Analysis and presentation of QuIP data

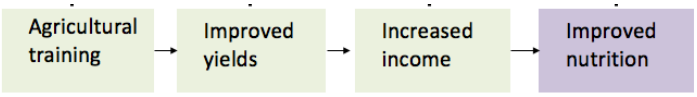
QuIP studies are designed to collect credible evidence on change, directly from intended beneficiaries. Testimonies document their perceptions of what has changed in their lives over a set period of time and across a series of domains related to the project's theory of change.

Questions are purposefully designed to be broad and open-ended to allow the respondents to speak freely about what they believed to be significant changes in their lives. Researchers are trained to use the additional questions to probe further and establish what the perceived drivers of these changes were. Closed questions are also typically used at the end of each domain to capture overall perceptions of change in some specific areas. These closed questions are limited in their scope but provide a useful snapshot of responses as an introduction to the findings.

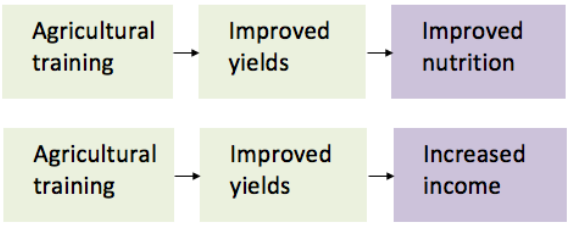
The open-ended questions provide a more detailed narrative providing the often complex and multiple drivers of the changes. This note explains how the data is coded and then analysed using a bespoke dashboard, which is made available to commissioners.

The QuIP approach to analysing data relies on counting 'tags' and connections between these tags applied during the coding process. Analysts carefully consider the responses to all questions and apply a tag description to each portion of text to summarise a theme or story. These tags are unique to each project and are developed 'inductively', purely from the data at hand. A causal story or 'causal chain' created from these tags usually relies on the use of at least two tags, to denote a 'driver of change' and an 'outcome' but can involve more.

The boxes below give an example of how a causal chain has been divided into four separate tags. The tags are ordered sequentially to build a logical story of change; the arrows beneath represent this by showing that the preceding tag has been reported as *leading to* the following tag.



A similar story could also be coded differently in fewer steps depending on how much information is volunteered by respondents, and in what order they tell the story, as shown below. By coding all the responses, we would expect to see repetition across the dataset, building up patterns of frequently mentioned connections.



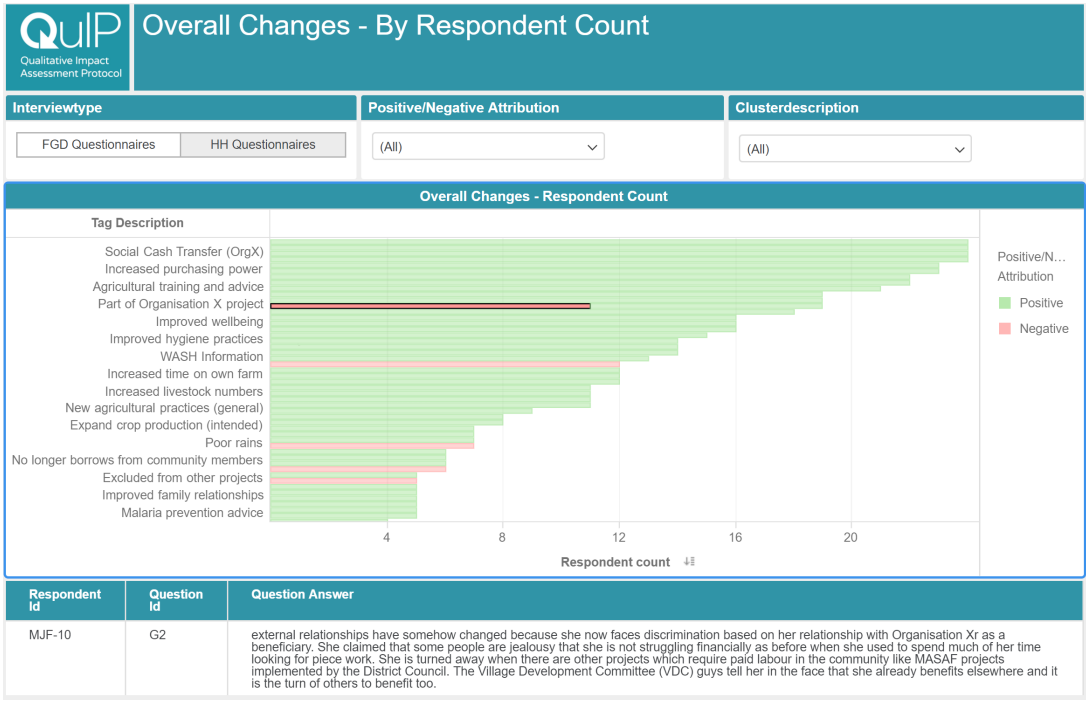
In addition, an attribution code is optionally used in relation to the causal chain, demonstrating how closely the story mirrors the known theory of change and interventions. This usually follows a set matrix looking for positive or negative change and explicit or implicit links to the project, or 'other' drivers of change. This can be adapted for each project if necessary. In the example above, if agricultural training was part of the theory of change, then this story may be coded as positively explicitly or implicitly referencing the project.

