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GROUNDING THEORY: THE STEP-BY-STEP AND METHODOLOGICAL ISSUES IN PRACTICE

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ABSTRACT

Purpose: This article aims to explore how the grounded theory (GT) was used in empirical research in the area of Organizational Studies. GT is a research strategy widely used in Business Administration studies both nationally and internationally. However, studies have little to do with how this research strategy is applied in practice and how researchers deal with difficulties that arise during the research process.

Originality/value: This article presents how methodological issues not provided for in the research design proposed by the GT were overcome during the data collection and analysis phases.

Design/methodology/approach: The article is based on research that aimed to understand the aging of executive women. In this article, the main codes, categories, and subcategories that emerged during the development of the field research were exposed. In addition, we present the progress of theoretical sampling and the use of specific GT techniques, such as the flip-flop technique and the progress of the research question.

Findings: As a practical implication, the article contributes to researchers who intend to use the GT, insofar they can take the step by step of using the method, as well as anticipating possible difficulties to be faced in the design of the research.

KEYWORDS

Grounded theory. Research practice. Research strategy. Aging. Women.

1. INTRODUCTION

The objective of this article is to explore how methodological issues unforeseen in the research design proposed in the grounded theory (GT) were mastered during the data collection and analysis phases. It is based on research intended to understand how female executives faced their aging process (Atkinson, Ford, Harding, & Jones, 2015; Jyrkinen & McKie, 2012; Moore & Radtke, 2015). The GT was chosen as the research strategy able to contribute to the construction of a theory on the theme.

The GT method came up during studies on the death process in hospitals conducted by sociologists Barney G. Glaser and Anselm L. Strauss (1968; cf. Charmaz, 2009) to develop a theory emerging from data based on categories relevant to observe core questions (Suddaby, 2006). In Business Administration researches the GT has been used in various subareas (Henwood & Pidgeon, 2010; Goulding, 2009; Zanin, Bach, & Walter, 2012) and problematized as to definition, limitations, and its role in the analytical process (Locke, 2015). According to Pinto, Freitas, and Mendes (2016), it takes paths where several different trends, inadequate uses, superficial treatment, and mistaken understanding of the method predominate. Based on a bibliometric study, Castro and Machado (2017) found out that, in Brazil, the methodology is not uniformly applied and hardly ever does its application result in an actual theory.

Generally speaking, studies in the Business Administration area do not inform in detail how the GT has been applied in researches, and they merely offer a brief presentation of the method and its assumptions (Ikeda & Bacellar, 2008; Lourenço, Ferreira, & Rosa, 2008; Saraiva, Carrieri, Aguiar, & Brito, 2011; Pasdiora & Brei, 2014). Although other researchers have already warned against this problem (O'Reilly, Paper, & Marx, 2012), studies do not detail the coding process, which is core in the GT (Holton, 2007) and essential between data collection and the development of an emerging theory able to explain the data (Charmaz, 2009). Within this context, Fendt and Sachs (2008) point out the need to hold more open discussions about the challenges faced when the GT is used in order to ensure that the method meets the researcher's needs and enables quality research.

In order to contribute to that discussion, the article intends to answer the question:

- How can the coding process be developed during the GT in researches in the area of Organizational Studies, and how can the methodological issues emerging in practice be handled?

To answer that question, in the next section, it is presented an overview of the GT; in the second section, the coding process is detailed; in the third, methodological issues and strategies for mastering them; and, at last, final considerations.

2. THE GROUNDED THEORY METHOD

The GT targets on developing a theory based on data systematically collected and analyzed, in which the theory emerges during the research process and becomes the product of the relation between data collection and data analysis (Goulding, 2009). The method described by Glaser and Strauss is built on two concepts: constant comparison and theoretical sampling. The former means that data are simultaneously collected and analyzed, and the latter means that the decision about the data to be collected next is determined by the theory being constructed (Suddaby, 2006). According to Morse (2016), the GT enables identifying and describing the phenomena and their main features. There are different epistemological perspectives of the GT, leading to different understandings of its conception: interpretative and critical ones and post-modern traditions (Charmaz & Belgrave, 2012). For Charmaz (2009), no researcher is neutral; they interact with subjects' reality because the language during the codification attributes shape and meaning to the realities observed. On the other hand, the classical papers on the grounded theory written by Glaser and Strauss deal with the discovery of a theory as something that comes up from the data, isolated from the observer (Strauss & Corbin, 2008). The objectivist GT has roots in the positivism tradition and, as such, considers the data itself to be true. Under this approach, data already exist in the world: researchers merely find them and “discover” the theory based on them. In this research, the constructivist approach was used to apply the GT based on Charmaz (2009), in which its norms respond to the interpretative tradition, far from the objectivist bases of its founders, mainly Glaser (Leite, 2015).

2.1 The grounded theory: data collection and analysis and the coding process

For Charmaz (2009), the coding process is composed of at least two phases: initial coding and focused coding. In the former, data fragments are studied due to their analytical importance. *In-vivo* codes can be used, i.e., specific expressions used by participants, which are kept in order to maintain

the meanings related to their opinions and attitudes (Charmaz, 2009). In the latter, the material able to represent the most advantageous initial codes is selected and tested against broader data. Those codes are more directed, selective, and conceptual (Charmaz, 2009).

