapter 6** Qualitative and Quantitative Measurement 104
- Chapter 7** Qualitative and Quantitative Sampling 133

Part II Conducting Quantitative Research

- Chapter 8** Survey Research 161
- Chapter 9** Experimental Research 193
- Chapter 10** Nonreactive Quantitative Research and Secondary Analysis 216
- Chapter 11** Analysis of Quantitative Data 237

Part III Conducting Qualitative Research

- Chapter 12** Qualitative Interviewing 263
- Chapter 13** Field Research 281
- Chapter 14** Nonreactive Qualitative Research 307
- Chapter 15** Analysis of Qualitative Data 328

Part IV Mixing Quantitative and Qualitative Methods

- Chapter 16** Combining Methods in Social Science Research 346

Appendix Doing a Research Project 367

Glossary 377

Endnotes 387

References 390

Name Index 399

Subject Index 402

Table of Contents

Preface *xiii*

Acknowledgments *xv*

Part I Foundations

1 Doing Social Research 1

Introduction 1

Why Do Social Research? 2

Alternatives to Social Research 2

Authority 3

Tradition 4

Common Sense 4

Media Myths 4

Box 1.1 In the News: Is the Vaccine Panic a Media Myth? 5

Personal Experience 5

How Science Works 6

Science 6

The Scientific Community 7

The Scientific Method and Attitude 8

Journal Articles in Science 8

Steps in the Research Process 9

Use of Research 10

Academic Research 10

Applied Research 10

Types of Applied Research 12

Box 1.2 Concepts in Action: The Social Impact of Gambling 13

Purpose of a Study 13

Exploration 13

Box 1.3 Making It Practical: Purposes of Research 14

Description 14

Box 1.4 Concepts in Action: Sexual Minority Refugees to Canada 14

Box 1.5 Concepts in Action: Undergraduate Students Who Are Parents 15

Explanation 15

Time Dimension in Research 15

Box 1.6 Concepts in Action: Why Are Immigrant Youth More Likely to Drop Out of School? 15

Cross-Sectional Research 17

Longitudinal Research 17

Quantitative and Qualitative Approaches 18

Quantitative Data Collection Techniques 18

Qualitative Data Collection Techniques 19

Box 1.7 Focus: Quantitative and Qualitative Data Collection Techniques 20

Box 1.8 Social Research and the Internet 20

Chapter Summary 21

Review Questions 22

Exercises 22

2 Theory and Social Research 23

Introduction 23

What Is Theory? 24

Levels of Theory 25

Box 2.1 Concepts in Action: Levels of Theory in Two Canadian Studies 25

Empirical Generalizations and Middle Range Theory 26

Box 2.2 Concepts in Action: Middle Range Substantive Theory and Empirical Generalization in Two Canadian Studies 26

