

SPSSI Webinar

CODAPAR Project on Immigrant and Refugee Advocacy

Qualitative Research Methods & Ethics: Understanding Lived Experience

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Friday, February 8, 2019 - 3:00 PM - 4:30 PM Eastern

Webinar Objectives

- Introductory knowledge of the history and philosophy of science: The rise of the qualitative, human science research tradition
- Knowledge of contemporary models and tools for researching lived experience: Systems of inquiry, data collection methods, analytic procedures
- Awareness of ethical principles guiding research and procedures for the protection of human participants
- Preliminary considerations of researching the lived experience of refugees/immigrants and professionals

Overview of Webinar

- Historical Overview
- Human Science Research Methods
 - Contemporary models
 - Tools of data collection and analysis
- Ethical Practice of Research
 - History of issues and responses
 - Protection of human subjects
- The Structure of Research Project:
Fidelity and Utility (Levitt et al., 2017)
- Bibliographic Resources

WEB Du Bois

(1868-1963)

Mixed Methods Sociologist



“The sole aim of any society
is to settle its problems
in accordance with its highest ideals,
and the only rational method
of accomplishing this
is to study those problems
in light of the best scientific research.”

Historical Overview

- Meaning of science
- Rise of natural science, technology, and positivism
- Critique of positivism and methodology
- Emergence of pluralism
- Democratization of knowledge: The qualitative revolution

Rise of Science:

Universalization of Natural Science

- Science: Wedding of rationality and observation for responsible shaping of destiny
- Bacon: Observation and induction
- Comte: Limitation to observables in all including social sciences (Church of Humanity, London, Paris, New York, Rio De Janeiro)
- Logical Positivism: Universal extension of natural science
- Hypothesis testing by controlled experiment: Measurement and quantitative analysis

Sir Francis Bacon

(1561-1626)

Observation as basis for
knowledge



Auguste Comte

(1798-1857)

Application of Positivism to Society
Church of Humanity



The Vienna Circle

(1907-1930)

Logical Positivism
Universal Application of Science



Critical Turns

Question: What is 'rationality'?

- Phenomenology: Naturalism excludes lived experience from scientific inquiry
- History: Kuhn's study of scientific revolutions
- Language: Wittgenstein's insights into contexts of use and meaning
- The Frankfurt School: Critique of ideology
- Practice and power: Foucault's analysis of Knowledge as societal power
- Feminism and Multi-culturalism: Critiques of sexism and colonialism

Thomas Kuhn

(1922-1996):

*Structure of the
Scientific
Revolution* (1962)



Theodore Adorno (1903- 1969):

Authoritarian Personality,
The Frankfurt School



Sociopolitical Change

1960-1980

- Social problems and turmoil: Challenges from excluded peoples
 - from professional practice
 - from women: Feminism
 - from within Western culture: Ethnic Pluralism
 - from other cultures: Multiculturalism
- Crises
 - Knowledge, science (technical rationality)
 - Authority
 - Power

The Qualitative Revolution

(1995-)

- Unexpected transformation of social sciences --- *after 100 years of failed scientific and philosophical arguments*
- Rooted in 1960s countercultural critiques: Crisis of authority and privilege in science
- Disempowered and marginalized peoples: Women, ethnic minorities, non-industrialized cultures, the poor
- Feminism, multiculturalism, post-colonial globalism
- Driven in part by sociopolitical and practical motivations: Power
- More fundamentally driven by ethics: Respect for the Other
- Conferences, Journals, Organizations, University Positions
- Name Change for APA Division 5: Quantitative & QUALITATIVE Methods

Positive Developments:

Contemporary Methodological Pluralism

- Existential-Phenomenological
- Ethnographic and autoethnographic
- Reflective Practice (Schoen, 1982, *The Reflective Practitioner*)
- Community based, action research (participatory)
- Pragmatic (e.g., program design, instrument construction)
- Narrative
- Post-Positivist
- Mixed methods
- Interdisciplinarity and breakdown of boundaries
 - Professional integrations
 - Various sciences: Physical and social
 - Science, humanities, and fine/performing arts
 - Multi-media: Drawings, photos, videos

Directions of Qualitative Inquiry

- **Descriptive, personal:** Person centered study of lived experience--patient(s), provider(s), administrator(s)
- **Reflexive:** study of own personal, professional experience
- **Historical:** exploring life in time, personal or cultural
- **Pragmatic:** studying practice, treatment or intervention effectiveness
- **Assessment of needs:** Individual, groups, community
- **Evaluative:** Program or policy, including multiple stakeholders
- **Collaborative:** Participatory: Community action

The Structure of Research Project

- Topic (Importance)
- Problems, purposes, questions
 - Gaps between knowledge and realities (Critical literature review)
 - Practical challenges
 - Personal or community interest or quest-host relationships
 - Moral obligation
- Procedural plan and IRB application/approval
- Method
 - Participants
 - Data Collection
 - Data handling, organization
 - Analysis
- Findings
- Discussion of implications
 - Knowledge contributions
 - Practice contributions
 - Limits, what remains unknown
 - Further research
- Dissemination: Audience
 - Purpose determines
 - Audience(s)
 - Forms of presentation: Verbal, written, graphic, performance

**Underlying Principles
Values and Aspirations**

Fidelity: Closeness to reality

Utility: Fulfillment of research purposes
Levitt et al. (2017). *Qualitative Psychology*

Contemporary Models & Tools

For the Migrant and Refugee Researcher

Designs

- Program Evaluation
- Ethnography and autoethnography
- Action research
- Community engaged partnerships
- Oral history
- Case study
- Liberation approaches
- Indigenous methodologies
- Expressive methods and artistic media: Performance and visual
- Mixed methods

Data Collection

Interviewing, Lifeworld Observation, Focus groups, Critical Incident Technique, Expressive/Art (photography, drawing, fiction, poetry)

Program Development and Evaluation

- Problem and need identification
 - Literature review: Research and media
 - Real world observation
 - Input from all the various stakeholders of a program in project design
 - Interviewing stakeholders about their values, purposes, & practices
 - Focus groups
- Program design
 - Literature and media
 - Institutional document review
 - Comparison of institutions: Best practices
 - Proposal
 - Individual proposal
 - Collaborative team proposal: Professional, consumer, family and community stakeholders
- Post implementation evaluation: Input from stakeholders

Ethnography & Autoethnography

- Study of peoples, cultures, places, & institutions
- Natural settings where people live
- Living with, joining 'informants'
- Participant observation, respecting and connecting with leaders, dwellers, and norms
- Multiple data sources: Documents, interviews, observations, field notes
- Importance of relationship, reflexivity
- Auto-ethnography: Connection of person and other(s) through self observation and reflection