Strauss and Corbin (2008) refer to the initial coding as a microanalysis, which includes open and axial coding. It involves data examination and interpretation, and it includes data, observers' interpretations, and the interaction that occurs between data and researcher. During the open coding, the data are separated in different parts and compared in a search for similarities and differences. Events deemed similar are grouped under abstract concepts called "categories", i.e., concepts derived from the data which represent the phenomena which will be further developed to properties and dimensions. Properties are the characteristic of a category, and dimensions stand for the location of a property along a line.

For Strauss and Corbin (2008), the subcategories specify a category, once they denote information as to when, where, why and how a phenomenon tends to occur. Along the axial coding, the data that were divided during the open coding are regrouped. In this phase, the categories are related to their subcategories in order to generate more precise explanations. Categories can be causal conditions, intervening conditions, action/interaction strategies, or consequences (Bandeira-De-Mello & Cunha, 2006). Charmaz (2009) understands that axial coding is a third type of coding process, which solves questions such as when, where, why, who, how and with which consequences.

During the selective coding, a process to integrate and refine theories occurs. Firstly, it is necessary to decide the central category, i.e., the category that represents the main theme of the research (Strauss & Corbin, 2008). The circularity occurs along with the three coding phases until theoretical saturation when the gains in the theory's explicative power are approximately null (Bandeira-De-Mello & Cunha, 2006).

Theoretical sampling is done during the research process. It is based on the concept that has come up in the analysis and which seems relevant to the theory (Strauss & Corbin, 2008). According to Charmaz (2009), its objective is to search for and gather pertinent data to elaborate and refine the categories of the emerging theory. Theoretical sampling enables maximizing opportunities to compare facts, incidents or occurrences in order to determine how a category varies as to its properties and dimensions (Strauss & Corbin, 2008; Charmaz, 2009). In the initial sampling, the target is to generate the maximum number of categories, and then the sampling turns to the development of those categories (Strauss & Corbin, 2008). The core

idea when constructing the theory is to collect data until all categories are saturated (Strauss & Corbin, 2008).

3. THE GROUNDED THEORY STEP-BY-STEP

In this section, it will be presented the GT step-by-step, starting with the initial, focused and axial coding based on the interviews conducted with 58 women who worked, or had already worked as executives, and who were 40 years old or older. The first five women were contacted through the authors’ contacts network, and the others were indicated by the very interviewees. The interviews were conducted along four phases, to be described next. A table with the interviewees’ profile will be presented for each phase, in which they will be identified with pseudonyms in order to protect their anonymity.

3.1 Initial coding

3.1.1 First phase of data collection and analysis

In the first data collection phase, 15 interviews were conducted using a script with broad and open questions, as suggested by Charmaz (2009). For this phase, the sampling criterion used was women who perceived themselves in the aging process, i.e., self-perception of aging. During this phase, 12 women who worked in executive positions were interviewed, and three women (Cora, Leila, and Gabrielle) who had already worked in executive positions, but who had other jobs in the moment of the interview. Out of those three, one (Leila) was in the process of career change, while the other two worked as consultant and professor, as shows Figure 3.1.1.1.

(Figure 3.1.1.1)

INTERVIEWEES’ PROFILE IN THE FIRST PHASE

	Interviewee	Age	Position
First phase	Rachel	46	Controller
	Marion	53	Business owner
	Jane	48	Director of strategy and operations
	Lina	53	Director of strategy and operations

(continue)

(Figure 3.1.1.1 (conclusion))**INTERVIEWEES' PROFILE IN THE FIRST PHASE**

	Interviewee	Age	Position
First phase	Cora	60	Independent consultant and professor
	Virginia	52	Business owner
	Clarice	48	Global senior vice president
	Teresa	53	Manager of financial services
	Alice	41	Business owner
	Cecilia	49	Business owner
	Leila	50	Former executive (career change)
	Gabrielle	53	Independent consultant and professor
	Aretha	45	Regional sales manager
	Carmen	54	Executive director for the control area – Latin America
	Tina	53	CEO

Source: Elaborated by the authors.

According to Strauss and Corbin (2008, p. 201), during the theoretical sampling, “researchers may look for people, places or facts from which they can purposely collect data related to categories, their properties and their dimensions”. Generally speaking, in this first moment, the focus was to understand the background of the women interviewed, their insertion in the work market and the main difficulties faced along their career. Additionally, the intention was to identify how aging affects those women’s professional and personal life. Based on the microanalysis of the data referring to this phase, 583 quotes were chosen involving 337 codes. For those purposes, a strict review of the data was conducted, which then were encoded considering their analytical importance, i.e., the codes referring to data fragments potentially able to help understanding how the interviewees’ life path had happened and how the aging process affected those women’s personal and professional life. This process was repeated in all phases. The main codes referring to each phase are presented in Figure 3.1.4.3 in this paper, which highlights the codes that had the highest number of quotes in ascending order.