The Parts of Theory 27

Concept Clusters 27

Assumptions 27

Two Major Paradigms 28

Positivist Approach 29

Interpretive Approach 30

Major Theoretical Frameworks 32

Box 2.3 Focus: Major Traditional Theoretical Frameworks in Sociology 32

Box 2.4 Social Research and the Internet 33

Direction of Theorizing 33

Box 2.5 Concepts in Action: Examples of Deductive Approaches 34

Deductive Approach 34

Inductive Approach 34

Box 2.6 Concepts in Action: Inductive Theorizing in Practice 34

Box 2.7 Focus: What Is Grounded Theory? 35

Explaining Relationships in Social Research 35

Causal Explanation 36

Box 2.8 Concepts in Action: Learning to See Causal Relations 38

Box 2.9 In the News: Flawed Research Leads to Flawed Public Policy 38

Chapter Summary 40

Review Questions 40

Exercises 40

3 Ethics in Social Research 42

Introduction 42

Why Be Ethical? 43

Box 3.1 In the News: Accusations of Scientific Misconduct	44
Unethical but Legal	44
Power Relations	45
Ethical Issues Involving Research Participants	45
Origins of Research Participant Protection	46
Physical Harm, Psychological Abuse, and Legal Jeopardy	46
Box 3.2 Concepts in Action: Three Cases of Ethical Controversy	47
Other Harm to Participants	49
Maximizing Benefit	49
Deception and Consent	49
Box 3.3 Making It Practical: Informed Consent	50
Box 3.4 Social Research and the Internet	51
Special Populations and New Inequalities	52
Box 3.5 Making It Practical: Special Populations: The Case of Aboriginal Peoples in Canada	53
Privacy, Anonymity, and Confidentiality	53
Privacy	54
Anonymity	54
Confidentiality	54
Box 3.6 In the News: The Case of Russell Ogden	55
Privacy, Anonymity, and Confidentiality in Online Research	56
Respect for Human Dignity	56
Mandated Protections of Research Participants	56
Ethics and the Scientific Community	57
Box 3.7 Making It Practical: Basic Principles of Ethical Social Research	58
Ethics and the Sponsors of Research	58
Whistle-Blowing	58
Box 3.8 In the News: Dr. Olivieri and the University of Toronto	59
Arriving at Particular Findings	59
Limits on How to Conduct Studies	59
Suppressing Findings	60
Box 3.9 Making It Practical: Funding for Research in Canada	61
Concealing the True Sponsor	61
Politics of Research	61
Chapter Summary	62
Review Questions	62
Exercises	63
4 Reviewing the Scholarly Literature and Planning a Study	64
Introduction	64
Box 4.1 Making It Practical: Goals of a Literature Review	65
Locating Relevant Sources	65
How to Find Research Literature	65

Books	66
Periodicals	66
Box 4.2 Concepts in Action: Meta-Analysis: The Effects of Lone Parenthood on Children	69
Dissertations	69
Government Documents	70
Policy Reports	70
Citation Styles	70
How to Conduct a Systematic Literature Review	72
Define and Refine a Topic	72
Design a Search Strategy	72
Locate Research Reports	72
Taking Notes	72
Box 4.3 Making It Practical: How to Read Journal Articles	73
Writing the Review	74
Box 4.4 Making It Practical: Writing an Annotated Bibliography	75
The Difference Between a Good Review and a Bad Review	75
Box 4.5 Making It Practical: Examples of Reviews and Common Mistakes	76
Box 4.6 Social Research and the Internet	77
Chapter Summary	78
Review Questions	78
Exercises	78
5 Designing a Study	80
Introduction	80
Qualitative and Quantitative Orientations Toward Research	81
Linear and Nonlinear Paths	81
Preplanned and Emergent Research Questions	82
Box 5.1 Making It Practical: Narrowing a Topic into a Research Question	83
Qualitative Design Issues	85
The Language of Cases and Contexts	85
Grounded Theory	85
The Context Is Critical	85
The Case and the Process	86
Interpretation	86
Quantitative Design Issues	86
The Language of Variables and Hypotheses	86
Causal Theory and Hypotheses	89
Box 5.2 Focus: Five Characteristics of Causal Hypotheses	89
Aspects of Explanation	91
Box 5.3 Concepts in Action: The Ecological Fallacy	93
Box 5.4 Concepts in Action: Error of Reductionism	95

Box 5.5 Concepts in Action: Spuriousness Seen in Sentencing	95
Box 5.6 In the News: Pastafarians versus Intelligent Design	98
Box 5.7 Making It Practical: Examples of Bad and Good Research Questions	99
From the Research Question to Hypotheses	99
Chapter Summary	100
Review Questions	101
Exercises	101
6 Qualitative and Quantitative Measurement	104
Introduction	105
Why Measure?	106
Quantitative and Qualitative Measurement	106
Box 6.1 Focus: Precise Measurement of Fuzzy Concepts? Measuring Social Class	107
Parts of the Measurement Process	108
Box 6.2 Making It Practical: Five Guidelines for Coming up with a Measure	109
Quantitative Conceptualization and Operationalization	110
Box 6.3 Social Research and the Internet	110
Qualitative Conceptualization and Operationalization	112
Reliability and Validity	113
Reliability and Validity in Quantitative Research	113
Reliability and Validity in Qualitative Research	116
The Relationship between Reliability and Validity	117
Box 6.4 Making It Practical: How Are Reliability and Validity Comparable in Qualitative and Quantitative Research?	118
Other Uses of the Terms <i>Reliability</i> and <i>Validity</i>	118
A Guide to Quantitative Measurement	119
Levels of Measurement	120
Specialized Measures: Scales and Indices	122
Box 6.5 Making It Practical: Scales and Indices: Are They Different?	122
Index Construction	123
The Purpose	123
Box 6.6 Using an Index	124
Weighting	124
Missing Data	124
Rates and Standardization	125
Box 6.7 In the News: Standardization and the Real Winners at the Olympics	126
Scales	126
The Purpose	126
Logic of Scaling	127
Commonly Used Scales	127
Box 6.8 Focus: Examples of Types of Likert Scales	128
Box 6.9 Concepts in Action: Creating Indices	129

