

Qualitative Methods Evolved By LSE Housing and Communities



CASE 25th Anniversary
Thursday 8th September 2022

1. Small Area-Based Studies

- Detailed facts
- Stakeholders/anchor institutions
- Residents
- Observations/notes
- Wider evidence – quantitative
- E.g. using the case study areas 10 years on for our new Sustainable Communities study

2. Family Survey, Debt Survey, Welfare to Work Survey – and repeat

- Repeat rounds
- Use existing survey models
- Purposive sampling
- At home (families), by phone, in meeting places
- Tabulate
- Life stories, quotes, vignettes

3. Tailor To What Is Needed

- So returning to CASE areas (Ruth), plus statistics, IMD comparison
- Write up as case studies

4. Retrofit Projects

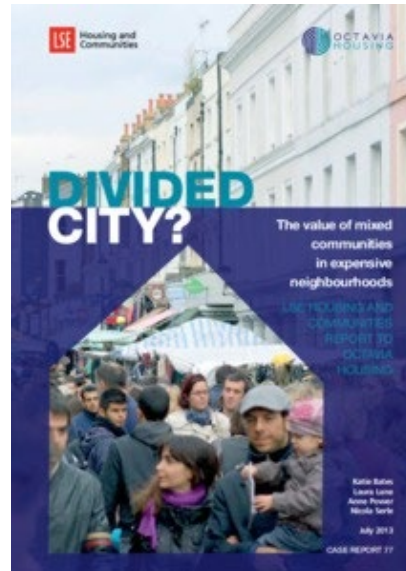
- Need to understand technical aspects
- Interview residents to gain proper insight into process and outcomes
- Need staff perspective as well, plus professionals and architects

5. Typical Small Projects

- Sample of 50 – reflect demographics
- Checklist of issues to develop questionnaire
 - Test questionnaire
- Spreadsheet of findings
- Vignettes and quotes
- Sometimes case studies and survey within areas

6. Special Projects

- Soup Runs
- Divided City? The value of mixed communities in expensive neighbourhoods
- Never Just a Number – Report for Christians Against Poverty



7. Area Methods Apply to European and City-Wide Projects

- Weak Market Cities
- Ex-industrial cities

8. Why Valuable?

- Newham
- IpsosMori survey
- Very qualitative
- Getting under the skin of problems
- But always important to check qualitative against quantitative evidence