

The integration of quantitative and qualitative approaches in the study of housing mobility



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ESA -2015, Prague



Content

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II. The secondary analysis of biographical interviews . Moscow, XX century

- Typical trajectories of housing intergenerational mobility
- Cases of downward and upward housing mobility
- The problem of interpretation of statuses and directions of mobility
- The analysis of statistical data as general context

III. The research designs and capabilities of the research methods in the study of housing mobility



I. Housing mobility as the sociological optic



Housing mobility as a sociological category

- **Social mobility=educational+professional+ housing + ...etc**
- **House** – an indicator of structuring of **social space**; “**the housing found**” as a set of living dwellings – part of the physical structure of society (based on P. **Bourdieu theory** about interactions between social and physical spaces; **habitat and habitus**)
- **Housing structure and status.** Through the position in the dwelling hierarchy formed by the types of housing system, is installed the housing status of individuals
- **Housing mobility** as a process of **change from one type of housing to another** (shifts in housing status)

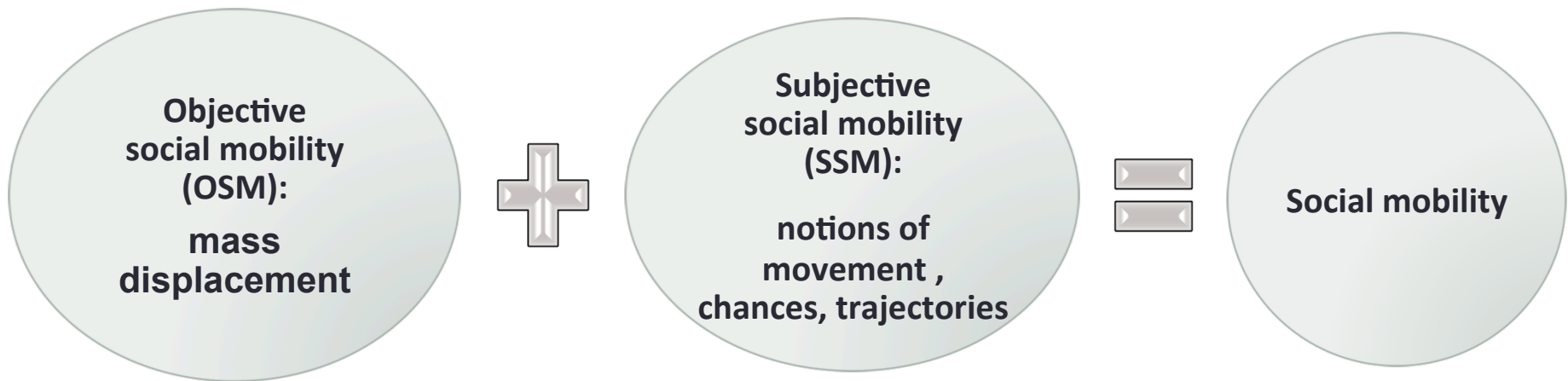


Sociological input from the study of the housing mobility

- What **changes do the social and physical structures** of the territory produce? And what **new meanings** do these changes have?
- What **changes are happened within the groups?** What groups are supported? What groups are downgraded in the structure of the housing status?
- What are the **frequency and the nature of changes of dwellings' type both in individually and intergenerational perspectives?**
- What **types of housing** are appropriate to the life style of certain **social groups?**
- Etc.