One of the main contributions made in this first phase was redefining the research question, a common procedure that may occur during the data analysis process (Henwood & Pidgeon, 2010). Initially, the research question to be answered was: “How does the aging process affect the personal and



professional areas of Brazilian female executives?”. But the women interviewed alleged that the personal and professional areas were not separated, as one can see in 48-year-old Clarice’s speech: “Guys, there is no such thing as professional life, personal life, there is only one life. I’m one person, those things have to be integrated, they have to talk to each other”. Codes such as “Type of activity”, “Company’s demand”, “Building up a career”, among others, disclose the interviewees’ need to face personal and professional routines as entwined elements which can hardly be separated when considering the executive career. That is why the research question to be answered then became: “How does the aging process affect the life of Brazilian female executives?”.

Throughout the first phase, the interviewees’ profile for the following phase was also redefined, another common procedure in the GT, as from the moment when data collection and analysis started (Henwood & Pidgeon, 2010). During the interviews, it was observed that the women would refer to aging as a process that starts around 40 years of age. Thus, the sampling criterion adopted then was female executives who were 40 years old or older, i.e., what happens at around 40 years of age that determines the beginning of the aging process? This question was essential to guide the second phase of data collection and analysis. According to Strauss and Corbin (2008), a good question is one that guides researchers in a search for answers able to work for the development of a theoretical formulation.

3.1.2 Second phase of data collection and analysis

In the second phase, 15 women were interviewed. According to Strauss and Corbin (2008), theoretical sampling has a cumulative nature, i.e., each event sampled constructs and adds something to the previous data collection and analysis. For this phase, the sampling criterion was 40-year-old executive women or older, and women who had already worked as executives, and also women who had other professional activities. In this phase, more interviewees who had worked as executives in the past were also included in the sample but who were working as a coach, consultant or mentor in the moment of the interviews.

The reason the interviewees’ profile was broadened in this phase was the identification, during the first data collection and analysis phase, of the importance of the codes: “Not to stop working” and “Redefining work”, which had come up in declarations about interviewees’ plans for the future. The codes identified the interviewees’ intention of keeping on working during



the aging process based on a redefinition of the work – among other reasons, due to old age. The possibility of working in other areas came up, once aging can cause disguised prejudice in the organizational environment and, should they lose their job, there is also the possibility of facing difficulties in being considered for another executive position. Therefore, the investigation during this phase of data was focused on identifying what those careers could offer to a woman referring to working conditions, and whether these careers would be related to female executives' aging process. But all of them had held executive positions before choosing new careers, as shown in Figure 3.1.2.1.

(Figure 3.1.2.1)

INTERVIEWEES' PROFILE IN THE SECOND PHASE

	Interviewee	Age	Position
Second phase	Nina	49	HR director
	Angela	51	Business owner
	Dilma	54	Independent coach and mentor
	Fernanda	59	Regional HR director
	Mayana	60	Manager of MBA & post-graduation courses
	Francisca	62	Coach and consultant
	Valentina	58	Project manager
	Rita	54	Former executive
	Aída	62	External consultant
	Linda	54	Administrative director
	Azalea	51	Independent consultant
	Diane	55	Independent consultant
	Cacilda	63	Independent consultant and professor
	Amelia	46	Independent consultant
	Joana	54	Independent consultant

Source: Elaborated by the authors.

According to Strauss and Corbin (2008), interviewing varied subjects can help controlling analysis deviations, increasing researchers' objectivity, and identifying differences and similarities referring to the same phenomenon. So, the diversity of profiles was maintained until theoretical saturation of the topic occurred. Up to this phase, 1,012 quotes had been chosen involving 365 codes. The main codes referring to the second phase of data collection

and analysis can be seen in Figure 3.1.4.3 herein. It was observed that, in this phase, some codes already present in the first phase kept on being relevant in the second phase, while others were replaced with new codes with more analytical importance. According to Gibbs (2009), the text should be revisited in order to check whether it is possible to encode differently by using different codes or new codes. Among the new codes, the following ones deserved highlight: “Perception of the aging process”, “Personal desire”, “Dissatisfaction”, “Search for balance”, “Search for a new career”, and “Social contribution”. The code “Perception of the aging process” mirrors how women recognize, or fail to recognize, themselves as older. In spite of the reference of chronological age to determine who should or should not be considered old, for the women interviewed, the perception – through physical, social, and professional aspects – of their own aging process was stressed as the main indicator of the phenomenon. Aging would then be associated with different forms of finitude. That conception is clear in the speech of Carmen, 54.

There you are dealing with your own mind to realize that you’re reaching the end of a cycle. Menopause. I’m experiencing the menopause, then the cycle of my hormonal life has ended. Even without realizing it, once I’ve had a lot of therapy, I say: well, is this cycle just the hormonal cycle? Am I ending a professional cycle? [...] Today I already think about mortality. And mortality comes up in different aspects, the work is over, this is a death. Hormones end, that’s another death.

The other codes previously presented (“Personal desire”, “Dissatisfaction”, “Search for balance”, “Search for a new career” and “Social contribution”) complement the findings referring to redefining the career. In this phase, dissatisfaction with the executive career and the interest in searching for a new career during the aging process can be observed. Additionally, it was possible to identify the dissatisfaction with the way of working, which does not seem compatible with the moment they are living.

