

Birkbeck
UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

Week 1: Doing Political Research | Qualitative,
Quantitative and Mixed Methods

Doing Political Research

Doing Political Research

- How do we know what we know about politics?
- How can we generate new knowledge?
- Focus on 1) the research process and 2) research methods
- By the end of the module, you will:
 - Be aware of your own research philosophy
 - Be able to critique research in political studies
 - Be able to design your own research projects



NHS

Denis Campbell *Health policy editor*

Fri 14 Jul 2017 12.30 BST



This article is over 1 year old

NHS holds on to top spot in healthcare survey

Commonwealth Fund analysis of healthcare systems in 11 nations finds NHS is the best, safest and most affordable



▲ An NHS nurse in an accident and emergency department. Photograph: Christopher Furlong/Getty Images

The NHS has been judged the best, safest and most affordable healthcare system out of 11 countries analysed and ranked by experts from the influential Commonwealth Fund health thinktank.

It is the second time in a row that the study, which is undertaken every three

“Last week our National Health Service was judged the best healthcare system. Best, safest, most affordable.”

Helen Whately MP, [19 July 2017](#)

“The NHS [is] once again —because this isn't the first time—the number one health system in the world.”

Theresa May, [19 July 2017](#)

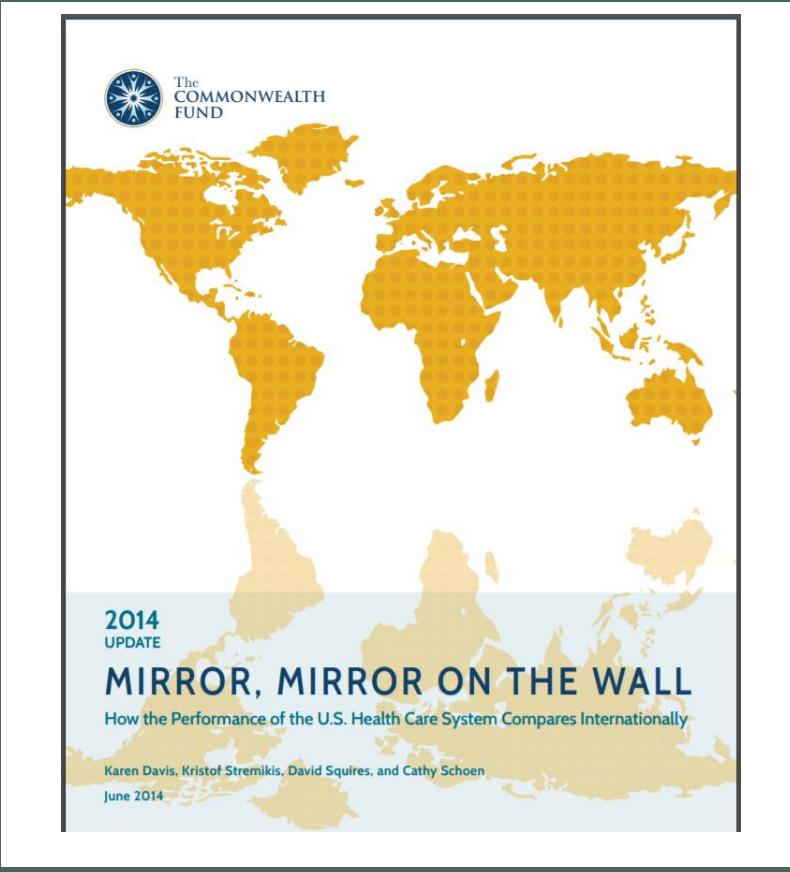


EXHIBIT ES-1. OVERALL RANKING

COUNTRY RANKINGS		AUS	CAN	FRA	GER	NETH	NZ	NOR	SWE	SWIZ	UK	US
	Top 2*											
OVERALL RANKING (2013)	11	4	10	9	5	5	7	7	3	2	1	11
Quality Care		2	9	8	7	5	4	11	10	3	1	5
Effective Care		4	7	9	6	5	2	11	10	8	1	3
Safe Care		3	10	2	6	7	9	11	5	4	1	7
Coordinated Care		4	8	9	10	5	2	7	11	3	1	6
Patient-Centered Care		5	8	10	7	3	6	11	9	2	1	4
Access		8	9	11	2	4	7	6	4	2	1	9
Cost-Related Problem		9	5	10	4	8	6	3	1	7	1	11
Timeliness of Care		6	11	10	4	2	7	8	9	1	3	5
Efficiency		4	10	8	9	7	3	4	2	6	1	11
Equity		5	9	7	4	8	10	6	1	2	2	11
Healthy Lives		4	8	1	7	5	9	6	2	3	10	11
Health Expenditures/Capita, 2011**	\$3,800	\$4,522	\$4,118	\$4,495	\$5,099	\$3,182	\$5,669	\$3,925	\$5,643	\$3,405	\$8,508	

Notes: * Includes ties. ** Expenditures shown in US\$ PPP (purchasing power parity); Australian \$ data are from 2010.

Source: Calculated by The Commonwealth Fund based on 2011 International Health Policy Survey of Sticker Adults; 2012 International Health Policy Survey of Primary Care Physicians; 2013 International Health Policy Survey; Commonwealth Fund National Scorecard 2011; World Health Organization; and Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, OECD Health Data, 2013 (Paris: OECD, Nov. 2013).

