

NUTR 0310: Qualitative Research Methods Spring 2021

Class Meetings: Wednesdays, 9-12 (Synchronous, on-line)

Instructor: Ellen Messer, PhD

Contact: Ellen.Messer@Tufts.edu Office Hours: TBA

Tufts Graduate Credit: 3 SHU

Prerequisites: NUTR 207 or 206 and either NUTR 204 or 210, or instructor consent.

Course Description:

NUTR 310 teaches principles and practical skills of qualitative inquiry in an interactive seminar format. Participants will learn how to design and carry out qualitative research through weekly background readings and written assignments, critical case-study discussions, and practical class exercises. They will also take part in the design, implementation, analysis, and evaluation of a local qualitative research project that involves practical, hands-on experience. The first part of the course will focus on the foundations of qualitative inquiry, qualitative methods, their strengths and challenges, standards for quality, and tools for critical assessment of insights derived from these methods. The second part of the course will be dedicated to learning how to design qualitative studies, including data collection, data management strategies, and approaches to data analysis. Participants will gain practical experience by developing and implementing a small research study, which will include the elements of research design, field-note documentation, observation, in-depth interviews, focus groups, visual methods, analysis, and writing/dissemination.

Course Objectives:

- (1) Appreciate the principles of qualitative research design and evaluate the appropriateness of qualitative vs. quantitative methods for different contexts. (What are qualitative research methods; why use them, in what situations?)
- (2) Know and master tools of qualitative research, and how to apply them in design of qualitative research (appropriate research questions & methods to answer them)
- (3) Create protocols and procedures for collecting, managing, and analyzing qualitative evidence (use qualitative methods and techniques)
- (4) Be aware of the main logistical, ethical, and theoretical issues raised by qualitative research methods, as compared with quantitative methods (be able to link qualitative inquiry to theory, policy, and practice, and evaluate quality)

Assignments:

Students will be evaluated on weekly written assignments and class participation, and five components connected to their qualitative research projects:

- In weekly assignments, students will keep a reading log, with critical summaries of at least 4 required and additional readings, and take responsibility for leading class discussions of readings or related exercises on a rotating basis (25 percent of grade). There will also be optional (recommended, not required) weekly discussion boards where class participants can ask additional questions, initiate and participate in additional discussions on the weekly topic.
- In the research project, students will identify a qualitative research question that will enable them to apply qualitative methods and techniques over the course of the

semester. This project will provide the basis for written assignments demonstrating mastery of particular methods: (1) observations and field notes, (2) research design and methods, (3) in depth interview format, (4) interview recording and transcription, (5) thematic qualitative analysis incorporating results of 3 / 4. The final report (10 pages), due end of term (May 6), will summarize research questions, methods, and findings, and connect qualitative research results to policy. There will also be an optional short written assignment summarizing research and implications in the form of blog or op ed. Preliminary ideas submitted for discussion Apr. 8. Final version of the blog is due April 22. This is an extra credit assignment, which can raise your grade.

Assignments and Grading:

This course requires active participation of all class members through engagement in small and large group activities, debate, and discussion. Students are expected to come to class prepared by reading and completing all discussion assignments on time. Students will be asked to lead discussions on a rotating basis.

In addition to consistent class attendance and participation, each student will develop and implement a small qualitative study. The focus of the study will be “healthy eating”. You will be expected to:

- (a) Develop guiding research questions for this study and sketch a framework for answering the questions
- (b) Develop and implement an observational component, with written field notes and analysis
- (c) Create an interview protocol to support investigation of research questions
- (d) Create a sampling frame and recruitment strategy; provide justification to support these strategies
- (e) Conduct 5-7 informational interviews (or comparable focus group interviews) with individuals who meet your study criteria. Record at least two interviews and transcribe them verbatim. You will share the transcript from one interview with a peer and instructor to obtain feedback. You may record information from the other interviews in the manner you choose.
- (f) Develop a codebook to facilitate the analysis of data
- (g) Apply your codebook to the interviews conducted. Make modifications as appropriate
- (h) Analyze the data collected from interviewees
- (i) Prepare a summary report of key findings and lessons learned from your project, including policy implications.

Assignment(s)

Grading Weight

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Weekly class attendance, participation, and leadership; critical responses to readings and exercises | 25% |
| 2. Qualitative Research Project <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of Qualitative Research Question (s) and framework. The assignment should include a one-paragraph overview of the purpose of the study, and the primary research question(s) that will be investigated. A second paragraph should include the qualitative method you expect to use for investigation (e.g., one-on-one interviews, observations, focus | 75% (10% each for first 5 bullets; 25% for final presentation, policy implications, final paper) |

groups, etc.) Also indicate a description of your proposed sample and sample justification. Due: Feb. 3.

- Field note (observation) exercise. Due Feb 17.
- Interview Guide. First Draft due Feb. 24. Develop a draft interview guide that will be used to help address your key study questions. On Feb 24, send an electronic copy to professor before class. You will share your assignment with one or two other classmates, who will review your research and interview guide and provide feedback during class. You have one week to incorporate their feedback. Final interview questions are due Mar. 3. To obtain full credit you must develop questions and an interview guide and also provide feedback to one of your classmates.
- Prepare a verbatim transcript of one interview. Due Mar. 17. For this assignment, conduct and audio-record at least one interview. Submit your transcription before class. During class we will reflect on what was learned during the interview, where difficulties occurred, and how the process could be improved.
- Develop a draft codebook that can be applied to all your interviews. Due Mar 31. Review the information you gathered in your interviews to create a draft codebook, which should be organized by major categories along with definitions for each category. Bring a copy of your codebook to share with one or two peers. Final codebook due Apr. 7.
- Oral presentation of findings. Apr 21
- Translating findings into policy (Optional Blog or op ed due Apr. 28)
- Final paper (Due May 12) (final three bullets 25%). The final paper provides an opportunity to practice written dissemination. It will include: (a) introduction, including aims of the study; (b) methods, including qualitative methods, sampling, recruitment strategies, overview of questions asked, analysis strategies, (c) results, (d) discussion (lessons learned from observations, interviews, and research process), (e) study limitations, (f) conclusions, including implications for mixed methods.

