

**METHODS FOR POLICY
RESEARCH**

SPECIAL LECTURE 2018

BY

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RESEARCH PROCESS

CHOOSE RESEARCH QUESTION



CHOOSING RESEARCH PARADIGM

Positivism

Alternative Paradigm

Interpretivism

Post-modernism

Phenomenology

Phronesis

Grounded Theory

Read more: <http://www.novabizz.com/NovaAce/Paradigm.htm#ixzz1pXVXOxul>

Bent Flyvbjerg, *Making Social Science Matter: Why Social Inquiry Fails and How It Can Succeed Again*, (Cambridge University Press, 2001) ISBN 0-521-77568-X

CHOOSE RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Positivism Paradigm

Method: Quantitative

- Population
- sampling

Tool: questionnaire

Analysis:
software/statistic

Presentation: Table/
graph/ description

QUANTITATIVE RESEARCH TYPES

BASIC RESEARCH/ APPLIED RESEARCH

RETROSPECTIVE/ PROSPECTIVE

DESCRIPTIVE RESEARCH/ ANALYTICAL

RESEARCH/ EXPERIMENTAL RESEARCH



QUANTITATIVE CAN IDENTIFY:

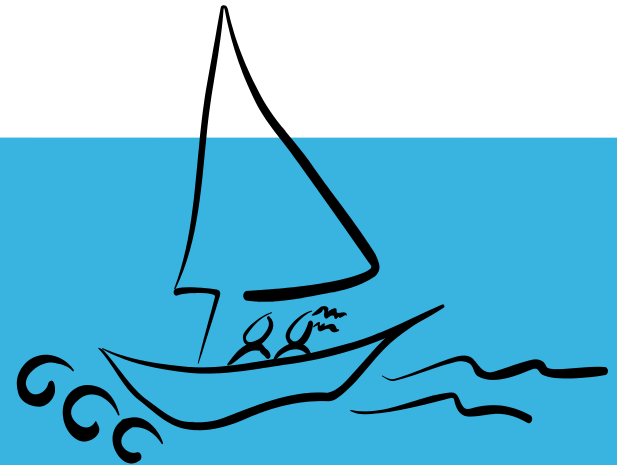
house but not home

Clock but not time

Book but not knowledge

Food but not appetite

Sex but not love...



