Pre-Work Introduction to Qualitative Analysis for MMRIA Analysts

Webinar – June 23, 2020

Learning Objectives

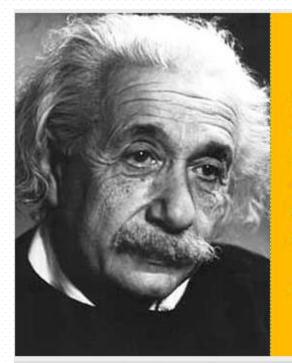
- After completing this pre-work participants will be able to:
 - Describe the role of qualitative data
 - Identify the differences between qualitative and quantitative data
 - Describe sources of qualitative data generally and in MMRIA
 - Describe the qualitative analysis process
 - Be prepared for the upcoming webinar

Pre-Work Agenda

- Introduction to qualitative data What is it?
- Qualitative vs. quantitative analysis
- Sources of qualitative data
- Sources of qualitative in MMRIA
- Introducing the qualitative analysis process
- Preparing for the Webinar

Introduction to Qualitative Data

- Qualitative data provides the opportunity to understand the <u>what</u>, <u>how</u> and <u>why</u> of a phenomena
- Qualitative data goes beyond what can be counted



Everything that can be counted does not necessarily count; everything that counts cannot necessarily be counted.

Albert Einstein

Comparing Qualitative vs. Quantitative

 Comparing qualitative and quantitative data can help us understand the role of qualitative further



Qualitativa



	Qualitative	Quantitative
Purpose	Understand and interpret social phenomena	Test hypothesis, check the cause and effect, develop predictions
Studied Group	Smaller, selected intentionally (e.g., purposive sampling)	Larger, selected randomly (e.g., random sampling)
Data Type	Words, images, objects	Numbers and statistics
Data Form	Open-ended responses, interviews, observations, field notes	Precise measurements using validated instruments
Analysis	Patterns, features, themes (textual analysis/relationships)	Statistical relationships/causality
Research er	Researcher may know participants	Researcher may not know participant's characteristics may be hidden
Results	More particular findings	Generalizable findings

Asking Qualitative vs Quantitative Questions

- Qualitative inquiry can help answer different questions than quantitative inquiry
- To explore the differences, answer the following questions for yourself

Section A

- How many square feet is the place where you live?
- How many bathrooms are there?
- Who lives there?
- How long have you lived there?
- When was it built?
- Which room is your favorite?
- Rate on a scale of 1-10 (with 10 being the best) how much you like the place you live?

Section B

- Describe where you live.
- What do you like most about living there?
- How you chose to live there?
- What do you wish you could change?
- What words would you use to describe the feeling of living there?

Asking Qualitative vs Quantitative Questions

- What did you notice?
- Both types of information are important but each offers different perspectives

Section A

- Close-ended
- Short and specific
- Types of answers will be specific (Year Built, Number, Yes or No)
- Multiple people might provide the same answer (2 bathrooms)

Section B

- Open-ended
- Potential for more details
- Each person could give very different answers
- Response category may vary

Types of Qualitative Data

- There are many sources of qualitative data
- Common ways of generating qualitative data include:

In-depth Interviews

• Explore personal experiences

- Use for sensitive topics
- Gauge expert opinion

Focus Groups

- Identify a range of issues
- Provoke discussion
- Provide a range of information for less sensitive topics

Observation

- Understand a phenomena in environment
- Can be known observer or anonymous
- Can be virtual or real time

Document Analysis

- Understand an experience or environment by analyzing materials
- Use reports, documents, art, brochures, records, ads

Free Response Questions

- Textual answers
- Qualitative responses to understand thoughts outside of fixed questions

Sources of Qualitative Data in MMRIA

- There are multiple sources of qualitative data in MMRIA including:
 - Case Narratives
 - Contributing Factors and Recommendations
 - Notes for many categories (e.g. environmental, autopsy, prenatal, ER visit)

