

Integrating Quantitative and Qualitative Approaches to Poverty Measurement

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January 22, 2002

Overview

- Starting Points
- Types of Methods and Data
- Integrating Qualitative and Quantitative Approaches
 - ‘In parallel’
 - ‘In series’
- Three Examples
 - 1 Guatemala Poverty Assessment (GUAPA)
 - 2 Delhi slums study
 - 3 St. Lucia social assessment
- Final Thoughts

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- Questions drive methods (not vice versa)
 - assemble highest quality data to answer questions
 - answers may require single, multiple data forms

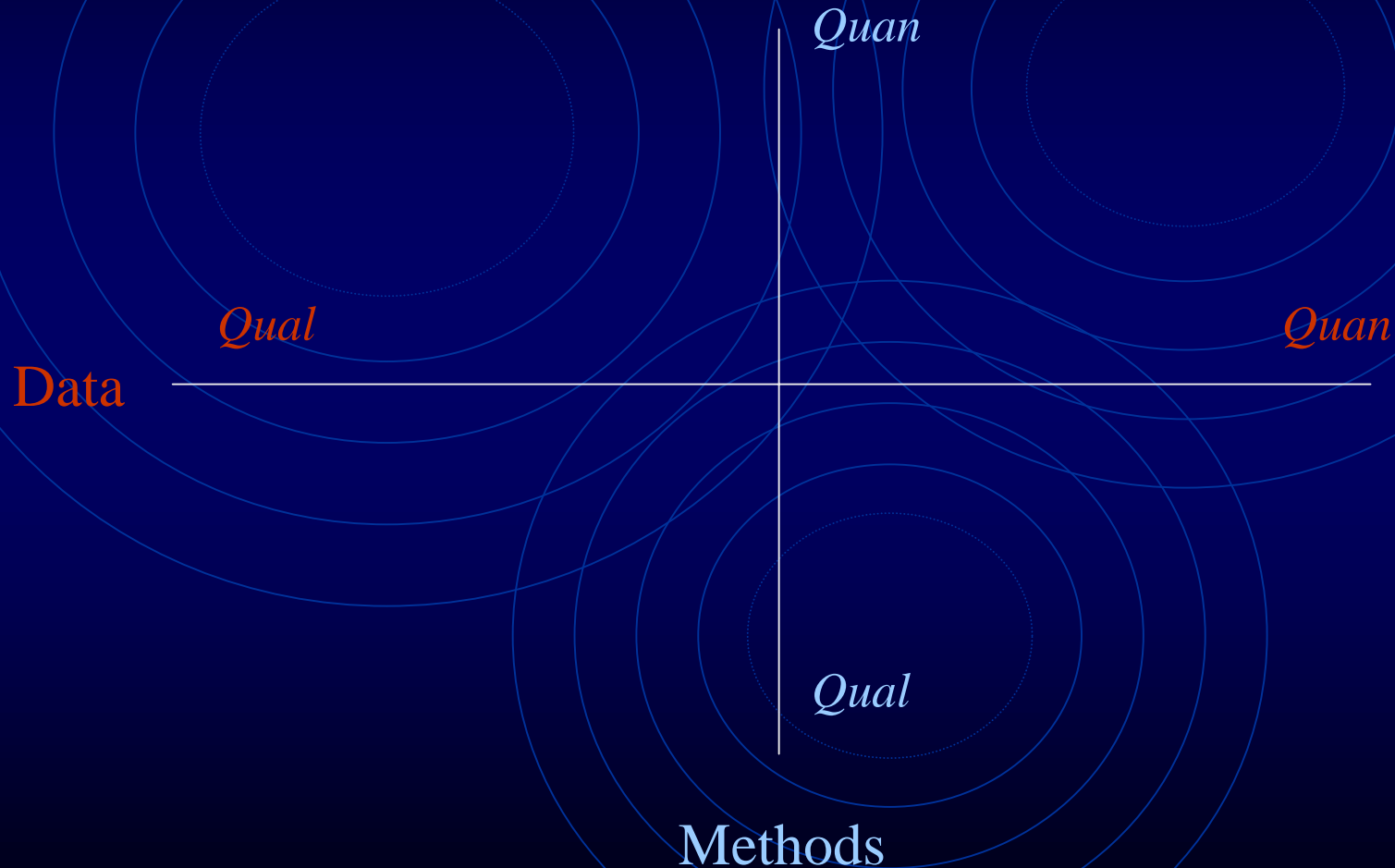
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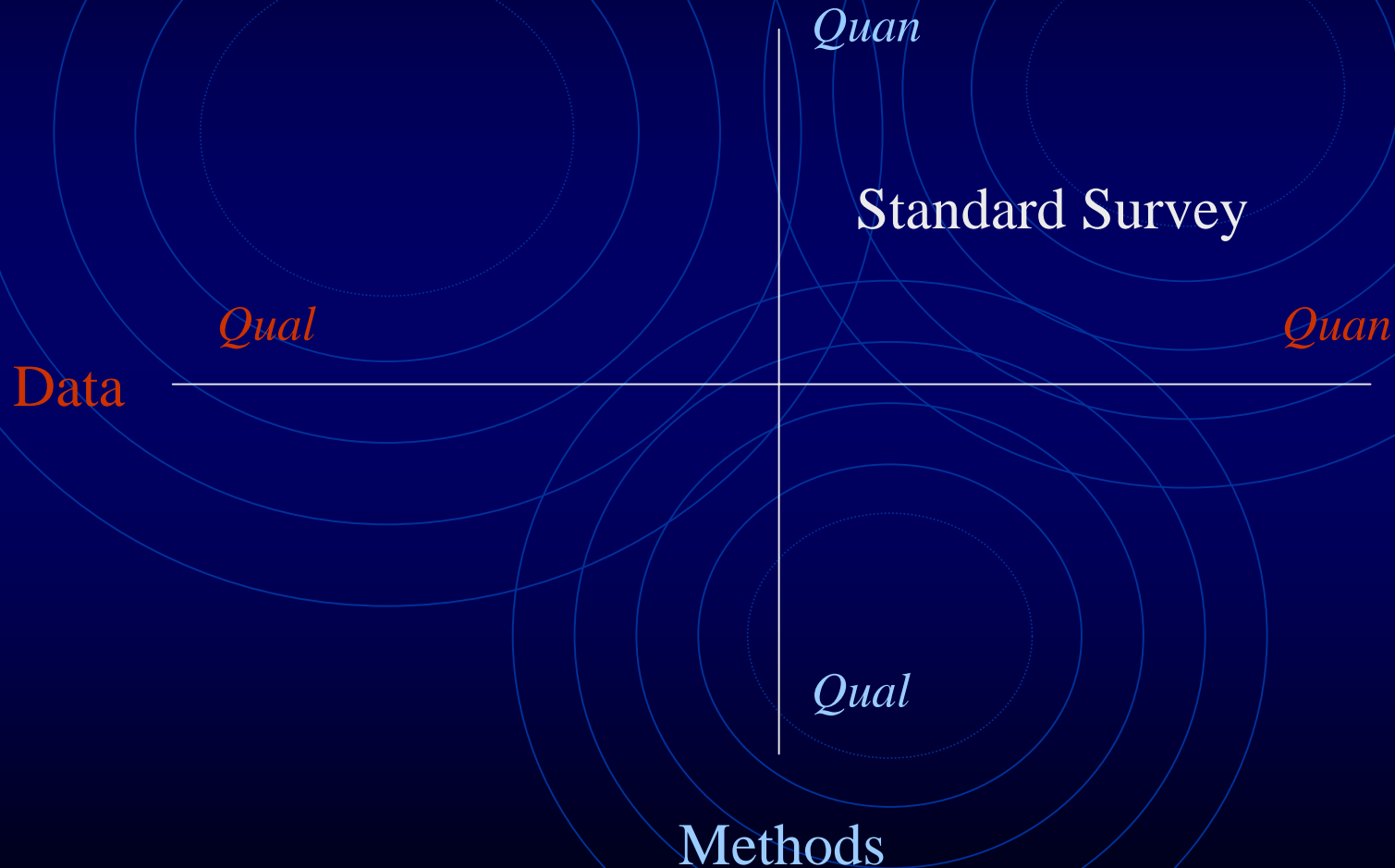
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- Integrating qual and quan approaches
 - In parallel, in series
 - Three contemporary examples

