



S·H·E

Schools for Health in Europe

SHE Academy, 2019, St. Etienne

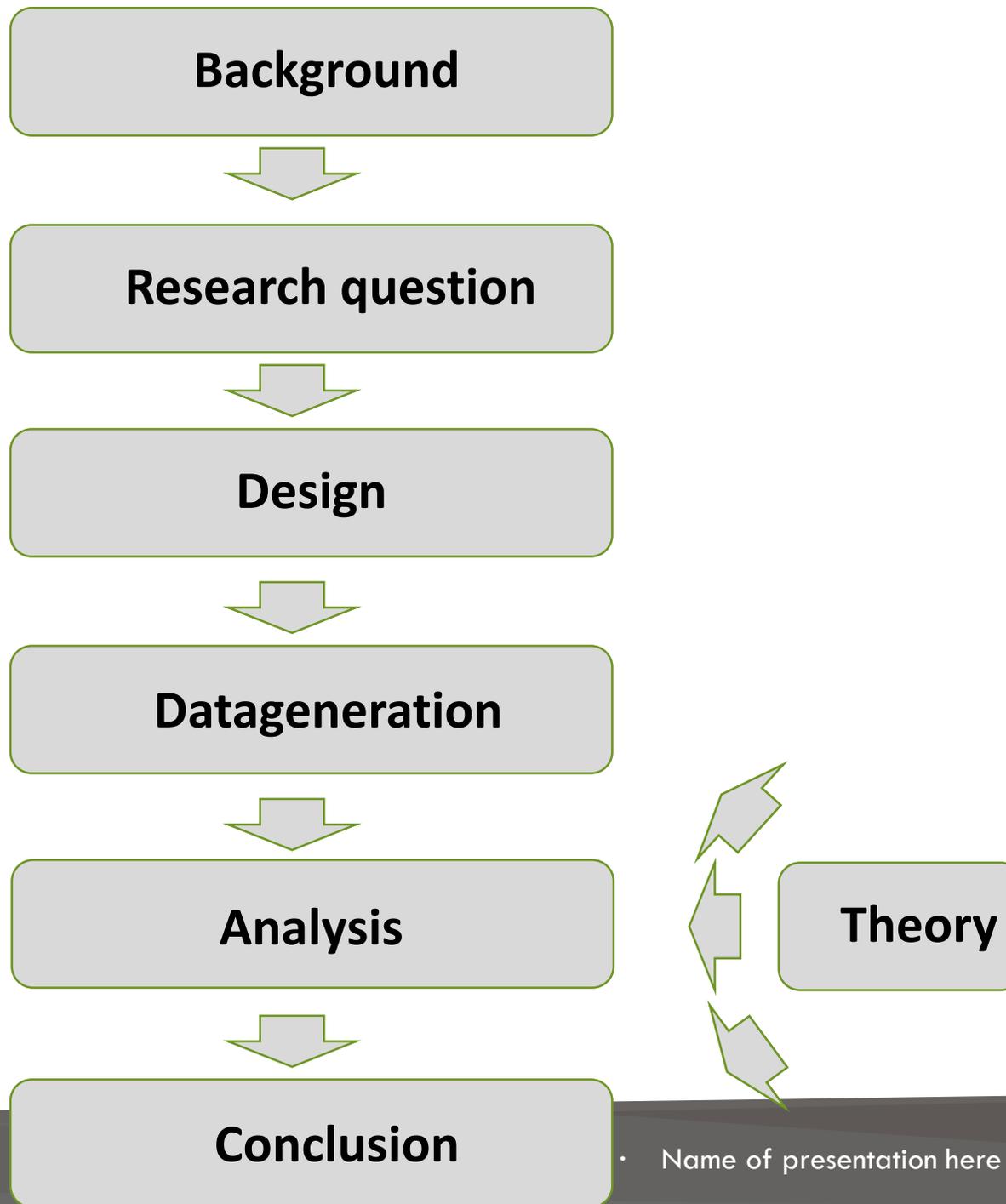
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An introduction to designs