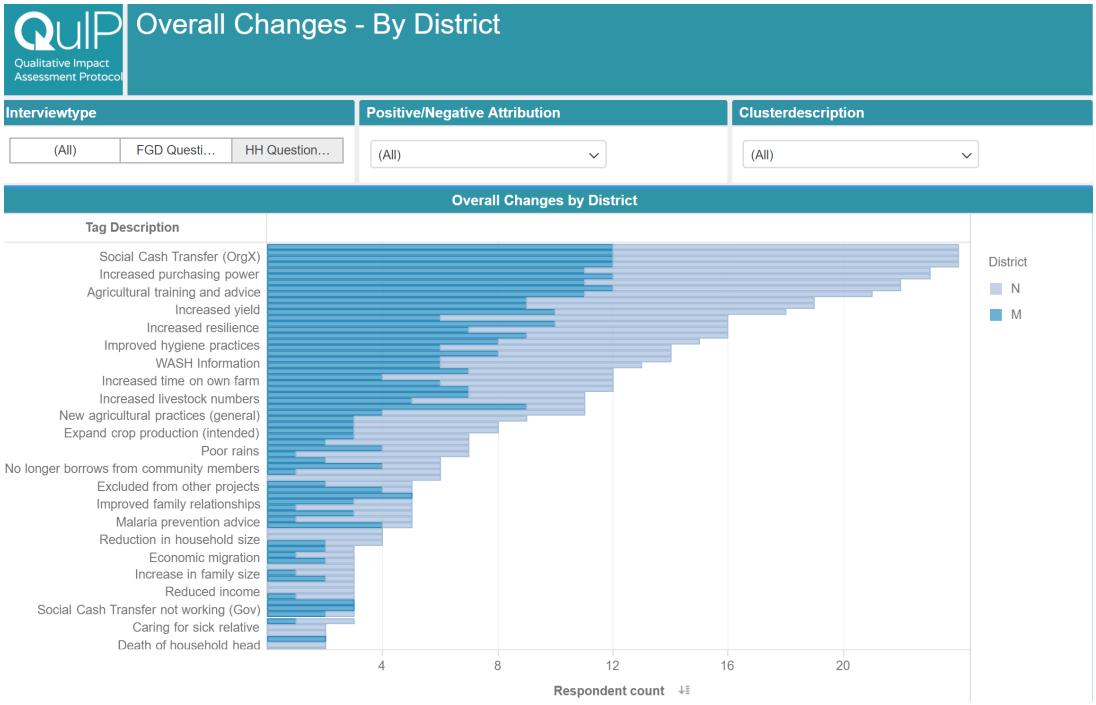
Once the causal chains have been created and assigned an attribution code, QuIP data is processed into an interactive dashboard (using an analytical software package called MicroStrategy). The MicroStrategy dashboard allows for a wide range of data visualisation and interrogation. An optional narrative report summarising key findings can complement this dashboard, but the dashboard itself is made available to commissioners to enable them to explore the causal connections within the data in more detail. Examples of how the data is presented within a QuIP dashboard follow.

