

Web Resources

Why Triangulate? (<http://blogs.baruch.cuny.edu/com9640/files/2010/08/whytriangulate.pdf>)

In this brief and widely cited article from *Educational Researcher*, Sandra Mathison traces historical origins of the term in social research, outlines the various forms that it can take, and then offers an alternative conception of triangulation. Because data sources and methods do not always converge, she argues that triangulation should not be construed merely as a means of increasing validity. Rather, when data are inconsistent or contradictory, triangulation “provides more and better evidence” to “construct meaningful propositions about the social world.” Findings from the Pager and Quillian study discussed in Chapter 11 support this view.

Multiple Methods in the *American Sociological Review* (<http://www.asanet.org/footnotes/dec05/indextwo.html>)

Two of the multi-method studies introduced in Chapter 11 (Pager and Quillian and Cherlin et al.), were published in the *American Sociological Review* (*ASR*) under the editorship of Jerry Jacobs. A proponent of multi-method research, Jacobs points out in this essay that one quarter of the papers accepted for publication in *ASR* while he was editor drew on more than one research method. He then “highlights some of the ways” that these papers have provided “a more informative account of the social world.”

What is Mixed Methods Research? (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1OaNiTlpyX8>)

In this video, John Creswell, a leading authority on mixed methods research, provides a lucid introduction to this form of research. His presentation differs from the textbook insofar as he emphasizes the combining of qualitative and quantitative approaches or data, which he distinguishes from multi-method research that combines multiple “methods” of either quantitative or qualitative research.