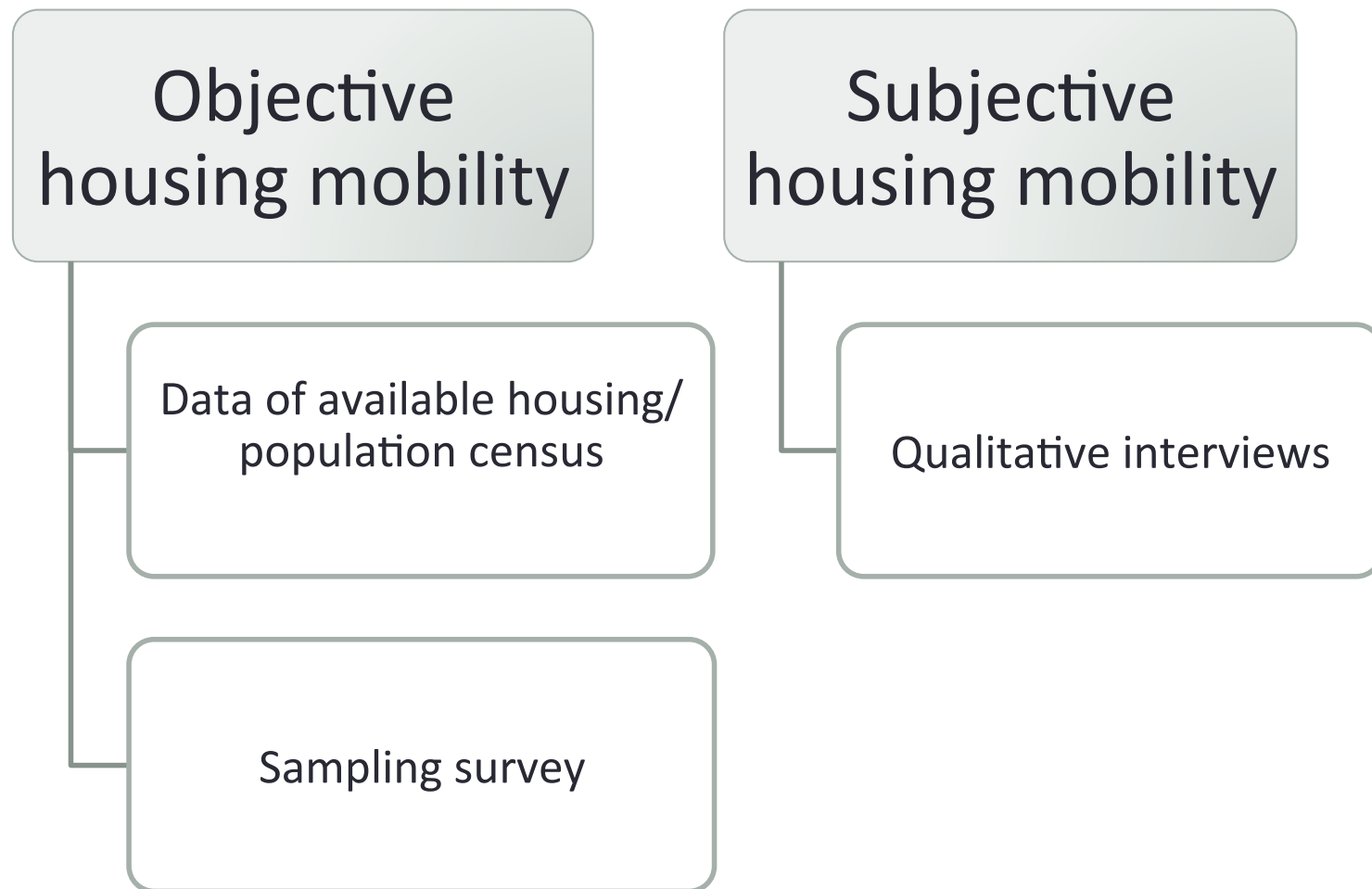


Approaches to understanding of social mobility





Methods to study of housing mobility



The need for an application «mixed» strategy



Issues in the study of the housing mobility

- The problems in the definitions of the following:
 - a) the **elements of the housing status**, it's interpretation
 - b) **owners of status** (family or individual)
 - c) the **boundaries** in the formation of **housing groups**
- The problem of **determining the general sample size**. What do we need to represent - the types of dwellings, families, individuals and lifestyles?
- The **most "mobile" and resourceful groups**, which are **not accessible for the traditional household survey**
- The presented **scales of the housing types and conditions are fragmented and not empirically grounded**



