WCQR

7TH WORLD CONFERENCE ON QUALITATIVE RESEARCH

ALGARVE | PORTUGAL

AP EVA SENSES HOTEL - FARO
(HYBRID EVENT)

ABSTRACTS BOOK

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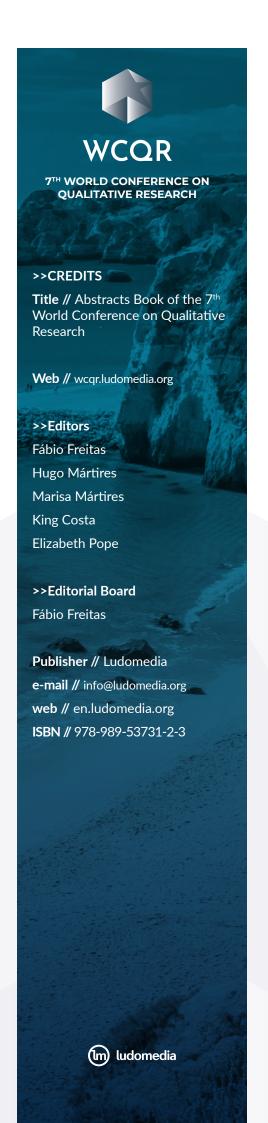
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Editorial

Qualitative and mixed research methods have been reaching important achievements throughout the academic world. However, there are still open challenges for multidisciplinary coherence, methodological focus, rigor and systematization towards the holistic integration and quality of research. The World Conference on Qualitative Research (WCQR) aims at being an important international discussion forum that sheds light on these and many other challenges in the area. The 7th World Conference on Qualitative Research (WCQR2023) took place from 25 to 27 January 2023, in Faro (Portugal) and online. For WCQR2023, the submission of scientific works was encouraged and focused on i) Qualitative Research in Health (emphasis on the processes of research in the fields of Medicine, Nursing, Geriatrics, Gerontology, Psychology, etc.); ii) Qualitative Research in Education (emphasis on the processes of research in various areas of Higher Education, Basic Education, Assessment, Curriculum, Teaching, Teaching of Sciences, Languages, History, Technology, etc.); iii) Qualitative Research in Social Science (emphasis on the processes of research in the fields of Communication, Linguistics, Sociology, Anthropology, Business Administration, Marketing, Management and Economics, Political Science, etc.): iv) Qualitative Research in Engineering and Technology (emphasis on the research processes in the areas of Computer Science, Information Systems, Electrical Engineering, Software Engineering, civil Engineering and Engineering Education).

The 7th WCQR topics were organized under two major dimensions:

A) Fundamentals

1. Rationale and Paradigms of Qualitative Research (theoretical studies, critical reflection about epistemological, ontological and axiological dimensions).

2. Systematization of approaches with Qualitative Studies (literature review, integrating results, aggregation studies, meta-analysis, meta-analysis of qualitative meta-synthesis, meta-ethnography).

3. Qualitative and Mixed Methods Research (emphasis on research processes that build on mixed methodologies but prioritizing qualitative approaches).

B) Operationalization

1. Data Analysis Types (content analysis, discourse analysis, thematic analysis, narrative analysis, etc.).

2. Innovative processes of Qualitative Data Analysis (design analysis, articulation and triangulation of different sources of data – images, audio, video).

3. Qualitative Research in Web Context (e-Research, virtual ethnography, interaction analysis, internet latent corpus, etc.).

4. Qualitative Analysis with the Support of Specific Software (usability studies, user experience, the impact of software on the quality of research and analysis).

Besides the presentation of accepted works, WCQR2023 held two plenary sessions:

• **"What is creative about creative methods? Ways of thinking and researching with objects"**, presented by Sophie Woodward, University of Manchester (UK);

• **"How can Qualitative Research Advance Philosophy?"**, presented by Anthony Fernandez, University of Southern Denmark (DK);

And six panel discussions:

• **"Towards a pedagogical culture of teaching research methodologies in education: challenges, answers and ambitions"**, by João Filipe Matos, Elsa Estrela, Carla Galego, João Piedade, André Freitas – Interdisciplinary Research Centre for Education and Development, Lusofona University (Portugal) / Education and Training Research and Development Research Unit, Lisboa University (Portugal);

• **"Closeness and distance in Qualitative Research"** by Eli Buchbinder, Rivka A. Eisikovits, Zvi Eisikovits, & Guy Enosh – School of Social Work, University of Haifa (Israel) / Faculty of Education, University of Haifa (Israel);

• **"Ethical Issues for Qualitative Research in the Digital Age"** by Arceli Rosario, Pavel Zubkov, David Lumowa, Gracel Ann Saban and Jasmin Tuapin – Adventist University of the Philippines, Silang, Cavite (Philippines) / Adventist International Institute of Advanced Studies, Silang, Cavite (Philippines);

• **"The Empirical Phenomenological Method (EPM): Theoretical Foundation and Research Applications"** by Luigina Mortari, Federica Valbusa, Marco Ubbiali, Rosi Bombieri, Roberta Silva – Department of Human Sciences, University of Verona (Italy);

• **"A descriptive phenomenological study: COVID-19 and the misnomers about technology in K-12 education"** by Carrie A. Cormier and Christiana C. Succar – Pinellas County Schools, St. Petersburg, Florida (USA); Brevard County, Florida (USA);

• **"Female Academics in Higher Education: Conducting Qualitative Research Against all Odds"** by Pamela Zapata-Sepúlveda, Carmen Araneda-Guirriman, Magdalena Suárez-Ortega; Mirliana Ramírez-Pereira and Michelle Espinoza-Lobos – Universidad de Tarapacá (Chile) / Universidad de Sevilla (Spain) / Universidad Arturo Prat (Chile) / Universidad de Chile (Chile).

Covering the broad scope of themes and issues of Qualitative Research, the WCQR2023 aimed to provide a hands-on experience to participants interested in learning new areas of study, exploring new concepts, and getting to know technological tools and techniques that can help reach better quality and scientific rigor. To that end, four workshops were carried out during in the event:

• **"Exploring Uncertainty in Qualitative Research"** by Robert Meckin, School of Social Sciences, University of Manchester (UK) and National Centre for Research Methods (NCRM), Southampton, Manchester & Edinburgh (UK);

• **"DiscoverText - Humans and Machines Learning Together"** by Stuart Shulman, Texifter, LLC (USA);

• **"Qualitative Data Analysis with ATLAS.ti: Gather Insights Quickly and Easily"** by Neringa Kalpokas and Ivana Radivojevic, ATLAS.ti Scientific Software Development GmbH (Germany);

- **"Qualitative Data Analysis Using NVivo"** by Luís Manuel da Silva Martins - Nvivo Certified Trainer (Portugal).

Most of the abstracts are published as a complete paper and can be found in volume 16 of the New Trends in Qualitative Research (NTQR), The Qualitative Report (TQR), Global Qualitative Nursing Research (GQNR), Social Sciences Journal, and Springer Series: Advances in Intelligent Systems and Computing.

The entire process of research, review and editing is the work of several collaborators and specialists. Therefore, a very well deserved and sincere word of thanks to all those who, directly or indirectly, contributed to the organization of the 7th World Conference on Qualitative Research (attendees, authors, committees, partner institutions, sponsors, journals, etc.). A special thank you to the Higher School of Education and Communication of the University of Algarve, for the invaluable collaboration in the organization of the 7th World Conference on Qualitative Research. We are confident that these joint efforts contribute to the expansion, integration, and merit of scientific research.

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Motivation of Diverse Patient Participation in HIV Research: a Qualitative Study

Celestine He (Icahn School of Medicine, Mount Sinai), Mary-Catherine George (Icahn School of Medicine, Mount Sinai), Gina Lee (Icahn School of Medicine, Mount Sinai), Bridget Mueller (Icahn School of Medicine, Mount Sinai), Shanna-Kay Griffiths (Icahn School of Medicine, Mount Sinai), Gabriela Cedillo (Icahn School of Medicine, Mount Sinai) and Jessica Robinson-Papp (Icahn School of Medicine, Mount Sinai).

Abstract

Introduction: Understanding why individuals participate in clinical research is needed to ensure accurate representation and inclusion of diverse/under-represented identities. This study aims to identify factors that motivate persons that live with HIV and other chronic medical conditions to enroll in a Phase II clinical research study through qualitative methodology.

Goals: To understand why individuals participate in clinical research, especially in the HIV population.

Methods: Participants were recruited from a Phase II study investigating how vagal dysfunction affects gastrointestinal (GI) and immune function in patients living with HIV. Study participants all successfully completed a battery of testing that assessed autonomic function, gut motility, blood, stool and saliva. Participants consented to a semi-structured, recorded interview and answered a demographic questionnaire. Transcripts were analyzed for primary themes using grounded theory methodology.

Results: Seven subjects were interviewed. Two identified as African American, two Hispanic/Latino, and three Caucasian. Four subjects identified as male, two as female, and one as nonbinary. Five had a chronic GI disorder and four were HIV positive. Three key themes influenced subject participation: personal health conditions, connection to a 'health' community, and empathetic interactions with the study team. Six participants expressed that learning more about their unknown chronic medical condition, whether it be the cause, pathogenesis, or simply 'more,' motivated their participation in the study. Four participants reported a desire to help their 'health' community (example, HIV). Along with these motivators, the positive and empathetic interactions with the study team eased any discomfort of the testing procedures and influenced participant retention.

Conclusion: This study revealed three keys themes that influence subject participation and can inform future Phase II study recruitment. Planned studies will examine generalizability to other laboratories and patient populations.

Impact of COVID-19 Pandemic on Family Dynamics Worldwide: a Systematic Review

Fraulein Pimentel-Tormon (Our Lady of Fatima University - College of Medicine - Department of Family Medicine and Community Health), Michael Joseph Diño (Our Lady of Fatima University - Research Development and Innovation Center), Gibrianne Alistaire Ramos (Our Lady of Fatima University - College of Medicine, Department of Family Medicine and Community Health), Marian Louise Rivadillo (Our Lady of Fatima University - College of Medicine, Department of Family Medicine and Community Health), Jansen Kearvin Rada (Our Lady of Fatima University - College of Medicine, Department of Family Medicine and Community Health), Jose Lauro Retiro Jr. (Our Lady of Fatima University - College of Medicine, Department of Family Medicine and Community Health), Racquel Therese Reyes (Our Lady of Fatima University - College of Medicine, Department of Family Medicine and Community Health), Giana Christelle Prado (Our Lady of Fatima University - College of Medicine, Department of Family Medicine and Community Health), Paolo Emmanuel Reyes (Our Lady of Fatima University - College of Medicine, Department of Family Medicine and Community Health), Renzo Luis Reyes (Our Lady of Fatima University - College of Medicine, Department of Family Medicine and Community Health), Precious Faye Rico (Our Lady of Fatima University - College of Medicine, Department of Family Medicine and Community Health) and Maria Jesusa Rivera (Our Lady of Fatima University - College of Medicine, Department of Family Medicine and Community Health).

Abstract

The COVID-19 pandemic brought about social disruption due to job loss, financial insecurity, social distancing, and confinement. Inevitably, this impacted families as there was significant change in

their ability to be productive and to form meaningful relationships. Families' dynamics have evolved as a result of a longstanding global crisis. This systematic review aims to explore and correlate existing evidence of the impact of COVID 19 pandemic on family dynamics. Qualitative and quantitative studies were identified by way of the PRISMA flow diagram, using search terms including "COVID-19 pandemic," "family dynamics," and "family relationship," in research databases. A total of 31 journals were included in the study. These were appraised using CASP, the JBI critical appraisal tool, and MMAT and significant findings were synthesized by inductive approach. The COVID-19 pandemic produced the most significant effect on the process of communication in family dynamics. It was determined that punitive and neglectful parents had depressed and lonely children, whereas expressive and caring parents had more emotionally stable children. Furthermore, there seemed to be a predominance of negative impact on the families' communication and organization processes, which focused on the following themes: mental health, financial effects, family routines and interactions, and involuntary isolation. Overall, this systematic review revealed an objective reality: there are positive and negative impacts of COVID-19 pandemic on family dynamics, specifically on the processes of communication, organization, and belief systems. A close-knit and supportive family that fosters emotional support, economic stability, connectedness, and meaning making can overcome pandemic burden. Family-based interventions are necessary to help families cope and adapt.

Methodological Dilemmas of Virtual Ethnography in the Field of Health Research

Vestina Vainauskiene (Kaunas university of technology).

Abstract

Context. In the context of Health 4.0, cutting-edge healthcare technologies are being developed and implemented. Global pandemic has further highlighted the importance of virtual communication and online knowledge sharing. This context creates the need to study patients' behavior in virtual environments One of the most common approaches to study individuals operating in virtual reality is virtual ethnography. Researching sensitive and often confidential health-related topics in a virtual context poses methodological dilemmas that require informed choices by the researcher.

Goals and Methods. The purpose of the paper is to identify the methodological dilemmas that arise in the construction of a virtual ethnographic research study in the case of online health communities. The implementation process of virtual ethnography proposed by Kozinets (2002) was taken as the basis, and methodological decisions, specifically important in the subject area of online health community research, were made. In order to achieve the purpose of the study, the design of a virtual ethnography study, which aimed to understand the knowledge sharing behavior of patients operating in online health communities, and the methodological dilemmas that arose during its construction are presented.

Results. During the construction of the design of virtual ethnography research, the following fundamental methodological dilemmas arose: Who should give informed consent in the case of the mentioned communities: group administrators or group members? What role should the researcher choose during the observation: stay away or engage in the community discussion? When to depersonalize qualitative data: during the data collection process or after the study?

Conclusions. The conducted research and the author's reflection on the construction and implementation of virtual ethnography research design in health-related topics reveal the "hotspots" of virtual ethnography research design, which in their essence are closely related to ensuring the ethical principles of virtual ethnography research when researching health-related topics.

A Safe Space for Black/Afro-Poles: a Virtual Ethnography

Bryan Greene (University of Connecticut).

Abstract

With the murder of George Floyd, scholars on racism have been reenergized to look at anti-blackness movements in the United States and abroad. Poland, which seen as homogenous has a longstanding black diaspora actively involved in combatting local currents of antiblackness. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, sociologists (and other researchers in various disciplines) have been forced to rethink some of the more traditional ways of conducting qualitative research on anti-blackness and ways to counter it in Poland and elsewhere.

This project is a virtual ethnography/content analysis of a Facebook group whose purpose is to increase dialogue among minority groups in Poland and their "allies" to help foster understanding and community to fight anti-blackness in Poland. Facebook posts and interactions were analyzed from June 2020 to March of 2022.

Over 300 Facebook postings and comment threads were manually reviewed and coded. Three themes pertaining to the group were identified, discussed, and analyzed in the broader context of sociological understandings of issues pertaining to Afro/Black Polish citizens. The three themes were 1. Lack of awareness where people who were not really aware of the lived conditions of discrimination experienced by Afro/Black Poles; 2. Site as a source of education where people not only discuss their lived experiences but provide sources and resources for people in the group to learn more about the lived discrimination experienced by Black/Afro Poles; and 3. Site as a safe space for people of color where they can honestly and without fear of physical or mental harm or injury discuss their lived experiences.

This provides an understudied case of how black communities in Eastern Europe organize and commensurate with one another when in person interactions and organizing were not possible.

A Reflexive Look at Being Queer and Early Career Qualitative Scholars

Meg C Jones (University of Rhode Island/University of Helsinki), Nicholas Catania (State College of Florida), Desiree Forsythe (Chapman University) and Danielle Lane (Western Oregon University).

Abstract

In the last two and half years, scholars have faced multiple global events that have led to various levels of adversity. During this time, early career scholars holding marginalized identities have struggled to create meaningful communities through traditional academic avenues. This paper presents a virtual duoethnography in which four early career and queer identifying scholars, situated across multiple global sites (U.S. and Finland), work to define and sustain community while seeking to disrupt hegemonic practices in academia, including qualitative research communities. Data consist of transcripts from three virtual meetings, during which we discussed temporal notions of being as queer and early career scholars. Queering the concept of analysis, we employ multimodal representations of data to consider various negotiations between personal and professional identity encountered along our academic journeys and navigate the liminal spaces between insider and outsider in relation to geopolitics, belonging in academia, and the power of publication. Our findings trouble future goals related to geographic and academic location; our hesitations and hopes as queer academics; and how our experiences from Ph.D. student to tenure track professor have shaped our conceptions of purpose, safety, and activism. An overarching finding of this paper is how our queer identities shape these phases of our careers and our willingness to engage in practices which uphold systems and structures that contribute to our own oppression, while we simultaneously hold privileged identities including race, class, and ability. In this complex and messy space of identity and purpose, we discuss when, how, and where we can, or should, be out. Summatively, aligned with duoethnographic methodology, we invite readers (and attendees) to make their own meaning alongside ours as we open up the contested impact of our identities and positionality on our teaching, scholarship, and conceptions of qualitative research methodologies.

Ableism Directed to Person with Disabilities: an Integrative Literature Review

Juliana Corrêa (Universidade de Fortaleza), Luciana Maria (Universidade de Fortaleza) and Angelica Maria (Universidade de Fortaleza).

Abstract

The participation of people with disabilities in society has been gaining new spaces and advances in recent decades. There are few investigations in the specific field associated with the study of ableism directed at people with disabilities. Given the need to understand the concepts of ableism in contemporary times, it is necessary to contemplate the findings on the subject in question, thus, the objective of this article is to identify how the concept of ableism has been described in contemporary literature. As the method used, a qualitative, descriptive and bibliographic research was carried out, designed as an integrative literature review. This material was developed through access to the Scientific Electronic Library Online (SciELO) database, in the year 2022, with articles that have been published preferably in the last decade, based on the following descriptors: ableism, disability and handicap. After the search, a total number of 12 articles was counted, after the inclusion and exclusion analysis, 7 final articles were selected for review. The selected articles were presented together and articulated with aspects related to the concept of ableism. The results found corroborate that the structure of ableism gathers and organizes a set of prejudiced attitudes, camouflaged or not, that bring the purpose of categorizing people, of normalization according to the adequacy of their bodies to a standard of functional capacity. It is concluded that the analyzes that deal with ableism, inclusion and accessibility in the social context are necessary for a prospection of changes and social advances in the context of the insertion and belonging of these subjects in the social sphere, since the results reinforce that ableism increases the processes of social exclusion and people's self-responsibility.

The Postdigital University Students and Faculty Members Learning Lives Entanglement: A Collaborative Autoethnographic Study Approach

José Miguel Correa Gorospe (University of the Basque Country (UPV/EHU)), Aingeru Gutiérrez-Cabello Barragán (University of the Basque Country (UPV/EHU)) and Estibaliz Aberasturi-Apraiz (University of the Basque Country (UPV/EHU)).

Abstract

In this paper we address some of the tensions associated with the proliferation of screens in the university environment. The advance in the digitalisation of the university has precipitated a whole series of tensions and problems that are still unresolved, linked to agentivity in learning, the precariousness of relationships or the economy of attention, among many others. Our participation in the (PROJECT NAME) research project (PROJECT CODE) on learning of young university students encourages us to explore the unforeseen effects of the intensive incorporation of digital devices in higher education. To do so, we adopted a methodological approach based on collaborative autoethnography (CAE), from which to confront not only the challenges associated with the advance of university technologisation, but also its effects on the construction of our personal and professional identity. It is proposed a polyphonic approach, in three voices, in which we bring to our reflections the experiences of the teachers and students with whom we have been in dialogue during this project. In this contribution, we will focus on three tensions associated with the degradation of personal relationships to which we have been subjected by the over-exposure to communication through screens. We also address the conflict linked to the consumption of our attention by the colonisation of digital devices. And finally, in the rise of digital public profiles through which the contributions and social and institutional commitment of university professors seems to be simplified to the quantification of their research results. This paper aims to reveal some of the perverse effects that the growing incorporation of digital technology in the university is having on the academic and personal lives of those of us who are part of it.

'Listen to Me! I'M a Survivor': a Phenomenological Inquiry of Unfounded Sexual Assault.

Jodie Murphy Oikonen (Lakehead University), Karen McQueen (Lakehead University), Lori Chambers (Lakehead University) and Ainsley Miller (Lakehead University).

Abstract

Introduction: Sexual assault is defined as any type of forced or coerced sexual contact or behavior that happens without consent. Women seeking justice and safety may report their assaults to the police. Police officers are often deemed "gatekeepers" to justice, however, one in five reported sexual assaults are deemed false or baseless and therefore coded as "unfounded." Evidence suggests that sexual assault cases viewed as legitimate by police rest on perceptions of the seriousness of the crime and the credibility of the victim. Goals/Methods: The purpose of this research was to gain a deeper understanding of the experiences of women who have had their sexual assault deemed unfounded by the police. A descriptive phenomenological research design was used to explore the first-hand accounts of women's experiences with the police when their sexual assault was unfounded. Through face-to-face interviews with twenty-three sexual assault survivors, the research represents a first step towards filling knowledge gaps regarding women's experience when their reports are disbelieved by the institutions designed to protect them. Interviews were audio recorded, transcribed verbatim, and entered into NVIVO for analysis. Consistent with descriptive phenomenology, Colaizzi's method of analysis was used to develop the themes. Results: The findings revealed four themes: a) vulnerability, b) drug and alcohol use during the assault, c) police insensitivity, and d) police process. The women who reported a sexual assault to police sought justice for victimization and instead were faced with insensitivity, blame, lack of investigation, and lack of follow-up. This resulted in further trauma and revictimization, numerous health and social outcomes, mistrust of the police, and increased vulnerability to future violence. Conclusion: The research informs discussions among service providers in mental health, law enforcement, and health sectors to develop strategies to provide enhanced support to survivors following sexual victimization that will better meet their needs.

Constructing the Cult of the Self: on White, Working-Class Males and the Neoliberalisation of Identities – an Autoethnographic Study

Dane Morace-Court (University of Chichester).

Abstract

This paper offers a reflective and reflexive examination of the lived experience of a group of young, white, working-class males engaging in secondary-education in England, at a time when this population is widely recognised as the lowest attaining ethnic group within British schools. The aim of the paper is an exploration as to how white, working-class, male identities are constructed and performed, in their intersection with an increasingly neoliberalised education system, in the context of an emerging political, cultural and ideological conflict between identity conservatism and liberalism.

The intersection of social-class, gender, ethnic and national identities is considered, as well as the process through which socially constructed narratives inform identities, values and aspirations. Employing evocative autoethnography as the study's methodological framework, participant and non-participant observations were conducted, alongside semi-structured interviews, to offer reflections on working-class habitus and, in particular, the classed and gendered codes that underpin expectations of manhood in post-industrial culture, within an education system which seemingly requires the abandonment of aspects of a working-class background.

Aspects of constructivist grounded theory informed the analysis of data, wherein initial and focused coding established the emergence of a culture of hyper-individualisation amongst white, working-class males in schools and a belief in the meritocratic ideologies of the New Right. In turn, the conclusions of the study identify the breakdown of the social contract, including notions of political and civic responsibility, coupled with the symbolic violence perpetrated against working-class culture and solidarity in British schools. All of which have informed the construction of a working-class masculinity which values the individual entrepreneur over the collective and depoliticises students to an extent where a focus on the spectacle and performances of success have replaced individual and collective investment in community.

Perceptions of Women Regarding Rural Touristic Entrepreneurships and Empowerment: A Case Study in Sarapiquí, Costa Rica

Patricia López-Estrada (Instituto Tecnológico de Costa Rica), Lady Fernández-Mora (Instituto Tecnológico de Costa Rica) and Estefanía Pérez-Hidalgo (Instituto Tecnológico de Costa Rica).

Abstract

Community empowerment plays a key role in how society works. Encouraging communities and promoting socioeconomic growth especially in rural areas, has also shown to be of fundamental importance for the progress of any region. Women in rural communities seem to have been left to play roles at home whereas recent literature suggests that empowering them can boost their community development (Buendía-Martínez & Carrasco, 2013; Erazo et al., 2014; Soto & Fawaz, 2016). Based on inductive qualitative research, this case study describes the perceptions of five rural women from Sarapiquí in the Northern Region of Costa Rica, after being part of a training process of tourist entrepreneurships during 2015-2018. It also explores how their experiences and empowerment processes contribute to their community. Centered on Feminist Theory (Grbich, 2009), the study used content analysis (Hatch, 2002) and WebQDA (Costa et al., 2019) to digitally categorize semantic relationships to present the women's perceptions. Data were collected and triangulated through semi-structured interviews, field observations, and document gathering. Results suggested the participants' active involvement in the community, gender roles and family influence implications, and their distinctive empowerment perceptions as well as introspective processes regarding what it feels like to be empowered women. The study will help to better apprehend the experiences and the role women play in the rural community.

Conceptualizing and Modeling Relational Processes in Sociology: an Introduction to Disjointed Fluidity

Jacqueline Joslyn (YouGov / University of Arizona).

Abstract

Sociologists have not neglected the study of relationships, but there remains no central definition of what a relationship is. This study offers a definition of relationships that supports a conceptual tool and visualization technique for analyzing relational processes that are otherwise difficult to model using standard ethnographic methods and social network analysis techniques. Grounded in the work of social psychologists and relational sociologists, the premise of this proposition is that relationships are both remembered and imagined. I maintain that relationships are molded by a flow of changing circumstances and dynamic cognitive processes, a characteristic that I refer to as disjointed fluidity. In other words, disjointed fluidity refers to the quality of relationships as consisting of discrete episodes, but having a sense and appearance of seamlessness. With interview, direct observation, and participant observation data from my study on doctoral student mentorship, I use this perspective to detail the mechanisms by which relationships are created, maintained, and dissolved. I go on to introduce a new computational ethnographic technique that visualizes relationship properties and characteristics of relational processes using cognitive– temporal depictions called pixels and flows. This book contributes to the efforts in relational sociology to build a universal conceptualization of relationships. It differs from existing literature in its focus on the elements of relationships and their function in social construction. This study has applications in computational ethnography, social network analysis, and various substantive fields.