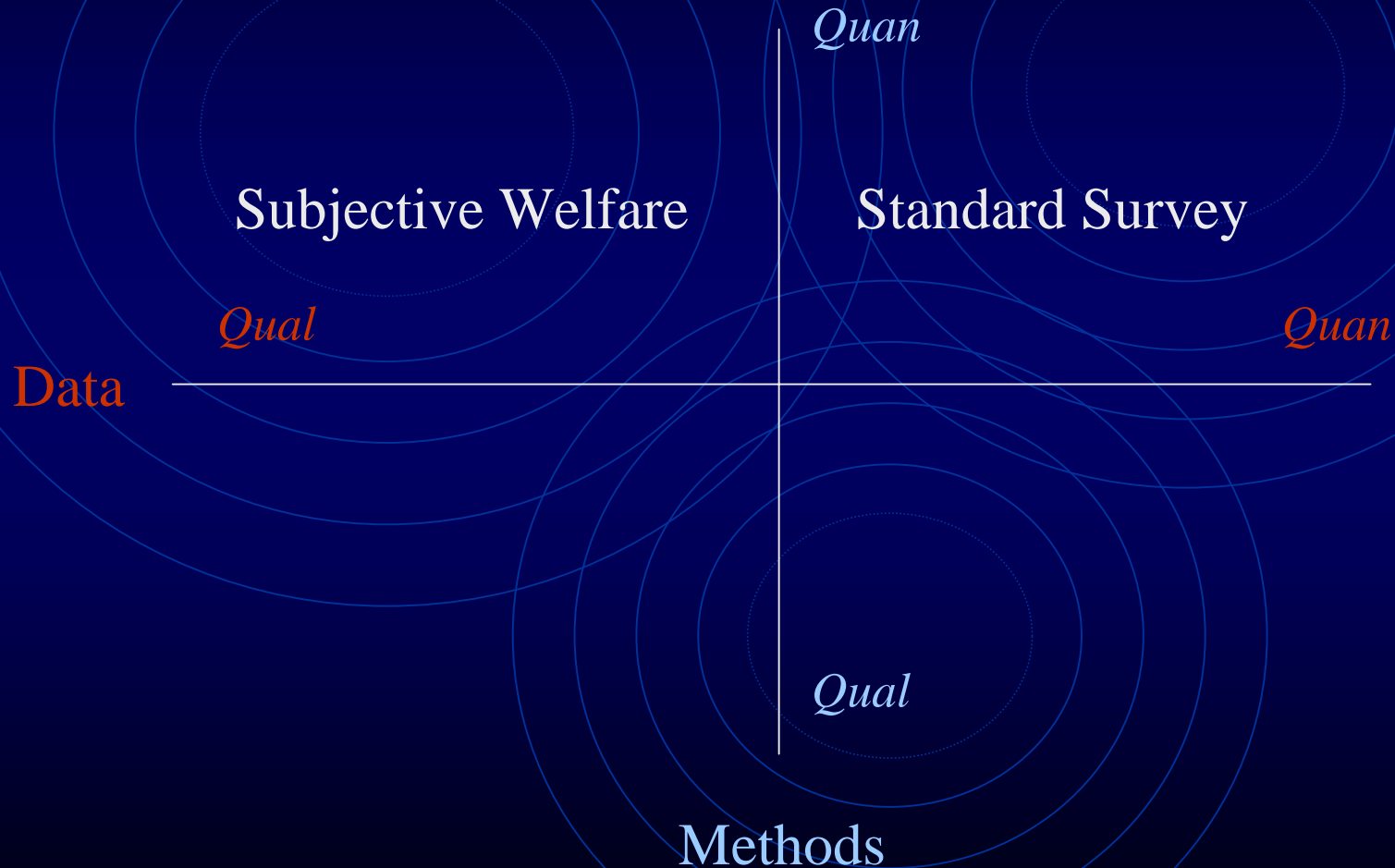
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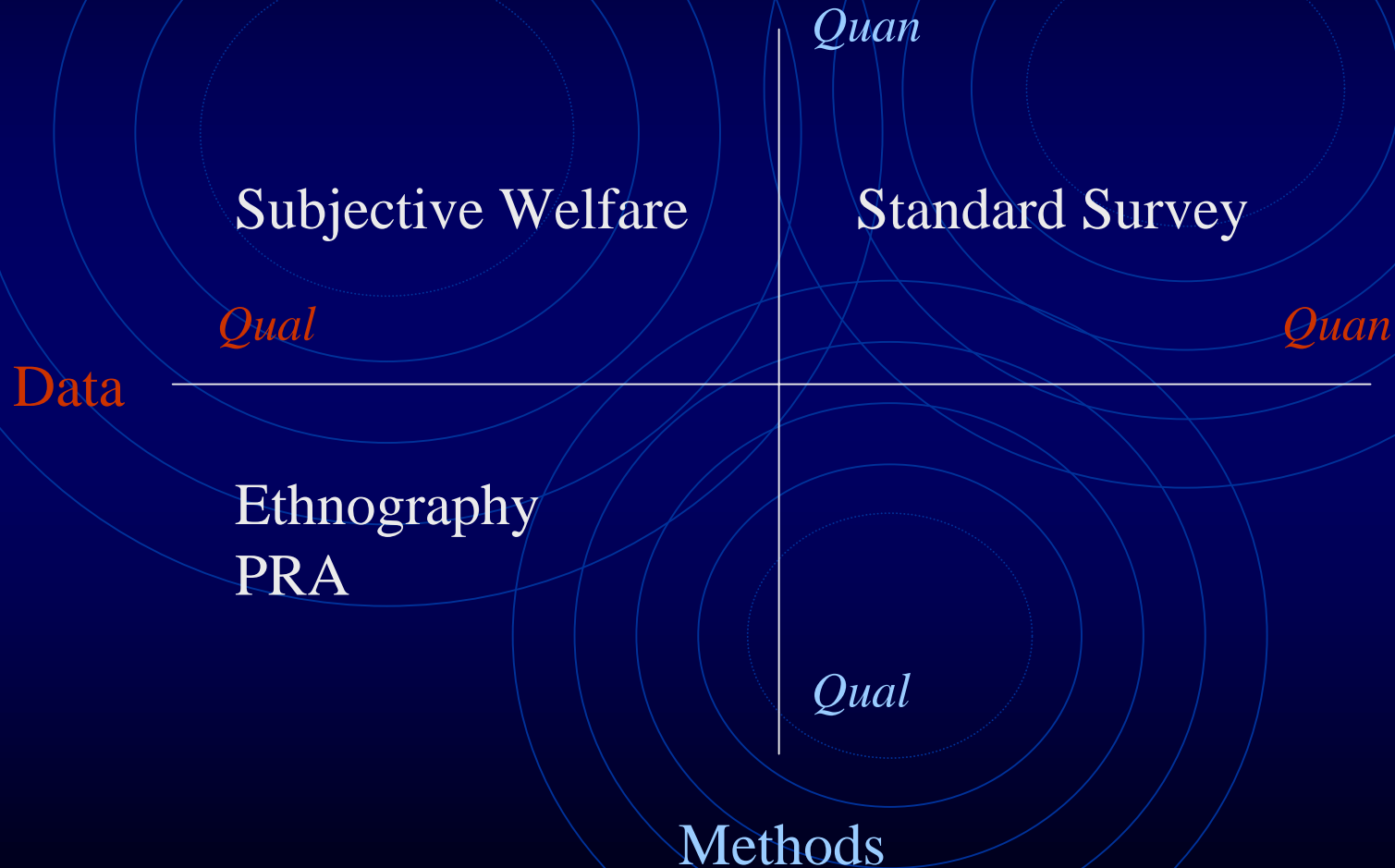
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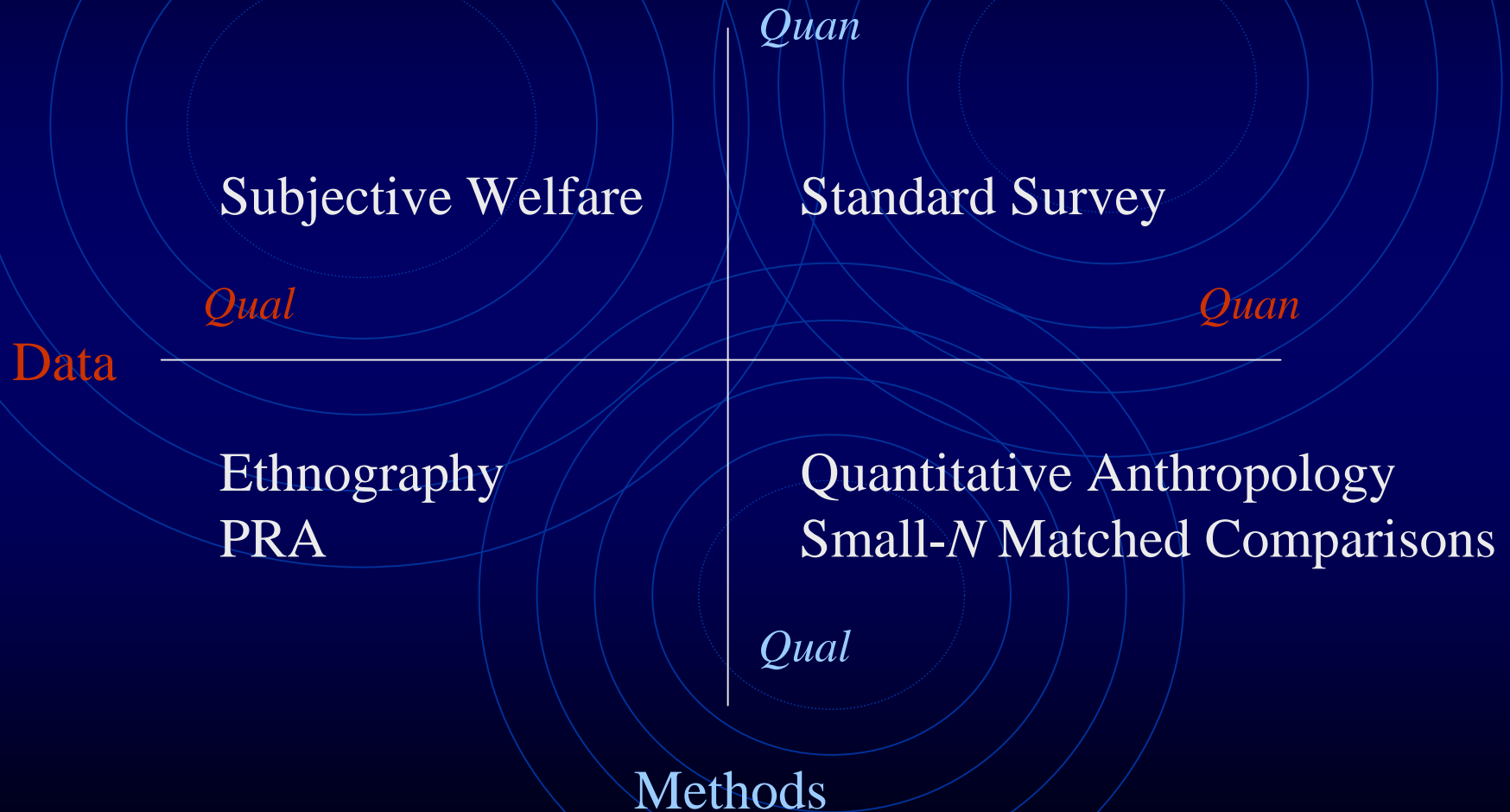
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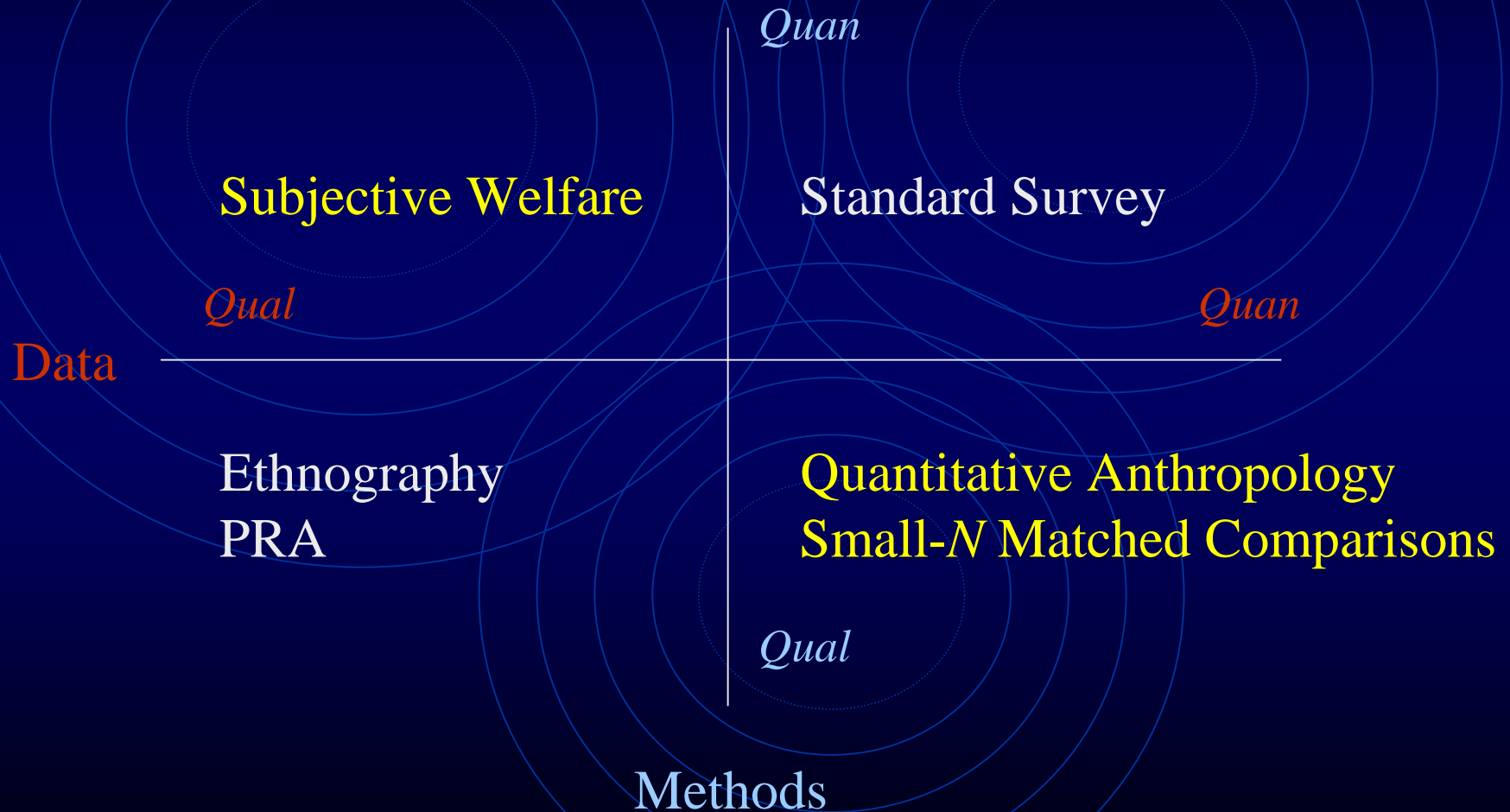
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How to integrate Qual and Quan?



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- 2 Design survey (quan)
- 3 Pre-test survey (qual)
- 4 Implement survey (quan)
- 5 Data analysis (quan and qual)

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- Missing/weak quan data

- Generating new data
- Building on existing data
- ‘Thinking quan, acting qual’
- Identifying valid instruments

Three current examples

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- ‘In Parallel’
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- Quan: 800 randomly selected representative households
- From survival to mobility
 - role of norms (sharing, status) and networks (kinship, politics)
 - housing, employment transitions
 - property rights
- Understanding ‘governance’
 - managing collective action
 - crucial role of service provision

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- RESULT: total buy-in from local staff

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 - administratively (finding, coordinating staff)
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 - **Enormously rewarding!**
 - more, better data -> better policy
 - bridging disciplines, sectors
 - development as “bio-technology” (multiple agents and agencies of expertise) not “math” (lone genius) problem

Reading suggestions

- Bamberger, Michael (ed.) (2000) *Integrating Qualitative and Quantitative Research in Development Projects* (Washington, DC: The World Bank)
- Hentschel, Jesko (1999) 'Contextuality and Data Collection Methods: A Framework and Application to Health Service Utilisation' *Journal of Development Studies* 35(4): 64-94
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