Chain of argument

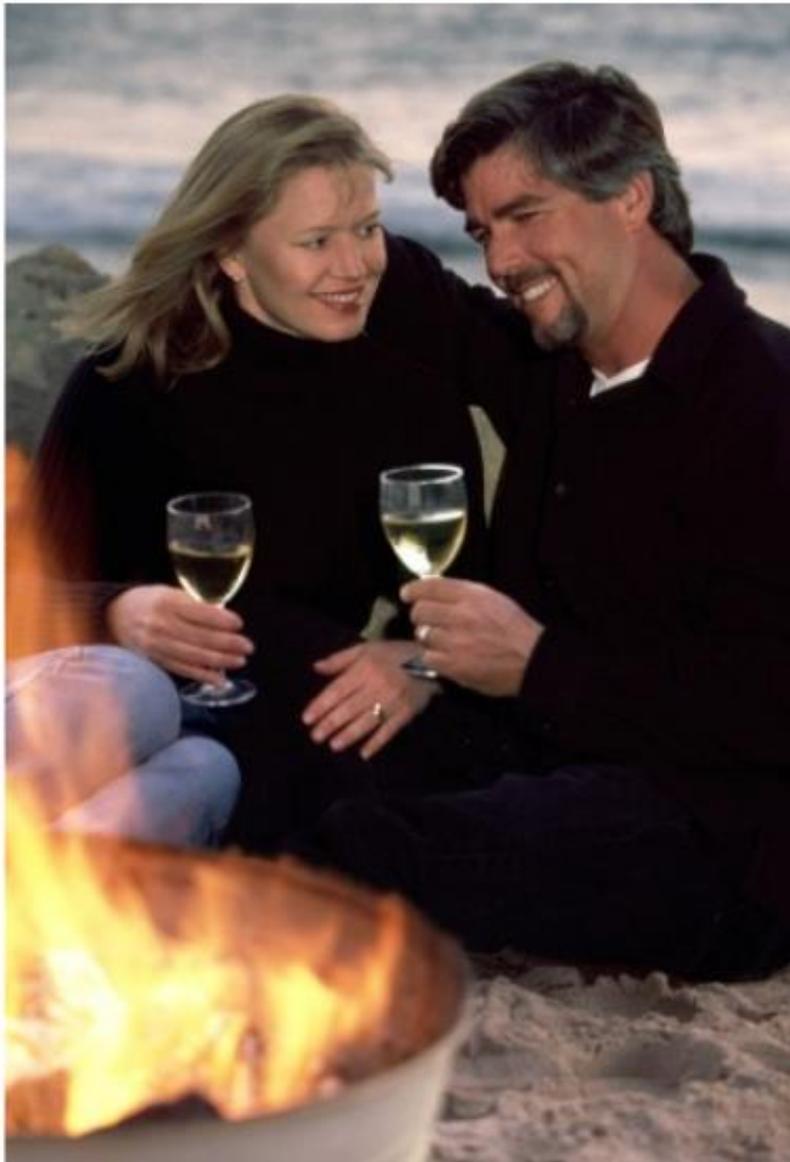




Fitness-girl

Core values: aesthetics and controle

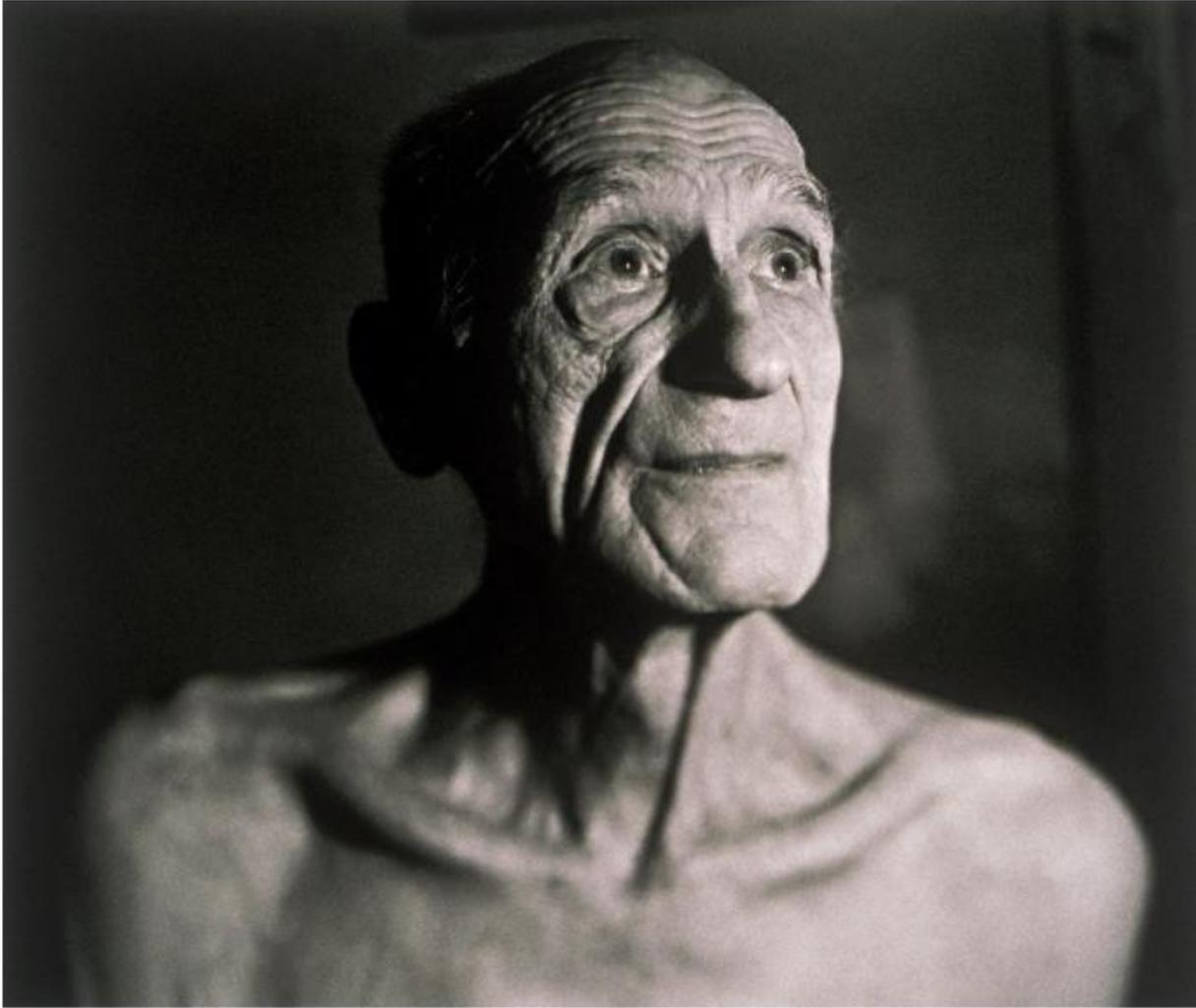
The ideal is to be skinny. Looks are important. Light - products are a gift and asceticism is a necessity



The good life

Core values: Wellbeing and quality

Health = feeling good. Enjoyment is prioritized before control.



Eternal life

Core values: energy and functionality

Follow the experts. Food must be healthy -
not necessarily taste good.



