

Call for Papers

for Sessions by RC 33 (Research Committee on Logic and Methodology)
at the 2nd ISA Forum of Sociology (“Social Justice and Democratization”)
August 1st – 4th, 2012, Buenos Aires, Argentina

<http://www.isa-sociology.org/buenos-aires-2012/rc/rc.php?n=RC33>

The Research Committee RC33 on Logic and Methodology of the International Social Sciences (ISA) is organizing methodological sessions at the 2nd ISA Forum of Sociology (Buenos Aires, August 1st – 4th, 2012) on the following topics:

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The Call for Papers is open **until December 15, 2011**. **Abstract submission** is accepted through:
<http://isaconf.confex.com/isaconf/forum2012/cfp.cgi>.

RC33 will allocate between 2 and 5 travel/accommodation/registration grants. Please find more detailed information on the application process on the next page.

For more detailed information on the Conference please visit <http://www.isa-sociology.org/buenos-aires-2012/> and <http://www.isa-sociology.org/buenos-aires-2012/rc/rc.php?n=RC33>.

Kind Regards,
The RC33 Board



2nd ISA Forum of Sociology 2012 – Rules for Grant Allocation for RC33 (Logic and Methodology in Sociology)

Who is eligible for Travel Grants?

Individual ISA student or regular **members in good standing** (i.e. having paid their individual membership fees) coming **from developing countries** (listed in **economies B and C** on the congress registration form <http://www.isa-sociology.org/buenos-aires-2012/forum-registration-fees.htm>) and who play an active role in the Forum programme either as a **session chair or a paper-giver at one of the RC33 sessions** at the 2nd ISA Forum.

Type of grants

There are two types of grants, and applicants can apply for both grants at the same time:

1. **Registration grants:**

RC33 will allocate between 2 and 5 registration grants in order to subsidise the participation of featured speakers and/or paper-givers. This grant covers the early registration fee.

Important note: The fee for student (including PhD student) registration (category A, B or C) is determined by the country in which the student realises his/her studies in the current year.

2. **Travel/Accommodation grants** (in full or in part):

RC33 will allocate between 2 travel grants (with 450 USD each) and 5 travel grants (with 180 USD each) in order to subsidise travel and accommodation costs.

How to Apply – Application and Decision Process

1. RC33 is responsible for allocating grant(s) to person(s) selected by its Board, following the criteria established by the ISA.
2. **Applications** for financial support should be sent by the participants directly to the **RC33 Programme Coordinator (Nina Baur, nina.baur@tu-berlin.de) by January 31, 2012**. Multiple applications will **not** be considered: One can apply for a grant to only one RC/WG/TG. The ISA Secretariat will advise the RC33, if someone has applied to/been recommended by/ more than one group for the various types of grants.
3. The RC33 Board will select candidates and allocate the funds available for that group and the results shall be published. A backup list of potential grant receivers shall also be prepared to be used in case someone cancels his/her participation or has been allocated a grant by another RC/WG/TG.
4. The RC33 Programme Coordinator will send a list of selected individuals and amounts recommended to the ISA Secretariat (isa@isa-sociology.org) before **March 1, 2012** for verification and posting on the ISA website.
5. Grants will be paid by the ISA directly to the selected individuals.

Call for Papers for the Session

Experimental Research in Sociology

Session by RC 33 (Research Committee on Logic and Methodology)
at the 2nd ISA Forum of Sociology (“Social Justice and Democratization”)
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Session Organizer:

Klarita Gërkhani (K.Gerxhani@uva.nl, University of Amsterdam, The Netherlands)

Laboratory and field experiments are a common tool in social science research. Following a long tradition in psychology, experimental subdisciplines have developed in economics, political science, cultural anthropology and sociology. The control offered by an experimental environment allows the researcher to isolate sociological phenomena and study their development and their effects. For example, both the dynamics of institutions and the effect of institutions on individual and group behavior can be and have been studied in laboratory experiments. Important sociological concepts such as trust, reciprocity, cooperation, solidarity, exploitation, and power have all been studied in experimental research. Yet, experimental research in sociology is still scarce and scattered. Much of this research is done in collaboration with researchers from other social sciences. Though such interdisciplinarity has important advantages, there is one drawback. This is that there is a lack of careful methodological consideration of the role of experiments in sociological research. What are the advantages and limitations of this research for sociology? How do observations obtained in controlled experiments relate to other quantitative or qualitative research results? Such questions can be addressed by methodological research papers, but also by high quality experimental research that may serve as best case examples.