Exploring Trust in Healthcare Professionals of Older Woman: an Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis

Juraj Čáp (Comenius University, The Jessenius Faculty of Medicine in Martin), Katarína Žiaková (Comenius University, The Jessenius Faculty of Medicine in Martin) and Michaela Miertová (Comenius University, The Jessenius Faculty of Medicine in Martin).

Abstract

Introduction: Trust is recognized as a vital value and key ingredient in the patient-healthcare professional relationship. Trust is commonly defined as optimistic acceptance of a vulnerable situation. Older

people with chronic diseases are especially at risk of vulnerability due to their increased dependence on healthcare professionals. Goals and Methods: The objective of the idiographic study was to examine the trust experience in the relationship between the patient and healthcare professionals of a woman with chronic heart disease. An in-depth interview with an 80-year-old woman was conducted. The updated version of the interpretative phenomenological approach was used in the data analysis. Data were managed in ATLAS.ti. The study is part of larger research focused on trust in healthcare approved by the local ethics committee. Results: Three personal experiential themes: Authentic interest - openness and reliance; Impersonal approach, unwillingness, and blaming - loss of trust and helplessness; Expertise and responsibility - loss of worry clustered nine experiential statements. The participant intuitively felt whom she could trust, open up and rely on. For her trust was important when the healthcare professionals behave kindly, listened to her, were interested, and willingly solved her problems. Contrary, standoffish communication and loss of patience contributed to her distrust. When she trusted, her worries and fears were reduced. In this view, it was extremely important to her that healthcare professionals are experts, have self-confidence, and are responsible. Conclusions: The case study showed the importance of trust for an older woman and identified what supports and threatens her trust in healthcare professionals. It is also an example of how trust can reduce concerns, contribute to open communication and reduce vulnerability. The study was supported by grant VEGA No. 1/0276/21: Trust in the relationship between patients with chronic illness and healthcare professionals.

'I Put Myself in Their Hands': Case Study Exploring Trust in Healthcare Professionals

Martina Tomagová (Comenius University, The Jessenius Faculty of Medicine in Martin), Juraj Čáp (Comenius University, The Jessenius Faculty of Medicine in Martin) and Ivana Bóriková (Comenius University, The Jessenius Faculty of Medicine in Martin).

Abstract

Introduction: Trust is belief that our good will be taken care of. Trust is particularly important in the context of chronic illness due to increased patient fragility, vulnerability, uncertainty about outcomes, and increased dependence on health care providers over extended periods of time. Interpretative phenomenological analysis (IPA) provides an opportunity to understand how people experience trust in patient-healthcare professional relationship. Goals and Methods: The aim of the case study was to add to our understanding of trust in patient-healthcare professional relationship from the perspective of a young woman with chronic gastrointestinal tract disease. The semi-structured interview with an 18-year-old woman was analysed using interpretative phenomenological analysis. Results: Four interconnected personal experiential themes were identified: Active and humane approach of healthcare professionals; Past experience and reliance on health professionals; Disrespect for the patient's identity; Expertise of healthcare professionals. The participant considered trust in healthcare professionals to be important in supporting her cooperation and hope that her health condition will improve. She understood trust as putting herself in the hands of healthcare professionals and relying on them. It was trustworthy for her when they actively and professionally provided care, treated her with respect and precisely informed about treatment and care. In opposite, it was untrustworthy for her when healthcare workers did not respect her identity, individuality, autonomy, safety, and privacy. Conclusions: The case study offered an in-depth understanding of trust as fundamental pillar of patient-healthcare relationships. It showed how young woman experienced trust and how important role trust played for her personal way of coping with chronical illness. The case study is a part of qualitative research project supported by grant VEGA No. 1/0276/21: Trust in the relationship between patients with chronic illness and healthcare professionals approved by faculty ethical committee.

Research Ethics Training: Evaluating the Benefits to Researchers

Jasper Knight (University of the Witwatersrand).

Abstract

Research ethics training is an important part of researcher professional development and for student methods training. The University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, South Africa, has offered certificated training in research ethics since 2019. This training comprises a 4-hour content-based workshop followed by a written assignment. Attendees are mainly staff and postgraduate students of the university. Since this training started in April 2019, 19 separate training sessions have been run,

with 7 to 77 attendees in each session. In total 897 people have attended this training. Following the training, all attendees can complete a certificated assignment which comprises four compulsory short-answer essay questions based on topics discussed. If attendees pass all four questions, they receive a Certificate of Competence in Research Ethics. In the training sessions to date, 377 attendees in total have submitted their assignment and received a Certificate of Competence in Research Ethics. This study presents the results of an anonymous online survey that aims to evaluate the impacts of this ethics training on researcher professional activities. Participants of the survey are the successful attendees who had attained a Certificate of Competence. The survey asked about their experiences of and attitudes to the training and its impacts on their research and academic development. Results (n=91) showed that the majority of respondents were satisfied with the nature, format and depth of content of the training, and reported that it has a positive impact on their development as researchers. Specifically this included thinking through their project design, developing critical thinking and problem solving skills related to their projects, and considering the wider context of their research participants through ideas of vulnerability and social justice. Respondents are less happy about the nature of the written assignment, in part arising because researchers from some backgrounds have little experience in writing an essay-style answer. Overall, these results highlight the importance of research ethics training in researcher development, as well as engendering critical ethical reflection into their research activities.

First and Second Order Accounts in Discourse-Based Interviews: Negotiating Expertise in Situated Encounters

Ifigeneia Machili (University of Macedonia, Thessaloniki, Greece) and Jo Angouri (University of Warwick).

Abstract

Introduction: In qualitative approaches the research interview is considered a main tool in highlighting participant common sense views (first order) as well as the complexity of building theoretical accounts around it (second order). However, the well discussed binary of first/second order accounts cannot capture the complexity of meaning negotiation between interviewer and participant, both of whom are iteratively involved in the observation and interpretation of the data. In this paper, by drawing on our ongoing and completed work, we look at the way expertise is negotiated between participant and researcher accounts. Goal and method: Our goal is to explore the interplay between first and second order accounts in a particular category of events, the discourse-based interview. We adopt an interactional analytic perspective and look at how expertise negotiation and exchange of first and second order accounts are actively done between the interviewer and the participant, in the context of a research project on formality in the workplace. Results: The analysis of the interview shows the way the two parties orient by reflexively doing and negotiating actively their expertise as they shift between situated, pre-existing and social roles. This process enables a dynamic co-construction of first and second order accounts of two parties who are involved in the observation and interpretation of the data as collaborators and challenges the static binary of researcher vs. participant interpretation. Conclusion: This paper highlights the importance of collaborative framing of the interpretation of and theorization from data in which the participants are co-creators; We shift from static and essentialistic understandings of the interviewer and participant to looking into, in this case, the interview as an interactional domain of activity that can better capture the complexity of the lived experience.

NVivo as a Tool Supporting Teamwork in the Context of Qualitative Research Carried out with the Use of Remote Communication - Possibilities, Limitations, Tips

Jakub Niedbalski (University of Lodz) and Izabela Ślęzak (University of Lodz).

Abstract

Introduction Research on various stages is increasingly more often taking a computer-mediated form: relevant software for data analysis and on-line communication among a research team. This mode of research has become more popular due to the COVID-19 coronavirus pandemic and the months-long lockdown, which prompted some social scientists to pursue the qualitative research in a remote mode.

Goals and Methods The purpose of this paper is to present the solutions brought by NVivo in terms of

collaborative research, as well as to point out possibilities and limitations connected with qualitative research using caqdas (based on NVivo example). Our paper is of reviewing and explanatory nature. It follows our personal experience as CAQDAS users. The paper also derives from our autoethnographic observations as researchers implementing projects with CAQDAS tools.

Results The paper presents a number of possible solutions that can be successfully applied in the implementation of collaborative research using the options and functions available in NVivo. With NVivo tools, the qualitative researchers gain the ability to carry out research at both the conceptual and analytical stages without the need for face-to-face meetings but based on the solutions implemented in the software.

Conclusions CAQDAS used in team research brings certain challenges related to technical and organizational issues as well as to researchers' mentality. However, the use of CAQDAS in team research allows to: (1) significantly reduce the cost of conducting the study (not only economically, but also environmentally,), (2) to limit physical contact if it could jeopardize the safety of interaction partners (e.g. during a pandemic, but also a temporary health indisposition), (3) or to carry out a study at all that would otherwise not take place (e.g., due to insufficient budget or too much geographical distance, which is especially important in international projects).

Using Digital Story-Telling to Capture Untold Stories of Medical Assistance in Dying

Katherine Kortes-Miller (Lakehead University) and Keri-Lyn Durant (Lakehead University).

Abstract

Introduction Canada's federal legislation on medical assistance in dying (MAiD) was enacted on June 17, 2016. To date, little is known about the experiences and beliefs of people who have supported someone throughout the process. MAiD in Canada has largely focused on legislative details including eligibility and establishment of regulatory clinical practice standards. The purpose of this research was to understand the experience of family and informal support networks (friends) that accompanied someone throughout their dying process involving MAiD in the province of Ontario. Goals and Methods: Using asocial constructivist perspective to better understand the experiences of those who have been impacted by MAiD, digital stories were curated by research participants alongside members of the research team. Digital storytelling affords often untold stories the opportunity to be created and disseminated, resulting in transformational experiences for storyteller, viewer and, in this case, research team.In seeking to understand the experience of Ontarians impacted by the MAiD legislation from a holistic, constructivist perspective, phenomenology offered opportunity to provide a rich description of the phenomenon being examined (MAiD)Findings: The digital stories highlighted the value of participant voices for ongoing healthcare and policy-making practices. Two digital stories will be shared demonstrating the diversity and power in this method highlighting 2 themes "A meaningful death" and "Being in Right Relationship". Conclusions: As requests for MAiD increase in Canada it is essential that there is research that recognizes the family experience to provide support throughout the process and after death and inform future decision making for social policy and healthcare systems. Digital stories are a transformational method offering opportunities for knowledge translation and education on new and often hidden human experiences.The digital storytelling approach in this research received a positive reaction by the target audiences as a powerful way of providing relevant and meaningful information about experiences with MAiD.

From the Ministry of Happiness to the 'Quality of Life and Happiness' Portfolio – Content Analysis of Government Communication with webQDA

Diamantino Ribeiro (CEFAGE - Universidade de évora) and Joao Filipe Ribeiro (Universidade da Beira Interior).

Abstract

Introduction: We developed a longitudinal study of UAE government communication focusing on the concepts of happiness, positivity and well-being as government policy. In 2016, Dubai and the UAE appointed a Happiness Minister. In the May 2020 government reshuffle, the 'Quality of Life and Happiness' portfolio was moved to the Ministry of Community Development. Goals and Methods: The main objective of the study is to understand the impact of the extinction of the Ministry of Happiness on policies for happiness, positivity and well-being. We also want to understand the presence of these

policies in government communication. We retrieved news published online in English from January 2021 to the end of November 2022 and information from the government website. We listed the news headlines and then conducted a content analysis using webQDA software. Results: The results indicate a significant decrease in news about the above policies and related initiatives. However, we were able to infer that the concepts still play an important role in the government's long-term programs. Conclusions: The study allowed two distinct realities to be observed: on the one hand there is a clear decrease in happiness-related initiatives and the closure of many Happiness Centres due to the 100% digital services policy, and on the other hand, the continued focus on well-being and the consolidation of the government goal of working for a happy society. The use of qualitative methodology and in particular content analysis with the webQDA software was of utmost importance for the validation of our conclusions and thus added scientific value to the studies.

Sexual Assault Disclosure Among Sexual and Gender Minorities

Jodie Murphy-Oikonen (Lakehead University), Karen McQueen (Lakehead University), Lori Chambers (Lakehead University) and Ainsley Miller (Lakehead University).

Abstract

Introduction: Individuals who identify as a sexual or gender minority are sexually assaulted at a rate three times higher than the heterosexual population. Yet, research on sexual assault has typically been conducted through a heteronormative lens. Additionally, sexual orientation and gender identity are often omitted from research on sexual violence or aggregated in data collection, thereby minimizing the unique experience of each orientation or identity (ie. lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender). Sexual assault is grossly under-reported and the stigmatized identity of sexual and gender minorities makes disclosure to formal support providers complex. Disclosure is important as the response survivors receive from their environment is critical for healing. The purpose of our study is to explore the unique experiences of individuals who identify as a sexual or gender minority and have experienced sexual assault and disclosed to a formal support provider.

Goals/Methods: Informed by sexual and gender script theory, descriptive phenomenology will be used to explore the sexual assault disclosure experiences of participants. The method includes the implementation of a community advisory committee to inform the research and a recruitment strategy that ensures representation of the unique experiences of each orientation/identity. Face-to-face and virtual semi-structured interviews will be conducted with approximately 15-20 participants from each group. Interviews will be audio recorded, transcribed verbatim, and analyzed in NVIVO using Colaizzi's analytic method. A second step in the analytic process includes collating findings from each group through a meta-synthesis of themes.

Results: We anticipate that the findings from this study will improve understanding of the unique disclosure experiences of each group and assist in challenging heteronormative assumptions about sexual assault. An improved understanding of the needs and barriers to disclosure may assist in creating safe spaces and improved support.

Conclusion: This research may assist in improving the disclosure experience for sexual and gender minorities.

Kaupapa Māori and Potential Development of a Robust Sensitive Research Framework

Nicola Harrison (The University of Auckland).

Abstract

Research into sexual abuse, family violence, & childhood trauma is particularly sensitive. This research deployed Kaupapa Māori methodology to investigate experiences of relatedness for survivors of familial childhood sexual abuse. Kaupapa Māori is a theoretical framework & subsequent methodology assuming a Māori (Indigenous people of Aotearoa, NZ) ontology & epistemology. Kaupapa Māori requires research design & protocols to reflect Māori principles of care, consideration, respect & honour, & self-determination. Thus, requirements of sensitive research are met & extended by Kaupapa Māori. Third party, targeted recruitment method was used. Researcher met with counsellors/psychologists & provided invitation packs. These were passed onto clients whom counsellors/psychologists assessed to be eligible to participate. This method provided access to a hidden population; professional assessment of safety prior to an extension of an invitation; no need to administer culturally traumatic

assessment tools upon which they may need to be rejected. This yielded 17 contributors. All were accepted as eligibility was satisfied prior to invitation. Data was collected via audio recorded semi-structured interviews. Kaupapa Māori interview protocols promoted rapport, psychological safety & rich data elicitation. Pūrākau (narrative based) analysis was used to privilege indigenous knowledge. A combination of transcript & audial coding techniques were used for initial analysis. Analysis aligned narratives along a progression of victim-survivor-leader, as experienced by contributors in their families. Contributor narratives foregrounded a need for discernment between harmful & protective family practices. As result, this project suggests & explores whanaungatanga hē & whanaungatanga iho. Collaborative knowledge production between researcher & contributor prior to publication ensured contributor consent to analytic conclusions. As a result of this Kaupapa Māori determined methodology, contributors came away from engaging with this project finding the experience therapeutic. Kaupapa Māori could well provide direction for a framework to deliver more effective & safe sensitive research regardless of ontological/epistemological foundation.

Phenomenological Research on the Youth'S Experiences on Agriculture in the Philippines

Camille Rose Carl Mendoza (Pampanga State Agricultural University) and Renz Garcia (Pampanga State Agricultural University).

Abstract

The youth is considered as a key clientele in ensuring agricultural sustainability and transformation. The Philippines, as an agricultural country, is facing the problem of weak engagement among the youth toward agriculture as they tend to migrate to non-agricultural courses and careers. As such, this qualitative research intended to determine the agricultural experiences of the youth from Pampanga State Agricultural University which are enrolled in the Senior High School Technical Vocational Livelihood Track: Agri-Fishery Arts strand. It also aimed to surface the meanings the participants attribute to agriculture as shaped by their experiences.

To attain the objectives of the study, phenomenological approach was employed in order to describe and interpret the lived experiences of the youth on agriculture. Eleven students: four males, seven females served as participants in this research. As such, focus group discussion, card visualization, member checking and peer debriefing were used to gather and ensure validity and reliability of data. Data were analyzed using coding sheets and thematic analysis.

Results show that the experiences of the participants on agriculture enable them to have individual understandings on the meaning of agriculture. As such, the participants have practical and communicative experiences in agriculture. They have hands-on experience on crop production processes and livestock management. Meanwhile, their interactions in the school, families, friends and media which focused on agriculture served as their communicative experience. Furthermore, agriculture is seen in several realities: source of fulfillment, a stressful and hazardous field of expertise, and a means to contribute to national development. Ultimately, participants' constructed meanings on agriculture have also served as foundations for their actions regarding agriculture. As such, it is notable that sufficient support be given to various agricultural programs which aim to promote and involve the youth in agriculture.

Racism in the Academe: an Ethnographic Research Among Aeta (Indigenous) Students of a State University in the Philippines

Camille Rose Carl Mendoza (Pampanga State Agricultural University) and Precious Supan (Pampanga State Agricultural University).

Abstract

Access to mainstream education by the indigenous peoples can result in their social and economic empowerment. However, the assimilation of the indigenous students to mainstream education has been a recent phenomenon in the Philippines. Discrimination persists as one of the disturbing experiences of the indigenous students inside the school. It is one of the leading causes of school dropouts among IP students and a barrier to pursuing higher education.

This qualitative research was designed to explore the meaning of racism in education among the Aeta (indigenous) students of a state university in the Philippines. Specifically, this study surfaced the participants' definition on racism in education, their experiences as well as their coping mechanisms in dealing with racism.

To attain the objectives, the ethno-methodological approach was employed. Two racially genuine Aeta undergraduates in PSAU who live in Bamban, Tarlac served as participants of this study who are purposively and conveniently selected. As such, this research employed participant and non-participant observation, in-depth interviewing, storytelling, and house visit for data collection. For data analysis, thematic analysis, field notes, and peer debriefing were used.

Results show that racism in education is defined as a social problem, an act of bullying, and a motivation among Aeta students in their academic journey and achievement. Hereto, the participants experienced racism in education illustrated in the form of verbal, physical, and psychological/emotional abuse from non-indigenous individuals. These experiences present that the participants have experienced the three conceptual levels of racism which were intrapersonal, interpersonal, and institutional racism. To survive racism, participants employed approach and avoidant coping mechanisms. These were through communications with family members and teachers, physical resistance and indifference to perpetrators.

To eradicate racism in education, implications for reform efforts for local agencies, educational institutions, indigenous parents and students, teachers as well as non-indigenous students are discussed.

Child Abuse Among Perpetrators in the Lens of Symbolic Interactionism: a Phenomenological Research in the Philippines

Camille Rose Carl Mendoza (Pampanga State Agricultural University) and Kacelyn Grace Cayanan (Pampanga State Agricultural University).

Abstract

Child abuse is one of the phenomenal engraving problems worldwide. It is distinguished as when parents or guardian maltreats a child by harming their physical body or emotional area through verbal harassment, taking advantage of their innocence, sexually harassing, or exploiting the child. These are identified as physical, emotional, verbal, sexual abuse, and neglect. In the context of parenting, the difference between child discipline and child abuse is uncertain causing the parents to commit further violence to children. In the Philippines, it was discovered that most of the perpetrator's act of violence was just the outcomes of their past experiences of abuse.

Thus, this qualitative research aimed to identify the meaning of child abuse among the parent-perpetrators as shaped by social interactions, through the lens of Symbolic Interactionism in the Philippines. The phenomenological approach was utilized in a homogenous sample of three convicted parent-perpetrators in Angeles City. To gather data, in-depth interviewing permitted and assisted by the representatives from the local government were employed which was analyzed through thematic analysis. Results of this research indicated that the social interactions of parents relevant to child abuse were their family members, fellow citizens, media- television and social media, as well as social workers.

In this sense, interaction with the family established disciplinary actions as not a form of child abuse. This notion was reaffirmed by their observations towards the actions of their fellow citizens (neighbors). Meanwhile, exposure to media established the concept of child abuse as maltreatment to children. On the other hand, child abuse is viewed as a crime and a grave mistake as the participants were educated by the social workers. With these, to lessen the numbers of abused children and eradicate the issue of child abuse, suggestions for agencies, families, academe, fellow citizens, media, and social workers are forwarded.

Professionalism in the Slovak Sociocultural Context: Nurse Managers´ Perspective

Dominika Kalánková (Department of Nursing, Jessenius Faculty of Medicine in Martin, Comenius University in Bratislava), Katarína Žiaková (Department of Nursing, Jessenius Faculty of Medicine in Martin, Comenius University in Bratislava), Radka Kurucová (Department of Nursing, Jessenius Faculty of Medicine in Martin, Comenius University in Bratislava) and Juraj Čáp (Department of Nursing, Jessenius Faculty of Medicine in Martin, Comenius University in Bratislava).

Abstract

Introduction: Professionalism is understood as a multidimensional construct. Professionalism in nursing faces several challenges, i.e., changes in nursing practice and the healthcare system, a global

nurse shortage, and the lack of recognition of nurses in society. The interpretation of professionalism and challenges has a sociocultural dimension that needs to be explored. Goals and Methods: The study investigated how nurse managers understand professionalism in the sociocultural context of Slovakia. Data collection was carried out between November 2021 and July 2022. Data were collected until saturation using semistructured face-to-face interviews with seven nurse managers from standard care units of one teaching hospital. The reflexive thematic analysis was conducted. Data were analysed in Atlas.ti. 9. The study was approved by the ethics committee. Results: The professionalism was reflected through six main themes: Building and maintaining professionalism; Challenges and problems of professionalism in nursing; Being a professional; Social status of nurses; Teamwork; Violation of professionalism. Nurse managers have an important role to play in the development, maintenance, and promotion of the professionalism of bedside nurses. They are aware that professionalism is violated mainly due to a lack of interest and respect for the nursing profession and nurses´ unprofessional behaviour and communication. Conclusions: Together with other healthcare managers, nurse managers should continuously support and guide novice nurses and nursing students, share knowledge and skills, overcome stereotypes, support teamwork through strengthening nurse-patient collaboration or building collegian relationships and improve the social status and recognition of nurses in society. The study was supported by KEGA grant No.008UK-4/202: Professionalism and ethics in nursing.

Understanding ICT Adaptation Among Indigenous People: a Symbolic Interaction Study on Aetas in the Philippines

Camille Rose Carl Mendoza (Pampanga State Agricultural University) and Karen Kristel Cunanan (Pampanga State Agricultural University).

Abstract

This qualitative research aimed to determine how communication defined the Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) adaptation of Aetas from a local community in the Philippines. Specifically, this study identified the social interactions relevant to Aetas' ICT adaptation, the meaning of ICT utilization for Aetas and how these social interactions shaped the meaning of ICT adaptation of Aetas.

To attain the objectives, the phenomenological approach was employed. Through convenient and snow-ball sampling, four Aetas born and raised in Sitio Target Sapang Bato who also utilizes ICT tools served as participants of this study. In-depth interviewing was used for data collection. For data analysis, thematic analysis was employed.

Results of this research showed that the social interactions of Aetas relevant to their ICT adaptation were their family members, people from the academe, missionaries and non-natives. Moreover, based from the narrations of the participants, ICT utilization is deemed as a means for efficient communication, a coping mechanism, a valuable tool in education and a restricted behavior. Thus, through the lens of symbolic interactionism, these meanings were shaped by the interactions of the participants with the significant others aforementioned.

As such, to promote proper utilization of ICT among the indigenous people, suggestions for local agencies, family members, teachers, classmates, missionaries and non-natives are forwarded.

Understanding Strengths and Barriers in Health Literacy Competencies Among PALOP Migrant Communities from Lisbon Metropolitan Area: a Qualitative Study Protocol

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Abstract

Introduction: Since the beginning of the 1980s, in Portugal, the migration of citizens from PALOP (African Countries with Portuguese as the Official Language) has been a continuous demographic reality,

becoming in 2021 the second most expressive migrant community, particularly in Lisbon Metropolitan Area (LMA). The migration phenomenon is often considered a challenge in public health, requiring the adoption of necessary conditions for the health of migrants. Understanding the factors which enhance or limit the health literacy competencies of migrants suggests an opportunity to promote their health and well-being.

Goal: Understand the factors that enhance or difficult the development of health literacy competencies by migrants from PALOP countries living in LMA, considering their perspective and that of health professionals and community stakeholders.

Methods:A qualitative study will be conducted with a convenience sample in three phases: 1) conducting 15 semi-structured interviews with migrants from PALOP countries, 2) conducting two focus groups with healthcare professionals, and 3) conducting one focus group with community stakeholders. Two researchers will conduct a content analysis of the interviews and focus groups using MaxQDA® analysis software. The themes and codes of analysis of the factors that enhance or hinder the acquisition of health literacy skills by migrants will be defined. The ethics committee of the Nova Medical School approved the study.

Results: The results will express strengths and limitations that influence the acquisition and development of health literacy skills among migrants from their perspective, health professionals, and community stakeholders. In addition, we intend to identify proposals for continuous improvement in the design and implementation of health literacy interventions for migrants.

