

IPSA Multi-Methods: Lab 5

Due on Fifth Day

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Problem 1

Inequality and Democracy, Yet Again

Return again to this regression:

```
ineqlm2 <- lm(Gini ~ Polity + log(GDP), data=inequality)
summary(ineqlm2)
```

Last time, you conducted case studies of the Republic of Yemen and of Zimbabwe. Using the data, determine which case-selection rule was used to select these cases. Conduct one similar case study using surprising causes case selection. How do the insights generated by this case study compare with those produced by yesterday's case studies?

Problem 2

Still More Inequality and Democracy

On the basis of the case studies you have carried out, using the variables in the inequality data set and any others that you can add, create a refined regression analysis that does a better job of meeting key assumptions. Using your refined regression, carry out case selection using the surprising causes rule. Do you end up selecting the same cases as with the simpler regression model, or different cases? If you have time to look into this case, are there still interesting patterns to uncover, or has the novel information about our relationships of interest been exhausted?

Problem 3

Case Selection in Practice

For a research topic that interests you, find five published case studies or multi-method studies with a significant case-study component. How, if at all, is case selection described in these studies? What advantages and disadvantages do you see in the case selection processes used? Describe how you would select cases if you were to repeat these studies, and explain why.