Penalties for late or incomplete assignments:

Grade reductions (half grade) will be imposed for assignments that are more than three days late. More than two absences, or unexcused (other than illness or family emergency) failure to appear for a class presentation will also reduce the grade (half grade).

Course Texts and Materials:

The syllabus below lists required background readings, case-studies for critical discussion, and exercises that enable participants to apply the steps in qualitative research construction. Readings, along with course syllabus, exercises, and outlines, will be accessible on the course

website. Participants will also be able to use this website for discussions and project communications.

Hennink, M., I. Hutter, A. Bailey (2020) *Qualitative Research Methods*. 2nd ed. Sage. Good basic text that “workshops” qualitative methods for nutrition and public health. Complemented by readings covering mixed methods, innovative and participatory methods, activist and advocacy research projects/components.

Chrzan, Janet and John Brett, Eds. (2017) *Research Methods in Anthropological Studies of Food and Nutrition*. 3 volumes. Berghahn.

AFN 1 Food Research: Nutritional Anthropology and Archaeological Methods (2017)

AFN 2 Food Culture: Anthropology, Linguistics, and Food Studies (2017)

AFN 3 Food Health: Nutrition, Technology, and Public Health (2017)

Assigned chapters can be accessed on-line through Tufts libraries.

Mack, Natasha, C. Woodson, K. MacQueen, G. Guest, E. Namey. 2005 *Qualitative Research Methods.: A Data Collector's Field Guide*. USAID. Access at: <https://www.fhi360.org/sites/default/files/media/documents/Qualitative%20Research%20Methods%20-%20A%20Data%20Collector's%20Field%20Guide.pdf>

Sections of Saldana, J. (2015) *Coding Manual for Qualitative Researchers*. Sage. Access companion website at: <https://study.sagepub.com/saldanacoding3e>

Scheper-Hughes, Nancy (1992) *Death Without Weeping. The Violence of Everyday Life in Brazil*. Berkeley: University of California Press (for week 4 and 8 discussions)

Academic Conduct:

Academic integrity, including avoiding plagiarism, is critically important. Each student is responsible for being familiar with the standards and policies outlined in the Friedman School's *Policies and Procedures* manual (<http://nutrition.tufts.edu/student/documents>). It is the responsibility of the student to be aware of, and comply with, these policies and standards. In accordance with Tufts University's policy on academic misconduct, violations of standards of academic conduct will be sanctioned by penalties ranging from grade reduction or failure on an assignment; grade reduction or failure of a course; up to dismissal from the school, depending on the nature and context of any infraction (<http://uss.tufts.edu/studentaffairs/judicialaffairs/Academic%20Integrity.pdf>).

Diversity Statement: We believe that the diversity of student experiences and perspectives is essential to the deepening of knowledge in this course. We consider it part of our responsibility as instructors to address the learning needs of all of the students in this course. We will present materials that are respectful of diversity: race, color, ethnicity, gender, age, disability, religious beliefs, political preference, sexual orientation, gender identity, socioeconomic status, citizenship, language, or national origin among other personal characteristics.

Accommodation of Disabilities:

Tufts University is committed to providing equal access and support to all students through the provision of reasonable accommodations so that each student may access curricula and achieve their personal academic potential. If you have a disability that requires reasonable accommodations please contact Friedman School Assistant Dean of Student Affairs at (617) 636-

6719 to make arrangements for determination of appropriate accommodations. Please be aware that accommodations cannot be enacted retroactively, making timeliness a critical aspect for their provision.

Course & Assignment Schedule:

(See next section for details; schedule is subject to modification at the instructor's discretion.)

DATE	Week	TOPIC	ASSIGNMENTS & ACTIVITIES
Jan. 20	1	Introduction: Overview	Interviewing one-on-one; preliminary research questions; ethics
Jan. 27	2	Research design: ethics and quality	Peer discussion of research questions Comparative summaries of readings on research design, including ethics and quality; the IRB
Feb. 3	3	Mixed methods: Frameworks and process	Peer discussion of research questions Comparative summaries of readings on mixed methods, including ethics and quality. <u>Research question due.</u>
Feb. 10	4	Science and Advocacy: Reflection, recruitment and participation strategies	Reflections on access and limits; reflexivity and self in research; Comparative summaries of readings Peer discussion of research and advocacy: justice, ethics and quality issues. <u>Mapping impact of COVID-19 quarantine on daily eating: categories for reflection</u>
Feb. 17	5	Observations and Recordings: Time, space, and social units	<u>Field note (observation) exercise due.</u> Peer discussion of observation frames and field notes Time & space framework exercise on COVID-related food acquisition due. Comparative summaries of readings
Feb 24	6	Interviewing I	<u>First draft, Interview Guide due.</u> Peer review of questions Comparative summaries of readings
Mar. 3	7	Interviewing II	<u>Final draft, Interview Guide due.</u> Peer review of questions Comparative summaries of readings
Mar. 10	8	Rapid Assessment Methods; Focus Groups	Focus group exercise & discussion. Comparative summaries of readings
Mar. 17	9	Visual and audio methods	Visual methods discussion.

