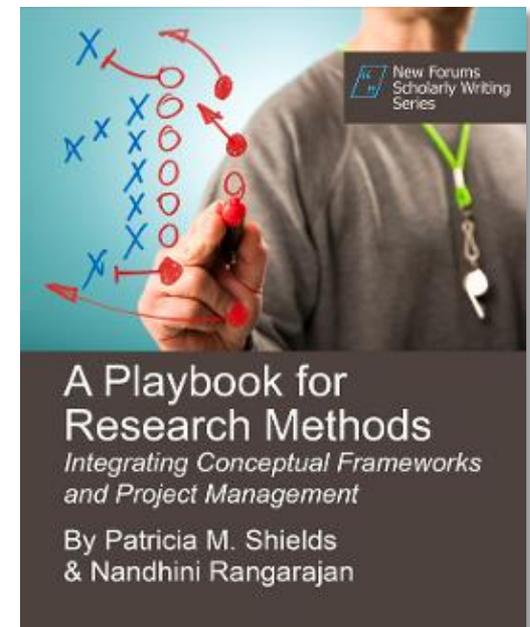


A Research Playbook: Tools to Manage the Process While Enhancing Coherence and Creativity

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Professor
Political Science
ps07@txstate.edu

September 17, 2018
4 – 5:30



Introductions

Name

Degree Sought

How far along

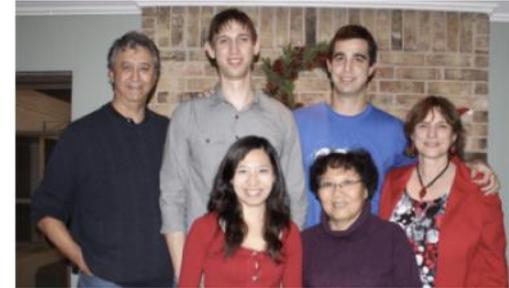
Thesis or Dissertation

How far along



Welcome

– Live streaming students too



BA & MA Economics
 PhD Public Administration (1977)

- 4 books
- 70 journal articles & book chapters



Supervise - Student Research

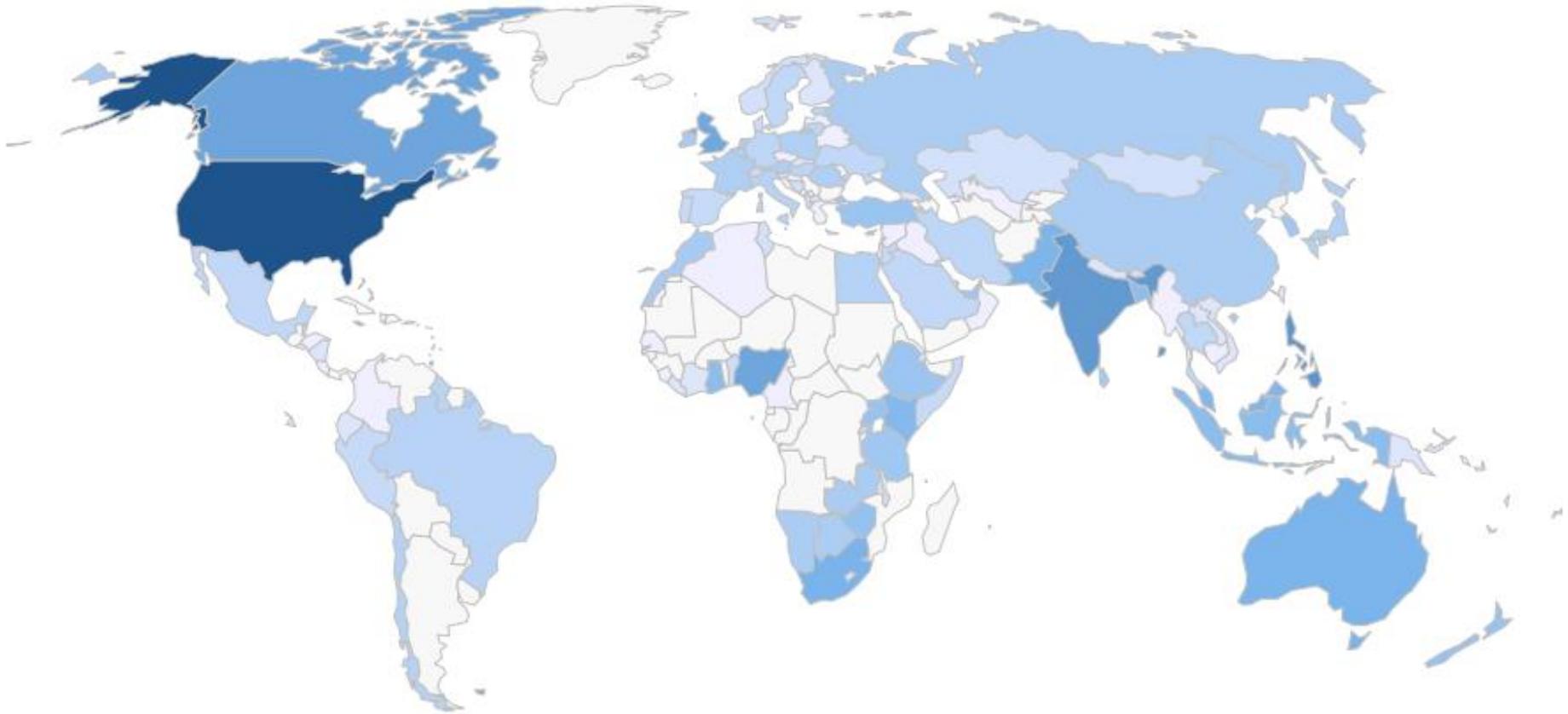
400++ Applied Research Projects



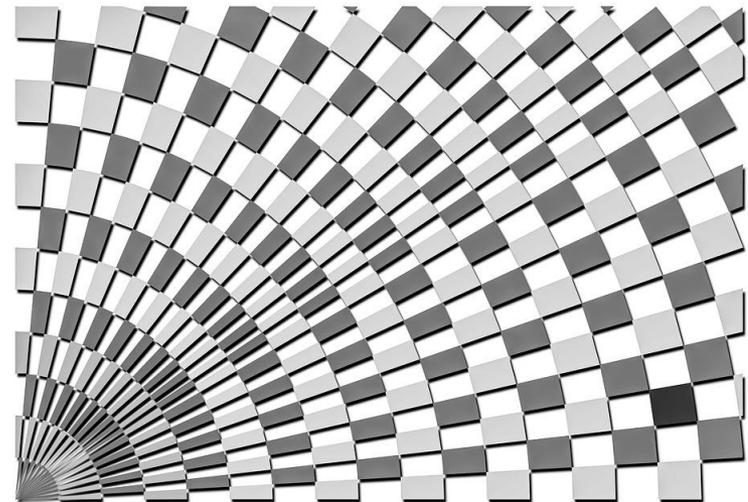
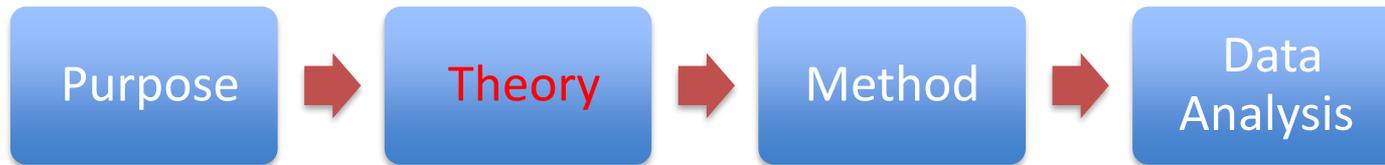
- **Award Winning** (national, regional)
- **Cited** (Journals, Books, United Nations Reports, Dissertations, Policy documents)
- **Widely Downloaded**

Million ++

Views by Country last thirty days

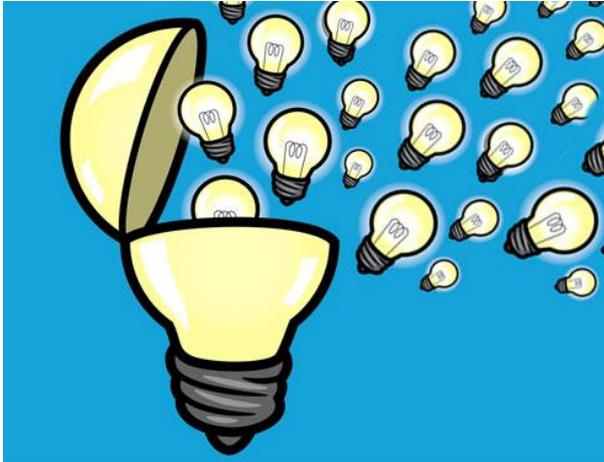


A Research Playbook: Tools to Manage the Process While Enhancing Coherence and Creativity



