COURSE TITLE: RESEARCH METHODS IN NURSING

ASSIGNMENT TITLE: QUALITATIVE RESEARCH

COURSE CODE: NSC 414

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Question

Explain the following concepts used in qualitative research:

1. Trustworthiness

Trustworthiness is establishing of data, it is used rather than reliability and validity of the qualitative research, trustworthy research studies are those that are ethical and fair and they portray respondents experiences and perceptions accurately.

According to Rossman & Rolls, they defined trustworthy studies as those that conform to standards for acceptable and competent practice.

Criteria for trustworthiness	Strategy employed
1. Credibility (In preference to internal validity)	➢ Triangulation It refers to the use of multiple methods or data sources in qualitative research to develop a comprehensive understanding of the phenomenon. ➢ Peer briefing Also called analytical triangulation whereby a researcher calls a peer who is not involved in the research to aid in probing the researcher's thinking around all or parts of the research process. ➢ Prolonged engagement It involves spending extended time with respondents in their native culture and everyday world in order to gain a better

	understanding of behavior, values, and social relationships in a social context.
	➢ Member checks
	It is also known as informant feedback. It is a technique used by researchers to help improve the accuracy, credibility, validity and transferability of a study.
2. Transferabilty (In preference to external validity)	➢ Providing thick description It is a way of providing cultural context and meaning that people place on actions, words and things. ➢ Purposive sampling It is a form of sampling in which the researchers rely on their own judgement when choosing members of the population to participate in their study.
3. Dependabilty (In preference to reliability)	➢ Creating an audit trail This enables readers to trace through a researcher's logic and determine whether the study's findings can be relied on as a platform for further enquiry ➢ Triangulation
4. Confirmabilty (In preference to objectivity)	➢ Practice reflexibility This ensures the credibility of the research results by reducing the chances of bias by the researcher. ➢ Triangulation

2. Saturation of data

It refers to the quality and quantity of information in a qualitative research study, it is usually defined as "no new information or themes are observed in the data". it is an important concept because it provides an indication of data validity and therefore is often included in criteria to assess the quality of qualitative research.

Saturation occurs when redundancy is reached in data analysis and signals to researchers that they may cease data collection. It relates to the degree to which new data repeat what was expressed in the previous data.

Types of data saturation

1. Thematic/descriptive saturation

This means that data should be collected until there are fewer surprises in the data and no more patterns or themes are emerging from the data.

2. Theoretical saturation

This is mostly used in grounded theory, It describes the point at which no new information or concepts emerge from the data and when the theories that have emerged from the data have been well-supported.

It can also be described as the phase of qualitative data analysis in which the researcher has continued sampling and analyzing data until no new data appear and all concepts in theory are well developed.

3. Content analysis approach

Content analysis is a systematic research method for analyzing and making inferences from text and other forms of qualitative information e.g. interviews, focus groups, open-ended survey questions. It uses a variety of analytical strategies to categorize, compare, and contrast a corpus of data.

It is a method of coding qualitative data to identify the prevalence of key themes and issues in relation to a particular context, used to reduce large amounts of collected data to make sense of them.

Types of qualitative content analysis approach are : primary method and secondary method.

Primary method	Secondary method
It focuses on content generated by an existing, naturally-occurring repository of information such as newspapers, consumer dairies, historical documents, television content, films, social media, blogs and email communications.	it focuses on content generated by another qualitative method such as in-depth interviews, focus group discussions, or observations in ethnography. It plays a supportive analytical role with these methods

● Process of qualitative content analysis

- identifying relevant data

- coding by examining the text including the context and background

- generating themes to represent the underlying meanings of data

- using the themes to address the research question(s)

4. In-depth interview guide

It is a qualitative research technique that conducts intensive individuals interviews with a small number of respondents to explore their perspectives on a particular idea, program, or situation. It aims to get a complete picture about the particular research problem.

It is an unstructured, direct, personal interview in which a single participant is questioned and probed by an experienced interviewer to uncover underlying motivations, beliefs, feelings and attitudes on the research topic, this helps to understand the meaning of the participant's experiences and life words. It is a personal and intimate encounter in which open, direct, verbal questions are used to elicit detailed narratives

- Objectives

1. Obtain rich, contextualized, in-depth information

2. Discover the interviewee's own framework of meanings

3. Avoid imposing the researcher's structures and assumptions.

4. Reveals a complete picture of a certain research problem

5. Seeks to provide a rich understanding of a certain research issue.