Conclusions: This study protocol will be crucial to understanding the acquisition and application of health literacy skills. It will assist other researchers in designing qualitative studies to understand what aspects influence health literacy in migrant populations.

Facilitating Family-Focused Care of Older Adults Living in Long-Term Care During Restricted Visiting Due to COVID-19: Analysis of Web Available Artifacts

Beth Perry (Athabasca University).

Abstract

Introduction - The focus of this study was exemplary geriatric nursing interventions that effectively supported families and long-term care residents in Canada during visiting restrictions resulting from COVID-19. This qualitative study used web content exclusively as data sources.

Goals and Methods - This study can be categorized as qualitative descriptive research which has as its goal a comprehensive summary of events in the everyday terms of those events. The first step was identifying artifacts to be analyzed usually using electronic databases, specific search terms, and inclusion and exclusion criteria. After the data to be analyzed were collected, the subsequent phases involved identifying units, creating categories based on commonalities in the units, and looking for relationships between these categories to create themes. An analysis of data artifacts including news reports, blogs, and social media postings was completed.

Results – Thematic analysis resulted in four themes: dedication amidst challenge, innovation and continuous learning, living their nursing values, and purposeful knowledge sharing. These themes were described using a framework that depicts four pillars of exemplary nursing practice: professionalism, scholarly practice, leadership, and stewardship. A link is made between these pillars of exemplary practice and enactment of family-focused care.

Conclusions – Web content provided data that were easily accessible and represented participants from a wide geographic area (many of whom may not have been able to participate if other means of data collection were used). Further, using web content reduced travel and environmental costs and health risks of data collection. Limitations of using data only available on the web included the possible exclusion of participants who did not have Internet access, challenges with assessing the quality of the data, potential for researchers to be biased in selecting which artifacts to include in the study, and lack of opportunity for follow-up conversations with participants.

"They Didn'T Believe I Was Sexually Assaulted": Women'S Voices on the Social and Health Impacts

Karen McQueen (Lakehead University), Jodie Murphy Oikonen (Lakehead University), Ainsley Miller (Lakehead University) and Lori Chambers (Lakehead University).

Abstract

Introduction: Sexual assault is a prevalent crime against women globally, with known adverse effects on health. Police are essential to survivors seeking justice; however, media reports and research have criticized the police response to sexual assault and identified that many reports are not believed by police and are coded as unfounded. Furthermore, negative disclosure experiences can adversely affect survivors' well-being and delay access to much-needed support services. Women's first-hand accounts of being sexually assaulted and not believed by the police have been missing from the sexual assault disclosure discourse. Goals and Methods: Using descriptive phenomenology, we conducted a study with 23 female sexual assault survivors in Ontario, Canada, to explore their experiences of not being believed by the police (after sexual assault) and their perceived impacts on their health. Collaizzi's (1978) analytic method was used to analyze the data from the semi-structured face-to-face interviews with survivors. This included extensive reading of the transcripts, extraction of significant phrases, a constant comparative method, and a comprehensive thematic description of the participant accounts. Results: Three salient themes were identified including 1) Broken Expectations which resulted in a loss of trust and secondary victimization, 2) Loss of Self, and 3) Cumulative Health and Social Effects. Conclusions: Reporting a sexual assault and not being believed by the police resulted in additional mental and social burdens beyond that of the sexual assault. Many survivors reported feeling re-victimized by police at a time when they needed support. Improving the disclosure experience for survivors is necessary to mitigate the negative health and social impacts and promote healing. These findings are important for police, health, and social service providers who receive sexual assault disclosures and may positively influence the reporting experience and overall health of survivors.

The Role of Information and Technology in Improving the Digital Economy in the Sultanate of Oman

Nabhan Alharrasi (Sultan Qaboos University) and Faten Hamad (Sultan Qaboos University).

Abstract

Introduction: Digital transformation has significantly altered the world economy leading to a significant transformation in business models. It created a new information society called the digital economy. According to the Organisation of Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) report, the digital economy has transformed the way societies work and play. Organizations can now use digital tools to revolutionize production processes and offer goods and services globally, providing considerable benefits to customers through increased choice and lower prices. Furthermore, "data" have become the new oil required by many business models in the digital economy, resulting in a proliferation of "free" services being offered to customers.

Goals and Methods: This research aims to understand to what extent the data related to skills, competencies, modern technology, and legalizations are available to facilitate the digital economy in Oman A qualitative method based on interviews and document analysis will be adapted for this research. This research methodology is appropriate for the issue of the digital economy in Oman as it is a new phenomenon. The qualitative method ensures a deep understanding of the different viewpoints of stakeholders. In this research, documents such as "Oman Vision 2040", "Digital transformation program," and "National Digital Economy Program Summary (2021)" will be reviewed and analyzed. These documents provide information about the development of digital transformation.

Results: Hopefully, this research will lead to a clear understanding of the situation in Oman regarding establishing the digital economy. Moreover, the research will assess the relationship between the digital economy and the country's direction towards a knowledge-based economy.

Understanding, Addressing, and Meeting the Complex Needs of People Living with Long Term Physical and Mental Health Conditions: a Qualitative Study

Leire Ambrosio (University of Southampton), David Baldwin (University of Southampton), Skaiste Linceviciute (University of Southampton) and Mari Carmen Portillo (University of Southampton).

Abstract

Introduction. At least 30% of all adults with long term physical conditions also have mental health problems. Healthcare professionals find it difficult to deliver fully integrated care for these populations, partly due to systematic barriers and the fragmentation of health and social services. The advent of social prescribing link workers as a priority provides an opportunity to address some of these hardships and needs. However, approaches to implement social prescribing link worker roles are variable, and there is unclear guidance for primary care networks about how to integrate this novel workforce into efforts to address and meet the complex needs of people living with long term physical and mental conditions.

Goals and Methods. To determine the barriers and facilitators to successful implementation of the social prescribing link workers role in primary care for individuals living with physical and mental conditions. A study with qualitative design using the framework method will be conducted. Firstly, 15-20 semi-structured interviews will be undertaken with people living with physical and mental health conditions. Subsequently, 4 focus groups will be held to explore the range of provider perspectives. The project will be undertaken in primary care networks and local organizations.

Expected results. Findings would provide a depth understanding of the complex needs of people with physical and mental health conditions including those living within deprived areas. Also, findings will explain the perceptions and experiences of users and health providers of social prescribing link workers role.

Conclusions. A comprehensive and tailored programme that will help meet the real and complex needs of those living with long term physical and mental health conditions including those living within deprived areas. Plans for its implementation will be explored involving key stakeholders from integrated Care System, Primary care Networks, Local Authorities and any other organizations/sectors that may benefit from the findings.

Understanding the Impact of COVID-19 on Physical Activity and Mental Health in Individuals with Multimorbidity: an Explanatory Sequential Mixed Method Study

Leire Ambrosio (University of Southampton), Danielle Lambrick (University of Southampton), James Faulkner (University of Winchester), Jacqui Morris (University of Dundee) and Mari Carmen Portillo (University of Southampton).

Abstract

Introduction. Long term conditions (LTCs) can be effectively managed by medication, treatments and/or healthy behaviours, like physical activity (PA). PA is beneficial for managing LTCs symptoms while improving mental health and well-being. Understanding barriers and facilitators to PA and availability and adequacy of resources to support PA participation for individuals with LTCs is paramount, especially when considering COVID-19 restrictions.

Goals and Methods. To understand the impact of COVID-19 restrictions on PA and mental health and well-being in individuals with LTCs. A sequential, explanatory mixed-method study with two phases was undertaken. Phase 1: quantitative phase with online survey, across the UK. Socio-demographic information and self-reported measures of PA (including walking, moderate and vigorous intensity activity), impact of health on everyday life, well-being, and depression and anxiety were assessed. Phase 2: qualitative phase with in-depth, semi-structured interviews, conducted online with a subsample of participants from the previous survey (n=50, data saturation). Purposeful-maximum variation sampling was used, considering location, demographics, LTCs, and change in PA and mental health.

Results. 368 participants completed the survey, where 85.6% were >50 years, retired (59.8%) and of white ethnicity (98.1%). People with one LTC were significantly more physically active and spent

less time sitting, than those with two or more LTCs, presenting with significantly higher well-being ($p<0.0001$), and lower rates of anxiety ($p<0.01$), and depression ($p<0.0001$). Interviews were conducted with 26 people, aged 38-79 years. Three themes were identified: 1) LTCs: Changeability, Consequences and Coping; 2) COVID-19 and PA: Losses, opportunities and adapting to new formats; and 3) Micro, meso, and macro contexts: creating the right conditions for PA support in future pandemics.

Conclusions. Policy recommendations will be developed that capture strategies to sustain PA and optimise resources and communication to support individuals with LTCs to remain physically active.

Arts-Based Multimodal Ethnography in Researching Culturally Diverse Transnational Carers in Ontario, Canada

Bharati Sethi (Trent University) and Allison Williams (McMaster University).

Abstract

This study explores the experiences of immigrant and Indigenous Transnational Carer-Employees (TCEs) in Ontario, Canada. TCEs are individuals who reside and work in Canada while providing informal care to adult loved ones elsewhere or in another country or reserve.

We utilized a community-based research method focused on building relationships based on mutual respect, transparency, and shared understanding. Using arts-based multimodal ethnography, we collected conversational/storytelling interview data via Zoom and in person, in either English, Arabic, or Spanish. The Indigenous research assistant couriered medicine bundles to the Indigenous participants (First Nations-Métis-Inuit), which were used to smudge on Zoom before the interview. We invited participants to submit an art piece (s), such as photographs, poetry and/or jewellery, that represented their caregiving experiences. Thematic analysis was then used to analyze both the interviews and artwork.

A collaborative and culturally validating research process helped to build trust and connection with participants. The arts-based ethnographic approach captured the unique, often juxtaposed, multi-layered, realities of TCE's lives. The multiple modes of data collection provide a comprehensive understanding of how TCEs mediate their caregiving engagement across multiple time-space dimensions, via video calls, phone conversations, e-mail messages, and travel.

Qualitative researchers have employed innovative approaches in working with vulnerable populations. However, Western researchers are still struggling to meaningfully engage 'hard-to-reach' and culturally diverse populations to gather a deep, wholistic understanding of their lived experiences. The COVID-19 pandemic added another layer of complexity to recruitment and data collection. When researchers use a culturally validating partnership approach in research with diverse populations, there is a greater potential for creating new knowledge that is both contextual and mutually beneficial.

Blogging About Being Agile: an Original Source to Study Managers' Identity

Mariline Comeau Vallee (Université du Québec à Montréal) and Julie Delisle (Université du Québec à Montréal).

Abstract

Introduction: Agility is a buzzword in organizations; in all sectors, there is a movement towards agility, particularly to adapt to rapid changes. Despite this popularity, we still know little about how managers deal with agility and what it implies in their daily work.

Goals and Methods: To understand managers' experiences with agility, our research will collect data through various methods, including organizational documents, semi-structured interviews, and focus groups. As a first step, we will analyze blogs about agility, i.e. websites produced by managers who regularly post their thoughts and feelings in a free narrative form. Drawing on an interpretive approach, we will conduct a content analysis, focusing on the challenges that managers face during agile transformation and how they deal with them.

Results: As spaces for communication and personal expression, which include narratives and images, blogs are a rich medium for accessing managers' subjectivity. Our preliminary content analysis suggests that agility calls on managers to revisit their roles, responsibilities, and even their identity. Indeed, bloggers reveal that they face an "existential crisis" as their position evolves to leave more room for the team.

Conclusions: Although some authors recognize the merits of blogs, they remain an insufficiently

exploited data source in many disciplines. In our research, blogs will help us understand more deeply the human experience of managers. This lived experience is difficult to capture with traditional qualitative methods. Diaries may be a productive data source but writing them is frequently seen as time consuming. Blogs, however, provide content by self-motivated writers who wish to express, create and reflect on material that academics can use for phenomenon-driven research. We argue that blogs have huge untapped potential. In order to use them properly, ethical dilemmas should be discussed, e.g. the public/private nature of data and the need to obtain bloggers' permission.

Canadian Law and the Reproductive Health Care Experiences of Women with Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting

Danielle Jacobson (University of Toronto), Daniel Grace (University of Toronto), Janice Boddy (University of Toronto) and Gillian Einstein (University of Toronto).

Abstract

Introduction: Female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C) is illegal in Canada under Bill C-27. However, it is currently unclear how the normative standards perpetuated by this law 1) affect women with FGM/C and their reproductive health care encounters, and 2) shape the organization of obstetrician/ gynecologists' (OB/GYNs) work in caring for this population.

Methods: To better understand the social relations that shape women with FGM/C's reproductive health care experiences, we conducted a qualitative study using institutional ethnography. In-depth, one-on-one, semi-structured interviews were held with eight women with FGM/C and seven OB/GYNs.

Results: While this research did not begin with inquiry into the law, participants discussed policies and legislation. Women with FGM/C felt excluded in the Canadian context due to a lack of access to clitoral reconstructive surgery. They struggled to find a doctor to perform this surgery, which was also financially inaccessible since it was not covered by the Ontario Health Insurance Plan (OHIP). OB/ GYNs also explained the legal limitation on the surgeries they could perform, which favoured those commonly sought by Western women as opposed to ones sought by women with FGM/C.

Conclusions: Women with FGM/C in this research expressed facing inequity as a result of their lack of access to clitoral reconstructive surgery. The inaccessibility of this procedure as described by participants mirrored Canadian legal limitations on the choices that adult immigrant women with FGM/C could make regarding their bodies. Further work is necessary to elucidate more concrete connections between OHIP and the law as it pertains to women with FGM/C.

Safety First Means Safety Fits: a Mixed Methods Analysis of Gender and Personal Protective Equipment Hackathon

Stacy Kolegraff (California Polytechnic State University), Kylie Parrotta (California Polytechnic State University) and Julia Seaver (California Polytechnic State University).

Abstract

Introduction Our Safety VEST Hackathon was inspired by a student's senior project, which explored the fit of safety vests for construction workers, discovering women were disproportionately impacted by improperly fitting personal protective equipment (PPE). Goals and Methods The goal was to improve the fit of PPE for varying body types by gaining insights from teams of industry workers to better address the needs of the construction community's increasingly diverse workforce. We hosted a 2-day event where 6 teams redesigned vests, cut apart and constructed prototypes which were then presented to industry workers and vest manufacturers for feedback. Faculty and student researchers took fieldnotes and interviewed (N=16) hackathon participants. Quantitative and qualitative data, including team design books and journals, were collected and analyzed to conceive of new design and safety features to better adapt to different body types and wearer needs. Results Survey (N=263) results showed that safety vests were improperly fitting workers, especially women, who identified shoulders, underarm openings, waist, and hips as too loose, long, or wide. Survey respondents and women interviewed disclosed that improper fitting safety equipment, like vests, yield unsafe situations where workers are distracted or caught on objects, resulting in injury. Women stated poor PPE negatively impacted their confidence on the job site, especially their sense of presence and authority, and that improper equipment was a physical daily reminder about their lack of industry belongingness. Improvements to the redesigned vest included the creation of synching cords, hoods, water bladders, identification holder pocket, length, reflective material, pocket changes, and ergonomic features to support posture

and to redistribute weight and tools. Conclusions Authors discuss implications for industry, including recommended protocols for industry standards that apply to safety vests and the need to create greater awareness for people who bulk order safety vests for their crews.

How Can Feminist Phenomenology Inform Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis Research into the Lived (Embodied) Experiences of Women Entrepreneurs?

Edicleia Oliveira (Technological University Dublin), Serge Basini (Technological University Dublin) and Thomas M. Cooney (Technological University Dublin).

Abstract

Introduction: Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis (IPA) is a systematic inductive qualitative methodology with roots in phenomenology, hermeneutics, and idiography. While recognising that lived experiences are embodied, it focuses mostly on the reflective (cognitive) aspects of major experiences as articulated through language. However, by emphasising the cognitive dimension of language, it dismisses the importance of embodiment as a critical element in meaning-making.

Goals/Approach: The objectives of this paper are two-fold. Firstly, it discusses the relevance of embodiment within feminist phenomenology, presenting a holistic view of embodied consciousness in contrast to the dualistic conception of mind-body. Secondly, it introduces the underpinnings of IPA, investigating their epistemological alignment with feminist phenomenology, particularly regarding the application of the concept of language as embodied. The paper takes an interdisciplinary approach based on a re-positioning of works of classical phenomenologists, such as Husserl, Heidegger, and Merleau-Ponty, and contemporary feminist phenomenologists as applied to women's entrepreneurship research.

Results: The current paper presents a working example based on an exploration of the lived experiences of women entrepreneurs, illustrating how to apply IPA, step-by-step. It proposes that by employing language as embodied, a first-person reflective account of experience may reveal something about their positioning in and orientation towards the lifeworld. As such, a double-hermeneutics could facilitate an understanding of how individuals' embodied perceptions orient their actions towards the world in terms of intentionality (e.g. possibility for action).

Conclusions/Implications: The paper demonstrates that feminist phenomenology's focus on embodiment could strengthen IPA, broadening its current scope to encompass the cognitive and embodied dimensions of language.

When Physical Meets Digital – a Qualitative Study of the Factors Influencing Use of Digital Solutions to Promote Active and Healthy Lifestyles in an Asian Population

Kumarasan Roystonn (Institute of Mental Health), P.V. Asharani (Institute of Mental Health), Fiona Devi (Institute of Mental Health), Peizhi Wang (Institute of Mental Health), Yunjue Zhang (Institute of Mental Health), Anitha Jeyagurunathan (Institute of Mental Health), Edimansyah Abdin (Institute of Mental Health) and Mythily Subramaniam (Saw Swee Hock School of Public Health and Department of Medicine, National University of Singapore).

Abstract

Introduction: Government responses to managing the COVID-19 pandemic may have impacted the way individuals are able to engage in healthy lifestyle practices in previously routine ways. Digital technology is a promising alternative to support activity levels. There is an urgent need to examine how technology can help people engage and maintain active lifestyles despite such life disruptions. Although general determinants of technology use are well studied, much less is known about how these factors impact technology use behaviour in a multicultural, multiethnic Asian population. We use social exchange theory to enrich our cross-cultural understanding of the adoption of digital technology in Singapore. Goals and Methods: Data were collected through thirty semi-structured interviews. We conducted twenty interviews in English, and ten additional interviews in local languages (Chinese, Malay and Tamil). Eligible participants were 18 years and older, citizens and permanent residents, and had no formal diagnosis of diabetes. Non-residents and those who were living outside the country or institutionalized during the study period were excluded. The selection of potential interviewees

was based on maximum variation sampling. After data saturation was reached, inductive thematic analysis drew out major themes. Results: We identified five themes for the use of digital technology. For most, use was hampered by credibility and data privacy concerns. Poor quality and affordances of technologies also contributed to disengagement. Challenges included limited digital literacy; fear or avoidance; and language barriers. Yet, some overcame these barriers with family/social support. Conclusions: Despite disruptions to routines, technologies play an essential role in supporting healthy lifestyle practices. Our findings also highlight that extensive guidance further motivates people to embrace technology. This study provides insights to enhance the adoption of digital technologies and inform policy-making due to its alignment with current government initiatives.

Feminist Qualitative Research into the Lived Experiences of Young Women Living with Anxiety

Anna Dadswell (Anglia Ruskin University).

Abstract

Introduction: Young women are consistently overrepresented in prevalence rates for anxiety. Research tends to focus on gender differences, while mainstream approaches for responding to anxiety are ostensibly gender neutral. The lived experiences of young women with anxiety provide valuable insight but are largely overlooked.

Goals and Methods: My doctoral research explored how young women understand and manage their lived experiences of anxiety; results presented focus on managing. A feminist social constructionist approach (Stoppard, 2000; Gergen, 2001) enabled critical reflection on the roles of language, power, and context in determining responses to young women's anxiety. Feminist qualitative methodology (Sprague, 2016) was used with twelve self-identified young women with anxiety, aged 18-30. Participants kept qualitative reflective diaries over four weeks, with the opportunity to reflect creatively, followed by online semi-structured interviews. Reflexive thematic analysis (Braun and Clarke, 2013, 2019) was conducted on the data with the additional innovation of inviting participants to discuss initial findings in a reflective workshop. These reflections were incorporated and invaluable in shaping the final interpretations of the data.

Results: The notion of living with anxiety – rather than managing anxiety – better captured participant narratives around moving towards acceptance and empowerment. Key themes for living with anxiety included: professional approaches to anxiety; writing and creativity; self-care and self-compassion; mindfulness, meditation, and spirituality; and support from people and work. Importantly, participants blended professional with experiential and community strategies to develop their own personalised approach that resonated with their experiences and everyday lives.

Conclusions: The feminist qualitative approach to data collection and analysis resulted in rich findings that went beyond mainstream approaches for responding to anxiety. This demonstrated the value of researching young women's lived experiences of anxiety with research, policy, and practice implications for improved support.

Familiar in the Unfamiliar - Integrating Childrens Perspectives and Experiences in Evaluation of Procedure-Related Anesthesia During Pediatric Cancer Treatment.

Helle Haslund-Thomsen (Aalborg University Hospital, Aalborg University), Stinne Just Bauditz (Aalborg University Hospital) and Helle Nygård Kristensen (University College of Nordjylland).

Abstract

Introduction: During treatment for childhood cancer children get anesthesia numerous times, which is known to be a scarring, unsafe and a potentially traumatic experience for both children and parents. It is recommended to include children's perspectives in pediatric oncology research as the children's perspectives tends to be left out. Goals and Methods: To explore children's, parents', and healthcare professionals', experiences of anesthesia related to pediatric oncological treatment performed at the pediatric oncology ward. A qualitative study with 11 children and 12 parents were recruited for individual or dyadic interviews. Additionally, two focus groups with a total of 12 healthcare professionals were recruited through purposeful and convenience sampling to explore how health care professionals' experiences were on the phenomena treatment related anesthesia in pediatric cancer treatment.

Results: Thematic analysis generated one main theme, the familiar in the unfamiliar, and two subthemes, the room creates an atmosphere and relational continuity. The physical environment and composition of the team positively influenced the experience of anesthesia in pediatric cancer treatment for both children, parents, and healthcare professionals. Children's perspectives were prioritized in the interviews, promoting, and encouraging the child to describe what was important for them. The interviewer spoke to the child first, and parents were invited to a supporting role for the child, to add perspectives or help the child to remember and verbalize. Conclusions:Familiarity was important for all involved and familiarity was associated with continuity related to the physical environment, as well as the relational and procedural professional continuity. Dyadic interviews with hospitalized cancer-treateted children, was possible though a flexible and strategic interview approach that prioritized the child perspective and gave the participating parent more of a supportive role. To involve children in research concerning their own potential traumatic experiences is important and calls for context-specific ethical considerations.

Navigating Qualitative Research in Inclusive Education: Perspectives from Novice Researchers

Danielle Lane (Western Oregon University) and Nicholas Catania (State College of Florida).

Abstract

Entering academia is a daunting task for young, recent graduates of a Ph.D. program. There are applications to submit, interviews to be conducted, teaching to be figured out, and shortly after securing a position the dreaded "publish or perish" comes knocking at your door. When the doorbell rings, there are choices to be made and a research agenda to secure. In that moment, novice researchers must make decisions related to what (what will I research?), where (where will I research?), when (when will I conduct research?), why (why am I conducting the research?), and how (how will I conduct research?). Through the analysis of ongoing virtual dialogic meetings and review of electronic communications, which aimed to provide peer support during the early years as an academic, we address the intricacies of these questions as well as experiences of novice researchers in the field of inclusive education. We highlight the decision-making processes that novice researchers must engage with when building a research agenda in the early stages of a career in academia. We also examine the importance of collaboration as a means to creating and maintaining a meaningful research agenda. Additional focus is made to lessons learned related to ethical considerations and power dynamics while conducting qualitative research in a teacher education program. Ultimately, we aim to provide an insider's perspective to the barriers (narrowing a research focus, resources, time management, and building collaborative relationships) and successes (mentorship, dissemination of research opportunities, and networking) experienced when beginning the research journey as novice qualitative researchers.

Messy Texts: Reflections on Cultural Safety in the Use Digital Story Completion

Katherine Boydell (Black Dog Institute), Priya Vaughan (Black Dog Institute) and Caroline Lenette (UNSW).

Abstract

Story completion represents a narrative method whereby research participants are asked to complete a story from an opening hypothetical scenario or 'stem' created by researchers. It typically reflects western cultural conventions around storytelling with a beginning, middle and an end. We reflect on the fact that, despite the burgeoning use of this method in recent years, there has been a failure to address the ways in which this method can be used in culturally safe ways. We noted the lack of cross-cultural reflexivity vis-à-vis this method. Our conversation centres around our experience using digital story completion to stimulate thoughts with respect to the impact of Covid-19 using a pandemic related scenario. Demographic profiles of our respondents indicated little diversity with respect to ethnicity, geographic locale and educational background. We discuss story completion as reinforcing rather than disrupting norms regarding narrative studies and what constitutes the essence of a story. When using story completion, we suggest three considerations be addressed: western constructions of storytelling, creating the hypothetical scenario/stem, and recruitment strategies. A rhizomatic analysis allowed us to frame practical strategies to each of the above considerations in order to enhance the story completion method and to align it with decolonising research methodologies.We

suggest embracing messy stories, exploring diverse notions of storytelling, favouring story fragments [rather than stems], story assemblage [rather than completion], co-designing story fragments with the target population, and collaborating with communities to co-design culturally appropriate projects.

