

INTEREST TRANSCRIPT Issues RESPONSIBLE NARRATIVE context
DMR CASE STUDY Transferability TRUSTWORTHY ISSUES THEME DEPENDABILITY Observation opinion Theme
DMR KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEW INTEREST FRAMEWORK ANALYSIS context
DMR Reflexibility NOTE TAKING Credibility OUTLINE TRIANGULATION TRANSFERABILITY context ISSUES
Theme NOTE TAKING Grounded Theory TRIANGULATION OPINION Outline Issues context
Key Informant Interview Research CREDIBILITY Observation ETHICAL Content Analysis THEME
Note taking Confirmability PURPOSIVE SAMPLING Case study Dependability
In depth Interview DMR Issues ding opinion Confirmability DISCOURSE ANALYSIS interpret Ethical

Qualitative Methods in Health Research

NARRATIVE TRUSTWORTHY TRANSFERABILITY Integrity REFLEXIBILITY Outline DMR
DMR Issues DEPENDABILITY DMR ON INTEREST CODING OPINION ISSUES
DMR NARRATIVE INTEGRITY DMR ch DMR opinion DMR GROUNDED THEORY
Focus Group Discussion Trustworthy Observation understanding DMR
Outline PURPOSIVE SAMPLING Issues interpret Coding TRANSCRIPT Narrative UNDERSTANDING DMR
DMR OPINION DMR Issues Framework Analysis THEME DMR INTERPRET DMR understanding DMR
DMR Phenomenology DMR Issues CONFIRMABILITY CASE STUDY DMR
INTRODUCTION OBSERVATION Note taking DMR COMMUNITY CONTENT ANALYSIS DMR
DMR DMR Integrity DMR TRANSCRIPT DMR CONTEXT DMR Issues INTRODUCTION CONFIDENTIALITY
Issues Note taking DMR Community Coding INTRODUCTION CONFIDENTIALITY Theme DMR Content Analysis



Distinction between Quantitative and Qualitative research

Dr. Thida, Deputy Director, DMR (POLB)

Quantitative Methods



Qualitative Methods



Purpose

Quantitative

- To test hypothesis
- To identify cause and effect
- To make prediction

Qualitative

- Understanding context
- Understanding people
- Understanding interaction and reasons

Character	Quantitative	Qualitative
Role of researcher	Focus on the set questionnaire	As a primary instrument in data collection
Research problem	To understand factors or variables influence an outcome	Explore a concept or phenomenon
Research question	How many, how significant, how often	Why, what, how
Hypothesis	Usually established prior	Usually not established prior
Approach	Experimental or non-experimental	Narrative, phenomenology, grounded theory, ethnographies, and case study

Character	Quantitative	Qualitative
Data collection methods	Forms, questionnaire, IQ test, measurements	Documents, observations, interviews, workshops
Question format	Structured	Semi-structured, unstructured
Data	Numbers	Words, pictures or videos
What to observe	Scale, trends	Behavior, complexity
Result	Summary statistics	Themes or patterns that emerge from the data

Character	Quantitative	Qualitative
Interpretation	Try to generalization	In words, attention is paid to particulars rather than generalizations
Rigor	Validity and reliability measures	Trustworthiness

References

- John W. Creswell Research Design Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Method Approaches ASGE Publications, Inc (2013)
- Mack N, Family Health International, United States, Agency for International Development. Qualitative research methods: a data collector's field guide, 2005.
- Wai Wai Han, Lecture notes on qualitative research

Thank you!