The natural life

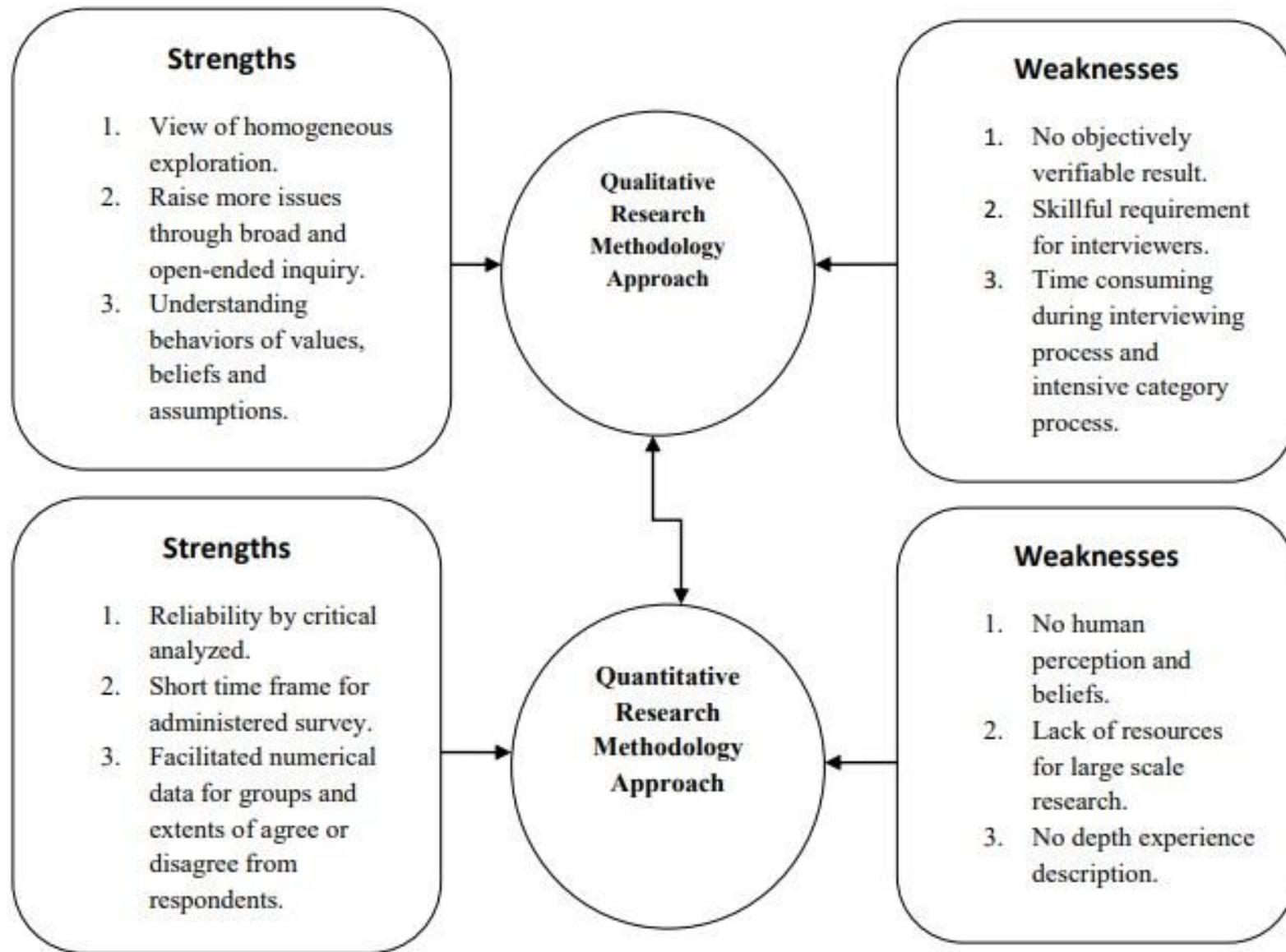
Core values: natural, holistic, ecological

Nature is healthy. production is unhealthy/evil. PA = outdoor activities.