Participatory Action Research (PAR)

- Kurt Lewin (1946): Action Research
- Understanding by trying to change the world
- Participation: Research done *with* people, not on them
- Practical problems and methods *defined by participants*
action: PAR
- Participants as Co-researchers
- Democratization of knowledge

Kurt Lewin
(1890 – 1947)





Community Engaged Partnerships

Based on Relationships and Capacities

- Critique of academic research problems and interests, especially in area of public health
- Involvement of community leaders and members with academic researchers
- Community involved in all phases of research
- Community defines research questions based on own interests
- Collaborative decision making, data collection, analysis





Oral History: History from Below

- Originated in Greek culture
- Anthropologists began collecting interview recordings late 19th Century
- Developed at Columbia University (Allan Nevins, 1940s)
- Explorations of persons, families, institutions, communities, places, events
- Interviews audiotaped, videotaped, transcribed
- May be preserved in library archives and local historical societies
- Open ended interviews
- Life Review



Community-University Partnerships

Bronx African American History Project

Fordham University

- Uncovering cultural, political, economic, and personal histories: 2002-2013
- Stories of hundreds of African Americans living in the Bronx since the 1930s
- Digital archives: Downloadable interviews and transcripts
- Partnership research and community transformation

https://www.fordham.edu/info/25190/bronx_african_american_history_project

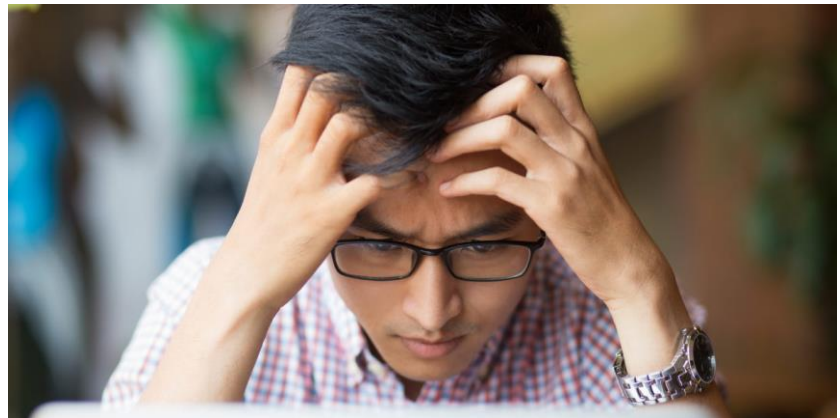


Case Study

- Study of particular persons, groups, events, decisions, projects, programs, policies, institutions
- Long history: Galileo's study of gravity, clinical medicine
- Renewed valuation of in depth study of individual cases: persons, programs, institutions
- Generalization from ground up (case law model)
- Pragmatic Case Study: Data base, online journal
- Clinical research: Study of treatments, interventions
- Program evaluation: Multiple data sources, multiple stakeholders

Example: John Berger & Mohr, *A Fortunate Man*





Liberation Approaches

- Goal of social justice, empowerment of marginalized peoples
- Liberation theology (Gustavo Guitierrez)
- Liberation psychology
- Paolo Friere (Brazilian Educator)
- Ignacio Martin Baro, SJ (El Salvadorian psychologist)

Watkins & Shulman (2011)

Toward Psychologies of Liberation

Liberation Psychology

(1942-1989)

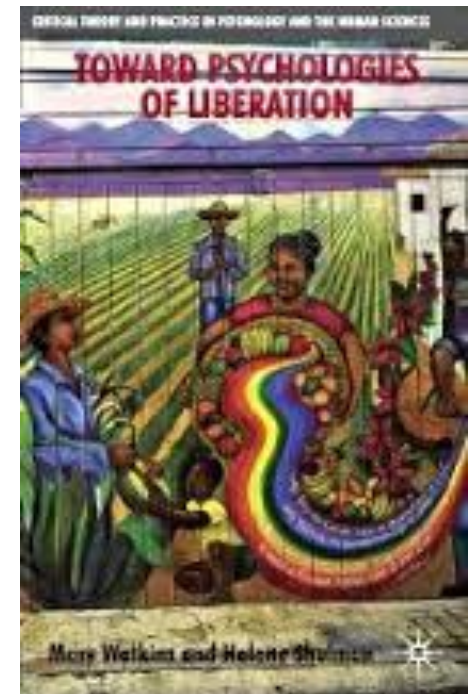
Ignacio Martin Baro, SJ



Liberation Psychologies

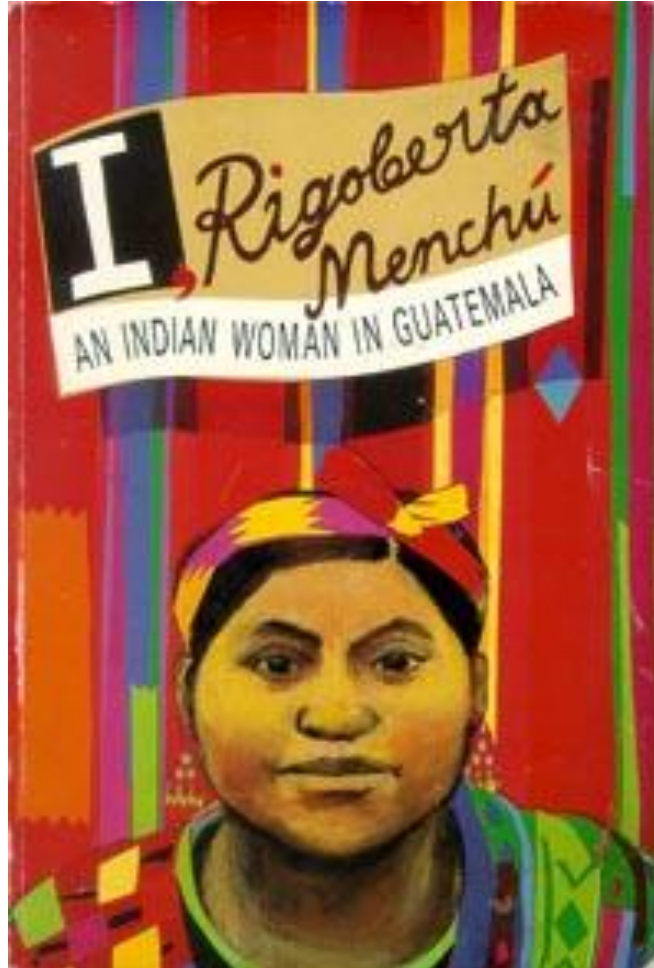
(2011)