Exhibit 2. Health Care System Performance Rankings

	AUS	CAN	FRA	GER	NETH	NZ	NOR	SWE	SWIZ	UK	US
OVERALL RANKING	2	9	10	8	3	4	4	6	6	1	11
Care Process	2	6	9	8	4	3	10	11	7	1	5
Access	4	10	9	2	1	7	5	6	8	3	11
Administrative Efficiency	1	6	11	6	9	2	4	5	8	3	10
Equity	7	9	10	6	2	8	5	3	4	1	11
Health Care Outcomes	1	9	5	8	6	7	3	2	4	10	11

Source: Commonwealth Fund analysis.

CONTENTS

ABOUT THE AUTHORS	6
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	7
Key Findings	8
Summary and Implications	9
INTRODUCTION	11
RESULTS	12
QUALITY	13
Effective Care	13
Safe Care	15
Coordinated Care	16
Patient-Centeredness	18
ACCESS	20
Cost-Related Access Problems	20
Timeliness of Care	20
EFFICIENCY	22
EQUITY	23
HEALTHY LIVES	25
DISCUSSION	26
METHODOLOGY APPENDIX	28
NOTES	30

above or well below the average range. We found that these alternative methods tended to consistently yield

EXHIBIT 9. NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS SURVEYED

	AUS	CAN	FRA	GER	NETH	NZ	NOR	SWE	SWIZ	UK	US	TOTAL
2011, Survey of Sicker Adults	1,500	3,958	1,001	1,200	1,000	750	753	4,804	1,500	1,001	1,200	18,667
2012, Survey of Primary Care Physicians	500	2,124	501	909	522	500	869	1,314	1,025	500	1,012	9,776
2013, Survey of Adults	2,200	5,412	1,406	1,125	1,000	1,000	1,000	2,400	1,500	1,000	2,002	20,045

the same top-performing countries (the U.K. and Switzerland) and worst-performing countries (the U.S. and Canada). However, there was a fair amount of fluidity among the countries in the middle of the performance range, whose rankings were sensitive to relatively small changes in data or methodology. For this reason, overall rankings may overshadow important absolute differences in performance, warranting closer examination of the data when describing a particular country's performance.

EXHIBIT 8. HEALTHY LIVES MEASURES

	Raw Scores										Ranking Scores											
	AUS	CAN	FRA	GER	NETH	NZ	NOR	SWE	SWIZ	UK	US	AUS	CAN	FRA	GER	NETH	NZ	NOR	SWE	SWIZ	UK	US
OVERALL BENCHMARK RANKING	4	8	1	7	5	9	6	2	3	10	11											
Mortality amenable to health care (deaths per 100,000) ^a	57	77	55	76	66	79	64	61	*	83	96	2	7	1	6	5	8	4	3	*	9	10
Infant mortality (deaths per 1,000 live births) ^b	3.8	4.9	3.5	3.6	3.6	5.5	2.4	2.1	3.8	4.3	6.1	6	9	3	4	4	10	2	1	6	8	11
Healthy life expectancy at age 60 (average of women and men) ^c	18.7	18.3	18.8	17.8	17.8	18.2	17.4	18.2	19.0	17.7	17.5	3	4	2	8	7	5	11	6	1	9	10

^a 2006–07 World Health Organization (WHO) mortality data; Canada data from 2002–03. * Data not available for Switzerland. For more details on sources see the [methodology](#) appendix.

^b OECD, *OECD Health Data*, 2013 (Nov. 2013). Data are from 2011, except Canada (2009).

^c WHO Global Health Observatory Data Repository. Data from 2011.

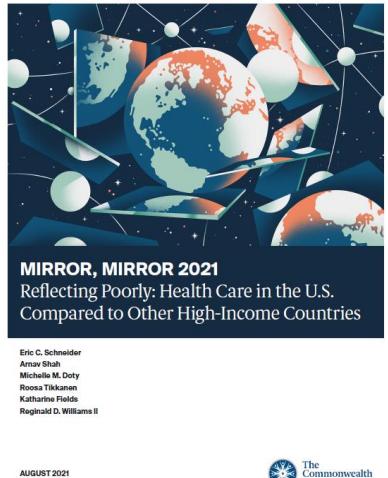


Exhibit 1. Health Care System Performance Rankings

	AUS	CAN	FRA	GER	NETH	NZ	NOR	SWE	SWIZ	UK	US
OVERALL RANKING	3	10	8	5	2	6	1	7	9	4	11
Access to Care	8	9	7	3	1	5	2	6	10	4	11
Care Process	6	4	10	9	3	1	8	11	7	5	2
Administrative Efficiency	2	7	6	9	8	3	1	5	10	4	11
Equity	1	10	7	2	5	9	8	6	3	4	11
Health Care Outcomes	1	10	6	7	4	8	2	5	3	9	11

Data: Commonwealth Fund analysis.

Change in Rankings Since the 2017 Edition of *Mirror, Mirror*

Readers familiar with the previous edition of this report (2017) will notice that some of the country ranks have changed. These changes should be interpreted with caution. While most of the 71 measures included in the new edition are identical to those used in 2017, 10 measures were modified because survey items, response categories, or available data changed. We replaced 17 of the 2017 measures with 16 new measures to reflect newly available data as well as to better represent previously defined performance domains and subdomains. An expert advisory panel reviewed the proposed changes. See Appendix 2 for more detail on the changes by domain.

Readers should interpret changes in ranks in the context of the statistical variation in countries' performance scores (as visualized in Exhibit 2, for example). We calculated performance differences as the standard deviation from "average performance" — a measure of the degree of difference between countries given the range of variation in this set of countries.