QUALITATIVE RESEARCH TYPE



PHENOMENOLOGICAL RESEARCH

Live Experience

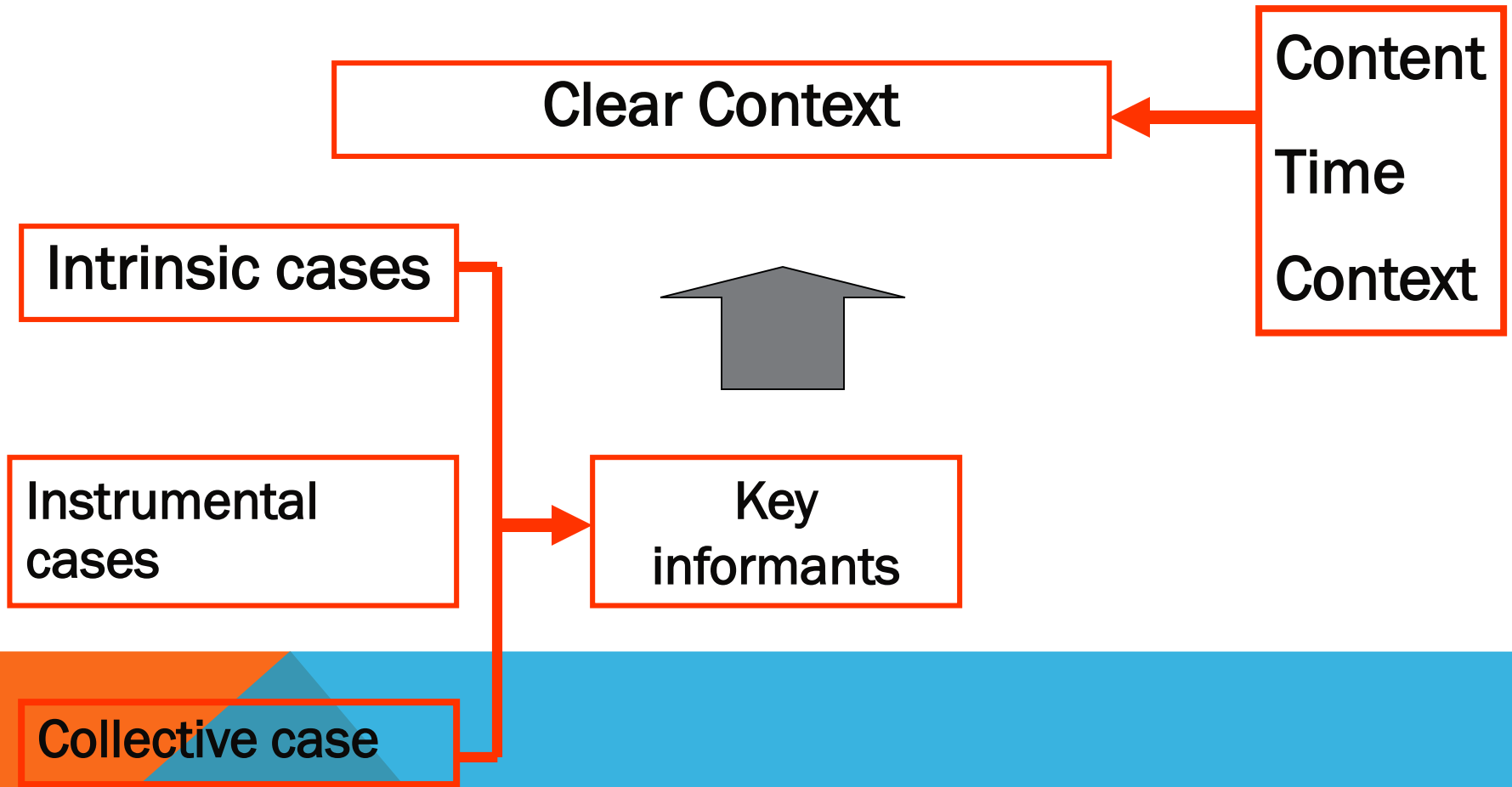
Perception

Interpretation

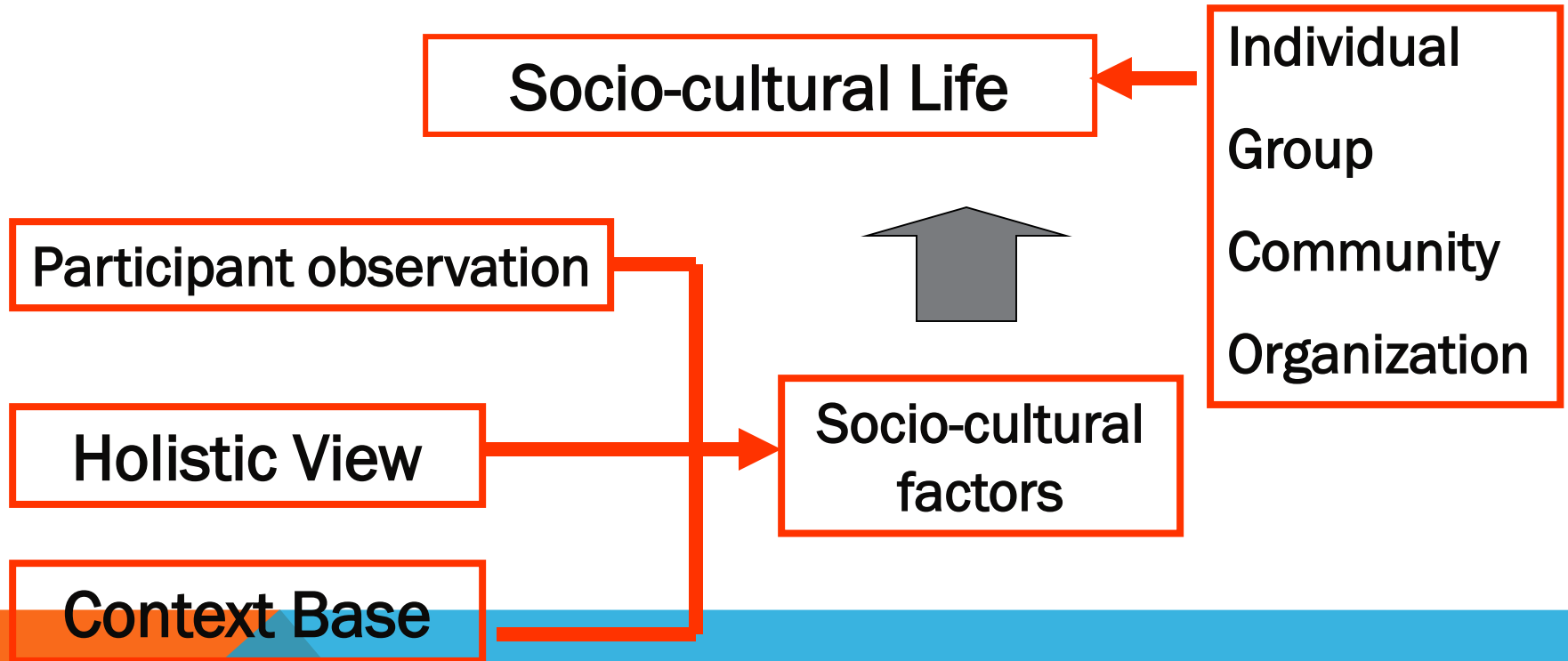
Life-world



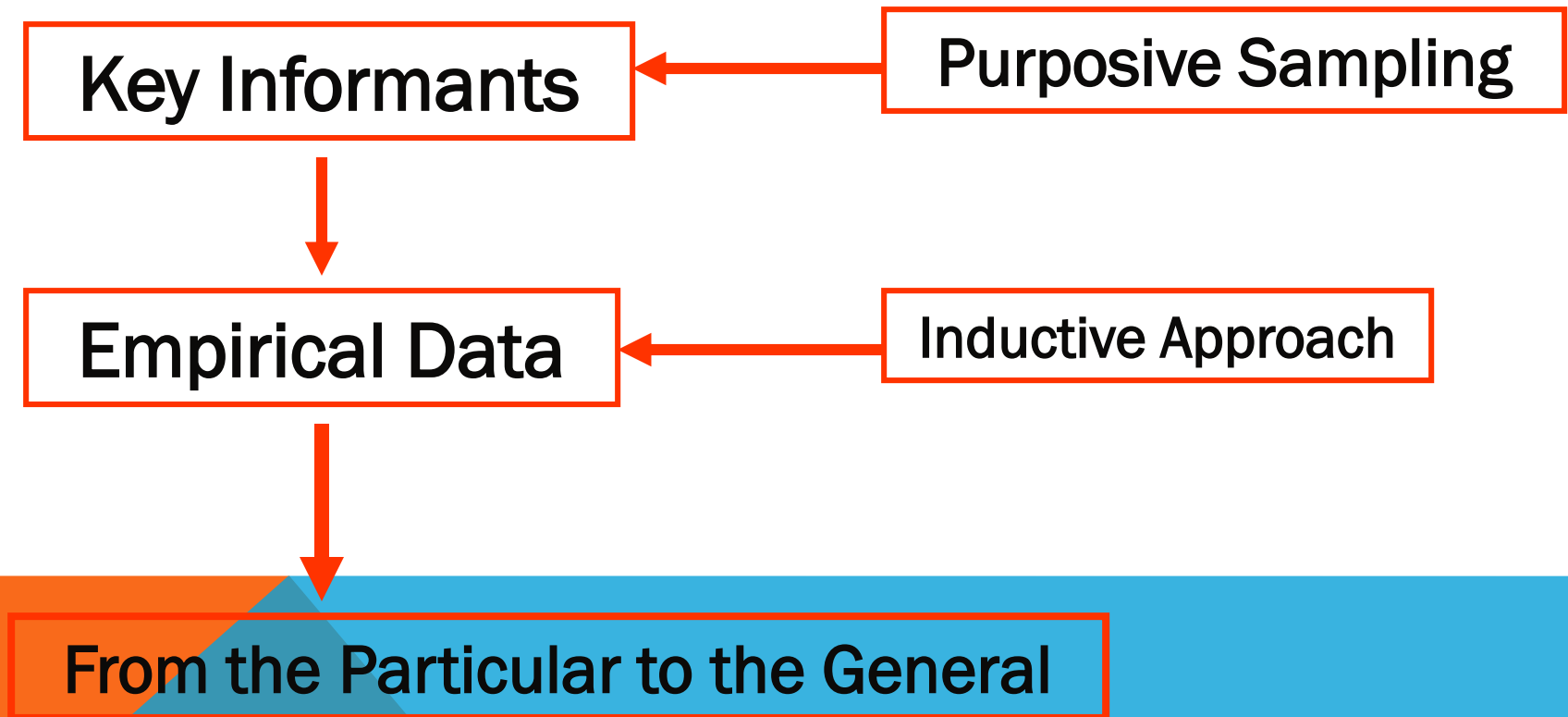
CASE STUDY APPROACH



ETHNOGRAPHIC APPROACH



GROUNDING THEORY METHODOLOGY



SAMPLING

Purposeful Sampling

Key Informants.



RESEARCH TOOLS

In-depth Interview Guideline

Focus Group Interview Guideline

Participant Observation Checklist

Non-participant Observation Checklist

Public Social Network Interaction Mapping

Social Epidemiology Mapping

Probes.



Policy research
using qualitative?









