

Free Registration & Information

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#### **CUDES 2011: REMISS**

#### WORKSHOP FOR RESEARCH METHODS IN SOCIAL SCIENCES

12 April - 14 April 2011, Karvina - Czech Republic



Silesian University & Kocaeli University

#### **SUMMARY OF PROGRAM**

- Quantitative Research Methods
- Qualitative Research Methods
- Alternative Research Methods
- Mixed Methods Research
- Unorthodox Research Methods
- Modeling in Social Sciences
- Game Theory (Static and Dynamic Games) in Social Sciences
- Academic Writings
- Planning Research Project
- Survey Design
- Time Series Econometrics
- Applications and Discussions
  - o STATA Applications
  - o EVIEWS Applications
  - SPSS Applications
  - EXCEL Applications





#### **Purpose**

The main objective of this seminar is to introduce the postgraduate students to contemporary, quantitative and qualitative research methods. The course will strike an applied orientation so that the students will develop a sound understanding of the methods as well as the ability to apply these methods in a variety of research contexts. The course will integrate statistical software to explicate the methods. The course will utilize research papers that explicate the application of the methodologies discussed in class. During the three days of the seminar, we will review/discuss at least one research paper for each technique so that the students can learn how to present their research results, how to do the statistical analysis and how to interpret the results of the statistical analysis.

### Seminar Due at the End of the Competences

At the end of this course participants; 1 To define qualitative research methods, 2. To understand the differences between qualitative research and quantitative research, 3 To Use qualitative research methods, 4 Types of qualitative research methods able to describe the relationship between social sciences and their origin, 5 Qualitative research to plan, 6 The research question of the relationship between the properties and explain the research question, 7 To understand methods of data collection in qualitative research, 8 Describe the characteristics of the sample selection, 9 List characteristics of the observation method, 10 Focus group discussions and in-person to manage the call, 11 I might say the methods of analysis of data collected, 12 I might say the data analysis methods, 13 Explain how to do qualitative research reporting, 14 Qualitative research, capable of critical appraisal, 15 Appropriate communication methods will be able to distinguish.

### **Comparing Quantitative and Qualitative Research**

What are the basic differences between quantitative and qualitative research methods? Quantitative and qualitative research methods differ primarily in:

- their analytical objectives
- the types of questions they pose
- the types of data collection instruments they use
- the forms of data they produce
- the degree of flexibility built into study design

Table 1, briefly outlines these major differences. For a more in-depth theoretical treatment of the differences between qualitative and quantitative research, we refer the reader to the suggested readings listed at the end of this chapter, especially Bernard 1995.

#### Instructor

Prof. Dr. Abdurrahman Fettahoğlu (Dean, Kocaeli University)

Prof. Dr. Recep Tarı (Kocaeli University)

Associate Prof. Yılmaz Kılıçaslan (Anadolu University)

Associate Prof. Aliye Atay Kayış, (İsparta University)

Associate Prof. Yücel Demirer (Kocaeli University)

Assistant Prof. Selçuk Koç (Kocaeli University) - Research Assistant Tezcan Abasız

Assistant Prof. Hakan Kapucu (Kocaeli University)

Assistant Prof. Şevket Alper Koç

Assistant Prof. Cengiz F. Dikmen (Kocaeli University)

Assistant Prof. Sibel Fettahoğlu (Kocaeli University) - Assistant Prof. Duygu Fırat (Kocaeli University)

Ph.D. Derya Keskin Demirer (Marmara University)

Lecturer Mustafa Doğan (Canakkale Onsekiz Mart University)

Associate Prof. Derrick Wright (University of Westminster)- Associate Prof. Farhang Morady (University of Westminster), Associate Prof. Celia Jenkins (University of Westminster),