We therefore invite papers applying laboratory or field experiments in sociological research. We particularly welcome methodological contributions dealing with the role of experimentation in sociology.

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Call for Papers for the Session

Methodological Challenges and Alternatives to Census Taking in Small Island Developing States

Joint Session organized by
RC 33 (Research Committee on Logic and Methodology) and
RC41 (Research Committee on Sociology of Population)
at the 2nd ISA Forum of Sociology (“Social Justice and Democratization”)
August 1st – 4th, 2012, Buenos Aires, Argentina

Session Organizer:

Godfrey St. Bernard (gstbiser@gmail.com, The University of the West Indies, Trinidad and Tobago)

For the purposes of this panel, census-taking refers specifically to the conduct of population and housing censuses. Despite their small land area and population size, small island developing states (SIDS) continue to experience formidable challenges that could negatively impact their census-taking operations. At the same time, some islands have embraced progressive thrusts and have embarked upon novel strategies deemed to be worthwhile lessons for others.

The Session aims to explore novel methods and techniques that have been embraced in SIDS to enhance the quality of census-related services, inputs and outputs. In essence, this session seeks papers that treat with issues that would redound to enhancing the quality of census-related services and data, the latter being of critical importance, whether in the context of metadata, raw data or statistical facts. Papers treating with conceptual and interpretive dimensions that impact the analytical processes in national census-taking are also encouraged.

Whether in the context of the Caribbean, the South Pacific, the Mediterranean, the Indian Ocean or elsewhere, SIDS have encountered numerous experiences with administrative, technical and dissemination functions that impact the quality and efficiency of census-taking outcomes. These experiences have been manifest in the form of challenges and remedial strategies proposed by official statisticians and academicians. Thus, the Session strives to stimulate discussion and where appropriate, debate emergent issues that redound around technological advancement and more sophisticated administrative and technical systems that render traditional systems less efficient.

Altogether, a wide array of professionals with interests in the consumption and production of census data are encouraged to submit abstracts of papers that will discuss and debate these issues in the context of SIDS. From geographic and socio-economic standpoints, SIDS are similar except for country-specific idiosyncrasies. Nonetheless, the Session hopes to assemble contributions from prospective panellists covering all geographic regions that contain SIDS.

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Call for Papers for the Session

How to Measure Gender Norms in Cross-National Research

Session by RC 33 (Research Committee on Logic and Methodology)
at the 2nd ISA Forum of Sociology (“Social Justice and Democratization”)
August 1st – 4th, 2012, Buenos Aires, Argentina

Session Organizers:

Daniela Grunow (D.Grunow@uva.nl, University of Amsterdam, The Netherlands)
Detlev Lück (detlev.lueck@uni-mainz.de, Johannes Gutenberg University Mainz, Germany)

Research consistently shows a widening gap over time between increasingly egalitarian attitudes towards gender norms and actual patterns of behaviour. According to this research, many men and women desire more equity in their division of earnings and care giving than they manage to realize. Discrepancies between actual and desired life courses vary cross-nationally and entail important social consequences. Yet, little is known about why gender norms differ cross-nationally and how recent trends in attitudes are linked with other social transformations. In particular, the construction of these norms seems to be institutionally and culturally intertwined with men’s and women’s work and parenting roles in the family. For decades, methods aiming at assessing gender norms and gender role attitudes have relied on the assumption that attitudes towards male and female roles are complementary – an assumption that can no longer be taken for granted. Questions of how adequate the available measures of gender norms are, and how to improve measurement for comparative research, therefore call for innovative solutions.

We therefore invite papers about recent developments and applications in social science research methodology on the measurement gender norms. We particularly welcome contributions dealing with the methodological concerns of measuring gender norms and gender attitude in cross-national research. The paper topic may address methodological problems and recent innovations in gender norm measurement, but may also engage applications of gender norm measures in comparative studies.

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Call for Papers for the Session

Process-Oriented Methodology and Theories in Historical and Comparative Sociology

Joint Session organized by
WG02 (Working Group on Historical and Comparative Sociology) and
RC 33 (Research Committee on Logic and Methodology)
at the 2nd ISA Forum of Sociology (“Social Justice and Democratization”)
August 1st – 4th, 2012, Buenos Aires, Argentina

Session Organizer:
Fumiya Onaka (fonaka@fc.jwu.ac.jp, Japan Women's University, Japan)

Process-oriented methodology has become very popular in today's sociology (e.g. 'process of democratization', 'social justice process', 'decolonialization process'). It has been pointed out that there are close relations between the nature of data and theories in process-oriented methodology, and that 'process-generated data' are more important for these process-oriented theories than research-elicited data, on which most sociologists have been relying. Then the next question is, what kind of theories are appropriate for those process-generated data?