Based on the findings in this phase, it was possible to redefine, once again, the research question, because codes such as “Guilty feeling” “Personal desire”, “Dissatisfaction”, “Social contribution”, “Body care”, “Looks”, among others, showed that the important was not necessarily how aging affects the life of female executives, but how they experience this phenomenon. The question was re-elaborated and was maintained until the end of the research: “How do female executives experience the aging process?”.

Summarizing, the second phase allowed exploring how women perceived their own aging process, the physical, social and professional aspects being the factors leading to that perception.

3.1.3 Third phase of data collection and analysis

In the third phase of data collection, more 15 interviews were conducted. For this phase, the sampling criterion used was 40-year-old female executives or older, and women who had already worked as executives, but currently had other professional activities or were no longer working. The flip-flop comparison technique adopted enabled us to question: “What would ‘Stop working’ or ‘No redefinition of the career’ represent for the women interviewed?”. Due to that, the interviewees who had redefined their career or had stopped working were important to better understand the emerging concepts related to those topics.

Figure 3.1.3.1 presents the interviewees’ profiles of this phase.

(Figure 3.1.3.1)

INTERVIEWEES’ PROFILE IN THE THIRD PHASE

	Interviewee	Age	Position
Third phase	Agnes	49	Vice president
	Ellen	50	Business owner
	Patrícia	52	Director of coaching & mentoring
	Rosa	56	Business owner
	Adriana	50	Consultant
	Anita	45	Consultant and coach
	Hilda	44	Chief editor
	Marisa	49	Head of accounts management
	Nara	59	Former executive
	Elis	55	Former executive (career change)
	Komako	45	Executive director
	Nise	58	Business owner
	Iara	58	Consultant
	Sofia	44	Head of marketing
	Camille	56	Academic director

Source: Elaborated by the authors.

In this phase, some new codes emerged and helped to improve the understanding of the phenomenon. Up to the third phase, 1,523 quotes were chosen, including 450 codes. In this phase, some codes already present in the second phase kept their relevance in the third phase, while others were replaced with new codes with higher analytical importance. The main codes referring to the third phase of data collection and analysis are presented in Figure 3.1.4.3. Some new main codes that emerged in this phase were: “Working pace”, “Financial motivation”, “Health”, “Physical tiredness”, “Perspective of a future”, and “Abdication”. Associated with other codes in the previous phases, these last codes helped understanding the main aspects related to the perception of the aging process and to a deeper relation between growing old and a search for redefining the work. The data suggest that the process of abdicating from social relations during their professional path had influenced the perspective of a future elaborated by female executives while aging. Therefore, it can be concluded that, in this phase, it was possible to identify aspects associated with the perspective of a future of women who, up to then, would identify their moment in life – aging – as a process of physical, social and professional finitude. Then, the interest in new careers is linked to an idea of symbolic rebirth where new interests would emerge.

3.1.4 Fourth phase of data collection and analysis

In the fourth phase of data collection, 13 interviews were conducted with women with varied profiles. For this phase, the sampling criterion used was 40-year-old female executives or older, who had already worked as executives and who currently work in other positions and, finally, women who had already worked as executives and decided to become entrepreneurs. The only difference among the interviewees’ profiles during this phase was the interviews conducted with two former executives (Carolina and Edith) who were facing the process of career change in a search for starting their own businesses, as shown in Figure 3.1.4.1.

The search for understanding the perspective of a future theoretically through entrepreneurship led us to interview an entrepreneur who had already worked as an executive. Entrepreneurship, together with other careers, stood for the possibility of a professional future for those women. At the end of the fourth phase, 1,813 quotes were selected, including 467 codes. In this phase, some codes already present in the third phase kept their relevance in the fourth phase, while others were replaced with more important new codes. The main codes referring to the fourth phase are

presented in Figure 3.1.4.3. Some codes emerged in this phase: “Being fired”, “Moment of reflection”, and “Looking into oneself”, which, together with other codes referring to the previous phases, suggest that aging was associated to the possibility of a professional loss, such as being fired. A significant part of female executives is afraid of being fired and face difficulties in being considered for a new position due to their age. As they see it, this means to stop having the executive identity, built up along their career. Conceiving a perspective of a future could also be deepened and it seems to be associated to the possibility of constructing a new history based on new values and expectancies.

(Figure 3.1.4.1)

INTERVIEWEES’ PROFILE IN THE FOURTH PHASE

	Interviewee	Age	Position
Fourth phase	Marilia	50	Senior manager
	Tarsila	46	Editor
	Lilia	47	CEO
	Carolina	49	Former executive/entrepreneur
	Elizabeth	44	Director of global corporate communication
	Ada	51	Senior consultant
	Fabiola	46	Commercial director
	Agatha	51	Business owner
	Carlota	46	Former executive (career change)
	Marta	41	Business owner
	Marlene	56	Managing director
	Edith	42	Former executive/entrepreneur
	Leda	61	Business owner

Source: Elaborated by the authors.