As a starting point, the full list of tags used in coding the data can be viewed, showing the number of times that they have been used overall. This gives an indication of how frequently particular tags and themes have come up, both for individuals and FGDs. Both data sources (individual interviews and FGDs) are included within the same dashboard, however analysis is deliberately kept separate through the use of a filter for interview type. These tag counts can be further filtered by other attributes such as interview characteristics (e.g. location, sex, age) and attribution (positive/negative/neutral, and explicit/implicit/other)

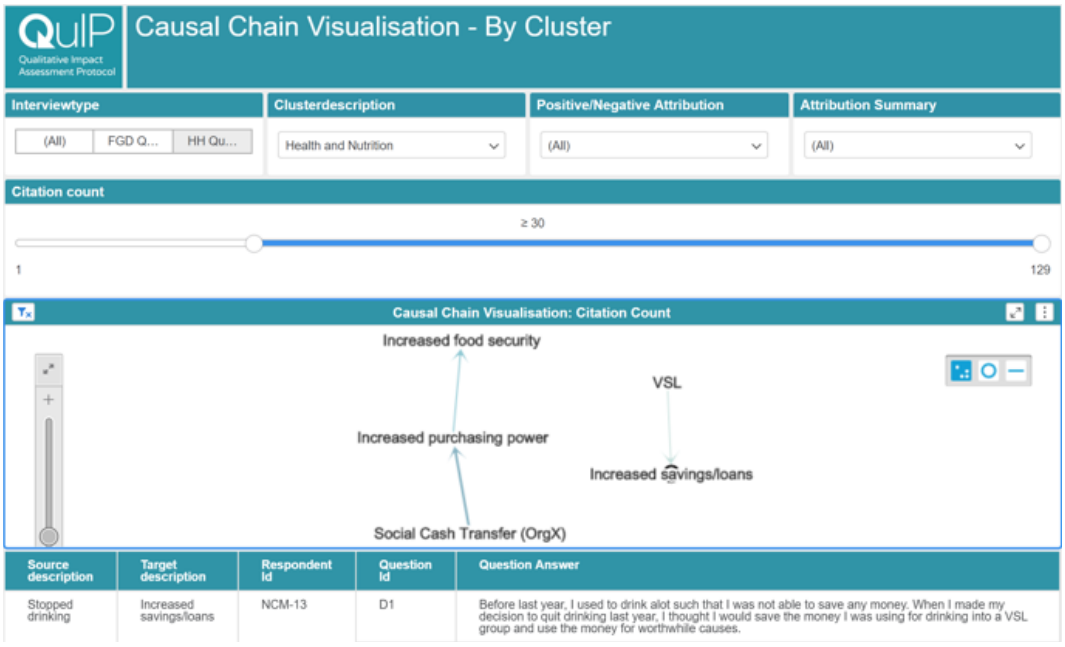
Tags can also be clustered into relevant themes according to the theory of change and research questions. Clustering in this way aids the analysis process because it gives the opportunity to filter on specific themes.

The 'raw' narrative data behind each tag code selected appears in the lower section of the dashboard and helps to give examples of where the codes have been used.