This is the topic we should like to discuss in this session. The process-oriented approach has been related to various theories, such as postcolonial theory, biographical and life course theory, cultural and social memory, discourse theory and framing, figurational and process sociology, network theory, rational choice theory, salience theory, social class and social inequality, symbolic cultural theory, value theory, world systems theory, globalization theory, modernization theory, differentiation theory, individualization theory, and so on. We welcome papers discussing the merits and demerits of some of these theories from the viewpoint of 'process-generated data' or 'process-oriented methodology' in general.

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Call for Papers for the Session

Sociological Hermeneutics – Methods and Methodology

Session by RC 33 (Research Committee on Logic and Methodology)
at the 2nd ISA Forum of Sociology (“Social Justice and Democratization”)
August 1st – 4th, 2012, Buenos Aires, Argentina

Session Organizers:

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According to one of the founding fathers of sociology, Max Weber, the aim of sociological research is to interpretively understand social action and thereby explain its course and effects. Although understanding is accomplished anytime by actors in everyday life, scientific methods have to be employed, if understanding is to be achieved by social scientists in a traceable manner and in compliance with the rules of good scientific practice. In past decades, a multitude of qualitative methods have been implemented into the social sciences in order to fulfil this task.

Among them, Social Hermeneutics has recently become increasingly important for the analysis of several types of data, e.g. interaction sequences, texts, gestures, pictures, video sequences, music or objects. It developed in the context of the sociology of knowledge and is, therefore, closely connected to the theoretical and methodological findings and thoughts of this scholarly tradition. As a result, employing Social Hermeneutics does not only involve the interpretive understanding of any kind of data, but also reflects on the characteristics of scientific understanding, the process of understanding in everyday life itself, as well as on the relation between both of them. Although, the prominence of Social Hermeneutics exceeded the borders of German speaking sociology years ago, the international scientific discourse on this methodological complex has just begun.

This session aims therefore at locating and bringing together sociologists and social scientists of all nationalities employing Social Hermeneutics in empirical studies, or dealing with theoretical considerations on methodical or methodological questions in this field. Thereby, the specific methodological challenges of Social Hermeneutics shall be explored, and the benefits and drawbacks of its specific methods shall be discussed.

Papers debating general methodological questions, as well as those discussing specific problems using Social Hermeneutics in a particular research project are both equally welcome.

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Call for Papers for the Session

Videography and the Analysis of Visual Knowledge and Culture

Joint Session organized by
RC 33 (Research Committee on Logic and Methodology) and
RC14 (Research Committee on Sociology of Communication, Knowledge and Culture)

at the 2nd ISA Forum of Sociology (“Social Justice and Democratization”)
August 1st – 4th, 2012, Buenos Aires, Argentina

Session Organizers:

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The last decades have witnessed a "visual revolution". Visual technologies have become part of the everyday life of more and more people who are not only "audiences" but also producers. Particularly the availability and omnipresence of video recordings has transformed everyday culture as well as actors' knowledge. At the same time, sociology and the social sciences around the globe are developing methods for the analysis of audio-visual data.

On the one hand audio-visual data allows the researchers to capture, store and analyse visible conduct in a variety of settings. Videographic studies have been undertaken in e.g. workspaces, education, museum studies and vernacular communication. The methods for studying visible conduct aim especially at reconstructing the communication processes in which actors render visible their visual knowledge. The analysis of video data will, therefore, be one of the foci of the session.

On the other hand also video recordings generated by the actors come into focus, be it recordings of private events like weddings as well as recordings of political events that are circulated via YouTube and Wikileaks etc. and the methodical approach to this other form of visual data will be discussed.

The aim of this session is to bring together researchers that either present methodological, methodical questions or exemplary empirical analyses related to video analysis, visual knowledge, culture and communication. Finally, other visual forms of knowledge, such as photography or diagrams, shall be addressed in this session. We invite sociological and social scientific papers on recent methodical or methodological questions or empirical findings that address questions of the analysis of visual data in the field of visual knowledge and culture.

