

Qualitative research study design

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1. What is it – qualitative research?

1.1 Read the following abstract introducing an article entitled

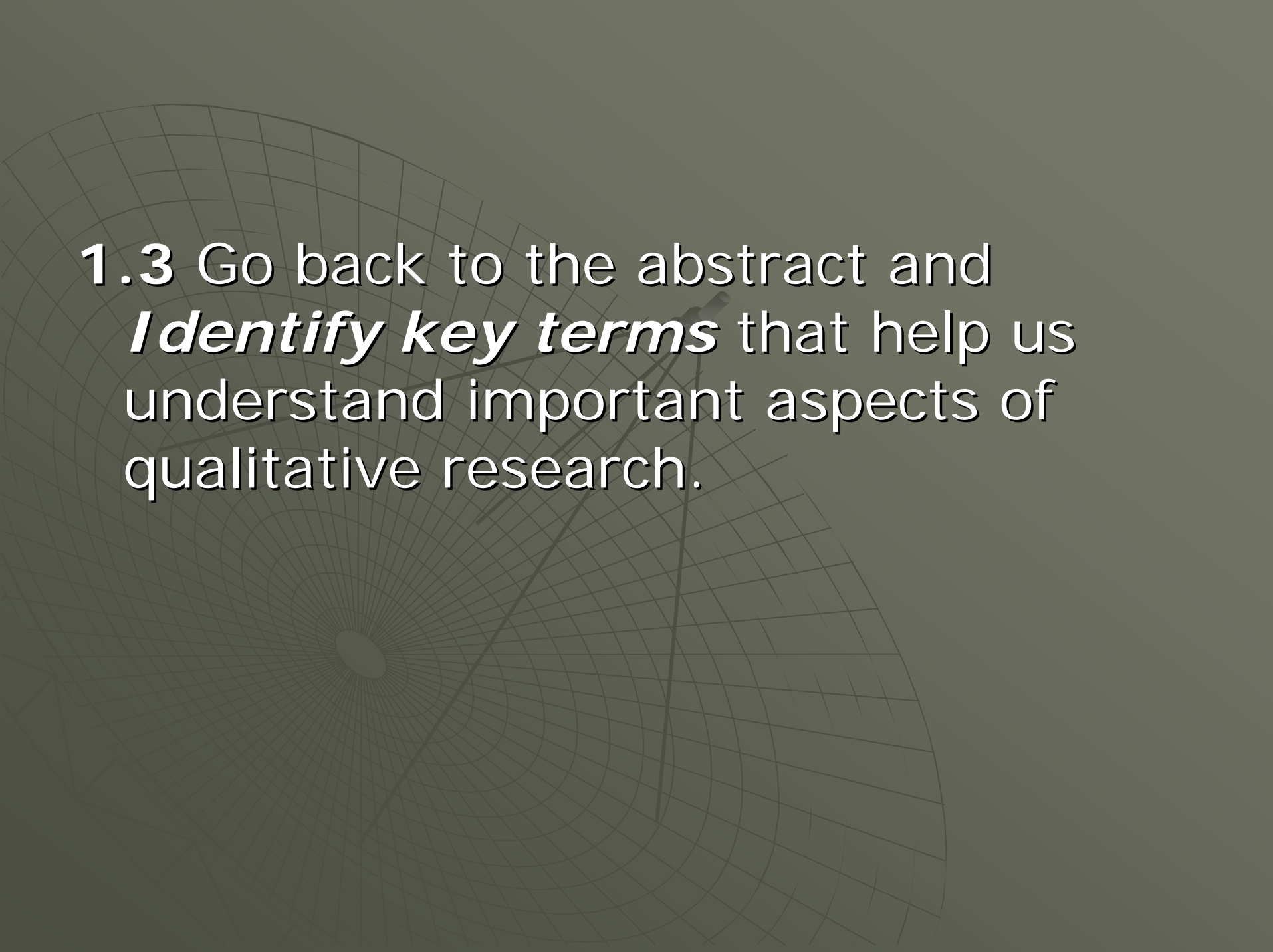
The Sexual and Reproductive Health of Young People in the Arab Countries and Iran:

- ◆ This article reviews the sexual and reproductive health situation of young people aged 10 to 24 in the Arab states and Iran. Based on analysis of published and unpublished literature as well as interviews with knowledgeable experts, it locates these needs in their social and political context. Interviewees from across the region reported that young people lack access to information about their sexual and reproductive health, whether from parents, teachers or health services. Parents often feel ill-equipped to talk to their sons and daughters, even though there is some evidence that they may be young people's preferred source of information. Health and life skills education curricula that include these topics are rare and where they do exist, relevant sections of the curriculum are frequently skipped over by teachers unprepared or embarrassed to teach them. Interviewees reported that government health service providers generally neither recognise the special needs of this age group nor foster a climate in which young people are welcome, in some cases showing a judgemental attitude towards young people – particularly those who are not married. While some innovative programme models exist, few are rigorously evaluated. (187 words)