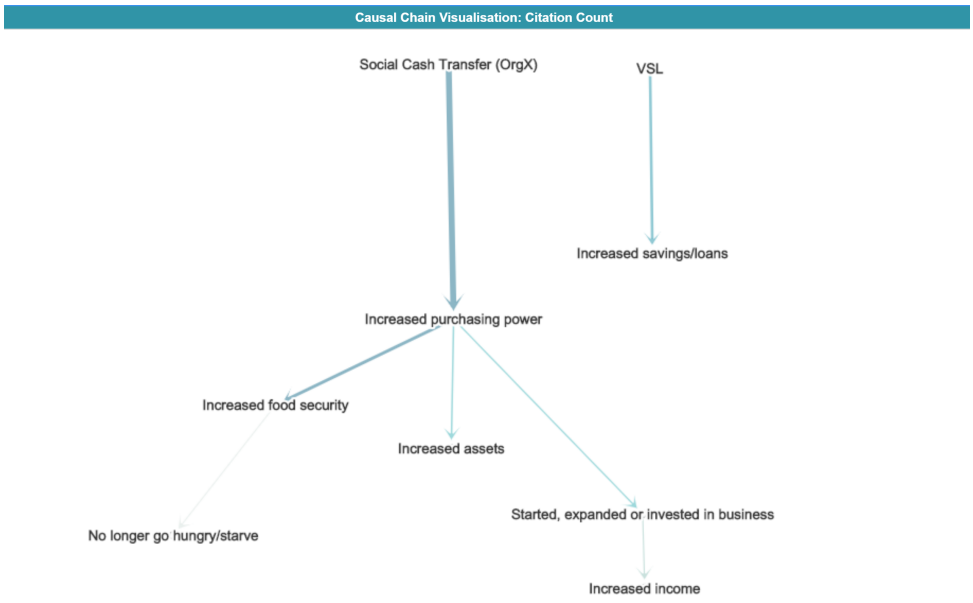




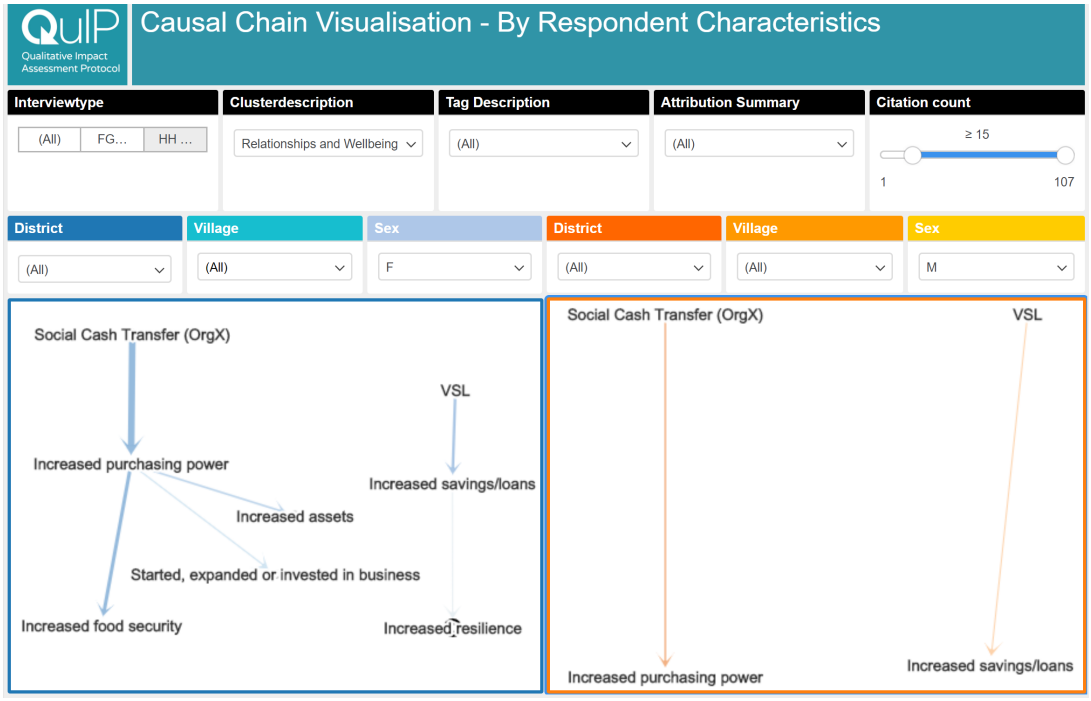
Whilst tag counts can give an indication of the main stories coming out of the analysis, the focus in QuIP analysis is specifically on the connections between the tags – the causal relationships. The dashboard puts all of the individual causal chains together in causal maps – allowing the user to select tags or themes to view and explore, with the same filter options as elsewhere. The example below shows an exploration of the causal relationships between tags within the theme of Health and Nutrition for household questionnaires, with a minimum number of citations selected on the slider.



