

Q METHODOLOGY: A SYSTEMATIC STUDY OF SUBJECTIVITY



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Sharing Our Interests

In some important ways, “Q” is about relationships . . .

- **Who are you?**

and finding patterns and themes in those relationships.

- **What do you want to walk away with from this session?**

What is Q Methodology?

Identified as the “best-developed paradigm for the investigation of human subjectivity” (Dryzek & Holmes, 2002, p. 20).

“Provides researchers a systematic and rigorously quantitative means for examining human subjectivity” (McKeown & Thomas, 1988)

Qualiquantological
(Stenner & Stainton
Rogers, 2004)

A “whole” methodology with distinct techniques, procedures, processes, and epistemological assumptions

Often Misunderstood,
Misapprehended, and
Misrepresented

What Can “Q” Do For You

- When fully employed (methodologically), honors the subjectivity of participants throughout the research process: construction of the instrument (Q sample), data collection, data analysis
- Allow for the identification of distinct viewpoints that would be “buried in the mean scores” of more traditional survey data
 - ▣ Allows for otherwise marginalized views to arise
- Requires a relatively small person sample size (P set)
- Is user-friendly (statistical support)

Why “Q”?: Constructs of Education, Development and Methodological Fit

Phenomenological nature of educational and dvlp processes

- “Loads the dice in favor” of participant subjectivity
- Does not impose *a priori* assumptions, definitions, meanings

Social justice and equity emphases

- Operationalizes social justice within the research context
- A “marginalized methodology for studying marginalized populations

Social constructionist

- “Research instrument” often developed from naturalistic sample of a communication concourse
- Resultant factors are comprised of shared perspectives

Q Methodology Overview Illustrated

- Leeds Metropolitan Quick Q Animation

- Link:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0AejeH6jw2c&list=PLFKu0j9dWNQz8vM6TLMkBbtWp0-SuyOb6>

Q Overview: Phase 1

CREATE THE Q SAMPLE (from the CONCOURSE)

1. Compile statements reflecting opinions, attitudes, viewpoints, or perceptions around a topic
 - ▣ How many? When to stop? Saturation. Usability. Representativeness
2. “Sculpt” those statements into the research instrument (Q sample)
 - ▣ Reduce through combining same, similar or overlapping content; eliminating impertinent statements or outlandish outliers
 - ▣ At the same time, make sure that the widest span of viewpoints are represented
3. Pilot the research instrument
 - ▣ For content validity and readability

Phase 1: LET'S BUILD A Q SAMPLE!

GENERATING THE CONCOURSE (NATURALISTICALLY)

“What are classroom behaviors/practices/strategies that you believe are culturally responsive?”

1. Please list and briefly describe up to 5.
2. Share with partners (and consolidate)
3. Compile collectively

Let's Perform Q Sorts!

- Sort our 12 Q Sample statements (practices/behaviors/strategies)

“What are the most culturally responsive classroom behaviors/practices/strategies?”

Least culturally responsive			Most culturally responsive	
-2	-1	0	+1	+2

Reflecting on Q Methodology

What was the experience like as a participant?

What methodological questions arose?

What pragmatic concerns surfaced?

What resources can we help you identify?

Online Data Collection

Link from:

Positionality and Subjectivity in Black and White: Teacher Views of Pedagogical Practices that Best Support African American Students (McGill and Janson, 2018)

<http://edutrope.phpwebhosting.com/Flashq-CRP/>

Q Sample & Factor Arrays

Q Sample Statement	Factor		
	A	B	C
1. Use of diverse and differentiated methods of instruction to honor different learning styles.	2	2	0
2. Have students explore behaviors that will help them be more successful in school.	3	-2	2
3. Provide opportunities for students to learn about the diversity in the world around them.	0	1	-2
4. Promote equity and mutual respect among students.	-1	4	4
5. Incorporate music into student learning, rather than just simply playing it in the classroom.	0	-4	-1
6. Always teach and express hope and optimism.	0	-3	1
7. Use call and response patterns and rhythm-based exercises and activities (E.g. Drills such as multiplication tables, state capitals and Latin numbers, conjugations and declension).	3	-4	-4
8. Help students think about their own thinking to help them learn metacognitive strategies.	1	-2	1
9. Be attentive, open minded, understanding, and respectful about what students might be experiencing in their lives outside of school.	3	3	3
10. Assist students in becoming socially and politically conscious.	-1	-2	-4
11. Validate students' cultural identity through instructional materials and curriculum that highlight African American and African cultures, figures, and excellence.	-2	4	-2
12. Challenge students to strive for excellence as defined by their potential.	2	-2	2
13. Provide opportunities for students to actively participate in their learning.	2	1	3
14. Allow for students to express their creativity with assignments.	0	-3	0
15. Encourage students to think critically	2	1	3
16. Be in their corner and champion their achievements.	4	0	-1
17. Acknowledge students' differences as well as their commonalities.	1	0	0
18. Welcome humor in the classroom - yours and theirs.	1	-1	0

Q Sample Statement	Factor		
	A	B	C
19. Use fair discipline approaches, starting with an understanding that African American youth are chronically over-disciplined in most places.	-1	1	-1
20. Explore the role of spirituality and faith-based factors in their learning.	1	-4	-3
21. Create opportunities for students to share their stories.	-2	-1	1
22. Foster positive interrelationship among students, their families, the community, and the school.	-3	-1	4
23. Personally engage in and support the community in which students live.	-3	0	-1
24. Learn from teachers who are successful in diverse settings, particularly those who are closer culturally to your students.	-1	2	1
25. Provide consistent routines and feedback	4	1	0
26. Respecting language (dialect, pronunciations, etc.) variations that might exist.	4	0	1
27. Help prepare students to communicate their talents and achievements to teachers and educators they will have in the future.	0	-3	0
28. If students have had a bad educational experience in the past, help them understand they can move beyond it.	1	0	2
29. Focus on strengths and assets in your students, their families, and their communities.	-4	2	2
30. Participate in reforming your school and/or district so they function better for African American students and their families.	-4	2	2
31. Provide opportunities for collective learning: group and teamwork.	4	0	1
32. Explore your own personal, family, and cultural histories.	-3	-1	-2
33. Acknowledge your own affiliation to different groups (race, class, culture, gender, etc.) and the advantages and disadvantages that accompany such affiliations.	-4	0	-4
34. Personally and professionally engage in reflective practices.	0	2	4
35. Learn about African American history and experiences - including in the community in which you teach.	-2	3	-2
36. Develop an appreciation of diversity.	-1	-1	-1

Resources

- **Dedicated online resources:**
 - <http://qmethod.org/about>
 - <http://www.qmethodology.net/http://>
 - <http://facstaff.uww.edu/cottlec/QArchive/Bps.htm>
- **Online listserv Q community:**
 - <https://listserv.kent.edu/cgi-bin/wa.exe?A0=Q-METHOD>
- **Data collection tools:**
 - <http://www.hackert.biz/flashq/home/>
 - <http://q-assessor.com/>
- **Data analysis software:**
 - <http://www.lrz.de/~schmolck/qmethod/>

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