ตารางที่ 1 โครงสร้างประชากรโลกและประชากรไทย พ.ศ. 2543 - 2568

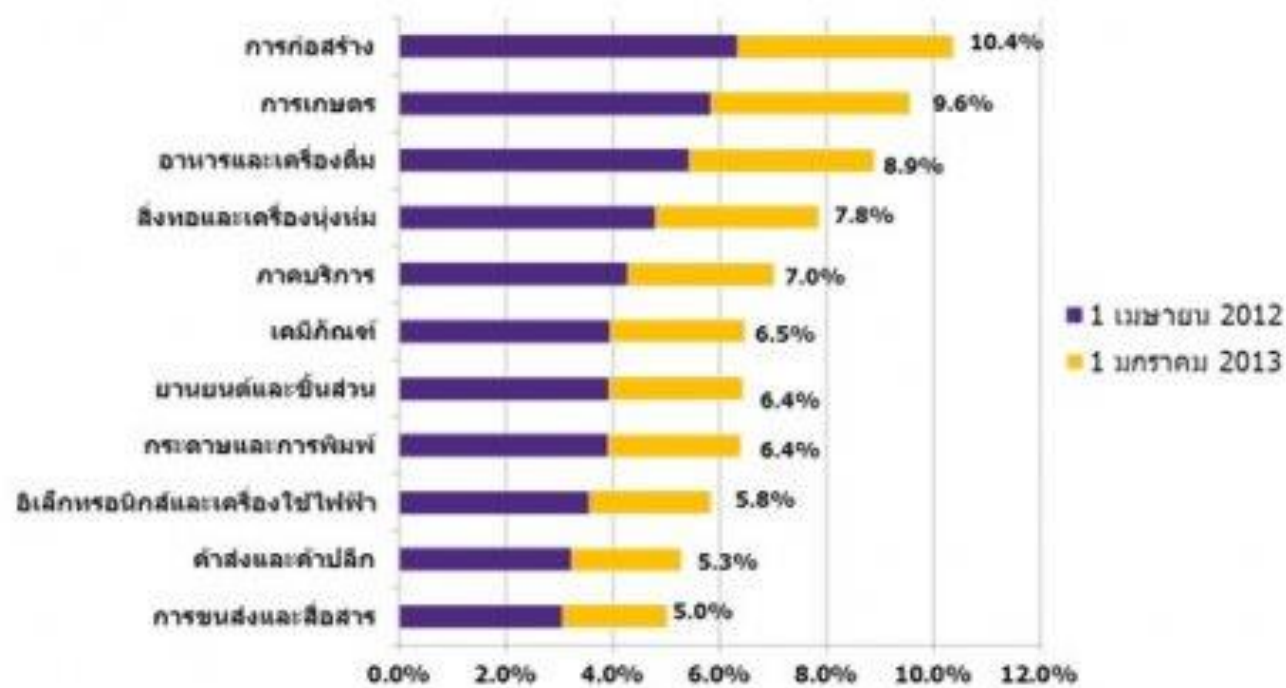
(หน่วย: พันคน)

พ.ศ.	ประชากรโลก (%)				ประชากรไทย (%)			
	จำนวนรวม	0 - 14 ปี	15 - 59 ปี	60 ปีขึ้นไป	จำนวนรวม	0 - 14 ปี	15 - 59 ปี	60 ปีขึ้นไป
2543	6,070,578	30.1	59.9	10.0	62,237	24.7	65.9	9.4
2548	6,453,627	28.3	61.3	10.4	64,765	23.0	66.7	10.3
2553	6,830,282	27.0	61.9	11.1	67,042	21.2	67.1	11.7
2558	7,197,247	26.1	61.6	12.3	69,056	20.2	66.0	13.8
2563	7,540,238	25.2	61.2	13.6	70,821	19.0	64.2	16.8
2568	7,851,455	24.2	60.8	15.0	72,288	18.0	62.0	20.0

ที่มา : การคาดประมาณประชากรของประเทศไทย พ.ศ.2543-2568 สำนักงานคณะกรรมการพัฒนาการเศรษฐกิจและสังคมแห่งชาติ

World Population 2002. United Nations

ต้นทุนของแต่ละอุตสาหกรรมเพิ่มขึ้นหลังจากปรับขึ้นค่าจ้างขั้นต่ำเป็น 300 บาททั่วประเทศ
หน่วย: %



ที่มา: การวิเคราะห์โดย SCB EIC จากข้อมูลตารางบัญชีการผลิตและผลผลิต (Input-Output Table) ของสำนักงานคณะกรรมการพัฒนาการเศรษฐกิจและสังคมแห่งชาติ และการสำรวจภาวะการทำงานของประชากร (Labor Force Survey) ของสำนักงานสถิติแห่งชาติ

**BANGKOK
CAR FREE
SUNDAY**



The background consists of several overlapping geometric shapes. A large orange triangle is on the right side, pointing towards the top right. On the left side, there are two overlapping blue triangles: a lighter blue one on top and a darker blue one on the bottom. The text is centered within the white space formed by these shapes.