Depending on the domain, some countries have quantitatively similar performance scores, meaning that very small differences can produce changes in rankings. The U.K.'s drop in rank from #1 to #4 is associated with that country's lower performance on several domains (such as access to care and equity) compared to 2017.

How the Module Works

- Tuesdays at 6pm, 2-2½ hours with a short break in the middle
- Two topics each week: Research Process and Method
- Before the class
 - Watch recorded lectures on Moodle
 - Read the starred readings
 - Think about how you could use the week's method to answer a research question you are interested in
- Class discussion
 - Half on the research process
 - Half on the method

Weekly Reading

- A reading about the research process topic
- A reading about the method
- Two research articles to read to discuss the process and method



Essay

- 2000-word critical review of a journal article that uses one of the methods covered in the module
- A list of suggested journal articles can be found on Moodle (or your own choice)
- Consider research process
 - Research question, theory, concepts, measurement, approach to explanation
- And method
 - How appropriate was the method? How well was it implemented? What other methods could have been used?
- Similar to our weekly seminar discussions

Research Design

- 2000-word outline of a planned research project that would answer an original research question of your own choosing
- **Apply what you have learned during the module**
 - What is your research question?
 - What ontological and epistemological foundations underpin your research philosophy?
 - Where does your proposed research fit into previous research on the topic? How will you build on existing studies?
 - What is your theory? Will you be testing an existing theory, developing a new theory or adapting an existing theory to a different context?
 - What are the key concepts in your research project? How will you operationalise and measure them?
 - Which method(s) will you use to answer your question? Why do you choose this method, or sets of methods? How will you collect your data? How will you analyse the data you collect?
 - What practical difficulties might you face when collecting and analysing your data? How will you overcome them?
 - What ethical issues might arise during your research project? How will you ensure that your research meets relevant ethical standards?



Any questions?



Contents lists available at [ScienceDirect](#)

Electoral Studies

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/electstud



Electoral institutions and repression in dictatorships[☆]



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ARTICLE INFO

Keywords:

Authoritarian elections
Electoral systems
Repression
Human rights

ABSTRACT

We argue that the relationship between authoritarian elections and repression depends on the electoral system in use. Proportional representation (PR) systems co-opt more heterogeneous political groups to contest and receive seats in the legislature and thus, dictators are less likely to use broad-based repression. Under plurality rules, by contrast, the regime has more incentives to mobilize turnout and deter collective action. Examining electoral systems from 1990 to 2010, we find that elections only reduce broad-based repression under PR systems, which are less commonly used in non-democracies. Our results highlight the importance of formal institutions in shaping political outcomes even in dictatorships.

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Poverty alleviation and state building in peripheral areas: evidence from China

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Abstract

The literature suggests that the distributive allocations of local public goods help politicians secure support and thus contribute to political survival. We argue that the selective assignment of state-led infrastructure projects can bolster political control in peripheral areas by inducing the government's investment in essential administrative and security apparatus for project implementation and long-term state building. Drawing on a unique county-level dataset, we study the effects of poverty alleviation transfers in Xinjiang. We find that poverty alleviation was associated with significant increases in government spending on public management and security. In contrast, these alleviation transfers had a small and ambiguous effect on increasing agricultural production and reducing ethnic violence in the province. Our findings highlight the importance of comparing the capacity and welfare implications of distributive politics, as fiscal subsidies may change the actions of the leader's local agents more than altering the behaviors and attitudes of those who may benefit from these transfers.

Key words: Authoritarian regimes; China; distributive politics; poverty alleviation; state building



Criminal Politicians and Socioeconomic Development: Evidence from Rural India

Chao-Yo Cheng¹ · Johannes Urpelainen²

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Abstract

Although it seems intuitively clear that candidate quality provides a critical pillar of democratic governance, the consequences of electing low-quality politicians remain unclear. Combining census data and election results, we conduct a regression discontinuity analysis to examine the socioeconomic effects of criminal politicians in India. We find that the election of state legislators with criminal charges can exacerbate household poverty in a village as household electrification and literacy rates both decrease when criminal candidates win close elections against non-criminal ones. In contrast, the presence of criminal politicians does not have a conclusive negative effect on the supply of local infrastructures, such as paved roads and power grids. These results highlight the importance of differentiating between different types of policy outcomes. Rent-seeking politicians will engage in local infrastructural projects, but they may pay little attention to these projects' contribution to poverty reduction.

Factors affecting household satisfaction with electricity supply in rural India

Michaël Aklin¹, Chao-yo Cheng², Johannes Urpelainen^{3*}, Karthik Ganesan⁴ and Abhishek Jain⁴

Electricity is an important component of socio-economic development, but most studies of household electricity access focus exclusively on the presence or absence of a connection. Here we reach beyond connectivity by examining the relationship between various dimensions of the quality of electricity supply and a household's subjective satisfaction with their electricity or lighting situation. Studying the results from a survey of 8,568 households in six large, energy-poor states from northern, central and eastern India, we find that household satisfaction responds strongly to the average hours of electricity available on a typical day. The positive effect of increasing the number of hours per day by one standard deviation on satisfaction is almost as large as that of electrifying a non-electrified household. These findings underscore the importance of moving from counting electricity connections to enhancing the quality of electricity supply.