Watkins and Shulman



Testimonio

Rigoberta Menchú, Nobel Peace Prize, 1992



Indigenous Methodologies

- Colonialism of Western Research Methods
- Failure at generalizability of social science research across cultures
- Critique of colonialist assumption of superiority of Western research methods
- Development of indigenous methods and research using traditional ways of knowing
- E.g., Pilipino psychology (Virgilio Enriquez, 1942-1994):
Core value of Kapwa (togetherness)

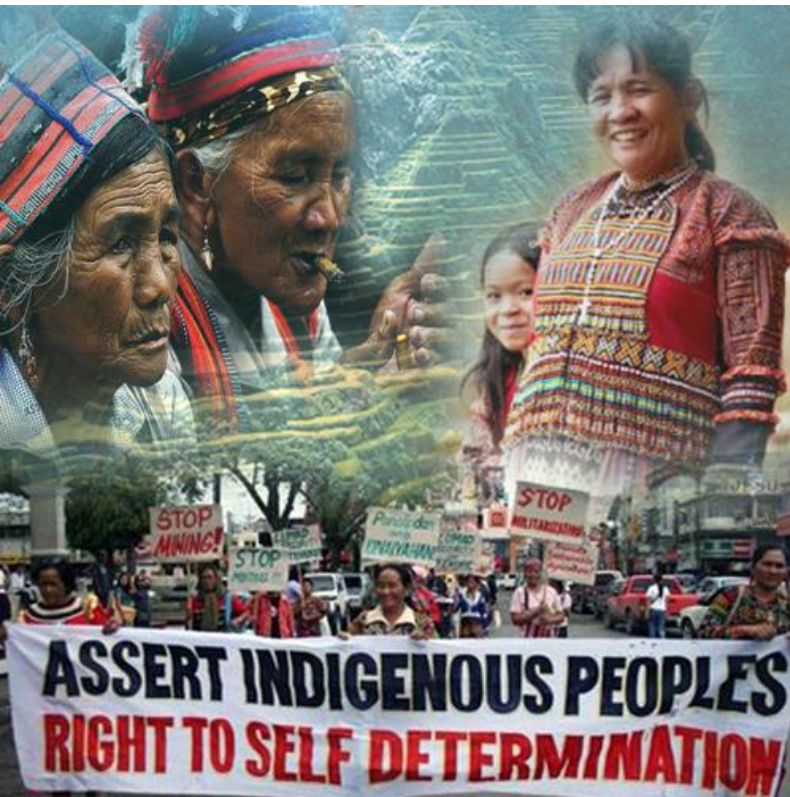


THE FIRST INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF INDIGENOUS & CULTURAL PSYCHOLOGY

Center for Indigenous and Cultural Psychology
Faculty of Psychology, Universitas Gadjah Mada



Yogyakarta, Indonesia, July 24-27, 2010



Right: A Place in the Circle
Thunder Bay, Youth Suicide Prevention
First Nations, Inuit, Metis

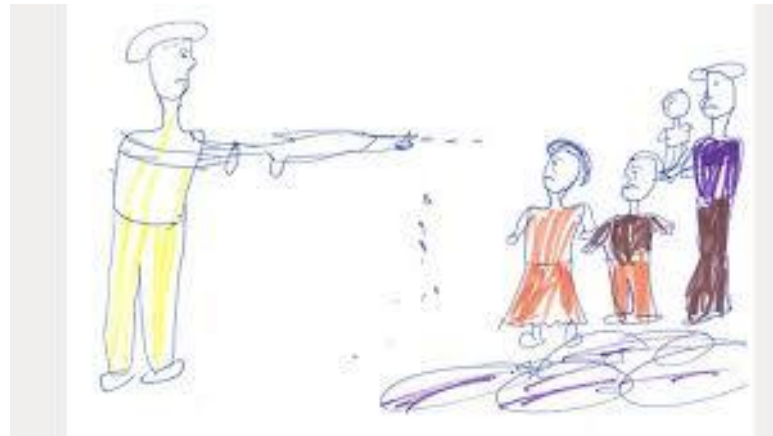


Expressive & Artistic Approaches

- Performative research methods
 - Focus on human life as agency, performance
 - Theatricality as heuristic, method of understanding
 - Inactivity: Performative arts
- Visual Media, e.g., photography, video, graffiti
- Used alone or in combination with other quantitative and/or qualitative methods





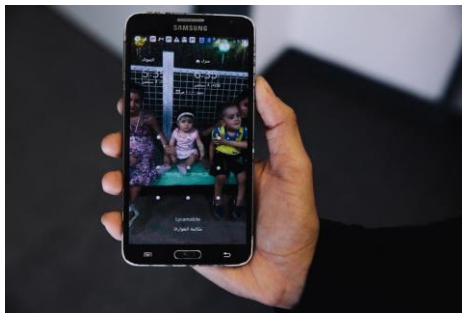




Data Collection

- Lifeworld Observation
- Interviewing
- Focus Groups
- Documents
- Measuring instruments & quantification
- Non-verbal media:
 - Photography
 - Video
 - Creative expression

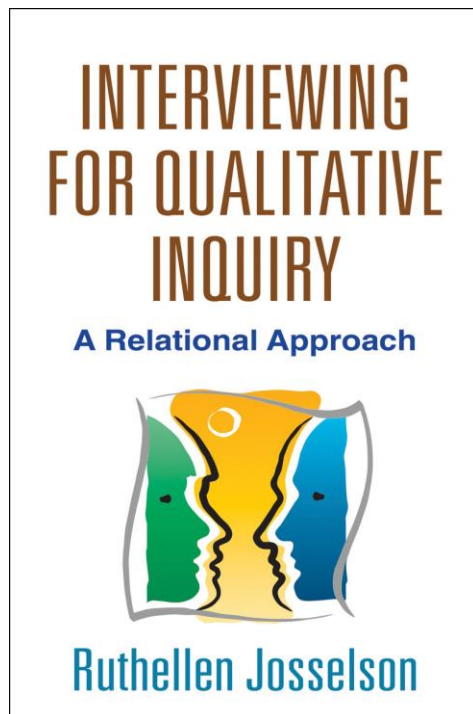
Letters From the T. Don Hutto Detention Center



Interviewing

- Structured
- Open-ended
- Interview guide
- Theoretical sampling (Grounded Theory)
- Importance of gathering thick, concrete descriptions rather than ungrounded opinions
- A collaborative product
- Importance of reflecting on relationship

Interviewing for Qualitative Research: A Relational Approach Josselson (2013)



Relationship: Not just collecting data

- Preconceptions: Take stock of preconceptions beforehand. These will be enlarged and corrected.
- Recruitment: State research goals, why they are a valuable participant
- Aim: To understand without judgment or interference
- Minimize self-disclosure.
- Sincerity, openness, acknowledged naivete with interest.
- Hope, receptivity, focused curiosity and interest.