In this phase, it was possible to deepen topics approached along the previous phases and to understand more clearly the experience of the women interviewed with the fear of being fired due to their age – one of the aspects linked to professional finitude. So, aging suggests an opportunity to look closer into themselves and at their interests, considering their path marked with a stronger dedication to the work. Here comes up a concept of symbolic rebirth, which deals with female executives’ expectancies of rebuilding their histories based on new interests and values.

Figure 3.1.4.2 shows a summary of the data collection and analysis phases as to sampling criterion, interviewees' profiles, research question, and main findings.

(Figure 3.1.4.2)

SUMMARY OF THE DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS PHASES

Phases	1	2	3	4
Sampling criterion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women who saw themselves in aging process. • Women who had already worked as executives and had other activities at the time of the interview. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 40-year-old female executives or older. • Women who had already worked as executives and worked in other activities at the time of the interview. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 40-year-old female executives or older. • Women who had already worked as executives and worked in other activities at the time of the interview. • Women who had already worked as executives and decided to stop working. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 40-year-old female executives or older. • Women who had already worked as executives and worked in other activities at the time of the interview. • Women who had already worked as executives and decided to start their own business.
Interviewees' profile	15 interviews: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12 in executive positions; • two former executives working in other activities; • one in career change. 	15 interviewees: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • seven in executive positions; • eight former executives working in other activities. 	15 interviewees: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10 in executive positions; • four former executives working in other activities; • one former executive who decided to stop working. 	13 interviewees: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • nine in executive positions; • two working in other activities; • two former executives in career changes (entrepreneurship).
Research question	How does the aging process affect the personal and professional areas of Brazilian female executives?	How does the aging process affect Brazilian female executives' life?	How do female executives experience the aging process?	How do female executives experience the aging process?
Main findings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of important points characterizing the female executives interviewed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of how the women perceived their own aging process. • Identification of interest in new careers during the aging process. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of aspects associated to a perspective of a future of the women interviewed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deepening the topics that had been approached during the previous phases.

Source: Elaborated by the authors.

Figure 3.1.4.3 presents a table with the main codes in each phase of the research. It can be observed that the codes that remained along the four phases were: “Traveling”, “Redefining work”, and “Body care”.

(Figure 3.1.4.3)

CODES IN EVERY DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS PHASES

Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	Phase 4
Generational difference	Veiled prejudice	Working pace	Personal desire
Male profile	Relation with youngsters	Personal desire	Sense of reference
Maturity educates	Grown-up children	Financial motivation	Being fired
Glass roof is psychological	Paradigm change	Business owner	Financial motivation
Type of activity	Perception of the aging process	Health	Health
Traveling	Husband's role in professional success	Dissatisfaction	Social contribution
Domestic activity	Guilty feeling	Sense of reference	Moment of reflection
Body signs	Personal desire	Search for a new career	Traveling
Redefining work	Dissatisfaction	Grown-up children	Physical tiredness
Business owner	Search for balance	Freedom	Grown-up children
Feeling guilty	Search for a new career	Redefining work	Freedom
Physical tiredness	Male universe	Traveling	Company's role
Company's demand	Traveling	Perception of the aging process	Body care
Paradigm change	Sense of reference	Physical tiredness	Abdication
Veiled prejudice	Social contribution	Company's role	To be on the move
Difficulty at the beginning of the career	Body care	Perspective of a future	Looking to oneself
Male universe	Gender as classification criterion	Abdication	Late motherhood
Freedom	Redefining work	Social contribution	Redefining work
Not to stop working	Company's demand	Body care	Perspective of a future
Body care	Company's role	Company's demand	Company's demand
Building up the career	To be on the move	To be on the move	Search for a new career

Source: Elaborated by the authors.

Based on the presentation of the four data collection and analysis phases, the GT dynamics can be observed referring to the process of theoretical sampling, how the data would lead to new investigations, how the research question would be configured based on the data, and how the new interviewees’ profiles would enable understanding better how female executives experienced the aging process. In the subsection below, the focused coding will be presented.

3.2 Focused coding

During the focused coding, the material representing the initial codes is selected, those which enable analytical understanding in order to categorize the data (Charmaz, 2009). Out of the 467 codes identified based on the microanalysis of the data along the four data collection and analysis phases, 255 were used to explain the phenomenon studied. The selection was made based on the reflections:

- Which codes refer specifically to female executives’ aging experience?
- Which codes help to understand that phenomenon?

They were selected because they were more significant and/or frequent for the purposes of elaborating the categories that would allow constructing a substantive theory. So, based on the 255 codes that seemed related to the main topic of the research, they were separated by themes considering their similarities, and a network of meanings was constructed, in which six categories and 14 subcategories were created, as shown in Figure 3.2.1.

