



This project is funded by
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Information systems to capture new threats and emerging problems

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DEMARCATIION

METHOD

- Procedure or set of procedures that serve as instruments to achieve the objectives of the investigation

METHODOLOGY

- It is the analytical and critical study of research methods.

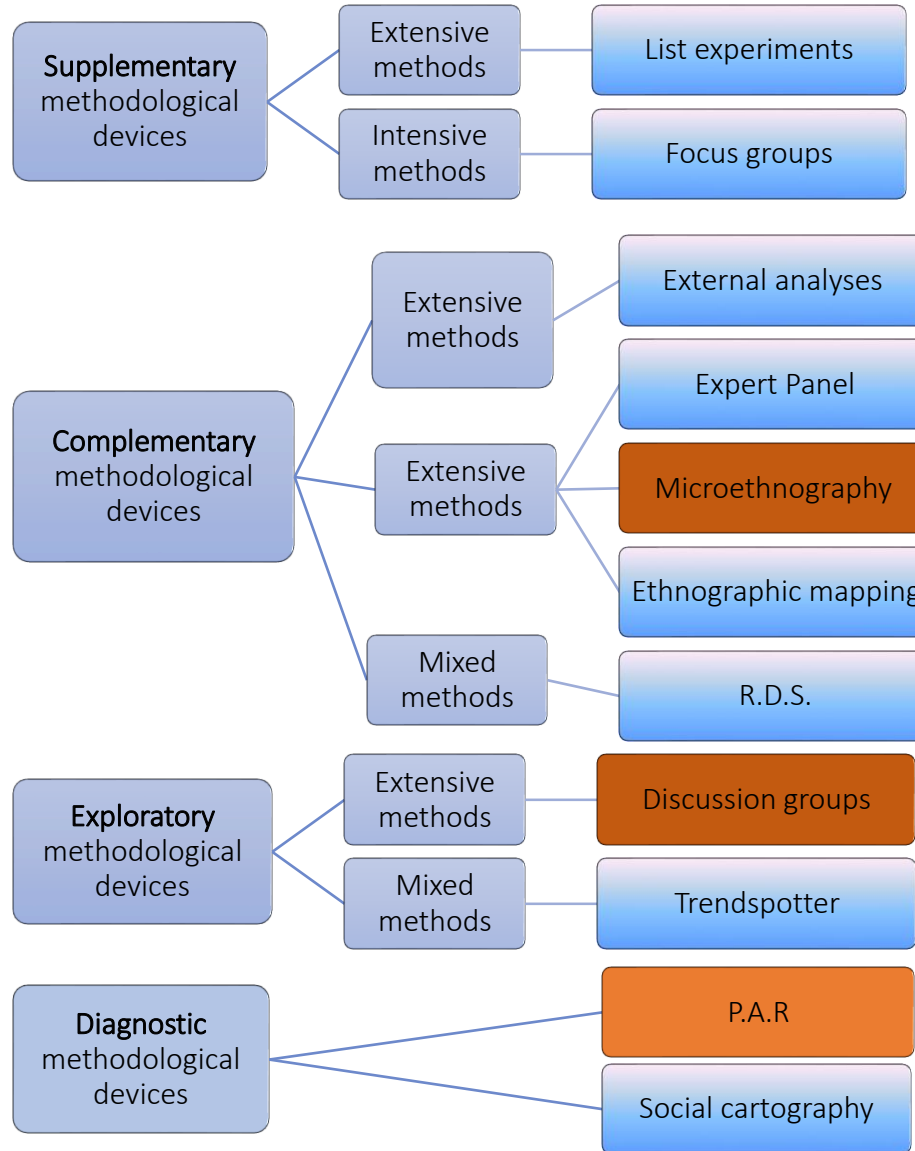
ORGANISATION

Supplementary	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Supplementary is an adjective that comes from supplement and that refers to what is used to supplement or complete something.• Its scope is restricted mainly to the improvement of social observation systems.• It implies the incorporation of small technical-methodological modifications, both at the level of information collection processes, and the analysis and interpretation of information.
Complementary	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Complementary refers to what is used to increase, correct or improve something.• Its scope aims to reform the systems of social observation.• It implies the expansion, diversification and innovation of the technical-methodological repertoire
Exploratory	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• It refers to what is used to recognise, record, inquire or diligently find out a thing or a place.• It implies an approach to a new phenomenon that, due to its novelty, does not admit a systematic description or when resources are insufficient to undertake a deeper work.
Diagnostics	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• It refers to what is used to recognise on the ground, where the action is intended to take place, the symptoms or real and concrete signs of a problematic situation that one wants to transform.



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Extensive Methods	<p>It seeks knowledge that is common to all or most of the objects of its kind. The number of objects is generally significant, which is why the amount of information is usually restricted and its holistic scope abandoned (Routio, 2007).</p> <p>Nomothetic knowledge</p>
Intensive Methods	<p>Look for facts that refer to specific cases. Due to the restricted number of objects, it is possible to study them thoroughly in their genuine environment with all their relevant characteristics and relationships (that is, the study is holistic), thus reaching a deep understanding of their position and meaning in the specific social and cultural context. (Routio, 2007).</p> <p>Ideographic Knowledge</p>
Mixed Methods	Articulation of both methods



MICROETHNOGRAPHY

- Microethnography consists of focusing the field work through the observation and interpretation of the phenomenon in a single institution or social field, in one or more social situations. In this option, the research constitutes a restricted work that deserves little time and can be developed by a single researcher or ethnographer (Spradley, 1980).