II. The secondary analysis of biographical interviews Moscow, XX century

Moscow, 20-ies of XX century



Moscow, 50-ies of XX century



Moscow, 80-ies of XX century





The empirical object and the sample

- Individuals living in **Moscow** and belonging to **birth cohort 1965-1967**
- Quota sampling
- **21 interviewed family** from Moscow
- In each family were collected **from 1 to 3 interviews** (young respondent, parents and grandparents)



Downward OR upward housing mobility?

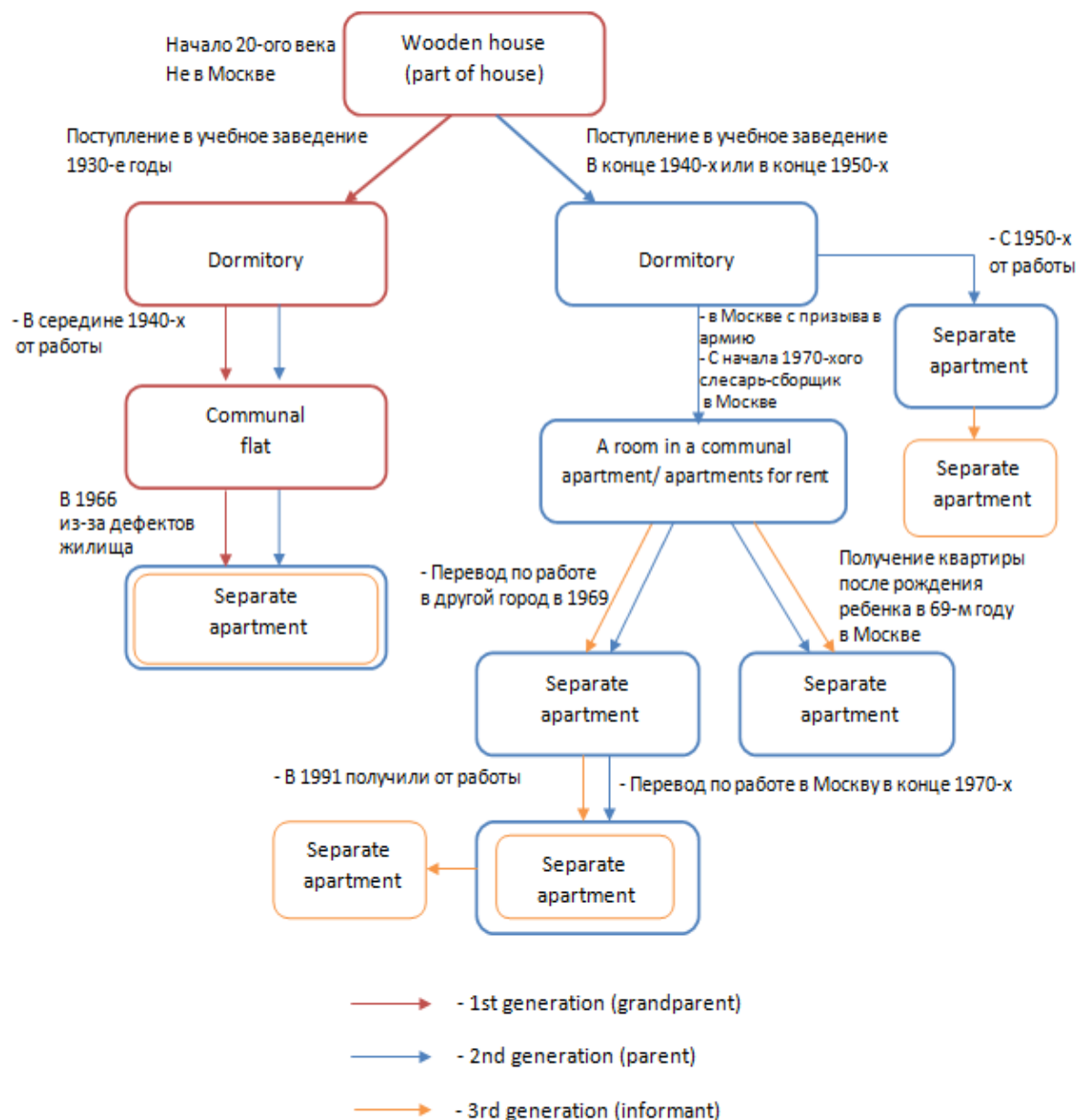
It is **impossible definitely methodically** to determine the downward and upward mobility