*From Local to Upper Capture: The Chinese Experiment of Administrative Courts**

Chao Ma, Chao-Yo Cheng, and Haibo He

Abstract

For decades, it has remained difficult for Chinese citizens to challenge government decisions through administrative litigation, as local governments control the crucial fiscal and personnel resources of the courts. In 2014, the Supreme People's Court (SPC) announced the decision to allow the newly integrated railway transport courts (RTCs) to accept and hear administrative cases. Unlike the local people's courts (LPCs), the RTCs are under the direct administration of the provincial high courts. Drawing on a unique dataset of more than 238,000 first-instance judgment records between 2015 and 2019, we study whether the RTCs' incorporation into the adjudication of administrative cases has improved Chinese citizens' chances of winning their cases. Our multi-variate regression analysis shows that only at the primary level are the

My Research

- What effects do legacy unions have on labour politics in new democracies?
- How do migrants' remittances affect the likelihood of democratisation in authoritarian regimes?
- To what extent does corruption drive emigration?
- Mix of quantitative and qualitative research methods
 - Micro- and macro-data analysis
 - Interviews (field and elite)
 - Survey experiments

DEMOCRATIZATION
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<https://doi.org/10.1089/13518341.2019.176494>

RESEARCH ARTICLE

State-sponsored trade unions after democratic transitions

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ABSTRACT

New democracies inherit a variety of institutions from prior authoritarian regimes, including political parties, militaries and entrenched oligarchies. While these authoritarian legacies have generally been well-researched, one set of institutions has received much less attention: state-backed trade unions that often lost official sponsorship after democratic transitions. In most new democracies and competitive authoritarian regimes, these "legacy unions" have remained the dominant workers' organization despite few internal reforms. Previous research on their fate has focused on the United States and the United Kingdom, comparing case studies of post-transition countries and small-N comparisons. In this article, we offer a global perspective on the fates of legacy unions by introducing new data about the relative importance of legacy unions in post-Third Wave democracies. We show that these legacy unions are more prevalent in former authoritarian regimes than in new democracies, although with significant regional variation. Our data and analyses suggest that these trade unions are authoritarian legacies which continue to influence labour politics in new democracies. Dominant legacy unions are associated with lower labour movement fragmentation and better-protected labour rights in new democracies.

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Migrant Remittances and
Violent Responses to Crime
in Latin America and the Caribbean

Ana Isabel López García
Barry Maydum

ABSTRACT

High levels of crime are a key driver of emigration from Latin America and the Caribbean. But can emigration change public opinions about how best to respond to crime? Focusing on the political economy of remittances—why money migrants send to their families and what incentives it may create that encourage or increase support for violent responses to crime. Migrants' families often spend remittances on investment goods, which makes them more vulnerable to crime and more supportive of violence to protect themselves. An analysis of American-Barometer data shows that remittance recipients are more likely both to fear crime and to be victims of crime than nonrecipients. They are also more approving of vigilantes, more supportive of police bending the law to apply justice, and more supportive of deployment of military to end crime. These findings contribute to our knowledge of the consequences of international migration for political development in migrant-sending countries.

Political Studies Association POLITICAL STUDIES

Research Article
Migrants' Remittances, the
Fiscal Contract and Tax
Attitudes in Africa and
Latin America

Ana Isabel López García  and Barry Maydum  

Political Studies
Volume 150 Number 4 December 2012
Article first published online: 20 August 2012
<https://doi.org/10.1080/00312691.2012.690090>

Abstract: How does the receipt of remittances shape recipients' attitudes towards taxation? We argue that remittances are likely to reduce support for the fiscal contract of taxes in exchange for public services because recipients rely less on the national economy and the state for their well-being. Remittance recipients can use the money sent by friends or family overseas to obtain public services from abroad, and they are less likely to depend on the state for their well-being. So, remittance recipients become detached from the national political community and develop a transactional relationship with the state whereby they pay licence fees, taxes and bribes to protect their economic interests rather than their right to income generation. They are less likely to approve of tax evasion and avoidance. We find strong support for our theory in analysis of survey data from Africa and Latin America. Our article contributes to knowledge of the micro-foundations of the fiscal contract and the political-economic effects of emigration and remittances on migrants' households.

Routledge
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OPEN ACCESS

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Remittances, criminal violence and voter turnout

Ana Isabel López García  and Barry Maydum 

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Keywords: Political participation; turnout; remittances; crime; violence

How do financial remittances influence electoral participation in violent democracies? Previous work has focused on the "substitution effect": if recipients depend on remittances for welfare rather than the state, they are less likely to participate in formal political processes and less likely to vote in elections. However, while remittances can be used to substitute for state provision of welfare goods, they cannot fully substitute for public security. In this paper, we posit that the ability of governments to contain crime and violence conditions the effect of remittances on electoral turnout. Specifically, we argue that high levels of crime can negate the substitution effect as more remittance recipients more likely to vote. Using municipality-level data from Mexico and individual-level data from Latin America and sub-Saharan Africa, we find that both the receipt of remittances and crime exposure significantly reduce individuals' propensity to vote and that aggregate remittance and crime rates are correlated with lower turnout. Remittances can, however, mitigate the turnout-suppressing effects of crime, and crime can negate the turnout-suppressing effects of remittances. Our results suggest a need to account for government provision of both substitutable and non-substitutable goods when investigating the effects of remittances on political participation.

My Next Research Project

- Main question: How can we build robust and durable fiscal contracts in new democracies?
- Specific questions:
 - What effects do emigration, economic informality and crime have on the amount and composition of tax revenue in developing countries?
 - How do experiences of exclusion from the fiscal contract affect individual attitudes towards taxation and government spending?
 - How can governments increase tax compliance and support for taxation in groups which have been excluded from the fiscal contract?
- Plan: focus groups, survey experiments, cross-national statistical analysis

What research
questions do
you have?



The (Idealised) Research Process



But...

