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### Critical realism and housing studies: An explanation for diverging housing solutions.

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**Publication date**  
2003

[Link to publication](#)

#### **Citation for published version (APA):**

Lawson, J. M. (2003). *Critical realism and housing studies: An explanation for diverging housing solutions*. AME, Universiteit van Amsterdam.

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## Appendix 7 Explanatory themes and ontological approaches

<i>Approach</i>	<i>Explanatory model proposed</i>	<i>Data presented</i>	<i>Key proponent(s)</i>
<i>Empirical studies with implicit normative critique</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The selection of these events is not explicitly guided by concepts or theories drawn from social science, but from the observable shifts and manoeuvres in politics and policymaking, with commentary and policy recommendations.</li> </ul>	Empirical research places great emphasis upon careful, objective observation of housing events.	Priemus, 1990, 1992, 1992a, 1995, 1996, Van der Schaar, 1987.
<i>Explanation via demographic and economic modelling</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Primarily market analysis and prognosis. This mode of research is fully institutionalised in the policy process. Forecasts play an integral role in a housing system where government wishes maintain control over public spending, stable levels of housing production through various subsidy schemes, thus minimizing market risks and housing shortages.</li> </ul>	Selected variables according to researchers conceptual model including manipulations of official dates sets ('pure' cases, weighted indexes)	Van Fulpen, 1985, Dieleman, et al, 1985, Conijn, 1995, Rele & Van Steen, 2001.
<i>Explanation via ideas and institutions</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>These explanations focus upon the ideas of key professional organisations on the delivery and development of Dutch housing. Histories vary from personal biographies, organisational histories and policy chronologies to more explanatory geo histories presenting empirical arguments from selected events in housing history for particular theories.</li> </ul>	Official administrative histories typically review regionally aggregated housing indicators, national program initiatives and government legislation, whilst emphasizing the role of individual civil servants and politicians.	Van der Schaar, 1987, Grinburg, 1977, Steiber, 1999, De Ruijter, 1987. For official histories, see Kooiman, 1943, CDWV, 1952, Van Beusekom, 1955, Van der Schaar et al, 1996.
<i>Explanation via networks, rules and games</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dutch policy science in employing increasingly elaborate techniques towards an explanatory strategy grounded in rational action neo-institutionalism. These studies examine how individual action is channelled and contends that actors are bound to each other in a policy network by mutual interdependency and engaged in an ecology of games (Klijn, 1996:335).</li> </ul>	Klijn (1996) provides quantitative analysis of local policy networks, their rules and games in three cities: Den Haag, Rotterdam and Groningen, concerning the redevelopment of post war housing areas.	Kickert, 1991, Klijn, 1996, Klijn & Teisman, 1992, Koppenjan et al, 1993, Klijn, 1996

Approach	Explanatory model proposed	Data presented	Key proponent(s)
<p><i>Explanation via international contrast</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The comparative approach to housing research has become more prominent in recent years, fostered by the establishment of various international agencies and research networks (European Commission, ENHR, CECODHAS). Whilst the outcomes of each housing system are concisely described, there is often little room for their generative processes to be fully examined, leaving the reader with a list of differences and similarities.</li> </ul>	<p>The strategy for data collection varies from collation of comparable statistics, individual housing histories, consistent collection of similar 'facts', to comparison of underlying generative mechanisms defined in a contingent context (Van Weesep, 2000, Van der Heijden &amp; Haffner, 2000).</p>	<p>Van Weesep, 1986.</p>
<p><i>Explanation exploring the civilizing process and gender relations (Elias, 1939)</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Studies emphasis particular explanatory themes and concepts in Dutch housing provision often testing, revising or employing concepts from Elias' 'civilization thesis, with a focus upon gender relations of provision.</li> </ul>	<p>Historical research with an emphasis upon household norms and domestic relations in a socio-cultural setting</p>	<p>Deben, 1988, 1993, De Regt, 1984, Van Meijel et al. 1982, Van Moorsel, 1992, Verloo, 1992.</p>
<p><i>Explanation via pillarization and the passive welfare state</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A substantial body of research has tried to explain the unique form and relations of the Dutch state, yet few have linked this to housing provision. A number of explanatory concepts have been developed in the process: the theory of pillarization; the Christian democratic subsidiary welfare; the corporatist model of decision-making and negotiated adjustment to change.</li> </ul>	<p>Research influenced by state theory from political science and institutional economics focusing upon class formation and sources of power amongst governing elites.</p>	<p>Lijphart, 1968, Schuyt &amp; Van der Veen, 1986, Stuurman, 1983, Van Kersbergen and Verbeek, 1997, 1991, Therborn, 1989, Salet 1999, 1994.</p>
<p><i>Explanation via local differences</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Moving from broad theories explaining the Dutch nation state, a number of enlightening studies focus on uneven development, examining the underlying social structures that have generated difference and change at the local and regional level. Unlike nationally aggregated models and grand state theories, smaller-scale geo-histories attempt to provide a more comprehensive and sensitive explanation for differences in housing and urban forms.</li> </ul>	<p>Cross disciplinary use of historical, economic and political studies illustrating unique contingent shifts in key social relations</p>	<p>Jurriens 1981, Terhorst &amp; Van de Ven, 1997.</p>