The Process of Developing a Theory on Post-Traumatic Growth Following Intimate Partner Violence Using Theory-Synthesis from Qualitative Studies

Hulda Saedis Bryngeirsdottir (University of Akureyri) and Sigridur Halldorsdottir (University of Akureyri).

Abstract

Introduction: Suffering intimate partner violence (IPV) is a devastating personal experience. Post-traumatic growth (PTG) is a positive, psychological change in a person, following trauma, such as IPV. When it comes to theories on PTG after surviving IPV there is a gap in the literature. Qualitative researchers have been encouraged to synthesize research results from qualitative studies. Theory synthesis is one such method presented in this paper.

Goals and Methods: The aim of the theory development was to define and explain the PTG journey of female IPV survivors from their own perspective. The method of theory synthesis involves three steps: 1) the key concepts and key statements of the synthesized theory are specified; 2) the literature is reviewed to identify factors that relate to the key concepts and key statements; 3) the key concepts and key statements are organized into an integrated description of the phenomenon under study.

Results: By using qualitative data we synthesized a theory describing the PTG journey of female survivors of IPV from their own perspective. In the presentation of the theory, we used words, tables and figures depicting, defining, and explaining their journey.

Conclusions: We conclude that a theory synthesis is a valid method to synthesize findings from qualitative studies into theories. The present theory can be useful for professionals when guiding female survivors of IPV to promote their recovery and healing. All theories must be tested and revised through concept revision and statement revision in light of new knowledge. Due to the lack of research in this field, additional research is needed to further develop this theory.

Role of Nurses in Maternal and New Born Care at Rural and Tribal Community Health Centers of Madhya Pradesh ,India.

Dr.Mamta Verma (nursing college all India Institute of medical sciences Bhopal M.P.) and Dr Shubhada Maitra (TISS Mumbai).

Abstract

Abstract Introduction The maternal and newborn care at Community Health Centres (CHCs) is different from that at primary and tertiary level health facilities due to various structural factors Understanding participant's world through their lived experience provides a better understanding of the phenomena. Hence it is crucial to observe and understand maternal and newborn care provided by nurses in remote areas. Goals and methods The study is an attempt to observe maternal and newborn care provided by nurses at CHCs, understand their experiences and what barriers and facilitators they encountered. The study was carried out at two rural and two tribal CHCs. Convergent mixed method research approach was used. Observational method was adopted to observe maternal and new born care. Phenomenology method was followed to understand experience, barriers and facilitators. Results Descriptive data analysis reveals that nurses are providing comprehensive antenatal, intra natal and newborn care however certain important post-natal nursing care were missing. Iterative Qualitative analysis through ATLAS.ti has captured themes of experiences about challenging night shifts, safety threats, inter and intra professional hierarchal issues, multitasking, professional issues and social isolation. Results of the study identified barriers related to human resources, inadequate basic facilities, nurses related, cultural related, interproffessional issues. Facilitators consist of nurses' skills and competencies, good facilities and labour room.

Conclusion Maternal and new born care was performed by nurses however few gaps were identified. Nurses have variety of interconnected experiences in rendering maternal and newborn care at CHCs. Nurses encounter several barriers and facilitators in maternal care.

Communication Gaps and Management of Information During Cervical Cancer Prevention

Carla Freijomil-Vázquez (Universidade da Coruña), Denise Gastaldo (University of Toronto), Carmen Coronado (Universidade da Coruña) and María-Jesús Movilla-Fernández (Universidade da Coruña).

Abstract

Introduction: Human papillomavirus (HPV) infection is one of the most common sexually transmitted infections worldwide and is the cause of cervical cancer. Cervical cancer prevention is based on vaccination against HPV infection and screening for the early detection of precancerous cervical lesions, known as cervical intraepithelial neoplasia (CIN). Women diagnosed with CIN lack knowledge about their disease, which limits their ability to take responsibility for self-care and creates negative psychosocial effects. Goals and Methods: A generic qualitative study was carried out in a Spanish gynecology unit, to: (a) investigate how women with CIN perceive the communication and management of information by healthcare professionals at different moments of their healthcare, and (b) identify women's informational needs. A total of 21 women diagnosed with CIN were recruited through purposive sampling. Semistructured interviews were recorded and transcribed. A thematic analysis was carried out, including triangulation of researchers for analysis verification. Results: Communication gaps were identified in the diagnosis and management of information in primary and specialized healthcare. These gaps occurred in four moments of the healthcare process: in the cervical cancer screening in primary care, during the waiting time until referral to specialized care, in the first consultation in specialized care, and after consultation in specialized care. The doubts and informational needs of women during their healthcare process were related to HPV infection transmission, symptoms and consequences, and CIN treatment and follow-up. Conclusions: Women diagnosed with CIN describe informational needs that have implications for their wellbeing. Healthcare professionals should consider the different moments of the process when providing information to women, as needs differ from the time of cervical screening in primary care to CIN follow-up and treatment in specialized care.

Using Qualitative Case Study in Program Evaluation: a Malleable Model for Actionable Insight

Jennifer Smith Ramey (Horizon Behavioral Health), Fred Volk (Liberty University) and Fred Milacci (Liberty University).

Abstract

Introduction: Historically, program evaluation in behavioral health has employed quantitative approaches that include experimental and exploratory designs. However, qualitative methods can add value to program evaluation both by supplementing quantitative approaches and by using qualitative designs when quantitative approaches are not methodologically appropriate. Specifically, using a qualitative case study design, we were able to achieve quicker research-to-practice pathways for quality improvement, engage stakeholders in the evaluation process as co-creators of knowledge/research, and embed an evaluation approach with evaluators partnering with participants at various stages of the program evaluation process (i.e., implementation, baseline, problem-based). Goals and Methods: An instrumental qualitative case study design provided the primary evaluation method as the phenomenon being evaluated became the case. This design presented a rich understanding of program implementation, baseline assessment, and solution-focused approaches to address problems in service delivery. Techniques used in this design included individual semi-structured, open-ended interviews, a focus group for member checking and long-term engagement with the data, and thematic analysis. Instruments for data collection and analysis included interview guide development and transcription. Coding organized the data gathered from the participant interviews, and categories and subcategories were identified through a flexible, collaborative, and creative process which allowed for identification of discrepant data and potential themes. Results: Results informed programming at practice and administrative levels. A university/community partnership in the Mid-Atlantic United States developed and implemented this qualitative program evaluation model as part of project evaluations for three distinct federal grants (i.e., rural health outreach, adult drug court, and family treatment court). Results of this program evaluation model included the development of rich and meaningful themes to guide programming/quality assurance, offering transferable recommendations to other entities. Conclusion: Qualitative case study program evaluation offers

opportunities for evaluator and stakeholder collaboration and a quicker quality improvement loop in the tradition of participatory evaluation methods.

Nursing Knowledge Network: a Collaborative International Action-Research Endeavour

Margareth Zanchetta (Universidade de Ryerson), Suzanne Fredericks (Universidade de Ryerson), Kateryna Metersky (Universidade de Ryerson), Marcelo Medeiros (Universidade de Góias) and Cristina Lavareda Baixinho (Escola Superior de Enfermagem de Lisboa).

Abstract

Introduction: In 2021, an environmental scan with 10 countries and 42 universities launched the creation of the Nursing Knowledge Network. A second international initiative is in progress to explore priorities for nursing research and professional development for 2023-2028 targeting evidence-based practice in the expected 40 participating countries. Goals and methods: This international research assembled nursing scholars, as well as graduate and undergraduate from Europe, North-South America plus Africa regions. Methods: A participatory action research that focuses on human systems and the required learning and understanding about human interactions. Online data collection will focus on innovation in the differentiated process of teaching and conducting nursing research through new approaches, strategies, methods, and tools. Data would include indicators of innovation and their expression in the production, application, and transfer of knowledge. An original data collection tool was developed in collaboration with the international team to explore (a) perceived gaps in the stage of development of nursing research in a national/global context; (b) national nursing research priorities; (c) future initiatives to be developed by the NKN; and (d) foreseen contributions by national nursing faculty and students in the implementation of NKN plans. Four predefined themes will guide the thematic analysis: (1) Ideas for the NKN's research agenda; (2) Ideas for the NKN's plan of work; (3) Innovation and Leadership; and (4) Collective engagement for the NKN's future initiatives. Expected Results: Evidence will address (a) the lack of the relevant data and scientific evidence interfering with the intention of implementing evidence-based practice; (b) clear strategies to transfer nursing knowledge to support advanced practice, development of research capacity, leadership development and nursing education; (c) information about how nurses can influence both global health and global care policy; and, (d) needed areas for investment in education for access to the labour market and leadership positions.

Perceptions and Experiences of Pakistani-Descent Female Adolescents on Developing Sexuality and Self-Identity

Neelam Punjani (University of Alberta), Elisavet Papathanasoglou (University of Alberta) and Kathy Hegadoren (University of Alberta).

Abstract

For immigrant female adolescents, the silence around issues of sexuality needs can affect their physical, emotional, and sexual health and overall well-being. Evidence suggests that immigrant adolescents lack sexual and reproductive health knowledge and use fewer sexual health-related services. The purpose of this study was to qualitatively explore the experience of developing sexuality and its relationship to well-being in middle- to late- female adolescence of Pakistani-descent, living in a large urban area in Canada. Using the interpretive descriptive methodology, a purposive sample of 21 female adolescents who were first- or second-generation Pakistan-descent was obtained. Participants included female adolescents aged from ages 14 to 19 years. Data was collected using a semi-structured interview guide and a timeline. A total of 21 first interviews and 7 follow up interviews were conducted. The narratives and timelines presented in this study tell the story of Pakistani female adolescents, their narratives and the timelines reflect the complexities of female adolescents' sexuality and how they perceive and attribute meanings to their experiences. The study found that living in a bicultural world can cause significant stress and anxiety among female adolescents, especially when making personal life decisions related to sexuality. Moreover, silences around all aspects of female sexuality negatively affects the capacity for desire and pleasure. In addition, the intersection of gender and patriarchy have created layers of power and oppression in adolescent lives that tightly control their sexuality. The participants' stories demonstrate the complex interaction of factors that influence female adolescents' behavior related to sexuality. These findings establish the need for

cultural awareness while viewing each girl's experience in relation to the intersectionality of social spheres such as race, ethnicity, culture, and religion. This study provides implications to policymakers to create youth-friendly policies for immigrant youth to draw attention to the hidden voices of female adolescents.

Sexuality and Well-Being of Pakistani-Descent Female Adolescents Living in Canada: Perceptions and Recommendations

Neelam Punjani (University of Alberta), Elisavet Papathanasoglou (University of Alberta) and Kathy Hegadoren (University of Alberta).

Abstract

The sexual health needs of female immigrant adolescents in Canada have been largely unmet and have increased in magnitude over the last few years. Evidence suggests that racialized immigrant adolescents lack sexual and reproductive health knowledge and use fewer sexual health-related services and sex education resources than do non-immigrant youth. In Pakistani immigrant adolescents, this difference appears to be associated with socio-cultural and religious practices. This purpose of this study was to describe how first-or-second generation Pakistani-descent female adolescents, living in Canada, describe their perspectives on developing sexuality and well-being. In addition, this paper explicates female adolescents' perceptions of their needs to support their sexuality while going through the adolescence stage. Using a qualitative interpretive descriptive design, individual interviews were conducted in combination with drawing timelines. A purposive sample of 21 female adolescents who were first- or second-generation Pakistani-descent was obtained. A thematic analysis approach was used for data analysis. Findings suggest that immigrant female adolescents encounter mental health concerns as a result of confusing messages they received from their parents related to sexuality. Also, discrimination, exclusion from sex education classes, and lack of knowledge on sexual health can result in social exclusion, avoidance of health care, and poor mental health outcomes such as depression and anxiety. The participants' experiences are potentially influenced by the lack of communication with parents about sexuality and lack of health care providers who can understand and speak to their needs and realities as immigrant individuals. Female adolescents expressed their need to break the silence around the topic of sexuality, to have a non-judgmental and blame-free attitude from adults, and for open, honest, and stigma-free conversations. It is crucial to involve, listen to, and incorporate female adolescents' voices when planning and implementing interventions to support healthy sexuality among immigrant adolescents.

Using Timeline Methodology to Facilitate Qualitative Interviews to Explore Sexuality Experiences of Female Pakistani-Descent Immigrant Adolescents

Neelam Punjani (University of Alberta), Elisavet Papathanasoglou (University of Alberta) and Kathy Hegadoren (University of Alberta).

Abstract

In qualitative research, there is a growing interest in understanding the use of timelines in combination with other qualitative methods. The purpose is to address how the creation of timelines facilitated and informed the process of semi-structured interviews. This study was conducted in a large urban setting in Canada. A purposive sample of 21 female adolescents who were first- or second-generation Pakistan-descent was obtained via purposive sampling. As part of the interview process, the opportunity to create visual timelines was presented to study participants with a brief explanation of the timeline as an instrument to support better understanding the important life events and experiences of female adolescents during pubertal age. Female adolescents were then shown a few hypothetical sample timelines created by the researcher. The sample timelines were intended to encourage innovative engagement by study participants and to offer them a sense of flexibility in creating their own timelines. Timelines were created in a participatory way in which girls were asked to recount significant events related to their sexuality. We found that the methodological combinations within qualitative research such as semi-structured interviews and timelines have the potential to advance knowledge regarding the experience of immigrant female adolescents' sexuality. Using the timeline strategy to collect data helped in building rapport with the participants, allowed the participants to become active partners and navigate the process, and helped them to think about future resolutions through reflection.

Experiences and Challenges of Parents Regarding the Provision of Comprehensive Sexuality Education to Their Children – a Scoping Review Protocol

Neelam Punjani (University of Alberta), Shannon Scott (University of Alberta), Farah Bandali (Alberta Health Services), Lisa Allenscott (Alberta Health Services), Ray Harrison (Alberta Health Services) and Sheila McDonalds (Alberta Health Services).

Abstract

Parents play an important role in promoting the sexual health of their children. However, many parents experience several challenges. Studies have found that parents can be reluctant to engage with children and adolescents in conversations related to comprehensive sexuality education. To better understand why, we will do the scoping review of the peer-reviewed and grey literature to identify challenges face by parents in providing comprehensive sexuality education to children and adolescents. This review will be designed using Arksey and O'Malley methodological framework and conducted in adherence to the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses Extension for Scoping Reviews (PRISMA-ScR) statement (Tricco et al., 2018). A systematic literature search will be conducted by an experienced health sciences librarian to identify all relevant published studies. Searches will be performed in the following databases: Medline, EMBASE, PsycINFO, HealthSTAR, Sociological Abstracts via ProQuest, Cumulative Index for Nursing and Allied Health Literature (CINAHL) via EBSCOhost, Scopus via Elsevier and the Cochrane Library via Wiley. We will do the two stage screening using Covidence, a Web-based tool that helps to identify studies and involves data-extraction processes. The methodological quality of included studies will be assessed using the Mixed Methods Appraisal Tool (MMAT). Descriptive (narrative) analysis will be completed to identify common themes for barriers, fears, and challenges face by parents in providing comprehensive sexuality education to children and adolescents. It is hoped that our review will generate knowledge that would help other institutions to understand ways to support and strengthen parents' contributions to the sexual development of their children. We also hope to develop tools for parents that can support them to identify age appropriate sexual education for their children and strengthen their sexual communication skills and knowledge of contemporary sexual health issues.

Exploring Participants-Produced Podcasts in Participatory Research

Olivier Ferlatte (Université de Montréal), Maxim Gaudette (Université de Montréal) and Phillip Joy (Mount Saint Vincent University).

Abstract

Introduction: Podcasting remained unexplored as an art-based participatory method despite its increasing popularity in mainstream culture and as a form of self-expression. In this presentation, we will share some reflections from a participatory research project centered around the creation of podcasts by gay, bisexual and queer men (GBQM) who engage in chemsex (sexualized drug use). Goal and methods: Working in collaboration with community activists, health promoters, researchers, and an expert in podcasting, we developed a new participatory method centered around the production of podcasts by community members. We designed a workshop series that includes 3 sessions covering topics such as the ethics of podcasting, storytelling, and podcast production and diffusion. We piloted our workshops with 10 GBQM in Montreal with a history of chemsex use. Each participant was invited to produce a podcast to share his experiences and perspectives.

Results: Podcasting can be an effective method to engage and empower participants through its reflective and creative process. The workshops facilitated interactions and connections between participants and researchers, leading to rich discussions about the topics of chemsex, stigma and the importance of sharing stories. The workshops and the process of podcast production enabled participants to self-reflect and gain new and important insights about their experiences. The participants produced podcasts discused many themes absent from the literature, highlighting the potential of podcasting to build new knowledge. However, recording and editing a podcast was challenging for some participants who struggled with the technology and felt overwhelmed by the task. Others had difficulty finding the right way to share their stories. In the context of substance use, podcasting brought up some important ethical issues related to confidentiality.

Conclusions While more work is needed methodologically and theoretically to advance podcasting as a participatory method, our experiences revealed that podcasting can be an innovative tool to engage community members to share their perspectives and stories.

"Tell Me": Understanding Sexual Abuse Disclosure Within the Israeli LGBTQ Community on Social Media

Dafna Tener (The Hebrew University of Jerusalem), Yochay Nadan (The Hebrew University of Jerusalem), Nofar Mazursky (The Hebrew University of Jerusalem) and Ziv Aviram (The Hebrew University of Jerusalem).

Abstract

Introduction: The purpose of this study was to explore the disclosure of sexual abuse within the LGBTQ+ community through the systematic analysis of posts containing sexual abuse disclosure on an Israeli Instagram page called T*orenu*, which the media has described as the Israeli "Me Too" and which has encouraged LGBTQ+ survivors of sexual abuse to tell their stories.

Goals and methods: In this study, 65 posts of the *Torenu* Instagram page were selected and analyzed using thematic analysis. Through the analysis of these posts, we aimed to gain a better understanding of the unique characteristics and dynamics of sexual abuse within this community. The analysis aimed at identifying patterns of meaning in a data set and at highlighting the most salient constellations of meanings present in it. Ethical considerations were taken into account during analysis in order to protect the confidentiality and anonymity of the participants.

Results: Our analysis yielded two major themes: (1) the representations of perpetrator and survivor figures, and (2) the attributes of the abuse, which included: (1) publicness (abuse that occurred in visible public places where an audience was present); (2) normalization (perpetrators presented the abuse as part of generally accepted norms); (3) numbness of the senses (resulting from the use of drugs or alcohol before and during the abuse); (4) escalation (sexual relations that were initially reciprocal but became one-sided and abusive).

Conclusions: Our study highlight the complexity of disclosing sexual abuse within this community and the tendency for normalization and the blurring of boundaries between consensual sexuality and harmful and abusive sexual acts. The presentation will focus on both substance-related and methodological issues.

Capturing Subtle but Transformative Change Through Qualitative Methods for Women Experiencing Severe and Multiple Disadvantage

Melanie Boyce (Anglia Ruskin University) and Anna Dadswell (Anglia Ruskin University).

Abstract

Introduction Women involved in prostitution often experience multiple and severe disadvantages with homelessness, mental health problems and substance misuse. These experiences intersect and further compound each other. Statutory services focusing on single issues often fail to meet these women's needs. However, outreach services delivered by women's organisations provide vital support, yet remain underexplored with traditional approaches to research failing to capture their impact in supporting women involved in prostitution to rebuild their lives.

Goals and Methods Underpinned by the principles of feminist research, our mixed-methods study evaluated the delivery and impact of an outreach service provided by a women's organisation that supports women involved in or at risk of prostitution in the South of England. Research methods included a quantitative questionnaire adapted from the Space For Action Scale completed by 22 women engaged with the outreach service at T1 and seven women at T2. Qualitative interviews were also conducted with 12 women, 10 outreach staff, and 6 key partners. Descriptive statistics were applied to the quantitative data while thematic analysis was conducted on the qualitative data. The study was reviewed and approved by Anglia Ruskin University School of Education and Social Care Ethics Committee.

Results Due to the transient nature of the women's lives capturing and evidencing positive change through quantitative methods was found to be limited. Instead, the qualitative methods provided a rich and detailed context. Firstly, in relation to the realities of the women's lives and secondly as to how the outreach service contributed to rebuilding their lives. The qualitative interviews made visible the subtle but transformative ways the outreach service helped to rebuild the women's lives which the questionnaires failed to illuminate.

Conclusions Traditionally measuring value and impact has been aligned to quantitative methods. Yet for those who are marginalised positive change often takes time and does not follow a linear pathway. It is only through sensitive, qualitative methods that these subtle but transformative shifts can be captured.

Feminist Perspectives on the Critical and Retrospective Reflexivity of Domestic Violence Research During the Doctoral Training

Catherine Rousseau (University of Ottawa) and Carole Boulebsol (University of Montreal).

Abstract

Introduction. As qualitative doctoral students working on domestic violence, we are exposed to many stories of violence, which may generate particular needs related to the research process. The general objective is to explore alternative and complementary practices to enhance the training in qualitative research of doctoral students who work on domestic violence. Goals and Methods. This presentation aims to 1) identify the ethical and methodological issues encountered regarding the frequent exposure to stories of domestic violence; 2) explore the (in)formal strategies in place to meet these issues. In a shared critical reflection and through feminist standpoint theory, we reflect on our experience as member of research teams working on domestic violence. Results. The results are presented in three parts. First, our training and professionalization contexts influence our positionality as researchers, which allows for a conscious subjectivity that favors the exploration of power relationships in the narratives, but also in the research process (e.g., unbalanced relationship between researcher and participant). Second, the strengths of the training received are numerous: training in ethics, training in research practice, diverse team research experiences. However, various elements remain absent from the research training and constitute limitations: tensions between time and productivity, potential competitiveness, and the effects of exposure to stories of violence on the researcher's emotional availability and rigor during the analysis and interpretation stages. Finally, to address the limitations of qualitative research training, there is a need to invest, among students, spaces of (re)socialization, self-training and co-training. Conclusions. This presentation highlights the importance of developing a mindful and informed research practice from the beginning of the doctoral training, especially in domestic violence research. (In)Formal spaces of collaboration, care, and solidarity seem to be the key to improve doctoral training. There is a feminist relevance to place "care" at the heart of becoming a researcher.

Without Any of the Preconceived Notions of Who I Was: Transgender and Gender Expansive Students' Experiences of Navigating Gender While Studying Abroad

Taylor Michl (University of Missouri-Kansas City), Alexandra Stookey (Arizona Professionals Health Program), Katie Chiou (Brown University Medical School), Jillian Wilson (Washington University) and Amanda Kracen (National College of Ireland).

Abstract

Gender is a complex phenomenon that encompasses a deeply internal experience of self and an expression of the gendered self to the world. Transgender and gender expansive (TGE) individuals have gender identities that do not align with their sex assigned at birth. TGE individuals are marginalized and experience disproportionate rates of discrimination and violence. Simultaneously, TGE identities can provide individuals unique access to joy, community, and peace. As gender is socially constructed, experiences are highly influenced and complicated by sociocultural context, including when students study abroad in international settings.

Our research explores the study abroad experiences of TGE undergraduates to elucidate nuanced interactions between identity and culture. 15 TGE study abroad alumni were interviewed. Consensual Qualitative Research (CQR), a rigorous methodology emphasizing consensus and bias minimization, was used to analyze interviews. Our international research team consists of five individuals with a variety of racial/ethnic identities, genders, and ages. CQR's systematic nature allows the team to achieve consensus at each stage of analysis, honor the complexity of gender and culture, and strive to reflect participants' perspectives.

Results from the domain, Reflecting on Identity and Personal Growth During Study Abroad, will be presented. In this domain, participants discuss making decisions about identity disclosure; feeling (in)visible, (dis) empowered, and (un)safe in their identities; and shifting identity salience. They share how they navigate experiencing and expressing gender, as well as their other intersectional identities. Participants also describe personal growth and internal change resulting from studying in another country.

This study contributes to the scarce research literature on TGE students' experiences in education, including during study abroad. Findings will enrich scholarly understandings of TGE lived experiences and inform recommendations to enhance TGE access to safety, joy, community, and cultural enrichment during study abroad.

Using Gioia Methodology to Investigate Inductively the New Role of the Sales Profession in BtoB Contexts

Michel Klein (EM Strasbourg Business School, University of Strasbourg, HuManiS research center, France), Laurianne Schmitt (EM Strasbourg Business School, University of Strasbourg, HuManiS research center, France) and Bruno Lussier (HEC Montréal, University of Montreal, Canada).

Abstract

The role of the sales profession has evolved in depth over a short period of time. The COVID-19 pandemic has brought severe changes for B2B sales forces and has critically impacted sales practices in BtoB selling. It is of utmost importance for sales managers to be aware of new trends and challenges as well as to understand the keys to fostering customer relationship and customer experience management in BtoB contexts. We aim at identifying and understanding the new role of the sales profession in the area of BtoB selling using an inductive perspective based on the Gioia methodology. In contrast to other methods for analysis, the use of the Gioia methodology brings qualitative rigor to the conduct and presentation of inductive research. This approach is based on both a 1st order analysis (i.e., an analysis using informant-centric terms to formulate codes) and a 2nd order analysis (i.e., one using researcher-centric concepts to formulate themes and overarching dimensions). In addition, the Gioia methodology encourages the presentation of the research findings in a way that demonstrates the connections among data, the emerging concepts and the resulting theory. We collected 129 open-ended questionnaires and conducted 29 semi-structured interviews with BtoB salespeople in charge of key or large accounts, in several industries (e.g., banking, insurance, real estate, IT, food processing). The expected result is a framework of the new role of the sales profession concerning the use of IT solutions and digital tools, as well as customer relationship and customer experience management, taking into account the new trends and challenges, in BtoB contexts. Key practical and managerial implications will be suggested to sales managers with regard to BtoB selling.