1.2 Now, let's adopt a working
Definition:

*"Qualitative" is primarily
concerned with "Why" something
happens.*



1.3 Go back to the abstract and *Identify key terms* that help us understand important aspects of qualitative research.

This article **reviews** the sexual and reproductive health **situation** of young people aged 10 to 24 in the Arab states and Iran. Based on **analysis** of published and unpublished **literature** as well as **interviews** with knowledgeable experts, it locates these needs in their **social and political context**. Interviewees from across the region **reported** that young people lack access to information about their sexual and reproductive health, whether from parents, teachers or health services. Parents often **feel** ill-equipped to **talk** to their sons and daughters, even though there is some **evidence** that they may be young people's preferred **source of information**. Health and life skills education curricula that include these topics are rare and where they do exist, relevant sections of the curriculum are frequently skipped over by teachers unprepared or embarrassed to teach them. Interviewees reported that government health service providers generally neither recognise the special needs of this age group nor foster a climate in which young people are welcome, in some cases showing a judgemental **attitude** towards young people – particularly those who are not married. While some innovative **programme models** exist, few are **rigorously evaluated**.

... reviews the ... situation. Based on analysis of ... literature as well as interviews ... in their social and political context. Interviewees ... reported that ... feel ... talk ... evidence ... source of information.