Logistics

- Check tape recorder, use 2.
- Take notes about interview afterward
- Transcribe soon after interview
- Put non-verbal in parentheses
- Report context, relationship, feelings

Beginning the Interview

- **Place and materials.** Privacy, distance, low table, tape recorders, auxiliary questions.
- **Self presentation:** Serious, interested, relaxed. Clothes and look. May need to demonstrate background knowledge. Prepare answer to “Why are you doing this research?”
- **Opening conversation:** Small talk, warmth, non-intimidation
- **Tone:** Serious, friendly, comfortable, straightforward, conversational, and above all interested—wanting to know that person, topic. Focus on participant’s experience.
- **Informed Consent.** Get formalities out of the way with perspective, demarcating this part of interview as preliminary and secondary.

Interview Proper

- **Invitation** rather than a question. Should not sound packaged
- **Communicate research focus**—share your purpose, topical interest, what is relevant. Align narrative with research interest
- **Active listening**, Not questions: Invite detail and elaboration, concrete examples in real time
- **Acceptance, interest, *wanting to understand*:** Invite deeper, thicker description

Best Practices in Interviewing

- **Attitude of interest**, curiosity, readiness to learn: Value detail and elaboration
- **Empathy**: The most central component of interview. Express understanding
 - Clarification: express understanding of content and emotion
 - Synopsis: Summarize, characterize larger picture that is forming
- **Reflect meaning** (motivation, purpose, implications)—invite elaboration or correction
- **Request specific incidents/examples** when interviewee gives a generalization
- **Silence** (convey listening, thinking about what was said)
- **Confrontation**: Challenging questions, asking for justification, disputation, argument. Use sparingly, rarely if at all. Downside is defensiveness, closing off, ethically questionable. Be cautious going outside empathic frame.
- **Minimize personal reactions**

Best interviews: Interviewee text is much greater than interviewer text.

Common Mistakes

- Expecting interviewee to answer your research question: generalization, explanation, intellectualization
- **Interrupting** with premature request for clarification
- Making **assumptions** without checking
- **Asking questions** unrelated to narration
- **Yes-no** questions
- **Jumping in** for interviewee: Answering one's own question
- **Experience-distant** questions: Outside of interviewee's experience
- **Focusing on facts** rather than meanings
- Turn taking



Focus Groups:

Alternative for data collection

- Robert Merton (1910-2003), Bureau of Applied Social Research
- Initiate topics and step back
- Insider perspective flourishes
- Spontaneous interplay among participants
- Marginalized discourse emerges
- Mutual encouragement, empowerment
- Meanings are revealed collectively
- Challenges to each other's perspectives



Critical Incident Technique

John C. Flanagan



- WWII Aviation Psychology Program, USAF
- Limits of questionnaires and expert opinions
- Virtues of concrete incidents of success and failure
- Importance of extreme examples
- Inductive analysis
- Applications in health care, education, psychology, business, APA ethics code

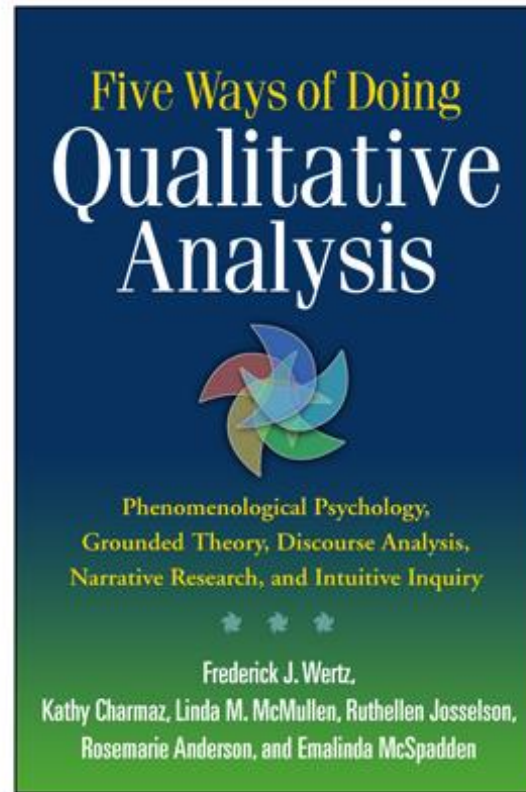
Methodological Systems

(1960-1990)

- **Phenomenological Psychology**—Amedeo Giorgi
- **Grounded Theory**—Barney Glaser and Anselm Strauss, Kathy Charmaz
- **Discourse Analysis**—Jonathan Potter & Margaret Wetherell
- **Narrative Research**—Jerome Bruner, Theodore Sarbin, Donald Polkinghorne
- **Participatory Action Research**—Kurt Lewin, Paulo Freire, Robin McTaggart, Michelle Fine

Methods of Analysis

- Phenomenology and hermeneutics
- Grounded Theory
- Discourse and language focused
- Hermeneutic and Narrative
- Artistic presentational: Performance, graphic, multi-media
- Thematic
- Psychometric



How are methods of analysis actually done?

Comparative Methodology

Five Ways of Doing Qualitative Research

Unity and Diversity in Qualitative Analyses

Analyses of the same interview

Comparison of procedures and results

Common and specialized principles and practices

- **Phenomenological Psychology** (me)
- **Grounded Theory** (Kathy Charmaz)
- **Discourse Analysis** (Linda McMullen)
- **Narrative Research** (Ruthellen Josselson)
- **Intuitive Inquiry** (Rosemarie Anderson)