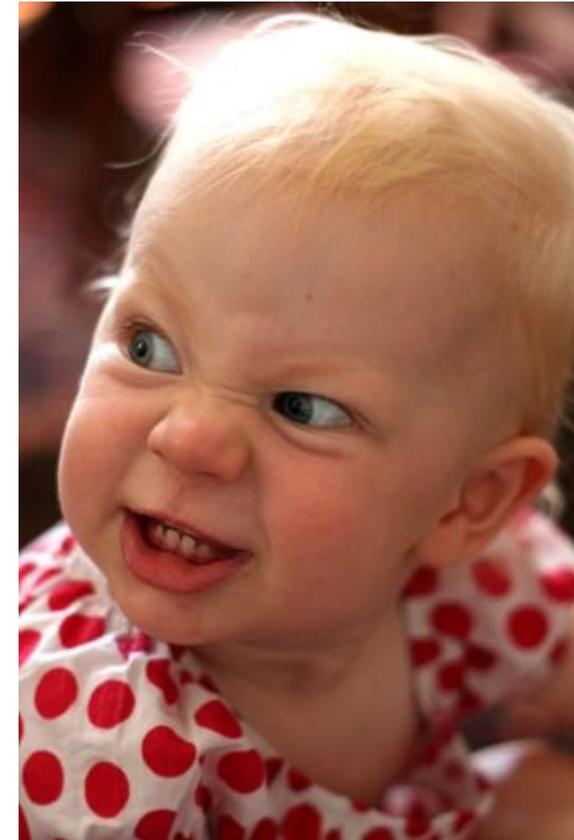
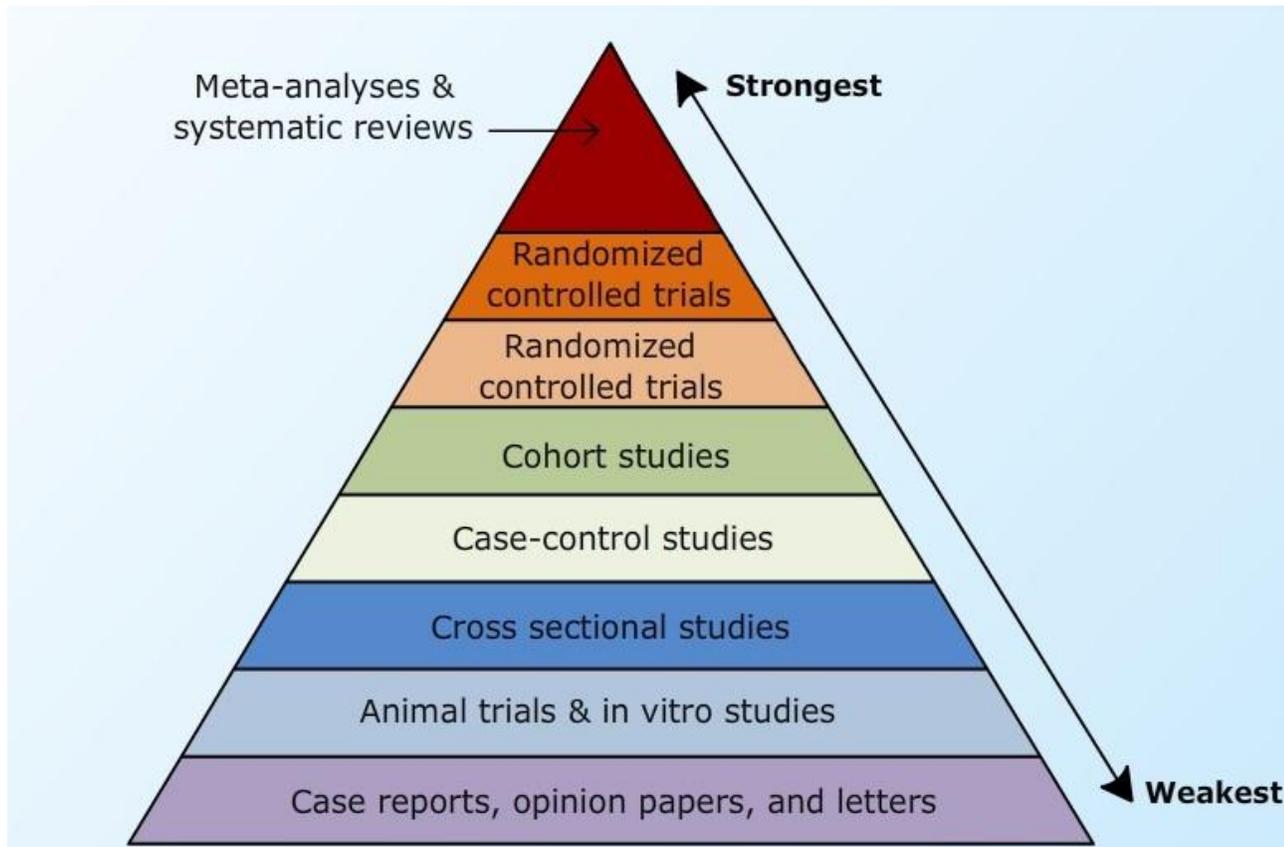


