

# Triangulation

Sociology

Combining methods, sources or researchers, and what agreement really shows.

Approaching one question from more than one direction, so that a finding does not rest on the particular blind spots of a single method or source.

**COINED**

**Denzin, 1970**

**BEST USE**

offsetting weaknesses

- Method: survey plus interviews on one question.
- Data: different times, sites or populations.
- Investigator: several researchers, same material.
- Theory: rival frameworks on the same evidence.
- Agreement raises confidence; it is not proof.
- Disagreement is a finding, not a failure.

## **LOOK FOR IT**

Reported and observed housework differ consistently. The gap is itself evidence about how the task is understood.

Two methods sharing the same bias converge on the same error.  
Triangulation works only across different weaknesses.