			<u>Verbatim transcript of interviews due.</u>
Mar 31	10	Organizing and analyzing qualitative data	Field data analysis using computer assisted qualitative data analysis software <u>Draft codebook due.</u> Critical Review & discussion of Scheper-Hughes
Apr. 7	11	Writing qualitative data: research reports, blogs, op eds	Writing exercise Comparing results targeted at multiple audiences <u>Final codebook due.</u> <u>Outline of ideas for op ed or blog due.</u>
Apr 21	12	Presentation of findings	<u>Class presentations:</u> 10 minute summaries.
Apr. 28	13	Translating findings into policy	Class discussion: lessons learned; <u>sharing blogs and op eds.</u>
May 12		Final Examinations Period	<u>Final Report due.</u> Summarizes research questions, methods, and findings, and connects qualitative research results to policy (as described on p.3 of syllabus)

**Detailed Course Schedule:
Weekly Readings, Learning Objectives and Assignments**

Class 1: Introduction

Learning Objectives for Class 1:

- Distinguish qualitative from quantitative research & understand the rationale for each approach.
 - Identify the strengths and limitations of qualitative research methods
 - Learn about the ways qualitative research is used in food & nutrition studies
 - Explain the role of representation and social construction of knowledge, and appreciate the interpretative approach to the world.
- What is qualitative research
 - Qualitative research tools and contexts for using them
 - Qualitative versus quantitative approaches: inductive & deductive, ETIC & EMIC
 - Ethnographic methods: Traditional and rapid assessment

- Critical Theory, social construction of knowledge, and relativism

Exercises:

- *Interviewing one-on-one; respectful questioning and listening skills*
- *Thinking about a research topic and constructing quantitative/qualitative research questions*

Required Readings for Class 1-2:

QRM, Ch. 1-2 (4-25) “The Nature of Qualitative Research” and (206-210) “grounded theory”

Moreno-Black, AFN 2:31-46 “The Anthropology of Food and Food Anthropology: A Sociocultural Perspective.

Tumilowicz, A., L.M. Nefeld, and G. Peltó (2015) Using Ethnography in Implementation Research to Improve Nutrition Interventions in Populations. *Maternal and Child Nutrition* 11, Suppl. 3, pp.55-72 Access at:
<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/mcn.12246/full>

Charnley, Susan and William Durham (2010) Anthropology and Environmental Policy: What Counts? *Am. Anthropologist* 112,3:397-415. Access PDF at:
https://www.fs.fed.us/pnw/pubs/journals/pnw_2010_chnley001.pdf

For Discussion:

Messer, E. and Ross, Elizabeth (2002) Talking to Patients about Food Insecurity. *Nutrition in Clinical Care* 5:168-181 Access at: <http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1046/j.1523-5408.2002.00303.x/full>

Devine, Sharon and John Brett (2017) Research Ethics in Food Studies. AFN 3:13-26

Additional Readings

Sparling, Thalia M., Howard White, Samuel Boakye, Denny John, Suneetha Kadiyala, Understanding Pathways Between Agriculture, Food Systems, and Nutrition: An Evidence and Gap Map of Research Tools, Metrics, and Methods in the Last 10 Years, *Advances in Nutrition*, nmaa158, <https://doi.org/10.1093/advances/nmaa158> (access at: <https://academic.oup.com/advances/advance-article/doi/10.1093/advances/nmaa158/6062479> (cutting edge lit review finds gap in qualitative studies)

Creswell, John (2018/2013) *Qualitative Inquiry and Research Design. Choosing Among Five Approaches*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage. (Introduction)

Messer, Ellen (2017) Introduction to Public Health Nutrition Methods. AFN 3 Read introductory sections (29-34)

Denzin N K and Lincoln, Y S (2013). “Introduction, the Discipline and Practice of Qualitative Research”, *Strategies of Qualitative Inquiry*, London: Sage Publication. Pp: 11-19ff.

Harris, JE, Gleason, PM, Sheean, PM, Boushey, C., Beto, JA, Bruemmer, B. (2009) An Introduction to qualitative research for food and Nutrition Professionals. *J.Am. Diet Assoc.* 109(1):80-90 Access at:
<http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0002822308018956?via%3Dihub>

Swift, JA and V. Tischler (2010) Qualitative Research in nutrition and dietetics: getting started. *J. Human Nutr. & Dietetics* 23 (6):559-566

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/j.1365-277X.2010.01116.x/full>

Lewis, S., Thomas SL, Hyde, J., Castle, D., Blood, RW, Komesaroff, PA (2010) "I don't eat a hamburger and large chips every day!" A qualitative study of the impact of public health messages about obesity on obese adults. *BMC Public Health* 10:309 Access at:

<https://bmcpublichealth.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/1471-2458-10-309>

Class 2: Designing Qualitative Research

Learning Objectives for Class 2:

- Understand the decisions involved in designing qualitative research: research questions, locale/area, study unit, sampling/respondents, ethics, data collection, analysis.
- Identify the elements of a high quality qualitative research study
- Articulate strengths and limitations of a qualitative study
- Critically engage in the process of how to go about moving from your research questions to decisions about whom, what and why you are going to research.
 - Defining Research Questions
 - Objectives and style of research and their implications for design
 - Making decisions on research strategy
 - Who and when to investigate
 - Mapping the Community(ies), Networks, and Field Site(s)
 - Determining time concepts and frames, and methods to study them
 - Documentation and semiotics (signs, symbols, and derivation of meaning)
 - Insiders and outsiders: community participation

10:30 AM Guest Speaker: Melissa Fuster, Ph.D.