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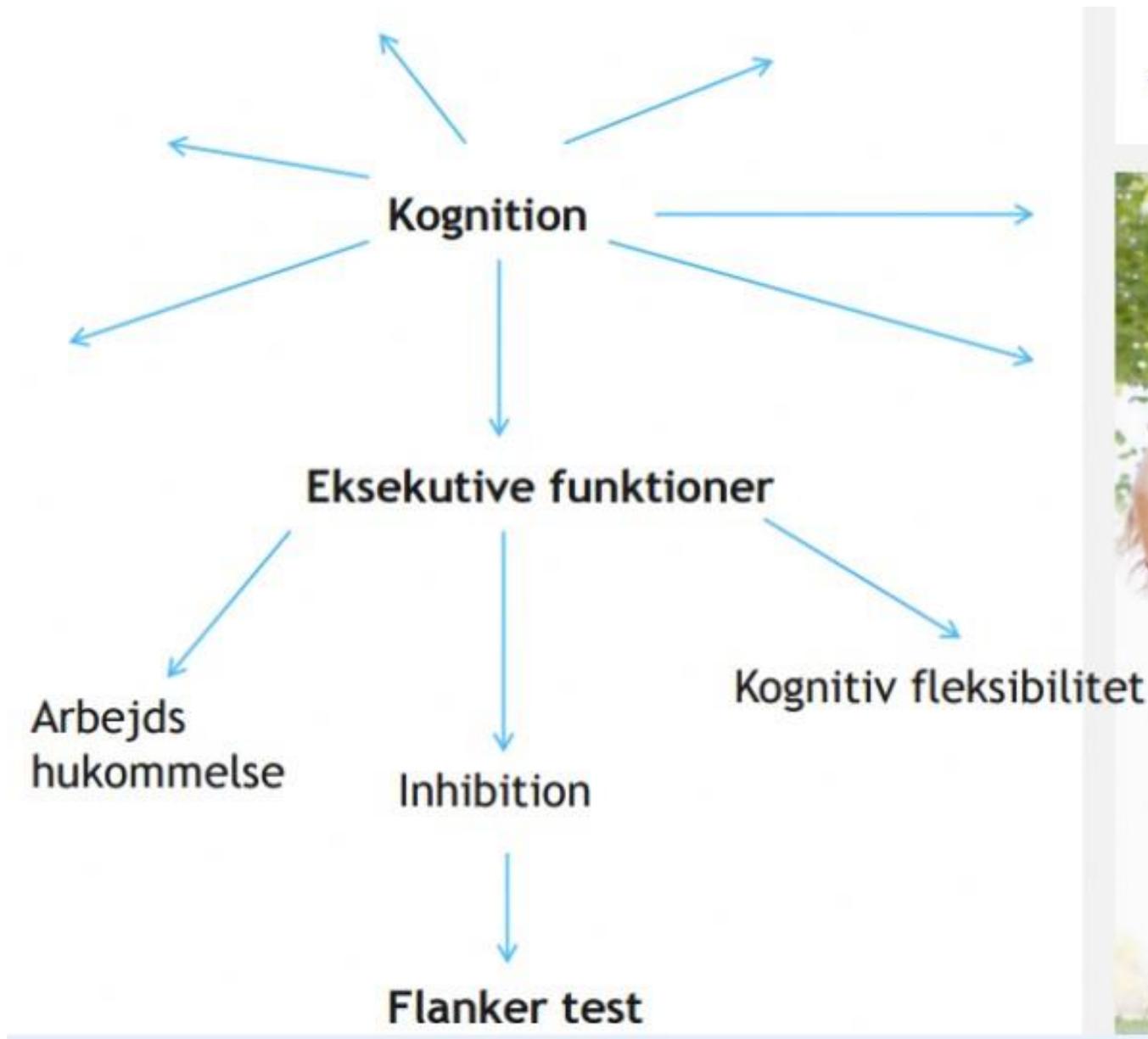
Choy, 2014 – Journal of Humanities and Social Science