New or novel ideas

New or novel connections



C – creative - Major breakthroughs

c – creative – Minor breakthroughs

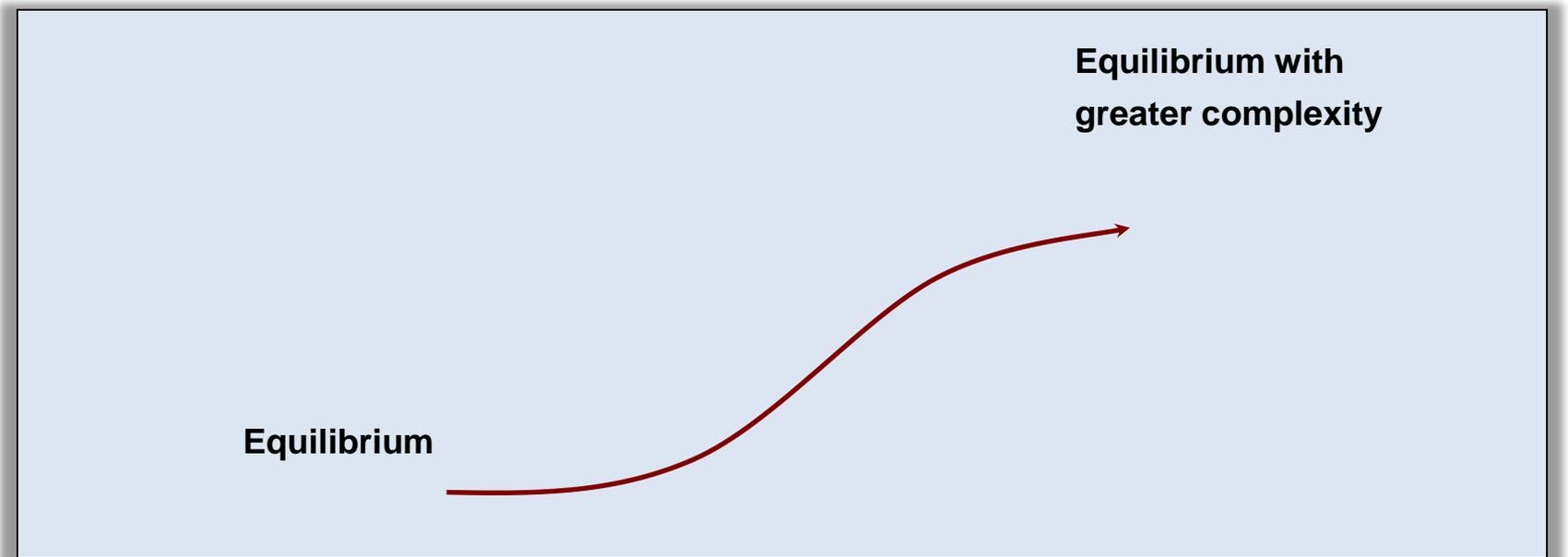
Process filled with light bulb moments



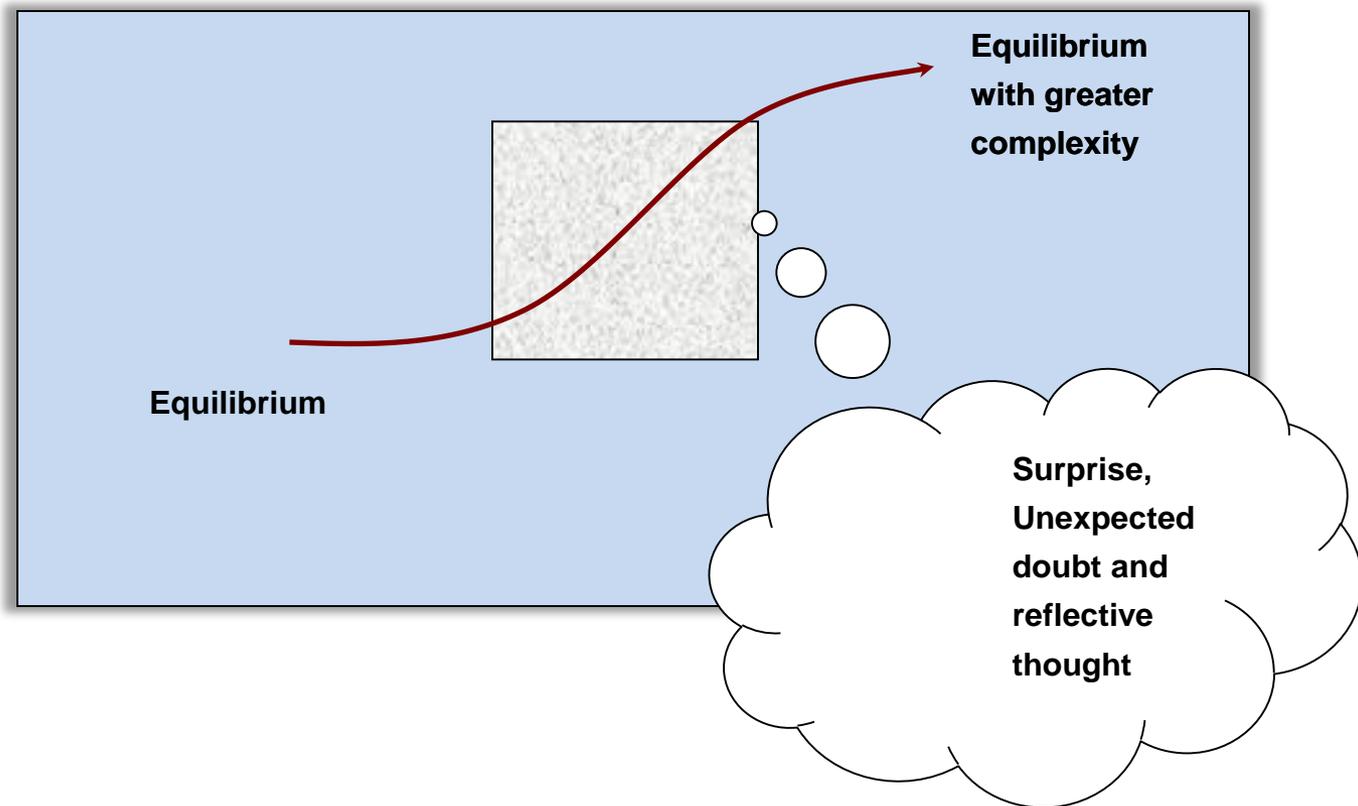
Taxonomy of Cognitive Domain

Remembering	Retrieving, recognizing, recalling
Understanding	Constructing meaning from written communication through interpreting summarizing, inferring
Applying	Using information/ideas in new context
Analyzing	Breaking material into parts and determining how the parts relate (classifying)
Evaluating	Making judgments based on criteria and standards
Creating	Putting elements together to form a coherent whole

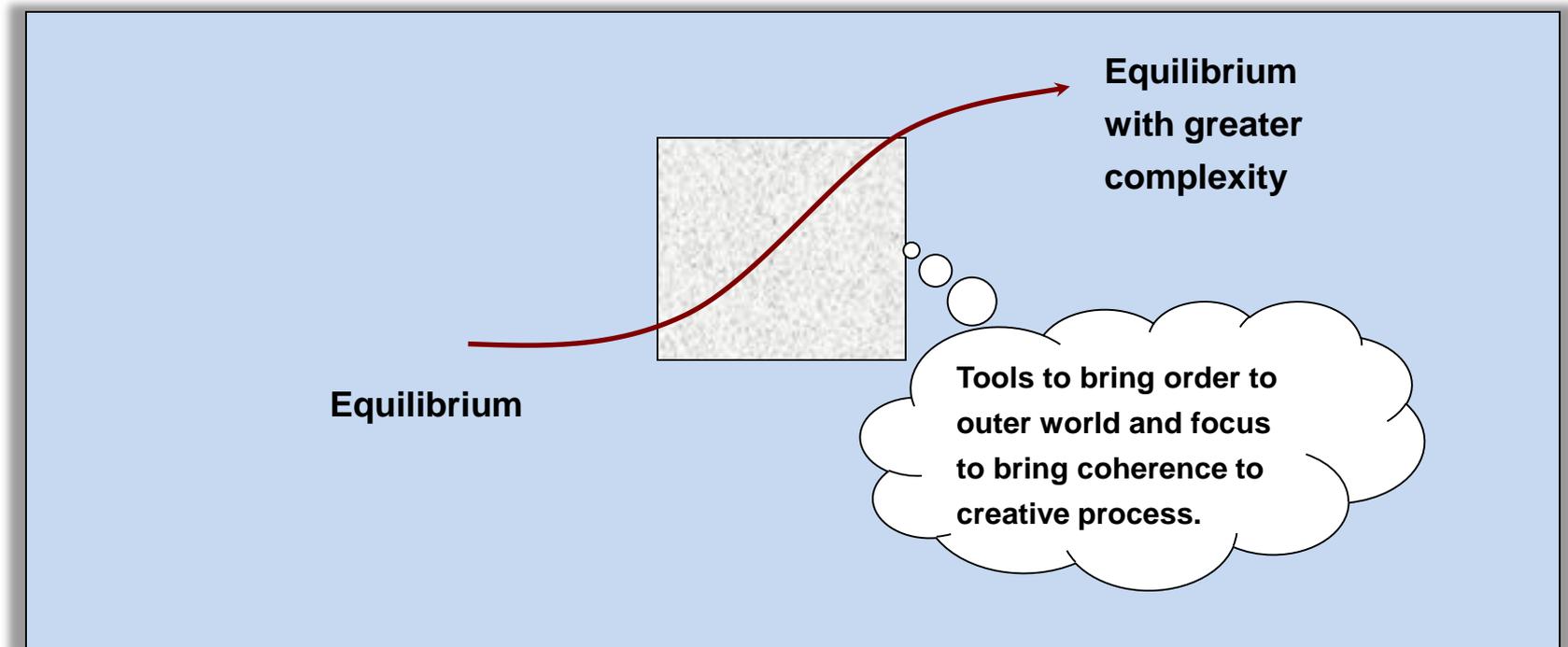
Path of learning or understanding while doing a paper



As scholar confronts the unexpected while doing the reading- confusion-doubt



Tools to manage the 'doubt and confusion' stage



Transformations of Inquiry



Inspiration



Build basic skills
Use tools to complete task



Tools of Scholarly Research

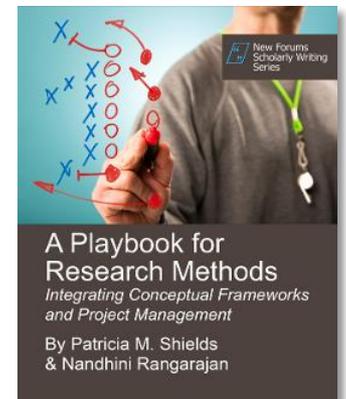
1. Step by Step Notebook

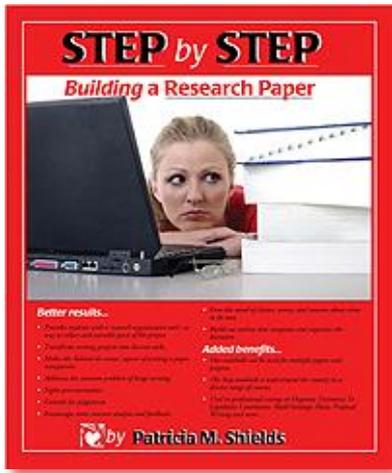
Project Management

Time, Materials, Ideas

2. Conceptual Frameworks

Organize Ideas and Data





Football Player Students



Notebook -

“Its my Playbook Dr. S”



