🌻 Identifying groups – Are there different subgroups within the data ?

Where there are many sources, it may also be useful to identify which sub-groups of sources are substantially different from one another in terms of the stories they tell.

> From (Powell et al. 2024)

For example, (Markiczy & Goldberg 1995) use dimension-reduction techniques on the table of all links reported by all sources to identify clusters of sources so that the members of each cluster are maximally similar to one another in terms of the links they report, and so that the clusters taken as a whole are maximally different from one another. These groups can also be cross-tabulated with existing metadata, to interpret them as, for example, young city-dwellers versus older rural residents.

Related

- chapter intro
- Formatting your map (recipe)

References

Markiczy, & Goldberg (1995). *A Method for Eliciting and Comparing Causal Maps*. Sage Publications Sage CA: Thousand Oaks, CA.

Powell, Copestake, & Remnant (2024). *Causal Mapping for Evaluators*. https://doi.org/10.1177/13563890231196601.