Table 1: C	omparison of Quantitative and Qualitati	ive Research Approaches
	Quantitative	Qualitative
General framework	Seek to confirm hypotheses about phenomena Instruments use more rigid style of eliciting and categorizing responses to questions Use highly structured methods such as questionnaires, surveys, and structured observation	Seek to explore phenomena Instruments use more flexible, iterative style of eliciting and categorizing responses to questions Use semi-structured methods such as in- depth interviews, focus groups, and participant observation
Analytical objectives	To quantify variation To predict causal relationships To describe characteristics of a population	To describe variation To describe and explain relationships To describe individual experiences To describe group norms
Question format	Closed-ended	Open-ended
Data format	Numerical (obtained by assigning numerical values to responses)	Textual (obtained from audiotapes, videotapes, and field notes)
Flexibility in study design	Study design is stable from beginning to end Participant responses do not influence or determine how and which questions researchers ask next Study design is subject to statistical assumptions and conditions	Some aspects of the study are flexible (for example, the addition, exclusion, or wording of particular interview questions) Participant responses affect how and which questions researchers ask next Study design is iterative, that is, data collection and research questions are adjusted according to what is learned





## **DRAFT PROGRAM**

#### **CUDES 2011: WORKSHOP FOR RESEARCH METHODS IN SOCIAL SCIENCES**

12 April - 14 April 2011, Karvina - Czech Republic Silesian University & Kocaeli University

	09:30 - 12:00 Quantitative Research Methods I:		13:00 - 14:30 Quantitative Research Methods II:		15:00 - 16:30 Applications and Discussions I.	16:30 - 18:00 Modeling in Social Sciences I.
	Planning Research Project     (Yılmaz Kılıçaslan)	_	• Quantitative Research Methods (Aliye Atay Kayış)	-	• Applications with SPSS (Aliye Atay Kayış)	STATA Applications     (Yılmaz Kılıçasalan)
12 April 2011	The Problem Review of the Related Literature Writing Research Proposal Writing Report Technical Details: Style, Format, Organization  • Survey Design • Constructing Questionarie (Aliye Atay Kayış)	Типсћ	Statistical Techniques for Analyzing Quantitative Data Exploring and Organizing a Data Set Descriptive Statistics Inferential Statistics	Coffee/Tea Break	Creating A Data Set Computing Basic Descriptive Statistics Numerically Graphical Way of Analyzing A Data Set Computing Inferential Statistics T-Test For Two Independent Samples T-Test For Two Dependent Samples ANOVA	Linear Regression Models: One - Variable case vs. multivariable case, Estimation, Interpretations, Hypothesis testing  Qualitative Response Regression Models: Linear Probability Model, Logit Model, Probit Model, Tobit Model  Panel Data Regression Models: Model construction, Estimation, Interpretations



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	<u>09:30 - 12:00</u>		<u>13:00 - 14:30</u>		<u> 15:00 - 16:30</u>	<u> 16:30 - 18:00</u>
	Quantitative Research Methods III:		Alternative Research Methods I.		Alternative Research Methods II.	Modeling in Social Sciences II.
	• Time Series Econometrics (Selçuk Koç - Tezcan Abasız)		• Unorthodox Research Methods (Yücel Demirer)		Mixed Research Methods     (Derya Keskin Demirer)	• Static and Dynamic Games of Complete Information (Sevket Alper Koç)
	Stationary Univariate Models.		How New Research Methods are		Review of Terminology and Various	
	Nonstationary Univariate Models.		Creatively Applied to Various Problems		Meanings	Some examples of Static and
	Structural Change& Nonlinear Models		& Disciplines.	¥	Assessment of Quantitative and	Dynamic Games of Complete:
11	Stationary Multivariate Models.		Research Design & The Possible New	Break	Qualitative Research Methods	(Şevket Alper Koç)
201	Nonstationary Multivariate Models.	ch	Methods & Designs. New Sources of Data, Internet / New		Open Discussion About Pros and Cons of Both Quantitative and Qualitative	"Information Domestic Violence"
	EVIEWS Applications	ınc	Media Sources, Spatial / Geographic	Coffee/Tea	Methods	information bomestic violence
April	(Selçuk Koç - Tezcan Abasız)	$\Gamma$	Methods, Visualization, & Unobtrusive	/ə:	Advantages of the mixed methods.	
13			Methods.	э£fc	Types of mixed methods designs	
			Conceptualize Methodology as a	Ŋ		
			Creative Act.		Mixed Methods Research	
			Unorthodox Methods Research     Samuela Auticle		Sample Article	
			<b>Sample Article</b> (Yücel Demirer)		(Derya Keskin Demirer)	
			(Tucel Dellillel)		"Investigating the Effects of Pre-school	
			"Fieldwork Under Tension: The Political		Provision: Using Mixed Methods in the	
			Ethnography of Ancient New Year		EPPE Research"	
			Celebrations in Diyarbakır, Turkey"			