Box 6.10 Concepts in Action: Using the Semantic Differential	130
Chapter Summary	131
Review Questions	132
Exercises	132

7 Qualitative and Quantitative Sampling 133

Introduction	133
Box 7.1 In the News: The Canadian Census Controversy	134
Nonprobability Sampling	134
Haphazard, Accidental, or Convenience Sampling	135
Quota Sampling	135
Purposive Sampling	136
Snowball Sampling	137
Sequential Sampling	138
Probability Sampling	138
Populations, Elements, and Sampling Frames	138
Box 7.2 Making It Practical: Examples of Populations	139
Box 7.3 Making It Practical: It's Not So Random	141
Why Random?	141
Types of Probability Samples	141
Box 7.4 In the News: What Is the Margin of Error?	142
Box 7.5 Social Research and the Internet	143
Box 7.6 In the News: Canadian University Rankings	148
Box 7.7 Making It Practical: How to Draw Simple Random and Systematic Samples	149
Box 7.8 Concepts in Action: Illustration of Stratified Sampling	151
Box 7.9 Making It Practical: Illustration of Cluster Sampling	153
Box 7.10 Concepts in Action: Complex Sampling	154
Hidden Populations	155
How Large Should a Sample Be?	156
Drawing Inferences	157
Chapter Summary	159
Review Questions	159
Exercises	160

Part II Conducting Quantitative Research

8 Survey Research 161

Introduction	161
Research Questions Appropriate for a Survey	162
The Logic of Survey Research	162
What Is a Survey?	162

Steps in Conducting a Survey	163
Constructing the Questionnaire	164
Principles of Good Question Writing	164
Box 8.1 Making It Practical: Improving Unclear Questions	166
Aiding Respondent Recall	168
Types of Questions and Response Categories	168
Open versus Closed Questions	171
Box 8.2 Making It Practical: Closed versus Open Questions	172
Box 8.3 Making It Practical: Standard-Format, Quasi-Filter, and Full-Filter Questions	174
Wording Issues	175
Questionnaire Design Issues	175
Box 8.4 In the News: The Effect of Question Wording on Public Opinion	176
Box 8.5 Concepts in Action: Question Order Effects	177
Box 8.6 Making It Practical: Question Format Examples	180
Nonresponse	180
Box 8.7 Making It Practical: Ten Ways to Increase Mail and Online Questionnaire Response	181
Types of Surveys: Advantages and Disadvantages	181
Mail and Self-Administered Questionnaires	181
Box 8.8 Social Research and the Internet	183
Online Surveys	183
Telephone Interviews	184
Face-to-Face Interviews	184
Interviewing	184
The Role of the Interviewer	184
Stages of an Interview	186
Box 8.9 Making It Practical: Example of Probes and Recording Full Responses to Closed Questions	187
Training Interviewers	187
Interviewer Bias	188
Box 8.10 Focus: Interviewer Characteristics Can Affect Responses	188
Computer-Assisted Interviewing	189
The Ethical Survey	189
Box 8.11 Making It Practical: Ten Items to Include When Reporting Survey Research	190
Chapter Summary	191
Review Questions	191
Exercises	191
9 Experimental Research	193
Introduction	193
Research Questions Appropriate for an Experiment	194
Random Assignment	195

Why Randomly Assign?	195
Box 9.1 Focus: Science of the Sophomore	197
How to Randomly Assign	197
Matching versus Random Assignment	197
Experimental Design Logic	198
The Language of Experiments	198
Box 9.2 Making It Practical: Steps in Conducting an Experiment	200
Types of Design	200
Design Notation	205
Internal and External Validity	205
The Logic of Internal Validity	205
Threats to Internal Validity	206
Box 9.3 Concepts in Action: The Mincome Experiment	208
External Validity and Field Experiments	210
Practical Considerations	211
Box 9.4 Social Research and the Internet	211
Box 9.5 Concepts in Action: Subsidized Daycare and Women's Labour Market Participation	212
Results of Experimental Research:	
Making Comparisons	212
A Word on Ethics	213
Chapter Summary	214
Review Questions	214
Exercises	215
10 Nonreactive Quantitative Research and Secondary Analysis	216
Introduction	216
Nonreactive Measurement	217
The Logic of Nonreactive Research	217
Varieties of Nonreactive or Unobtrusive Observation	217
Box 10.1 Concepts in Action: Finding Data in Birth Announcements	217
Box 10.2 Making It Practical: Examples of Nonreactive Measures	218
Recording and Documentation	218
Quantitative Content Analysis	218
What Is Content Analysis?	218
Topics Appropriate for Quantitative Content Analysis	219
Measurement and Coding	220
Coding, Validity, and Reliability	221
Box 10.3 Concepts in Action: The Print Media and Content Analysis in Canada	222
How to Conduct Content Analysis Research	223
Box 10.4 Making It Practical: Latent Coding Questions	224
Box 10.5 Making It Practical: A Recording Sheet	225
Inferences	226

