

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN–MADISON

# Teaching Poverty with Qualitative Research Material

### Sarah Halpern-Meekin UW-Madison Human Development & Family Studies

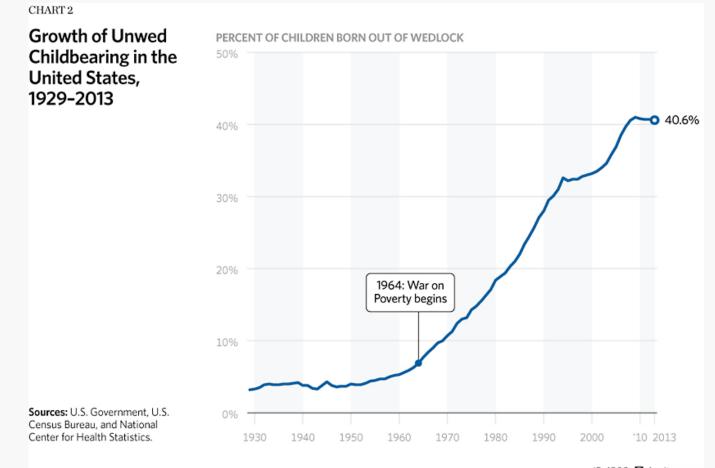
Research | Training | Policy | Practice

# Benefits of a qualitative approach

- Allows voices of the population of interest to come through and to guide research conclusions
- Allows students to emotionally engage with the population of interest
- Gives the class examples of real people to draw on and discuss in concrete terms (discussion feels less abstract)

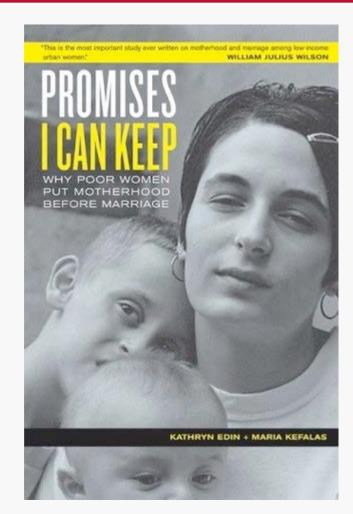


## Using qualitative work to understand family change



IB 4302 Theritage.org

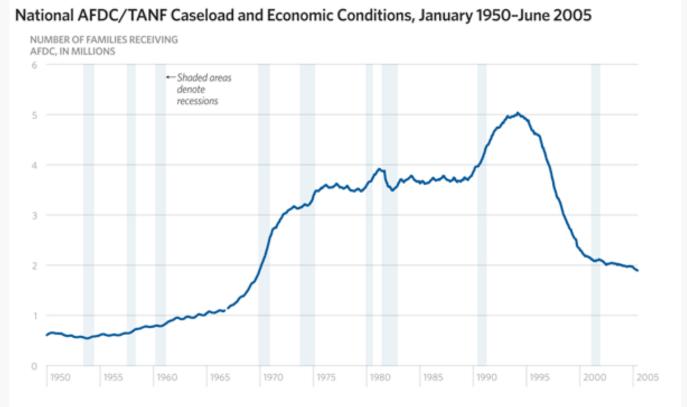
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# Using qualitative work to understand policy change

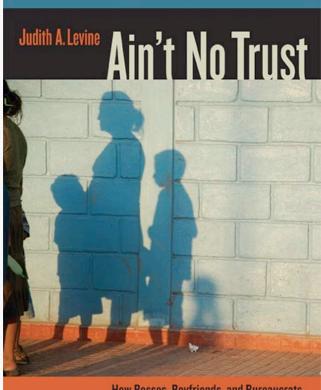
CHART 4



Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, and U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

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How Bosses, Boyfriends, and Bureaucrats Fail Low-Income Mothers

and Why It Matters



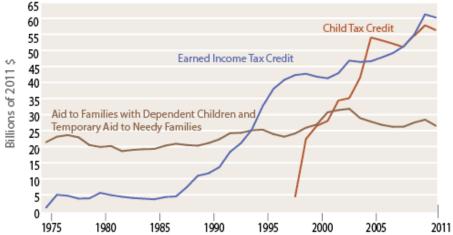
# Using qualitative work to understand policy change

Figure 3. Real Federal Spending on EITC, CTC, and Welfare, 1975-2011

#### Single Mothers' Work Rates Jumped Following Earned Income Tax Credit Expansion in 1990s

Percent of women between ages 20 and 49 with any work during the year

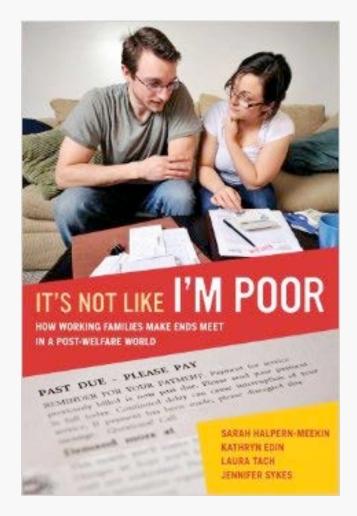




Source: Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 2014, for AFDC/TANF; Internal Revenue Service Statistics of Income, various years for EITC and CTC; Bureau of Labor Statistics for CPI Deflator.