Common Fundaments of Qualitative Research

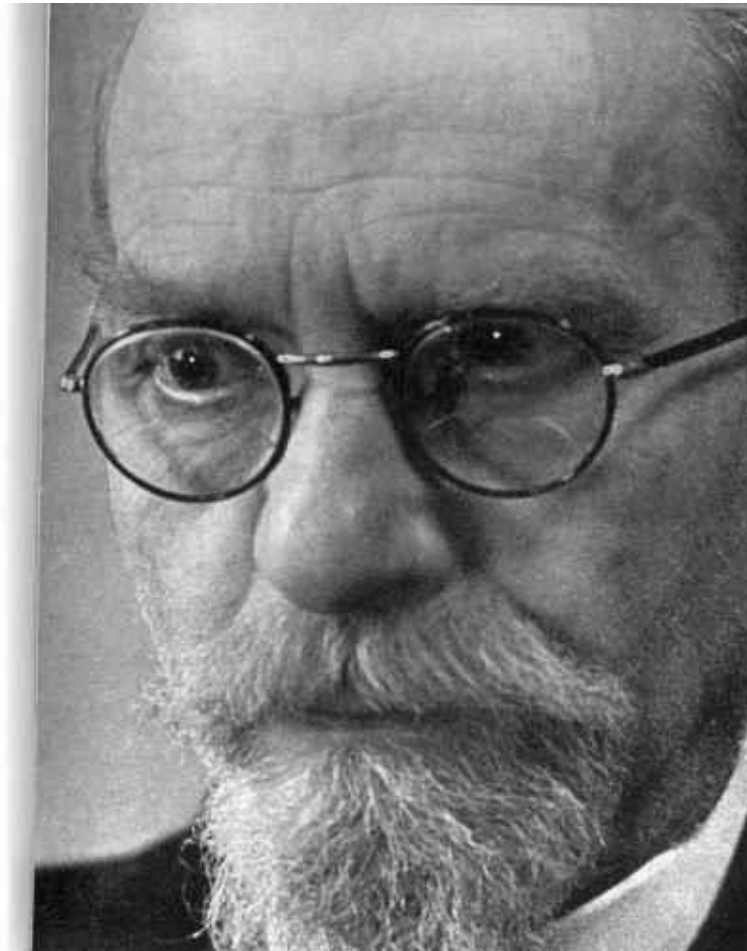
- **Reflexive** account of presuppositions
- **Concrete examples**—observations, descriptions
- **Critical assessment of data**: context, limits, and appropriateness
- **Transparent** account of procedures
- **Open**, multiple readings
- **Language sensitivity** to expression in context
- **Emergent ideation** rooted textual data
- **Meaning explication**—differentiation, articulation
- **Integrative** account of complex structural organization
- **Analytic comparison** of multiple examples
- **Evidence** presented in support of knowledge claims
- **Emphasis on subjectivity**: embodied, practical, affective, linguistic, social, cultural, and temporal
- **Self-critical reflexivity** on limits of research

Distinctive Features of Qualitative Traditions

- **Phenomenological Psychology**
 - Epochés (abstention from natural science, theory, and existential positing)
 - Intentional analysis of structures of lifeworld
 - Explicit use of imaginative variation in eidetic analysis to clarify qualitative generalities
- **Grounded Theory**
 - Mid-level theory building and testing (abductive reasoning)
 - Theoretical sampling of data
 - Bridging with traditional hypothetical science
- **Discourse Analysis**
 - Reinterprets traditional concepts as discursive practices
 - Radical focus on language, including social contexts and consequences
 - Special tools of and procedures for linguistic analysis
- **Narrative Research**
 - Engages diverse disciplinary, theoretical, and social positions
 - Organizing and meaning-making functions of story telling
 - Use of literary conventions of analysis
- **Participatory Action Research**
 - Practical, emancipatory aim
 - Partnership with participants in all phases of research
 - Critical theory

Edmund Husserl (1859-1938)

Phenomenology: Rigorous Science of Experience



Phenomenology: An Ethical Imperative

- A superior survey of the world must be launched
 - Unfettered by prejudice
 - Universal knowledge, including lived experience of the world: human individuals, collectives, and cultural artifacts
- Aim: Comprehensive science
 - Independent inquiry and criticism
 - Open, faithful investigation of human subjectivity
 - Reshaping methods in all branches of philosophy and science
- Teleology: Science fosters self-determination of humanity
- Praxis refashioning political and the social existence informed by free reason and understanding humanity
- Recognition of the persons' and peoples' inherent reason and teleology to promote self determination

Trans-Disciplinary Movement

Archaeology, Architecture, Art History, Cognitive Science, Communicology, Counseling, Cultural Anthropology, Dance, Ecology, Economics, Education, English, Ethnic Studies, Ethnology, Ethnomethodology, Film Studies, French, Gender Studies, Geography, Hermeneutics, History, Linguistics, Law, Literature, Medical Anthropology, Medicine, Musicology, Neuroscience, Nursing, Religious Studies, Philosophy, Political Science, Psychiatry, Psychology, Psychopathology, Religious Education, Social Work, Sociology, Sport, and Theology.

(based on Embree, 2010)

Definition of “Phenomenology”

- ‘Phenomenology’ expresses a maxim:
 “To the things themselves!” (Heidegger, 1927/1962, p.50
 quoting Husserl, 1900-1901)
- “[P]henomenology’ means to let that which shows itself be seen **from itself in the very way in which it shows itself from itself.**”
- “This maxim expresses...the underlying principle of any scientific endeavor whatsoever. “
 (Heidegger, 1927/1962, p.50)

Phenomenological Movement:

Types and Seminal Contributors

- **Transcendental** (Epistemology): Husserl, Fink, Stein
- **Existential** (Ontology): Heidegger, Sartre, Merleau-Ponty, De Beauvoir, Marcel, Gordon
- **Hermeneutic** (Interpretive): Heidegger, Gadamer, Ricoeur
- **Narrative** (Textual): Ricoeur
- **Ethical**: Levinas, Drummond
- **Social and Political**: Schutz, Fanon, Berger & Luckmann, Foucault
- **Psychological**: Sartre, Laing, Giorgi
- **Africana**: Fanon, Gordon, Jones, Outlaw, Henry

Core Practices

Phenomenological Method: “Reductions”

- Phenomenological: Focus on **lived experience**
 - Epoché of natural science
 - Epoché of the natural attitude (existence)
 - Intentional analysis: Reflection on acts, situations, and meaning
- Eidetic: Focus on **essences** (types)
 - Begin with an example
 - Free imaginative variation
 - Explicate levels of invariance and variation

De Beauvoir & Sartre with Che Guevara



De Beauvoir & Sartre On Cuban waters with Fidel Castro



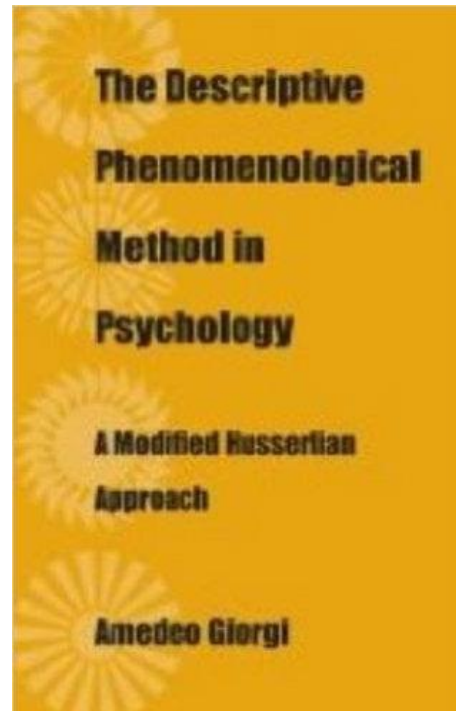
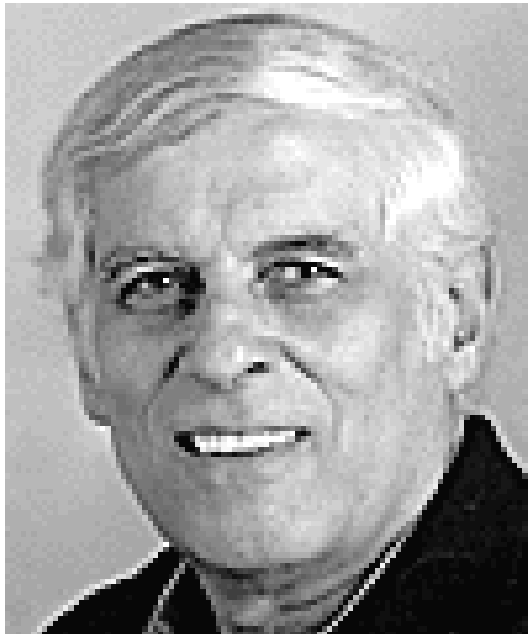
Frantz Fanon (1925-1961) Phenomenological Psychoanalysis Psychiatrist Critique of Colonialism