Undergraduate and Graduate Students' Challenges: a Qualitative Study with ONDAS Framework Across Multiple Disciplines and Innovative Research Methodologies

Omar Khasro Akram (Assistant Professor at Faculty of Engineering, Instituto Politécnico de Beja (IPBeja), PORTUGAL), Daniel José Franco (Assistant Professor at Faculty of Engineering, Instituto Politécnico de Beja (IPBeja), PORTUGAL) and Apina A. Lee (Researcher at ONDAS Group).

Abstract

The integration levels among research methods, management, research tools, and psychology could guide the development of ONDAS Framework toward the secrets of knowledge. The research grounds on Undergraduate and Graduate Students' Challenges, with particular emphasis on the lack of writing critical literature reviews and weakness in identifying benchmark studies to extract the research gap and the main research question, resulting in most fresh graduate students not graduating on time. Some master students write doctoral theses, and vice versa, confusing their identified research approach. The study utilizes desk documents to identify the main problems that most students experienced during their research and to determine the knowledge structure through the analysis of benchmark studies, to achieve the framework's development foundation. As result, it proposes ONDAS Framework characteristics, procedures, and rules to be applied in different fields, through data triangulation. Aiming to help the research process, focusing on the study from its very beginning, until the viva voice discussion, this framework decreases the time of writing and preparation, guiding the research and strategy processes and promoting a set of tools to help with the analysis and elaboration of the final theses. Results were achieved by a qualitative approach, using the case study method that includes 40 participants in a semi-structured questionnaire on their experiences with the ONDAS Framework. Most participants showed higher control and motivation while being able to finish on time and conduct their research with a high level of precision and focus, establishing the integration of four main levels that aid in developing ONDAS Framework across multiple disciplines and innovative research methodologies. Specifically, it is useful for scientific research community in academic-industry liaisons. The authors admit that this study is the first of its kind to assess participants' attitudes, especially their research journey that serves as the primary ways of adoption.

Analyzing Qualitative Data for Research on Street-Level Bureaucracy: New Protocols Combining Thematic Analysis with Display Analysis

Subodh Wagle (CTARA, Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) Bombay), Arpit Arora (Indian Institute of Technology Bombay), Anand Ravichandran (Indian Institute of Technology Bombay) and Sameer Pendharker (Indian Institute of Technology Bombay).

Abstract

Problem: The research on the social phenomenon (SP) of 'coping actions by street-level bureaucrats (SLBs) dealing with work stresses' carries three important features: (i) SP has multiple occurrences even for one participant, (ii) SP has potential for varying manifestations across different occurrences, (iii) research is interested in understanding these variations in manifestations. Such research requires that occurrence-level granularity in data is maintained while conducting data analysis, which is not possible when using the conventional Thematic Analysis (TA).

Goal and Methods: This paper proposes and illustrates a combined protocol (CP), combining TA and Display Analysis (DA) (Miles and Huberman 1994) techniques, which fulfils this specific requirement of the research.

This CP involves conducting TA of qualitative data about each occurrence of SP separately and organizing generated Open Codes in separate rows of a table. Open Codes in one column representing a concept are then abstracted using TA to evolve answers to descriptive research questions pertaining to the concept, while maintaining granularity in other parameters. The tabulation of Open Codes of data about separate occurrences in separate rows allows nuanced comparative and contextual analysis of variations in manifestations of SP in differing contexts across different occurrences.

Results: Open Codes abstracted from data on 55 occurrences of 'coping with work stresses' collected from one Covid SLB are organized in a table with one row for one occurrence and with separate columns for parameters such as: Temporal Details, Spatial Details, Work Stresses, and Coping Action. Open Codes for Work Stresses and Coping Actions are separately abstracted to answer the descriptive research questions pertaining to these concepts. The granulated Open Codes also allow contextual comparison of Coping Actions by the SLB in different temporal and/or spatial contexts.

Conclusion: This CP can be used to carry out research on different SPs with the same three features.

Architecture and Methodology of CAPES Graduate Self-Evaluation. New Qualitative Indicators Enlarge the Space for Innovation?

Denise Leite (CNPQ/UFRGS), Isabel Pinho (University of Aveiro), Clarice Monteiro Escott (IFRS), Marlis Polidori (UFRGS), Mara Sordi (UNICAMP), Bernardo Sfredo Miorando (UWK), Marcia Braz (UFRJ) and Elizeth Gonzaga dos Santos Lima (UNEMAT).

Abstract

The Brazilian quadrennial Capes evaluation of graduate studies (2017-2020) added a new dimension of self-assessment on higher education programs evaluation. Selected qualitative indicators, alongside quantitative indicators, introduce a new practice in institutions assessment. To have a better understanding of Capes evaluation process we highlight the graduate self-evaluation component as a research topic. The objective was to verify if the new evaluative measure induces innovation. Considering selected self-assessment reports there are signs of experiential mindset and sustainable innovation? Of the interaction strategic planning and self-assessment? We outlined research hypotheses that sustainable innovation will be a touchpoint of self-evaluation and will appears associated with experimental and growth mindset. To prove it we construct a research methodology beginning with a characterization of the Capes assessment context and its legal framework. This topic was synthesized in a timeline of regulatory facts and norms. After we collect data of three specific knowledge areas: Education, Teaching and Health Programs (Masters and PhDs) in public access reports at Sucupira Platform. From the literature review, fifteen categories were conveyed a priori pointing to sustainable innovation, experimental mindset, strategic planning, and self-evaluation interactions. The categories were inserted in a research protocol. Each report (n=411) was retrieved and analysed with the protocol as a guide. We have in mind to find these categories and be attentive for associated critical incidents. If we found a critical incident, it was selected and discussed by the research team to ensure its validation. This qualitative data was disposed in a matrix of three entrances forming an architecture of the self-evaluation processes developed by the system assessment practices being analysed. This work was financially supported by the Research Unit on Governance, Competitiveness and Public Policies (UIDB/04058/2020) + (UIDP/04058/2020), funded by national funds through FCT - Fundação para a Ciência e a Tecnologia.

Analysis of the Perception of Leisure and Free Time Among the University Population.

Oscar Lorenzo Sánchez (Universidad de Salamanca), Juan Luis Cabanillas-Garcia (Universidad de Extremadura y de Salamanca), Sonia Verdugo-Castro (Universidad de Salamanca), María Cruz Sánchez-Gómez (Universiada de Salamanca), María Victoria Martín-Cilleros (Universidad de Salamanca) and Rocío Martín-Sevillano (Universidad de Salamanca).

Abstract

The research to be presented has been carried out in the context of a Teaching Innovation and Improvement Project for the 2021/2022 academic year, called "Healthy leisure for students of the university population". The study is framed at the University of Salamanca. It is aimed at integrating and developing the Sustainable Development Goals, responding to the research question: What profiles of leisure and free time does and demand the youth population of the University of Salamanca? A mixed methodology has been used, with a concurrent triangulation design in which the quantitative and qualitative phases are developed simultaneously in parallel to make a final interpretation of both phases when establishing the conclusions. In the quantitative phase, a descriptive and cross-sectional design has been used, and in the qualitative phase, a phenomenological design. For data collection, a closed and open-response questionnaire was used. A total of 487 students from the University of Salamanca participated, selected by a snowball criterion, through which the students provided the questionnaire to other classmates. Team sports stand out among the leisure and free time activities most practiced by students, with paddle tennis being the most reported. As improvements to the offer of leisure and free time activities of the University of Salamanca, it was observed that trips and excursions should be increased, together with social activities of coexistence. Among the research limitations, the difficulties in disseminating the tool among the participants stand out due to its high teaching load. As a future line of research, it is intended to deepen students' leisure using technology, social networks, and video games.

Observational study of experiential activities linked to Astronomy with CAQDAS NVivo

Juan Luis Cabanillas-García (Universidad de Extremadura y de Salamanca), Carlos Javier Rodríguez-Jiménez (Universidad de Extremadura), María Cruz Sánchez-Gómez (Universidad de Salamanca), Ángel Losada-Vázquez (Universidad Pontificia de Salamanca), María Losada-Moncada (Universidad de Extremadura) and José María Corrales-Vázquez (Universidad de Extremadura).

Abstract

The current education model for key competencies sets a guided path through the official curriculum, often delivered through an autonomous and repetitive approach by the education centres. Therefore, based on Dewey and Kolb's experiential learning concepts, several experiential activities have been designed for Astronomy education to be offered by a multidisciplinary team of specialists. To analyse its efficiency, our research team proposed the following question: What key benefits and competencies can be acquired through experiential learning activities related to Astronomy? The team applied a qualitative methodology and an interpretative approach to the observational study. It involved the participation of 42 first-year students of Compulsory Secondary Education, divided into two equal groups. An observation checklist was designed and validated for data collection, and 60 photographs of nature were selected. CAQDAS and, in particular NVivo 12, were the tools used for data analysis. One of the most significant findings is that the students who received an enriching experience through the proposed learning model show a higher level of attention, engagement, interest, participation, and reflection on the activities, the results and the learning, with hypothetical situations that help them to derive, channel and apply the knowledge to their daily life.

Abductive Analysis, Assemblage Theory, and Qualitative Research

Dale Spencer (Carleton University).

Abstract

In this paper, I conjoin work on abductive analysis (AA) in qualitative inquiry with assemblage theory (AT). AA is a methodological approach emphasizing a logic of inference that stands as the basis of theory construction; it follows a Peircean approach that involves a logical inference and a flash of insight which produces a hypothesis that is worth pursuing. Such an approach is linked to multiple theories to stimulate insights about further innovative theoretical contributions and avoids the automatic coupling that happens between symbolic interactionism and grounded theory. A further technique within AA is defamiliarization, whereby the researcher takes an object that is taken for granted in terms of meaning and problematizes its signification, turning it into a problem that requires a creative solution. Taking the invitation to engage with alternative theories, I conjoin defamiliarization within AA with AT, an approach that emphasizes breaking down the fixity of reality. Within AT, assemblages denote an arrangement of disparate, heterogeneous content and expressive parts. Assemblages combine material non-discursive multiplicities and expressive, discursive multiplicities. Assemblages comprise our everyday lives but appear as natural. AT has been utilized in relation to manifold studies to challenge how the material and discursive fit together and denaturalize such phenomenon as elements of everyday life. The conjoining of AA and AT is justifiable and fruitful on the grounds that it allows social researchers to defamiliarize that which appears to naturally fit together. Drawing on a qualitative study of homeless males in Chicago and Winnipeg, I demonstrate how AA and AT can be used together to defamiliarize the familiar in relation to causes of homelessness. I detail how I use these approaches in tandem to challenge existing research on homelessness in Western societies. I conclude by outlining principles for using AA and AT in qualitative research.

Health Professionals' Experiences Regarding Healthcare of Women with Cervical Cancer Precursor Lesions: a Qualitative Research Project

Paloma Madrid Prieto (Autónoma de Madrid University), Carla Freijomil-Vázquez (Da Coruña University), Azucena Pedraz Marcos (Autónoma de Madrid University and Carlos III Health Institute) and Eva García Perea (Autónoma de Madrid University).

Abstract

Introduction: Human Papillomavirus (HPV) infection is the most common sexually transmitted infection (STI) worldwide and is the cause of 100% of cervical cancer (CC) cases. Women with CC precursor lesions show poor knowledge about their condition and perceive a lack of communication with health professionals. Having a diagnosis caused by an STI and being under medical surveillance for a long period of time to avoid developing cancer, implies a negative psychosocial impact on women. To date, no studies have been conducted that analyze the experiences of health professionals involved in the healthcare of these women in primary and specialized care. Goals and Methods: A generic qualitative research from a post-structuralist perspective will be carried out in different primary healthcare centers and gynecological units in Madrid (Spain), to explore experiences of health professionals (midwives, nurses, general practitioners and gynecologists) during the diagnosis, medical follow-up, and treatment of women with CC precursor lesions. Healthcare professionals will be recruited though purposive sampling. Data collection will be carried out through semi-structured individual interviews, that will be recorded and transcribed. Information power criterion will determine the final sample size relative to each professional category. Data will be analyzed through a thematic analysis. Results: Three major themes related to the experiences of health professionals will be identified: a) Strategies used by health professionals to prevent CC and manage the psychosocial effects that preventive practices have on women, b) Strategies used by health professionals to provide information and establish an effective communication with women, and c) Strategies used by health professionals to manage stigma during medical consultations. Conclusions: Primary and specialized healthcare professionals should receive specific training on the informational and psychosocial needs of women with CC precursor lesions. Clinical practice guidelines must include holistic care for these women, guaranteeing their well-being throughout the healthcare process.

Engaging Patients and Caregivers to Develop a Patient-Centered Research Agenda for Biologic and Artificial Knee Surgery Research

Lisa Royse (University of Missouri), Sandi Strother (University of Missouri), Matt Trachsel (University of Missouri), Kimberly Hoffman (University of Missouri), David Mehr (University of Missouri) and James Cook (University of Missouri).

Abstract

Introduction Patient-centered outcomes research (PCOR) and comparative effectiveness research (CER) methodologies require engaging patients and caregivers in the research process. This methodology enables generation of research questions based on individuals' lived experiences that are often not prioritized by researchers. Established in 2022 through a Patient-Centered Outcomes Research Institute (PCORI) Eugene Washington Engagement Award, the purpose of the Patient AdvisoR Team iN Orthopaedic ReSearch (PARTNORS) program is to build infrastructure for meaningful patient engagement in research by involving and collaborating with patient and caregiver partners.

Goals and Methods A key objective for the PARTNORS program is to define patient-centered research priorities for comparative effectiveness studies on biologic versus artificial knee surgery for middle-aged adults. To fulfill this objective, PARTNORS adapted the Stakeholder Engagement in quEstion Development (SEED) method that combines engagement with a review of available evidence to generate research questions that are important to patients and caregivers. Steps in the process include: 1) identify and recruit partners; 2) orient, train, and engage partners; 3) develop a conceptual model; 4) develop research questions; and 5) prioritize research questions.

Results The PARTNORS Patient Advisor Team includes twelve diverse patient and caregiver partners who have a shared experience of complex knee problems. The team meets regularly and has been involved in the SEED method since April 2022. They completed Step 3 in October 2022 and developed a conceptual model that organizes information and shows cause and effect relationships that influence decision-making between biologic and artificial surgical options. In November 2022, the team will move to Step 4 and use the conceptual model to generate and prioritize research questions.

Conclusions The research questions developed through the SEED process can directly inform and guide patient-centered research that will translate to evidence-based patient care in orthopaedic practice.

Patients' Perceptions of Success After Vertebral Body Tethering

Lisa Royse (University of Missouri), Dinara Saparova (University of Missouri), Melanie Boeyer (University of Missouri) and Daniel Hoernschemeyer (University of Missouri).

Abstract

Introduction Adolescent idiopathic scoliosis is the most common pediatric spinal deformity. A posterior spinal fusion (PSF) is the gold standard for the treatment of patients with severe curves, yet this procedure is not without undesirable consequences. For some patients, vertebral body tethering (VBT) is a safe and effective alternative to PSF. This technique utilizes a child's remaining growth to correct their deformity while maintaining spinal flexibility. The amount of curve correction and the prevention of degenerative changes to the spine are common success indicators for surgeons, but no studies have assessed patients' perceptions of success following VBT.

Goals and Methods The purpose of this study was to explore how patients who underwent VBT three or more years ago define postoperative success. Guided by an interpretivist approach that strives to understand the world from individuals' subjective experiences, interviews were conducted with twenty patients. Two researchers conducted a collaborative content analysis of interview data using an inductive category development approach. After coding, relationships among categories and codes were compared to generate themes.

Results The most notable indicators for postoperative success were improvements in quality of life by alleviating pain and maintaining physical function and the ability to participate in sports. Patients also described postoperative success as improving their physical appearance and getting rid of their back brace. Many also defined success as a decrease in the size of their curve as well as maintaining that correction over time so they no longer worry about it.

Conclusions Awareness of patients' definition of success allows surgeons to appreciate which aspects of the procedure are important to the patient. Understanding how patients define success may help better support patients before surgery and may also be important for decision-making and decision support interventions.

How Do the Oral Health Complications of Cancer Impact Children'S Wellbeing? an Exploratory Qualitative Study

Nona Attaran Kakhki (McGill University), Franco Carnevale (McGill University), Beatriz Ferraz Dos Santos (McGill University) and Mary Ellen Macdonald (McGill University).

Abstract

Each year, approximately 400,000 children and adolescents are diagnosed with cancer globally. More than 80 percent of childhood cancers can be cured with cancer treatments. Early and late oral side effects of cancer treatment include pain, dry mouth, oral infections, dental caries, and problems with teeth and jaw development, as well as difficulty tasting. These oral health complications can lead to cognitive, psychological, and social impairments which can have a profound impact on children's well-being. To date, our knowledge of the effects of cancer treatment comes from clinical research, and research involving caregivers' perspectives. It is essential to bring children's voices into discussions and decisions about their own health conditions. This project will be the first to directly ask children about their experiences. The aim of this study is to better understand how the oral health effects of cancer treatments impact the well-being of children. Participants will be recruited from a tertiary care pediatric hospital. A hermeneutic participatory ethnographic methodology will be used, with a Childhood Ethics theoretical framework to center children's perspectives in our data and analysis. Data will be generated with participant observation and semi-structured interview. We will observe discussions among children, families/friends, and healthcare providers, paying particular attention to information about the child's well-being. We will interview 10-15 children who are undergoing or have completed cancer treatments, as well as their parents, siblings, friends, and their healthcare providers. Through this research, we will be able to identify how the oral health effects of cancer treatment affect these children's lives and understand the health and social factors that influence their experiences. Together with our clinical and patient partners, we will translate these results into clinical and policy changes and develop future research (e.g., focused on what we learn is important to childhood cancer survivors).

Transition Shock and Self-Efficacy Amongst New Graduate Nurses Amidst a Global Pandemic: a Literature Review

Danica Nolette (Athabasca University), Dr. Venise Bryan (Athabasca University) and Dr. Gwen Rempel (Athabasca University).

Abstract

Introduction: The COVID-19 pandemic placed challenges on newly graduated nurses entering professional practice. Transition shock characterizes the hardships, confusion, and doubt felt by nurses during their first months of practice. Self-efficacy is believing in one's abilities to succeed despite overcoming challenges. Understanding the influence the pandemic had on transition shock for new graduates and identifying if self-efficacy helps decrease its effects will aid nursing retention and preparedness. Goals and Methods: To explore the influence of the pandemic on the transition to practice for newly graduated nurses, and to identify if self-efficacy helps minimize their transition shock, as lack of successful transition leads to increase nursing attrition rates and burnout. A qualitative evidence synthesis was used to gain a deeper understanding of the experience felt by new graduates. Qualitative research has the ability to provide meaning to individuals' experiences by exploring and understanding those said experiences, which are usually lesser perceived through the naked eye. Results: Twelve articles were reviewed and provided evidence that new graduate nurses did not have an adequate adjustment period while transitioning to practice because of the effects of the pandemic. This negatively influenced their transition shock period leading to lack of stability, consistency, predictability, and familiarity as they entered professional practice. Lack of research regarding the relationship between self-efficacy and transition shock was noted. Conclusions: Nurse educators and administrators can devise ways to support and prepare newly graduated nurses for their transition shock period. The next generation of nurses are reported to have reduced self-efficacy levels compared to previous generations, which argues the need to further investigate if a link exits between self-efficacy skills and the transition shock period.

Implications of the COVID-19 Crisis on the Well-Being of Survivors of Sexual Violence: an Israeli Study

Keren Gueta (Bar-ilan University) and Carmit Klar-Chalamish (Bar-ilan University).

Abstract

Introduction: Worldwide, the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic and associated social distancing measures introduced novel health risks and economic insecurity, leading to global health and socioeconomic crisis with immediate impact on daily life. Moreover, the disease and the associated response measures heightened psychosocial risk factors in already vulnerable populations. However, the specific ways the COVID-19 outbreak has shaped the psychosocial well-being of individuals with sexual violence (SV) backgrounds are still limited. Goals and Methods The present study aimed to improve our understanding of the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, as collective trauma, on the well-being of survivors of sexual violence. A focused ethnography design was employed in the current study. The data are based on an online qualitative survey of 39 survivors and ten in-depth interviews with service providers in Israel subjected to a thematic analysis. Results The findings portray a perplexing combination of both positive and negative implications and further add to the literature by suggesting underlying mechanisms of those pandemic impacts on survivors of SV that are grounded in the characteristics of the COVID-19 crisis as collective trauma. In addition, our findings indicated several methodological opportunities and challenges for conducting qualitative research during a pandemic. For example, during the pandemic, the qualitative online survey was a risk-free method that was flexible in terms of speed, feasibility, cost-effectiveness, and widespread coverage. Thus, this allowed us to obtain meaningful data to inform public health responses without compromising the quality of data collection. Conclusions. The results of the present study have implications for research, policy, and practice in terms of accommodation of existing SV frontline services for collective trauma preparedness and response.

Discourses of Family Caregivers on Continuity of Safe Care for Children with Tracheostomy in School: a Qualitative Study

Ivone Evangelista-Cabral (Universidade do Estado do Rio de Janeiro/ Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro), Paula De AraÚjo Nicolini-Rosa (Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro), Fernanda Borges Pessanha (Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro), Eneida Simões Da Fonseca (Universidade do Estado do Rio de Janeiro) and Camile Xavier De Mattos (Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro).

Abstract

Background: The Brazilian school healthcare model develops coordinated childcare centered on the family and community, not on school. This model limits the safety of children with special health care needs (CSHCN) who live with tracheostomy due to the absence of a school nurse. Goal: To analyze the female caregiver's speeches on the limitations and possibilities of including those children in school in the south-eastern region of Rio de Janeiro, Brasil. Method: This is a descriptive and exploratory study based on art-based research to access the family caregivers of CSHCN discourse through the Creative and Sensitive Method (CSM). Participants were eight mothers of children with a tracheostomy who were spokespersons for 17 family caregivers. A group dynamic was conducted in three meetings. Data were analyzed through the discourse analysis technique. Results: The conditions for the women's discourse revealed the intertextuality of inclusive schools for those children to attend early childhood education. Limitations involved access to the schooling process and school maintenance, and possibilities of maintaining imply a trained professional and logistical adjustments of the school environment. Furthermore, Schools alone cannot provide adequate support for children with special health needs. There is a need for collaboration between the school and a consistent set of services (social, educational, transportation, health) and family professionals to provide continuous and complex care. Conclusion: The said and unsaid mothers' discourses revealed an intertextual legal regulation that not helped to include children with a tracheostomy at school. Moreover, it indicated that life maintenance care for children with a tracheostomy is the most affected by schools without logistical and technical competence. As implications for practice, initiatives with the potential to be addressed by the school health team stand out in the interaction and socialization of CSHCN with tracheostomy in their relationship with peers.

Knowledge-to-Action in the Transition of Children with Clinical and Complex Care Demands from Hospital to Home

Ivone Evangelista-Cabral (Universidade do Estado do Rio de Janeiro/ Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro), Juliana De Moraes (Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro), Fernanda Borges Pessanha (Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro), Paula De AraÚjo Nicolini-Rosa (Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro), Renata BubaduÉ (Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro) and Fernanda Bezerra (Universidade Federal Fluminense).

Abstract

Background: The safe transition from hospital-home care of children with special health needs with clinically complex continuous demands of care (CSHCN-CCC) is challenging for health professionals and family caregivers. Goals: Produce and evaluate short videos about CSHCN-CCC with the participation of experts (visual production and health professionals) and family caregivers residing in the cities of Rio de Janeiro (capital); systematize the best scientific evidence that supports care activities and incorporate them into the production of short videos on tracheostomy and gastrostomy care; assess applicability (function, use, and effectiveness) in three rounds with an interval of one month; to discuss the validity and applicability of videos in solving the demands of family caregivers of CSHCN-CCC. Method: The research project has been developed with a participatory qualitative approach implemented with nurses from the family health strategy (FHS) in Rio de Janeiro city; groups of families of children assisted in hospital care during the process of hospital-home transition (narrative content of the video, production, and validation); systematic reviews (for building the scientific content of the video); and the experts in the areas of visual communication (film language production and video validation). The production of the videos will include family narratives, scientific evidence, staging of care situations in the concrete creativity and sensitivity dynamics of the creative and sensitive method, filming with actors, editing images of short videos (2 to 6 minutes), blog, almanac, and podcasts. For the internal evaluation, the videos will be available to five nurses, who will watch them and answer the AGREE-HS questions, an instrument to evaluate the quality of the tool for being applied in the health system.

Digital Presence and Identity Among Digital Scholars: a Thematic Analysis.

Antonio Quintas-Mendes (Universidade Aberta) and Ana Paiva (Universidade do Algarve).

Abstract

In today's post-digital society, the public presence of academics on the web and the consequent affirmation of a given identity or of a multidimensional identity, imply a much more complex and multifaceted management of their image than when we were dealing with a teacher whose identity was affirmed in circumscribed spaces and times. In this work we seek to analyse the positioning of the subjects about their "digital footprint", the importance they attribute to their online presence and the ways in which they express the multiple facets of the construction of their personal and professional identities.