Aside from project management

Build Skills

1. Reading Comprehension
2. Writing
3. Discipline
4. Organization –time, ideas



Common Problems

- Can't find time to work on it for more than an hour
- After a while I lose my place and forget what I originally wanted to do





Build Skills



Project Management System



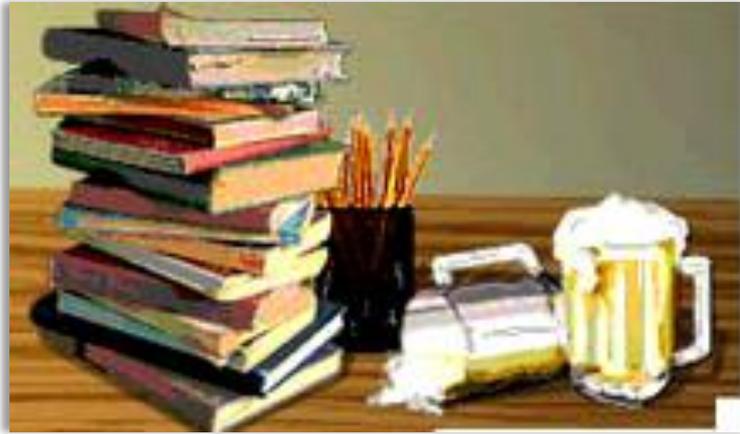
Organizing

- Materials
- Time
- Ideas

Strategic
2+ steps ahead



Addresses Binge Writing

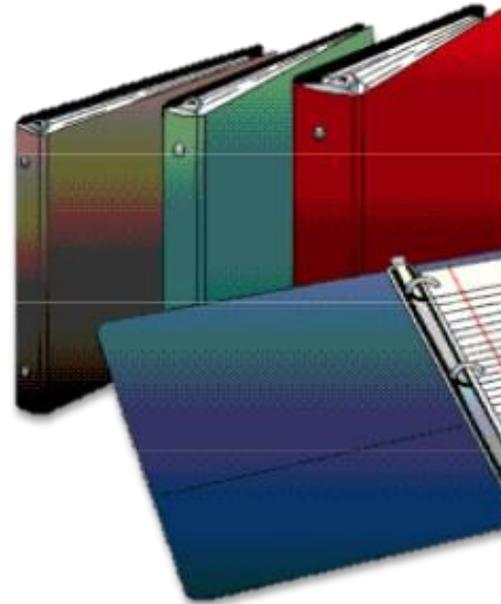


- Common Form of Writer's Block
- Wait till the last minute to do the paper
- Stress, sleeplessness
- Poor quality work

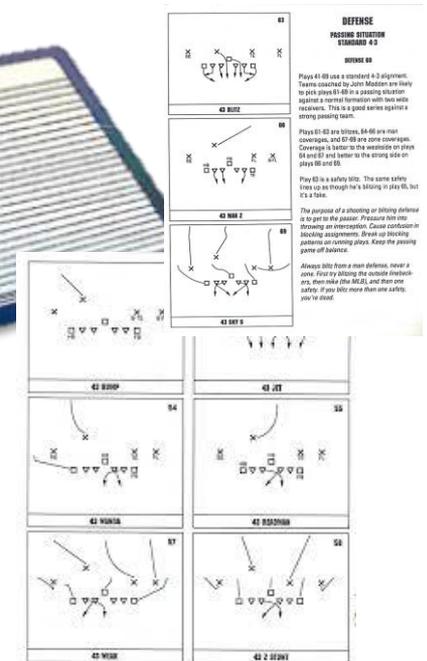
Organizes Materials

Tabs

- Things – to – do
- Notes
- Calendar
- Outline
- Draft
- Sources



Like a Playbook



<https://1drv.ms/f/s!AlajKjDNj2KdgSGVyrpahzb2FqDZ>

One Note electronic version



Things-To-Do List — Tab

- Project oriented - tasks for paper only
- Breaks the many tasks into small manageable pieces (15 minutes - hour)
- Keeps track of book chapter, articles etc.
- Links to notes
- **Emphasizes scholarly reading**
- Addresses procrastination - easy to return to work after a break

Things-To-Do List Emphasizes Reading and Thinking

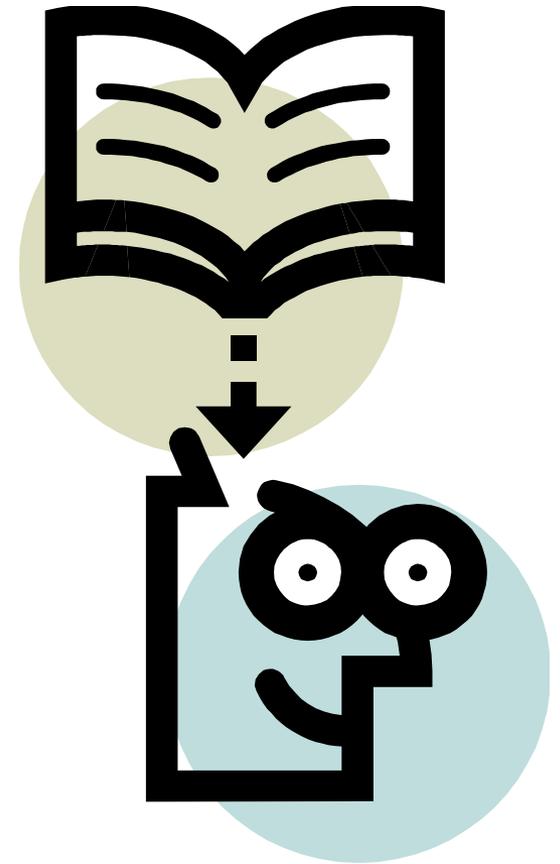
Important to read widely.

Important to comprehend deeply.

Ideas for paper come from the literature and thoughts of scholar.

A persons writing ability is constrained by their reading **comprehension**.

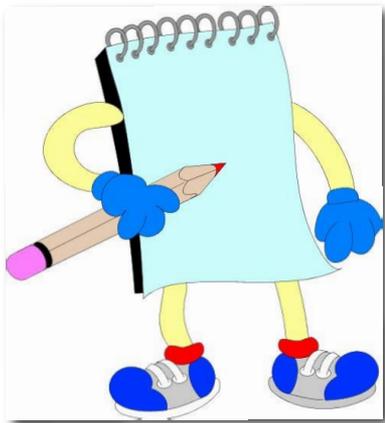
It is impossible to write clearly about a subject you do not understand.



Things-to-do list reinforces author's name



Date completed	
2/3/04	6. Read Feaver
2/10/04	7. Take notes Feaver
2/4/04	8. Read Cottey et al
2/9/04	9. Take notes Cottey et al
2/6/04	10. Read ch.1 Wilson
2/18/04	11. Take notes Ch.1 Wilson
2/6/04	12. Skim Ch2. Wilson



Notes - Tab

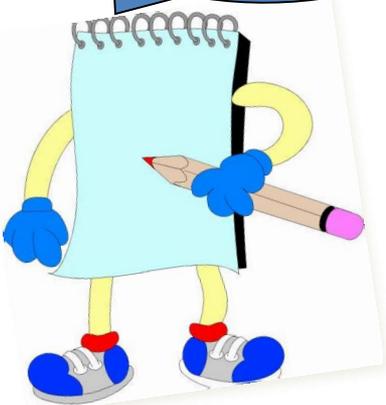
- Keep detailed notes in this section.
- Organize alphabetically by last name of author.
- **Develops habit of writing.**
- **Builds reading comprehension.**
- Ties directly to the integrated outline.
- **Essential part of process - this is where the student really learns the new material.**



Tips on Note-taking

- Be self-reflective when taking notes.
 - ✓ Do you really understand what the material?
 - ✓ Less you understand the more detailed the notes should be.
 - ✓ Notes can be take on computer or by hand.
- Be sure the author's last name, year and page are on every page of the notes. Strategic!

Think while
you take notes



Cottey et al 2002

p. 31 Says too concerned in lit about “threat of praetorian military intervention in domestic policies.”

p. 32 Should “reconceptualize in terms of democratic governance of the defense & security sector.”

Shifts focus to “the wider problem of **the democratic mgt and implementation** of defense & security policy.”

PART OF BUREAUCRACY - job to implement policy

Organizes Ideas - Innovation



Integrated Outline

- Before writing begins the outline incorporates the reading, notes, interviews
- **Entire notebook builds to create the outline**
- **Conceptual Frameworks** (p. 85 playbook)

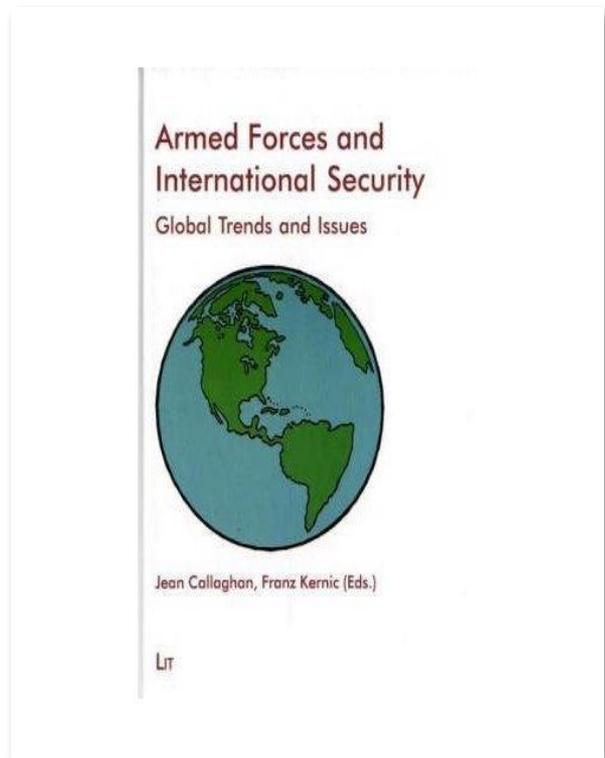
Outline - Tab

Integrated Outline

- ✓ Outline that incorporates all of the notes.
- ✓ Begin drafting paper after integrated outline is complete
- ✓ Fewer frantic searches.



Integrated Outline example



Chapter - The Bureaucracy in
Military Sociology (8 -10 pages)

Purpose : “This chapter examines the intersection of military sociology and bureaucracy.”