Health and Education



Different research cultures and traditions



Understanding the difference

- Methods (tool for datageneration)

- Methodology (general research strategy that outlines the way in which research is to be undertaken)

Ethnographic research

Ethnographic research is a qualitative method where **researchers observe and/or interact with a study's participants in their real-life environment**. Used to get “under the skin” of the problem/participants.

Strengths: user centered, complexity, often at the beginning of a project, can identify the unexpected, highly detailed

Weaknesses: time consuming, bias, requires expertise, journalism

Historical / documentary research

Document analysis is a systematic procedure for reviewing or evaluating documents—both printed and electronic material. Like other analytical methods in qualitative research, document analysis requires that data be examined and interpreted in order to elicit meaning, gain understanding, and develop empirical knowledge (Corbin & Strauss, 2008)

Strengths: historical development, change over time, change in curriculum or health ideals,

Weaknesses: limitations to existing documents, time consuming, limited research questions

Surveys

Questioning individuals on a topic or topics and then describing their responses

Strengths: quick and cheap, longitudinal, data can be used again, cross sectional arguments, comparisons

Weaknesses: sampling, validation

Case studies

The study of an instance in action – to study the particular in its “real” context.

Strengths: in depth, complexity, in context, multi methods approach,

Weaknesses: case selection, generalization, boundaries for the argument after.

RCT

People are allocated at random to receive one of several interventions. One of these interventions is the standard of comparison or control. The control may be a standard practice. RCTs seek to measure and compare the outcomes after the participants receive the interventions. Because the outcomes are measured, RCTs are quantitative studies.

Strengths: exclude bias, strong evidence,

Weaknesses: narrow focus, difficult to control, expensive

Meta analysis, systematic reviews

a **meta-analysis** uses a statistical approach to combine the results from multiple studies in an effort to increase power, improve estimates of the effect size. **Systematic reviews** are a type of literature review that uses systematic methods to collect secondary data, critically appraise research studies, and synthesize findings qualitatively or quantitatively.

Strengths: high statistical power, overview

Weaknesses: selection bias, non-findings, comparing different designs

Action research

studies carried out in the course of an activity or occupation, typically in the field of education, to improve the methods and approach of those involved.

Strengths: bottom up, participant oriented, solution oriented,

Weaknesses: bottom up, difficult to document, rarely negative results,

Validity & reliability

	Reliability	Validity
What does it tell you?	The extent to which the results can be reproduced when the research is repeated under the same conditions.	The extent to which the results can be reproduced when the research is repeated under the same conditions.
How is it assessed?	By checking the consistency of results across time, across different observers, and across parts of the test itself.	By checking how well the results correspond to established theories and other measures of the same concept.
How do you relate	A reliable measurement is not always valid: the results might be reproducible, but they're not necessarily correct.	A valid measurement is generally reliable: if a test produces accurate results, they should be reproducible.



Unreliable & Invalid



Unreliable, But Valid



Reliable, Not Valid



Both Reliable & Valid

What would your overall design be?

The Ministry of Education asks you to research how they should design new teaching material for health education in schools. You have one year.



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Schools for Health in Europe

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