Qualitative Research: Exploring Depth and Breadth

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Introductions (30 sec.)

40 min. presentation

Please ask questions as they come up

Content will cover:

- Methodology
- Examples
- Qualitative analysis
- Funding sources
Meaning Making Experiences
The Five Traditions (Creswell)

- Post-Positivist Paradigm
  - Biography
  - Phenomenology
  - Grounded Theory
  - Ethnography
  - Case Study
Piecing Together the Story
Postmodern/Poststructural Paradigm
- Community-based participatory research
- Narrative inquiry
- Postmodern grounded theory
- Queer studies
- Heuristic approach
- Autoethnography
Researcher’s Stance
Developing a Qualitative Proposal (part 1)

- Alignment
- Background and significance
- Statement of the problem
- Purpose statement
- Research questions
Cancer Story
Rates of breast cancer have increased over the past 20 years among Native American women in urban and rural communities (ICC, n. d., American Indians/Alaska Natives & cancer). Because of this increase, Native American breast cancer survivors have been a priority in community-based participatory studies, supporting a need for more culturally-sensitive healthcare (Burhanisstipanov, 2005). However, translational studies in cancer research with American Indians and Alaska Natives have focused primarily on social, cultural, and structural barriers to healthcare with minimal attention to quality of life factors (U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, 2004). To address this disparity, what is needed in the research are more culturally-appropriate psychosocial interventions incorporating expressive art forms.
Depiction of Cancer Cells
The purpose of this narrative inquiry is to explore, through artmaking and storytelling, the belief systems surrounding wellness and physical illness from the perspective of Native American women diagnosed with breast cancer. This narrative inquiry would provide the groundwork for culturally-competent psychosocial interventions utilizing the expressive arts.
Cancer Pain
How do Native American women, diagnosed with breast cancer, experience their treatment in medical institutions? What are their beliefs surrounding wellness and physical illness?

How does this belief system affect their view of treatment?

How are these beliefs expressed through artmaking and storytelling?
Conducting the Study
Developing a Qualitative Proposal (part 2)

- Methodology
- Measures
- Data collection (procedures)
- Data analysis
Coding
Approaches to “Coding”

- Nvivo coding software
- Inductive methods (grounded theory)
  - Exploring
  - Open
  - Axial
  - Selective
- Deductive methods
  - Confirming
- Situational Analysis
  - Creating a position or context
Co-collaboration
Verifying the Data

- “valid”
- Trustworthy
- Authentic
- Member Checks
- Expert Panelists
- Convergence
- Triangulation
Funding for Qualitative Research

- Internal funding for small pilots
- National Institutes of Health
- Society for the Arts in Healthcare
  - [http://www.thesah.org/](http://www.thesah.org/)
- The Foundation Center
  - [http://foundationcenter.org/](http://foundationcenter.org/)
- Community of Science
1. Match

- Search for funding sources
- Review program goals and eligibility
- Contact program officer before submitting
  - Research previous awards
  - Send brief 2-3 paragraph overview of proposed project
  - Inquire about alternate funding
2. Proposal

- Use the format provided
- If a format isn’t provided include:
  - Problem statement
  - Purpose statement
  - Work plan
  - Qualifications and capabilities
  - Evaluation plan
  - Budget
  - Justification
3. Importance

➢ State purpose
➢ Build argument
➢ Include literature
➢ Use simple language
➢ First person fine
➢ Use active voice
3. Pitch

- Stage
- Theme
- Vision
4. Uninformed

- Accessible language
- Direct statements
- Active voice
- No jargon
5. Aim/Objectives

- Aim/goal: 2-3 max
- Objective: measureable
6. Illustrate

- Project concept
- Work plan
- Tasks and timelines
- Use simple graphics and visuals
7. Instructions

- Common problems
  - Late
  - Too long
  - Fonts too small
  - Missing signatures
  - Budget narrative omitted
  - Not enough copies
  - Bound incorrectly
8. Pay Attention

- Read criteria carefully
- Reference criteria/standards in project narrative
- Touch all the bases
- Reviewers score based on criteria
9. Abstract

- Reflect scope of project
- Summarize project purpose/methods
- Convey:
  - What researcher intends to do
  - Why it is important
  - Expected outcomes
  - How it will be accomplished
10. Pre-Review

- Ask for feedback
- Allow for time to rewrite
11. Proofreaders

- Checking for form
- Neutral person
12. Rewrite

- Allow for time between drafts
- Polish each draft