What is Phenomenological Method in Psychology?

- Not an *invention*, but an explicit articulation, systematization, & justification by Husserl, Giorgi, etc.
- Not exclusively owned by “phenomenologists”
 - A practice *centered on lived experience*
 - Employed by James, Du Bois, and through the entire history of psychology
 - Hidden in diverse work: E.g., Skinner’s behaviorism, Maslow’s humanism, Kohlberg’s cognitive structuralism
- Employed (with varying levels of self-understanding and competence) in all research on lived experience
- A unitary methodological foundation integrating fragmented theories, methods, and practices

Amedeo Giorgi:

Methods for Human Science Research



Phenomenological Research on the Life-world

- Collect rich descriptions of incidents (as experienced)
- Read openly, empathically in order to understand participants' experience as it was lived through
- Reflect on and explicate the meanings of all relevant data
- Grasp what is essential in the complex structure of the phenomenon, including its genesis and unfolding in time
- Describe idiosyncratic, typical and general structures
- Articulate the implications of findings for theory, practice, policy, and further research

Specification of Analytic Procedures

(Giorgi)

- **Attitude:**

- Suspend prior knowledge of topic
- Suspend concerns about reality independent of experience
- “Phenomenological reduction” = focus on experience (“intentional analysis”)
- “Eidetic Reduction” = focus on essence (“eidetic analysis”)

- **Procedures:**

- Open Reading
- Demarcation of meaning units
- Reflection, explication of meaning in each unit
- Synthesis of reflections:
 - Individual structures
- Description of generalities:
 - Typical and highly general structures

Operations of Analytic Reflection

- Pose all research questions to each meaning unit
- Address what each meaning unit reveals about subject matter regarding research questions
- View each meaning unit in context of the entire description (including temporal changes)
- Compare and relate each meaning unit to every other one, and articulate its functional significance within the whole
- Note changes in meaning, turning points, significant moments
- Imaginative variation and identification of invariants
- Identify potentially general meanings and processes
- Theoretically guided interpretation of situation

Formulating Structural Findings

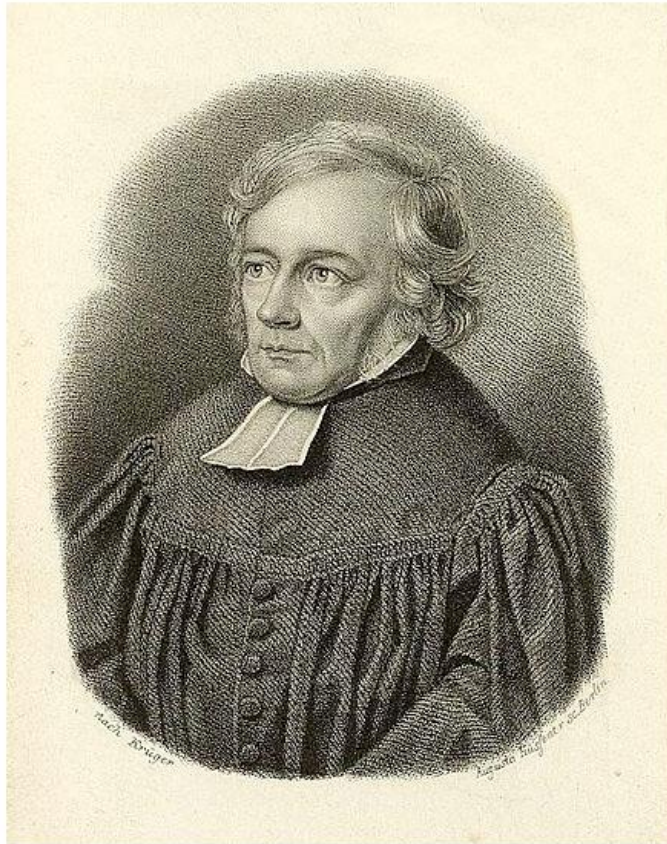
- Synthesizing insights: Integrative statements interrelating themes and constituents
- Seeing general features in individual instances
- Comparing various individual instances for similarities and differences
- Noting invariant features and structures by imaginatively varying instances and thought experiments
- Identifying various levels of generality: From idiosyncrasies to types and relatively high levels of generality-in-context
- Testing generalities in all known examples found in literature and personal experience

Hermeneutics

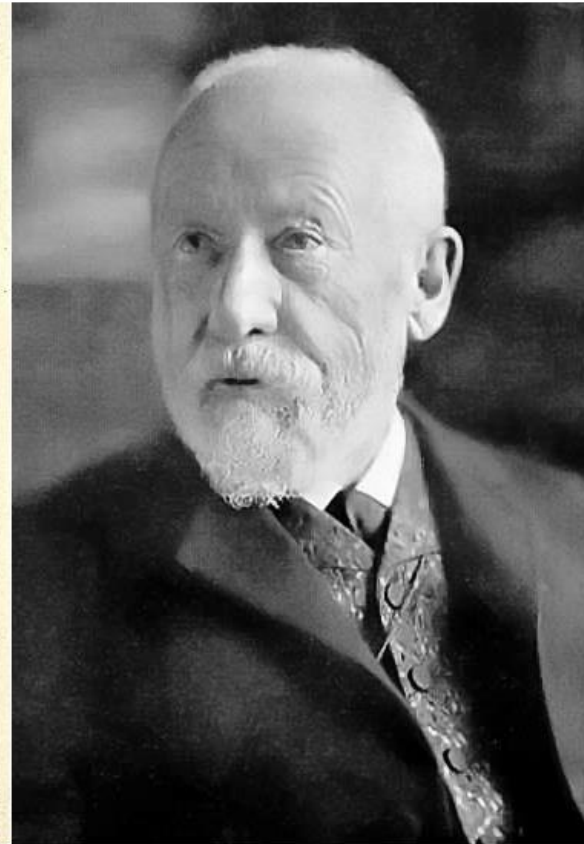
(Can be used with all methods)