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Call for Papers for the Session

Ethnography in Sociology of Science and Technology

Session by RC 33 (Research Committee on Logic and Methodology)
at the 2nd ISA Forum of Sociology (“Social Justice and Democratization”)
August 1st – 4th, 2012, Buenos Aires, Argentina

Session Organizers:

*Grit Petschick (gritpetschick@googlemail.com, Technical University Berlin, Germany) and
Helena Pettersson (helena.pettersson@kultmed.umu.se, Umeå Universitet, Sweden)*

Ethnography is a methodological approach widely used in the sociology of science and technology. The Sessions aims to explore specific methodological problems and strategies of using ethnography in this field. Papers for this session should therefore address one or more of the following questions:

- What are the advantages and disadvantages of using ethnography in sociology of science and technology in comparison to other methods? What alternatives do exist (e.g. case studies, interviews, surveys, public administrative data)? When and why should which method be preferred?
- What are the specific challenges of using ethnography in sociology of science and technology (e.g. in field access, data collection, data analysis), and how can they be solved?
- What is the relation between theory and data, i.e. how can theoretical concepts of sociology of science and technology be linked to ethnographic data?
- Which field-specific adaptations of ethnography do exist in order to solve these problems? What are the characteristics of these field-specific adaptations, e.g. “Technography” (Werner Rammert), Institutional Ethnography (Dorothy E. Smith)? How do they differ from classical ethnography? Which of these adaptations should be preferred and why?
- What are the advantages and disadvantages of using ethnography analyzing categories of inequality in sociology of science and technology in comparison to other methods?

Papers debating these general methodological issues and papers discussing specific problems using a concrete ethnographic study in a specific research project are both equally welcome.

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Call for Papers for the Session

Analyzing Communities on the Internet

Session by RC 33 (Research Committee on Logic and Methodology)
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August 1st – 4th, 2012, Buenos Aires, Argentina

Session Organizers:

Andraž Petrovčič (andraz.petrovcic@fdv.uni-lj.si; University of Ljubljana, Slovenia)
Melanie Wenzel (mel.wenzel@googlemail.com, Technische Universität Berlin, Germany)

In the last two decades, the internet has increasingly been providing platforms that enable communication within communities such as families, religious communities, fan communities, brand communities, communities of practice and social movements to become partly or totally computer-mediated. This results in new methodological challenges, which the session aims to explore. Potential topics for this session should therefore address one or more of the following questions:

- What kind of research designs, methods, and techniques are suitable for the investigation of communities on the internet? Can methods from other fields of research be transferred to this subject or does it need own, field-specific methods? If this true, which methods would this be? Are there, in contrast, field-specific methods that could be useful for other sociological research fields?
- Which sampling strategies are appropriate for this field of research? Specifically: Which parts of communities can be accessed via the internet, which are excluded? What differences between different types of communities do exist?
- Which strategies of data collection and data analysis are suitable to the exploration of communities on the internet? What kinds of data are appropriate to empirically capture the phenomenon, and what kind of information can be gained from these data?

Papers debating general methodological questions and papers discussing specific problems using a concrete data type in a specific research project are both equally welcome.

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Call for Papers for the Session

Empirical Methods in Aging Research

Joint Session organized by
RC 33 (Research Committee on Logic and Methodology) and
RC11 (Research Committee on Sociology of Aging)
at the 2nd ISA Forum of Sociology (“Social Justice and Democratization”)
August 1st – 4th, 2012, Buenos Aires, Argentina

Session Organizers:

*Valentina Hlebec (Valentina.Hlebec@fdv.uni-lj.si, University of Ljubljana, Slovenia) and
Kathrin Komp (kathrin.komp@soc.umu.se, Umeå University, Sweden)*

Against the backdrop of aging populations, many researchers, practitioners, and lay-persons ask what aging nowadays entails. They wonder what the characteristics of older people are, how social institutions such as states and families react to aging populations, and how older people themselves perceive aging and their role in society. Aging therefore is a flourishing research topic. However, scientists who conduct aging research face a series of challenges that are specific to their research topic. For example, how do you collect information among people who might be too frail to answer questions? Another example, how do you measure a concept that changed several times throughout the respondent’s life-course? This session will address those and related questions.

The papers submitted to this session should address questions and challenges that arise when scholars plan and conduct empirical aging research. Examples for possible topics are:

- Which sampling strategies are particularly helpful among frail or institutionalized populations?
- From which age on should people be included in studies on old age?
- What can we learn from cross-sectional and what from longitudinal aging research?
- Do we need a specific wording when constructing questionnaires for older people?
- What kind of data is particularly helpful when studying old age and how can this data best be collected?
- How do researchers make sure that the voice of older people is noticed and included in research?
- What are challenges and solutions for mixed methods research designs when the older population is addressed?
- What are challenges when using secondary quantitative cross-section data not especially designed for studying older population?
- What can empirical aging research in sociology learn from other scientific disciplines?