2003

Where would this fit in Outline??

Cottey et al 2002

- p. 31 Says too concerned in lit about “threat of praetorian military intervention in domestic policies.”
- p. 32 Should “reconceptualize in terms of democratic governance of the defense & security sector.”
- Shifts focus to “the wider problem of **the democratic mgt and implementation** of defense & security policy.”

PART OF BUREAUCRACY - job to implement policy

Integrated Outline Step 2

The Bureaucracy in Military Sociology

I. Intro

- A. Set the stage/Weber ideal (Weber, Merton)
- B. Purpose statement: **This chapter examines the intersection of military sociology and bureaucracy**
 - 1. Define mil sociology(**Siebold, H-J & Moskos**)
 - 2. Interdisciplinary study bureaucracy
 - Socio-(**Mills**)
 - Political Sci (**Allison**)
 - Policy science (**Wilson**)

II. Military Bureaucracy

- A. Unique Definition - War (**Janowitz & Little p.27-28**)

B. Authority (**J&L p.27-28**)

C. Leadership decisions (**Allison**)

III. Recent Trends

A. Bur & Civil-military relations

1.mature democracies (**Feaver**)

2.emerging democracies (**Cottey et al pp31-32**)*

B.New Roles (**Mora, Parchomenko**)

IV. Conclusion

*Paragraph slide 27 "Example"



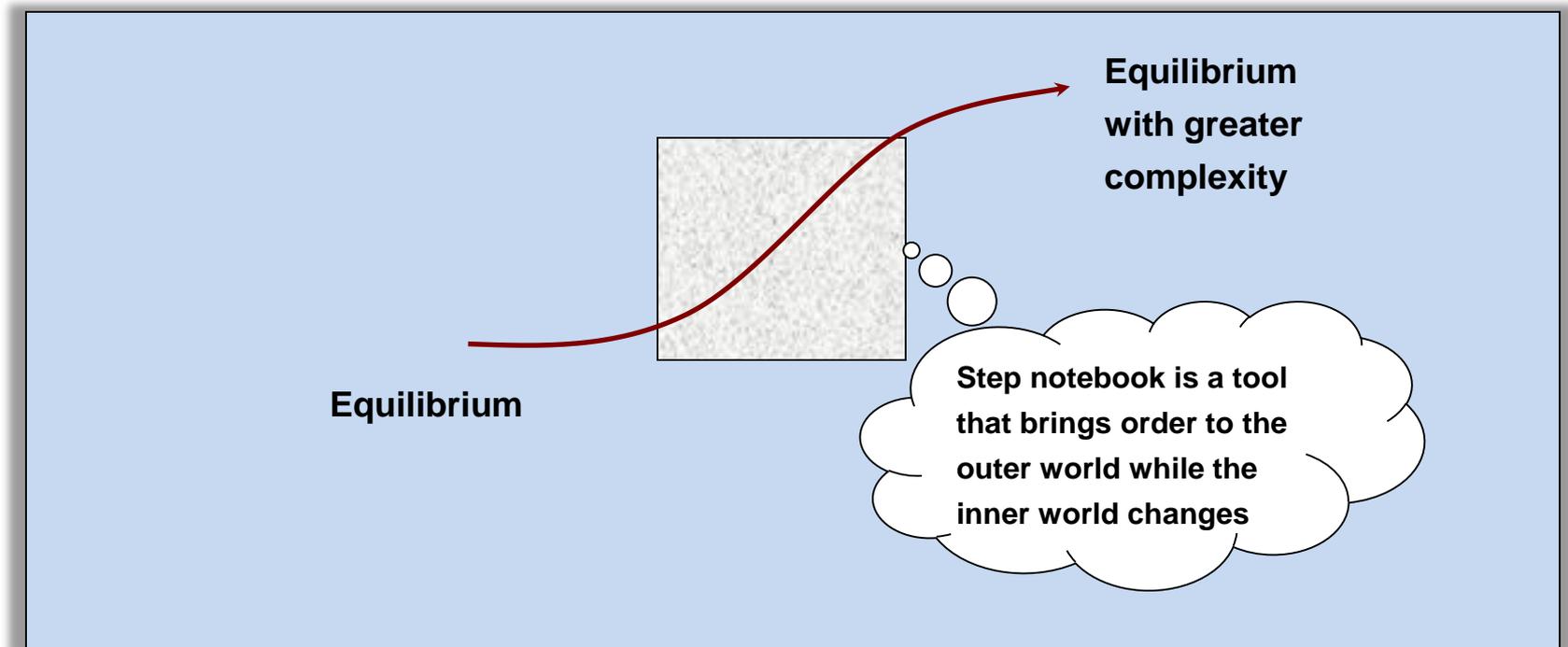
Example

Paragraph with embedded references

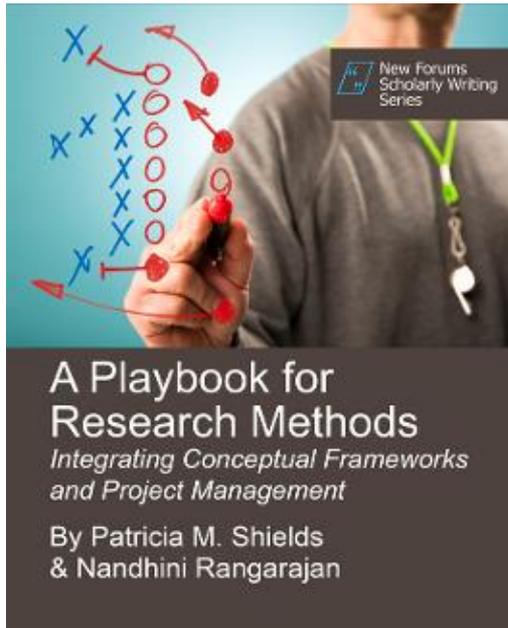
Cottey et al. (2002) examine civil-military relations in the emerging democracies of post-communist Eastern Europe. Like **Feaver** (1996) they believe there is too much concern in the literature over the “threat of praetorian military intervention in domestic policies” (**Cottey et al. 2002:31**). They call for a reconceptualization of civil-military relations “in terms of the governance of the defense and security sector” and the “wider problem of the **democratic management and implementation** of defense and security policy” (**Cottey et al. 2002:32**).



Notebook is a tool to manage the ‘doubt and confusion’ stage



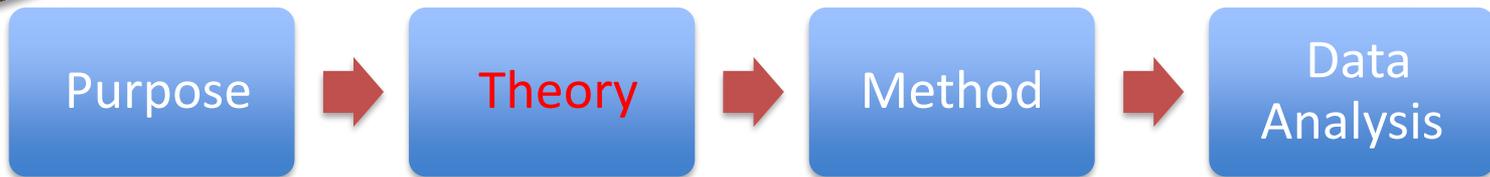
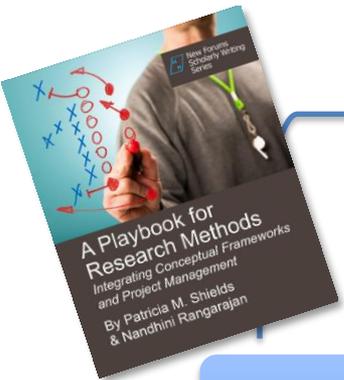
Transformations of Inquiry



PART II. Conceptual Frameworks

Steps in Research Process

Project to Manage



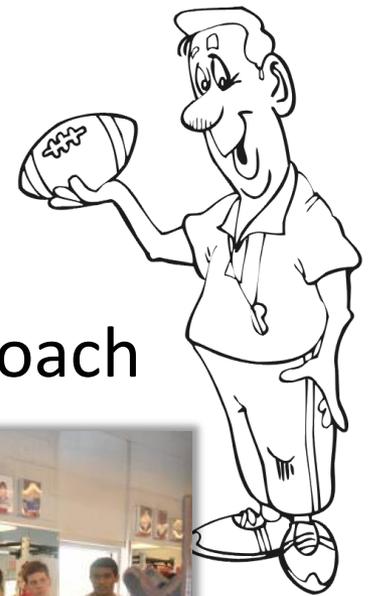
Conceptual Frameworks

Role of Theory
Connections between Steps

Coherence

Football Metaphors

– doing empirical research



Coach



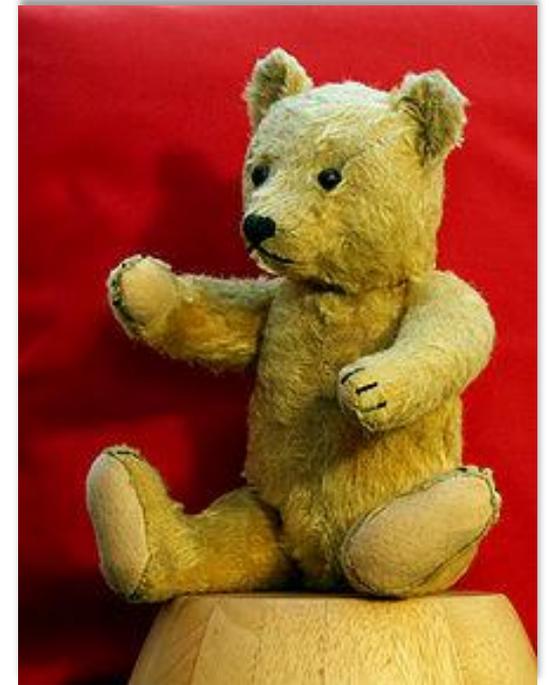
Scout



Training



Play



Astonishment

Why?