(Figure 3.2.1)
CATEGORIES AND SUBCATEGORIES

Category	Subcategory	Explanation
Professional background	Building up a career	The category presents the main aspects related to the executive career, difficulties faced while rising professionally and its consequences for the women interviewed.
	Barriers to professional rise	
	Consequences for women	
Daily life of a female executive	Professional demands	The category encompasses the general elements associated to professional and personal demands determining the daily life of the women interviewed.
	Personal demands	

(continue)

(Figure 3.2.1 (conclusion))
CATEGORIES AND SUBCATEGORIES

Category	Subcategory	Explanation
Experiencing ripening up and maturity	Sense of ripening up and maturity	The category refers to the meanings attributed to ripening up, maturity and aging, which contribute, in parallel, to understand the meaning of growing old for the women interviewed.
	Sense of aging	
Living with death	Physical death	The category specifically demonstrates the meaning attributed to aging based on the conception of the announcement of physical, social and professional death. These perspectives determine the negative meaning of decline and finitude attributed to the aging process.
	Social death	
	Professional death	
Resistance to the aging process	Body care	The category composes the reaction of resistance to the understanding of physical, social and professional death of female executives. The resistance takes place by means of body care and the development of skills in a search for compensating the effects of the phenomenon.
	Developing personal and professional skills	
Rebirth expectancies	Redefining work	The category proposes a possibility of a future based on the redefinition of the work or end of the executive career, when the women interviewed face the possibility of starting over a new history based on their understanding of the physical, social and professional death.
	Ending the executive career	

Source: Elaborated by the authors.

3.3 Axial coding

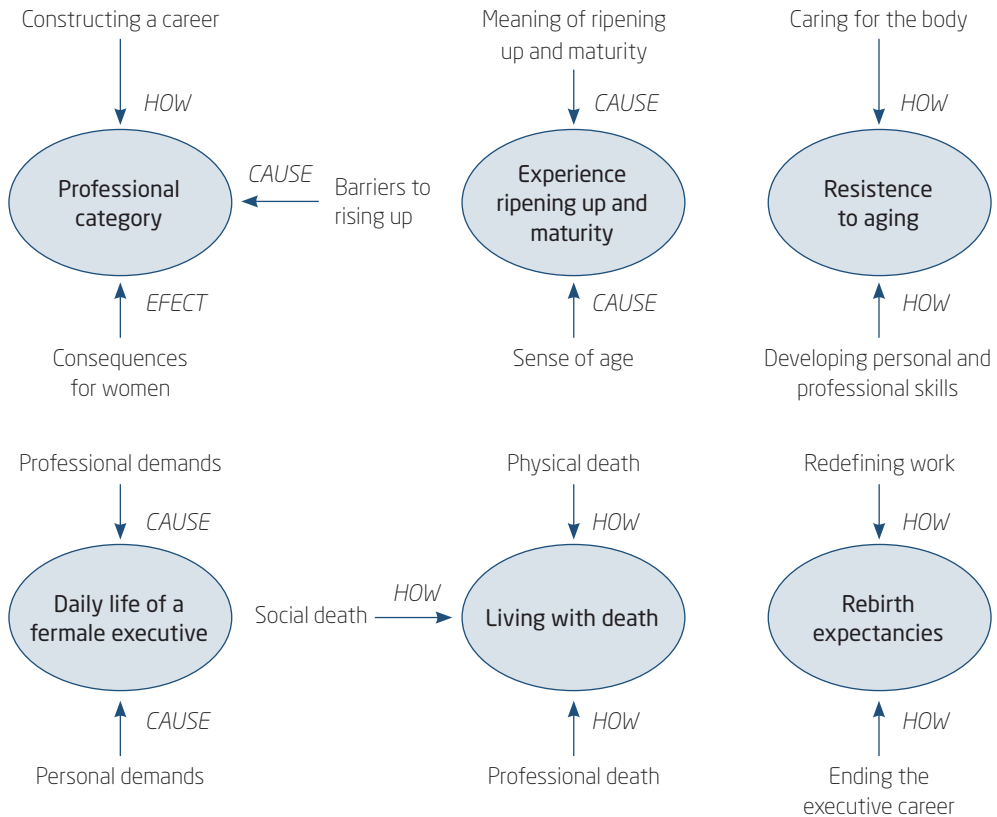
According to Charmaz (2009), axial coding is a third type of codification that explores questions such as: when, where, why, who, how, based on the exercise of relating categories to their subcategories in order to generate more precise explanations about the phenomenon. In this research, the subcategory “Building up the career” stands for *how* the “Professional background” of the female executives occurred, the subcategory “Barriers to professional rise” stands for the *cause* of how the “Professional background” was configured, and the subcategory “Consequences for the woman” stands for the *effect* caused by the “Professional background”.

As to the subcategories “Professional demands” and “Personal demands”, both express the causes of how the “Daily life of female executives” is charac-

terized. The subcategories “Sense of ripening up and maturity” and “Sense of aging” stand for the causes that define the “Experience of ripening up and maturity”. Meanwhile, the subcategories of “Physical death”, “Social death”, and “Professional death” demonstrate how the “Living with death” occurs as reported by the female executives. The subcategories “Body care” and “Developing personal and professional skills” express how “Resistance to aging” happens, while the subcategories “Redefining work” and “Ending the executive career” explain how “Rebirth expectancy” is elaborated by the women interviewed. Figure 3.3.1 illustrates those relations.

