**Meeting now-20240119\_111910-Meeting Recording**

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 **Jolaei, Soudabeh [FH]** started transcription

 **Jolaei, Soudabeh [FH]** 0:10  
And then everybody, my name is Susie.  
Julie, this is the part two of our qualitative research method workshop.  
As you may remember, the last time we ended up uh talking about the sampling methods and different methods that we use for sampling in qualitative research, that is quite different with the sampling that we use for quantitative research.  
No, I'm gonna share my screen to continue this section.  
OK.  
As you see, we are moving forward with comparing the different components of different approaches of qualitative research.  
So in terms of goal in phenomenology, we want to understand the essence of individual experience.  
The participants or individuals who experienced F phenomenon of interest.  
The sampling is usually small between one to 20 people and the outcome is multi format.  
We can.  
We can have deliverables in multi formats.  
We maybe have time to discuss it later in cases study, we want to highlight individual cases and or relationship between and then provide context to other data.  
One or more cases might be or participants.  
One or several people or cases might be in our some pills and primarily text is something that they deliver as outcome.  
Uh.  
In grounded theory, the want to develop a theory grounded in the data that we have, the participants are community group researcher and other relevant parties.  
This sampling is in a community or group you need and the outcome is the social change that we expect in the mixed methods.  
That is a combination of qualitative and quantitative research.  
We want to overcome limitations of a single methodology.  
The participants might be individuals or groups.  
The sampling vary based on the methods that is used and outcome might be both text and statistics.  
Grounded theory methodology is suitable to study of any behavior that has an interactional element to eat.  
A set of rigorous research procedures leading to the emergence of conceptual categories.  
Multiple analytic call rainbows is being used and turned.  
Describe both a research method, a particular research process as well as outcome which generates a theory grounded in the data.  
In grounded theory method, he need to identify our area of interest, collect data.  
We do open coding for analysis, data collection, analysis and emergent interpretation occur simultaneously.  
It means that at the same time that we are collecting the data from the interviews focus groups, we analyze that and we based on the data we capture, we go toward the next interview or focus group.  
Writing memos is important.  
Writing down the house wise of our emerging codes.  
Selective coding and theoretical sampling focus on core categories and we can sort memos and find theoretical codes, main code and merges gradually, and we need to read literature afterward.  
The final outcome of grounded theory offers an explanation of the phenomenon under examination and should be traceable back to the data.  
It can be used with either qualitative or quantitative data of any type like video, images, text observations, spoken words, et cetera.  
It's commonly used both implicitly and explicitly in most qualitative research.  
We've been even if we are not mentioning that we are doing a grounded theory in the analysis process, we might use the approaches that is used in grounded theory like constant comparative analysis.  
Uh, I'm.  
Gonna provide some papers that used this as specific methodology for you to review and see what is going on over there.  
So I have provided an example for condin theory.  
Here the title is grounded theory of resilience, experiences of women with gynecological cancer that is in European Journal of Oncology Nurses.  
And I put the link here for you.  
Uh.  
Another approach is community based participatory and action research methodology.  
This is a partnership approach to research that equitably involves diverse community members.  
Organizations, representatives and researchers in all aspects of research process seeks to understand the world by trying to change it collaboratively and following reflection.  
Goal is to increase and integrate the knowledge gained with interventions, policy and social change to improve their health and quality of life of community members, not a unified, unified body of ideas and methods, but rather a pluralistic orientation to knowledge making and social change.  
Actually, action research, or participatory action research starts from a problem that comes from the community members rather than from the researchers.  
An example of a paper that is based on a participatory action research is and then realizing radical potential building community power in primary healthcare through participatory action research.  
And you have the you have the link here to go through and review that.  
There is another approach.  
Actually this is not a qualitative or quantitative method.  
This is the based on the aim of the research.  
This category is patient oriented research that might be qualitative or quantitative.  
This is similar to community based research, but with a specific focus on collaborative teams of patients, decision makers, health care providers and researchers engages patients as partners, focuses on patient identified priorities and improves patient outcomes, aims to apply knowledge generated to improve healthcare system and practices patients include anyone who has experience with the healthcare system or a health issue, including informal caregivers and approach that is applicable to both qualitative and quantitative felt research.  