- Interpretation of texts and cultural artifacts including artistic creations
- Schleiermacher, Dilthey, Heidegger, Ricoeur
- The Hermeneutic Circle: An iterative process
 - Preconceptions, foreknowledge and fresh reading is enhanced by each new reading—a spiral
 - Part whole relationships: moving back and forth from part to whole and whole to parts
- Narrative analysis, storytelling

Hermeneutics



Friedrich Schleiermacher



Wilhelm Dilthey

Paul Ricoeur

(1913-2005):

Phenomenology, Hermeneutics, Narrative



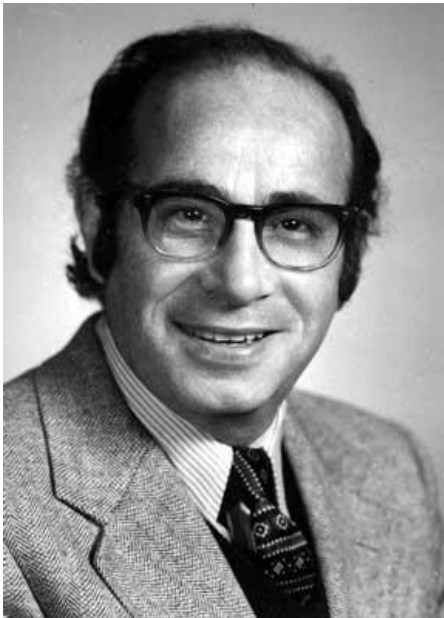
Grounded Theory

Glaser & Strauss (1967)

- No literature review prior to research
- Memos (researchers' ongoing notes to themselves)
- Open Coding: Simple categorization
- Axial Coding: Constant comparison, interrelations
- Theory Construction: Specification of functional relationships
- Theoretical Sampling: Additional collection of data following from prior analysis and findings
- Literature review after results

Discovery of Grounded Theory

Glaser & Strauss (1967)



Anselm
Strauss



Barney Glaser

Mixed Methods

- Integration of quantitative and qualitative methods: e.g., intervention trials with in depth interviews
- Purpose: understanding meanings in context, incorporation of multiple perspectives
 - Qualitative research informing instrument construction
 - Qualitative methods elucidating personal meanings of quantitative findings
 - Quantification of frequency and magnitude of qualitatively discovered phenomena

Creswell, J.W., Klassen, A.C. , Piano Clark, V.L, & Clegg Smith, K. (2011). *Best practices for mixed methods research in the health sciences*. Office of Behavioral and Social Science Research, National Institutes of Health. 8/20/11

http://obssr.od.nih.gov/scientific_areas/methodology/mixed_methods_research/pdf/Best_Practices_for_Mixed_Methods_Research.pdf

Ethics:

Historical Abuse of Human Research Subjects

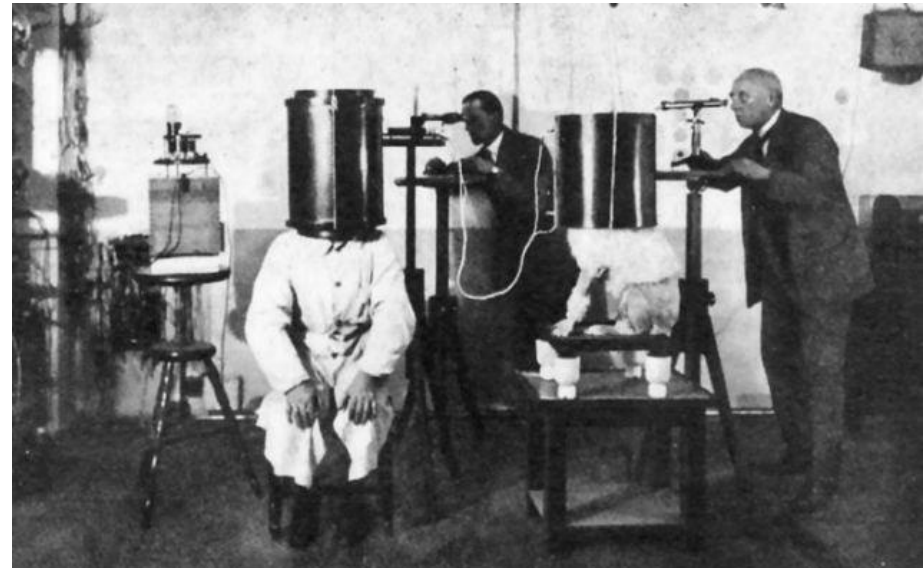
- British army research on mustard gas with Irish and Indian subjects (1930s-1940s)
- Tuskegee syphilis experiment (1932-1972, US Public Health Service): 600 African Americans not told they had syphilis and denied treatment. Deception: told they were being treated for ‘bad blood’
- Nazi experimentation on concentration camp prisoners (15 convicted in Neuremberg trials)
- Milgram Experiment (1961)
- Stanford Prison Experiment (Zimbardo, 1971)

Tuskegee Syphilis Experiment

US Public Health Service | Alabama | 1932-1972



Nazi Experimentation: Joseph Mengele



Milgram Experiment on Obedience (1961)



Ethics in Research

- 1947: Nuremburg Code: informed consent
- 1964: Declaration of Helsinki (World Health Organization): Regulation by institutional review of research protocols
- 1974: National Research Act--National Commission for the Protection of Human Subjects of Biomedical and Behavioral Research
- 1978: Belmont Report: *Ethical Principles and Guidelines for the Protection of Human Subjects of Research* (National Commission for the Protection...): Principles of respect for persons, beneficence, and justice; applications to informed consent, risk-benefit analysis, & subject selection.
- Office for Human Research Protections (OHRP) of US Department of Health and Human Services: Regulation of IRBs

Nuremberg Code

This code is concerned with several criteria for research including the following.