- ## Organizes
- Time
 - Materials
 - Ideas

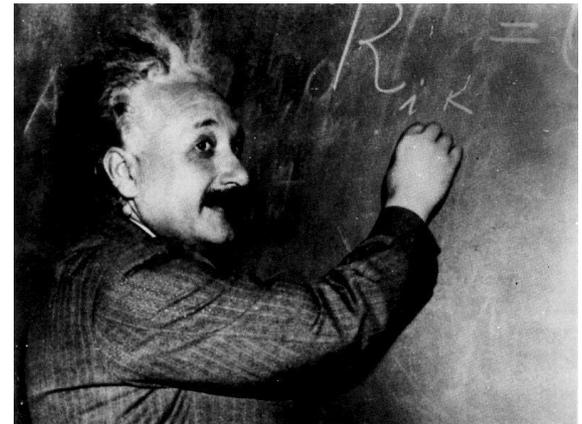


- ## In Process Builds:
- Reading skills
 - Thinking skills
 - Writing skills



What is Theory?

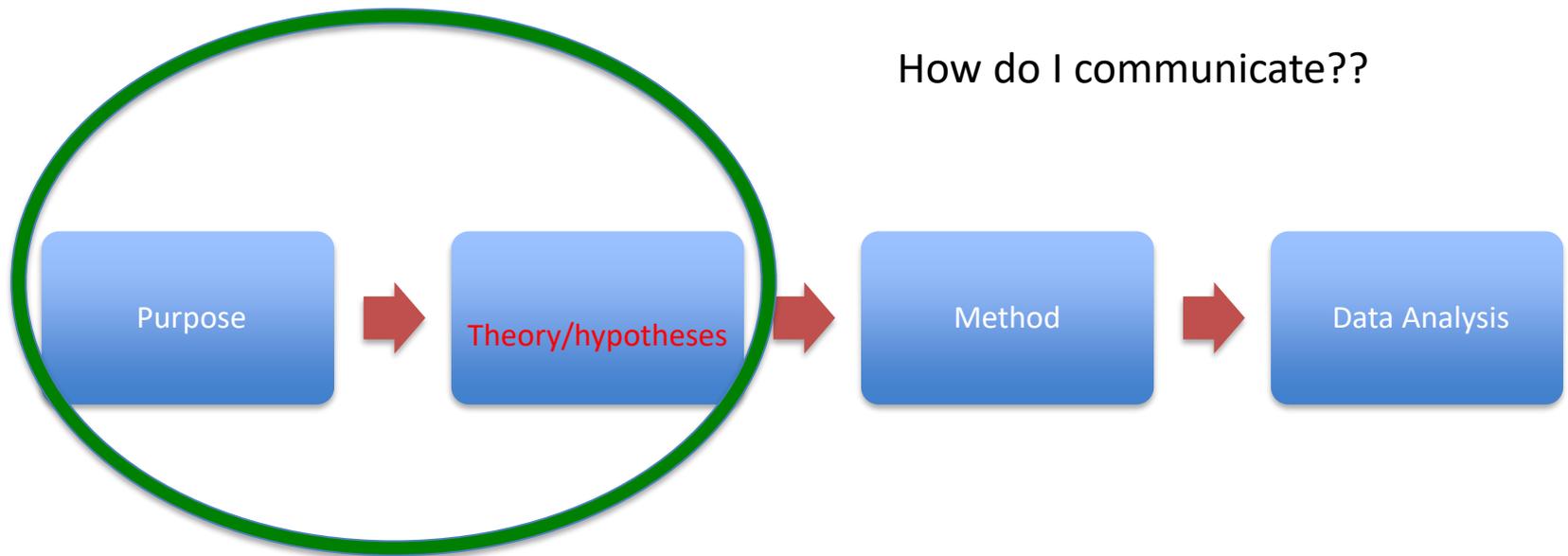
“Theory can be defined as a coherent group of general propositions or as a verified **explanation** accounting for known facts or phenomena (theory of relativity or gravity) Theories are used to **explain** reality or make **predictions.**” Johnson, 2010, p. 17



Theory:

summarizes a hypothesis or group of hypotheses that have been supported with repeated testing. A theory is valid as long as there is no evidence to dispute it. Hence, theories can be disproven. If evidence accumulated to support a hypothesis, then the hypothesis can be accepted as a good **explanation** of a phenomenon. **One might say a theory is an accepted hypothesis.**

Steps in Research Process

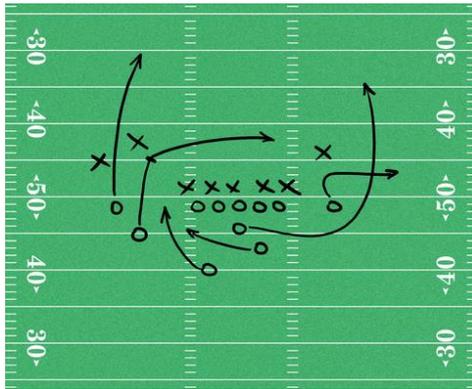


Conceptual
Framework

Type of **theory**

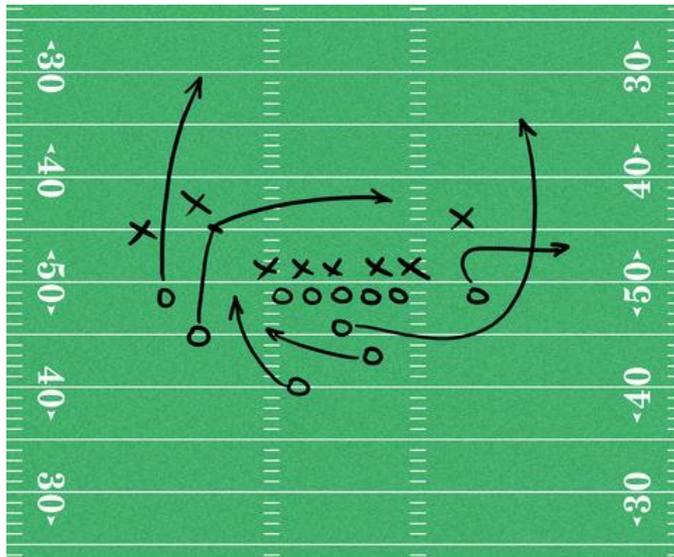


Plays are mental images/ideas that organize what players do on the ground in a particular situation