I have an example here for you researching what matters to improve chronic pain care in Canada, a priority setting partnership process to support patient oriented research.  
Actually this also can be under.  
Participatory action research.  
This is somehow a subcategory of that.  
In mixed methods methodology.  
Ohh the collect, analyze and integrate or mix quantitative and qualitative research and data in a singular study or airline ditional program of inquiry data need to be mixed in some way so that together they form a more complete picture than when alone need to address productive tensions between methods, actions and methodologies underlying philosophy which is very important, encourages collaboration between professions and disciplinary fields.  
Increasingly popular in healthcare research, because then you have some numbers showing something you want to go deeper.  
You want to do some interview with the.  
And number of participants who get a more deep understanding, deeper understanding of the situation.  
An example of mixed method is, uh, it's a case management in primary care for frequent users of health care services and mixed methods study that you can find that in the annals of family medicine.  
There are different methods or types of data collection.  
In qualitative research, the most common method for data collection is interviews, and we have also focus groups.  
We have documentary view, participant observation and triangulation that is a, you know, using more than bond data collection method.  
There are some benefits and limitations for each data collection method that we review that together ohh for individual interview.  
OK, this allows participants to express their own ideas.  
Allows interviewer to be responsive to individual differences and situational circumstances.  
While there are some limitations for that like minimal control over the order in which the topics are covered, usually small sample size limited due to cost and time for a focus group interview.  
Actually, it allows organized discussion structured in a flexible way, provides opportunity for all to participate and give their opinions dominant and stop missing.  
Participants can be directed and controlled discussion generated between participants.  
Large quantity of information collected in a short amount of time and also you can see interaction between different people.  
Different participants in the group.  
There are also limitations for that researchers have less control over the flow of discussion, facilitating focus groups interviews requires considerable skills, difficult to distinguish between individual view and group view, and more difficult to organize and order data for analysis.  
We have uh also observations as a data collection method that might be involved, observation or detached observation for involved observation.  
You know that it allows researcher immersion and prolonged involvement with participants, encourages free and open conversation with their participants.  
Delimitation is altered behaviors of observed groups by the presence of the researcher takes time to build trust, beat participants.  
So then you as an external.  
Observer go to a group, it may change their behavior that that participants do in their regular or daily life or or work.  
We have also detached observation reveals this scriptions of behaviors by stepping outside the group allows identification of reoccurring patterns of behaviors that participants may be unable to recognize or reveal themselves.  
There is a potential researcher bias in the design of a study while using this method, sources or participants may not be equally credible, and analysis of observation can be biased.  
Interviews might be informal on a structured, semi structured and a structured different type of interviews and informal interview.  
Researcher is required to recollect discussion in honest structured interviews.  
Researcher allows interview to proceed at respondent S pace and subject to vary by interviewee.  
Somehow, to an extent in semi structured interview, researcher uses an interview guide, but respondent is given freedom to respond in a structured interviews, researcher uses identical situations and adverse to interview schedule.  
Actually, who in most in most research in healthcare we use semi structured interview, we have interview and interview guide.  
We don't go through the questions one by one, but he has something in mind that what do we want to ask and how we are going to proceed.  
But also we provide freedom to the participants to, you know, to explain their feelings, their experiences, and if everything goes well, it's a very good, uh method for data collection.  
You can think about what might be the features of the desirable environment for the conduct of a qualitative interview.  
I'm sure it's neat to be thinking about, you know, a quiet private space.  
You need to make sure that there is no one else listening or hearing your voices and for example a coffee teria or.  
Public Coffee shop won't be a very good place for doing the interview, so they always need to think about the place that we want to do interviews.  
We also need to consider, you know, our safety.  
If if participants are asked us to go to their room for interview, this is something that need to be you know.  
Considered regarding your safety, how much trust do you have to that participants and all of those aspects need to be, you know, thought of before doing the interviews.  