- Is it always linear?
- Is it more a research wheel?
- False starts and re-evaluations
- New developments
- Methods don't always work

Structure of a research design: migration and democratisation

- Theory: Migration to democratic countries makes democratisation in migrants' homelands more likely
- Specification: Data on 'democracy' and migration, change in political norms and participation amongst migrants' families
- Methods: Cross-national time-series analysis, secondary survey analysis, interviews with migrants' families
- Collection: Cross-national democracy and migration data, three regional surveys (Africa, Middle East, Central Asia), 63 interviews
- Issues?
 - Existing cross-national data is suspect
 - Existing surveys do not ask questions designed for the research project
 - How to fit methods together?

Dividing Lines in Methodology (Toshkov)

- Positivists vs subjectivists/interpretivists
 - Is political research about the “value-free pursuit of objective truths about the social and political worlds” or “interpreting the meaning of and reflecting on the reasons for human action”?
 - Do we want to understand or change the political world?
- Empiricists vs scientific realists
 - Should we focus only on what we can observe, or the structures and causal mechanisms underlying what we can observe?
- Qualitative vs quantitative
 - Statistical analysis vs other kinds of method
- This module will take a pragmatic approach

Blinder

- What were the research question, theory and key concepts?
- How did the research design get to see people's prejudices and circumvent 'socially desirable responses'?
- What problems might there be with this approach?
- How else could you design a research project to get around these issues?
- What other methods could be used to research this question?



POLITICAL STUDIES: 2015 VOL 63, 80–100

doi: 10.1111/1467-9248.12053

Imagined Immigration: The Impact of Different Meanings of 'Immigrants' in Public Opinion and Policy Debates in Britain

Scott Blinder

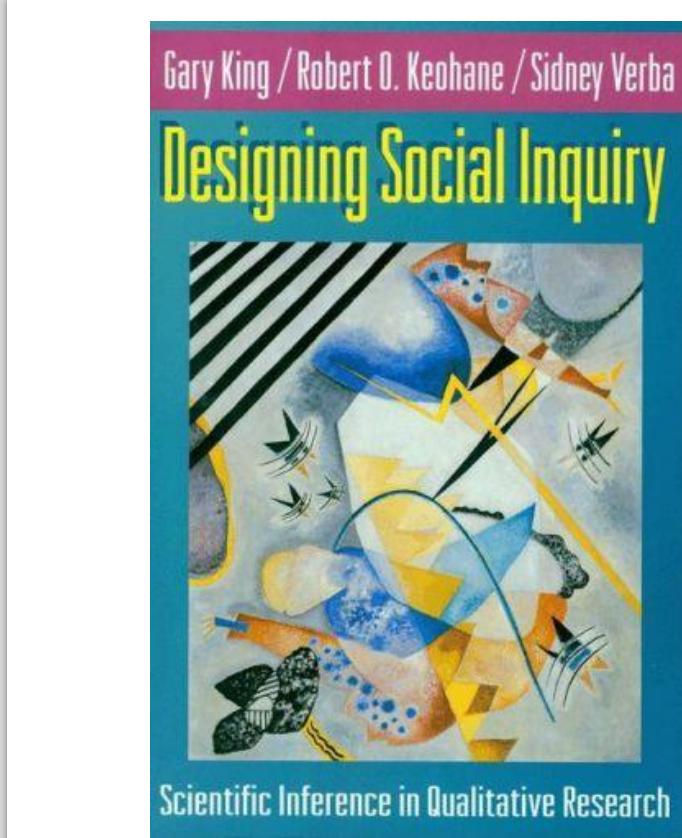
University of Oxford

Public opinion research on immigration attitudes has largely overlooked the question of how survey respondents understand the term 'immigrants'. This article investigates latent perceptions of immigrants, termed 'imagined immigration', among members of the British public. Using novel survey data, I examine who members of the British public have in mind when they think of immigrants. I find that public perceptions of immigration diverge significantly from the set of people identified as immigrants in government statistics and targeted in policy changes. In particular, public perceptions focus on asylum seekers and permanent arrivals, while mostly ignoring international students, a target of new restrictive immigration policies. I also show that variation in individuals' imagined immigration is strongly associated with individual preferences for reduced immigration, suggesting imagined immigration as a new determinant of anti-immigration policy preferences to consider in future research.

Keywords: immigration; public opinion; immigration – Britain; imagined immigration; immigration attitudes



Qualitative, Quantitative and Mixed Methods



RETHINKING SECOND EDITION



SOCIAL INQUIRY



Diverse Tools, Shared Standards

EDITED BY HENRY E. BRADY AND DAVID COLLIER



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A Tale of Two Cultures: Contrasting Quantitative and Qualitative Research

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The quantitative and qualitative research traditions can be thought of as distinct cultures marked by different values, beliefs, and norms. In this essay, we adopt this metaphor toward the end of contrasting these research traditions across 10 areas: (1) approaches to explanation, (2) conceptions of causation, (3) multivariate explanations, (4) equifinality, (5) scope and causal generalization, (6) case selection, (7) weighing observations, (8) substantively important cases, (9) lack of fit, and (10) concepts and measurement. We suggest that an appreciation of the alternative assumptions and goals of the traditions can help scholars avoid misunderstandings and contribute to more productive “cross-cultural” communication in political science.

Introduction

Comparisons of the quantitative and qualitative research traditions sometimes call to mind religious metaphors. In his commentary for this issue, for example, Beck (2006) likens the traditions to the worship of alternative gods. Schrout (2006), inspired by Brady's (2004b, 53) prior casting of the controversy in terms of theology versus homiletics, is more explicit: “while this debate is not in any sense about religion, its dynamics are best understood as though it were about religion. We have always known that, it just needed to be said.”