**BASIC CONCEPT FOR POLICY
RESEARCH**

DEFINITION

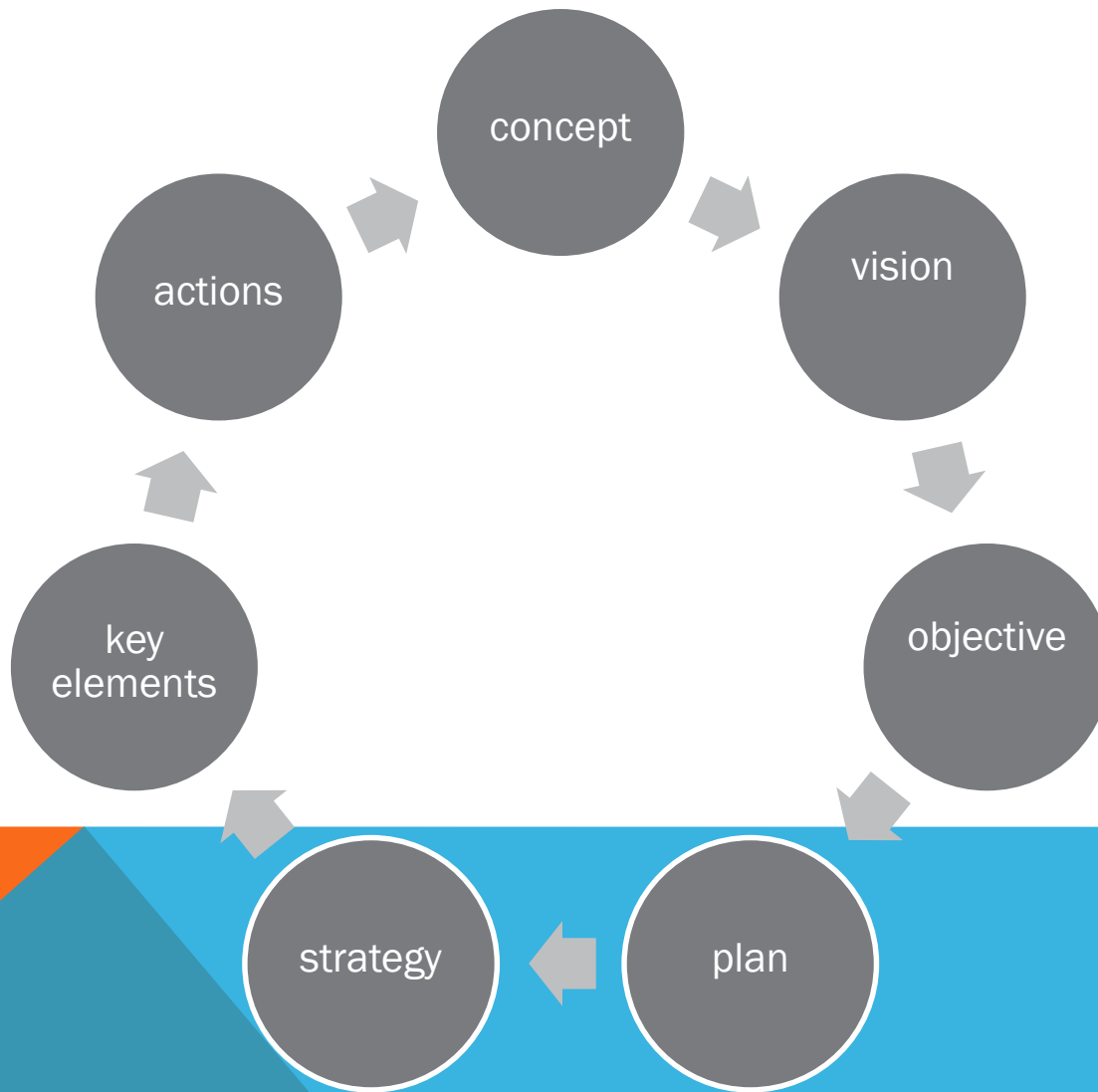
Policy

A **basic principles** by which a government is guided.

Public Policy

A purposive and consistent course of action produced as a **response to a perceived problem** of a constituency, formulated by a specific political process, and adopted, implemented, and enforced by a public agency.