1. Researcher must inform subjects about the study
2. Research must be for the good of society
3. Research must be based on animal experiments, if possible
4. Researcher must try to avoid Injury to research subjects
5. Researcher must be qualified to conduct research
6. Subjects or the researcher can stop the study if problems occur



Declaration of Helsinki-1964

(revised
75,83,89,96,2000,2002,2004,2008)

Highlights

- Well being of the subject takes precedence over science and society.
- Respect for persons & protection of subjects health & rights.
- Vulnerable populations require special protection.
- Procedures must be detailed in a protocol & submitted to an ethical review committee,

6/15/2015

The Belmont Report

Respect for Persons

Beneficence



Justice

Office for the Protection of Human Subjects



Protection of Human Subjects

- Institutional permission
- IRB protocols and approval process
- Recruitment and selection of participants
- Risk of harm: physical, psychological; temporary versus long-term; no more than minimal recommended
- Deception—not recommended
- Confidentiality, protection of privacy
- Costs and benefits to participant
- Informed consent, permission to disseminate
- Right to refuse and to discontinue participation
- Debriefing, referrals, follow up

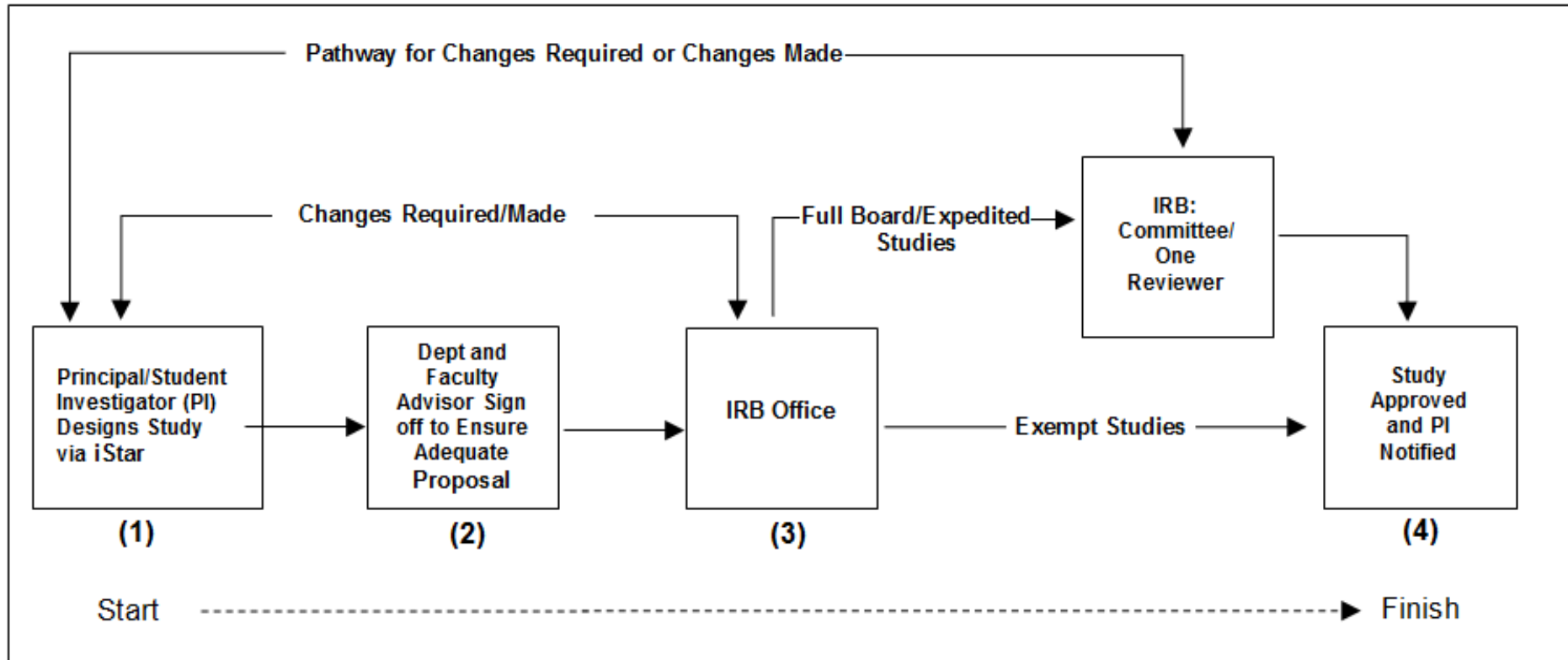
Ethics of Interviewing

- Voluntary (non-coercive)
- Informed consent (no deception)
- Right to withdraw
- Debriefing, final consent
- Express gratitude at end

Institutional Review Boards (1966)



Process of Application for IRB Approval



Q & A: The Structure of Research Project

- Topic (Importance)
- Problem, question(s), purpose(s)
 - Gaps between knowledge and realities (Critical literature review)
 - Practical challenges
 - Personal or community interest or quest-host relationships
 - Moral obligation
- Procedural plan and IRB application/approval
- Method
 - Participants
 - Data Collection
 - Data handling, organization
 - Analysis
- Findings
- Discussion of implications
 - Knowledge contributions
 - Practice contributions
 - Limits, what remains unknown
 - Further research
- Dissemination: Purpose guides
 - Audience(s)
 - Form(s) of presentation: Verbal, written, graphic, performance

Decision Criteria

Fidelity (epistemic value)

Intimacy with subject matter

Complexity

Entirety

Diversity and inclusion

Utility (pragmatic value)

Fulfillment of research goals

Practical

Theoretical

Mutual fit among procedures

Internal coherence

Ethics (relational/social value)

Goodness

Protection

Beneficence

Justice

Acknowledgements

Mary Beth Morrissey, Principal Investigator

Sarah Mancoll, SPIP Policy Director

Olga Tomasello Project Coordinator

Jorge Rivera, Project Coordinator

CODAPAR, American Psych. Assn.

APA Division 5, SQIP (Michele Fine)

APA Division 9 (Sarah Mancoll)

APA Division 24 (M.B Morrissey)

APA Division 27 (Bradley Olson)

APA Division 32 (Sarah Kamens)

APA Division 37 (Mirian Ofonedu)

APA Division 39 (Lu Steinberg)

APA Division 45 (Doris Chang)

APA Division 48 (Lucia Melano)

APA Division 52 (Claudia Antuna)

APA Division 56 (Elizabeth Call)

California State University
at Sacramento, College of Education

CUNY Graduate Center

Fordham University

New York City Bar Association,
Bioethical Issues Committee and
Immigration and Nationality
Committee

St. Peters University,
The Center for Undocumented
Students

Wesleyan University

Yeshiva University,
Ferkau Graduate School of
Psychology

Bibliographic Resources

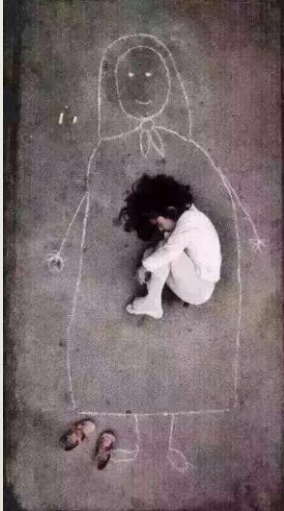
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