Sources of Qualitative Data in MMRIA

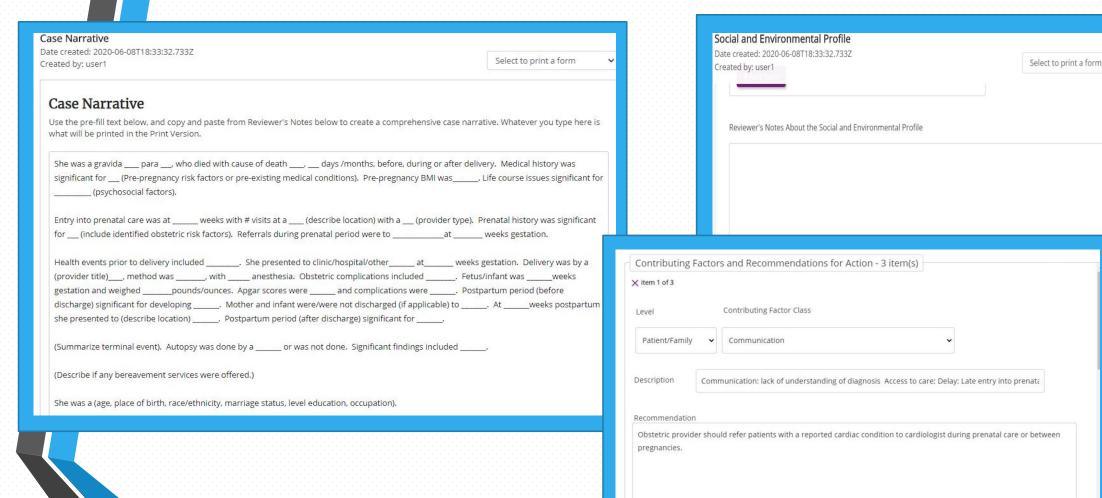
Prevention Level

+Add Item

Primary ~

Expected Impact

Medium 🕶

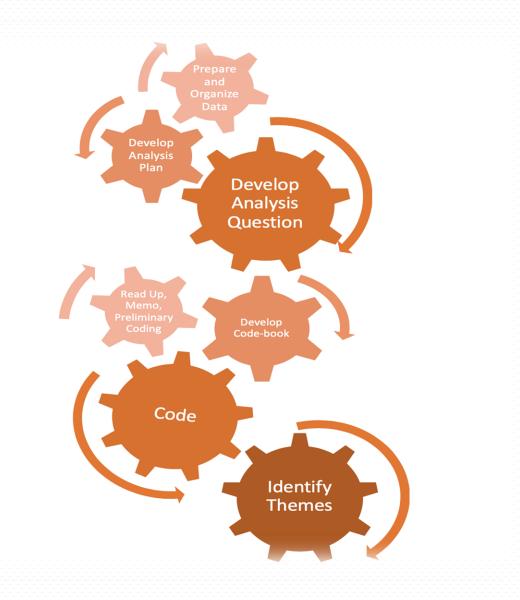


Qualitative Analysis Process

- The qualitative analysis process:
 - Examines, organizes, and interprets data using an iterative process
 - Uses organized data to find patterns and associations
 - Benefits from close interaction with the data

Qualitative Analysis Process

- The qualitative analysis process is iterative.
- It requires consistent reflection and revisiting of the data.



Qualitative Analysis Process

Step 1: Develop an Analysis

Question

• Identify an area of interest

• Consider relevant background information

• Construct an actionable analysis question

Step 2: Develop an analysis plan

• Identify the data for analysis

• Document and outline the process approach

Step 3: Prepare and organize textual data

• Transcribe

• Clean and de-identify data

• Organize data

Maintain process notes

Step 4: Develop codes and a codebook

- Read up from the data
- Memo the data
- Identify preliminary codes
- Develop and maintain codebook
- Code the data

Step 5: Identify Themes

- Review codes and develop into themes
- Analyze patterns in the data

Preparing for the Webinar

The next slide includes a practice case narrative

- Read through the case
- Consider the following questions and make notes (memos)
 - What is interesting about this narrative?
 - What is surprising/not surprising?
 - How would you label or categorize the data?
- The webinar will further review how this process of reading and memo'ing the data fits into the analysis process

Practice Qualitative Analysis

Practice Case Narrative

This is a 26 year old white female, G4P2 with a history of drug dependence (opioid and meth, among others) who had attended a methadone clinic for 2 years up to her pregnancy. She had an EDC of 5/9/18 with only one prenatal visit in December. She presented by ambulance on 3/14/18 (32 weeks plus 5 days) c/o pelvic pain preventing her from being able to walk. Drug testing at admission was positive for opioids and meth. She had a NSVD of a 5lb 12oz boy. The next day mom was discharged, while baby remained admitted in the nursery. Mom stated that she had been accepted into a residential treatment program upon discharge from the hospital. Baby was to be given to DSS when ready for discharge. None of her other children were in her custody.

She had to collect her belongings from a hotel room that she was losing that day. She stated she lived alone, had been homeless and living in a hotel, but that she had to vacate the hotel room (the day after delivery). She said she had been accepted in a residential treatment program following discharge from the hospital. She reportedly had a sister at the hospital as a support person.

Five months later her boyfriend returned to their home to find her unresponsive in the bathroom. Scene investigation revealed drug paraphernalia nearby the body. She was pronounced dead at the scene.

Diagnosed with chronic depressive personality disorder. Stated FOB committed suicide. Postpartum depression was documented as "True" in her record, but no other information about that. Reportedly had one PNC visit as she was homeless and reportedly moving back and forth between two cities and friends/relatives. She did smoke, denied alcohol, and denied drug use other than methadone (despite her drug screen on admission).

Preparing for the Webinar

- Thank you for reviewing this introduction to qualitative data analysis
- Qualitative Data Analysis Webinar: June 23, 3pm EST
- Please take this survey by <u>June 18th</u> to help us prepare for the webinar
 - https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/H2JTHWN

Thank You!