POLICY CIRCLE



TYPES OF POLICY RESEARCH

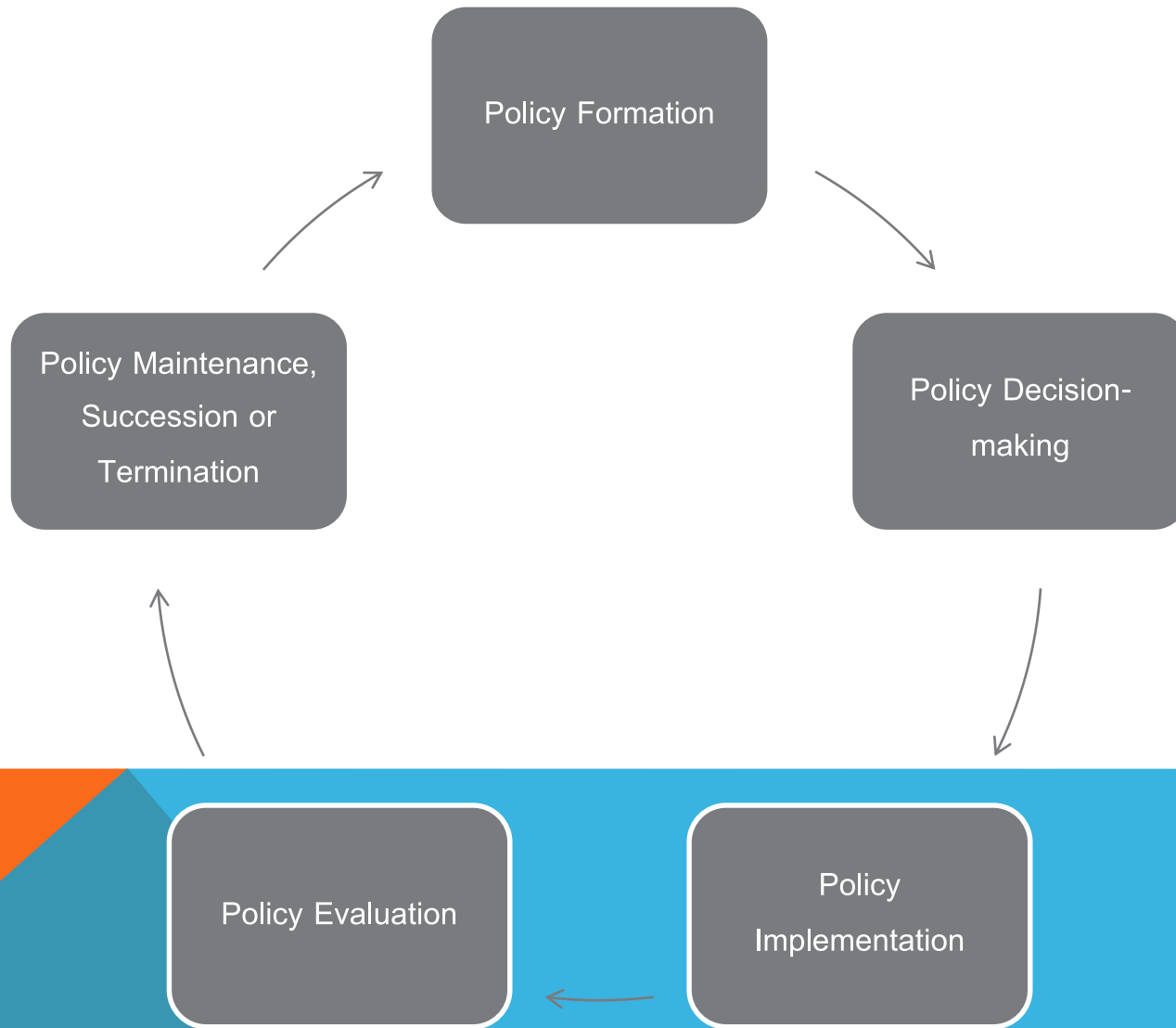
Policy-making Process

Causes and Consequences of Policy

Policy Prescription.