Existing Statistics/Documents and Secondary Analysis	226
Appropriate Topics	226
Box 10.6 Focus: The Census	227
Social Indicators	227
Locating Data	227
Box 10.7 Social Research and the Internet	229
Box 10.8 Focus: Research Data Centres and the Data Liberation Initiative	230
Limitations	230
Box 10.9 Focus: Official Unemployment Rates versus the Nonemployed	232
Box 10.10 Focus: Crime Statistics over Time	233
Issues of Inference and Theory Testing	234
Inferences from Nonreactive Data	234
Ethical Concerns	234
Chapter Summary	235
Review Questions	235
Exercises	236
11 Analysis of Quantitative Data	237
Introduction	237
Dealing with Data	238
Coding Data	238
Entering Data	238
Cleaning Data	240
Results with One Variable	240
Frequency Distributions	240
Measures of Central Tendency	241
Box 11.1 Making It Practical: Why Not Always Use the Average?	243
Measures of Variation	243
Box 11.2 Making It Practical: Calculating z-Scores	246
Results with Two Variables	247
A Bivariate Relationship	247
Seeing the Relationship: The Scattergram	247
Bivariate Tables	249
Measures of Association	252
Box 11.3 Focus: Five Measures of Association More Than Two Variables	253
Statistical Control	253
Box 11.4 Making It Practical: The Assumption of Linearity	254
The Elaboration Model of Percentaged Tables	255
Linear Regression Analysis	255
Inferential Statistics	257
The Purpose of Inferential Statistics	257
Statistical Significance	257
Levels of Significance	258
Type I and Type II Errors	258
Box 11.5 Social Research and the Internet	260
Chapter Summary	261
Review Questions	261
Exercises	262
Part III Conducting Qualitative Research	
12 Qualitative Interviewing	263
Introduction	263
Research Questions Appropriate for Qualitative Interviewing	264
Similarities and Differences between Qualitative Interviews and Friendly Conversations	265
The Procedure of Qualitative Interviewing	266
Sampling in Qualitative Interviews	266
How Many People to Interview?	267
Incentives	268
Interview Sites	268
Recording and Transcribing	268
Informants	269
Asking Questions in Qualitative Interviews	269
Kvale Question Types	269
Box 12.1 Concepts in Action: Kvale Question Types in an Actual Interview Transcript	270
Interview Guide	271
Box 12.2 Concepts in Action: Interview Guide for Research on the Long-Term Effects of Childhood Bullying	272
Advantages and Limitations of Qualitative Interviews	272
From the Perspective of the Interviewee	272
Data Rich with Description	273
Development of New Theories	273
Development of New Avenues of Research	273
Problems with Validity and Reliability	273
Focus Groups	274
The Focus Group Procedure	274
The Role of the Moderator	274
Box 12.3 Concepts in Action: The Interview Guide for a Focus Group	275
Composition of Focus Groups	275
The Number of Groups in a Focus Group Study	276
Focus Groups as Social Groups	276
Box 12.4 Focus: Advantages and Limitations of Focus Groups	277
Box 12.5 Social Research and the Internet	278
Qualitative Data Resources	278
Qualitative Research Resources	278
Chapter Summary	279
Review Questions	279
Exercises	280