RELEVANCE

STRATEGIC

- Study of hidden or inaccessible populations
- Study of practices, meanings and risk management

TACTIC

- Consumption patterns in specific contexts
- Spaces, territories and circuits

**Compilation and documentary
analysis**

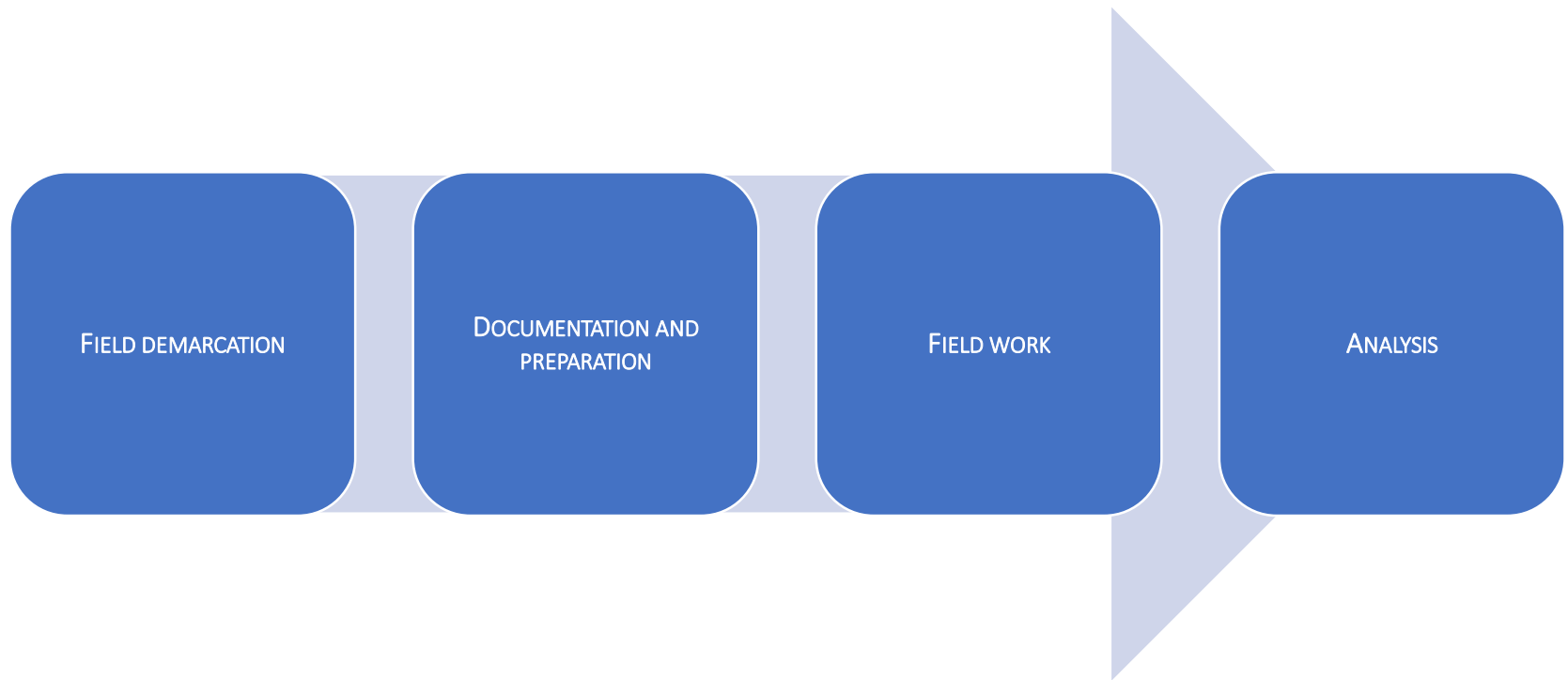
**Observation circuits of leisure
electronic and festive scene**

**ENFOQUE
MICROETNOGRAFICO**

**Interviews open to young
qualified informants and counter-
samples**

**Semi-structured interviews with
young participants**

PROCESS



DISCUSSION GROUP

- The discussion group (DG) can be understood as a qualitative technique, of a group nature, that is oriented to the production of discursive consensus through the call to different social subjects whom, by virtue of their specific sociocultural and structural characteristics, are invited to discuss a particular topic.
- It constitutes a microsocial situation in which the manifest expression of desires, beliefs, values and purposes of the speakers, from their individualities, begin to construct a social discourse that speaks to us of worldviews (macro-situation).

RELEVANCE

- Through these it is possible to identify meanings, valuations and emerging social imaginaries.
- As an exploratory method, it is useful to obtain information on topics that are little known and to help plan and design future research.
- It allows obtaining strategic and essential information for the understanding of the social and cultural context, in which the senses and meanings of consumption practices are accommodated and configured.

PROCESS

- Definition of the collective
- Definition of the reference group
- Sample design and structuring of DG
- Realisation of the discussion group
- Discursive analysis

PAR

- **Rapid evaluation** is defined as a synoptic evaluation, which is often carried out as a matter of urgency, in the shortest possible time, to produce applicable and reliable results with a defined purpose.
- It is characterised by speed, profitability, by the strategic use of different techniques and sources of information, and by the involvement of different local agents in the different phases of its development.
- They recover aspects of the Participatory Action Research (PAR)
- They are an explicit part of the planning and development of interventions as they allow identifying interventions that are necessary, adequate, viable and profitable

RELEVANCE

- Involve the local community and strengthen community action.
- Determine if an intervention is appropriate.
- Identify obstacles for interventions.
- Determine the feasibility of the interventions.
- Demonstrate the feasibility of intervening.
- Take a quick intervention.

"... an approximate but real
idea is more useful than a
delayed exact idea"

PROCESS

- A: Initial consultation.
- B: (1) Assessment of drug use;
 - (2) Assessment of the consequences for health;
 - (3) Assessment of risk behaviours.
- C: (1) Assessment of the structural context;
 - (2) Assessment of the social and cultural context;
 - (3) Assessment of current and future responses.