5 STEPS OF POLICY-MAKING PROCESS



METHODOLOGY: QUALITATIVE DESIGN

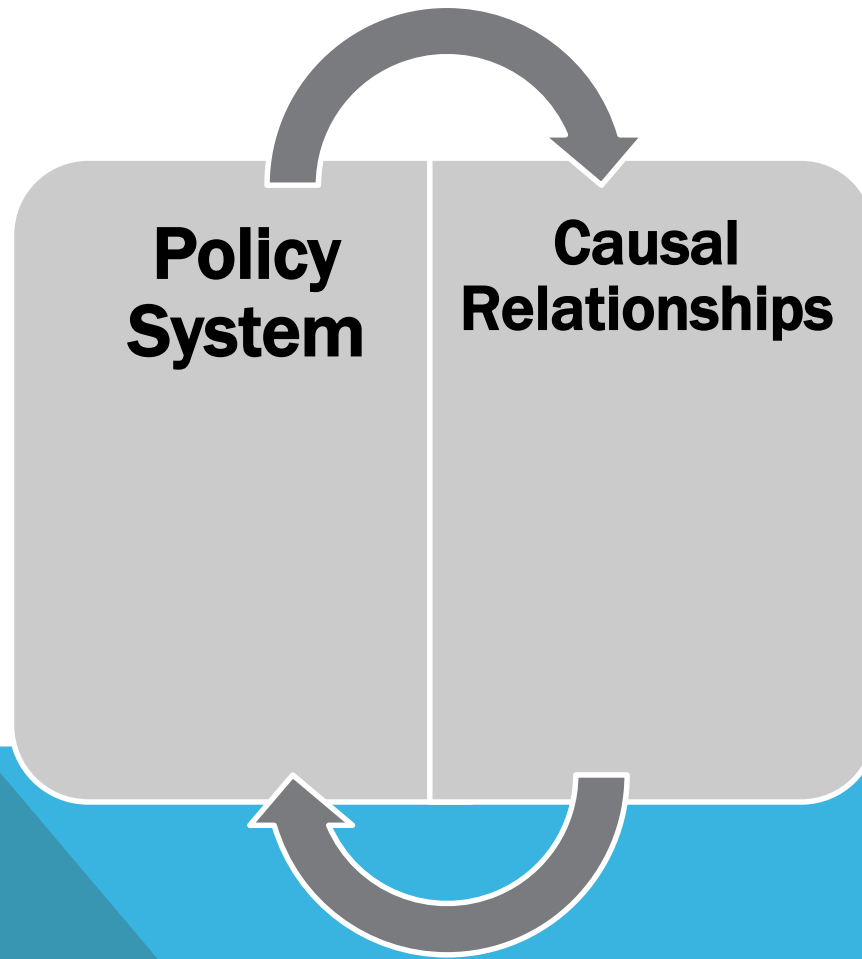
In-depth Case Studies

Descriptive Studies

Explanatory Studies.



BASIC FOCUS



CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES OF POLICY

Basic Focus

Policy System

Policy Determination

Policy Choice

Policy Implementation

Policy Impact

Policy Cycle.



CAUSAL RELATIONSHIPS

Policy Components

Policy Determination

Policy Choice

Policy Implementation

Policy Impact

Policy Cycle.