Conceptual and empirical papers are both equally welcome.

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Call for Papers for the Session

Organizations and Mixed Methods. Possibilities and Requirements of a Meso-Level Sociology

Joint Session organized by
RC 33 (Research Committee on Logic and Methodology) and
RC17 (Research Committee Sociology of Organizations)

at the 2nd ISA Forum of Sociology (“Social Justice and Democratization”)
August 1st – 4th, 2012, Buenos Aires, Argentina

Session Organizers:

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Kathia Serrano-Velarde (kathia.serrano@soziologie.uni-heidelberg.de, Heidelberg University, Germany)

Organizations are a complex and hybrid social phenomenon at the meso-level. They are characterized by internal decision-making processes which are guided and constrained by formal structures such as memberships, procedures and roles, but also by discourses, routines and informal dynamics of power. Moreover, they are not isolated units, but rather embedded in wider social contexts and environments which influence them and which they shape in return.

While there are some efforts to grasp this complexity in organizational theory by developing organizational models which also encompass the cultural and societal dimension of the organization (e.g. in neo-institutionalism, structuration theory or systems theory), the field of organization studies is dominated by empirical studies which focus on only individual or limited facets of the phenomenon. This is also due to the fact that different methodological approaches are seldom combined. Thus, quantitative surveys of a specific type of organization or of organizations in a specific environment are only loosely connected to the numerous “thick” qualitative descriptions of organizational structures and processes available in case-studies concerning single or few organizations.

Beyond triangulation, mixed-methods-designs not only try to increase validity of the analysis, but integrate multiple perspectives to draw a more accurate picture of phenomena in social life. In case of organizations we think that strengthening the links between different methods would contribute to a better informed understanding of the organization as a whole and of the variety of organizational forms. At the same time, the organization could be a privileged object of study for a thread of methodological research which tries to combine methodological approaches, in particular the formerly considered contrary qualitative and quantitative paradigms, into new forms of epistemologically grounded research designs.

The session aims to explore possible combinations of methods in order to design multilevel analyses of modern organizations. Papers for this session should therefore address one or more of the following questions:

- What are the methodological requirements when characterizing organization as a complex meso-level phenomenon? Which data are appropriate and what kind of information can be gained from this data?
- How do types of data often used in sociology (e.g. surveys, interviews, documents, observation) have to be adjusted to analyses of organizations? What other types of data are useful in this context (e. g. literature, diaries, paintings, films, mechanical drawings, maps, landscapes, buildings), and what advantages do they have in comparison to more traditional data types? How can these methods be merged into balanced research designs?
- What are the possibilities und difficulties of using mixed methods designs for research on organizations as a meso-level phenomenon? What are possible observational and methodological insights?
- How can we link theory and combined methods? Are there certain combinations of methods which are particularly appropriate in the context of a specific theory of the organization?

Papers debating general methodological questions and papers discussing specific forms of mixed-methods-designs to inquire organizations in a specific research project are both equally welcome.

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Call for Papers for the Session

Qualitative Research on Social Memory

Session by RC 33 (Research Committee on Logic and Methodology)
at the 2nd ISA Forum of Sociology (“Social Justice and Democratization”)
August 1st – 4th, 2012, Buenos Aires, Argentina

Session Organizers:

*Alejandro Baer (a.baer@uni-bayreuth.de, Bayreuth University, Germany),
Bernt Schnettler (schnettler@uni-bayreuth.de, Bayreuth University, Germany)*

Social or collective memory studies is a growing, broad and multidimensional field in the social sciences. Empirical research on social memory reaches from the exploration of the diverse public aspects of the process of remembering (as official representations of the past in monuments and commemorations) to the analysis of personal narratives and oral history projects, or the influence of different sorts of media in the shaping historical consciousness. With the focus of attention on the methods that are employed in social memory research, we are particularly interested in papers:

- that explore the topic of commemoration ceremonies in different local, national and global contexts,
- that investigate museums, memorials and other sites of memory, their different functions and meanings,
- that address the intersection between personal narratives and public discourses on the past,
- that explore the transnational dimensions of social memory practices,
- that apply new methodologies – such as visual and ethnographic methods – for exploring the workings of social memory.

