

<<社会工作研究方法>>

图书基本信息

书名：<<社会工作研究方法>>

13位ISBN编号：9787301146682

10位ISBN编号：730114668X

出版时间：2008-12

出版单位：北京大学出版社

作者：阿伦·鲁宾 (Allen Rubin)

页数：668

版权说明：本站所提供下载的PDF图书仅提供预览和简介，请支持正版图书。

更多资源请访问：<http://www.tushu007.com>

<<社会工作研究方法>>

内容概要

《社会工作研究方法》是由美国得克萨斯大学奥斯汀分校社会工作学院阿伦·鲁宾（Allen Rubin）教授和加州查普曼大学社会学系艾尔·R·芭比（Earl R. Babbie）教授共同撰写的、出版多年并且经年热销的一本研究方法教科书。

对许多社会工作专业学生来说，这是一本必读书。

而在社会工作专业教师与研究者眼里，这又是一本案头必备的参考书。

对那些试图全面、系统和熟练掌握社会工作研究方法技巧的学生与专业工作者而言，《社会工作研究方法》一书具有非同凡响的参考价值。

<<社会工作研究方法>>

作者简介

阿伦·鲁宾 (Allen Rubin) 美国得克萨斯大学奥斯汀分校社会工作学院教授。
艾尔.R.芭比 (Ead.R.Babbie) , 美国加州查普曼大学社会学系教授。

<<社会工作研究方法>>

书籍目录

PART 1 An Introduction to Scientific Inquiry in Social Work
Chapter 1 Why Study Research?
Chapter 2 Evidence-Based Practice
Chapter 3 Philosophy and Theory in Social Work Research
PART 2 The Ethical , Political , and Cultural Context of Social Work Research
Chapter 4 The Ethics and Politics of Social Work Research
Chapter 5 Culturally Competent Research
PART 3 Problem Formulation and Measurement
Chapter 6 Problem Formulation
Chapter 7 Conceptualization and Operationalization
Chapter 8 Measurement
Chapter 9 Constructing Measurement Instruments
PART 4 Designs for Evaluating Programs and Practice
Chapter 10 Causal Inference and Correlational Designs
Chapter 11 Experimental Designs
Chapter 12 Single-Case Evaluation Designs
Chapter 13 Program Evaluation
PART 5 Data-Collection Methods with Large Sources of Data
Chapter 14 Sampling
Chapter 15 Survey Research
Chapter 16 Analyzing Existing Data : Quantitative and Qualitative Methods
PART 6 Qualitative Research Methods
Chapter 17 Qualitative Research : General Principles
Chapter 18 Qualitative Research : Specific Methods
Chapter 19 Qualitative Data Analysis
PART 7 Analysis of Quantitative Data
Chapter 20 Quantitative Data Analysis
Chapter 21 Inferential Data Analysis : Part 1
Chapter 22 Inferential Data Analysis : Part 2
PART 8 Writing Research Proposals and Reports
Chapter 23 Writing Research Proposals and Reports
Appendix A Using the Library
Appendix B Statistics for Estimating Sampling Error
Appendix C Proportion under Normal Curve Exceeded by Effect-Size (ES) Values
Appendix D Learners Guide to SPSS 11.0 for Windows
Glossary
Bibliography
Index

章节摘录

In this context, Abraham Kaplan (1964) distinguishes three classes of things that scientists measure. The first class is direct observables: those things we can observe rather simply and directly, like the color of an apple or the check mark made in a questionnaire. The second class is indirect observables. If someone puts a check mark beside female in our questionnaire, then we can indirectly, observe that persons gender. Minutes of agency board meetings provide indirect observations of past agency actions. Finally, constructs are theoretical creations based on observations but which themselves cannot be observed directly or indirectly. Depression, then, is an abstraction—a construct that consists of a "family of conceptions" (Kaplan, 1964:49) that includes your concepts that constitute depression, our concepts that make it up, and the conceptions of all those who have ever used the term. It cannot be observed directly or indirectly, because it doesn't exist. We made it up. All we can measure are the direct observables and indirect observables that we think the term depression implies. IQ is another example. It is constructed mathematically from observations of the answers given to a large number of questions on an IQ test. Later in this chapter we'll discuss sources of existing scales that measure such things as social adjustment, marital satisfaction, and family risk of child abuse. These are further examples of constructs. Conceptualization

Day-to-day communication usually occurs through a system of vague and general agreements about the use of terms. Usually, people do not understand exactly what we wish to communicate, but they get the general drift of our meaning. Conceptualization is the process through which we specify precisely what we will mean when we use particular terms. Suppose we want to find out, for example, whether women are more compassionate than men. We can't meaningfully study the question, let alone agree on the answer, without some precise working agreements about the meaning of the term compassion. They are working agreements in the sense that they allow us to work on the question. We don't need to agree or even pretend to agree that a particular specification might be worth using.

<<社会工作研究方法>>

版权说明

本站所提供下载的PDF图书仅提供预览和简介，请支持正版图书。

更多资源请访问:<http://www.tushu007.com>