We adopted a Thematic Analysis approach to qualitative research and used NVivo to analyse the data collected through semi-structured interviews to 13 subjects from a purposive sample of digital scholars.

Five major sub-themes were identified within the theme of Digital Presence and Identity: Awareness of Digital Identity; Strategic Online Presence; Authenticity; Privacy; Personal Presence and Professional Presence.

Overall, subjects clearly express the awareness of the need to build a presence in the network, emphasizing in general that this construction is increasingly made in the confluence between the offline and the online world. While there is a general concern to preserve a certain authenticity, intimacy and privacy on the web, there seems to be some heterogeneity in the experiencing of these processes. For some participants the distinction between public and private, between personal and professional should be clearly marked, while for others the necessarily hybrid nature of identity should be assumed, arguing that it is no longer possible to make a clear separation between offline and online world or between public and private. This work thus shows different shades in the way academics construct their presence on the web and how they assume several of the constitutive dimensions of their identities.

A Model to Develop Middle Management Women in the Limpopo Public Service

Dr Rosa Mdluli (GCAR/SVU).

Abstract

Introduction: In Limpopo Public Service, very few women are occupying management positions, even though laws promoting women's advancement level the playing field, several obstacles tend to undermine such legislation's noble intentions. There is no clear plan regarding the development of middle management women as contributors in service delivery. Goals and Method: The purpose of this study was to identify potential barriers that need to be overcome for women to be promoted to management positions. The study developed a Model of empowering middle management women. A qualitative method was followed, and interpretivism was the applied philosophy/paradigm with a single case study method. A purposive sampling method was used to select twenty (20) women middle managers at Municipalities and Provincial departments. Interviews were conducted on zoom with semi-structured questions as the data collection strategy, substantiated with archival information. Data was triangulated to ensure rigor. The web-QDA software was used to transmit data and analyzed using a thematic analysis. Existing problems were investigated and discussed. Emphasis of investigation was in line with the public service policy framework. The researcher ensured that ethical guidelines of participants consent and clearance forms, interview guides and permission from workplaces were observed.

Findings: Women representation is very low since appointments are not based on ability and requirements due to Political interferences. Programs and strategies for developing women at middle management do not exist and they are not assessed for leadership positions. There are no emotional support structures to induct, mentor and support women middle managers. The ROSA MODEL was developed with pillars of: Review, Organizational perspectives, Support and Assessment of impact. This study provided solutions, which were culminated in the developed Model. The Model is underpinned by theories of Networking, Glass ceiling and Self-perception.

Conclusion: Effective implementation of the developed Model will benefit middle management women.

Data Analysis and Reflections on Using Narrative Inquiry to Explore the Experiences of Living with Chronic Pain in Emerging Adult Women

Jenise Finlay (University of Calgary), Dela Cruz Añiela (University of Calgary), Andrew Estefan (University of Calgary) and Graham McCaffrey (University of Calgary).

Abstract

Introduction: The stories of those experiencing pain, illness, or disability are often not heard without alteration or fragmentation by researchers. Women are disproportionately affected by chronic pain and an increasing prevalence in chronic pain has been observed across all age groups in Canada, most notably among those aged 20 to 29 with no other health conditions. However, few qualitative studies examine chronic pain exclusively in women under 30.

Goals and Methods: Clandinin and Connelly's form of narrative inquiry was used to explore the lived and told stories of two emerging adult women (aged 18 to 29) living with chronic pain. Data were generated through composition of field texts that included in-depth conversational interviews and field journal writing. Participant artwork, poetry, and writing were also used for data generation and data analysis. Clandinin and Connelly's conceptual framework of the three-dimensional narrative inquiry space was used to examine how participants' identities have evolved over time in the context of place, social interaction, and social landscapes.

Results: Narrative threads that resonated across narrative accounts include: silenced, invisible, and locating self with pain; pain experiences storied through relationships; and resisting the singular stories of people living with chronic pain. Operationalizing this narrative analysis revealed both challenges and profound reflexivity around the participant-researcher relationship, relational ethics, and the personal, practical, and social significance of the work.

Conclusions: Through stories, the narrative identity of participants can be understood without dissection. Clandinin and Connelly's three-dimensional narrative inquiry space should be considered during narrative analysis to understand how experiences have been shaped, particularly when researching a complex health topic with a significant affective-emotional aspect. In this study, valuable insights emerged from inquiring into the experiences of chronic pain in emerging adult women, revealing implications for nursing practice, health education, research, and policy.

Sexual Power Dynamics and the Experiences of Intimate Partner Violence Among Female Adolescents in Informal Settings of Lagos and Ibadan, Nigeria

Olutoyin Opeyemi Ikuteyijo (Swiss Tropical and Public Health Institute, Universityf Basel), Akanni Ibukun Akinyemi (Obafemi Awolowo University Nigeria) and Sonja Merten (Swiss Tropical and Public Health Institute, University of Basel Switzerland).

Abstract

Introduction: In most patriarchal societies, sexual power dynamics are usually skewed against the female because of some inherent social constrictions. Likewise, adolescents and young women (AYW) face overlapping risks of violence due to their relative lack of power because of both their gender, and their status as children or young people in such a setting. Hence, many AYW have become victims of intimate partner violence because of lack of power to negotiate sex in heterosexual relationships. Adolescent girls in the slum areas are double vulnerable due to their environment and socioeconomic status. Methods: Two urban slums in Lagos and Ibadan cities were selected for the study. The study design involved ethnography qualitative research and took place from January–June 2021, which enabled the researcher to have an emic perspective of the study participants. Primary data were sourced from 40 female AYW ages (15-24) with in-depth interview (IDI), 9 focus group discussion (FGD) 8-each and young men with 12-IDIs, 6-FGDs, a total sample of 172. The field diary and notes collected during the fieldwork were assembled to form part of the thematic data analysis tools using Atlas ti version 8. Results: Findings from the study revealed that there were unequal power relations between the AYW and their partners as the male counterparts often dictated when to have sex, condom use, when to socialize and how to conduct their lives. This often resulted into violence leading to physical harm and poor sexual reproductive health outcome among AYW in the slum areas. Conclusion: The unequal power relationships between AYW and their partners influence intimate partner violence experience. This has an enormous impact on the achievement of the SDG 5.6.1, hence the need for holistic gender-transformative program among young people.

Autoethnography of an Online Distance Education Teacher

Antonio Quintas-Mendes (Universidade Aberta).

Abstract

As a fusion between autobiography and ethnography, autoethnography assumes the researcher and his/her own reflexivity as a source of valid data in a research, simultaneously articulating auto (self), ethno (the cultural connection) and graphy (writing as a research process). Autoethnographers tend to vary in their emphasis on the self dimension or on the ethno dimension producing autoethnographies with either a more evocative or a more analytical slant. Despite the variety of emphasis, autoethnographers have a common principle: to give meaning to their lived experiences by narrating and analysing what they are, what they feel, what they do and what they know, articulating it with the analysis of their socio-cultural and socio-technical environment.

I have been working in Distance Education since 1989 and I have been a teacher of online courses since 2001. I am at this moment a teacher who faces Online Distance Education based on principles of Dialogic Education, on an Ethics of Care and oriented to Social Justice. But how did I become the teacher I am? What enthusiasms, difficulties and upsets have crossed my path? What validity and usefulness for others can a personal testimony of this nature have? The present autoethnographic work intends to describe and interpret a teaching journey of more than 20 years in online education. Using memory, writing, diaries, documents, course records, interviews with students and colleagues as sources, I try to show that online distance education can constitute a humanised, relational, empathic and transformative formative process.

Ziyyarah: Ethical and Inter-Active Space for Conducting Interviews

Wesam Salem (University of Memphis).

Abstract

Introduction When conducting research with my Muslim American participants, who have non-Western roots and are still bound to their cultural, linguistic, and religious practices that might not

be similar to the Western values or norms, the prescribed, Eurocentric, and power-laden interviewing practices appear to be unfit and essentializing. In this methodological paper, I extend the argument to de/colonize research practices to create realities or onto-epistemologies that break free from the colonialist language and discourse. I share how I constructed Ziyyarah, that is inclusive of participants' ways of knowing and culture and resists the reproduction of colonial subjugation traditional interviewing inscribes on Muslim American participants. Goals and Methods Ziyyarah draws from postcolonial theory, Deleuze and Guattari's concept of the nomadic subject, and Barad's idea of entanglement to account for more than the narratives of the subject. Ziyyarah aims at creating an ethical methodological space that embodies the participants' cultural practice and embraces the intra-action between family members, conversations, and space (i.e., smooth). In this paper, I share three conventions or practices that guided the (re)construction of the Ziyyarah: unstructured and conversational interview, (un)settling the "I", and ways of knowing and world views. Thinking with interviews with these conventions informed the ethics and practices the interviews to make space for different modes for knowledge creation. Results Ziyyarah interview creates fertile grounds for producing knowledge about the Other by accounting for the participants' culture and space. It also. situates the participants' narratives within the larger socio-historical and sociopolitical contexts and accounts for the researcher's role in the meaning-making process. Conclusions Ziyyarah underscored an essential element of conducting research with the Other, which was establishing connections and trust between the researcher and the participants to ensure their participation in this methodological practice. It transformed the power intensities between the researcher and the researched to become more of a dynamical flow of power instead of the static and one-directional form.

"I Don'T Recognize Myself". Women with Gynecological Cancer Tell Their Stories Through an Art-Informed Narrative Research

Sylvie Rivard (Université Laurentienne, École de service social).

Abstract

Introduction This narrative research, anchored in feminist values explores the experience of women dealing with gynecological cancer, as their bodies marked by illness are treated by medicine, impacting their sexual functioning and expression sexuality. Narrative identity (Reissman, 2008), embodied identity (Le Breton, 2016) and sexual identity (Dillon et al., 2011) are used to conceptualize women's identity construction, the experience of the body when altered by illness and its treatments, and consequently, their sense of sexual identity. Methodology The narrative methodology, including life-storytelling (Atkinson, 2007; Bertaux, 2005) informed by the creation of art (Cole and Knowles, 2008) used in this project invites the expression and representation of multiple facets of a lived experience. The individual stories of the four participants were gathered through in-depth non-directive interviews. In addition, the participants created a self-portrait using life casting, painting and collage as expressive art forms, and told the story of their self-portrait. Three levels of narrative analysis were used with these stories: thematic, structural and dialogic/performance (Reissman, 2008). Results The thematic analysis identifies three main themes: the possibility of death, life in the moment, and the burden of treatments. The structural narrative analysis presents how, as a result of treatment, the women no longer recognize themselves in their bodies and their sexual identity. Invisibility, social stigma, multiple losses and the pressures of heterosexual societal norms where penetration (penis-in-vagina) is the privileged mode of sexual expression in couple's relationship are all factors resulting in a biographical rupture that forces a transformation of their identity. The dialogic/performance narrative analysis focuses on my perspective as a critical and reflexive researcher. Conclusion Focusing on the structural narrative analysis, this presentation will conclude with a conceptualization of the ruptured biographical and sexual identity trajectory of these women as they engage in their personal and intimate life after cancer.

Toward a Participatory Critical Ethnography: Engaging Research Participants in Critical Discourse Analysis of Ethnographic Texts

Marina Mikhail (York University), Cindy Jiang (York University) and Simon Adam (York University).

Abstract

Introduction: Nurses are often in the forefront when working with people within mental health systems, and their understanding of mental health impacts how they work with psychiatric survivors. A close

examination of mental health nursing education and policy guidelines in Ontario elucidates how the material reinforces social stigmas in its training. Policy analysts and researchers often lack the lived experience to create meaningful education material, and policy guidelines for psychiatric survivors. Survivors are typically excluded when the writing happens.

Goal and Methods: The goal is to inject lived experiences into mental health nursing education and policy guidelines. This research brings the most influential mental health nursing education texts to psychiatric survivors to conduct critical discourse analysis (CDA). This study uses critical theory, institutional ethnography, and critical discourse analysis in participatory action research. 23 survivors participated in virtual or in-person focus groups with up to 5 people in each group. Excerpts were preselected from mental health nursing policies and guidelines, including nursing educational videos related to the texts. Groups analyzed 2 - 3 excepts using CDA methods, guided by facilitators.

Results: Findings show that survivors can successfully conduct CDA as co-researchers and co-analysts. Their analyses on how to augment the texts would radically alter the understanding of mental health and more closely balance the discursive landscape of mental health nursing education. For example, replacing the word "reorienting" to "validating" has the potential to deescalate a traumatic situation without pathologizing people's experiences; or, recognizing that arbitrary insertions of the term 'Indigenous' without any cultural context in the texts tokenizes Indigenous peoples and continues the trauma they experience when seeking treatment and care.

Conclusion: Survivor-led critical analyses disrupt power dynamics in mental health research and help transfer power to the people most affected by mental health practice and discourses. The result co-creates knowledge that can be meaningful. Survivors are experts, with lived experience, and can analyze complex policies, putting forward interventions on both discursive and practice levels.

Sales and Marketing of Cage-Free Eggs in China: a Multi-Case Study

Maria Chen (University of British Columbia), Huipin Lee (University of British Columbia) and Dan Weary (University of British Columbia).

Abstract

Housing systems directly impact animal welfare, for example, well-managed cage-free housing offer hens the potential to express natural behaviours and experience higher welfare. As the world's largest consumer and producer of eggs (with 3.3 billion layer hens in 2020), small changes in China can impact large numbers of hens. Despite consumer preference for free-range eggs in China, only 10% of eggs are produced in cage-free systems (1% being indoor systems; 9% being outdoor, free-range systems).

Using a multi-case study design, our aim was to examine 6 companies sourcing cage-free eggs in China to understand: 1) why these companies sell cage-free eggs and 2) how these eggs are marketed. We purposively sampled 6 companies (2 using indoor systems, 4 using outdoor, free-range systems) and within each company we selected 1-3 participants involved in marketing, resulting in a sample of 10 managers, salespeople, and marketing specialists. For each participant, we conducted 1-3 semi-structured, audio-recorded, virtual interviews on the Chinese social media platform WeChat and recorded the participant's WeChat chatlogs (including text, photos, videos). For each company, we collected relevant public online documents (including text and photos from news articles, online shops, social media content). We wrote field notes about observations and reflections made during data collection. We compiled all data (transcripts, chatlogs, public documents, fieldnotes) in the software NVivo and we used Template Analysis to generate key themes.

Preliminary results suggest the rationale for selling eggs from indoor and outdoor cage-free systems includes: 1) producing high-quality eggs, 2) meeting existing demands for free-range products, and 3) testing consumer acceptance of eggs from indoor systems. Marketing strategies included identifying target audiences (e.g. high-income earners), using appealing concepts (e.g. 'indigenous chicken egg' for free-range, 'edible raw egg' for indoor systems), and establishing trusting relationships with consumers (e.g. welcoming consumers to visit the farms). Though improving sales of cage-free eggs may promote cage-free production, further research and policy efforts are required to help ensure high animal welfare conditions on these cage-free farms.

Value of Lived Experience

Diane Cass (N/A).

Abstract

Introduction: In 2019, all my sons and I were diagnosed with a degenerative and incurable illness. We found very few supports to assist with our new way of being. To bring meaning to this emotional situation, I decided to undertake a thesis in the hope of, inter alia, developing supports for other families facing similar outcomes.

Goals and Methods: I considered my situation a lived experience and decided upon a hermeneutic phenomenological study. To ensure my perceived position was not borne from an emotional response to the evaluative property of the situation I found myself in, I wanted to explore my lived experience from an applied scientific ontological perspective. I found that many studies where the term lived experience had been incorporated brought into question the individual properties of emotion. That is not to presume that one person's lived experience is less than another person's lived experience. Rather, a person's emotions are responsive to the unique value of the experience, meaning there is no applied scientific ontology for a lived experience. My objective then became to ensure that my own experience met the rigor required of what is expected of current ontological knowledge.

Results: Considering my diagnosis, I could accept my circumstance as a fact. However, I also considered my emotional values associated with the different aspects of the situation, which brought into question the multi-layered aspects of my lived experience and, by extension, all constructs of lived experience.

Conclusion: The formal diagnoses of my family have validated my lived experience as fact. However, there is a multitude of auxiliary issues that may not provide value from a lived experience perspective. Consequently, future projects stemming from this research, including developing resources for families facing similar diagnoses, must incorporate the rigorous application of current ontological knowledge.

A Staged Research Design to Reduce Perceived Risk and Improve Older Adults' ICT Use

Bernardo Figueiredo (RMIT University), Torgeir Aleti (RMIT University), Mike Reid (RMIT University), Hjorth Larissa (RMIT University), Diane Martin (RMIT) and Jacob Sheahan (RMIT University).

Abstract

As the COVID-19 pandemic has highlighted, digital engagement is crucial for fostering social inclusion for older adults, with the capacity to navigate risks and take up information and communication technologies (ICT) critical to their well-being. However, perceived risks are one of the main reasons many older adults do not engage with ICT and the digital economy. A lack of understanding and ability to navigate risk can limit their online interactivity.

The aim of this research is to explore and quantify the types of perceived risks associated with ICT and the influence on ICT use and engagement in the digital economy and to co-design strategies with end users and stakeholders to reduce perceived risk and improve digital engagement The mixed-method project has developed over four stages. The initial 'exploring and understanding phases' focused on examining risk perceptions amongst older people, analyzing findings from a survey, and investigating lived experiences through exploratory interviews. The following two phases – co-design and dissemination during 2022 – saw the research team collaborate through workshops with several local groups to create strategies and tools that help inform the practices of older adults and reduce their perceptions of ICT risk.

Our findings explain the perceived risks that affect older adults the most and outline co-designed strategies that respond to their lived experiences of ICT – connecting practices with perceptions.

In co-creating strategies with older adults to address their perceived risk with ICT, we draw conclusions on how this approach can be effective in responding to issues in older adults' terms, personalizing their strategies, and providing autonomy for their learning experiences and involvement in the digital economy.

Longitudinal Qualitative Research Using Photovoice with Women Refugees

Shannon McMorrow (Western Michigan University and Makerere University School of Public Health) and Jyotika Saksena (University of Indianapolis).

Abstract

Introduction: Longitudinal, qualitative studies offer critical evidence to improve social and cultural adaptations of public health interventions, particularly for vulnerable, marginalized populations such as refugee women. However, such studies are uncommon in public health and even less common using the participatory, qualitative method of Photovoice. Our research contributes to filling that gap. We conducted a longitudinal, qualitative study using Photovoice and interviews to understand health and integration experiences of women refugees from Democratic Republic of Congo living in the United States with data collection in 2016, 2019 and 2022. Goals and Methods: The project was initially conducted in 2016 in partnership with a refugee resettlement agency with follow up three and six years later conducted independently by the researchers. Sixteen women were recruited in 2016, ten were retained in 2019, and 9 in 2022. Photovoice meetings were recorded and conducted in community settings with interpretation from English to Swahili and Kinyarwanda. Meetings included ethics, safety, and photography training, participatory photo selection, and joint discussion-leading with participants. The project evolved into a longitudinal study as it became clear that qualitatively analyzing change over time was needed. Inductive, thematic, manual analysis is ongoing. Results: Photos and accompanying textual data illustrated multiple, emergent themes across time: nutrition and food security, social support, health care system navigation, discrimination, and cultural adaptation. Strengths such as knowledge of nutrition and favorable attitudes for health-care seeking were uncovered to counter the deficit-based approach prevalent in public health. Further, findings confirmed prior research indicating increasing experiences of discrimination over time for the participants as Black women. Conclusions: This work provides insight from experiences implementing longitudinal qualitative research using Photovoice, which we argue offers critical, participatory evidence to improve public health and other social, policy, and community interventions. The primary purpose of this presentation is to highlight lessons from our work and offer insight into conducting longitudinal, qualitative research using Photovoice.

Caught Between Epistemology and Field-Conditions: Travails of Young Qualitative Policy Researchers in India

Sameer Pendharker (Indian Institute of Technology Bombay), Sneha Swami (Indian Institute of Technology Bombay), Himali Mhatre (Indian Institute of Technology Bombay) and Subodh Wagle (Indian Institute of Technology Bombay).

Abstract

Problem: The qualitative approach is immensely helpful in policy research as it provides a comprehensive, contextually-grounded, and nuanced understanding of policy processes and issues. It is characterized by certain epistemological imperatives that demand collection of rich, diverse data and thick description of the context. However, conducting fieldwork to collect data required to fulfil these imperatives poses diverse and stiff challenges especially for young policy researchers in the Indian context.

Goals and Methods: This paper discusses and analyzes the challenges and barriers faced by young policy researchers in conducting fieldwork for qualitative research in India. It draws from the thematic analysis of detailed documentation of experiences and observations made during fieldwork by two researchers, and one male and one female, both natives of India.

Results: The paper establishes that fieldwork challenges faced by young policy researchers in India are rooted in factors like highly divisive politics, acute disparities, and weak institutional environment through discussion of different instances of manifestation of these factors. For example, researchers' identities—pertaining to class, caste, religion, language, location, gender, and marital status (especially of female)—posed many challenges to collecting rich and truthful data. The respondents from disadvantaged communities were not only suspicious, fearful, and reluctant to talk, but also expected researchers' help in solving their problems. Many government functionaries were not only reluctant to share information or formal data, but often blithely provided blatantly false information. Additionally, some political functionaries tried overwhelming young researchers by assuming an overly paternalizing stance or an aura of omniscience and omnipotence. The wide prevalence of fraudulent formal data and equally wide-spread tendency to hide information made it difficult to carry out triangulation.

Conclusion: It is critically important to discuss, understand, and overcome these field-level barriers to fulfilling epistemological imperatives and to ensuring quality of qualitative policy research.

Protocols for Making Explicit the Research Paradigm and Research Strategy for Qualitative Research Designs

Subodh Wagle (CTARA, Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) Bombay), Sameer Pendharker (Indian Institute of Technology Bombay) and Arpit Arora (Indian Institute of Technology Bombay).

Abstract

Problem: Interdisciplinary qualitative researchers from public policy, management sciences, and STS (science, technology, and society) studies, who investigate the socio-physical phenomena that straddle both social and physical realities, face difficulties in exactly identifying, articulating, and justifying the research paradigms and research strategies (i.e., phenomenology, case-study research, grounded theory, and ethnography) that they use in their research projects.

Goals and Methods: To address these difficulties, this paper traces their roots to the broad scope of qualitative research questions (RQ). Following Creswell (2009) and Miles & Huberman (1994), it suggests splitting of this broad RQ in its component or sub-RQs. Similarly, building on Creswell (2009) and Bryman (2004), the paper develops a scheme of characterization of different research strategies identifying logical linkages among the attributes of their assumptions, procedures, and utility. The paper also lays out the propositions of Critical Realistic (CR) paradigm that envisages physical or social reality as composed of three layers.

Based on these elements, the paper presents the first protocol to identify and justify the linkages between logically-separable procedural elements of research strategies that are commensurate with each sub-RQ of the broad RQ. The second protocol helps identify and justify the layers of reality according to the CR paradigm which are commensurate with the nature of reality studied by each sub-RQ.

Results: Using the first and second protocol mentioned before, the paper presents, for two research projects with two separate empirical research questions, a mixed bouquet of procedural elements of different research strategies and explicit and precise articulated rationale for choice of research paradigm respectively.

Conclusion: The explicit identification, precise articulation, and logical justification of the research paradigms and research strategies for given RQs in a qualitative research design will help enhance the transparency of the research design and, thus, the credibility of the research project.

Observing the Transition and Visibility of Alternative Journalism to the Digital World – Qualitative Study

Luis Barbosa (CICANT - ULP).

Abstract

Introduction: Alternative journalism is, in general, associated with political involvement, however, it can comprise a series of other themes. The internet has facilitated many communication processes, but also created more complexity. Social networks created the basis for a greater dissemination of alternative journalism.

The continued existence of some forms of alternative journalism and the expansion of social spaces for dialogue and participation remain essential for the healthy functioning of society.

Goals and Methods: The main goal of this qualitative study is to understand the visibility of alternative journalism on the digital world. Data was retrieved from the internet *corpus latente.* In terms of qualitative techniques, we used the content analysis and case study.

Results: The results allowed us to infer that most of the alternative journalism is dedicated to political themes and that *Reporters Sans Frontières* organization through its significant worldwide network highlights sensitive themes of global political affairs; the impact of their work is emphasized by the speed of transmission and the reach of the news published on the online platform.

Conclusions: We were able to conclude that there is a strong presence of alternative journalism in digital media, with predominance for political themes. The publication of the Press Freedom Index, for instance, allowed to infer that there is a high degree of professionalism and the existence of an Online Barometer where the numbers of victims of repression on freedom of expression are registered, demonstrates not only the political aspect that has been highlighted, but the need to protect the work of these professionals and citizens.

Analysis of the Conceptual Structure of Information Recorded in Patents

Eduardo Dutra Moresi (Universidade Católica de Brasília) and Isabel Pinho (University of Aveiro).