Our focus group is another method for yeah qualitative data collection.  
This can gather more data in a short period of time in a time that you interview one person.  
You may have five 6% in a focus group that creates more data, but as I said, there is some benefits and some limitations.  
Focus groups are a group of interacting individuals having some common interests or characteristics brought together by a moderator who uses the group and its interaction as a way to gain information about a specific or focused issue is useful in understanding how or why people hold certain beliefs about the topic or a program of interest.  
You need to have a an interview guide for your or focus group guide for your session.  
Do ask open ended questions.  
Do leave your assumptions at the door.  
Uh, you should think that you know nothing and just listen.  
Do take notes, do validate and empower.  
Do maintain eye contact with all members of the group.  
Do rephrase your questions and prop prop.  
Prop is a very important issue.  
It means that when, uh, a participant say something has, you know, probe questions to clarify what exactly do they mean when they say something, never ask.  
Close questions.  
Don't interrupt or tell your own.  
A story don't lead or put words in their mouth.  
Don't judge.  
Don't be afraid to redirect and don't be afraid of the silence.  
These are the important tips that you need to consider when do a one to one interview or a focus group.  
As I mentioned before, you need to have a guide.  
It doesn't mean that you go through all of those questions that you have in your interview guide, but you it helps you to, you know, to organize your, your calls, your minds when you are doing interviews.  
The interview is a guide.  
Typically, qualitative visits are honest, structured or semi structures does not need to be read.  
Very time interviewer needs a very good understanding of the research question and throw uh create a certain amount of order on topic areas that your question covers and then follow in a reasonable order.  
But you can jump around depending on how the participants leads the conversations.  
You have types of questions that might be in your interview guide questions in regarding their background behaviors or experiences or opinions or beliefs.  
Sensory experiences.  
Uh.  
Focus on research question and formulate questions that are concretely oriented to answer it, but avoid a specific questions.  
Use language that is relevant and understandable to participants.  
This is very important when you are developing your interview guide.  
You need to have your research question and research goal.  
Ohh in front of you and create some questions to answer.  
That question and help you to achieve the research goal, but never use the research question and break it down to some questions to to the interview to actions.  
You need to have open ended questions not close ended questions.  
The difference between these two is study.  
When the study looking at how experiences with stigma affect people with mental health condition, you may ask all participants, I actually.  
Uh, sorry for close ended questions.  
All participants answer same questions. For comparison.  
Have you experienced a stigma?  
That answer is yes or no.  
Does the stigma affect your decision to seek care for your mental health condition?  
Yes or no?  
While in open ended questions, participants respond in their own boards, like how has your experience with the stigma affected your daily functioning?  
They need to explain that feeling or experience, or please describe how your experience with the stigma has affected your decision to secure for your mental health condition.  
Ohh.  
Or questions need to be something that make them think and make them want to share their experiences and their feelings.  
Don't lead or put words in participants month example study looking at differences in parent and child attitude surrounding social media.  
Ah, participant says.  
Sometimes my mother and I fight when I want to go on Facebook, you say so tell me more about how you hate your mother.  
Ohh my God.  
What are you talking about?  
She didn't.  
She didn't say anything about hate between her and her mother.  
Well, you can say man, they say sometimes my mother and I fight when I want to go on Facebook.  
You can say, can you describe more about what you and your mother fight about?  
This is a very reasonable way of you know, proper question.  
To clarify, what do they really mean?  
Instead of, you know, uh, putting a word that.  
You think may describe those kind of fight between them.  
Do take notes during your interviews and focus groups.  
One important piece of the interview, or the notes, observations, or mammals that the interviewer or researcher makes don't notes, should be used more for contextual information rather than content.  
For example, participants is teary eyed and at this question parishioners is agitated.  
Participant avoids eye contact.  
Participants tenses up and rocks back and forth.  
Anything that would not be captured on the audio recording, like body language or facial expression, these all or something that you need to take notes about that you do not need to write down everything that participant says because they are in the audio recording.  
Take notes.  
Both viewing yesterday.  
Easy.  
It's and also during the analysis process.  