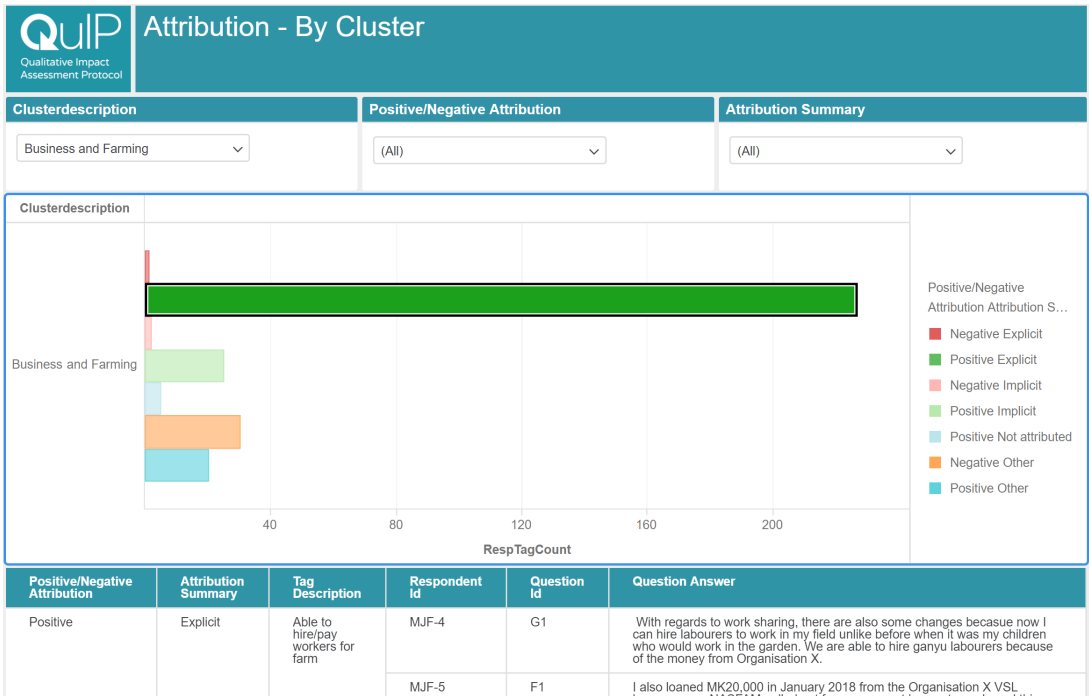
The example below shows the causal relationships between two selected tags as drivers of change – exploring the outcomes related to them.



These causal maps can be compared side by side by selecting different respondent characteristic options in the filters – the example below compares male with female respondents.