Plays do not make sense without a **purpose**

Plays are a kind of close to the ground Theory



purpose

Long or short yardage

Play

ideas that organize player actions

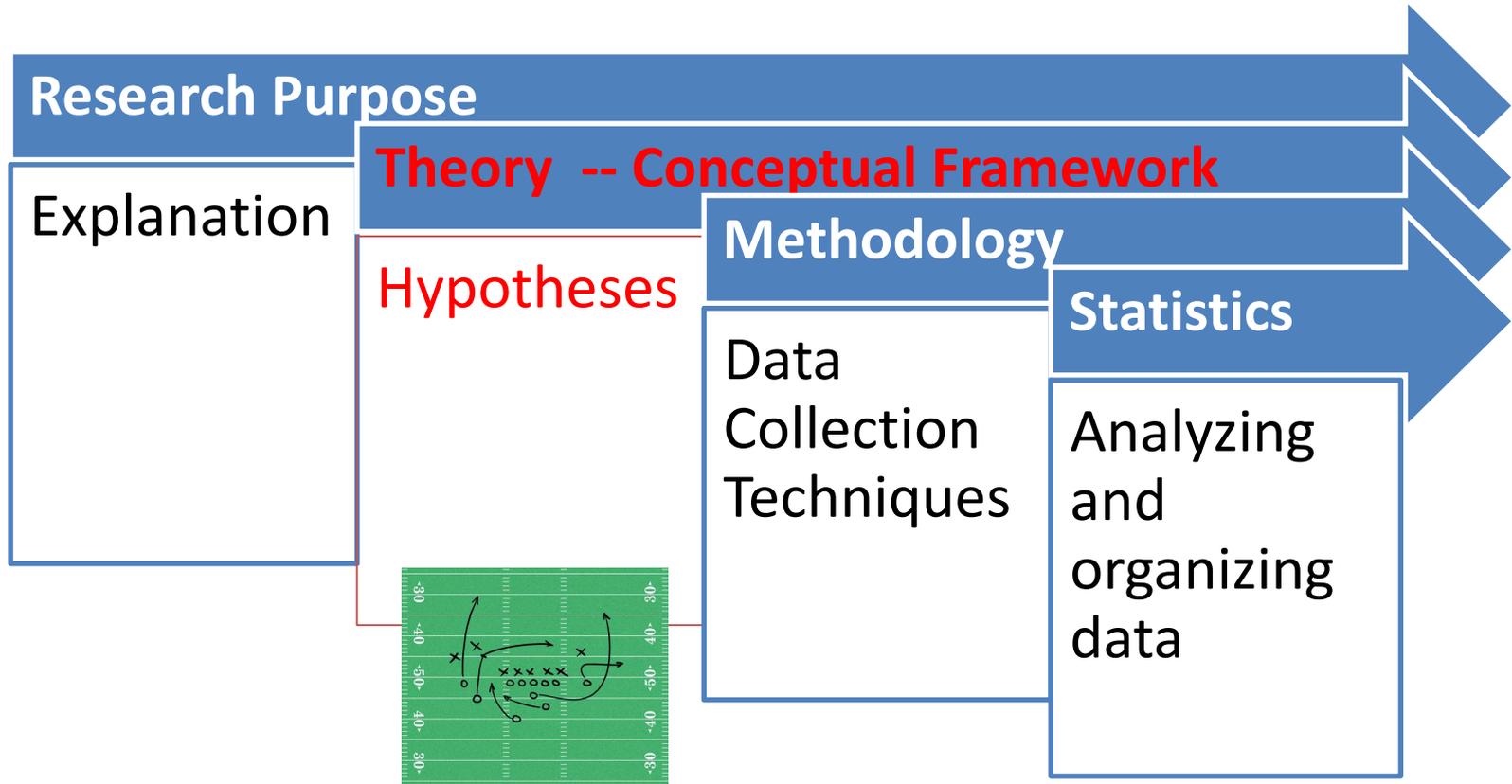
How men move on ground

Movement of players on ground

Results

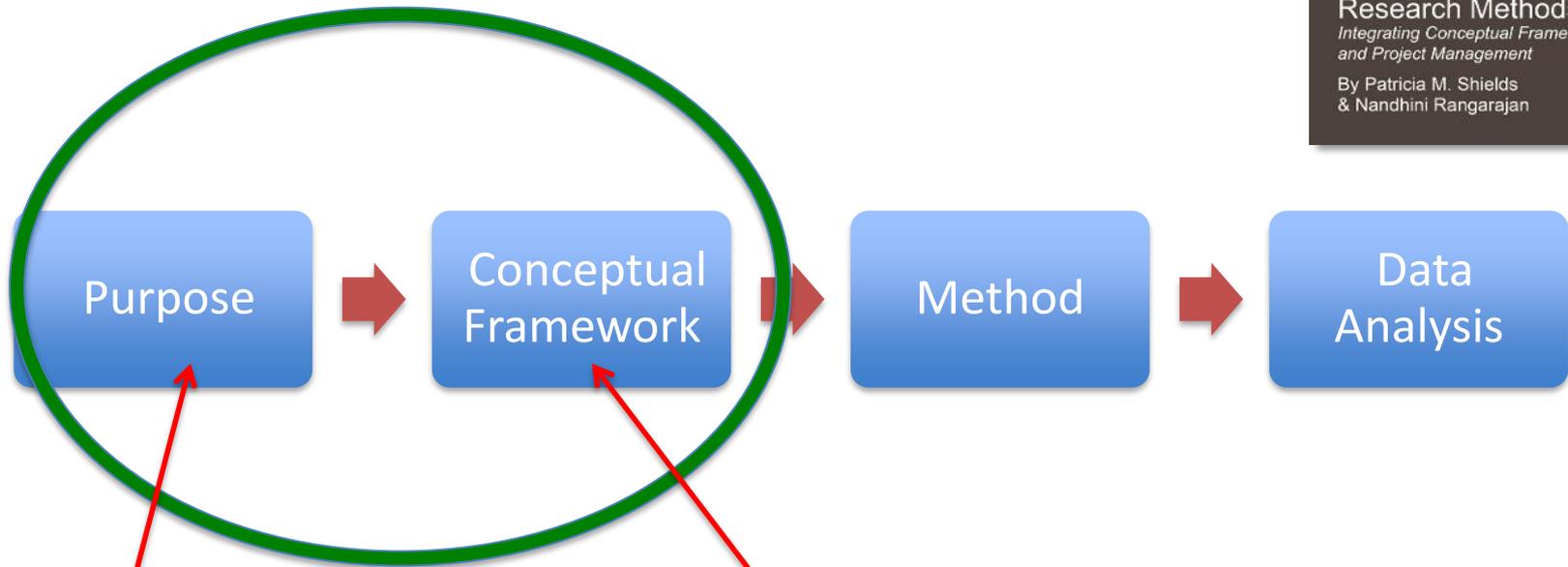
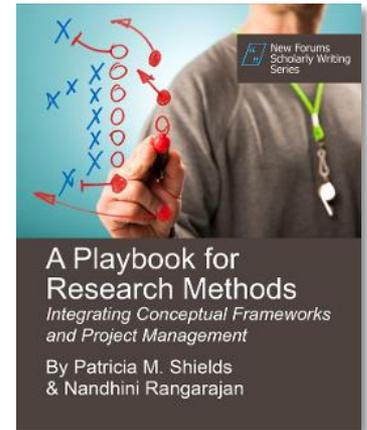
Actual yardage gained

Research Process Taking into account Traditional Research notions of Theory



Conceptual framework – close to the data theory

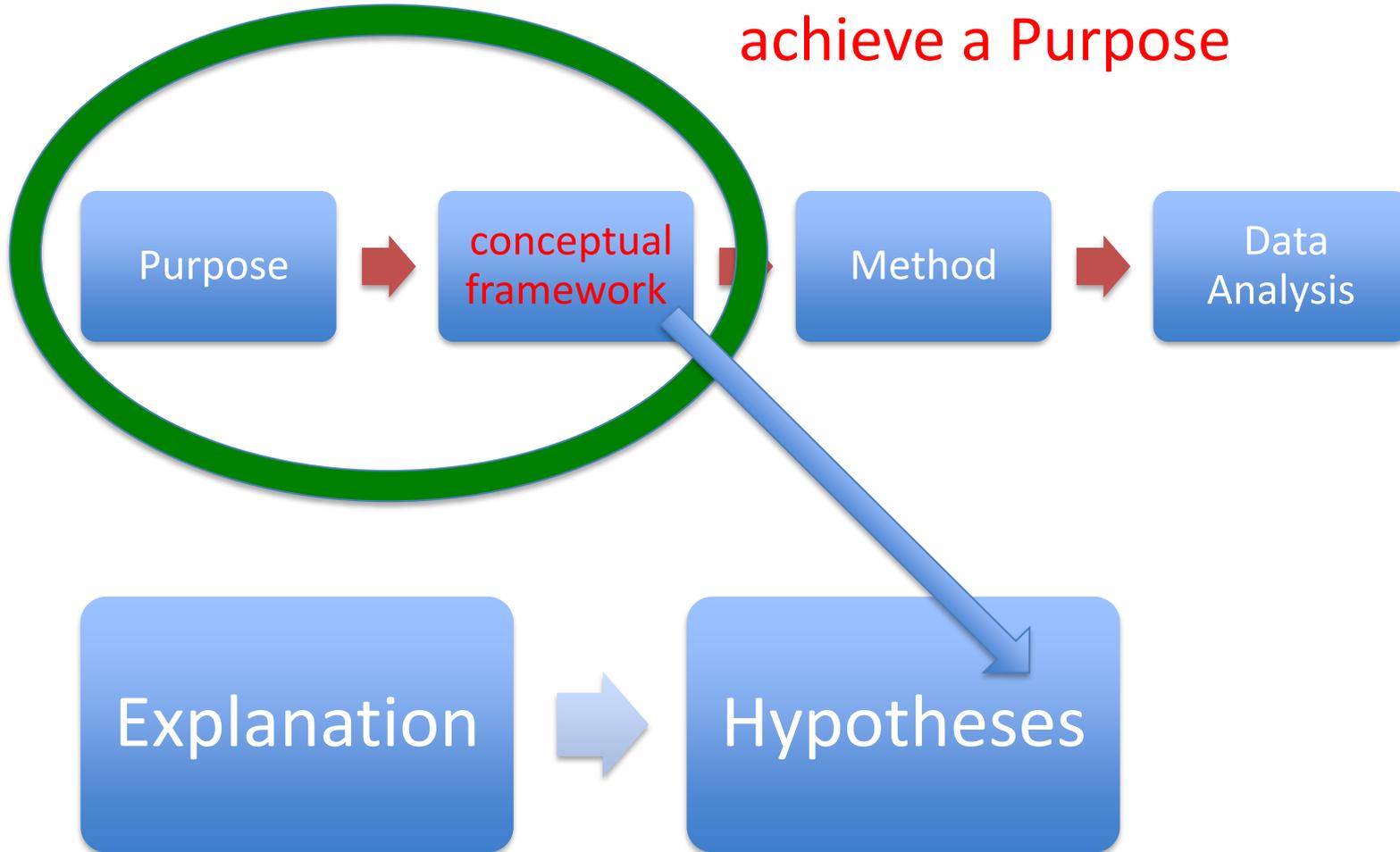
Steps in Research Process



Emphasizes finding
crafting research
purpose/question

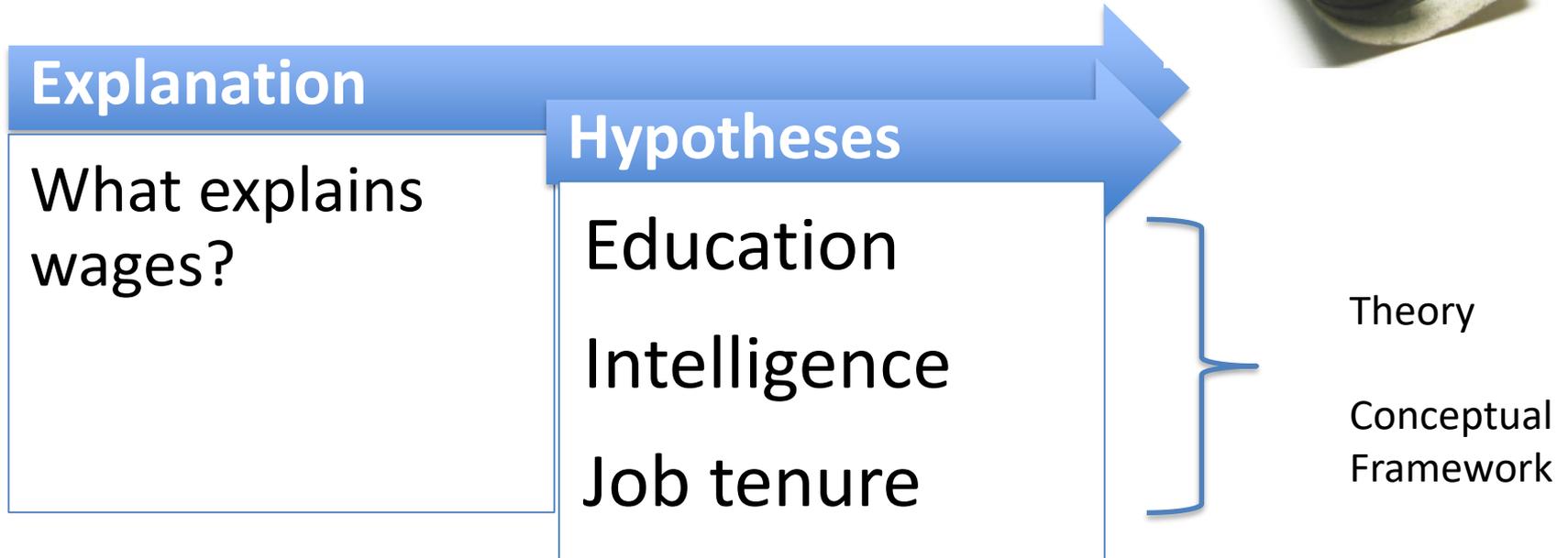
Emphasizes building a
Framework – literature review

Conceptual Framework:
Organization of ideas to
achieve a Purpose



Most common – definition of theory

What Explains the level of Wages?