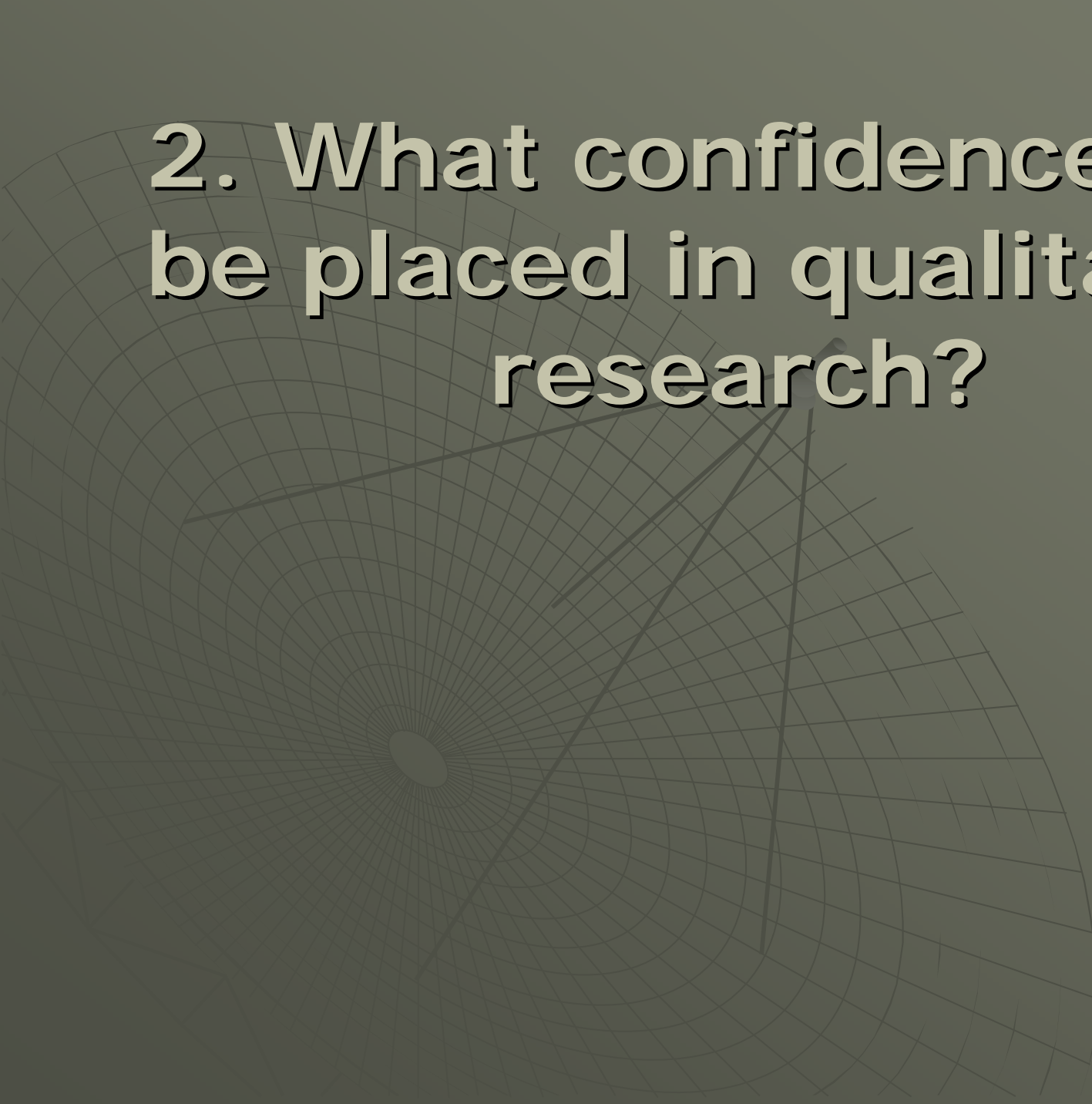
climate ... attitude towards

programme models

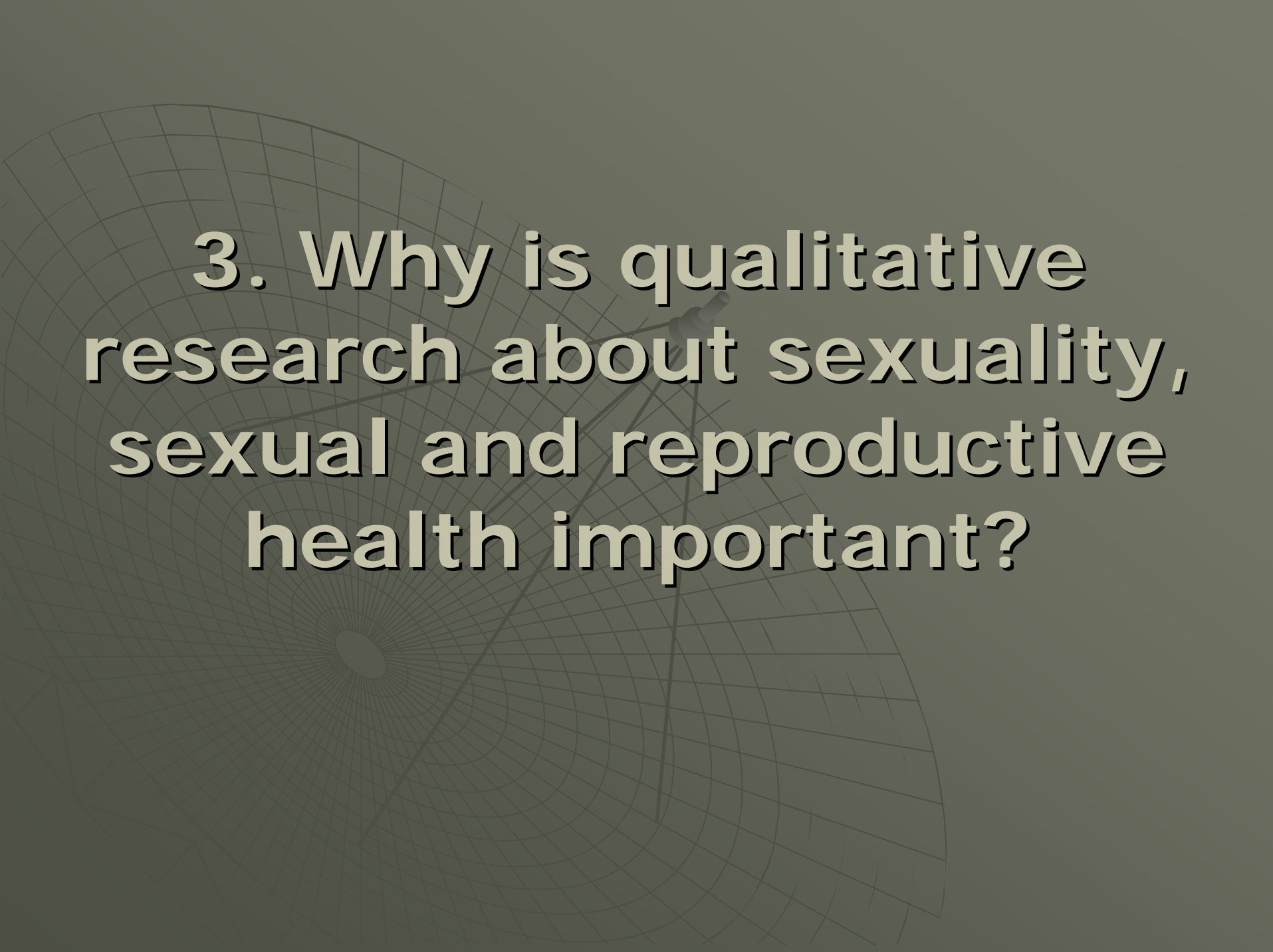
rigorously **e v a l u a t e d .**

(187 words of which 19 are very useful – which is of course a quantitative method)

1.5 qualitative research is research involving *detailed, verbal descriptions of characteristics, cases, settings, people or systems obtained by interacting with, interviewing and observing the subjects*. Qualitative research typically starts *with use of a document review to collect data*.