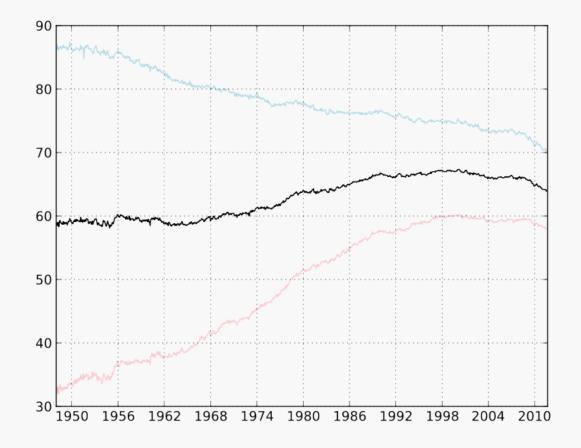


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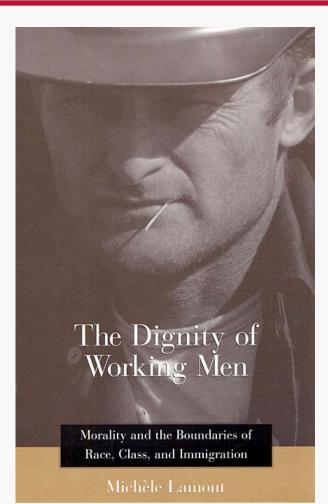


## Using qualitative work to understand working-class men



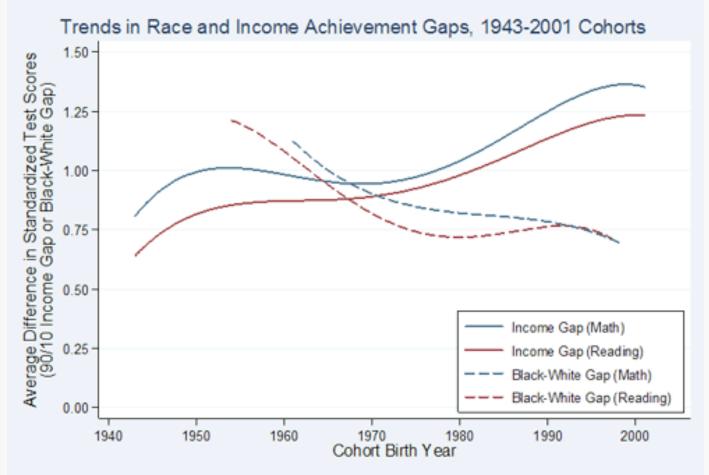


BLS – US Dept. of Labor

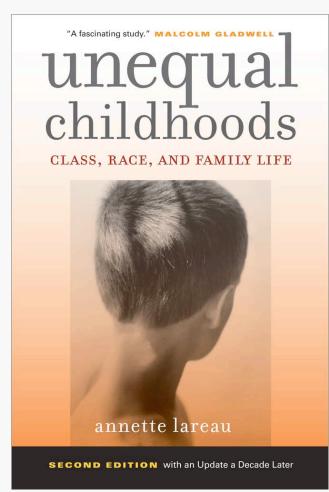




# Using qualitative work to understand children's outcomes









# Additional resources

- Hamer, J. (2011). *Abandoned in the heartland: Work, family, and living in East St. Louis*. Berkeley, CA: University of California Press.
- Jiménez, T. (2010). *Replenished ethnicity: Mexican Americans, immigration, and identity*. Berkeley, CA: University of California Press.
- Marrow, H.B. (2011). *New Destination Dreaming: Immigration, race, and legal status in the rural American south*. Stanford, CA: Stanford University Press.
- Newman, K., & Massengill, R.P. (2006). The texture of hardship: Qualitative sociology poverty 1995-2005. Annual Review of Sociology 32, 423-446.
- Silva, J.M. (2013). *Coming up short: Working-class adulthood in an age of uncertainty*. New York: Oxford University Press.
- Sykes, J. (2011). Negotiating stigma: Understanding mothers' responses to accusations of child neglect. *Children and Youth Services Review* 33, 448-456.
- Tach, L.M. (2009). More than bricks and mortar: Neighborhood frames, social processes, and the mixedincome redevelopment of a public housing project. *City & Community* 8, 269-299.
- Tach, L., Edin, K., Harvey, H., & Bryan, B. (2014). The family-go-round: Family complexity and father involvement from a father's perspective. *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science* 654, 169-184.
- Tach, L.M., & Greene, S.S. (2014). "Robbing Peter to pay Paul": Economic and cultural explanations for how lower-income families manage debt. *Social Problems* 61, 1-21.



• Paycheck to Paycheck: The Life and Times of Katrina Gilbert (HBO documentary)