13 Field Research 281

Introduction 281

Box 13.1 Making It Practical: What Does a Field Researcher Do? 282

Questions Appropriate for Field Research 282

Ethnography 283

Box 13.2 Concepts in Action: Ethnography of Canadian Parkour Enthusiasts 284

The Logic of Field Research 284

What Is Field Research? 284

Steps in a Field Research Project 284

Box 13.3 Making It Practical: General Steps in Field Research 285

Preparing, Reading, and Defocusing 285

Box 13.4 Concepts in Action: Field Research on Tattoo Enthusiasts 286

Selecting a Field Site and Gaining Access to It 286

Box 13.5 Social Research and the Internet 287

Entering the Field and Establishing Social Relations with Members 287

Adopting a Social Role and Learning the Ropes 289

Box 13.6 Concepts in Action: Overt and Covert Field Research 290

Relations in the Field 292

Roles in the Field 292

Maintaining Relations 293

Observing and Collecting Data 294

Watching and Listening 294

Taking Notes 296

Box 13.7 Making It Practical: Recommendations for Taking Field Notes 297

Data Quality 299

Box 13.8 Focus: Participatory Action Research 301

Focusing and Sampling 302

Leaving the Field 303

Ethical Dilemmas of Field Research 304

Deception 304

Confidentiality 304

Involvement with Deviants 304

Publishing Field Reports 304

Chapter Summary 305

Review Questions 305

Exercises 306

14 Nonreactive Qualitative Research 307

Introduction 307

Historical research 308

Research Questions Appropriate for Historical Research 308

The Logic of Historical Research and Quantitative Research 309

The Logic of Historical Research and Interpretive Research 309

Box 14.1 Concepts in Action: Male Mental Patients at Colquitz, British Columbia 310

A Distinct Historical Approach 310

Steps in a Historical Research Project 313

Conceptualizing the Object of Inquiry 313

Locating Evidence 313

Evaluating Quality of Evidence 313

Organizing Evidence 314

Synthesizing 314

Writing a Report 314

Data and Evidence in Historical Context 314

Types of Historical Evidence 314

Box 14.2 Social Research and the Internet 316

Research with Secondary Sources 318

Research with Primary Sources 319

Equivalence in Historical Research 320

The Importance of Equivalence 320

The Qualitative Analysis of Text 321

Research Problems Appropriate for Qualitative Content Analysis 321

The Major Differences between Qualitative and Quantitative Content Analyses 322

The Different Types of Qualitative Content Analyses 322

Box 14.3 Concepts in Action: Examples of Qualitative Content Analysis 324

Discourse Analysis 324

Box 14.4 Focus: General Steps in a Critical Discourse Analysis 325

Chapter Summary 326

Review Questions 326

Exercises 326

15 Analysis of Qualitative Data 328

Introduction 328

Comparing Methods of Data Analysis 329

Similarities 329

Differences 329

Explanations and Qualitative Data 330

Coding and Concept Formation 330

Conceptualization 330

Coding Qualitative Data 331

Box 15.1 Making It Practical: Tips on Open Coding in Qualitative Research 332

Box 15.2 Making It Practical: Tips for Axial Coding 334

Box 15.3 Making It Practical: Tips for Selective Coding 336

Analytical Memo Writing 337

Analytical Strategies for Qualitative Data 338

Box 15.4 Social Research and the Internet	339
The Narrative	339
Box 15.5 Focus: The Narrative	340
Ideal Types	340
Successive Approximation	341
The Illustrative Method	342
Box 15.6 Focus: A Summary of Four Strategies for Qualitative Data Analysis	342
Other Techniques	343
Flowchart and Time Sequence	343
Multiple Sorting Procedure	343
Diagrams	344
Chapter Summary	344
Review Questions	345
Exercises	345

Part IV Mixing Quantitative and Qualitative Methods

16 Combining Methods in Social Science Research 346

Introduction	346
Overall Advantages and Disadvantages of the Quantitative Approaches	347
Advantages and Disadvantages of Specific Quantitative Approaches	348
Overall Advantages and Disadvantages of Qualitative Approaches	353
Advantages and Disadvantages of Specific Qualitative Approaches	354
Mixing Methods in Qualitative-only and Quantitative-only Analyses	356
Mixing Quantitative Methods with Quantitative Methods	356

