Meta-Analytic Procedures for Social Research (Applied Social Research Methods)

Robert Rosenthal
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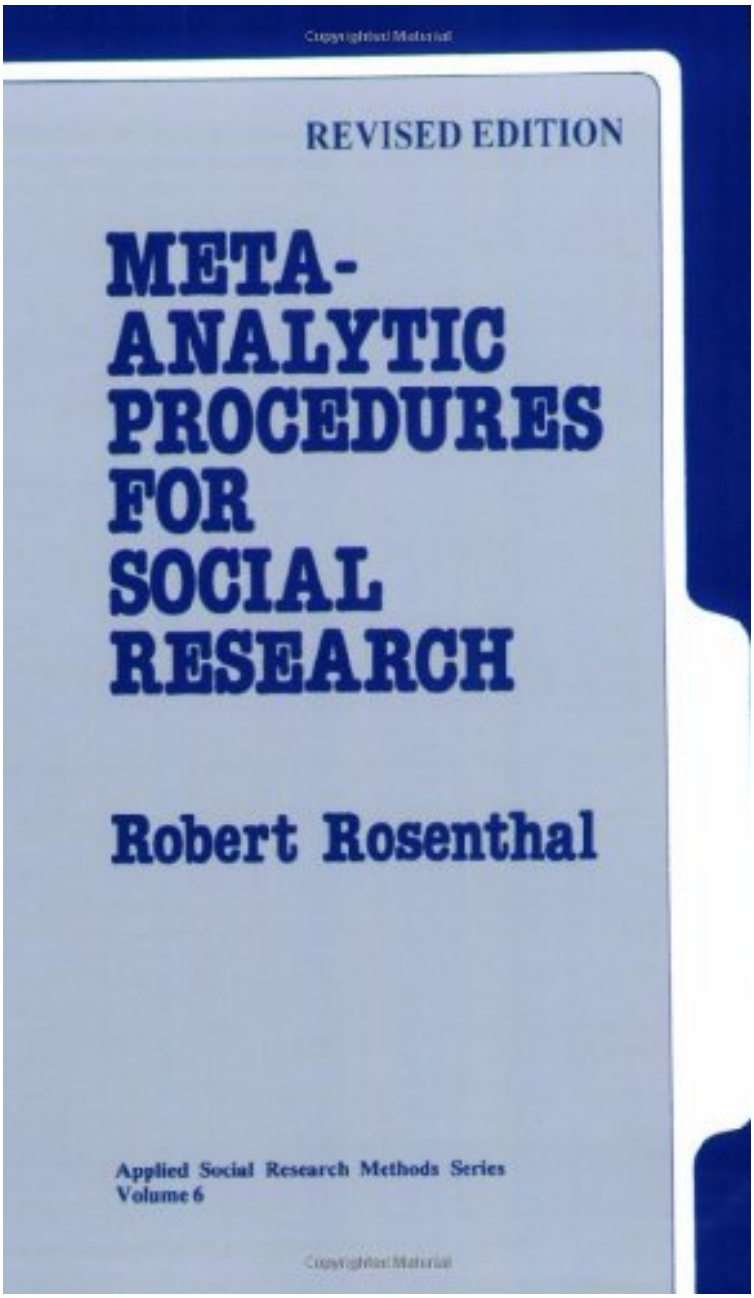

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Robert Rosenthal : Meta-Analytic Procedures for Social Research (Applied Social Research Methods) before

purchasing it in order to gage whether or not it would be worth my time, and all praised Meta-Analytic Procedures for Social Research (Applied Social Research Methods):

0 of 0 people found the following review helpful. Great book and highly recommend to anyone who takes quantitative ...By KirstenRobert Rosenthal has done it again. Great book and highly recommend to anyone who takes quantitative methods in social research seriously. Meta-Analyses are a valuable part of the field.2 of 2 people found the following review helpful. Straight forward Meta-AnalysisBy Joshua F. WileyI found this book very clear and practical. Even for students not interested in doing their own meta-analysis, understanding the basics:1) Makes it easier to include the statistics needed for others to include your research in a meta-analysis2) Aides in understanding meta-analytic review papers3) Emphasizes the importance of replication---no single study no matter how well designed or how statistically "significant" the results, should be regarded as conclusive until it has been replicated.Dr. Rosenthal is a researcher in psychology, but there are also examples from other fields and I think that social scientists in general and basic medical researchers would find this useful.0 of 0 people found the following review helpful. Meta-analytic procedures for social researchBy MNQuite a good book covering most important aspects of meta-analysis. I would criticize only one aspect. The one of mathematical rigor. The assumptions that should apply in order to use a technique are not always stated. That is the case with several other books on this topic.Also, I would argue against the use of z/sqrt(N) as an estimate for Pearson's r which is used throughout the book and is described as a 'good approximation', and as such propagated through the literature from here. One could easily check that the maximum of that estimate for Wilcoxon test with balanced samples converges towards 0.866... as the samples grow larger, which is far from 1. On the other hand, for some tests (like Gehan's test for censored data) it can be as large as 1.3. Hence, it is far from good approximation.

Praised in the first edition for the clarity of his general framework for conceptualizing meta-analysis, Rosenthals revised edition covers the latest techniques in the field, such as a new effect size indicator for one size data, a new coefficient of robustness of replication, new procedures for combining and comparing effect sizes for multiple dependent variables, and new data on the magnitude of the problem of incomplete retrieval (the file drawer problem).

About the AuthorProfessor Rosenthals research has centered for over 40 years on the role of the self-fulfilling prophecy in everyday life and in laboratory situations. Special interests include the effects of teachers expectations on students academic and physical performance, the effects of experimenters expectations on the results of their research, and the effects of clinicians expectations on their patients mental and physical health. For some 40 years he has been studying the role of nonverbal communication in (a) the mediation of interpersonal expectancy effects and in (b) the relationship between members of small work groups and small social groups. He also has strong interests in sources of artifact in behavioral research and in various quantitative procedures. In the realm of data analysis, his special interests are in experimental design and analysis, contrast analysis, and meta-analysis. His most recent books and articles are about these areas of data analysis and about the nature of nonverbal communication in teacher - student, doctor - patient, manager - employee, judge - jury, and psychotherapist - client interaction. He is Co-Chair of the Task Force on Statistical Inference of the American Psychological Association.