

A glowing lightbulb is the central focus, with its filament illuminated. The background is a soft, light blue gradient. Overlaid on the image is a white circuit board pattern with various nodes and lines. A dark, rounded rectangular box is positioned in the center, containing the text for the workshop series.

# SHANTU WORKSHOP SERIES

QUALITATIVE RESEARCH METHODS & PRACTICES

MONDAY, 20 DEC 2021

# INSTRUCTOR: PO-HAN LEE

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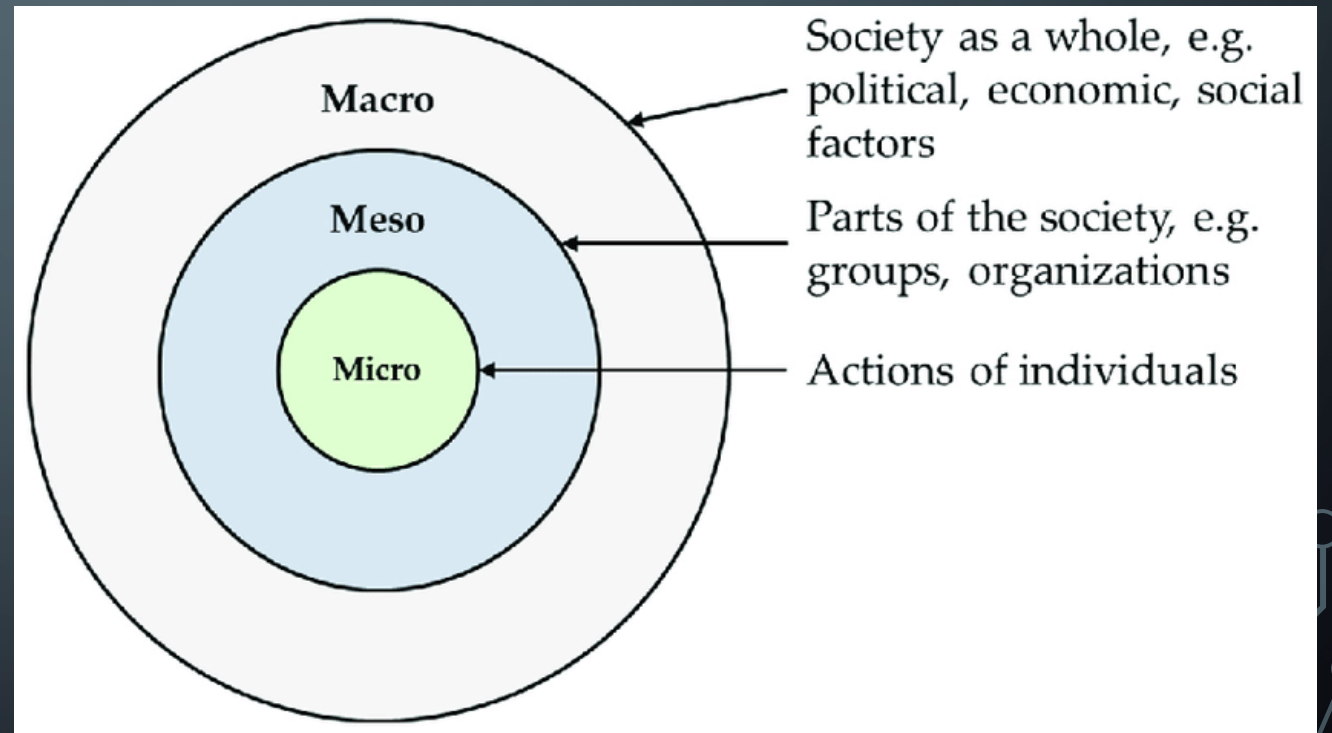
- Assistant Professor  
Global Health Program  
Institute of HPM  
National Taiwan University
- Research interests:
  - Global Health Politics
  - Health and Human Rights
  - Political Sociology
  - Gender & Sexuality Studies
- Education:
  - PhD in Sociology, University of Sussex
  - PGDip in Social Research Methods, University of Sussex
  - LLM in International Law, Soochow University
  - LLB in F&E Law, National Chung Hsing University

# AIMS AND OBJECTS

- To equip you with some practical skills relevant to successful research:
  - Asking an appropriate research question
  - Choosing suitable research methods
  - Applying for research ethics approval
  - Data collection and data analysis
- Thus, it is important to be critically aware:
  - When to use a particular method, informed by what theory;
  - The strengths and weaknesses of different methods.

