



WHAT IS QUALITATIVE RESEARCH

- Describes the qualities of an experience or phenomena
- Seeks to understand phenomena in real-world settings
- Attempts to capture perspectives / experience of participants
- May be used with or without interventions
- Is ultimately interpretive (subjective)



RESEARCH DESIGN – WHAT'S SO DIFFERENT?

Quantitative (Kate's presentation)

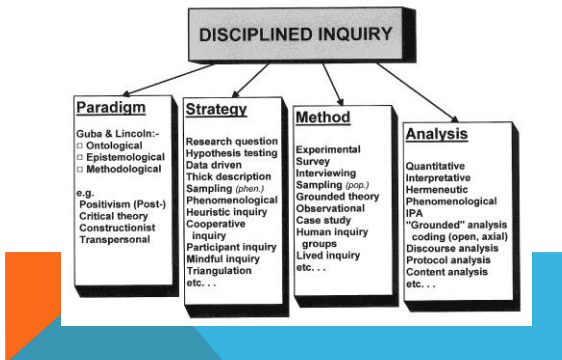
1. Understand the problem area
2. Identify the research question
3. Formulate one or more hypotheses
4. Plan the research methodology
5. Collect the data
6. Analyze the data with statistical tools
7. Interpret the results & discuss
8. Derive conclusions from the results

Qualitative

1. Understand the problem area
2. Identify the research question or phenomenon to be studied.
3. Refine through conceptual/theoretical framework
4. Formulate one or more hypotheses
5. Plan the research methodology
6. Collect the data
7. Analyze the data with heuristic (qualitative friendly) tools
8. Interpret the results & discuss
9. Derive conclusions from the results



DISCIPLINED INQUIRY – APPROACH VS. METHODS



QUALITATIVE APPROACHES

Interviewing	semi-structured	Grounded theory
narrative		Phenomenological inquiry
Single-case study		Heuristic inquiry
Action research		Diary
Conversation analysis		Diary-in-group
Discourse analysis		Ethnomethodology
Narrative analysis		Naturalistic/Field study
Protocol analysis		Lived inquiry
Interpersonal process recall		Integral inquiry
Interpretative analysis		Imitative inquiry
IPA		Organic inquiry
Hermeneutic		Transpersonal-phenomenological inquiry
Biographical methods		Exceptional experience
Q Methodology		
Feminist research		
Cooperative inquiry		
Participative inquiry		
Human inquiry groups		
Focus groups		

PEER TEACHING – CHAPTER 7 (IN PAIRS)

1. What is it? – pp 80-82
2. Qualitative Research - pp 82-83
3. Data Collection – pp 84-86
4. Enhancing Validity – 87-89

When finished preparing – read the sample study.

Will be discussed time permitting in large group.