Abstract

Introduction: Patent is a valuable source of information to help evaluate trends in research, since they reveal the areas of innovation that inventors are focused on. Another relevant point is that it is public and reliable information. Goals and Methods: This paper aims to present an approach to analyze the conceptual structure of a patent corpus using the R-Bibliometrix package. The methodology comprised the following steps: research in the Lens database on the theme virtual worlds, which recovered 4448 patent applications and 1975 granted patents; the metadata were exported in CSV format and imported by the R-Bibliometrix package; for the analysis of the conceptual structure of the corpus, they were generated the thematic map, the thematic evolution and the dendrogram of the topics, both with the information extracted from the Cooperative Patent Classification (CPC) codes at the subclass level and from the bigrams of the abstracts. The coding established by the CPC allows the identification of the state of the art of a patent. Results: The results show the potential of the R-Bibliometrix package for categorizing the technologies involved in research, the evolution over the period, and the relationships between subclasses of technologies represented by the dendrogram. The thematic map allowed the identification of the main patents that contributed to each cluster. Conclusions: Exploring patents data offer opportunities to build knowledge on research application, focus on technology and innovation, by using R-Bibliometrix package offers several resources that support the analysis of the conceptual structure with the visualization of conceptual and technological routes. This work was financially supported by the Research Unit on Governance, Competitiveness and Public Policies (UIDB/04058/2020) + (UIDP/04058/2020), funded by national funds through FCT - Fundação para a Ciência e a Tecnologia.

Health Professionals' Experiences with the Implementation of the Exercise-Promoting Brief Intervention 'primaMoves' – a Reflexive Thematic Analysis

Natascha Stürmer (EBPI/UZH), Klarissa Siebenhüener (EBPI/UZH), Jennifer Giovanoli Evack (EBPI/UZH) and Dunja Nicca (EBPI/UZH).

Abstract

Introduction: Brief counseling interventions for physical activity are poorly implemented in primary care. To improve implementation in Switzerland, we implemented a best-practice intervention 'primaMoves' with an implementation guide in a small scalable unit of five home care teams and two general practices. Goals and Methods: This study aims to explore how primary care health professionals experienced the implementation of primaMoves. Reflexive thematic analysis with a constructivist orientation was used to analyze data from 24 single, semi-structured interviews with primaMoves-participants from all involved teams. Data was assed three and six months after starting the intervention. The inductively developed themes were structured along the 4 dimensions of the Normalization Process Theory: coherence, cognitive participation, collective action and reflexive monitoring. Results: Four main themes were developed. Professionals from all settings started primaMoves because they 'see the potential of activity promotion' in respect to patient's needs, their skill-development, and organizational procedures (coherence). The implementation work differed amongst teams and individual health professionals (cognitive participation and collective action). First, teams differed on how they 'organize counseling processes as a team'. We identified different types of teamwork, named 'the organizers', 'the individual makers', or 'the negotiators'. Second, professionals differed on how they started counseling patients, they 'advance counselling based on current expertise'. We identified different foci: 'communication-orientation', 'outcome-orientation' or 'public health-orientation'. Irrespective of differences in implementation work, participants who implemented primaMoves, assessed the changes positively (reflexive monitoring). They felt they could 'expand capabilities in activity promotion' in three areas: They metaphorically 'moved their patients', 'moved their organization', and 'moved themselves'. Conclusions: Implementation processes are complex, thanks to the interpretative approach of reflexive thematic analysis, it was possible to generate new insights such as the different types of teamwork and counseling foci. These are important findings to improve the intervention implementation towards normalization and for further scaling.

Three Proposals for Simplifying Qualitative Research

Roger Chafe (Memorial University of Newfoundland).

Abstract

This presentation presents three proposals for reducing the complexity of qualitative research. The first proposal is that we define qualitative research simply as research that uses qualitative data. The second is that rather than appealing to worldviews and paradigms, that we limit our attention to the actual assumptions and claims that researchers have regarding their specific research projects when defining underlying project assumptions. The third proposal is that we recognize that it is the research study aims, not a researcher's ontology, which is mostly responsible for determining an appropriate methodology. While relatively easy to do, adopting these proposals would have the advantages of simplifying the definition of qualitative research; allowing researchers to avoid unwarranted philosophical speculations; make projects more inclusive by allowing assumptions to be understandable by all team members, including community partners and those not trained in qualitative methodologies; and permit many qualitative projects, including those involving multi-disciplinary teams or mixed-methods approaches, to be easier to explain and conduct.

A Phenomenographic Examination of Work Motivation to Perform at the Municipal Corporation of Bangladesh.

Md Rifad Chowdhury (University of Brighton).

Abstract

The explorative purpose of this study is to investigate and analyse the work motivational conceptions of employees, to expand a better understanding of work motivation in the municipal corporation of Bangladesh. The municipal corporation is one of the key administrative bodies of Bangladesh's local government. Work motivation has been defined as a result of interaction between the individual and the environment. Local government studies indicate the work environment of the municipal corporation is unique because of its key colonial and political history, several reform attempts, non-western social perspectives, job functions, and traditional governance. Twenty-two semi-structured online interviews were conducted in this study. Phenomenographic research methodology has been adopted to describe the limited number of qualitatively different ways of experiencing work motivation. During the analysis of the semi-structured interview transcripts, the focus was on the second-order employee perspective to explore and analyse the conceptions. Based on the participants' collective experiences and dimensions of variation across the different ways of experiencing, six conceptions of employee work motivation to perform at the municipal corporation were identified in this study. Besides, six dimensions of critical variations have emerged within and between the conceptions. In the outcome space, the relationships between conceptions, and dimensions of critical variations are presented in a logical structure. The findings of this research study show significance to expand the understanding of work motivation and the research context of phenomenography. The findings of this research will contribute to the ongoing attention of contextual work motivational understanding from a Bangladeshi perspective and phenomenographic research conceptions in organisational behaviour studies.

Perception of the Situation and Adherence to Recommendations During COVID-19 Among Older Adults in Sweden - a Qualitative Interview Study Using Health Belief Model as Analytical Framework

Johanna Gustavsson (Karlstads universitet) and Linda Beckman (Karlstads universitet).

Abstract

IntroductionThe COVID-19 pandemic exceeds many previous crises in scale and duration and thus offering a unique possibility to broaden the understanding of people's reactions to a global crisis. Early on, it was clear that older adults were severely affected by the virus and that the actions of this age group would be crucial to the outcome. This study should be viewed in relation to Sweden's voluntary restrictions.

Goals and Methods. In April-May 2020, a convenience sample from a pensioners organization of 41 adults aged 70–85 completed an unstructured phone interview with the objective toinvestigate older

adults' perception of the COVID-19 pandemic and the conditions for adherence to recommendations using the constructs of the Health Belief Model (HBM) as an analytical framework. The results were analysed with content analyses

Results. Participants perceived COVID-19 as a severe threat to health and society, however, fear was not taking over. For some, perceived susceptibility to the disease was the main reason to adhere to the Swedish national recommendations. They expressed not being overly worried, but at the same time, they were taking substantial precautions. Trust in the authorities and requests from family members increased adherence to recommendations. Adherence to recommendations also contributed to feelings of safety. On the other hand, potential barriers to adhering to recommendations included missing loved ones and frustration on somewhat inconclusive information from authorities.

Conclusions.The results indicate that older adult are willing to adhere to voluntary restrictions during a global pandemic. For future work, relatives of older people are a resource to communicate information regarding safety and health messages, a message that preferably is thorough and consistent.

Coherence Between Research Methodology, Research Question and a Sensitive Dialogue

Lisbeth Uhrenfeldt (Nord University) and Bente Skovsby Toft (Aarhus University).

Abstract

In high standard qualitative research it is crucial to demonstrate coherence between the research elements of epistemology, methodology, method and resonance with the research objectives, questions and theory. Heidegger's philosophy shapes the research design and offers a methodological foundation to ensure a mentally shelter is built for a person to dwell in. Dwelling promotes thinking and the ability to unfold the language in situations where two lifeworlds meet and facilitates a sensitive mode of acting.

We aim to frame the significance of a strong methodology and sensitivity to the informant's situation in the development of solid research findings. Illustrated by empirical research studies, we discuss the preparation of a strong methodology and combine it with critical appraisal tools by the Joanna Briggs Institute.

The methodology of interview studies is questioned in terms of congruity between research methodology, data collection and analysis. The congruity is contrasted by the researcher's theoretical understanding of the lifeworld and its existentials. A framework on wellbeing and suffering adds aspects about informants' dignity and dwelling-mobility. From these perspectives (epistemological and ontological) a sensitive data collection and an existential based analysis is made. Findings is understood through the informants use of language: asking what is addressed, what is being talked about and what do they refer to.

The three analytic steps: address, talk and refer is used to guide data collection. The methodologically well-prepared researcher aiming to act sensitively in a qualitative interview is assisted in language and dialogue by this framework in the search for stories, actions or phenomena that the informant address, by questioning the informant what they want to talk about, how they address this and how this refer to situations from their life.

Down Memory Lane: Eliciting Affective Geographies and Sites of Memory Through Participatory Mobile Biosensing. the UrBio Experimental Project.

Ana Gonçalves (Centre of Geographical Studies, Associated Laboratory TERRA, IGOT-ULisboa / ESHTE), Daniel Paiva (Centre of Geographical Studies, Associated Laboratory TERRA, IGOT-ULisboa), Daniela Ferreira (Centre of Geographical Studies, Associated Laboratory TERRA, IGOT-ULisboa), Inês Boavida Portugal (Centre of Geographical Studies, Associated Laboratory TERRA, IGOT-ULisboa) and Tomás Pedro (Centre of Geographical Studies, Associated Laboratory TERRA, IGOT-ULisboa).

Abstract

This presentation will analyse how participatory mobile biosensing can help identify affective geographies and sites of memory and inform urban and tourism planners about citizens' emotional responses to the urban environment, hence contributing to the creation of spaces that increase people's satisfaction, emotional engagement and well-being in cities.

We will present and address the findings of *UrBio – Making urban planning and design smarter with participatory mobile biosensing*, an experimental project whose main goal is to develop and test participatory mixed methodologies that use biosensor data to plan and design tourism, consumption, and leisure areas following healthier, more convivial, and more sustainable perspectives. UrBio has included citizens from three different cities – Lisbon (Portugal), Warsaw (Poland), and Cuiabá (Brazil) – in the research process and has used wearable biosensor data in individual and pair transect walks to allow citizens to reflect upon the impact of the urban environment on their everyday experiences.

By looking at the results of these transect walks and post-walk interviews, we will analyse how biosensing technologies provide insight into the emotional engagement of citizens with the urban environment through the identification of specific affective geographies and sites of memory, thus exploring how data provided by wearable biosensors can be used to enhance qualitative research on the experience of affective urban atmospheres. The results of this project show, indeed, that allowing subjects to interpret biosensing data creates moments of 'bounded interference' where individuals rethink their own experiences, yet retain an 'agential super-position' over the meanings of the data.

UrBio provides an innovative perspective on the advantages of biosensing as a mixed-method research tool. We show how the elicitation of biosensors in interviews can spark in-depth reflection and discussions about aspects of the urban experience that often go unnoticed in conventional qualitative methods.

Interventions for Informal Caregivers of People with Advanced Chronic Illness: a Systematic Review

Karen McGuigan (Queen's University Belfast, Belfast, UK), Gladys Laurente (Queen's University Belfast, Belfast, UK), Andrena Christie (Queen's University Belfast, Belfast, UK), Claire Carswell (Queen's University Belfast, Belfast, UK), Conor Moran (Western Health and Social Care Trust, Londonderry, UK), Magdi Yaqoob (Barts Health NHS Trust, London, UK), Soham Rej (McGill University, Montréal, Canada), Patty Gilbert (Northern Ireland Kidney Patient Association, Belfast, UK), Clare McKeaveney (Queen's University Belfast, Belfast, UK), Clare McVeigh (Queen's University Belfast, Belfast, UK), Colleen Tierney (Queen's University Belfast, Belfast, UK), Joanne Reid (Queen's University Belfast, Belfast, UK), Ian Walsh (Queen's University Belfast, Belfast, UK) and Helen Noble (Queen's University Belfast, Belfast, UK).

Abstract

Background End-stage or advanced chronic illness can impact negatively on patients and their informal caregivers. Informal carers are often family members or friends who provide support and care to the patient. Informal carers experience many challenges associated with their caring role, which can impact their own psychological and emotional wellbeing. However, in spite of the awareness of the impact on carers; guidance on supporting informal caregivers of patients with advanced, non-malignant, chronic conditions is scant. As such, there is little evidence available to inform development of effective psychosocial interventions for these carers.

Goals and Methods To explore efficacy of existing psychosocial interventions for informal caregivers of people with advanced or end-stage chronic, non-malignant illness. Electronic databases: Medline, CINAHL, EMBASE, PsycINFO, were searched up to December 2021, with studies assessed against inclusion criteria.

Results 4317 articles were screened, identifying 11 studies for inclusion. Data were extracted regarding study setting, design, methods, intervention components, and outcomes. The overall sample comprised 1317 caregivers. Narrative synthesis revealed mixed results. Six studies highlighted significant improvements in psychosocial outcomes including caregiver burden, depression, anxiety and quality of life. Differences in outcomes were related to intervention type, design, duration and delivery.

Conclusions The findings highlight interventions for this cohort should be: evidence-based, psychosocial, developed within an appropriate psychological framework, delivered at home, involve patient-carer dyad, and capture appropriate psychosocial caregiver outcomes using reliable and valid measures. This systematic review, to our knowledge, is the first to explore effectiveness of psychosocial interventions for caregivers of those with advanced, non-malignant, chronic conditions. The review will serve to inform the development of a psychosocial intervention for this cohort of carers.

Developing a Bricoleuric Strategy for a Single National Emergency Number in South Africa

Freddie Booysen (South Valley University (SVU) and Global Centre for Academic Research (GCAR)).

Abstract

Introduction: The plethora of emergency numbers in South Africa impacts on the effectiveness and efficiency of service delivery for emergencies. These multiple existing emergency numbers have the potential to confuse the public as to what number to use when reporting emergencies. This impacts on service delivery due to a lack of interoperability and coordination amongst responding emergency agencies. One of the challenges facing the South African emergency services, is not having a single well-known national emergency number that can be used for all emergencies. Goals and Methods: The purpose of the study is to conduct a Qualitative Evidence Synthesis (QES) on the developing of a bricoleuric strategy for a single national emergency number in South Africa. As this study is ongoing, the effectiveness of emergency response numbers will be investigated, and emergency response strategies assessed for police, fire, medical/ambulance and local authority law enforcement. The research philosophy is interpretivism and the researcher will apply inductive reasoning. A qualitative metasynthesis according to the PICO framework to examine the primary question and assess service delivery by evaluating current approaches. Data will be collected through purposively selected articles of key words and search terms using PRISMA and critically appraised through Critical Appraisal Skills Programme (CASP). Thematic analysis using COSTA QDA and webQDA will be performed and the application of purposive sampling that is aligned with CASP. Articles considered for analysis will be those ethically approved by the authors. Results: The significance of the study is to improve coordination, cooperation and response to emergencies using one emergency number. This will improve service delivery and will globally harmonized the country with the world and Africa with a single common emergency number. Conclusion: As the study is on-going, conclusions and recommendations cannot be derived at, at this point. Key words: Bricoleuric, Bricolage, Emergency numbers, Strategy

Intimacy Awakened: Summer Reunion of Left-Behind Children and Their Migrant Parents in Cities

Wan Huang (Texas A&M University).

Abstract

Introduction: With abundant literature on migration, our knowledge of permanent migration or a long-term move has gradually matured. However, circular migration, referring to repeated migration experiences between an origin and destination, has received insufficient attention.

Goals and methods: To better understand the temporary reunion of migrants and their left-behind family members in the process of circulation, this study examines domestic migration in China where parents are often forced to leave their children behind in rural hometowns and work in cities alone. Particularly, this study investigates children's visit to the city where their parents work during summer vacation and explores how the parent-child relation changes as they reunite and separate. This study interviews left-behind children in a city in the less developed inland of China. Interviewees come from a larger mixed-methods project about left-behind children that entails multistage cluster sampling in compliance with the IRB requirement. Those who are purposively invited for interview are a subgroup who have visited their parents in cities over the summer. Interview responses in Chinese will be translated into English if quoted, and pseudonyms will be assigned to protect the confidentiality of the interviewees.

Results: Using the framework of social bond theory, this study hypothesizes reuniting with their migrant parents in the city will enhance left-behind children's identification with both urban values and their families, promoting their intimacy and relationship with parents.

Conclusions: This project has both practical and theoretical implications. Practically, China's large population of rural-to-urban migrants and their children left behind warrants further research. Theoretically, this project would add to the limited literature on circular migration, particularly connections within separated migrant families, regardless of transnational or domestic mobility. Furthermore, these intrafamily dynamics will shed light on how individuals remain interconnected and bonded in our current hypermobile and disintegrating world.

Breaking Points in Contraceptive Trajectories: Identifying Levers to Deconstruct Contraceptive Burden. an Collaborative Qualitative Research Approach

Sylvie Lévesque (Université du Québec à Montréal), Elsa Galerand (Universite du Quebec a Montreal), Maude Pugliese (INRS) and Alexandra Toupin (Universite du Quebec a Montreal).

Abstract

The idea that women should take sole responsibility for contraception from the beginning of their sexually active lives until the end of their fertile years is increasingly decried (by them). The notion of contraceptive burden describes the (unpaid) work of planning and managing the risk of unwanted pregnancy. However, there may be turning points in people's life when they question this socially assigned responsibility. What are the triggers for this turning point and how do they affect the contraceptive trajectories of the people concerned? The objective of this proposal is to document, based on the testimonies of women and men, these moments of rupture that mark a turning point in contraceptive trajectories towards a more equitable sharing of contraceptive work.

This exploratory qualitative research project is based on a collaborative praxis. We will meet in focus groups with adults between the ages of 18 and 35 who 1) believe that contraception is a shared responsibility and 2) have changed their practices as a result. Up to now, 7 focus groups have been held, and 5 more are expected to take part in the fall of 2022. The research team and the young adults, experts in their own lives, will engage in a process of co-construction to combine theoretical and empirical knowledge with experiential knowledge.

Preliminary results from the ongoing thematic analysis tend to show that most dissatisfaction breaking points initially arise from three issues: perceived unfair social circulation of ideas regarding the sharing of contraceptive responsibilities between sexes; an overflow of unpleasant bodily effects from hormonal or invasive contraceptive methods; and a change in the method chosen, that involves the partner's participation and can thus trigger their own reflection and dissatisfaction. When asked what new topics the project should incorporate, participants had different expectations based on their gender: men emphasized expectations regarding partner involvement, while women want to know men's perspectives on what daily contraceptive work means. Participants identified many ways to raise social awareness on this issue.

Double Jeopardy: Researching Femininities and Masculinities Within the Family by Doing Narrative Interviews

Marija Šarić (Department of sociology, University of Zadar), Valerija Barada (Department of sociology, University of Zadar) and Blanka Čop (Faculty of Law, University of Split).

Abstract

Stemming from symbolic interactionism and ethnomethodology, the doing gender theory is prominently used as a lens for studying the gendering of persons in interactions. Its theoretical scope has lately been re-examined to encompass insights about different levels of reality, from identity to structure, while retaining its processual focus. The modifications of theoretical scope are accompanied by the introduction of new methods of research. The aim of this paper is to demonstrate how the doing gender theory was applied for the study of femininities and masculinities within the family. Through literature review of the doing gender theory and its application, two main problem areas were identified during conceptualization with several ramifications for the research process. First, there is the question of how to encompass the processual nature of doing gender, in a post hoc manner, when examining situations that occur over a period of time; and second, there is the challenge of how to overcome a disaccord between the researcher's immediate observations of situations and the participants' interpretations of situations as the main source of data. Some of these challenges were circumvented by the choice of method, namely the narrative interview. Due to its exploratory nature, the method allows for the exploration of femininities and masculinities rather than imposing specific understandings of these categories. This was strengthened with the structure of the interview guide which aimed to elicit an array of both transformative and everyday situations in which gender comes to the fore within familial relationships. Through prolonged accounts on parenthood, family, and household obligations, such structure of narrative interviews facilitated the reconstruction of femininities and masculinities of researched parents, thus avoiding the jeopardy of misunderstanding or misrepresenting the interviewees experiences.

Gender Equality and Happiness Amongst Young People: Fostering Agency

Carmine Rustin (University of the Western Cape) and Kopano Ratele (University of Stellenbosch).

Abstract

Introduction: In politics, gender equality and quality of life have been key priorities in post-Apartheid South Africa. These priorities led to the democratic government that came to power in 1994 to enact several measures to improve the lives of citizens and address the injustices of the past. However, there exists a paucity of studies focussing on gender equality and happiness. A mixed-methods study conducted in South Africa is one of the few studies which indicates preliminary linkages between gender equality and happiness. A key finding of the study is the role of agency in gender equality and happiness. Agency here includes the (i) freedom to choose, (ii) having voice, and (iii) having control.

Goals and Methods:The current study builds on this previous research. Recognising the enhancement of agency as a key path in addressing gender inequality and subjective well-being, the central question of the present study is two-fold: (1) What is the impact of gender equality measures on young womxn's and men's happiness? (2) How does agency allow them to pursue gender justice and subjective well-being? In this feminist qualitative study we employ photovoice methods. The study includes 6 groups at high school: 3 groups of young men and 3 groups of young womxn. Data was subjected to thematic analysis.

Results: Preliminary analysis suggests that gender equality and happiness are linked in complex ways. Furthermore, whilst participants indicated moments of being agentic, agency for these participants seem limited.

Conclusions: The study holds potential value for researchers, policy-makers, activists, individuals and communities seized with questions of quality of life and gender equality.

Measuring Social Diversity on the Housing Market? a Discussion of Findings from a Qualitative Delphi Survey

Ulrike Fettke (Technical University of Munich), Elisabeth Wacker (Technical University of Munich) and Mona Bergmann (Technical University of Munich).

Abstract

In Germany, rising housing prices, associated supply gaps and displacement processes have revived the "housing question" (Egner et al. 2021) and driven some social groups into social exclusion due to high competition in the housing market (Somerville 2010). At the same time, housing vacancy is considered a symptom of a tense market (Beran/Nuissl 2019: 18). The participatory action research study (von Unger 2012, Zuber-Skerritt 2015) "Wohnungsleerstand wandeln!" - Transforming Housing Vacancies addresses the problem of coexistence of housing scarcity and abundance in a district of the Munich metropolitan region with a mixed-method design to tailor solutions for the local communities including a two-stage qualitative Delphi Survey. Based on their assesments of the social diversity on the district's housing market, the Delphi experts who were selected with the help of local mayors to cover the market's facets (Rink/Egner 2020) agreed that there is a gradual reduction of diversity. The presentation will discuss the approach and results of measuring social diversity. Using qualitative content analysis (Mayring 2000), the experts' assessments were discussed and evaluated. International research on housing and exclusion (Lukes et al. 2018) supports the survey's insight that (private) landlords decide on tenant selection based on social desirability and similarity. With the local move-in pressure, well-off metropolitan families "win the race" turning local access to housing into a question of social similarity (Robbins and Judge 2018) more exclusice than documented. We conclude that transforming housing can mean "vacancy" is (re) utilized, but also that collective decisions bring "overlooked" groups back "into the game".

An African-Centred Psychological Perspective on Happiness

Kopano Ratele (University of Stellenbosch) and Carmine Rustin (University of the Western Cape).

Abstract

Introduction:Happiness scholarship has gained prominence in a number of disciplines over the last few decades, including philosophy, economics and psychology. Relatively few of these studies, however,

foreground qualitative methodologies. In South Africa, we have observed an uptake in happiness studies, but also mostly using quantitative methodologies. What is missing are conceptualisations of happiness from African-centred, decolonial psychological perspectives.

Goals and methods: The main objective in this presentation is to expand on an African-centred, decolonial psychological perspective on happiness building on the work of Ratele. The presentation draws on data from a qualitative study which investigated happiness amongst women. Convenience sampling was employed to recruit participants. Eleven qualitative individual interviews were conducted with key informants and three focus groups with women who shared their everyday lived experiences of happiness. Ethical clearance for the study was granted by the University of the Western Cape.

Results: The interviews and focus group discussion material were subjected to an adapted, theoretically driven thematic analysis informed by African-centred decolonial psychological interpretations. We followed Braun and Clarke's thinking on thematic analysis, embedding it in Ratele's work on African-centred decolonial psychology. We report and discuss four key findings of the study, namely: happiness as inter-connectedness (which includes being connected to other individuals as well as broader society, happiness as maintaining a balanced life, happiness as achievement, and happiness as positive emotion (specifically joy).

Conclusion: Whereas some of the findings such as happiness as interconnectedness are readily explicable, the study also offers an opportunity to unpack a finding such as happiness as achievement from the perspective we adopt in this presentation. Potential directions for further contextual and transnational qualitative studies on happiness that incorporate African-centred decolonial perspectives are offered.

Just Energy? – Exploring the Intersection of Right-Wing Populism and Energy Transitions in Portuguese Media Discourses

Andreia Valquaresma (ISCTE - University Institute of Lisbon), Susana Batel (ISCTE - University Institute of Lisbon) and Ana Isabel Afonso (NOVA FCSH - College of Social and Human Sciences - NOVA University of Lisbon).