# QUALITATIVE HEALTH RESEARCH

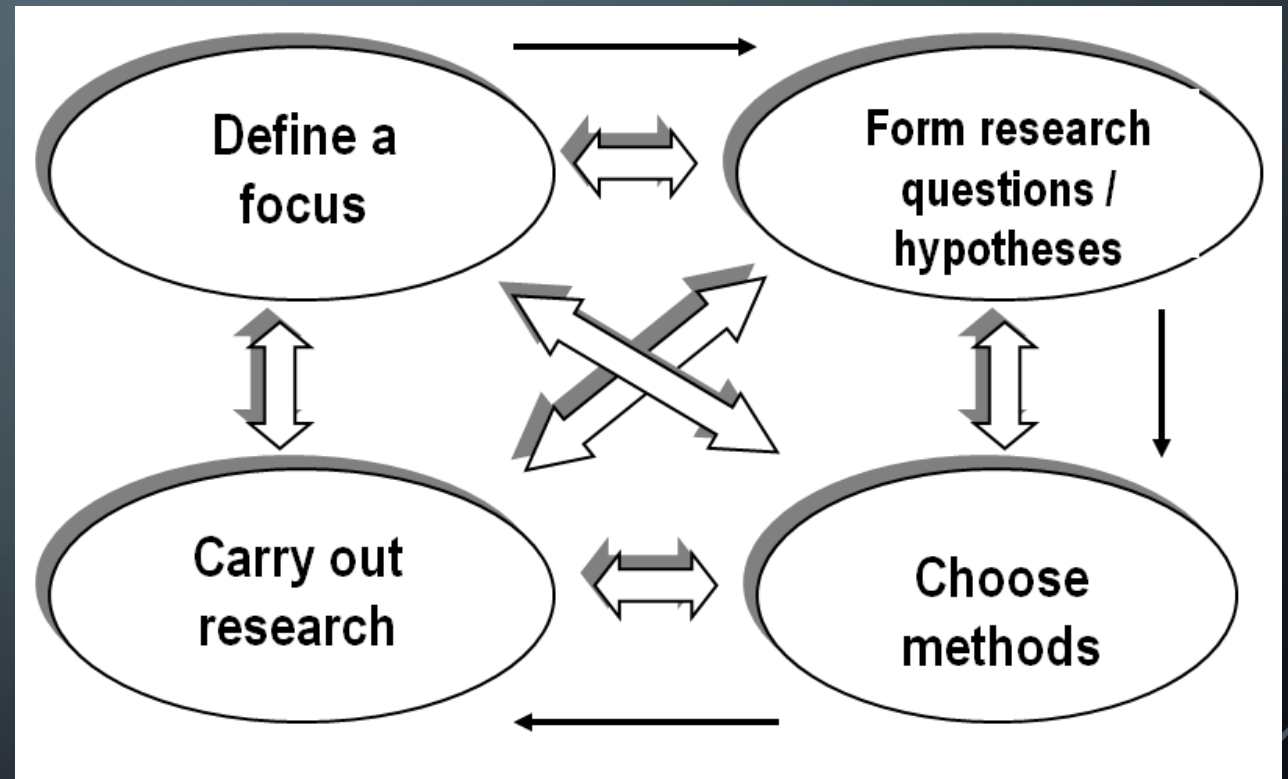
- **Critical studies *of* health** (social sciences): Addressing questions e.g. how people perceive health and illness, and how they are managed.
- **Applied studies *for* health** (health sciences): Concerning questions e.g. health promotion, communication, or healthcare service delivery.





# QUALITATIVE METHODS = ALL 'NON-QUANTITATIVE METHODS'

- General process:
  - Observation
  - Interpretation
  - Representation
- What would be a good topic / research question for a qualitative research?



