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Presentation diagram Quality research Data AnalysisQuality Software Quality Report 3 4. Quality research 4 5. What is qualitative research? â € "Development of concepts that help us understand social phenomena in natural contexts (most experimental), giving due emphasis to the meanings, experiences and opinions of participants." Pope & Mays BMJ 1995; 311: 42-45 5 6. Size of qualitative methods of understanding the interaction between the various actors involved in the different public health activities 6 7. What Vs Quan: Differences of a qualitative basis Quantity Purpose To describe a situation, To measure magnitude-How to get particular widespread understanding is a practice of... practice... Format No predetermined response category Determined response categories, standard measurements Data In-depth data Explanatory data Wide range of data from a statistically representative sample of small size Analysis Drawing patterns from test hypotheses, use data for concepts and insights in support of conclusions Result Explanation & Numerical Aggregation in synthesis of individual responses, responses are grouped 8. What Vs Quan: Analytical Approaches Demand for fixed/focalized quantitative quality research Larger, contextual, flexible Expected result Identified in Emergency Research Question Usually not default Phase Hierarchy Circular Linearity Confunding Factors Checked during Searched in the Design & Analysis Time Size From Rapid to Slow 8 9. What Vs Quan: Data collection method Quantitative qualitative sampling Open and less structured protocols (flexible) Structured Data Tools Depends on interactive collection interactive collection interactive tools interviews Results that generate results that generate, compare and mean, experiences and views summarize 9 10. Models to combine methods I Qual-Quan Combination Models Sequential Use Model Simultaneous Use Model Simultaneous Use Model Qual-Quan Quan Which model model model of qualitative research Concepts in the design of qualitative research Concepts in the design of qualitative research Concept Description Natural ambition Participants are free from any control and data is collected in their natural environment Holism All is more than the sum, consider the size of contextual factors Man as a researcher is involved in every stage of development, responsive, flexible, adaptive and good listener. Saturation Analysis or A phase in which interview or additional observation is not redundancy believed to add new information - enough! 11 12. Joint projects of qualitative study Study design Description Ethnography Portrait of people - study of the history and culture of a group usually to develop cultural awareness and sensitivity Phenomenology Study of existing knowledge-developing a new theory on a participatory phenomenon-theory based on datapersonal research, environments and socio-cultural experiences Study of the case In depthof a single or small number of units at a point (over a period) in time. For instance. Evaluation of the service S 12 13. Sampling in Qualitative Research â⁻⁻⁻¢ To generate a sample that allows to understand the social process purpose of interest â "c" intentional sampling- selection of the most productive sample to respond to the technique of the research question a the indicate who should be approached, including the Identification of missing items - the one that adequately responds to the research question, up to the new dimension categories, themes or possible explanations emerging from the data â"¬¢ depend on the time and resources available 13 14 . Sampling Techniques in Qualitative Research Snowâ Ball / Chain_Extreme / Deviantâ Homogeneousâ Sampling Case of the sampling of the maximum comfort sampling Opportunistic variation, Sampling of the sampling 14 15. Qualitative data 15 16. What are the qualitative data? Data that are not easily reduced to numbers Data related to concepts, opinions, values and behaviours of people in the social context. activities, Copies of documents, audio/video recordings ... www.socialresearchmethods.net/kb/qualdata.php 16 17. Types of qualitative text Structured text (transcript, interviews, focus groups, conversation) audio recordings, music video recordings (graphics, art, images, images) 18. Qualitative Data Collection Methods Methods Short Observation Explanation The researcher gets close enough to study subjects to observe (with/without participation) usually To understand if people do what they say they do and to access unspoken knowledge of subjects interviews this involves searching for questions, listening to and recording answers from an individual or a group on a structured or unstructured or unst Methods Rapid Assessment Procedure (Rap)), free listings, pile sorting, ranking, life history (biography) 18 19. Qualitative Interview Questions Types of Examples Hypothetical Questions Types Oxide Hypothetic what do you think? Ideal in your opinion, what would be the solution To eliminate kind-based violence? Interpretative What do you mean right? Leader do you think prevention is better than cure? Loading Watch that the culturally degrading television program on the use of condom? More Tell me your three favorite authors, the book you like best for each author, and why do you like those books? 