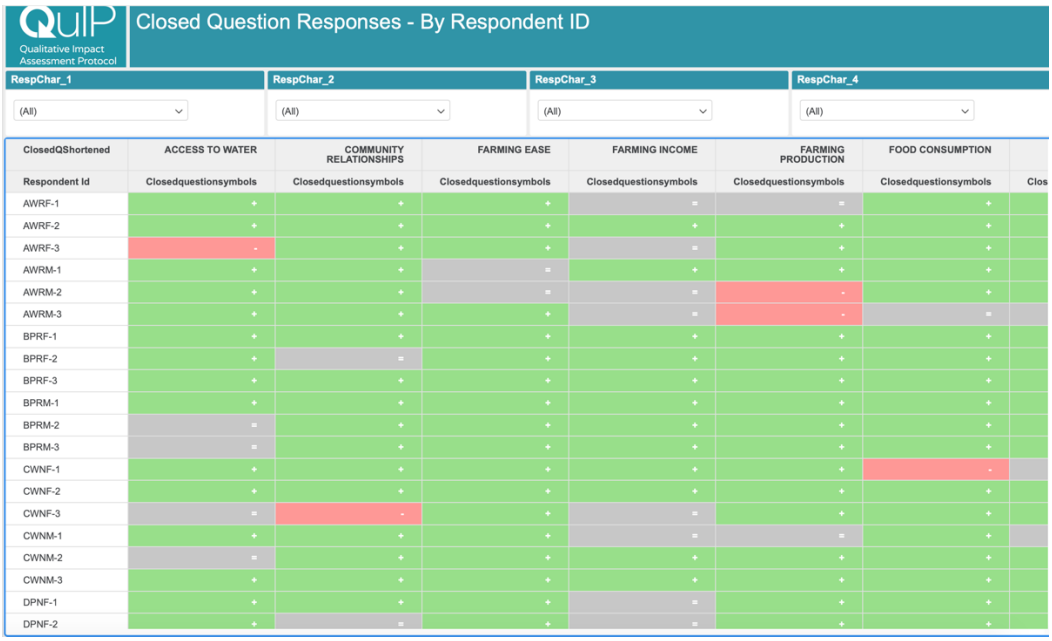


The dashboard also allows you to view a summary of how attribution codes were used across the interviews and focus group discussions. Within the dashboard, you are able to filter these attribution codes by theme, characteristics and positive/negative. This helps to provide an overview of positive and negative responses in different project areas.

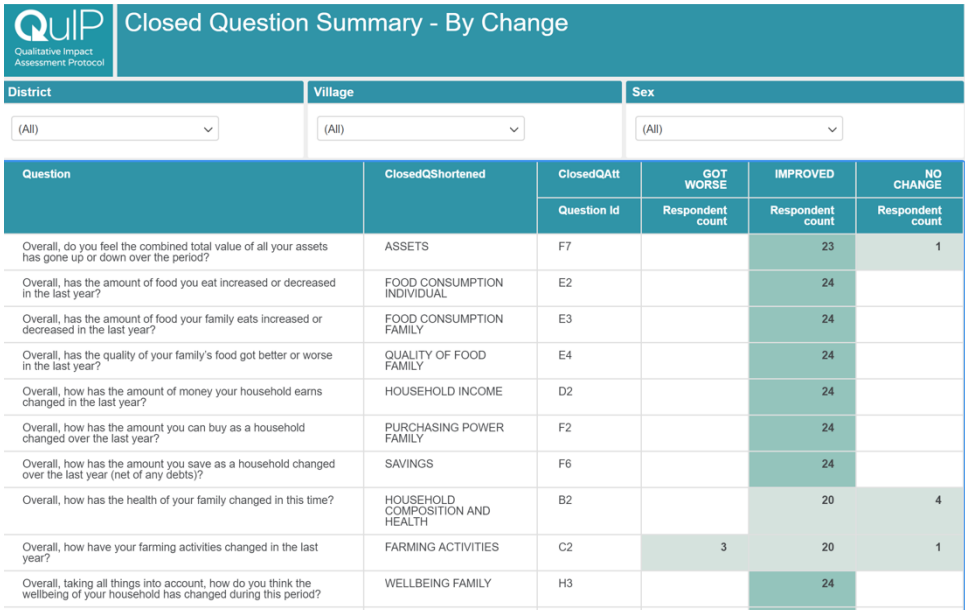


Positive/Negative Attribution	Attribution Summary	Tag Description	Respondent Id	Question Id	Question Answer
Positive	Explicit	Able to hire/pay workers for farm	MJF-4	G1	With regards to work sharing, there are also some changes becasue now I can hire labourers to work in my field unlike before when it was my children who would work in the garden. We are able to hire ganyu labourers because of the money from Organisation X.
			MJF-5	F1	I also loaned MK20,000 in January 2018 from the Organisation X VSL

