# Qualitative research methods: when to use them and how to judge them質性研究方法：何時使用以及如何判斷

<https://academic.oup.com/humrep/article/31/3/498/2384737>

## "Research that uses qualitative methods is not, as it seems sometimes to be represented, the easy option, nor is it a collation of anecdotes. It usually involves a complex theoretical or philosophical framework. Rigorous analysis is conducted without the aid of straightforward mathematical rules."

### 使用質化方法的研究，並非如有時被呈現般，僅是較為容易的選項，也不是僅將一些軼事瑣碎的整理。它通常**涉及複雜的理論或哲學架構，且在沒有明確數學規則協助下，仍須進行嚴謹的分析**。

## "Quantitative studies generally involve the systematic collection of data about a phenomenon, using standardized measures and statistical analysis. In contrast, qualitative studies involve the systematic collection, organization, description and interpretation of textual, verbal or visual data. The particular approach taken determines to a certain extent the criteria used for judging the quality of the report."

### **量化研究通常涉及使用標準化的測量工具與統計分析**，對某個現象進行系統化的資料蒐集。相對而言，**質化研究則涉及對文本、口語或視覺資料的系統化蒐集、整理、描述和詮釋**。所採取的特定研究途徑，在一定程度上決定了用於判斷研究報告品質的標準。

## "Caution must be exercised to ensure that a commitment to saturation does not assume an 'essence' of an experience in which limited diversity is anticipated; each account is likely to be subtly different and each 'sample' will contribute to knowledge without telling the whole story. Increasingly, it is expected that researchers will report the kind of saturation they have applied and their criteria for recognising its achievement; an assessor will need to judge whether the choice is appropriate and consistent with the theoretical context within which the research has been conducted."

### 必須謹慎注意，確保研究中追求的「飽和（saturation）」並未假設經驗具有某種固定的「本質（essence）」，即預期多樣性受限；**每一個敘述可能都存在些微的差異，每一個樣本都能對知識有所貢獻**，但無法呈現完整故事。研究者愈來愈被期望報告他們所應用飽和的種類，以及認定其達成的標準；而審查者則需判斷這樣的選擇是否適切且與研究所進行的理論背景相符。

# Qualitative case study methodology: Study design and implementation for novice researchers定性案例研究方法：針對新手研究人員的研究設計和實施

<https://www.academia.edu/download/40131683/case_study_ecmple.pdf>

## Qualitative case study methodology provides tools for researchers to **study complex phenomena within their contexts**.

### 質性個案研究方法為研究人員提供了在**其背景下研究複雜現象**的工具。

## This qualitative case study is an approach to research that facilitates exploration of a phenomenon within its context using a variety of data sources.

### 這種質性個案研究是一種研究方法，它**有助於利用各種資料來源來探索某一現像在其背景下的發展**。

## Potential data sources may include, but are not limited to: documentation, archival records, interviews, physical artifacts, direct observations, and participant-observation. Unique in comparison to other qualitative approaches, **within case study research,** investigators can collect and integrate quantitative survey data, which facilitates reaching a holistic understanding of the phenomenon being studied. In case study, data from these multiple sources are then converged in the analysis process rather than handled individually. Each data source is one piece of the “puzzle,” with each piece contributing to the researcher’s understanding of the whole phenomenon. This convergence adds strength to the findings as the various strands of data are braided together to promote a greater understanding of the case

### 資料來源：潛在資料來源可能包括但不限於：文件、檔案記錄、訪談、實物、直接觀察和參與者觀察。與其他定性方法相比，**個案研究的獨特之處在於，研究人員可以收集和整合定量調查數據，從而有助於全面了解所研究的現象。**在案例研究中，這些**多個來源的數據在分析過程中被聚合在一起，而不是單獨處理。每個資料來源都是「拼圖」的一塊，每一塊都有助於研究人員理解整個現象。**這種融合增強了調查結果的可信度，因為各種數據線索交織在一起，有助於更深入地了解案件狀況。 儘管從各種來源收集資料的機會非常有吸引力，因為這種方法可能非常嚴謹，但也存在危險。**其中之一就是收集大量需要管理和分析的數據。研究人員常常發現自己在數據中「迷失」。**為了使資料收集有序化，通常需要電腦化的資料庫來組織和管理大量資料。

it allows the researcher to explore individuals or organizations, simple through complex interventions, relationships, communities, or programs (Yin, 2003)

它允許研究人員探索個人或組織，從簡單到複雜的干預、關係、社區或計劃（Yin，2003）

## Rather, the researcher must ensure that the data are converged in an attempt to understand the overall case, not the various parts of the case, or the contributing factors that influence the case. As a novice researcher, one strategy that will ensure that you remain true to the original case is to involve other research team members in the analysis phase and to ask them to provide feedback on your ability to integrate the data sources in an attempt to answer the research questions.

### 不同於量化研究將資料從複雜到單一的抽絲剝繭分析，個案研究相反，**研究人員必須確保資料匯聚，以便了解整體案例(個案)，而不是個案的各個部分或影響案例的因素。**作為新手研究員，確保忠實於原始案例的策略之一是讓其他研究團隊成員參與分析階段，並請他們就您整合資料來源以嘗試回答研究問題的能力提供回饋。

## It is difficult to report the findings in a concise manner, and yet it is the researcher’s responsibility to convert a complex phenomenon into a format that is readily understood by the reader. The goal of the report is to describe the study in such a comprehensive manner as to enable the reader to feel as if they had been an active participant in the research and can determine whether or not the study findings could be applied to their own situation.

### 以簡潔的方式報告研究結果很困難，但研究人員有責任將複雜的現象轉換成讀者容易理解的格式。報告的目的是以全面的方式描述研究，使讀者感覺自己是研究的積極參與者，並能確定研究結果是否可以應用於自己的情況。

The collection and comparison of this data enhances data quality based on the principles of idea convergence and the confirmation of findings (Knafl & Breitmayer, 1989).

資料來源、資料類型或研究人員的三角測量是一種可用的主要策略，它可以支援案例研究中從多個角度觀察和探索現象的原則。這些資料的收集和比較可以根據思想融合和結果確認的原則來提高資料品質 (Knafl & Breitmayer, 1989)