# FROM THEORY TO METHODS...

## TYPES OF QUALITATIVE RESEARCH

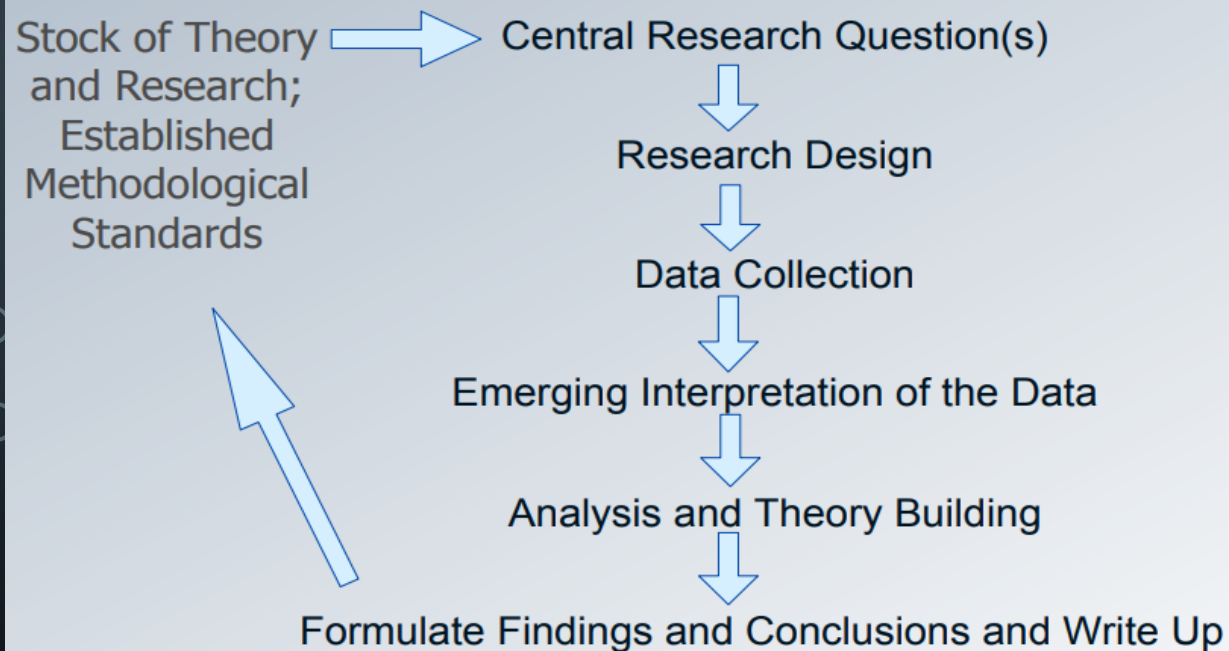
- Long-term ethnography
- Condensed fieldwork
- Action research
- Collaborative/participatory research
- Multisite case study
- Evaluation research studies
- ...and so on

## PLANNING FIELDWORK

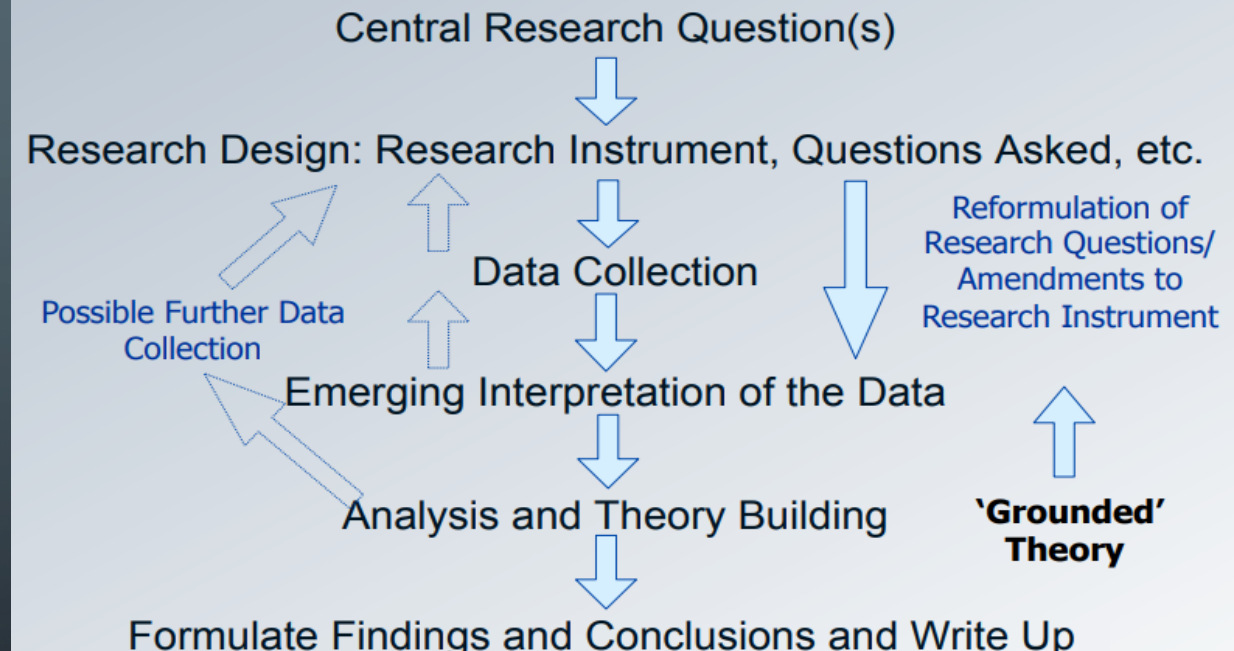
- Where? Ideal v. pragmatic
- When?
  - The logic of the setting
  - The practicality of the researcher
- Who?
  - Third parties: gatekeepers, facilitators, assistants, friends, stakeholders...
  - Researcher per se: student, professional, policy purpose, health promotion etc.