19 20. Focus of qualitative questions à ¢ â,¬ â ¢ Experience: when you said your yours ¢ Opinion: What do you think of the role of evaluation in improving the program? ¢ Feelings: When you heard that the project was a success, how did you feel? Å¢ Knowledge: Tell me about the different ways to promote SMEs? ¢ Input: When you have lessons on valuability assessment, what does the instructor tell you? 20 21. Preparing the transcript yourself Be patient-time consuming 21 22. Preparation of metadata (Log) Title of the project/research Date of data collection Place of data collection Identification code of informant (s) Research group Data collection method Type of documentation: Tape recorder, notes and comments 22 23. Qualitative data analysis? Qualitative Data Analysis (QDA) is the range of processes and procedures by which we move from the qualitative data we collect to some form of explanation, understanding or interpretation of the people and situations we investigate. QDA is usually based on an interpretation of the people and situations to examine the meaningful and symbolic content of qualitative data 24 25. Approaches to Analysis Deductive Approach Â" Using research questions to group data and then look for similarities and differences Â" Used when time and resources are limited Â" Used when qualitative research is a minor component of a larger quantitative study an important survey project Using an emergent framework to group the data and then search for reports 25 26. Focal Points in Text Data Analysis & The primary content of the message & The evaluative attitude of the reader towards the message & The degree to which the reader represents the real and hypothetical experience ¢ 26 27. Qualitative vs Quantitative Data Analysis Qualitative Quantitative starts with explanatory and open key questions, outcome variables that move toward greater precision identified in advance as more Contextual/confusing information emerge identified variables and â Predefined controlled variables not identified in advance â Data collection and analysis Preli is a distinctly intrinsic part of data collection in distinct phases Analysis use formal statistical procedures 27 28. Tools to help the Analytical Process Summaries: It should contain the key points that emerge from undertaking the specific activity Automemo: Allow you to record the ideas that come to your mind about any aspect of your research, such as the thoughts you think about 29. Terms used in the Quality Data Analysis Theory: A set of interrelated, interrelated concepts, and propositions that present a systematic vision of events or situations specifying the relationships between variables Themes: categories of ideas emerging from the grouping of lower level data points Feature: a single element or event in a text, similar to an individual response to a variable or an indicator in a quantitative search. It is the smallest Coding Analysis Unit: the process of hooking text line labels so that the researcher can group and compare similar or related pieces of Coding sort information: compilation of similar encoded text blocks from different sources in a single file or report Indexing: process that generates a list of words that includes all substantial words and their position within the texts inserted in a 29 30 program. Principles of qualitative data analysis 1. People differ from their experience and understanding of reality (meaning constructivistmany) 2. A social phenomenon cannot be understood outside its context (Context-bound i.e. book is in the pen) 3. Qualitative research can be used to describe the phenomenon or generate data-based theory 4. Understanding human behavior emerges slowly and not linear 5. Exceptional cases may provide information about a problem or new idea for further investigation 30 31. Characteristics of qualitative analysis of data • Analysis is circular and non-linear • Iterative and progressive • Close interaction with data • Data collection and analysis are simultaneous • The level of analysis varies • Uses inflection i.e. "this was good" • They can be sorted in many ways • Quality data of itself has meaning, i.e. "apple" 31 32. Notics, Collecting and Thinking Model use hyperTRANSCRBE software) • Translate data (You can use language translation software like SYSTRAN) • Label data - Structuring - Familiarization www.researchware.com/ht 34 35. Step 2: Identifying a painting • Read, Read Structure picture, label and define data • Quadro=Coding plan 35 36. Step 3: Order data in the framework • Data Code • Change the framework • Data entry if you use computer packages 36 37. Step 4: Use Diagram in descriptive analysis - Range of responses in categories - Identifying recurring themes Stop here if the research exploratory 37 38. Step 5:second order • Identify recurring themes • Data alert templates • Identifying respondent clusters - Search for data to answer questions of research »Developing hypotheses and test 38 39. Types of qualitative analysis â â â ¢ Content analysis â â â â ¢ Narrative analysis â â â â ¢ Speech analysis Â â ¢ Analysis of the framework â â â â ¢ basic theory 39 40. Content analysis «Content analysis is the procedure for categorization of the Verbal or behavioral data For the purposes of classification, summary and tabulation «The content can be analyzed on two levels « Descriptive: What are the data? «Interpretative: What do you mean by data? 40 41. Narrative analysis â € "Narrative aspect â €" The researcher must select them and reflect on them, improve them, and present them to the reader in a revisited form à ¢ â ¢ The main activity of the narrative analysis consists in reformulating the stories presented by people in different contexts and based on their different experiences HTTP: //faculty.chass.ncsu.edu/garson/pa765/narrativ.htm 41 42. Speech analysis \tilde{A} ¢ \hat{a} ¢ An analysis method of a natural speech (oral interaction) and all types of written texts \tilde{A} ¢ \hat{a} ¢ Focus on common people Method of production and sense of everyday social life: how do you use language in everyday situations? \tilde{A} ¢ \hat{a} ¢ sometimes people express themselves vague and indirectly \tilde{A} ¢ \hat{a} ¢ 337 / AUG07_3 / A879 42 43. Analysis of the picture \tilde{A} ¢ \hat{A} ¢ Familiarization: Transcribe and reading data à ¢ ¢ Identify a thematic framework: Initial coding framework developed by both problems to priori and emerging problems à ¢ ¢ Encoding: Use numeric or text codes to identify specific data that match different themes à ¢ â ¢ Graphs: graphs created using thematic picture headers (it can be mapping and interpretation: search for models, associations, concepts and explanations In data 43 44. Grounded Theory «Analytical Induction» Start with the examination on a population, a concept or a hypothesis. Â € œIs the analyst examines another or case to see if it corresponds to the statement â â â â \hat{a} a \hat "How participants change 45 46. Quality in quality studies of criteria Problems credibility Value Values Prosper and persistent observation, (= external validity) Prevention of the case analysis of the application transferability cash, referential adequacy, (= external validity) Prevention of premature closure of data, reflexive Journal Affidability Consisencality Audit Quality software †¢ You can computer software aft computer software after cutting edge and hand pasting and produce more powerful analysis For creating and inserting codes into text files, indexing, building hyperlinks and selective recovery of text segments 48 49. Traditional method of qualitative analysis The analysis of traditional qualitative data is high intensity of work. After collecting data researchers †"Transscribe the source material with a word processor, â\in bringing more photocopies of the text, â\in "Read and assign codes to the material, â\in "under manually the encoded text to analyze the models found at Quality analysis with software a\in \in with qualitative software, your workflow will be similar, but each step will be simplified by computer capacity for data storage, research and visualization \tilde{A} φ \hat{A} , \neg \hat{A} φ You can manually assign codes (autocode) to any text, audio or video section or Part of an image \tilde{A} φ \hat{A} , \neg \hat{A} φ You can manually assign codes (autocode) to any text, audio or video section or Part of an image \tilde{A} φ \hat{A} , φ cases and codes to work with, choose which data on and automatically order reports 50 51. Using the software for qualitative studies 1) data transcription 2) Write / modification of data 3) Data storage 4) Coding of the Data (keywords or tags) 5) Research and recovery of data 6) Connecting related text data 7) Write / modification of data 8) Display of selected reduced data 9) Graphics 10) Preparation of HTTP reports: // Onlineqda. hud.ac.uk/intro_caqdas/what_the_sw_can_do.php 52. How to choose the software ⠀ "Key questions type and quantity data theoretical approach at the time analysis to learn vs Time to analysis (simple or detailed) desired «Neighborhood» to the data Any desired quantification of individual or working results in team support available any cost constraints (Weitzman and Miles 1995; Lewins and Silver 2005) 53. Qualitative Software Municipality Atlas Ti 6.0 (www.maxqda.com) Hyperresearch 2.8 (www.researchware.com) Max qda (www.maxqda.com) The ethnograph 5.08 qsr n6 (www.maxqda.com) qsr nvivo (www.maxqda.com) Texture QDA (www.qsrinternational.com) Open Code 3.4 (omaga) 54. Basic steps in the use of quality software 1. Install the program (note the requirements) 2. Learn the operation using the Help menu 3. Prepare a source document (in text format) 4. Opening a project / study unit / hermeneutical unity 5. Import text, audio, video, image source files 6. Read imported text documents 7. Select the text segment 8. Enter codes, categories, memos, quotes, etc. 9. Search, order, manage categories, manage quotes, etc. 11. Production of reports, matrices, export data, printing (demonstrate with open code 3.4) 54 55. Redaction of a qualitative report 55 56. Write a qualitative report Qualitative research generates a wealth of INF Assocutions, so decide where to focus and the level of sharing is very challenging. 56 57. Preparing to write «must approach the point of maturation A« Be aware of the constraints of resources and interests of the sponsors A «Organizing the materials \hat{A} «List of codes \hat{A} « Synthesis device: tables, thematic structure «Writing a chronicle (\hat{A} « Writing it from your own head «) 57 58. Choose a style and focus \hat{a} \in "Research report \hat{A} \in "Research report conceptual framework / theories, methodology and interpretation â € "Professionals: suggestions concrete for best practices, political recommendations â € "readers: problem solution, reform of practice / policy 58 59. Variations in the format of the relationship approach to troubleshooting (problems based) «Narrative approach (chronological) « Approach (Based on evidence) «Analytical approach (based on a theoretical / conceptual framework) 59 60. Signaling of qualitative research « Typically uses quotes « Illustrative « Problem range « Opposed points of view 60 61. Reporting without quotes « List of issues « Problems of rank or sequence « Describe types of behavior, strategies, experiences « Proportions of reports (most, many, most) ¢ Flow diagrams: decision-making, event sequence, etc. 61 62. Interpretation is the act of identifying and explaining the central meaning of data» ¢ Organising and linking emerging themes, subtexts and contradictions to obtain a broader picture of what it means « Thinking about how to better integrate data from multiple sources and theoretical credible or reliable interpretations 62 63. Standard report format 1. Introduction « Review of literature « Finality of the study « Short description of the study « Who conducted the study, where and when « Description of relevant cultural and contextual information, interpretation, relation to the relevant conceptual framework, discuss the methodological difficulties affecting results 4. Conclusion: Key results, logical next step, implications of results 5. Recommendations: It concerns politics or practice 6. Recognition 7. References 63 64. End 64

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