Exercises:

- *Designing the study: sketching the food & policy landscape*
- *Discussion of research design in case studies*
- *Peer discussion of research questions*

Required Readings for Class 2:

Pilnick, A. and JA Swift (2011) Qualitative research in nutrition and dietetics: Assessing quality. *J. Human Nutr Dietetics* 24,3: 209-214. Access at:

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/j.1365-277X.2010.01120.x/full>

Bisogni, CA, Jastran, N. et al. (2012) How people interpret healthy eating: Contributions of Qualitative Research. *J. Nutr. Ed. Beh.* 44,4: 282-301 Access at:

<http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1499404611006488?via%3Dihub>

Dufour, Darna and Barbara Piperata (2017) Design in Biocultural Studies of Food & Nutritional Anthropology. (AFN I: 31-43)

Tucker, Catherine et al. (2017) Methods for Examining Food Value Chains in Conventional and Alternative Trade. *AFN 2*: 239-252

For Discussion:

Handforth, Becky, M. Hennink, and Marlene Schwartz (2013) A Qualitative Study of Nutrition-Based Initiatives in Selected Foodbanks in the Feeding America Network. *J. Acad. Nutr. Diet.* 113:411-415

http://www.uconnruddcenter.org/resources/upload/docs/what/communities/FoodBanksNutritionInitiatives_JAND_3.13.pdf

Melissa Fuster, Kevin Guerrero, Brian Elbel, Krishnendu Ray & Terry T-K Huang (2020) Engaging Ethnic Restaurants to Improve Community Nutrition Environments: A Qualitative Study with Hispanic Caribbean Restaurants in New York City, *Ecology of Food and Nutrition*, 59:3, 294-310, DOI: [10.1080/03670244.2020.1717481](https://doi.org/10.1080/03670244.2020.1717481)

Pelto, G. and A. Armar-Klemesu (2015) Identifying Interventions to help rural Kenyan mothers cope with food insecurity: results of a focused ethnographic study. *Maternal and Child Nutrition*. 11, Supp.3:21-38 Access at:

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/mcn.12244/full>

Mars, Gerald and Valerie Mars (2004) Doing It Wrong. Why Bother to Do Imperfect Research? (75-85) IN *Researching Food Habits. Methods and Problems*. H. Macbeth and J. MacClancy, eds. NY: Berghahn. Authors (pp.75-79) argue that sometimes “good enough” is sufficient; in this case that their “findings are sufficiently coherent and consistent to be supplemented or countered by library research or developed by other researchers... Research is always ongoing and incomplete.” (p.79). Are their findings and interpretations convincing? Why?

Additional Readings

Maubach, N., Hoek, J. (2010) A qualitative study of New Zealand and Parents’ view on front of the pack nutrition labels. *Nutr. & Dietetics* 67,2:90-96 Access at:

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/j.1747-0080.2010.01425.x/full>

Benbenek, M., A. Garwick, (2012) Enablers and barriers to dietary practices contributing to bone health among early adolescent Somali girls living in Minnesota. *J. for Specialists in Pediatric Nursing* 17 (3): 205-14 Access at:

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/j.1744-6155.2012.00334.x/pdf>

Tripp, K., Perrine C, Kupka, R. et al. (2011) Formative research for the development of a market-based home fortification programme for young children in Niger. *Maternal&Child Nutrition* 7:82-95 Access at: <http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/j.1740-8709.2011.00352.x/full>

Blaikie, Norman (2000). “Strategies for answering research questions”. In *Designing Social Research: the logic of anticipation*. Cambridge: Polity. Pages: 79-109

F Bechhofer and L Paterson (2000), The Choice of Locale and Group, In *Principles of Research Design in the Social Sciences*, London: Routledge, Pages: 43-54

Becker, Howard (1998). "Sampling" In *Tricks of the Trade*. University of Chicago Press. Pages. 67-108 (skim) Access at: http://users.soc.umn.edu/~uggen/Becker_Tricks.pdf

Class 3: Mixed Methods

Learning Objectives for Class 3:

- Identify different types of qualitative research design
- Explain the rationale for using mixed methods in particular study designs
- Understand the concept of fieldwork and specify the steps required for obtaining access and entry.
- Introduction to fieldwork and field notes

Exercises:

- Comparative assessment of mixed methods studies
- Peer discussion of research questions

Required Readings for Class 3:

QRM Ch.3 (26-49) "The design cycle"

Young, Sera and Emily Tuthill (2017) Ethnography as a Tool for Formative Research and Evaluation in Public Health Nutrition. [Overviews techniques] *AFN* 1: 92-108

Pelto, G. (2017) Ethnography as a Tool for Formative Research and Evaluation. *AFN* 3:54-70

For discussion:

Chen Cheung H., A. Shen, S. Oo, H. Tilahun, MJ Cohen, SA Kerkowitz (2015) Food Insecurity and Body Mass Index. A Longitudinal Mixed Methods Study, Chelsea MA, 2009-2013. *Prev. Chronic Dis* 12: Access at: https://www.cdc.gov/pcd/issues/2015/15_0001.htm