Papers can be submitted in English and in Spanish (we welcome papers that address social memory processes, expressions and debates in the Spanish speaking world).

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Call for Papers for the Session

Qualitative Methods in the Sociology of Religion

Joint Session organized by
RC 33 (Research Committee on Logic and Methodology) and
RC 22 (Research Committee on Sociology of Religion)
at the 2nd ISA Forum of Sociology (“Social Justice and Democratization”)
August 1st – 4th, 2012, Buenos Aires, Argentina

Session Organizers:

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Regine Herbrik (regine.herbrik@tu-berlin.de, Berlin Institute of Technology, Germany)*

Presently, the ‘return of religion’ is intensely discussed among scholars. This includes the public face and the social forms of contemporary religion as well as its individual dimension. Over the past years, we are witnessing a growing number of empirical studies all over the world concerned with religious phenomena. However, most of these studies employ quite conventional methodology. Therefore, the session will focus on qualitative methods for studying religious phenomena.

We encourage participants to present papers concerned with methodological questions related to the specific problems of empirical research in the Study of Religions. This includes a discussion of appropriate and effective methods for researching religion and may encompass a critical discussion of methodological issues concerning qualitative inquiry in the field of religion, e.g. can we transfer methods from other fields of research to the sociology of religion or do we need special, field-specific methods? What can we learn from methods used in neighbouring disciplines? Which sets of methods can be recommended for empirical analyses targeting micro-macro issues in understanding religion? What role does the gender issue play in this?

We are especially interested in papers reporting empirical research finding in the sociology of religion using qualitative research methods in combination with methodological reflections. The topics include: religious experience; spirituality; the transformation of contemporary religion; religion in the public sphere and the impact of religion on private life; religion and emotion; religion, migration and ethnicity; social memory and religious identities; the changing role of religious organization; religion, communication, and media; dynamics and transformation of beliefs.

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<http://isaconf.confex.com/isaconf/forum2012/cfp.cgi>.

For more detailed information on the Conference please visit <http://www.isa-sociology.org/buenos-aires-2012/> and <http://www.isa-sociology.org/buenos-aires-2012/rc/rc.php?n=RC33>.

Call for Papers for the Session

Methods for the Sociological Analysis of Affect and Emotion

Session by RC 33 (Research Committee on Logic and Methodology)
at the 2nd ISA Forum of Sociology (“Social Justice and Democratization”)
August 1st – 4th, 2012, Buenos Aires, Argentina

Session Organizers:

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Since the 1970s, the sociology of emotion has developed into a vibrant and continuously growing field of research and a large number of theoretical treatises and reviews on this topic have been published. The sociology of emotions has been institutionalized in various national and international associations and its findings have begun to diffuse into mainstream social theorizing. However, the increasing importance of the subject has not yet led to a clearly visible empirical research agenda and empirical studies in the sociology of emotion are in fact still rare. One reason for this might be the absence of a precise methodological canon. Certainly, the way we approach affect and emotion depends on our theoretical background and on our particular topics of interest. Thus, empirical studies in the sociology of emotion employ a wide range of different methods, from standardized paper-and-pencil tests and surveys with large sample sizes to qualitative approaches relying on self-report data, experimental designs, ethnographic materials, or cultural artefacts such as the arts and mass media. However, reflections on specific methodological requirements in sociological emotion research or methodological innovations are almost non-existent.

This session therefore aims at exploring the specific methodological requirements of sociological emotion research and at discussing the benefits and drawbacks of specific methods. Can we transfer methods from other fields of research to the sociology of emotion or do we need special, field-specific methods? What can we learn from methods used in neighbouring disciplines? Which sets of methods can be recommended for empirical analyses targeting micro-macro issues in understanding emotion? Papers for this session should therefore address one or more of the following questions:

- Which data are appropriate for the sociology of emotion, and what kind of information can be gained from these data? How can different types of data often used in sociology (e.g., surveys, interviews, observation) be combined to get a glimpse of the ‘bigger picture’ (e.g., combining surveys with experimental designs)? How do we have to adjust different types of data to field-specific requirements? What other types of data are useful for emotion research (e.g., documents, literature, diaries, paintings, films, drawings, maps, architecture, etc.) and what advantages do these data have in comparison to more traditional data types?
- Which strategies of data analysis are appropriate to the field?

Papers debating general methodological questions and papers discussing specific problems using a concrete data type in a specific research project are both equally welcome.

The Call for Papers is open **until December 15, 2011**.

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