(Figure 3.3.1)

RELATIONS BETWEEN CATEGORIES AND SUBCATEGORIES



Source: Elaborated by the authors.

Strauss and Corbin (2008) recommend using a schematic table to help gathering and ordering data systematically. In this research the schematic was done as follows:

- The categories “Professional background” and “Daily life of a female executive” allow characterizing the women interviewed and, due to that, they are deemed the *conditions* that create situations belonging to a phenomenon. To a certain extent, they explain *why* and *how* people respond in a certain way (Strauss & Corbin, 2008). In this research both categories demonstrate *why* female executives attribute certain meaning to the aging process.
- The categories “Experiencing ripening up and maturity” and “Living with death” help understanding what growing old means to female executives, and they stand for the *actions/interactions* related to the topic studied. The *actions/interactions* are subjects’ responses to questions, problems, occurrences or facts (Strauss & Corbin, 2008). In this research, both categories include the situations and events which produce, under the conditions of the “Professional background” and “Daily life of a female executive”, the meaning of growing old to the women interviewed.
- The categories “Resistance to the aging process” and “Expectancy of rebirth” transmit the reactions to the aging process and they are associated to the *consequences* of the actions/interactions. The consequences stand for what happens as a result of the actions/interactions or of people’s failure to respond to situations by means of actions/interactions (Strauss & Corbin, 2008). In this research, both categories represent the *consequences* of understanding the aging process based on the meaning that was built up on “Experiencing ripening up and maturity” and “Living with death”, and they mirror ways to react to that understanding.

Such theoretical schematic enabled setting as core categories “Symbolic death” and “Rebirth in the aging process of female executives”. That integration stands for the final interpretation of the data and determines how the abstraction fits the raw data.

4. METHODOLOGICAL ISSUES

In this section, it is presented the main methodological issues that came up while operating the GT and the strategies to handle the difficulties.

The first methodological issue found when operating the GT was to define the criterion to select the interviewees of the research, because there was no answer to the question of who could be considered a female execu-

tive in the aging process, either due to scarce literature on the matter or to the very nature of the aging phenomenon, whose definition is complex (Kooij, De Lange, Jansen, & Dijkers, 2008; Claes & Heymans, 2008).

As a strategy to solve the issue of the participants' age criterion, at the beginning of the research, the aging process was analyzed based on the self-perception of the phenomenon (Sherman, 1994; Thompson, 1992; Uotinen, 2005), i.e., women who perceived they were experiencing the aging process in spite of their chronological age were interviewed. That criterion was then initially set once some experts have verified that not always does chronological age seem to be adequate to study the phenomenon (Bowling, See-Tai, Ebrahim, Gabriel, & Solanki, 2005), and that the conception of how people feel can be more useful (Nilsson, Sarvimäki, & Ekman, 2000). However, by giving voice to the subjects in the first interviews, they identified chronological age of 40 years old as the one that seemed more pertinent to indicate the beginning of their aging process. Therefore, said piece of information started to be used as one of the criteria when conducting the interviews.

The second methodological issue found when operating the GT was to deal with a significant number of codes, which was making it difficult to apprehend the phenomenon at each interview conducted, once the aging process is complex and diverse (Bengtson, Gans, Putney, & Silverstein, 2009), because it is focused on the variability of the experience instead of on the universality of the phenomenon (Gans, Putney, Bengtson, & Silverstein, 2009).

To solve the methodological issue associated to the significant number of codes during codification, data collection and analysis was phased in large blocks, in order to ease understanding the aging process and to deal with the ambiguities of the very phenomenon studied. So, the initial codification occurred in four phases. The main codes that emerged during the previous phase would guide the following data collection. To do that, a script of interviews was structured for each phase based on the emerging codes. Some questions of the script used during the previous phase were kept because they were considered necessary in order to investigate better the topic explored.

The third methodological issue identified is related to the triangulation of the data collection method. Although we recognize the importance of this technique for the GT (Strauss & Corbin, 2008; Charmaz, 2009), it could not be used due to the nature of the study object – the aging process, which is difficult to be apprehended by means of observation, documents, ethnography, among others. The aging process is a complex phenomenon that can be

observed from different standpoints, from biological aspects to cultural aspects (Henrard, 1996).

To deal with the methodological issue associated to triangulation, the interviewees' profile was diversified (female executives who currently worked in different areas, women who searched new careers as consultants, entrepreneurs, mentors, etc.) along the four data collection and analysis phases, targeting on having different views on the aging process. This triangulation conception was inspired in one of the strategies presented by Denzin (2015), which consists of collecting data, which involves time, space and people, thus, considering the triangulation from different sources.

The fourth methodological issue identified is related to operating the flip-flop technique, which enables seeing a concept "inside out" to obtain a different perspective of a certain fact (Strauss & Corbin, 2008). The difficulty found in using this technic was because it is necessary to compare extremes, provided that it is able to contribute to understanding the phenomenon at hand. Initially, it was considered the idea of interviewing young female executives, but it was then considered that, in the case of this research, that profile would not help understanding the aging process.