We prefer to think of the two traditions as alternative cultures. Each has its own values, beliefs, and norms. Each is sometimes privately suspicious or skeptical of the other through usually more publicly polite. Communication across traditions tends to be difficult and marked by misunderstanding. When members of one tradition offer their insights to

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A Tale of Two Cultures

Qualitative and Quantitative Research in the Social Sciences

Gary Goertz & James Mahoney



Table 1 Contrasting qualitative and quantitative research

<i>Section</i>	<i>Criterion</i>	<i>Qualitative</i>	<i>Quantitative</i>
229	1 Approaches to explanation	Explain individual cases; “causes-of-effects” approach	Estimate average effect of independent variables; “effects-of-causes” approach
	2 Conceptions of causation	Necessary and sufficient causes; mathematical logic	Correlational causes; probability/statistical theory
	3 Multivariate explanations	INUS causation; occasional individual effects	Additive causation; occasional interaction terms
	4 Equifinality	Core concept; few causal paths	Absent concept; implicitly large number of causal paths
	5 Scope and generalization	Adopt a narrow scope to avoid causal heterogeneity	Adopt a broad scope to maximize statistical leverage and generalization
	6 Case selection practices	Oriented toward positive cases on dependent variable; no (0,0,0) cases	Random selection (ideally) on independent variables; all cases analyzed
	7 Weighting observations	Theory evaluation sensitive to individual observations; one misfit can have an important impact	All observations are <i>a priori</i> equally important; overall pattern of fit is crucial
	8 Substantively important cases	Substantively important cases must be explained	Substantively important cases not given special attention
	9 Lack of fit	Nonconforming cases are examined closely and explained	Nonsystematic causal factors are treated as error
	10 Concepts and measurement	Concepts center of attention; error leads to concept revision	Measurement and indicators center of attention; error is modeled and/or new indicators identified

Criticisms of the ‘Two Cultures’

Brady

- most quant and qual researchers follow the same paradigm, they develop “models of social and political phenomena”
- interpretivists and experimentalists might have different paradigms to other researchers

Elman

- it does not accurately describe either ‘culture’
- quantitative research is moving towards experiments and become more sceptical of observational data
- many qualitative researchers do not use set theory

Original Article

Do Quantitative and Qualitative Research Reflect two Distinct Cultures? An Empirical Analysis of 180 Articles Suggests “no”

David Kuehn  ¹
and Ingo Rohlffing  ²

Abstract

The debate about the characteristics and advantages of quantitative and qualitative methods is decades old. In their seminal monograph, *A Tale of Two Cultures* (2012, ATTC), Gary Goertz and James Mahoney argue that methods and research design practices for causal inference can be distinguished as two cultures that systematically differ from each other along 25 specific characteristics. ATTC's stated goal is a description of empirical patterns in quantitative and qualitative research. Yet, it does not include a systematic empirical evaluation as to whether the 25 are relevant and valid descriptors of applied research. In this paper, we derive five observable implications from ATTC and test the implications against a stratified random sample of 90 qualitative and 90 quantitative articles published in six journals between 1990–2012. Our analysis provides little support for the two-cultures hypothesis. Quantitative methods are largely implemented as described in ATTC, whereas qualitative methods are much

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1–36
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Table 3. Results of the Empirical Tests of Five Observable Implications.

OI	Expectation	Results	OI corroborated
1	High validity and empirical relevance	Six out of the 25 practices that could not be relevant (no exhaustiveness of expected quantitative and qualitative practice) are not relevant in empirical research.	No
2	Single dimension	Method practices do not reflect a single dimension of method practices.	No
3	Strong pairwise correlations	Most method practices do not correlate strongly with each other. Some of those that do, do so by the way they are defined in ATTC.	No
4.	High shares of predicted practices	The proportion of items in line with the used method is high for quantitative articles and low for qualitative articles.	Yes (quant) and no (qual)
5.	Strengthening qualitative culture over time, constantly strong quantitative culture	Strong conformity with quantitative culture over time (with few exceptions). Most qualitative practices and articles are not following the qualitative culture. No discernible trend towards qualitative culture over time.	Yes (quant) and no (qual)