For each closed question asked a simple summary is produced in the dashboard, with two view options available, one focusing on how each individual respondent has answered each question, and the other summarising the overall number of respondents responding with each answer option.



ClosedQShortened	ACCESS TO WATER	COMMUNITY RELATIONSHIPS	FARMING EASE	FARMING INCOME	FARMING PRODUCTION	FOOD CONSUMPTION	
Respondent Id	Closedquestionsymbols	Closedquestionsymbols	Closedquestionsymbols	Closedquestionsymbols	Closedquestionsymbols	Closedquestionsymbols	Clos
AWRF-1	+	+	+	=	=	+	
AWRF-2	+	+	+	+	+	+	
AWRF-3	-	+	+	=	+	+	
AWRM-1	+	+	=	+	+	+	
AWRM-2	+	+	=	=	-	+	
AWRM-3	+	+	+	=	-	=	
BPRF-1	+	+	+	+	+	+	
BPRF-2	+	=	+	+	+	+	
BPRF-3	+	+	+	+	+	+	
BPRM-1	+	+	+	+	+	+	
BPRM-2	=	+	+	+	+	+	
BPRM-3	=	+	+	+	+	+	
CWNF-1	+	+	+	+	+	-	
CWNF-2	+	+	+	+	+	+	
CWNF-3	=	-	+	=	+	+	
CWNM-1	+	+	+	=	=	+	
CWNM-2	=	+	+	+	+	+	
CWNM-3	+	+	+	+	+	+	
DPNF-1	+	+	+	=	+	+	
DPNF-2	+	=	+	=	+	+	



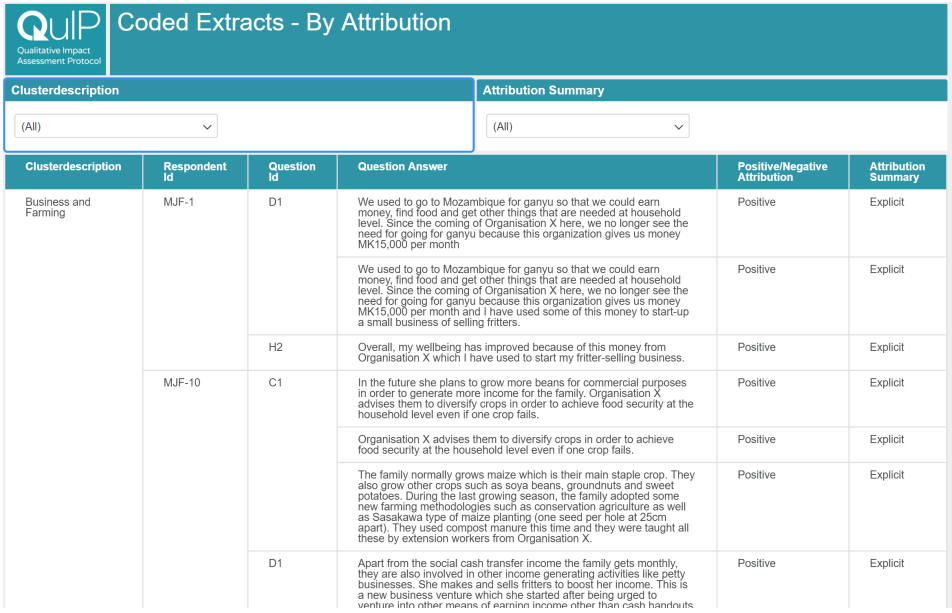
QuIP Qualitative Impact Assessment Protocol

