	Quantitative	Qualitative
Some methods used	• Quick counting estimates • Sampling surveys • Population movement tracking • Registration	• Individual interviews • Key informant interviews • Focus group discussions • Semi-structured discussions • Observation
Main features	• General overview • Demographic characteristics • Reliable and objectively verifiable • Apt for generalization	• In-depth understanding of specific issues • Rich and detailed information • Perspectives, opinions and behavior of population assessed
Types of questionnaire tools	• Paper and pen • Smart phones, tablets or laptops	• Topics checklist with guide • Paper and pen • Recorders
Types of questions	• Controlled sequenced questions • Predetermined possible answers	• Open ended questions • Questions arising from discussioin
When to use it?	• To answer "Who/What? How much? How many?" • To get a understanding of the situation • To collect socio-demographic characteristics • To compare relations/correlations between different issues • To collect accurate and precise data • To produce evidence about the type, scale and size of problems	• To answer "How? Why" • To collect in-depth information on a specific issue • To understand the population's behavior, perception and priorities • To help explain information provided through quantitative data
Interview skills requirements	• Staff well trained on the questionnaire (high reliance on a well constructed questionnaire)	• Expert researchers and interviewers (high reliance on interviewer skills) • Very good knowledge of the society, culture and situation
Strengths	• Precise estimates • Relatively easy analysis using relevant analytical software • Based on statistical theories • Verifiable • Replicable in the complementary/comparable way by different teams in different areas and periods	• Rich and detailed information • Context taken into consideration • High influence of the population on the information provided • Limited number of respondents • In-depth analysis • Requires limited amount of resources