¹GIGA German Institute for Global and Area Studies, Hamburg, Germany

²Cologne Center for Comparative Politics, University of Cologne, Köln, Germany

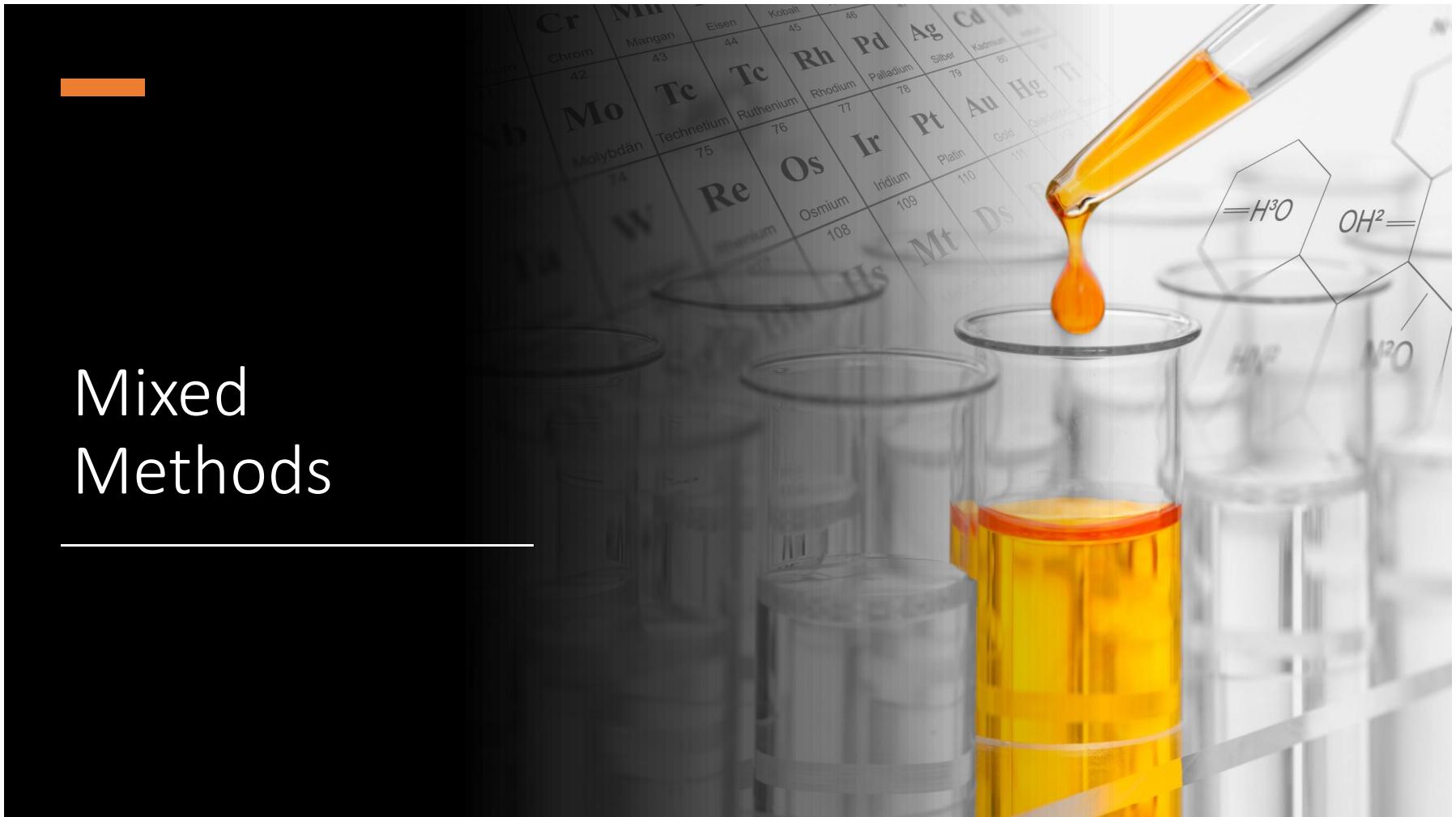
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Bryman, *Social Research Methods*

QUALITATIVE	QUANTITATIVE
Inductive	Deductive
Interpretivist	Natural science basis
Constructivist	Objective
Interested in meaning	Interested in cause

Mixed Methods



What if your methods produce different results?

- Study on television watching and violence in children
- Interviews with 20 parents finds children less violent
- Representative survey of 1000 parents finds children slightly more violent
- Police report rise in childhood crime when a popular violent TV show was released
- What could you do?

Problems with Mixed Methods

1. *Ontological/philosophical*: can they be resolved?
2. *Methodological*: how can they fit?
3. *Practical/analytical*: what are the barriers to analysis?

Ontological/epistemological
problems

Positivist

- Universe is driven by laws, causal explanations
- Seek to describe and explain
- Theory-hypothesise-empirics
- Large data

Anti-Foundationalist

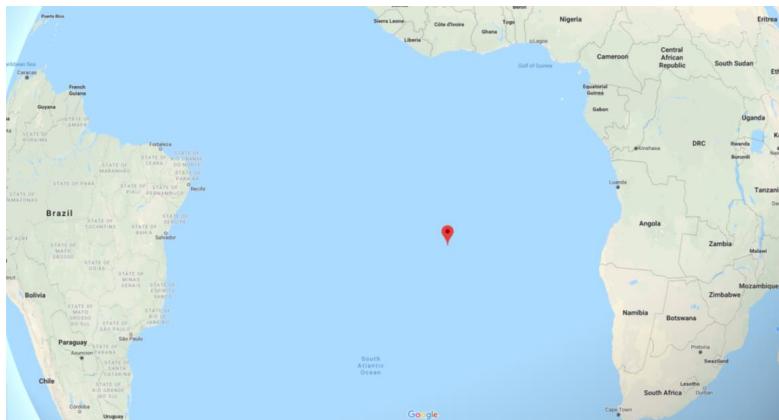
- Loaded with subjectivity and values
- Seek to understand ‘meaning’
- Inductive-empirics-interpret-theory
- Small data

Can they be resolved?

- Depends on viewpoint?
- Challenge the idea of a binary distinction?
- Adopt a ‘pragmatic’ attitude?
- Decide *where* in the process it is/*when* it takes place?

St Helena TV Experiment

- Classic way is to mix methods in the design
- TV arrived in 1995: data collected 1993-2000
- Content analysis of TV violence/filmed interactions
- Checklist of pupil behaviour at nursery
- Essays written by children on family/community
- TV viewing diary



Displacement effects: Most children became enthusiastic

- though not intemperate - viewers. Viewing time appeared to be most displaced from activities such as 'unorganised play', 'sleeping', 'eating' and 'walking' along with 'watching video'.

