

MIXED METHODS RESEARCH2

Data integration in MMR

• Integration refers to how the researcher relates the quantitative and qualitative datasets.

• There is a continuum of integration. That is, the extent to which the two methods and datasets are related to each other varies.

Component designs offer minimal integration

• At the other end of the continuum there are "integrated designs" (in which integration is built into the entire design structure)

• Integrated designs offer maximum integration.

• John Creswell (2015, p. 83) identifies four types of integration:

1. Merging the data: The quantitative and qualitative results are brought together and compared.
2. Explaining the data: The qualitative data are used to explain the results of the quantitative data.
3. Building the data: The qualitative findings are used to build the quantitative phase of the study.
4. Embedding the data: One set of data is used to augment or support the other set of data

Sequential Exploratory Design ('QUAL → quan')



• Alternatively, we can refer to it as exploratory design.

• Viewing the study as a two phase project.

• Used often to explore a phenomenon, identify themes, and or design an instrument.

- Data analysis is usually connected, and integration usually occurs at the data interpretation stage

- In exploratory studies, where the concepts, variables and relationships among them are mostly unclear, greater priority is often assigned to qualitative elements that uncover the 'pool' of variables and relationships among them that may be subsequently studied quantitatively

- In this strategy, the data collection would occur in two phases with the initial qualitative data collection followed by the second quantitative data collection. The challenge is how to use the information from the initial phase in the second phase

The qualitative data analysis can be used to develop an instrument with good psychometric properties (i.e., validity, reliability)

- The qualitative data analysis will yield quotes, codes, and themes.

- The development of an instrument can proceed by using the quotes to write items for an instrument, the codes to develop variables that group the items, and themes that group the codes into scales.

- A researcher can analyse the qualitative data to develop new variables, that will be explored further in a quantitative phase.

- The question arises if the sample for the qualitative phase is the same for the quantitative phase. This cannot be, because the qualitative sample is typically much smaller than a quantitative sample needed to generalize from a sample to a population.

Sometimes mixed methods researchers will use entirely different samples for the qualitative and quantitative components of the study



- In this strategy the researcher analyses the two databases separately and uses the findings from the initial exploratory database to build into quantitative measures.

- Researchers interpret the mixed methods results in a discussion section of a study.

- The order of interpretation is to first report the qualitative findings, the use of the qualitative results (e.g., the development of an instrument), and then the quantitative results of the final phase of the study

An example on Sequential Exploratory Design

- A researcher may conduct a focus group of special education teachers to generate discussion of perceived barriers to implementing speech and language services in the schools (QUAL). Then, using the ideas generated in the focus group, a large-scale survey might be sent to all the teachers in a district asking them to rate the impact of predetermined barriers (quan).

Another example on Sequential Exploratory Study

- A study sought to: 1) understand the motivating and inhibiting factors to physical activity and exercise in people after spinal cord injury (SCI), and 2) develop, test and implement a survey tool that examines self reported physical activity after SCI and its relationship with secondary conditions.
- Qualitative (exploratory) data collection preceded the quantitative study component.
- The focus groups specifically explored barriers and facilitators of exercise. Understanding these factors was critical to inform development of the survey tool, which included items on 'chronic and secondary conditions', 'health risk behaviours', 'hospital and health care utilisation', 'physical functioning', 'exercise activities and patterns', 'rehabilitative therapy', 'wheelchair use', 'community integration' (Net. Kroll, & Green, 2005).

Sequential Transformative Design

QUAL → quan
Social science theory, qualitative theory, advocacy worldview

QUAN → qual
Social science theory, qualitative theory, advocacy worldview

- Both types of methods are combined in this design, but the research is also explicitly driven by a transformative theoretical perspective.

مدفوعة بشكل صريح
بمنظور نظري تحويلي.

- A theoretical perspective (lens) is used to guide the study (transformative framework).

- After separate analysis of qualitative and quantitative data, integration of outcomes will take place during the interpretation phase

- Weakness: time consuming. Little guidance due to the relative lack of literature on the transformative nature of moving from the first phase of data collection to the second.

- Strength: very straight-forward in terms of implementation and reporting.

- Seeks to address issues of social justice and call for change.

An example of Sequential Transformative design

- A sequential transformative study was conducted to examine the cultural influences on mental health problems.
- The study commenced with a quantitative telephone survey of the community which included the General Health Questionnaire.
- The quantitative phase of the study was followed by qualitative interviews which were theoretically driven. These interviews enabled the researchers to explore the cultural health experiences related to the non-use of mental health facilities by Vietnamese and West Indian participants living in an urban area of Montreal.

Concurrent Triangulation Design

the qualitative and quantitative data are collected simultaneously.

- Priority is usually equal and given to both forms of data.

An example on Concurrent Triangulation Design

In their triangulated study of maternal and child well-being conducted semi-structured in-depth interviews with mothers and collected quantitative data using several validated scales (e.g. Parenting Stress Index, Edinburgh Post-Natal Depression Scale (EPDS), Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale) at the same home visit.