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	<u>09:30 - 12:00</u>		<u> 13:00 - 14:30</u>		<u> 15:00 - 16:30</u>	<u> 16:30 - 18:00</u>
	Quantitative Research Methods IV:		Qualitative Research Methods.		Academic Writing.	Applications and Discussions
14 April 2011	<ul> <li>Linear Programming and Applications         (F. Cengiz Dikmen):</li> <li>Basic Concepts         Formulation and Applications         Transportation and Assignment         Problems         Integer Programming</li> <li>Problem Solution with Microsoft         Excel Add-in         (F. Cengiz Dikmen):</li> </ul>	Lunch	Qualitative Research     (Derrick Wright - Celia Jenkins)  Introduction to Qualitative Research Comparing Qualitative and Quantitative Research Sampling in Qualitative Research Recruitment in Qualitative Research Ethical Guidelines in Qualitative Research      Some examples of Qualitative Research:     (Derrick Wright - Celia Jenkins)	Coffee/Tea Break	• Qualitative Research (Derrick Wright - Celia Jenkins)  Rule of Academic Journals, Publishing Techniques Importance of Introduction and Literature Review, Referring Rules, Methods Reporting Findings, Discussion of Findings, Conclusion and Implications Abstract & Summary, References, Tables & Figures, Acknowledgement, Bio-sketches, Giving a Title, Layout & Formatting Evaluating Referee Reports, Re-editing Article  Example of Publishable & Un- Publishable Article	<ul> <li>An application about Factor Analysis, Variance Analysis &amp; Regression Analysis (SPSS) (Sibel Fettahoğlu - Duygu Fırat)</li> <li>"The Effect of Brand Value on Financial Performance"</li> <li>An application about VaR Analysis (Excel) (Hakan Kapucu)</li> <li>"The Effect of Brand Value on Financial Performance"</li> <li>An application about Field Research (Mustafa Doğan)</li> <li>"Development of Islamic Tourism in Turkey"</li> </ul>





## **PROGRAM DETAILS**

### **CUDES 2011: WORKSHOP FOR RESEARCH METHODS IN SOCIAL**

SCIENCES 12 April - 14 April 2011, Karvina - Czech Republic





<b>Methods</b>	Purpose	Extending the capabilities of available methodological tools. The purpose of this course to introduce the participants to a relatively new approach in the scientific research. While providing the basic understanding of unorthodox methods research, the shortcomings of both quantitative and qualitative research methods are intended to be discussed.	
Unorthodox Research Methods	Seminar Due at the End of the Competences	The course covers recent developments in both qualitative and quantitative social scientific research methods and addresses the question of how new research methods are invented, applied, transferred between problems and disciplines, and formalized. By the end of the meeting, the participants will be able to apply available tools in a more creative way.	
Unorthodo	Reading List for Seminar	<ul> <li>Raymond M. Lee. 2000. Unobtrusive Methods in Social Research.         Philadelphia: Open University Press.     </li> <li>Peregrine Schwartz-Shea and Dvora Yanow. "'Reading' 'Methods' 'Texts':         How Research Methods Methods Texts Construct Political Science."         Political Research Quarterly. Vol. 55. Pp. 457-486.     </li> </ul>	

ls Research	Purpose	The purpose of this workshop segment is to introduce the participants to a relatively new approach in the scientific research. While providing the basic understanding of mixed methods research, the shortcomings of both quantitative and qualitative research methods are intended to be discussed.
	Seminar Due at the End of the Competences	The participants will have an understanding of the potential usefulness of mixed methods in their research as well as the pros and cons of the quantitative and qualitative methods when they are applied individually. They will also have some ideas about the application of the mixed methods with the help of a sample research.
Mixed Methods Research	Reading List for Seminar	<ul> <li>Mixing Methods: The Entry of Qualitative and Quantitative Approaches into the Research Process. 2005. <i>Int. J. Social Research Methodology</i> 8 (3): 173–184.</li> <li>Castro, Felipe González, Joshua G. Kellison, Stephen J. Boyd, and Albert Kopak. 2010.</li> <li>"A Methodology for Conducting Integrative Mixed Methods Research and Data Analyses." <i>Journal of Mixed Methods Research</i> 4(4) 342–360.</li> <li>Leech, Nancy L. Anthony J. Onwuegbuzie. (2009) A typology of mixed methods research designs. <i>Qual Quant</i> 43:265–275.</li> <li>Tashakkori, Abbas and Charles Teddlie. (2010). Putting the Human Back in "Human Research Methodology": The Researcher in Mixed Methods Research Journal of Mixed Methods Research 4(4): 271–277.</li> </ul>