H1: As education increases wages increase

H2: As intelligence increases wages increase

H3: As job tenure increases wages increase

Explanation

What explains wages

Hypotheses

Education

Intelligence

Tenure

Method

Operationalize variables

Survey

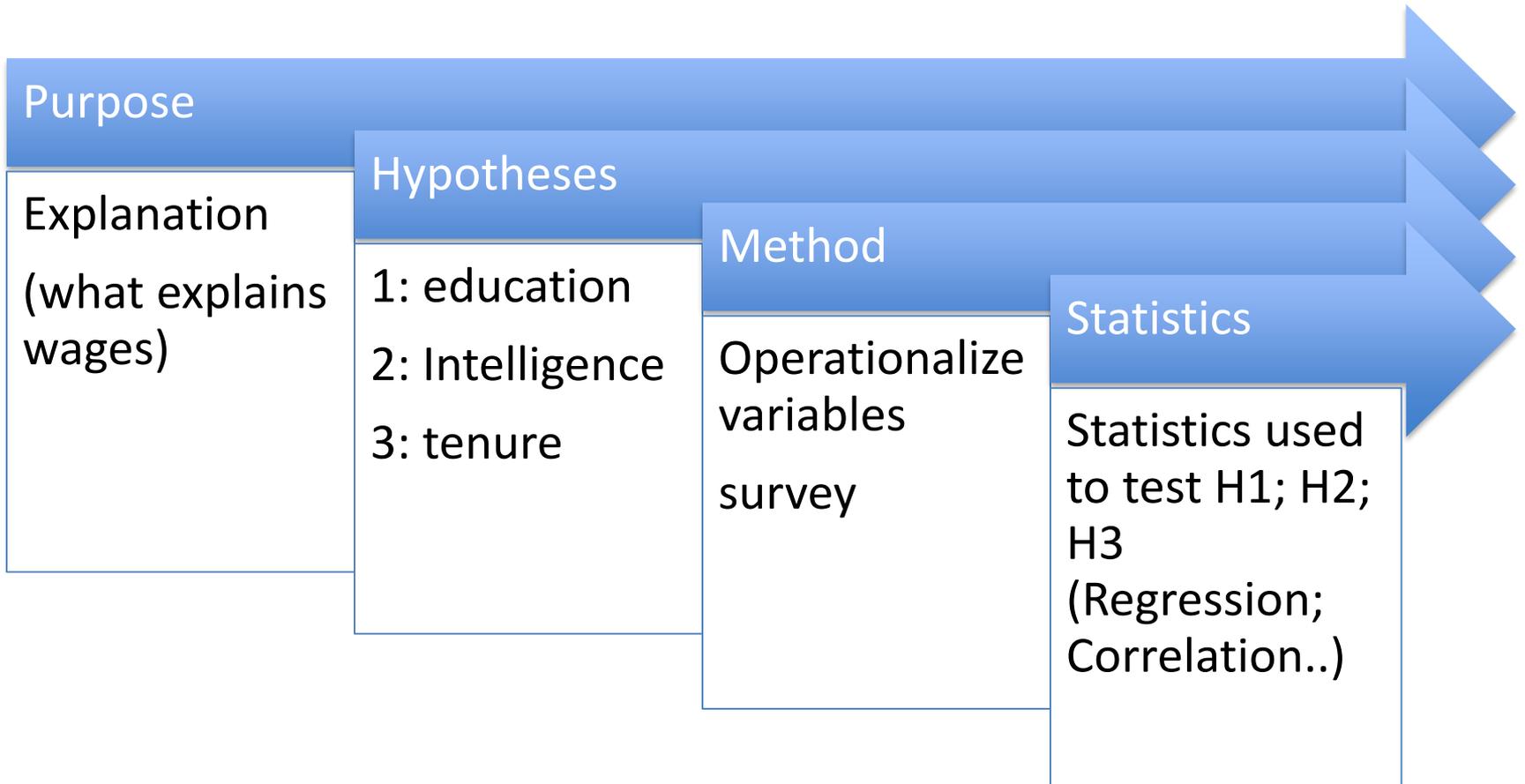
RESTATE HYPOTHESES

Dependent variable – Wages (Hourly rate of pay \$)

Independent variables Education (years of school completed) H1

Intelligence (IQ score) H2

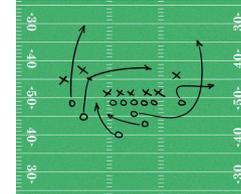
Tenure (months on the job) H3





There can be many types of purposes -- and Frameworks

Many Plays



Purposes

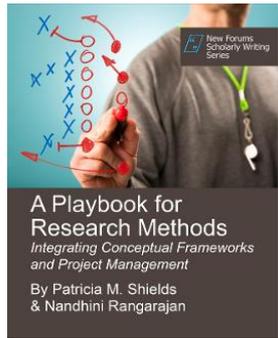
- Explanation
- Description
- Exploration
- Decision making
- Gauging

Conceptual Frameworks

- Hypotheses
- Categories
- Working Hypotheses
- Models of operations research
- Practical Ideal Type

Purpose	Conceptual framework	Method	Data Analysis
Explanation	Hypotheses	Quantitative Survey Existing data Experimental design	Multivariate statistics Regression, t-tests, correlation, ...
Description	Categories	Survey (Quantitative) Content Analysis	Descriptive Statistics Mean, median, mode
Exploration	Working Hypotheses	Mostly Qualitative Case study, interviews, focus groups, direct observation...	Evidence analyzed by working Hypotheses
Gauging	Practical ideal type	Mostly Qualitative Case study, interviews, focus groups, direct observation...	Evidence analyzed by criteria of practical ideal type
Decision Making	Models of operations research	Cost benefit analysis, cost effectiveness analysis, linear programming	Depends on the technique used

Purpose	Conceptual framework	Method	Data Analysis
Explanation	Hypotheses	Survey Existing data Experimental design	Multivariate statistics Regression, t-tests, correlation, ...
Description	Categories	Survey Content Analysis	Descriptive Statistics Mean, median, mode
Exploration	Working Hypotheses	Mostly Qualitative Case study, interviews, focus groups, direct observation...	Anything goes Evidence analyzed by working Hypotheses
Decision Making	Models of operations research	Cost benefit analysis, cost effectiveness analysis, linear programming	Depends on the technique used
Gauging	Practical ideal type	Mostly Qualitative Case study, interviews, focus groups, direct observation...	Evidence analyzed by practical ideal type category



**Traditional
Methods Texts**

Conceptual Framework Table

Links framework to Literature



Operationalization Table

Links framework to modes of data collection



Handouts

What explains home fires?

College graduates attitudes
Toward high stakes testing.



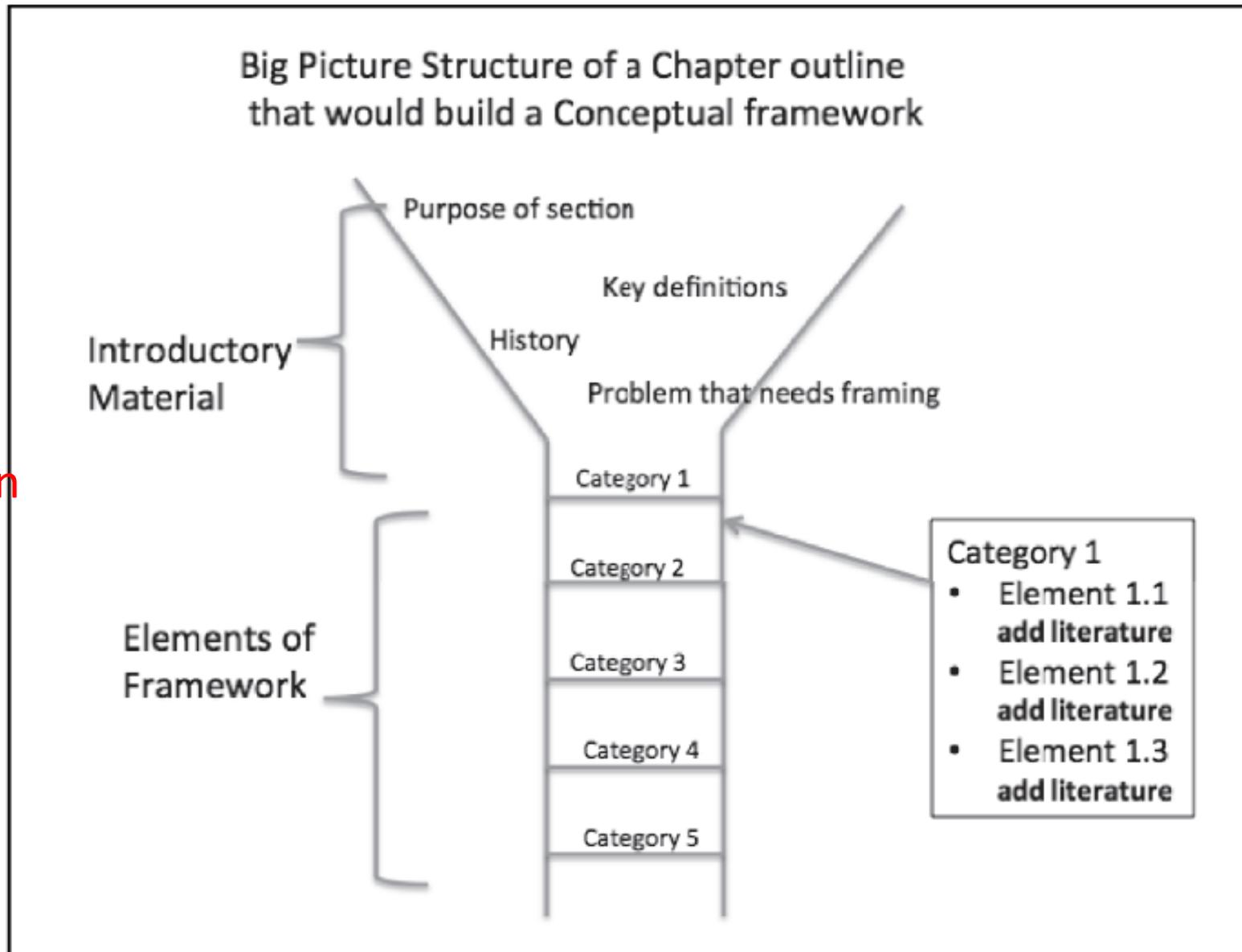
Explanatory Research -- Studies with Findings

