

## QUALITATIVE METHODS

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### Popular methods and corresponding research tools

- Desk research - [instructions for document analysis](#)
- In-depth Individual Interview (IDI) - [IDI scenario](#),
- Focus group interview (FGI) - [FGI scenario](#)
- Observation - [observation sheet](#)
- Case study - prepared based on information collected using the abovementioned methods

A survey carried out:

- a) with the participation of the interviewer - interview based on a paper (PAPI) or electronic (CAPI) questionnaire, computer-assisted telephone interview (CATI) - interview questionnaire
- b) without the participation of the interviewer - online (CAWI) or paper questionnaire filled in by the respondents themselves (including central location) - [survey questionnaire](#)

### Purpose of use

Cognition, understanding, description, explanation of studied phenomena and processes

Determining the scale, intensity, frequency of the studied phenomena, their co-occurrence and the relationships between them

### Common questions

What's happening?  
How? How is it going? Why?

How much?  
To what extent? How often?  
In connection with what?

### The researcher's perspective

Specific cases (people, activities, processes) to learn about their specificity, complexity, diversity, course of events, understanding of cause-effect relationships

Phenomena and features of groups important for the evaluated project (most often beneficiaries), examined in order to search for general regularities and patterns

### Sampling method

Purposeful / judgement sampling (non-random) - the researcher decides who to examine (e.g. based on the fact that a particular person has the necessary information).

Random and non-random sampling (e.g. volunteers). In the case of projects with up to 400-500 participants a complete sample is used which includes all project beneficiaries).

### Size of studied samples

Small samples, i.e. several cases

Larger groups, i.e. several dozen people and in case of random samples above 400 persons.

### Generalization of results

The findings cannot be generalised due to the lack of representativeness of the sample (conclusions from the study relate only to the persons who participated in it).

It is possible to generalise the findings of the study of a randomly selected sample to a wider population (people who did not participate in it), if this sample is representative.