Game Theory (Static and Dynamic Games) in Social Sciences	Purpose	The main objective of this course is to introduce the postgraduate students some mathematical tools and game theory and its applications. The course will strike an applied orientation so that the students will develop a sound understanding of the methods as well as the ability to apply these methods in a variety of research contexts. The course will utilize research papers that explicate the application of the methodologies discussed in class. During two days of the seminar, we will review/discuss one research paper for each technique so that the students can learn how to present their research results.
	Seminar Due at the End of the Competences	At the end of this course participants; 1 To define qualitative research methods, 2. To understand the differences between qualitative research and quantitative research, 3 To Use qualitative research methods, 4 Types of qualitative research methods able to describe the relationship between social sciences and their origin, 5 Qualitative research to plan, 6 The research question of the relationship between the properties and explain the research question, 7 Focus group discussions and in-person to manage the call
	Reading List for Seminar	

Time Series Econometrics	Purpose	This is survey course in time series econometrics with focus on applications in macroeconomics, international finance, and finance. We will cover univariate and multivariate models of stationary and nonstationary time series in the time domain. The goals of the course are threefold:  (1) develop a comprehensive set of tools and techniques for analyzing various forms of univariate and multivariate time series, and for understanding the current literature in applied time series econometrics;  (2) survey some of the current research topics in time series econometrics;  (3) show how to use EVIEWS to estimate time series models.
Je:	Seminar Due at	(3) show how to use Lividing to estimate time series models.
шc	the End of the	
) II (	Competences	
2		CIL D (COOP) D : O IV :: D I C I DIV: C
瓦	Reading List for	• Silverman D. (2005). <i>Doing Qualitative Research</i> : Second Edition, Sage
<u>ĕ</u>	Seminar	Publication, London.
Seri		Creswell WJ. (1998). <i>Qualitative Inquiry and Research Design, Choosing Among Five Traditions</i> , Sage Publication, London.
me		• Maxwell AJ. (1996). <i>Qualitative Research Design, An Interactive Approach</i> , , Sage Publication, London,
Ξ		Auerbach C. F. (2003). Qualitative Data: An Introduction to Coding and
		Analysis. New York: New York University Pres.
		Bloor M. (2006). Keywords in Qualitative Methods: A vocabulary of research concepts.
		London: Sage Publications.
		Crabtree BF. & Miller WL. (1999). <i>Doing Qualitative Research</i> . (2nd ed.). Thousand Oaks: Sage Publications.
		<ul> <li>Creswell JW. (2003). Research Design. Qualitative, Quantitative and Mixed</li> </ul>
		Methods approaches. Thousand Oaks: Sage Publications.





Linear Programming Models	Purpose	This course is designed to introduce the basic concepts of linear programming models and how to formulate the models with the aid of spreadsheet approach. It will cover classic applications of linear programming and besides integer, transportation and assignment problems applied to case studies. The goals of the course are threefold:  (1) Develope and formulate a linear programming model.  (2) Solve the model with the aid of a spreadsheet and interpret the solutions.
ogram.	Seminar Due at the End of the Competences	
near Pr	Reading List for Seminar	Frederick S. Hillier & Mark S. Hillier (2003), Introduction to Managements Science, Second Edition, McGraw-Hill Irwin, Boston
Lin		Frederick S. Hillier & Gerald J. Lieberman (1995), Introduction to Mathematical Programming, Second Edition, McGraw-Hill International Editions, New York
		Sang M. Lee & Laurence J. Moore & Bernard W. Taylor (1981),     Management Science, Third Edition, Allyn And Bacon, Boston