# RESEARCH PROCESS

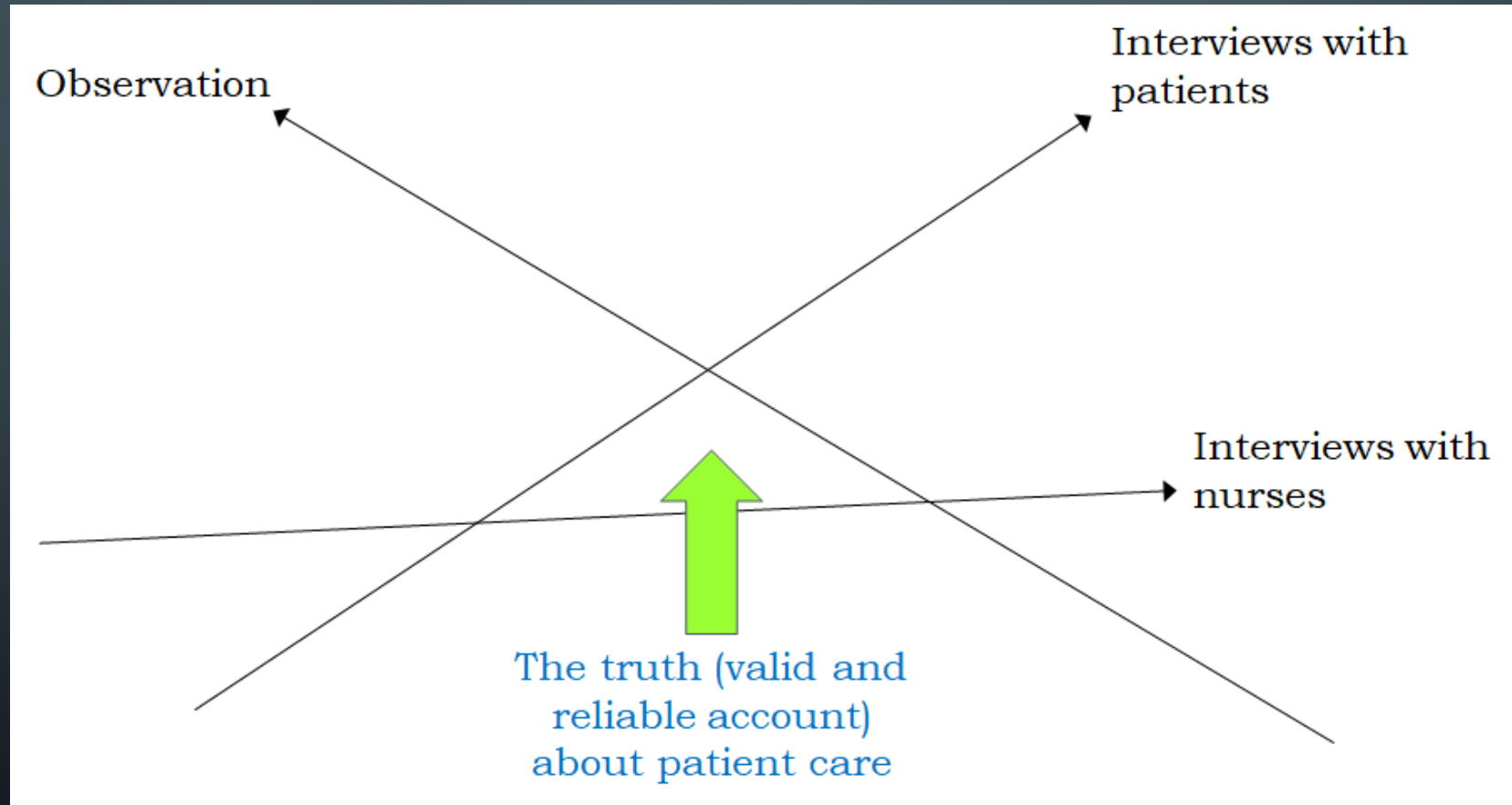
## A POSITIVIST VIEW



## AN INTERPRETIVIST VIEW

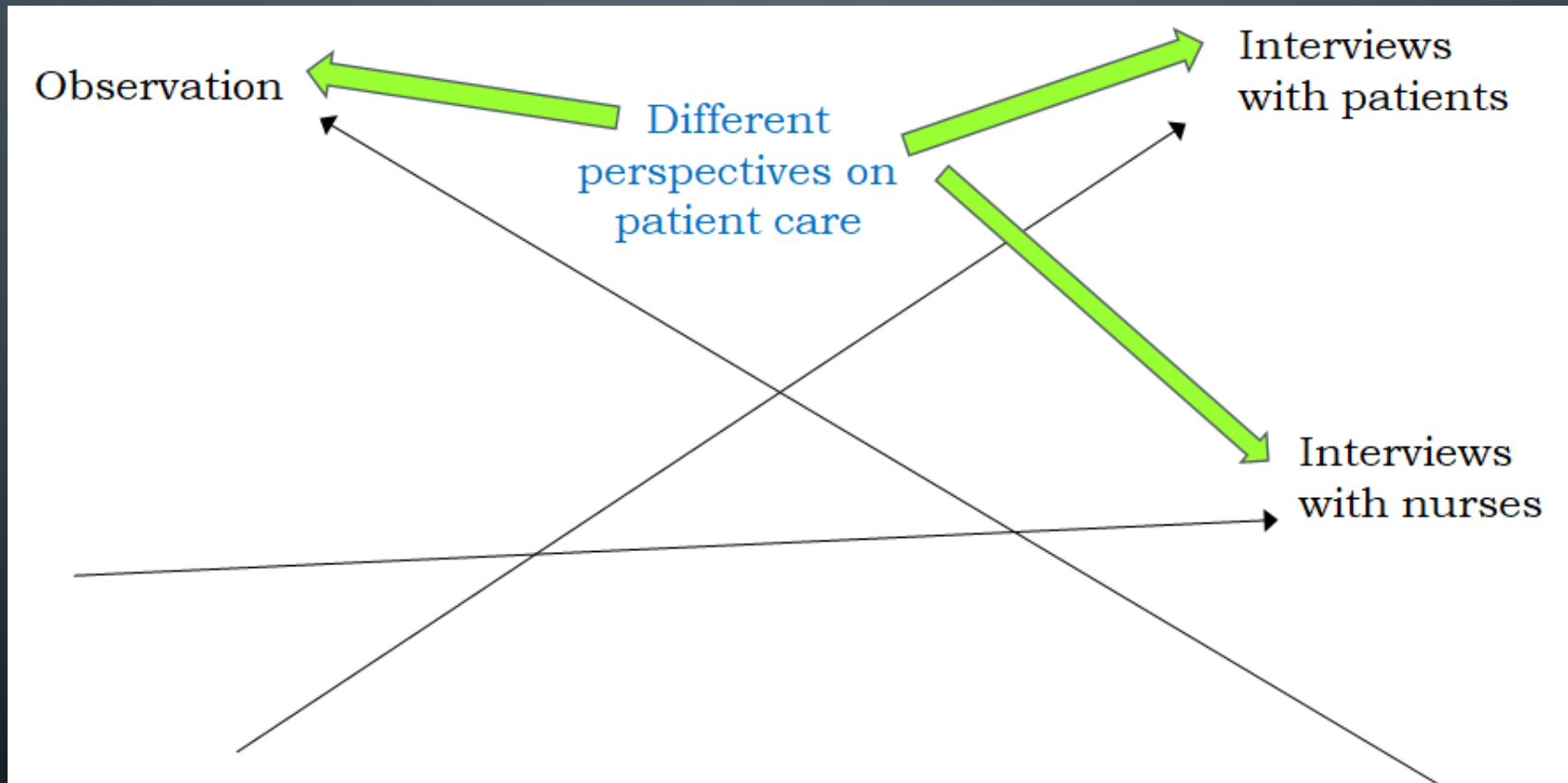


# TRIANGULATION (1)

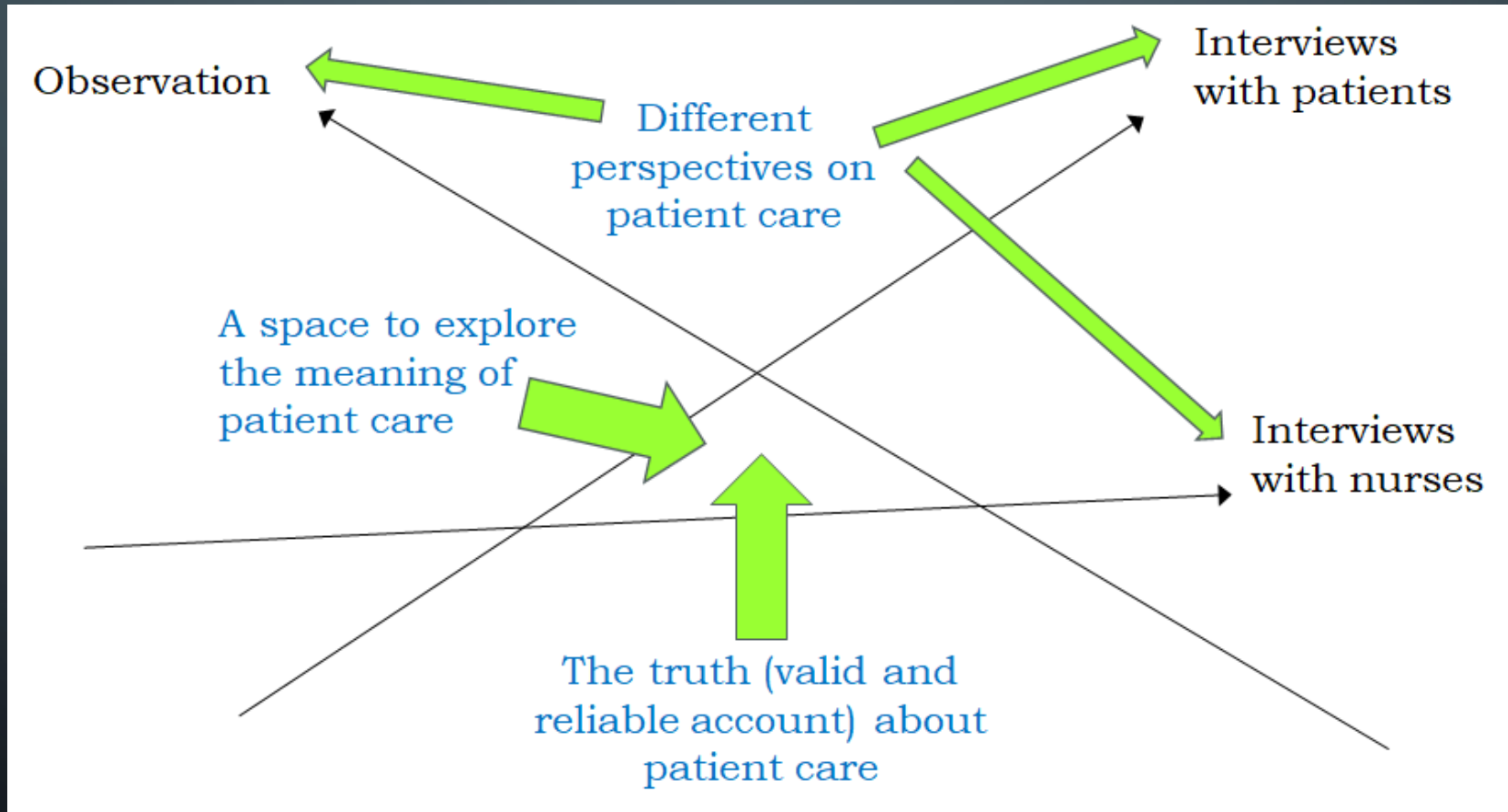




# TRIANGULATION (2)



# TRIANGULATION (3)



# THEORY-INFORMED RESEARCH PROCESS

- How to dissect your main research question into smaller sub-Qs?
- Informed by the Q(s), what methods are useful for data collection?
- Who – besides your informants – may be involved in research process?
- How are you planning to 'triangulate' (verify) the info being collected?