Mixing Qualitative Methods with Qualitative Methods	356
Box 16.1 Focus: Institutional Ethnography as a Multi-Method Research Approach	357
Mixing Quantitative and Qualitative Methods	357
The Stages of Mixed Methods Research	358
Sampling in Mixed Methods Designs	360
Box 16.2 Concepts in Action: Using Mixed Methods to Study Homeless Street Youth and Suicide: Qualitative Methods Followed by Quantitative Methods	361
Box 16.3 Concepts in Action: Using Mixed Methods to Study Immigrant Settlement Patterns in Ontario: Quantitative Methods Followed by Qualitative Methods	362
The Role of Theory in Mixed Methods Research	362
Obtaining Conflicting Results	363
Arguments Against Mixing Methods	364
Box 16.4 Focus: Strengths and Weaknesses of Mixed Methods Research	364
Chapter Summary	365
Review Questions	366
Exercises	366

Appendix Doing a Research Project 367

<i>Glossary</i>	377
<i>Endnotes</i>	387
<i>References</i>	390
<i>Name Index</i>	399
<i>Subject Index</i>	402

Preface

Many students approach a first course on social research with anxiety and trepidation. Some of them associate the course with mathematics and statistics, which they may have had an unpleasant experience with; some may have struggled in natural science courses that used experiments; and some do not know what to expect from a course in social research and believe it is beyond them and only for advanced, very smart scholars. Many students delay taking the required “methods” course until the last semester of their degree—although the course is often meant to be taken in the second year of study. Indeed, courses in research methods often carry the unfortunate reputation that they are difficult or boring. As university professors who have considerable experience teaching these courses, the authors are well aware of the inherent challenges of convincing students that the study of methods can be enjoyable!

Basics of Social Research introduces you to social research and presents “what researchers do and why” in a nonthreatening manner that captures both the excitement and the importance of doing “real” research. Once you overcome any anxiety and recognize what research is actually about, you will probably find it fascinating. A course in social research methodology differs from most other social science courses. Most courses examine content topics such as inequality, crime, racial divisions, gender relations, urban society, and so forth. A methodology course is relevant, as it prepares you to think more systematically about content and also reveals how content findings are created. That is, this social research method teaches you how the knowledge in social sciences comes into being.

This book aims to make the information it presents easy to understand and accessible, but that does not mean that it is simplistic. Indeed, proper research is a serious activity, and often how well a study was conducted can have real consequences on many outcomes, including how policies and laws are put in place. An underlying goal of this book is to show you how social research has very real applications in real life—it is not just a topic you are forced to learn for your degree requirements. It is something that you can take with you as a skill and be critical of what the media are telling you about results from the “latest poll.” Just as the actual daily work of a nurse, social worker, police officer, teacher, physician, or counsellor often involves serious issues that have real implications for people’s lives, so does social research.

Basics of Social Research has three goals. First, it seeks to show you that social research is simultaneously an important enterprise and one that is not beyond you—you *can* understand it. And it can even be interesting and fun. Second, it

uses many examples from “real research” in published Canadian studies to show you the origins of the findings and information found in textbooks or in the media. Finally, it gives you a foundation for further learning about research and shows you that this activity requires dedication, creativity, and mature judgment.

This book is a shortened version of a larger, in-depth textbook on social research that one of the authors (Neuman) first wrote about 20 years ago and that has been updated many times since then. It was written to provide an uncomplicated introduction to social research for students with a limited background in research.

Like most written works, this book, too, reflects its authors. From the beginning, we have been firmly committed to the value of both quantitative and qualitative approaches to research. We believe that each approach offers a distinct as well as a complementary perspective to understanding the social world and that both approaches are equally important and necessary.

NEW IN THE THIRD CANADIAN EDITION

This new edition has been thoroughly updated and revised for the Canadian market. Key revisions to the content include the following:

- Updated Canadian information and examples throughout
- More detailed content on the components of social theory and the introduction of newer types of social theory (Chapter 3)
- New content on the importance of proper source citation and the steps to proper paraphrasing of research literature (Chapter 4)
- More detailed and simplified explanation of the standard deviation and its applications (Chapter 11)
- Expanded content on the steps of how to do a discourse analysis (Chapter 14)
- A *new* appendix entitled “Doing a Research Project” provides students with the skills and tools needed to design, complete, and write up a research project.

There are a number of new features that help make the text more student friendly:

- Learning objectives listed at the start of each chapter
- Chapter summaries at the end of each chapter

- Checklists to aid in the comprehension of subject matter
- New boxed features on a social research and the internet

STUDENT SUPPLEMENTS

MySearchLab with eText (www.mysearchlab.com) A passcode-protected website that provides engaging experiences that personalize learning, MySearchLab contains an eText that is just like the printed text. Students can highlight and add notes to the eText online or download it to an iPad or Android tablet. MySearchLab also offers self-grading practice quizzes, discipline-specific media and readings, access to a variety of academic journals, and Associated Press news feeds, along with a wide range of writing, grammar, and research tools to help hone writing and research skills.