2. What confidence can be placed in qualitative research?



3. Why is qualitative research about sexuality, sexual and reproductive health important?

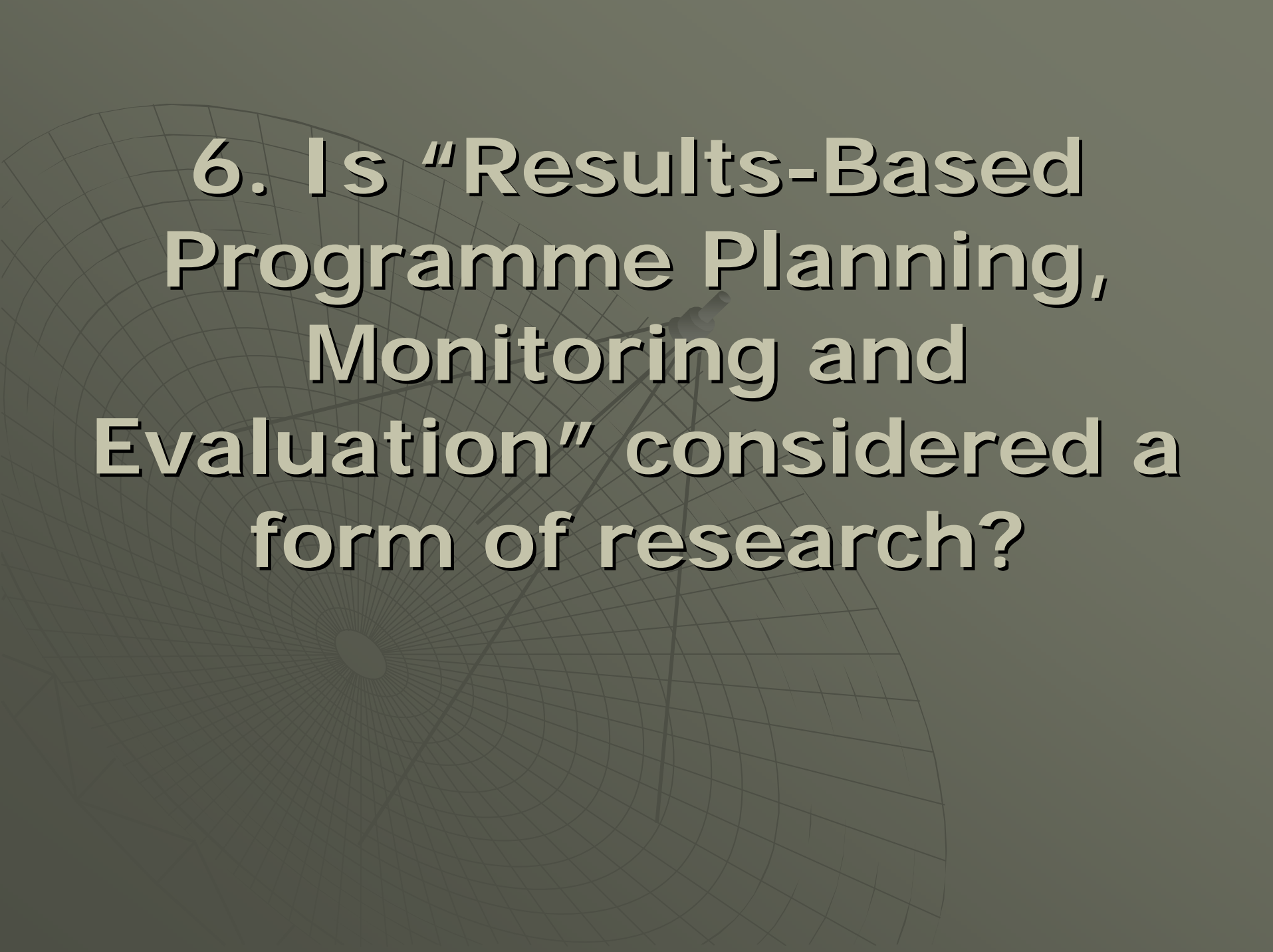
4. Tried and trusted methodologies for qualitative research about sexuality, sexual and reproductive health

<http://dosei.who.int/uhtbin/cgisirsi/emmhd9sovT/108830016/5/0>

<http://kerlins.net/bobbi/research/qualresearch/bibliography/>

5. Methodologies in modern sexuality research

- ◆ The specific questions used for qualitative study by current researchers



6. Is “Results-Based Programme Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation” considered a form of research?

7. Is there a standardised qualitative research design we can follow?

IMRAD

- ◆ Introduction +
- ◆ Methods +
- ◆ Results + (Analysis) +
- ◆ Discussion