Content effects: Findings, so far, challenge simplistic notions that viewing TV encourages anti-social behaviour. Discussions with older students suggested family and community factors which seem more persuasive in shaping behaviour than mere exposure to TV.

Future research: If perceptions of the above kind are substantiated by further empirical work (currently in preparation) the possibility emerges that potentially adverse outcomes of TV viewing can be limited by equitable social

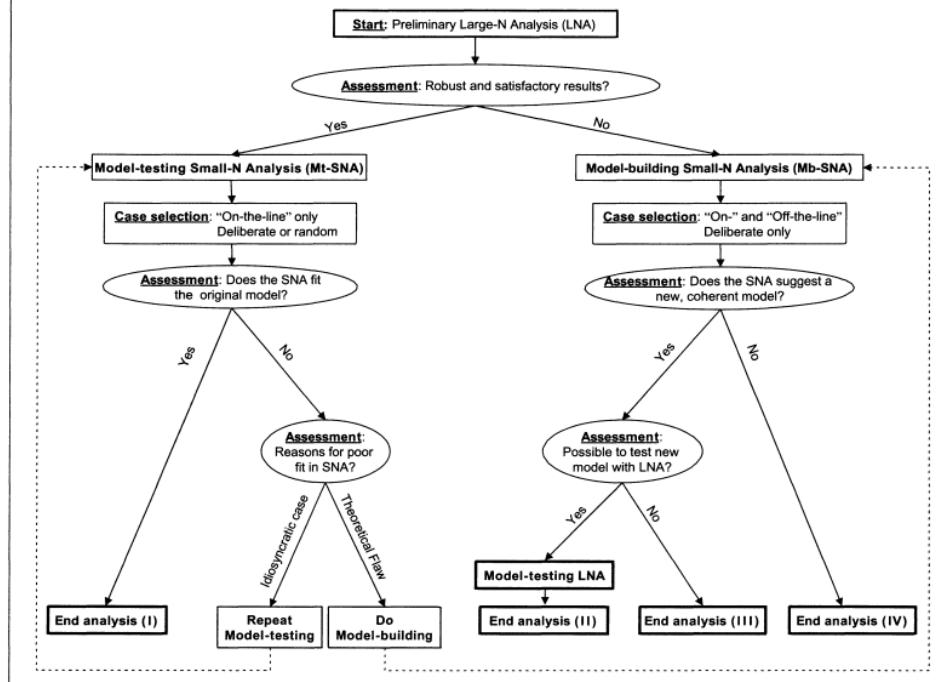
Triangulation? (Bryman and Denzin 1970)

- Refers to ‘fixed point in space’
- Methodological triangulation, which refers to the use of more than one method for gathering data.
- Disadvantages
 - Can you just merge two views?
 - Interpret findings - is it ‘truth’ or a ‘possible interpretation’?
 - Cannot compromise ‘basic position’
 - **Need to decide which method supports the other (Read and Marsh 2002)**

Sequencing?

- Qualitative and quantitative approaches can inform each other
- One approach is nested analysis (Lieberman)

FIGURE 1. Overview of the Nested Analysis Approach



More Practical Problems...

- Do you have the skills to do both?
- Do you have the time or resources?
- What if your methods don't match? What if they produce different results?



Paarlberg

- What methods are used? How well do the different methods fit together in the paper? To what extent does one method dominate?
- How were the methods sequenced? Was the sequencing effective?
- How reliable are the findings?
- How could the paper be improved?
- What other methods could be used?

Transnational Militancy:

Diaspora Influence over Electoral Activity in Latin America

Michael Ahn Paarlberg

What makes migrants valuable to political parties in their countries of origin? Outreach efforts by parties to citizens residing in other countries indicate that parties believe winning the support of migrants does pay off in some form of electoral advantage. In the United States alone, within the past five years, candidates from Mexico, Guatemala, Haïti, the Dominican Republic, Jamaica, El Salvador, and Peru have visited and campaigned among diaspora communities residing in Miami, Los Angeles, New York, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Chicago, and Washington, DC; many parties have designated representatives and, in some cases, permanent offices in the U.S. and other countries.

Notably, parties invest in these diaspora campaign activities and party infrastructures despite the fact that diaspora voter turnout is uniformly low: in Mexico's 2012 presidential election, only 40,737 out of an estimated 4.2 million eligible Mexican voters residing abroad voted, a turnout rate of less than 1 percent.¹ Among the top migrant-sending countries to the U.S., measured by the ratio of U.S.-residing diaspora to home country population, in some of the most active cases of diaspora campaigning—Guatemala, Haïti, Jamaica, and El Salvador prior to 2014—citizens do not have the right to vote outside of the country at all.² There is no apparent pattern to diaspora campaigning; parties campaigning in the U.S. include left, right, and center, incumbent and opposition parties.

Given the high cost to parties engaging in diaspora campaigning and small to nonexistent electoral payoff in terms of direct votes from abroad, such behavior by parties is puzzling.³ Specific cases of politicians in non-external voting countries campaigning in the U.S. suggest politicians see an indirect benefit from diaspora campaigning. In Mexico's 2000 election, before Mexico's establishment of external voting rights, Vicente Fox visited Mexican migrant neighborhoods in Los Angeles and passed out phone cards to supporters, encouraging them to call relatives in Mexico and tell them to vote for him.⁴ My interviews with forty-five politicians, party officials, and appointees in the top three Latin American migrant-sending countries to the U.S., Mexico, El Salvador, and the Dominican Republic,⁵ support the theory that parties