	Purpose	This course provides the basic knowledge of planning research projects in Social Sciences. It is designed to guide participants to prepare and conduct basic research of their own.
earch Methods I	Seminar Due at the End of the Competences	Upon completing this sections ,the participants should be able to:  Determine the problem of interest  Discover how to perform literature survey  Write Research Proposal  Prepare questionnaires to collect data  Write a report
Quantitative Research Methods	Reading List for Seminar	<ul> <li>Frankforth-Nachminas, C. and D. Nachmias. 1996. Research Methods in Social Sciences, 5th ed., London: St. Martin's Press.</li> <li>Blaug, M. 1992. The Methodology of Economics, 2nd ed., Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.</li> <li>Kohler, H. 1994. Statistics for Business and Economics, 3rd ed., New York: Harper Collins College Publishers.</li> <li>Leedy, P.D. and Ormrod, J.E.(2004) Practical Research:Planning and Design, 8th ed., Pearson Merrill Prentice Hall.</li> </ul>



ds II 1s I	Purpose	The main objective of this course is to introduce fundamental statistical techniques for analyzing quantitative data and their applications in social sciences using SPSS. First, we review and describe the ways of exploring and organizing a univariate and multivariate data sets. Then, we introduce Inferential Statistics and consider several Hypothesis Testing procedures and apply statistical techniques to analyze data sets.
esearch Methods and Discussions	Seminar Due at the End of the Competences	<ul> <li>Upon completing this sections, the participants should be able to:</li> <li>Select the appropriate graphical and numerical methods to summarize and examine the characteristics of data.</li> <li>Decide the appropriate statistical techniques to analyze the data</li> <li>Use SPSS to examine and analyze data and interpret the results</li> </ul>
Quantitative Research Methods II Applications and Discussions I	Reading List for Seminar	<ul> <li>Frankforth-Nachminas, C. and D. Nachmias. 1996. Research Methods in Social Sciences, 5th ed., London: St. Martin's Press.</li> <li>Blaug, M. 1992. The Methodology of Economics, 2nd ed., Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.</li> <li>Kohler, H. 1994. Statistics for Business and Economics, 3rd ed., New York: Harper Collins College Publishers.</li> <li>Leedy, P.D. and Ormrod, J.E.(2004) Practical Research: Planning and Design, 8th ed., Pearson Merrill Prentice Hall.</li> </ul>

	Purpose	The main objective of this course is to introduce fundamental econometric techniques for analyzing quantitative data and their applications in social sciences using STATA. First, we will introduce Linear Regression Models: One -Variable case vs. multivariable case, Estimation, Interpretations, Hypothesis testing Then we will take a look at Qualitative Response Regression Models: Linear Probability Model, Logit Model, Probit Model, Tobit Model. Finally, we will discuss and apply Panel Data Regression Models in Social Sciences.			
cial Sciences	Seminar Due at the End of the Competences	Upon completing this sections ,the participants should be able to:  Estimate and interpret simple linear regression models,  Estimate and interpret probability models  Estimate and interpret panel data regression models in Social Sciences.  Use STATA effectively.			
Modeling in Social Sciences	Reading List for Seminar	<ul> <li>Use STATA effectively.</li> <li>Amemiya, Takeshi. (1985). Advanced Econometrics. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press.</li> <li>Baltagi, B.H. (2001). Econometric Analysis of Panel Data, 2nd ed., Wiley.</li> <li>Greene, William H. (2003). Econometric Analysis. Fifth ed. Prentice Hall.</li> <li>Johnston, Jack and John Dinardo (1997). Econometric Methods. Fourth ed. Mc-Graw Hill.</li> <li>Maddala, G.S. (1983). Limited-Dependent and Qualitative Variables in Econometrics. Cambridge.</li> <li>Maddala, G. S. (2001), Introduction to Econometrics, Third Edition, West Sussex: John Wiley &amp; Sons Ltd.</li> <li>Wooldridge, J.M. (2000). Introductory Econometrics: A Modern Approach. South-Western.</li> <li>Wooldridge, J.M. (2002). Econometric Analysis of Cross-Section and Panel Data. MIT Press.</li> </ul>			