Base: first informants' moves are provoked by **personal motives** and «**external**» circumstances

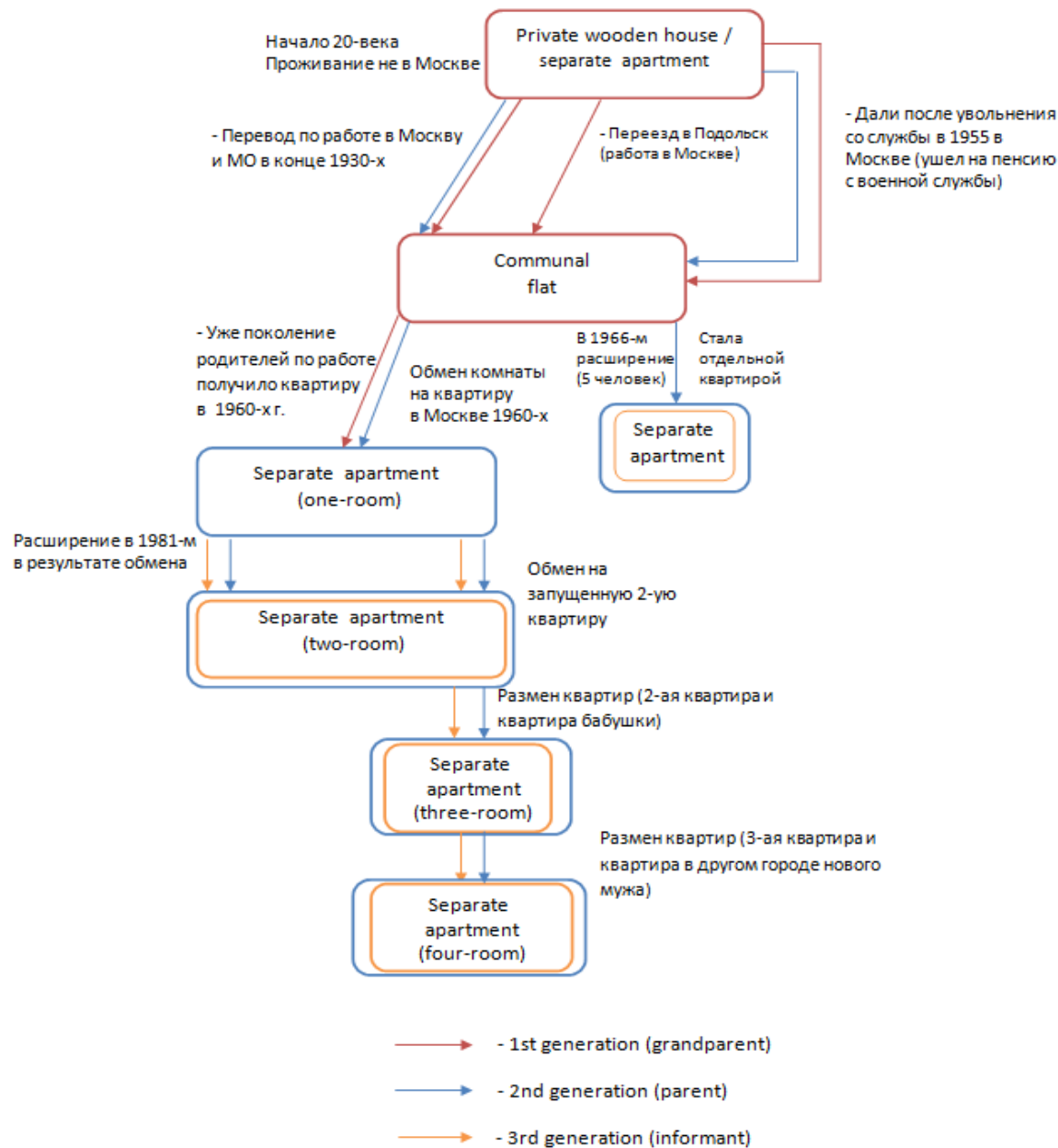


Three types of trajectories

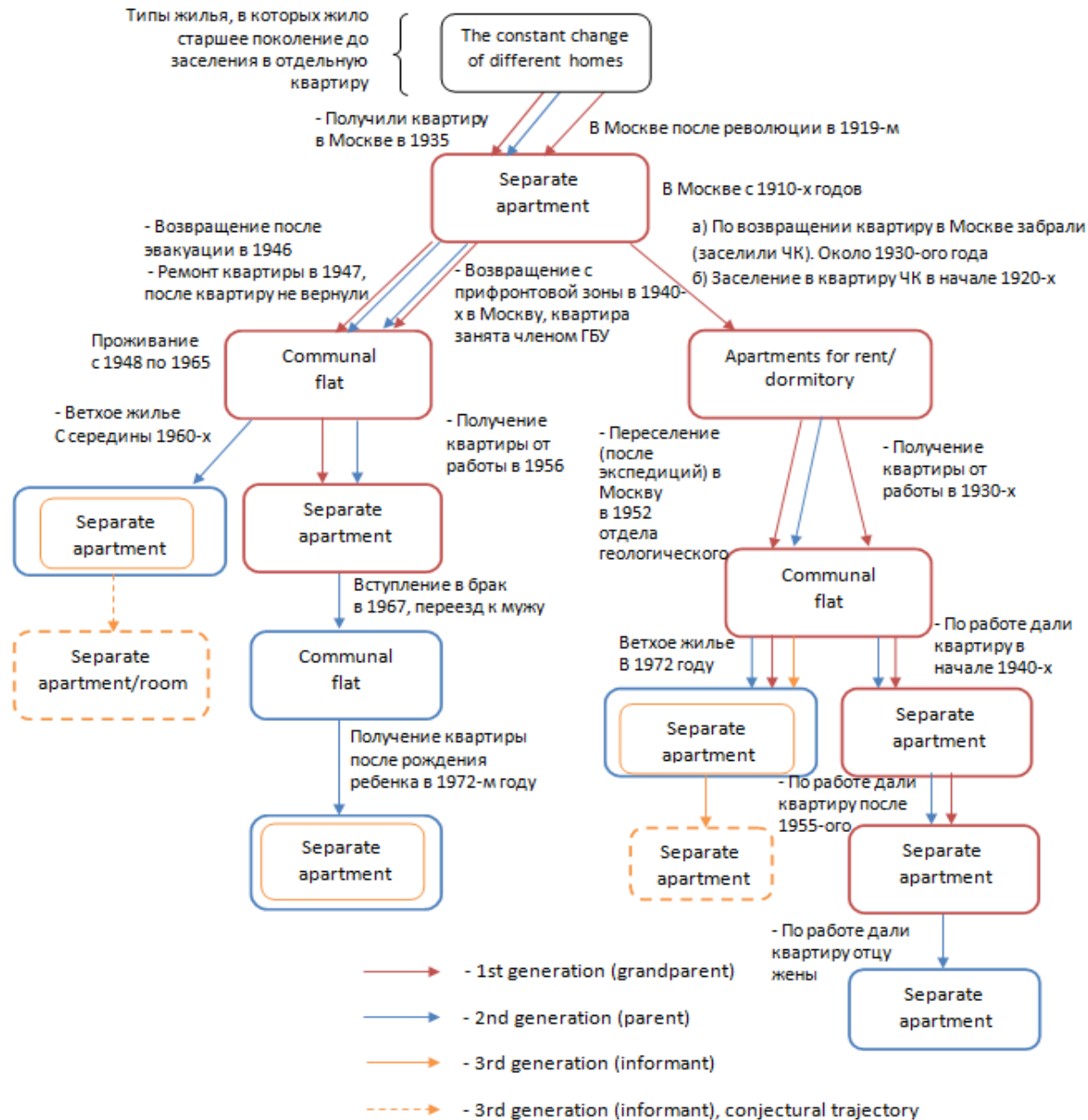
- 1.«**Professional moving**» as moving from the periphery to the capital with a downward housing mobility
- 2.«**Educational moving**» (**mixed**) as initially downward housing mobility (moving in the capital, and not)
- 3.«**Unstable**» housing situation as an example of moving from more comfortable house in less comfortable