For the methodological issue linked to using the flip-flop technique accordingly to the conception of data triangulation, it was decided to keep the diversification of the interviewees' profiles, once it was understood that, although all of them had worked as female executives and were experiencing the aging process, they were working in the moment the interviews were conducted, as consultants, mentors, entrepreneurs, etc.

The fifth methodological issue identified is related to the fact that, although the GT allows setting the relations between categories and sub-categories, quite often the method is rigid, thus, preventing from being considered the perceptions, impressions and nuances coming up during the researcher-subject relation during the field research. Even if that involvement is core under a constructivist standpoint (Charmaz, 2009), we do not consider that it can be easily expressed in the substantive theory. Particularly in the case of this research, the relation between a young researcher and older female executives stirred up different feelings, which remained marginal in the substantive theory, although it had certainly influenced its development.

As a strategy to face the issue of the method's rigidity, which makes it difficult to include the researcher-subject relation, it was considered that a narrative separated from the data analysis could show an interesting path for readers to understand how the researcher-participant relation occurred

and how it influenced the substantive theory, even if those impressions had not been codified. Fendt and Sachs (2008) say that, in spite of being originally conceived as a response to positivism, the GT assumes an impartial and passive observer collecting data, but who does not participate in the creation and separation of facts and values. To overcome this limitation, we proposed a process of reflexivity (Nadin & Cassel, 2006; Pezalla, Pettigrew, & Miller-Day, 2012) and chose to present different confessional narratives (Van Maanen, 1988), which had emerged along the research process from a sensitive theme, such as the aging process (Alcadipani & Cepellos, 2017). Morse (2016) recognizes that the data collection strategies and the ways of preparing the data ease the theorization process, but by themselves they do not constitute a method. Additionally, Fendt and Sachs (2008) suggest reducing the GT promise of developing a substantive theory and advocate that the decision of using a method and how to use it should be shaped by the researcher's personality and experience.

5. FINAL CONSIDERATIONS

The GT imposes countless challenges to researchers, once it is in constant evolution (Morse, 2016). Authors advocate that, although the procedures proposed by the GT help ensuring standardization and strictness to the process, they have not been created to be dogmatically followed (Strauss & Corbin, 2008). That flexibility results in having the methodology always used in a different way, and that happens because some researchers use only a few of the strategies proposed (Morse, 2016). However, this way of understanding the GT has been criticized by some scholars. It is said that this methodology, within the context of administration, runs the risk of losing its integrity because researchers seem to accept it as a situation when “anything goes”, and they end up by using it as a generic expression to refer to any qualitative approach with a data-based inductive analysis (Jones & Noble, 2007). Additionally, its process can be confusing, due to the complex comings and goings over time among theory, data, questions, answers and notes (Dougherty, 2017), and also because of the existence of different approaches (Alammar, Intezari, Cardow, & Pauleen, 2019).

Those ambiguities related to the GT method raised several methodological issues while operating it, as presented in the previous section, according to the research this article was based on. Therefore, in our experience with the GT method, we found difficulties and elaborated possible exits, which

we intend to share with future researchers. We adopted a critical stance related to the method, as did Hopfer and Maciel-Lima (2008), and we questioned ourselves:

- To what extent could we categorize and subcategorize human experience?
- To what extent does it make sense to develop a substantive theory about such particular experience as the aging process – as proposes the research on which this article is based?

Despite our attempt to present methodological strategies based on our research experience with the GT, we recognize that they are not enough to deal with the huge challenge posed by the methodology. In this sense, we invite future researchers to broaden the discussion about this matter and to report their difficulties and angsts when they decide to use the GT in their studies.

GROUNDING THEORY: PASSO A PASSO E QUESTÕES METODOLÓGICAS NA PRÁTICA

RESUMO

Objetivo: Este artigo tem como objetivo explorar como a *grounded theory* (GT) foi utilizada em uma pesquisa empírica na área de Estudos Organizacionais. A GT é uma estratégia de pesquisa amplamente utilizada nos estudos de Administração de Empresas, tanto nacional quanto internacionalmente. No entanto, os estudos pouco abordam como essa estratégia de pesquisa é aplicada na prática e como os pesquisadores tratam as dificuldades que surgem ao longo do processo de pesquisa.

Originalidade/valor: Este artigo apresenta como questões metodológicas não previstas no desenho de pesquisa proposto pela GT foram superadas ao longo das fases de coleta e análise de dados.

Design/metodologia/abordagem: O artigo tem como base uma pesquisa realizada que pretendia compreender o envelhecimento de mulheres executivas. Neste artigo, constam os principais códigos, as categorias e subcategorias que surgiram ao longo do desenvolvimento da pesquisa de campo. Além disso, apresentamos o progresso da amostragem teórica e o uso de técnicas específicas da GT, como a técnica *flip-flop* e o progresso da pergunta de pesquisa.

Resultados: Como implicação prática, o artigo contribui com pesquisadores que pretendem utilizar a GT, na medida em que poderão ter o passo a passo da utilização do método, bem como antecipar possíveis dificuldades a serem enfrentadas no desenho da pesquisa.

PALAVRAS-CHAVE

Grounded theory. Pesquisa na prática. Estratégia de pesquisa. Envelhecimento. Mulheres.

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