Closed Question Summary - By Change

District	Village	Sex
(All)	(All)	(All)

Question	ClosedQShortened	ClosedQAtt	GOT WORSE	IMPROVED	NO CHANGE
		Question Id	Respondent count	Respondent count	Respondent count
Overall, do you feel the combined total value of all your assets has gone up or down over the period?	ASSETS	F7		23	1
Overall, has the amount of food you eat increased or decreased in the last year?	FOOD CONSUMPTION INDIVIDUAL	E2		24	
Overall, has the amount of food your family eats increased or decreased in the last year?	FOOD CONSUMPTION FAMILY	E3		24	
Overall, has the quality of your family's food got better or worse in the last year?	QUALITY OF FOOD FAMILY	E4		24	
Overall, how has the amount of money your household earns changed in the last year?	HOUSEHOLD INCOME	D2		24	
Overall, how has the amount you can buy as a household changed over the last year?	PURCHASING POWER FAMILY	F2		24	
Overall, how has the amount you save as a household changed over the last year (net of any debts)?	SAVINGS	F6		24	
Overall, how has the health of your family changed in this time?	HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION AND HEALTH	B2		20	4
Overall, how have your farming activities changed in the last year?	FARMING ACTIVITIES	C2	3	20	1
Overall, taking all things into account, how do you think the wellbeing of your household has changed during this period?	WELLBEING FAMILY	H3		24	

The dashboard also gives access to reference data, such as all the respondent information, interview schedules and coded transcript extracts, searchable through various filters. This ensures the transparency of the process and the data and enables users to read through detailed responses by theme or attribution code.



QuIP Qualitative Impact Assessment Protocol

Coded Extracts - By Attribution

Clusterdescription	Attribution Summary
(All)	(All)

Clusterdescription	Respondent Id	Question Id	Question Answer	Positive/Negative Attribution	Attribution Summary
Business and Farming	MJF-1	D1	We used to go to Mozambique for ganyu so that we could earn money, find food and get other things that are needed at household level. Since the coming of Organisation X here, we no longer see the need for going for ganyu because this organization gives us money MK15,000 per month	Positive	Explicit
			We used to go to Mozambique for ganyu so that we could earn money, find food and get other things that are needed at household level. Since the coming of Organisation X here, we no longer see the need for going for ganyu because this organization gives us money MK15,000 per month and I have used some of this money to start-up a small business of selling fritters.	Positive	Explicit
		H2	Overall, my wellbeing has improved because of this money from Organisation X which I have used to start my fritter-selling business.	Positive	Explicit
	MJF-10	C1	In the future she plans to grow more beans for commercial purposes in order to generate more income for the family. Organisation X advises them to diversify crops in order to achieve food security at the household level even if one crop fails.	Positive	Explicit
			Organisation X advises them to diversify crops in order to achieve food security at the household level even if one crop fails.	Positive	Explicit
			The family normally grows maize which is their main staple crop. They also grow other crops such as soya beans, groundnuts and sweet potatoes. During the last growing season, the family adopted some new farming methodologies such as conservation agriculture as well as Sasakawa type of maize planting (one seed per hole at 25cm apart). They used compost manure this time and they were taught all these by extension workers from Organisation X.	Positive	Explicit
		D1	Apart from the social cash transfer income the family gets monthly, they are also involved in other income generating activities like petty businesses. She makes and sells fritters to boost her income. This is a new business venture which she started after being urged to venture into other means of earning income other than cash handouts	Positive	Explicit

A reporting dashboard can be prepared which is bespoke to a project, incorporating pages with summary findings and background information. Please ask the Bath SDR team for an example if you would like to see more – but this will require installation of MicroStrategy. The desktop version of the software is free to download, and we can provide you with a download link for PCs and Macs.