Educational moving: trajectories of housing mobility from the beginning of XX century to the 90s



Professional moving: trajectories of housing mobility from the beginning of XX century to the 90s



Trajectories of «forced» housing mobility from the beginning of XX century to the 90s



The problem of the status interpretation

Moving from a communal apartment in a separate

- *«Another thing is to cross in a distant area where there is no subway, where there is no phone. Hence, all relations began to break. Friendships, family ties... How can I go to the Luzhniki stadium when it takes me a hour and a half or an hour and twenty on the road. Or somewhere to visit. It's also, you know... I mean in some kind of isolation I was» (generation of parents)*

Typical and atypical quote about communal apartment (contradiction)

- *«Of course, this large apartment was a myth and so we were left in this eight-meter apartment. Overall it was terrible conditions. If you'd been there, I don't know, I might not exist» (generation of parents)*
- *«One kitchen and one sink at all. More... there was nothing. But generally we lived quite well... still was the order and it was so, that all who might learn something - then teaches the other» (generation of parents)*

**The contradiction between the subjective housing mobility (SSM)
and research position (OSM)**



The statistical data on housing conditions of Muscovites in the XX century

- In 1930-ies, about **30%** of families occupied **separate apartments, 70% - communal.**
- Since the **mid-1950s**, there was the construction **of small apartments.**
- Since the **mid-1960s**, such characteristics of the dwelling as **its size, location in the city** acquired the particular importance, in other words, **requirements for housing** and its improvements **increased.**
- In the late **1980-ies** in Moscow for **more than 80%** of the population have already lived in **separate apartments.**



The method of biographical interview in the study of intergenerational housing mobility

- Alignment of generational relationships
- Factual information extraction about the movements
- The possibility of obtaining subjective information of perception of these movements -> BUT the emergence of contradictions in the interpretation of movements
- The lack of data about these movements at the macro level



III. The research designs and capabilities of methods in the study of housing mobility



Capabilities of the methods in the study of housing mobility

	Generalization to the general sampling	Subjective mobility	Objective mobility
Data of available housing	+	-	+
Quantitative survey (door-to-door polls of residents)	+/-	-	+
Qualitative methods (biographical interviews)	-	+	-
MIXED: data of available housing + qualitative methods (in-depth, biographical interviews)	+	+	+



The design of "mixed" research: QUAL+quant

- The use of the principle of **"additional coverage"** in the integration of qualitative and quantitative methods in a mixed study
- The analysis of **biographical interviews** allows to examine the **subjective perceptions** of individuals about their movings, to define family trajectories of mobility, while **quantitative evaluations** provide the opportunity to look at an **objective picture** of the **housing conditions** of Muscovites in the XX century



Thank you for attention!

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