Policy System

inputs

Conversion or Decision-making Process

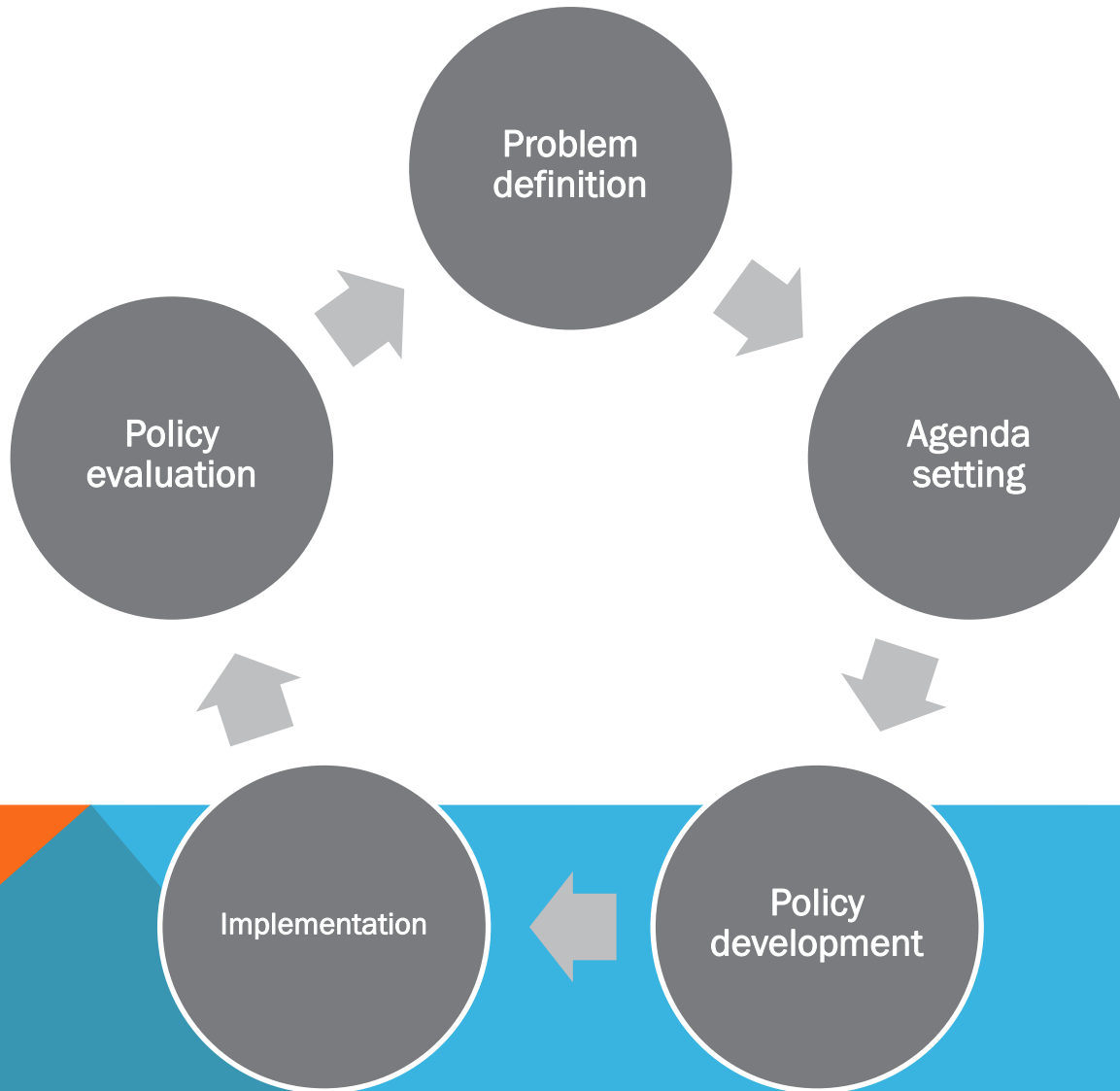
Outputs

Outcomes

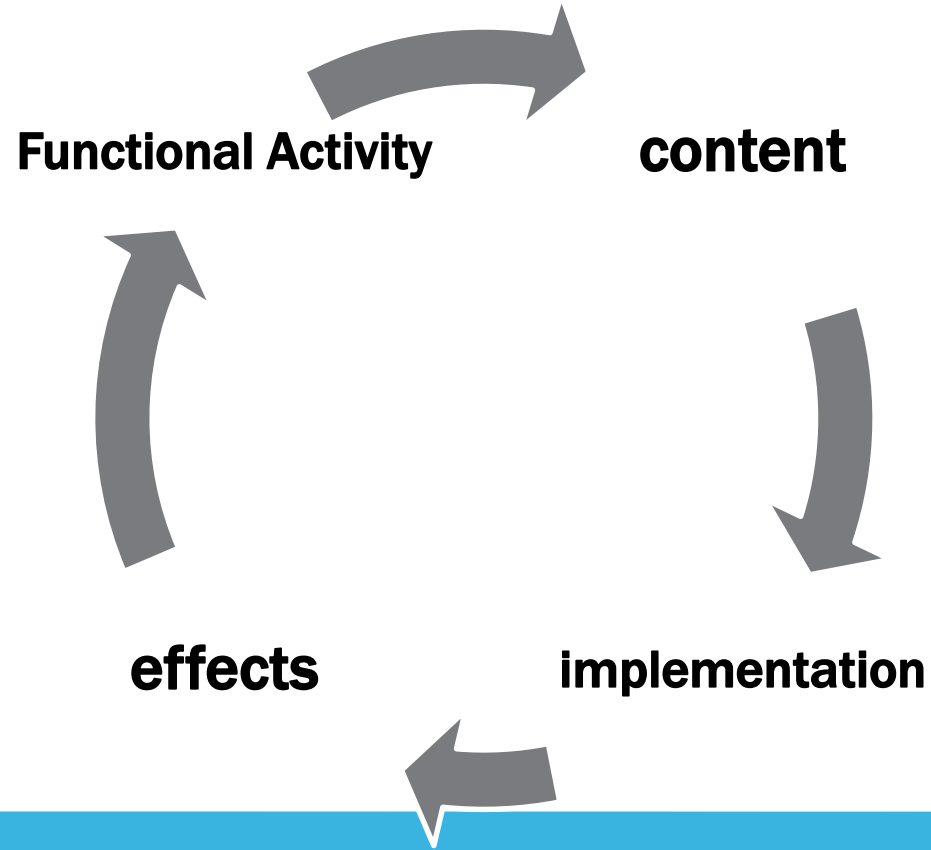
Feedback.



POLICY CYCLE



CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES OF POLICY : POLICY EVALUATION



EXAMPLES

Ireland: Government Policy on Architecture 2009-2015

Vision

“Towards a Sustainable Future: Delivering quality within the built environment”

Concept

Sustainable development of the environment and urban design

Encouraging and support high quality modern architecture

Holistic incorporating architectural heritage

Promoting people awareness

Policy

Building Ireland smart's economy : A framework for economic renewal.



IRELAND: GOVERNMENT POLICY ON ARCHITECTURE 2009-2015

Objective

to promote high standard of design and construction

to facilitate the application of knowledge and skill concerning the built environment

to conserve and maintain high standard architectural heritage

to foster the demand for high quality architecture in the whole community

to promote the concept of sustainable development

to encourage architectural innovation.



IRELAND: GOVERNMENT POLICY ON ARCHITECTURE 2009-2015

Key elements

investment in research and development

focusing on coordinate forward planning

investment in renewal energy

promotion of green enterprises

Actions.



Thank you