Chung, K., L. Haddad, J. Ramakrishna, and F. Riely (1997) Identifying the Food Insecure. The Application of Mixed Method Approaches in India. IFPRI. Access at: <http://ageconsearch.umn.edu/record/42909/files/Identifying%20the%20food%20insecure.pdf>

Coates, J. et al. (2006) Comparison of a Quantitative and Qualitative Approach to Developing a Household Food Insecurity Scale for Bangladesh. *J. Nutr.* 136(5) 1420S-1430S. Access at: <http://jn.nutrition.org/content/136/5/1420S.long>

Additional Readings

Klassen, A.C., Smith, K.C., Black, M.M., and L.E. Caulfield (2009) Mixed methods approaches to understanding cancer-related dietary risk reduction among public housing residents. *J. Urban Health: Bulletin of the NY Academy of Medicine* 86,4: 624-240. Access at: <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007%2Fs11524-009-9352-9>

Condon-Paolini, D., H.R. Yeatman, E. Grigonis-Deane (2013) Health related claims on food labels in Australia: Understanding Environmental Health Officers Roles and implications for policy. *Public Health Nutrition* 18,1:81-88. Access at: <https://www.cambridge.org/core/journals/public-health-nutrition/article/healthrelated-claims->

[on-food-labels-in-australia-understanding-environmental-health-officers-roles-and-implications-for-policy/E7DBDE456F413F7451B7691F02451799](https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1741-3729.2003.00205.x)

Class 4: Science and Advocacy: Reflexivity, Recruitment, Participation, and Action Strategies.

Learning Objectives for Class 4:

Be able to analyze how gender, class, race/ethnicity, generation/age, and power differentials affect generation of knowledge, interactions and representation. Recognize and evaluate different genre and narrative structures of representation.

- Recognize and appropriately specify ethical and safety considerations for a given field site and situation.
 - specify the gender and political, geographic, ethnic, religious (PGER) issues and considerations for a given project.
 - Distinguish among different types of “participatory” and “action” research
 - Clarify justice dimensions of qualitative research
 - Gaining Access and Entry
 - Ethical Considerations – implementing IRB and Beyond
 - Practical issues involved in fieldwork
 - Being away
 - Stakeholders, Gatekeepers, and Key informants
 - Safety and security issues
 - Political Positioning and Stakeholder/Actor Analysis
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- Icon, index, frames, and symbol
 - Genre and medium
 - Narrative and Discourse Strategies
 - Gender, class, ethnic, age/generational and power differentials

Guest Speaker: Brooke Siggers

Exercise:

- *Reflections: In what ways does your ethnicity, gender, nationality, political position and/or class give you access and in what ways does it limit your access? How do ethical and justice concerns influence your research questions and choices?*

Required Readings for Class 4:

QRM. Ch. 4 “Designing Participatory Research” (50-66) and Ch. 5 “Ethical Issues in Qualitative Research” (70-85); Ch. 6 (92-113) “Sampling and Participant Recruitment”

Himmelgreen, David A., Sara Arias-Steele, and Nancy Romero-Daza. (2017) Methods for Community Health Involvement. *AFN* 3:71-90

Gross, Joan (2017) Food Activism: Researching Engagement, Engaging Research. In *AFN* 3: 106-117

Few, AL, Stephens, DP, Rouse-Arnett M. (2003) Sister-to-sister talk: transcending boundaries and challenges in qualitative research with Black Women. *Family Relations* 52(3):205-215.

Access at: <http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/j.1741-3729.2003.00205.x/full>

Berger, R. (2015) Now I see it now I don't. Researcher's position and reflexivity in qualitative research. *Qualitative Research* 15,2:219-234

https://www.vumc.org/vecd/sites/default/files/QRL_documents/Berger%20Reflexivity%20QR%202013.pdf

Van Esterik, Penny (2017) Food Praxis as Method. *AFN* 3:118-124

For Discussion:

Becker, H.S. (1967) "Whose Side Are We On?", *Social Problems* 14: 239-47. Access at: <https://www.sfu.ca/~palys/Becker1967-WhoseSideAreWeOn.pdf>

Hammersley, Martyn (2001). "Which side was Becker on? Questioning political and epistemological radicalism", *Qualitative Research*, Vol 1, No 1. Pages: 91-110 Access at: <http://journals.sagepub.com/doi/pdf/10.1177/146879410100100105>

Yates-Doerr, E. (2012) The Weight of the Self. Care and Compassion in Guatemalan Dietary Choices. *Medical Anthropology*. 26,1: 136-158. Access at: <http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/j.1548-1387.2011.01169.x/full>

Scheper-Hughes, Nancy (1992) *Death Without Weeping*. Berkeley: University of California Press

Class 5: Observations and Recording: Time, Space, and Social Units

Learning Objectives for Class 5:

- Distinguish appropriate conceptual and recording frames for time, space, and social units
- Appreciate the importance of field notes and recording in qualitative research. Develop skills in writing field notes and recording.
 - Making decisions on writing field notes and recording
 - Techniques of writing different types of field notes
 - Iterative process of recording and interpretation
 - Field notes and ethnography

Required Readings for Class 5:

QRM, Ch. 9 (170-200) "Observation"

Messer, E. (1989) The relevance of time-allocation analyses in nutritional anthropology: The relationship of time and household organization to nutrient intake and status. *Research Methods in Nutritional Anthropology*. P. Pelto, G. Pelto, E. Messer, eds. Tokyo: UNU Press. Access at: <http://archive.unu.edu/unupress/unupbooks/80632e/80632E0d.htm#4>

Marte, Lidia (2007) Food Maps: Tracing Boundaries of 'home' through food relations. *Food and Foodways* 15 (1-2): 261-289 Access at: <https://macaulay.cuny.edu/eportfolios/libman2014/files/2014/01/Lidia-Marte.pdf>

Sobal, Jeffrey et al. (2012) Eating maps: places, times, and people in eating episodes. *Ecol. Food Nutr.* 51(3): 247-264

Piperata, A. and D.L. Dufour (2017) On the Lookout. The Use of Direct Observation in Nutritional Anthropology. *AFN* 2:81-91

Additional Readings

Atkinson, Paul (1990) "Ethnography and the Representation of Reality" In *The Ethnographic Imagination*. London, Routledge. pp. 57-81.

