

SEEP SYLLABUS

Course title:	Quantitative and Qualitative Methods I: A			
Teacher(s):	Barbara Haas, Astrid Pennerstorfer			
Course credit:	ECTS: 10		Hours per week: 4	
Semester	<input type="checkbox"/> S1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> S2	<input type="checkbox"/> S3	<input type="checkbox"/> S4
Expected prior knowledge	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	
Teaching method(s):	Lectures: Group exercises, debates and interactive methods			
Type(s) of evaluation:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Exam		<input type="checkbox"/> Written report	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Participation / Presentation		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Group project	
	Other	Individual tasks, group project, contributions in class		
Short course description	<p>There is still an ongoing debate on whether quantitative and/or qualitative methods are more appropriate to answer different research questions. Yet, both methodological approaches offer valuable contributions depending on the aim of research. While qualitative studies are suited for theory creation and require primarily exploratory designs (constructivist or phenomenological approaches), quantitative research seeks to test theories by quantifying structured data (statistical analysis). The course offers a general introduction to qualitative and quantitative research methods and provides basic Information about 1) methodological underpinnings of research methods and research designs 2) different forms of methods 3) use of statistical software (Stata) 4) application to test data and finally about 5) the combination of quantitative and qualitative approaches. We will focus on differences and similarities in both methods. Moreover, we will discuss how to combine different approaches in a fruitful manner.</p>			
Topics (summary keywords)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Formulating research questions - Mixed methods research design - Data management and graphs - Hypothesis testing and statistical inference - Linear regression - Logistic regression 			
Selected readings:	<p>Finch, H., & Lewis, J. (2012). Focus Groups. In J. Ritchie & J. Lewis (Eds.), <i>Qualitative Research Practice. A guide for Social Science Students and Researchers</i> (pp. 170-198). Los Angeles, London, New Delhi, Singapore, Washington DC: Sage.</p> <p>Gerold, S., & Nocker, M. (2018). More Leisure or Higher Pay? A Mixed methods Study on Reducing Working Time in Austria. <i>Ecological Economics</i>(143),27-36.</p> <p>Goerres, A., & Prinzen, K. (2012). Using mixed methods for the analysisof individuals: a review of necessary and sufficient conditions and an application to welfare state attitudes. <i>Qual. Quant.</i>, 46(2), 415-450.</p>			

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- Li, S., Marquart, J., M., & Zercher, C. (2000). Conceptual Issues and Analytic Strategies in Mixed-Methods Studies of Preschool Inclusion. *Journal of Early Intervention*, 23, 116-132.
- Lueger, M., Sandner, K., Meyer, R., & Hammerschmid, G. (2005). Contextualizing Influence Activities: An Objective Hermeneutical Approach. *Organization Studies*, 26(8), 1134-1168.
- Peterson, R., A. (2000). *Constructing Effective Questionnaires*: Sage Publications
- Ritchie, J., Spencer, L., & O'Connor, W. (2012). Carrying out Qualitative Analysis. In J. Ritchie & J. Lewis (Eds.), *Qualitative Strategies. A Guide for Social Science Students and Researchers* (pp. 219-262). London, Los Angeles, New Delhi, Singapore, Washington DC: Sage.
- Scheibelhofer, E. (2008). Combining Narration Based Interviews with Topical Interviews: Methodological Reflections on Research Practices. *International Journal of Social Research Methodology*, 11(5), 403-416.
- Schwabish, Jonathan A. (2014). An Economist's Guide to Visualizing Data. *Journal of Economic Perspectives*, 28 (1): 209-34.
- Silverman, D. (2011). *Data Analysis*. In D. Silverman (Ed.), *Interpreting Qualitative Data* (pp. 57-86). London/Thousand Oaks/New Delhi/Singapore: Sage Publications.
- Trinczek, R. (2009). How to Interview Managers? Methodical and Methodological Aspects of Expert Interviews as a Qualitative Method in Empirical Social Research. In A. Bogner, B. Littig, & W. Menz (Eds.), *Interviewing Experts* (pp. 203-216). Houndsmills /Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan.
- Vanderstoep, S., W, & Johnston, D., D. (2009). *Research Methods for Everyday Life*. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass.
- Whyte, W. F. (1993 [1943]). *Street Corner Society. The Social Structure of an Italian Slum*. Chicago and London: The University of Chicago Press.
- Williams, R. (2012). Using the margins command to estimate and interpret adjusted predictions and marginal effects. *Stata Journal*, 12(2), 308-331.