CourseSmart for Students CourseSmart goes beyond traditional expectations—providing instant, online access to the textbooks and course materials you need at an average savings of 60 percent. With instant access from any computer and the ability to search your text, you'll find the content you need quickly, no matter where you are. And with online tools like highlighting and note-taking, you can save time and study efficiently. See all the benefits at www.coursesmart.com/students.

INSTRUCTOR SUPPLEMENTS

The following instructor supplements are available for download from a password-protected section of Pearson Canada's online catalogue (www.pearsoned.ca/highered). Navigate to your book's catalogue page to view a list of supplements that are available. See your local sales representative for details and access.

- **Instructor's Manual:** This manual includes chapter-by-chapter learning objectives and classifies the test bank questions by topic, objective, and skill.
- **Test Item File:** This test bank in Microsoft Word includes approximately 800 questions, including essay, multiple-choice, and definition questions. These questions are also available in MyTest format (see below).
- **Image Library:** All the figures in the text are provided in electronic format, for use in PowerPoint slides, handouts, or other presentations.

MyTest MyTest from Pearson Canada is a powerful assessment-generation program that helps instructors easily

create and print quizzes, tests, exams, as well as homework or practice handouts. Questions and tests can all be authored online, allowing instructors ultimate flexibility and the ability to efficiently manage assessments at anytime, from anywhere. MyTest for *Basics of Social Research*, Third Canadian Edition, includes approximately 800 questions in essay, multiple-choice, and definition formats.

Technology Specialists Pearson's Technology Specialists work with faculty and campus course designers to ensure that Pearson technology products, assessment tools, and online course materials are tailored to meet your specific needs. This highly qualified team is dedicated to helping schools take full advantage of a wide range of educational resources by assisting in the integration of a variety of instructional materials and media formats. Your local Pearson Canada sales representative can provide you with more details on this service program.

CourseSmart for Instructors CourseSmart goes beyond traditional expectations—providing instant, online access to textbooks and course materials at a lower cost for students. And even as students save money, you can save time and hassle with a digital eTextbook that allows you to search for the most relevant content at the very moment you need it. Whether it's evaluating textbooks or creating lecture notes to help students with difficult concepts, CourseSmart can make life a little easier. Find out how when you visit www.coursesmart.com/instructors.

Pearson Custom Library For enrollments of at least 25 students, you can create your own textbook by choosing the chapters that best suit your own course needs. To begin building your custom text, visit www.pearsoncustomlibrary.com. You may also work with a dedicated Pearson Custom editor to create your ideal text—publishing your own original content or mixing and matching Pearson content. Contact your local Pearson Representative to get started.

peerScholar Firmly grounded in published research, peerScholar is a powerful online pedagogical tool that helps develop your students' critical and creative thinking skills. peerScholar facilitates this through the process of creation, evaluation and reflection. Working in stages, students begin by submitting a written assignment. peerScholar then circulates their work for others to review, a process that can be anonymous or not depending on your preference. Students receive peer feedback and evaluations immediately, reinforcing their learning and driving the development of higher-order thinking skills. Students can then resubmit revised work, again depending on your preference. Contact your Pearson Representative to learn more about peerScholar and the research behind it.

Acknowledgments

Karen Robson would like to thank Patti Sayle and Leanne Rancourt for their assistance in the production of this manuscript. I would also like thank my undergraduate students in Soci 2030 who help bring this material to life with their willingness to plunge into this topic and understand how the knowledge in social sciences comes into being. Without my undergraduate teaching, I would not have the motivation to keep this material as fresh and relevant to everyday lives as I hope it is.

Finally, I wish to thank the reviewers for their very helpful suggestions, the majority of which have been incorporated into the text. Reviewers who contributed to the third Canadian edition include the following:

Joanne Clarke, Wilfrid Laurier University
Said Ahmed Aboubacar, Concordia University
Tracy Supruniuk, York University
Ruben Zaiotti, Dalhousie University
Eric Fong, University of Toronto
Lyne Marie Larocque, Vanier College, CEGEP
Bruce Hardy, Douglas College
Kevin Gosine, Brock University
Michael Seredycz, Grant MacEwan University

—Karen Robson