Roger Sanjek (ed.) 1990, *Field notes: The makings of anthropology*. Ithaca, NY: Cornell University Press (Introductory chapter by Jean Jackson; Johnson, A. and O.R. Johnson. Quality into Quantity. On the Measurement Potential of Fieldnotes, pp.161-186)

Burgess, Robert G (1982) "Recording and analyzing field data" In *the Field: An Introduction to Field Research*, London: Allen & Unwin. Pp 166-184

Class Exercises:

- Conceptualizing and recording space, time and time allocation: COVID 19 Food Acquisition
- Each student shares field notes/analysis with peers: observation situation.
- Update: Each student shares research plan with the class

Class 6: Observation and Interviewing I

Learning Objectives for Class 6:

- Identify research questions that are best suited to particular observation or interview techniques
- Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of different approaches to structuring interview guides
- Develop research questions and a one-on-one interview guide that facilitates their exploration
- Identify different techniques that can be used to facilitate one-on-one interviews, especially when working with individuals from other cultures

9 AM Guest Speaker: Alex Schmall, The Dollar Stores Research Project

Exercise: Workshopping Interview Guides

Required Readings for Class 6:

QRM Ch.7 (116-136)

In-depth interviews, Module 3 of *Qualitative Research Methods: A Data Collector's Field Guide* (Mack et al.) Access at:

<https://www.urbanreproductivehealth.org/sites/mle/files/datacollectorguideenrh.pdf>

Zyberman, Ariela (2017) An Introduction to Cultural Domain Analysis in Food Research. *AFN* 2:159-169 (pile sorts, etc.)

Paxson, Heather (2017) Participant Observation and Interviewing Techniques. *AFN* 2:

Kleinman, Sherryl, (1991). "Fieldworker's Feelings: What We Feel, Who We Are, How We Analyze In Shaffir and Stebbins (eds.) *Experiencing Fieldwork*, Newbury Park, CA: Sage. Pp: 184-195.

Manderson, L., E. Bennett, and S. Andajani-Sutjahjo (2006) The Social Dynamics of the Interview: Age, Class, and Gender. *Qual. Health Research* 16:1317-1334 (Note: although the topic is impaired mobility, analysis is useful for widely). Access at: <http://journals.sagepub.com/doi/pdf/10.1177/1049732306294512>

Gonzalez Turmo, Isabel and Jose Mataix Verdu (2004) Methods for Obtaining Quantitative Data on Food Habits in the First Half of the Twentieth Century. (161-167) IN *Researching Food Habits. Methods and Problems*. H. Macbeth and J. MacClancy, eds. NY: Berghahn. (The authors describe methods they developed to overcome difficulties inherent in interviewing older adults, whose memories may not be reliable, as they sought to authenticate how diets (especially consumption of bread, vegetables, wine, and olive oil) had changed over three periods.)

Class 7: Interviewing II

Learning Objectives for Class 7: Interviews and Case Studies

- Develop a structured interview schedule.
- Conduct an unstructured interview to elicit detailed information.
- Design and carry out a life history interview.
- Interview preparation and IRB (HSR) considerations
 - Qualitative, in depth versus survey interviews
 - Life Histories, historical evidence, and the ethnographic present
 - Levels of structuring: advantages and disadvantages of approaches
 - Eliciting information and silences
 - Triangulation
 - Providing Feedback

10:30 Guest Speaker: Jennifer Oslund

Exercise:

- Peer review of questions and structure in interview guide

Additional Readings for Class 7:

Spradley, James. 1979. *The Ethnographic Interview*, New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston. This is overall a very good methodological introduction to ethnographic fieldwork. For this week, read the sections on constructing and using interview questions. As you have time, read more.

Burgess, R.G. (1984). Interviews as Conversations (Chapter 5), In *In the Field: An Introduction to Field Research*, London: Allen and Unwin.

Lee, R. (1993) 'Asking sensitive questions: interviews' (Chapter 6) In *Doing Research on Sensitive Topics*, London: Sage.