Table 7.1 Factors Explaining Residential Fire across Eight Studies (Huang 2009, p. 26)

Study	Year	Dependent variable	Independent Variables that achieved statistical significance used in studies on residential fire*														
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Schaenman et al	1977	Intra-city	+	-	+												
Karter & Donner	1978	Intra-city	+			-	+	-	+								
Donnell	1980	Intra-city	+						+								
Munson & Oats	1977	Intra and inter-city	+				+	-		-	+	+	-	+			
Gunther	1981	Intra-city								-				+			
Fenner	1990	Intra-city	+				+										
Goetz	1991	Intra-city							+	-		+		-			
Jennings	1996	Intra-city		-					+	-							+

*Independent variable codes 1= Poverty rate; 2= Parental presence; 3= Under-Education; 4=Family Stability; 5= Crowdedness; 6= percent owner; 7= Vacancy Rate; 8 = Income; 9 = Unemployment rate; 10 = Percent of non-white; 11 = Housing Conditions; 12 = Temperature; 13 = Property Value; 14 = Age of Structure; 15 = Population under age 5

Figure 7.4 The Shape of an outline incorporating the Conceptual Framework



Featherston
Handout

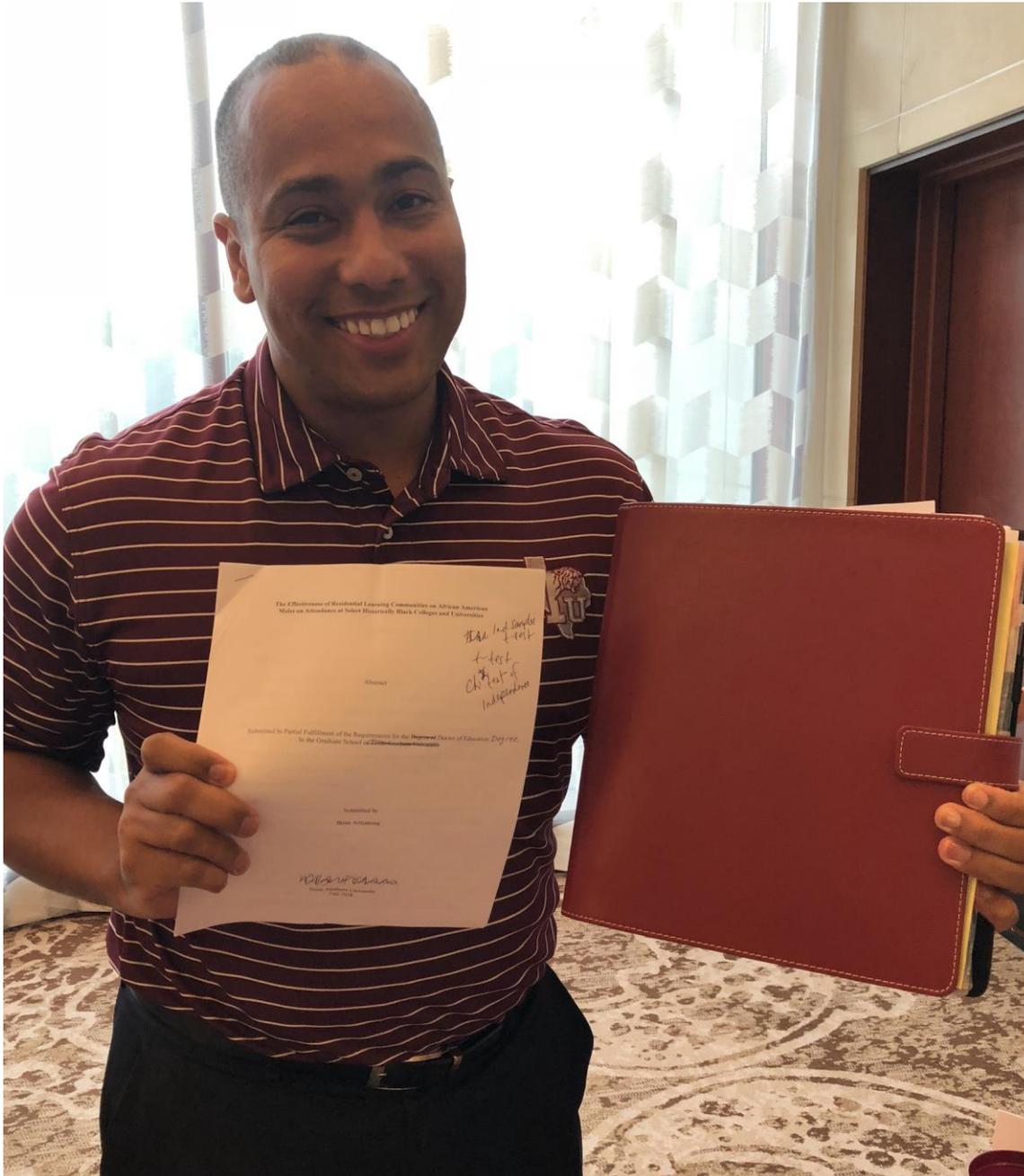
p. 85

Where do Conceptual Frameworks come from??

- Literature Review Chapter
Project Management skills
- Creativity Chapter

Like coach that **creates**
Plays





Former Student

Brought his notebook
To event.

Work on paper during
Down time.

September 2018

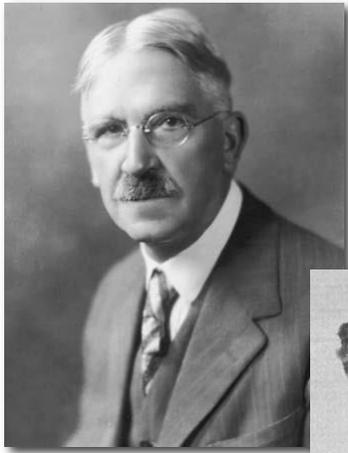
You will be judged by how well you write because nobody really knows how well you think (Gray, 1998, 140)



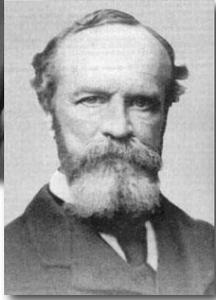
Critical Thinking

- ✓ Application
- ✓ Analysis
- ✓ Evaluation
- ✓ Creating

Classical Pragmatism as intellectual source for workshop



John Dewey



William James

Dewey, John. 1910. *How We Think*. New York: D.C. Heath Co.

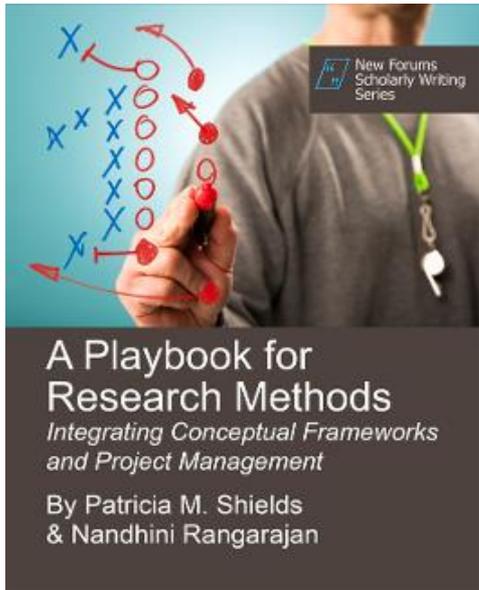
Dewey, John. 1938. *Logic: the Theory of Inquiry*. New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston.

James, William. 1907. *Pragmatism: A New Name for an Old Way of Thinking*. New York: Longmans.

Kaplan, Abraham. 1964. *The Conduct of Inquiry: Methodology for Behavioral Science*. Scranton, PA: Chandler Publishing.

Emphasis on Tools of Inquiry





Drawing

Questions????

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- Gray, T. 1998. "Your Students can too Write - And You Can Show Them How." *Journal of Criminal Justice Education*. 9: 131-153
- Shields, Patricia M. 2006. *Step by Step: Building a Research Paper*. Stillwater OK: New Forums Press.

Useful Web Sites

- Provides guidelines for writing a prospectus that use conceptual framework table and operationalization table.
<http://uweb.txstate.edu/%7Eps07/documents/prosdirect.pdf>
- Examples of prospectus organized by type of conceptual framework
<http://uweb.txstate.edu/%7Eps07/documents/proexam.pdf>
- Syllabus of class that gets students ready to write their Applied Research Project
POSI 5335 Problems in Research Methodology
<http://uweb.txstate.edu/~ps07/documents/sy35fa99.pdf>
- Syllabus of class where students write their Applied Research Project
POSI 5397 Applied Research Project <http://uweb.txstate.edu/~ps07/documents/sy97fa99.pdf>
- 480 + Texas State student papers <http://ecommons.txstate.edu/arp/>
- Shields Home Page <http://uweb.txstate.edu/~ps07/>

Classical Pragmatism Sources

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- Shields, Patricia M. 2004. Classical Pragmatism: Engaging Practitioner Experience. *Administration & Society*. 36(3): 351-361.
- Shields, Patricia M. 2005. Classical Pragmatism Does Not Need an Upgrade: Lessons for Public Administration. *Administration & Society* 37(4): 504-518.
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More sources

- Snider, Keith. Expertise or Experimenting? Pragmatism and American Public Administration 1920-1950. *Administration & Society* 32(3):329-354.
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- Evans, Karen. 2000. Reclaiming John Dewey: Democracy, Inquiry, Pragmatism and Public Management. *Administration & Society* 32(3): 308-328.
- Evans, Karen. 2005. Upgrade or a Different Animal Altogether? Why Old Pragmatism Better Informs Public Management and New Pragmatism Misses the Point. *Administration & Society*. 37((2): 248-55.
- Miller, Hugh T. 2004. Why Old Pragmatism Needs and Upgrade. *Administration & Society*. 36(2): 243-249.
- Miller, Hugh T. 2005. Residues of Foundationalism in Classical Pragmatism. *Administration & Society*. 37(3): 360-374.

More Sources

- Hildebrand, David L. 2005. Pragmatism, Neo Pragmatism and Public Administration. *Administration & Society*. 37(3): 345-359.
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