The authors identified numerous family stressors in interviews, which were corroborated in the quantitative maternal stress index scales. Similarly, the objective measure (EPDS) addressing emotional well-being that indicated a high level of maternal depression were supported by findings from the interviews, in which mothers reported low energy levels, dependency and anxiety attacks.

The authors note that concurrent use of qualitative and quantitative measures adds to the depth and scope of finding (Swamy, Isctary, Nees, Beaman, & Isaac, 2016).

• "Parallel" term can be used to define the concurrent approach

- Merging of QUAN and QUAL results occurs during the analysis and interpretation to provide an integrated conclusion and involves comparing, contrasting and synthesising the two strands.

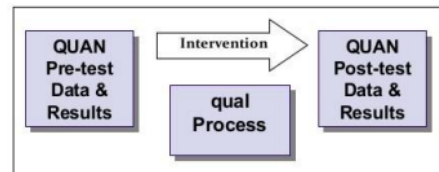
- Data collection priority (equal).
- Sequence (concurrently)
- Use of data (To compare similar/dissimilar).

Concurrent Embedded/Nested Design

Quantitative and qualitative data are collected and analysed at the same time. However, priority is usually unequal and given to one of the two forms of data—either quantitative or qualitative data

- The integration of data occurs in the analysis.

both types of data are collected simultaneously, but one of the two methods is embedded in the other in a way that allows the researcher to address a question that is different from the one answered by the dominant method.



- Secondary purpose is use of embedded method to address different research questions.

An example of Concurrent Nested/Embedded Design

- Strasser et al. (2007) conducted a concurrent nested design to explore eating-related distress of advanced male cancer patients and their female partners.
- The primary method used in the study was focus groups which were attended by patients and their partners with the conduct of these groups and the analysis of the data based on grounded theory (qualitative) techniques.
- The secondary or nested focus of the study was the differences in patients' and their partners' assessment of the intensity and symptoms and degree of cachexia-related symptoms of eating-related disorders of patients. This secondary information was collected by a structured questionnaire which was completed at the time of the first focus group.
- The eating-related distress differed for patients and their partners as indicated in the qualitative findings, and this was complemented by the quantitative findings (Strasser, Ehrenberger, Conry, & Sessing, 2007).

Concurrent Transformative Design

- Guided by a theoretical perspective of change.
- Concurrent collection of both quantitative and qualitative data.
- Similar to sequential transformative designs, these designs are useful for giving voice to diverse or alternative perspectives, advocating for research participants, and better understanding a phenomenon that may be changing as a result of being studied.
- Aims to address social issues faced by the group of people.

Advantages of MMR

- Compares quantitative and qualitative data.
- Reflects participants' point of view.
- Fosters scholarly interaction.
- Provides methodological flexibility.
- Collects rich, comprehensive data.

Weaknesses of MMR

- A researcher has to learn about multiple methods and approaches and understand how to mix them appropriately.
- Methodological purists contend that one should always work within either a qualitative or a quantitative paradigm.
- Mixed method research can be difficult for a single researcher to carry out, especially if the two approaches are expected to be used concurrently.
- Mixed method research is more expensive and more time consuming.
- Little guidance on transformative methods in the literature.

Advantages of MMR (Continued)

- Words, pictures, and narrative can be used to add meaning to numbers.
- Numbers can be used to add precision to words, pictures and narrative.

Past paper

1. Mixed Methods design that can be used to improve services and care for vulnerable members of society is:

- a. Sequential Transformative Design.
- b. Sequential Exploratory Design.
- c. Concurrent Triangulation Design.
- d. Parallel Triangulation Design.
- e. Sequential Explanatory Design

Ans : A

2-All of the following are types of integration of quantitative and qualitative approaches in MMR as described by John Creswell (2015)

EXCEPT:

- a. Explaining.
- b. Building.
- c. Embedding.
- d. Sorting.
- e. Merging.

Ans : E

3.-A mixed methods study was conducted to examine perspectives of paediatric intensive care unit health care providers regarding paediatric patients with complex chronic conditions. This study was conducted by administering surveys, followed by semi- structured interviews. This type of mixed methods design is:

- a. Concurrent Explicit Design.
- b. Sequential Explicit Design .
- c. Sequential Compound Design .
- d. Sequential Explanatory Design.
- e. Sequential Exploratory Design

Ans : D

4-How might qualitative research facilitate quantitative research?

- a. By providing hypotheses that can later be tested.
- b. By helping with the design of survey questions.
- c. By informing the schedule of a structured interview.
- d. All of the above.

Ans : D

5-How might qualitative research help with the analysis of quantitative data?

- a. By identifying a sample of respondents for a follow-up study.
- b. By helping to explain the relationship between two variables.
- c. By providing hard, statistical data about them.
- d. By making the research more value-laden and subjective.

Ans : B