One important thing to remember, qualitative data is transcribed where the time 1 limitation of qualitative is it can be easily misinterpreted.  
For example, these kids are driving me crazy.  
The tone impression of the statement changes depending if the participant is speaking in a sad, angry, or joking manner.  
Notes and memos are very important because when it is transcribed, you don't have the tone.  
You don't have the feelings beside that that words that the mother you know said.  
Do prop.  
This is very important in a quantitative survey collection.  
The data is what it is over the last two weeks.  
How often have you been not able to stop or control?  
Worrying not at all several days, more than half the days.  
Nearly every day, but in qualitative you can prompt for more context what they have been unable to solve.  
Worrying about how that's affected their everyday functioning.  
How does the worrying manifest?  
You can also probe depending on where the participant is leading you props can include who, why, when, in what circumstances, how did it feel physically, emotionally, severity.  
How do you feel now?  
How often where you experiencing it?  
How much did it impact your daily life?  
How did friends, family, community react and these pro questions are very important too.  
To uh, depend the you know the.  
Data that you are gathering from the participants.  
Participant observation is another method for gathering data in qualitative research, particularly in anthropology.  
To gain a close and intimate familiarity with the given given group of individuals and their practices through an intensive involvement with people in their cultural environment, usually over an extended period of time, useful for ticket description, the detail account of field experiences in which the researcher makes explicit the patterns of cultural and social relationship, and puts them in context, feel notes are the systemic description of events, behaviors, and artifact in the social setting chosen for the study.  
There are different kind of observations.  
You can be a passive observer, moderate observer or active observer.  
The challenges are boundary blurring, impression management, need for personal reflexivity, front stage behavior, ethical considerations, time commitment can be or feel overwhelming.  
You might be a complete participants.  
Researcher is immersed in Group community.  
And research is usually concealed or convert.  
Uh, you have participant as you might be a participant as observer, researcher steps into and out of groups.  
Community intervention research is a noun or open.  
You have observer as participants.  
Researcher mainly observes but occasionally enters field or brief intervention.  
Research is known or open complete.  
Observer uh is the case.  
That researcher does not participate.  
Research is either known, open or concealed, or convert.  
Uh, triangulation in your data collection?  
Or even in the methods means analyzing a research question from multiple perspective to arrive at consistency across data sources or approaches.  
Combining multiple observers, theories, methods and empirical materials to overcome the weakness or intrinsic biases and the problems that come from single method, single observer and single theory studies used in both qualitative and quantitative research design.  
We have all the data.  
We ohh gathered and as I said in qualitative research, data collection and data analysis are are being conducted simultaneously because the data analysis can lead us to have a better data collection in the next interviews or observations or focus groups, the range of processes and procedures whereby we move from data that have been collected into some form of explanation, understanding or interpretation of the people and situations we are investigating is qualitative data analysis, analysis based on an interpretive philosophy.  
Uh, actually, we do interpret the data that we have.  
The idea is to examine the meaningful and symbolic content of qualitative data.  
We have a deductive approach again and an inductive approach for analysis in deductive approach.  
Researcher use his or her own research question to group the data, then look for similarities or differences used when time resources are limited and dependent on uh.  
Methodology, but in most qualitative researchers we do inductive approach that using emergent framework to group the data and then look for relationships and taking back and forth between approaches.  
Uh, it's important to know that the primary message is content.  
The attitude of the speaker, whether content is meant to represent individual or group shared ideas.  
The degree which content speaker is representing actual versus hypothetical experience.  
It means that the actual experience or the.  
Experience that they might think about that.  
Are the qualitative research is?  
Not using the same the same validity and reliability methods that is being used for quantitative research to make sure about transporting theirs or rigor in qualitative research that is very important.  
We use different criteria.  
For example, we have credibility that is somehow.  
Equal to internal validity.  
The issue is that true to value, the solutions for that is prolonged and persistent observation, triangulation, peer debriefing, member checks, deviant case analysis.  
Actually, there's all help.  
These are all measures that.  
Ensure credibility of data transferability or external validity.  