For Discussion:

Ippolytos, Andreas Kalofonos (2010) "All I Eat Is ARVs": The Paradox of AIDS Treatment Interventions in Central Mozambique. *Medical Anthropology Quarterly* 42,3: 363-380. Access at: <http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/j.1548-1387.2010.01109.x/full>

Class 8: Rapid Assessment and Focus Group Methods**Learning Objectives for Class 8:**

- Articulate when focus groups are an appropriate qualitative methodology in research studies
- Develop an appropriate sampling and recruitment strategy for focus group interviews
- Practice techniques for facilitating a group interview
- Make informed decisions about how best to record and analyze focus group data
- Be able to organize and plan a focus group session.
 - Setting up focus groups, advance planning
 - Defining the group, its boundaries, and size
 - Settings and timing
 - Open ended versus directed conversations, moderating
 - Recording and capturing information
 - Dealing with conflicts and differences
 - Conducting a focus group

Exercise:

- *Focus Group Exercise*

Required Readings for Class 8:

QRM Ch.8 (138-168)

Mack et al. Module 4, "Focus Groups"

Perez, Ramona L. (2017) Focus Groups in Qualitative or Mixed Methods. *AFN* 2:101-111

For Discussion:

Blondin, S.A. et al. (2014) "It's Just So Much Waste." A Qualitative Analysis of a Universal School Breakfast Program. *Public Health Nutrition* 18, 9: 1565-1577 access at: https://www.cambridge.org/core/services/aop-cambridge-core/content/view/79C43CCDD59E66A224331BB94C8A1296/S1368980014002948a.pdf/its_just_so_much_waste_a_qualitative_investigation_of_food_waste_in_a_universal_free_school_breakfast_program.pdf

*Rapid Assessment Methods***Class 9: Visual and Audio Methods -- Photography and Mapping**

Learning Objectives for Class 9:

- Be able to use visual methods in qualitative research.
- Learn about opportunities for the use of photography and mapping in research.
 - Why use visual and audio methods
 - Auto photography
 - Strengths of using visual methods in research
 - Weaknesses in using visual methods in research
 - Potential dilemmas and ethical issues

9 AM Guest Speaker: Sara Folta, Ph.D.

Exercise:

- Use of visual methods (photograph, video, mapping etc.) for food chain, sustainability and food-waste analysis.

Required Readings for Class 9:

Vallianatos, Helen (2017) Visual Anthropology Methods. *AFN* 2:70-80; Photo-Video Voice *AFN* 3:154-164

Otanez, Marty (2017) Digital Story-Telling. Using First Person Videos about Food in Research and Advocacy. *AFN* 3: 165-180

Wang, C., M. Burris, XY Ping, (1996) Chinese village women as visual anthropologists: A participatory approach to reaching policy makers. *Soc. Sci. Medicine* 42 (10) Access at: https://ac.els-cdn.com/0277953695002871/1-s2.0-0277953695002871-main.pdf?_tid=05b0732a-ce40-11e7-85d3-00000aab0f6c&acdnat=1511216182_d2feccc3028f0a2467b2b33ff9c52a78

Case studies for discussion:

Hennessy, E., V.I. Kraak, R.R. Hyatt, J. Bloom, M. Fenton, C. Wagoner, C.D. Economos (2010) Active Living for rural children: community perspectives using PhotoVOICE.

Am J Prev Med. 2010 Dec;39(6):537-45. doi: 10.1016/j.amepre.2010.09.013.

Veggie Rx: Capturing Participant Outcomes. Access at: <http://www.gorgegrown.com/wp-content/uploads/2016/10/Photovoice-CORE-2-page-summary-report.pdf>, http://www.gorgegrown.com/wp-content/uploads/2016/10/Photovoice_Report_VeggieRx.pdf
Full report at: http://www.gorgegrown.com/wp-content/uploads/2016/10/Photovoice_Report_VeggieRx.pdf

Dumas, Sara et al. (2017) “Men are in front at eating time but not when it comes to rearing the chicken”: Unpacking the gendered costs and benefits of livestock ownership in Kenya. *Food Nutr. Bull* (Dec 2017) Make sure to access and study the supporting materials (accessible through urls on sidebar of the main text. Access at: <http://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/0379572117737428>

Additional Readings

Salazar, Melissa A. (2012) Visualizing 21st century Food Scapes: Using Photograph and New Media in Food Studies. IN *Taking Food Public: Redefining Foodways in a Changing World*. P. Williams-Forsen and C. Counihan, eds. Cambridge: Routledge, pp.322-342

Taylor, N. and M. Nichter (2017) Studying Body Image and Food Consumption Practices. *AFN* 2:58-69

Dodman, D. (2003) 'Shooting in the city: An autophotographic exploration of the urban environment in Kingston, Jamaica', *Area*, 35(3), 293-304

Class 10: Organizing, and Analyzing Qualitative Data

Learning Objectives for Class 10:

- Be able to organize and analyze qualitative material using different organizational strategies and categories.
- Be able to recognize the limitations of the data collected from the field.
- Be able to recognize, derive, and analyze the relevant and “significant” themes and narratives in data.
- Learn to use qualitative data analysis software.
- Organize field notes, interview and focus group transcripts, and other records
- Patterns – spatial, temporal/seasonal, significant events
- Iteration
- Identify themes
- **Coding data**
- Preparing matrix
- Reading and re-reading fieldnotes
- Writing as a way of analyzing data

10 AM Guest Speaker: Carlota Dao, Ph.D.

Exercise:

- *Organizing field data, identifying themes and drawing preliminary analysis, using and comparing sorting methods, including exercise featuring hands-on use of (NVIVO) software.*

Required Readings for Class 10:

QRM, Ch. 10 (208-234) & 11 (235-266)

Mack et al. Module 5, “Data Documentation and Management: Organizing and Storing Your Data. Scroll down at:

<https://www.fhi360.org/sites/default/files/media/documents/Qualitative%20Research%20Methods%20-%20A%20Data%20Collector%27s%20Field%20Guide.pdf>

Fade, S.A. and J.A. Swift (2010) Qualitative research in nutrition and dietetics: data analysis issues. *J. Human Nutr. Diet* 24:106-114 Access at:

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/j.1365-277X.2010.01118.x/abstract;jsessionid=198EAE44CEF146A9CBADC7383C73E7A.f04t04>

Charmaz, Kathy (2006) *Constructing Grounded Theory: A Practical Guide Through Qualitative Analysis*. London: Sage. Page: 42-71 (Coding) Access at:
http://www.sxf.uevora.pt/wp-content/uploads/2013/03/Charmaz_2006.pdf

Fuster, Melissa, Ellen Messer , Robert F. Houser , Hedi Deman , Patricia Palma De Fulladolsa & Odilia I. Bermudez (2013) Local Notions of Healthy Eating and National Dietary Guidelines: A Comparison in Vulnerable Salvadoran Communities. *Food and Foodways*, 21:4, 288-314. Access at:
<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/pdf/10.1080/07409710.2013.850002?needAccess=true>

Stok, Marijn & Renner, Britta & Allan, Julia & Boeing, Heiner & Ensenauer, Regina & Issanchou, Sylvie & Kiesswetter, Eva & Lien, Nanna & Mazzocchi, Mario & Monsivais, Pablo & stelmach-mardas, Marta & Volkert, Dorothee & Hoffmann, Stefan. (2018). Dietary Behavior: An Interdisciplinary Conceptual Analysis and Taxonomy. *Frontiers in Psychology*. 9. 10.3389/fpsyg.2018.01689. Access at:
<https://www.frontiersin.org/articles/10.3389/fpsyg.2018.01689/full>

Class 11: Writing Qualitative Data: research reports, blogs, op eds., Participatory Action

Learning Objectives for Class 11:

- Be able to write qualitative data with clear arguments and effective use of evidence for multiple audiences.
 - Thinking about the audience: policy, academic, public?
 - ‘Quality’ in qualitative research
 - Thick description
 - Organizing arguments
 - Use of evidence
 - Participatory action

Exercise:

- Building arguments, supporting them with evidence.

Required Readings for Class 11:

Ch. 12 QRM, (268-288) and 13 (292-319)

Geertz, C. (1973). *Thick description: Towards an interpretive theory of culture*. The Interpretation of Cultures: Selected Essays. New York, Basic Books (excerpts)

Richardson, Laurel (1994) ‘Writing: A method of inquiry,’ (Chapter 32) in N.K. Denzin & Y.S. Lincoln (eds.) *Handbook of Qualitative Research*. London: Sage. Access at:
<http://depthpsychotherapy.pbworks.com/f/Writing%2BA%2BMethod%2Bof%2BInquiry.pdf>

Charmaz, Kathy (2006) Constructing Grounded Theory: A Practical Guide Through Qualitative Analysis. London: Sage. (Page: 151-176) Access at: http://www.sxf.uevora.pt/wp-content/uploads/2013/03/Charmaz_2006.pdf

For Discussion:

Comparison of an ethnography, research report, advocacy piece, promotional piece, and op ed on (NYC) food banks.

Class 12: Presentation of the Research Findings

Learning Objectives for Class 12:

- Understand decisions that need to be made when preparing qualitative research findings for oral and written presentation
- Identify standards for presentation of qualitative findings in oral and written formats
- Be able to present research findings orally, attend to audience interests and respond to questions.
 - What are the most important findings?
 - How does the research matter for your particular audiences?

Required Readings for Class 12

Schiellerup P. (2008) Stop Making Sense: The trials and tribulations of qualitative data analysis. *Area* 40,2: 163-171. Access at: <http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/j.1475-4762.2008.00817.x/full>

Stange, KC, B.F. Crabree, and W.L. Miller (2006) Publishing multimethod research. *Annals of Family Medicine* 4:292-294. Access at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC1522167/>

Exercise:

- *All participants present their research findings*

Class 13: Translating Research Findings into Policy Consideration

Learning Objectives for Class 13:

- Be able to recognize and report on the policy and program implications of qualitative findings. Be able to specify the limitations and theoretical relevance of one's findings.
 - What do policy makers want?
 - Role of evidence in policy making
 - Claims and counter claims

Exercise:

- *Class discussion on the policy and program relevance of our findings*

Required Readings for Class 13:

Economos, et. al. 2001. What Lessons Have Been Learned from Other Attempts to Guide Social Change? *Nutrition Reviews*, Vol. 59, No.3 pp. S40 – S56

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/j.1753-4887.2001.tb06985.x/epdf>

Fuster, Melissa, Sahai Burrowes, Sarah Lewis, Benjamin McCarthy, Gordon Shen (2019) Taxing Sugar-sweetened Beverages in Latin America: A Qualitative Comparative Examination of the Mexican and Chilean Experience (P22-009-19), *Current Developments in Nutrition*, Volume 3, Issue Supplement_1, June 2019, nzz042.P22-009-19, <https://doi.org/10.1093/cdn/nzz042.P22-009-19>

Additional Readings:

Judith Justice (1984). Can socio-cultural information improve health planning? A case study of Nepal's assistant nurse-midwife, *Social Science and Medicine*, Volume 19, Issue 3, Pages 183-303. Access at: https://ac.els-cdn.com/0277953684902107/1-s2.0-0277953684902107-main.pdf?_tid=7e26f872-cb2c-11e7-9ae7-00000aab0f27&acdnat=1510877941_f2fcb1d22e441d58b758737def7394a0

Stone, Linda (1989) Cultural Crossroads of Community Participation: A Case from Nepal. *Human Organization*. 48(3):206-213. Trial access at:

http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdf/44126429.pdf?seq=1#page_scan_tab_contents