Uh, the is about the issue of applicability.  
Tick description referential adequacy, reflexive journal and data saturation also measures that we use to make sure about this.  
Criteria dependability that somehow refers to reliability of data.  
The issue is to ensure consistency.  
So dependability audit.  
Reflexive journals also measures that we used to ensure uh achieving these criteria and then come for my ability that somehow equals objectivity.  
This is about the neutrality of data we collected without judgment, without bias, without our our personal attitudes, you know, bleeding everything, data collection, data analysis, conformability audit, and reflexive journals are also some measures that are helpful to ensure.  
These criteria.  
So there are some terminology in in qualitative analysis like coding and is the approach of attaching labels to lines of text so that the researcher can group and compare similar or related pieces of information.  
Characteristic is a single item or event in a text smallest unit of analysis.  
Themes are idea categories that emerge from grouping of lower level data points, theories and interrelated set of concepts, definitions and propositions that present a systematic review of events or situations by specifying relations between variables.  
Or coding and developing analysis.  
The focus on attitudes, emotions, ideas, boards, relationships, being and the read through first sentence coding organize our code share with partner, refine calls.  
Actually, it's very important to do a manual coding for at least the 1st 2-3 transcripts of interviews or focus groups that we have to get a an understanding of what's going on in that interview.  
So we may have so many papers, notes, color codes to, you know, to differentiate between different.  
Ideas or attitudes or emotions or or whatever we have in the text, so you may see so many of these that you may have so many of these papers that, you know, capturing some course, categorizing those calls, and changing and recharging them over and over.  
Uh.  
There are some analytic soft birds that are used for qualitative data analysis, but they are not actually on a licensing their data.  
They are helping in data management rather than data analysis because the researcher and the research team is, and the group that work on understanding what is going on in the transcription, it is possible to conduct qualitative analysis without software for sure.  
And as I emphasized, please do the 1st 2/3 bones manually.  
Start with the manual coding for the first few transcripts can be.  
On a lighter cost, analytical softwares can be used in all phases of data collection on analysis and reporting.  
There are different.  
Data analysis softwares there is at last and there is envivo that is mostly being used.  
Uh, very common.  
And there is a screenshot of in vivo being used for qualitative.  
This is very excellent for, you know, for the, you know, comparing different groups in different aspects.  
So this is good to use qualitative data.  
I prefer to say data management softwares, but don't rely on them from the beginning.  
Just just do your manual coding first and then create a coding scheme and then put your coding scheme in in vivo I've and move forward from uh there.  
So, uh, we may have another workshop for for how to use and we go, but this is just an A a screenshot of how and we will looks like and this is a software that you have to ohh pay for it.  
This is not free and you may have to.  
No.  
Ask your team or organization to pay that for you.  
Uh.  
Qualitative reporting is also different from the quantitative reporting.  
The focus for the focus for academic reports or conceptual frameworks, theories, methodology and interpretation for practitioners is most concrete suggestions for better practice and policy recommendations and for lay readers.  
This is about problem solving with all or practice policy, so it's important that who is the audience for the report that you are providing the format might be like research report, academic journal article report to donor evaluation report community capacity building, nontraditional and multi media reports.  
The ethics in qualitative.  
Research.  
Is also important.  
And the main obligation is to ensure.  
That's participants are well informed.  
The purpose is risk and benefits expectations of participations.  
How results building used reporting back ownership of data?  
Uh, the Ethics Committee need to ensure that their they took collection and all the processes.  
They're completely voluntary.  
There was no coercion captive and all vulnerable populations are very important in this regard.  
Need to examine historical, political, economic and cultural aspects of you and your participants, and work for mutual benefit of all.  
Umm, please make sure that van in dot ask and collaborate weight loss.  
We are here to help you to move forward with your research, both in the methodology aspects and in the ethical aspect.  
You can contact us anytime.  
Thank you for your time.  
I hope it has been helpful for you.  
Uh, see you in the next workshops to uh, describe other aspects of qualitative research.  
Thank you.

 **Jolaei, Soudabeh [FH]** stopped transcription