Abstract

Climate change, the energy transition and the implementation of renewable energy infrastructures (RET) are at the forefront of contemporary societal debates, frequently involving polarized viewpoints. Some social sciences approaches have explained this because RET are still often deployed in a top-down, centralized way, resulting in socio-environmental injustices. The rise of right-wing populist discourse has also increased public scrutiny of certain elites' power and relationship with 'the people', but if and how there is a relationship between centralized energy transitions and the rise of right-wing support has not been much explored yet, despite its importance to increased sustainability. We followed a qualitative design and used NVivo to perform a thematic analysis in a sample of newspaper articles to explore, through both an inductive and deductive approach, whether and how right-wing populist discourses and discourses about the deployment of RET in Portugal are related, discussing the implications for the green energy transition. We used ten keywords (deemed relevant in the literature and related to the study's goals) to collect a sample of 465 newspaper articles from the Público, Observador and Correio da Manhã. The sample was restricted to 2020-2021, because it comprised the latest Portuguese presidential elections, which saw a surge in support for the right-wing populist party among rural communities, where large-scale RET have been recently implemented or planned. The idea that Portugal is (and will continue to be) at the forefront of the low-carbon energy transition; that RET implementation processes are dominated by powerful lobbies; and, the importance of promoting energy justice (but with little action taken to achieve it yet), are among the key findings. These themes highlight the conspiratorial tone of the discussion about RET, climate change and energy transition, reinforcing the opposition between 'the pure people' vs. the corrupt elite, anti-establishment and anti-corruption stances, all hallmarks of the right-wing populist rhetoric. Overall, the present study highlights the importance of using qualitative methods to analyze media discourses and communication to understand people's ideas and practices about energy transitions and their ideological underpinnings.

Is Diversity in the Clouds? Multimodal Analysis of University Websites That Use the Term Diversity

Azahara Jiménez-Millán (University of Cordoba), María García-Cano Torrico (University of Cordoba), Raquel Vega-Duran (Harvard University) and Esther Márquez Lepe (University of Seville).

Abstract

Introduction. Today education in universities requires inclusive policies that focus on diversity. Research shows different orientations and approaches, so the conceptual and programmatic understanding of these approaches can benefit from a comparative study. University websites have become a space for cultural expressions of specific geographic and sociocultural environments and tend to reflect the values each institution wants to project.

Objectives and Method. The goal is to analyze the term diversity through the identification and multimodal analysis of the websites of the institutional structures dealing with diversity. After applying selection criteria, the sample has 70 universities (25 Spanish and 45 from the State of Massachusetts, USA).

The multimodal analysis allows us to examine: interactive functions, access routes, and location within the university websites; the verbal system as text of the main interface of university services; the graphic system, particularly images; and the combination of text and image.

Results. The two spaces differ in their understanding of diversity: the Spanish context considers diversity as a differential category, while American universities present diversity as recognition and with a certain programmatic educational value.

(1) In Massachusetts, USA, 63% of the universities have diversity offices, whereas in Spain this number is only 29%; (2) It is easier and faster to find these services on university websites in the USA than in Spain. In the USA diversity is linked to the educational model, and in Spain to difference. (3) In the USA diversity refers to group identities and their intersection, while in Spain the main focus is on functional diversity.

Conclusions. It is imperative to reflect on how university administrations make use of diversity policies. Properly analyzed, their websites provide a good indication of their practices and priorities.

Make the Most of Your Qualitative Research Findings

Neringa Kalpokas (IE University) and Ivana Radivojevic (IE University).

Abstract

Qualitative research can shed light on new phenomena and offer rich details in any study area. Still, if qualitative researchers fail to convey their findings succinctly, clearly, and easy to understand, it is unlikely that this research will ever reach relevant audiences. Effectively communicating research findings is crucial for academic and practitioner audiences because this is how researchers can convince journal editors to publish their manuscripts and practitioners to pay attention to and apply their findings.

The present research describes different methods for presenting qualitative findings from content analyses. Although qualitative data is rich and detailed, studies that are published in top journals tend to rely on traditional kinds of displays. We consider the effectiveness of different displays for conveying specific kinds of messages and we explain how these different kinds of data displays can be created in the computer-assisted qualitative data analysis software ATLAS.ti.

Ultimately, the kind of data display depends on the message the researcher wishes to communicate. Even within content analyses, researchers have a range of possibilities that they could use to display their different findings and illustrate the main points that they want to convey. Qualitative researchers face the challenge of condensing rich text data into relatively few impacting points, which makes it essential to strike a balance between text and numbers while conveying the main message.

We wish to inspire researchers to think more creatively about how they can display their qualitative findings to convey transparency, illustrate the global picture, and reach audiences even beyond academia. Presenting findings in visual displays is one of the most compelling ways to communicate research to others. Sharing the knowledge gained from research with audiences that benefit from it is a crucial goal of all academic research.

Government'S Response to the Impact of the Covid-19 Pandemic in Ghana – a Content Analysis

Moselle-Margaret Anum-Brown (Ensign Global College), Millicent Ofori-Boateng (Department of Community Health, Ensign Global College, Kpong, Ghana), Edward Kofi Sutherland (Department of Community Health, Ensign Global College, Kpong) and Sandra Boatemaa Kushitor (Department of Community Health, Ensign Global College, Kpong, Ghana).

Abstract

Introduction: The COVID-19 pandemic affected many health systems and economies, with over 160,000 confirmed cases in Ghana and approximately 1,500 deaths as of March 2020. Records of such historical challenges must be kept for future pandemics. Thus, our research question: what were the Ghanaian government's public health policies and approaches in its response to COVID-19? In addition, we assessed the trends and challenges in the government's response. Goal and Methods: This qualitative research is a case study that used two databases: the presidential speeches from March 2020 to March 2022 on the government response to the pandemic and the WHO's dashboard on COVID-19 cases in Ghana. A question guide was designed based on the study objectives and literature, including WHO's guidelines on responses to the pandemic. The study used content analysis as the analytical approach, describing results in both words and frequencies. Results: This study had access to and used twenty-five speeches out of the twenty-eight speeches delivered for the period. There was a weekly time interval between speeches during the early phase (March 2020-May 2020) but yielded afterward to irregular wide intervals corresponding to the slow-down phase of the pandemic. The Government's response aligned with WHO's guidelines which included a multisectoral approach through collaborative efforts between various sectors. For example, the Ministries of Education and Communication launched online courses for students. Among the highlighted public health policies, all 25 speeches mentioned policies addressed to the general public. The most mentioned challenge was fear and stigmatization of infected persons, inhibiting others from self-reporting their status. Conclusion: The Government conformed to the WHO guidelines and adopted a multisectoral approach to tackling the pandemic in Ghana. For future pandemics, the government should, in addition to following standard guidelines, exert significant efforts to dispel myths, fears, and stigmatization to gain public trust.

CAQDA-Compatible Procedures for Monitoring the Reproducibility of Coding in Qualitative Research

Nina Fárová (Charles University), Martin Hájek (Charles University), Radim Hladík (Institute of Philosophy, CAS) and Michael Škvrňák (Charles University).

Abstract

The development of existing software for qualitative data analysis focuses primarily on expandingits analytical capabilities. Another avenue for increasing the quality of qualitative research, which has received much less attention so far, is designing computer-assisted strategies to increase the reproducibility of analysis, particularly the coding by a research team. In our paper, we want to introduce and discuss several reproducibility-enhancing procedures: 1. constant logging of all operations and the analytic use of the logging protocol; 2. pre-registering characteristics of coders (e.g., gender, position in the team, age) and tracking differences in coding between categories of coders; 3. iterative graphical and numerical monitoring of coder agreement. The aim of such procedures is not to standardize coding but to improve it by increasing the analytic reflexivity of researchers. Preliminary results of testing these strategies on the real data revealed enormous complexity of sense-making in the coding process, its epistemological depth (lay/expert understanding), and potential limits for controlling reproducibility in qualitative research. Therefore, we designed a sequence of analytical steps within the CAQDA, making it possible to cope with these challenges. Our presentation will include a demonstration of our CAQDA software called reQual (https://github.com/RE-QDA/requal), in the context of discussion on the possibilities and limits of transparency and reproducibility in qualitative research. Additionally, when developing reQual, we also adhered to the principles of inclusive design. Inclusive design embraces accessibility, ensuring that users are not excluded because of their abilities; it extends that same effort and intention to the needs of users who are often excluded for other reasons (gender, age, background, disability etc.). We used a number of techniques that was employed to remove some of these barriers.

Crafting a Foucauldian Approach for a Critical Analysis of Curriculum-as-Discourse

Tania Rauch van der Merwe (University of the Witwatersrand).

Abstract

Introduction South Africa has a colonial and apartheid past of social injustice, epistemological oppression, and exclusion. These mechanisms are historically inscribed in higher education's designs, practices, and content. Also in the occupational therapy curriculum, shaping current forms of knowledge: everyday ways of thinking, speaking, doing, and being. Foucauldian theory explains that when a formal body of knowledge attains the status of science, it carries with it, the markers of the historical discriminators, e.g. race, gender, and class. If these historical markers are not consciously interrogated, patterns of reproduction are reified along the fault lines that already exist in society. Goals and Methods A Foucauldian Discourse Analysis approach for archaeology and genealogy analyses was systematically crafted from foundational Foucauldian theory. Data sources for the archaeology analysis included commemorative documents of universities on the origin of their programs; historical regulatory documents; and the South African Journal of Occupational Therapy archive from 1953-1994. In the genealogy analysis, the lens of 'layers of the curriculum' is employed: the formal, the informal, the hidden, and the negated curriculum. Results Within the archaeology analysis, eight main themes and eight subthemes were excavated. Examples of the main themes, include 'the occupational therapist as a white female' and 'white exceptionalism'. In the genealogy, the critical analysis e.g. shows the reification of the negation of political clarification; the rationalization of mono-cultural epistemologies, with epistemic silence that may lead to epistemic injustice. Conclusions By viewing curriculum-as-discourse, a curriculum may be reconceptualized so that it is built on epistemic freedom. A thorough, non-authoritarian self-reflexivity about the contextual, historical origins of (a profession's) ways of thinking, speaking, and doing, together with the ability to ideate new narratives, are essential aspects in achieving self-determinacy and epistemological liberation.

Using Transcripts of Service Sessions with Families for Nonprofit Quality Improvement

Kristin Duppong Hurley (Boys Town) and Sara Bharwani (University of Nebraska-Lincoln).

Abstract

Assuring continued implementation fidelity of one-on-one family service programs in a nonprofit setting can be challenging. One challenging aspect is efficiently obtaining fidelity information with enough context, such as coding session transcripts, to inform quality improvement efforts.

This study is being conducted at a large nonprofit organization whose mission is to provide services for families with concerns of child safety in the home. We seek to understand and evaluate the presence of core program elements on parenting and family life skills during service delivery sessions with families. One fidelity approach was to audio record, transcribe, and code service delivery sessions. Another fidelity method was staff completing online activity logs following each session to indicate the primary themes addressed during that session. The initial results from the transcript codes and the online logs will be compared to better understand the added utility of coding transcripts compared to only using the activity logs.

We anticipate that we will develop a transcript coding approach that provides perspectives beyond the activity logs that can be efficiently and reliably obtained. Based on prior work, we expect that higher rates of fidelity will be self-reported by staff than will be found from coding a sample of transcripts. This pilot study will provide information on the feasibility and usefulness of coding transcripts of service delivery provided individually to family members.

The goal of this study is to develop a way to incorporate the coding of direct service transcripts into ongoing quality improvement systems. While coding direct service delivery has been conducted in the context of research studies, the potential benefit of including an approach into a continuous quality improvement framework holds considerable promise.

Caring Touch in ICU Nursing; the Communicating Body

Lise Sandnes (Nord Universitet) and Lisbeth Uhrenfeldt (Nord universitet).

Abstract

Introduction Intensive Care Unit (ICU) nurses may touch the patient`s skin during practical procedures, however, also as part of the caring dimension, not connected to procedures. Touch like stroking the patient`s cheek or holding hands is part of the daily communication but is not yet an established concept. Earlier it is mentioned non-necessary and non-procedural touch. A gentle touch most often feels pleasant and soothing for the patient but can bring back unpleasant memories of threat and abuse and thus be a threat to the patient`s dignity. Goals and Methods To describe ICU-nurses` experiences of caring touch when communicating with critical ill patients. Research question: "What does ICU-nurses communicate through caring touch?" This qualitative and hermeneutically based study used data collected in two intensive care units at two Norwegian hospitals. Eight ICU-nurses shared their experiences through individual, qualitative semi-structured interviews, re-analyzed using a phenomenological-hermeneutic method, based on Ricoeur. Results The main theme Empathy with the patient`s situation is based on four sub-themes Amplified presence. Natural interpersonal care. Creating and confirming relationship. Open for a deeper conversation. By caring touch, ICU-nurses communicates in a deeper sense, when words are not accessible for the critical ill patient. A carefully given touch is presented as a proposal after assessing the patient`s needs, using senses, professional expertise and experiences. The patient`s responses are always assessed before touching even more. Conclusion Individual qualitative semi-structured interviews were suitable for eliciting rich material from the ICU-nurses experiences. Caring touch seems to be an important aspect of everyday ICU-nursing as it is a silent language for communicating with critical ill patients. The ICU-nurses communicate support, care and relationship to the patient, and caring touch therefore represents an important human and ethical factor in the high-technological environment of the ICU.

Community Engagement, Intervention Behavior and the Prevention of Gas Leaks in New York City

Katherine Gregory (New York City College of Technology/CUNY) and Caroline Sayad (New York City College of Technology/CUNY).

Abstract

Introduction: Gas leaks are heavily under-reported; yet, there are hundreds of gas leaks simultaneously occurring at any time in New York City. This study evaluates emergency gas odor campaign concepts to determine what "call to action" would motivate intervention behavior from residents in New York City. Encouraging public intervention behavior in reporting of potential gas odors remains a challenging environmental health issue. We explore the degree to which effective messaging and community trust could motivate New Yorkers to act when they suspect a gas leak. Greater public engagement can occur if effective messaging is combined with better outreach from emergency services.

Methods: Twenty-seven New York City residents participated in four focus groups held on Zoom. Participants responded to campaign concepts and reflected on their attitudes about effective outreach strategies to better understand gas odor protocols. We explored the degree to which participants experienced trust in New York City agencies and whether emergency services were perceived as delayed in underserved neighborhoods. Inter-rater reliability methods were used to code and analyze the data.

Results: Participants did not find most campaign messaging a motivating factor for learning more about gas leak procedures; instead, they relied on family and neighbors for emergency information. There is a need for educational initiatives throughout the City. When experiencing emergencies, only a few City agencies and news outlets were identified as trustworthy sources. Participants claimed neighborhoods with lower household incomes faced delays in emergency services.

Conclusion: To elicit public involvement and better target populations across age and socio-economic levels, utility companies need to diversify messaging on different media platforms. To accomplish this, educating the public and equipping them with verifiable sources on emergency procedures, greater outreach is necessary.Disseminating awareness and clear procedures on how to act during a gas leak, can be life-saving in certain emergency situations.

Entering the State as a "Foreign Friend:" Doing an Ethnography of the Chinese Party-State

Daniel Yoder Zipp (Oberlin College).

Abstract

The authoritarian state is neither an inert category nor a totalizing institution; rather it is populated by people whose interactions suffuse the central state with local power and meanings. To understand these meanings and power, one must enter state. But, how do ethnographers enter authoritarian regimes and make sense of the micro-patterns of state problematics? And, how does an ethnographer enter a foreign state, especially one that is antagonistic towards foreigners?

I spent 12 months conducting an ethnography of the meso-level state in Henan and Shanxi provinces in China, entering the state and relationships as a "foreign friend," a racial and cultural category. Drawing on my fieldwork, I argue that ethnographers must cultivate (1) a methodological toolkit to understand relationships, interactions, and nuances within the field and (2) an ethnographic double consciousness—a reflexive epistemology and axiology of doing research that problematizes understandings and conclusions.

First, I describe the methodological toolkit and show how the tools within it are used to gain access to the field. The ethnographer's social networks, race, background, education, language abilities, and appearance are all tools strategically used to gain access. Specifically, I argue that my foreignness, my whiteness, my status as a researcher, my masculinity, and my imperfect but passable Chinese are selective tools I used to access the Chinese state. Second, in using these tools, I show how ethnographers must reflexively understand their impact in the field and on their relationships to incorporate their own understandings and the understandings of those who are being studied. When the ethnographer uses different tools within their toolkit, they are fundamentally altering the power relationships within the field.

Reflexively understanding power and position is crucial for accessing and theorizing about the state from its local interactions, especially when the ethnographer is a cultural, racial, and/or linguistic foreigner.

Young Adult Children'S Perspectives of Their Divorced Parents' New Dating: What Constitutes Appropriate Discussion and Introduction of a New Dating Partner?

Youngjin Kang (University of Illinois at Springfield).

Abstract

Parental divorce itself is a hurtful experience for children. However, a more hurtful experience could happen when children realize that there is no hope for their parents to be reunited. One way children could experience this is when they get to know their divorced parents are involved in new romantic relationships although parents' dating after divorce may be beneficial when it turns out to be an opportunity to build a meaningful relationship (e.g., stepparent-stepchild tie) and help with postdivorce adjustment (e.g., boost parents' self-esteem). Given that introducing and discussing divorced parents' new dating relationships to and with children is a possibly important step for stepfamily formation and relationship development, parent-child communication about parents' new romance has implications for postdivorce families. Regardless of this importance, a dearth of research on this topic, particularly from children's perspectives, hinders research from providing implications drawn from empirical evidence regarding what constitutes the appropriateness of divorced parents' discussing their new dating with and introducing their partners to children. Also, little is known about how parents should approach postdivorce dating particularly when children are involved. The purpose of this study was to examine young adult children's perspectives of their divorced parents' new dating relationships. Twenty-one young adults were interviewed between 60 and 90 mins with semi-structured questions. Data were transcribed verbatim and analyzed by using grounded theory methods. Participants reported what constitutes appropriate parental discussion about their parents' new dating after divorce and appropriate introduction of a new romantic relationship to them. Participants emphasized that both discussion and introduction should be child-focused. Contextual factors that affected participants' perspectives and contributed to their unique experience varied. Findings have implications for future research and practice.

The Social Relations of Fieldwork: a Game of Snakes and Ladders

Shobha Nepali (Cumberland Hospital), Rochelle Einboden (University of Ottawa) and Trudy Rudge (The University of Sydney).

Abstract

Introduction Since ethnography enables the examination of everyday social practices in the workplace, the approach was adopted to examine how nurses fared through social relations with their colleagues within the Neonatal Intensive Care Unit (NICU). As this was an ethnography attending to sensitive issues such as unequal distribution of resources in the workplace, the data collection process could pose challenges. This paper will reflect on the challenges experienced in undertaking an ethnography of the social relations of work in an Australian NICU.

Goals and Methods Ethnographic data collection involves fieldwork, the processes of gaining access to the research setting and conducting observations and interviews with the participants. This paper aims to critically reflect on research practices of ethnography including challenges in accessing the research setting and gathering ethnographic data.

Results The fieldwork involved how the researcher entered the field and the everyday world of nurses. Although this study was considered a Low and Negligible Risk (LNR) research, negotiating the access and ethics process was full of hitches and hindrances. The 'Ladders' would take the researcher up in the process and the 'Snakes' on the top would swallow the turn, resulting in refusal of access. What was important for an ethnographer, however, was to counter the game by managing social relations of the field while maintaining the aims and objectives of the research. This process was not only challenging to the researcher's understanding of how the NICU operated but also confronting, due to her immigrant and 'outsider' status.

Conclusions This paper focuses on the challenges of access trajectory, data collection and analysis, which concerned the fieldworker's ability to handle the social relations in the field. Since gaining access to the field was interlinked with the ethics process, it demanded both a temporal and spatial toll on the researcher's mentality.

Integrating Women Who Are Refugees as Peer Research Assistants: Findings from a Longitudinal Participatory Action Research Study

Shahin Kassam (University of British Columbia) and Joyce O'Mahony (Thompson Rivers University).

Abstract

Introduction: Forced migration is a pervasive global health crisis requiring novel research approaches toward addressing the mental health needs of women who are impacted disproportionately. Despite much literature calling for integration of populations within community-based research designs, women who are refugees are often overlooked and excluded from partaking in research activities. In our efforts to enact inclusion while inquiring into the mental well-being of women who are Syrian refugees, we discuss the results of employing a longitudinal research design . that integrated the concept of Peer Research Assistants (PRAs).

Goals and Methods: Our study involved a longitudinal participatory action research design that included integration of women who were Syrian refugees as PRAs. Four PRAs participated in constructing recruitment and data collection material, led interview processes with study participants, gathered data over an 18 month period, as well as verified data analysis and findings. Knowledge mobilization of findings was also co-constructed with PRAs to ensure recommendations were grounded in the lived experiences.

Results: A literature review conducted prior to employing PRAs resulted in a model of PRA integration grounded in ethical principles of cultural safety and inclusion. Results of integrating PRAs into this study design included building women's capacity related to leadership, literacy, and settlement. They also include generation of trusting relationships where knowledge sharing involved reciprocal learning of culture, language, and practical skills to enhance connection to services.

Conclusions: Integrating women who are refugees is a novel approach to qualitative research that provides a reciprocal space for knowledge exchange and grounding data in lived experience. The longitudinal approach to this study fostered trusting relationships and opportunities for PRAs to engage deeply in participants experiences of mental well-being over time. Being involved throughout the research process facilitated PRAs to generate knowledge mobilization activities that reflected community and organizational needs.

Living with a Disability in the COVID-19 Pandemic: a Story Completion Study

Sophie von Teichman (McMaster University), Tara Packham (McMaster University), Shannon Scherer (McMaster University), Evelyne Durocher (McMaster University), Matthew Freeman (McMaster University), Patricia Solomon (McMaster University) and Jocelyn Harris (McMaster University).

Abstract

Introduction: The COVID-19 pandemic generated an inconceivable impact on individuals around the world. The Canadian government implemented federal and provincial policies and restrictions attempting to reduce viral transmission. However, persons with disabilities (PwDs), comprising over 20% of the Canadian population, may have had unique experiences navigating these times based on past and ongoing interactions with health and social systems.

Goals and Methods: This cross-sectional study combined story completion and social media data collection to explore how the COVID-19 pandemic has impacted the perceptions, experiences, and daily lives of Canadians with disabilities. Narratives were collected from stories submitted via online survey platform Lime Survey and were triangulated with social media posts from Facebook. Both sets of data underwent descriptive thematic analysis using Quirkos software to consider patterns, trends, and outliers. To assist in accurate and trustworthy data collection, detailed inclusion/exclusion criteria were applied, and thematic analysis was undertaken by multiple researchers to engage broad perspectives and support confirmability.

Results: Analysis of 19 submitted stories and 62 Facebook posts constructed four themes regarding the experiences of PwD during the COVID-19 pandemic in Canada: (1) *Pandemic pathos and positivity* detailing the spectrum of emotions experienced by participants; (2) *Being "castaway on a deserted island"*, illustrating physical experiences such as isolation, work challenges, and financial struggles; (3) *Disability disparities*, including unintended consequences for access and accessibility; (4) and *Inoculating the disability identity,* describing how group identity/membership was strengthened by the shared social experiences.

Conclusion: The COVID-19 pandemic has emphasized many pre-existing inequalities faced by PwD and offers an opportunity to address barriers in policies and systems to promote inclusion. The results from this study, which employed a dual data collection technique combining prompted stories and spontaneous testimonies, can be used to inform the development of policies and services in future public health events.

Individual Vulnerability and Collective Emotional Experiences of Brazilians Living in Canada During the Pandemic

Margareth Santos Zanchetta (Toronto Metropolitan University), Stephanie Lucchese (McMaster University), Vanessa Fracazzo (Universidade Estadual do Centro-Oeste do Paraná), Mavi Molinari Blotta (Toronto Metropolitan University), Clarissa de Paula (Toronto Metropolitan University) and Marcelo Medeiros (Universidade Federal de Goias).

Abstract

Introduction-The COVID-19 pandemic has had a tremendous impact on the lives of Canadians resulting in anxiety, uncertainty, stress, financial and employment concerns. Emotional distress was distinctively present within ethnocultural communities and in particular, the growing Brazilian community composed of professionals, students, temporary workers, immigrants and refugees. Goals and Methods- A qualitative, exploratory descriptive research approach was conducted using individual interviews in an online platform guided by an original semi-structured interview guide. The research aimed to uncover the narratives of the emotional experiences of Brazilians living in Canada during the pandemic. Seventy interviews were conducted with Brazilians living throughout Canada (in 8 out of 10 provinces) whose verbatim were transcribed and submitted to thematic analysis. Results- Contributing factors that significantly impacted participants' mental health included social isolation, lack of available linguistically appropriate psychological support and being away from family in a different country. Social isolation played a significant role in the development of emotional disturbances and exacerbation of pre-existing mental illness and emotional instability. Participants disclosed seeking mental health support but were challenged due to the limited linguistically appropriate services available in Portuguese. However, many found a way around this

and reported reconnecting with health professionals in Brazil for remote psychotherapy, counselling, and psychiatric support, which was imperative for ensuring their personal safety in the presence of new and worsening mental health symptoms. Many participants expressed concern due to the lack of guidance from the Brazilian government in managing the pandemic which further enhanced participants' feelings of worry, powerlessness, and fear of losing their loved ones who are high-risk and immunocompromised. Conclusions- Exposed vulnerability, uncertainty of life and impossibility to control events associated with incongruent, daunting news triggered a rumination of negative thoughts leading to high emotional suffering.

Prevalence of Burnout Syndrome in Newly Graduated Physicians and Narratives of Performance During the COVID 19 Pandemic in 2020

Raquel Pedroso (Centro Universitário do Planalto Central Apparecido dos Santos), Bruce Santana (Faculdade de Medicina Universidade de São Paulo), Cecília Miranda (Centro Universitário do Planalto Central Apparecido dos Santos), Hyale Lima (Centro Universitário do Planalto Central Apparecido dos Santos), Paloma Neves (Centro Universitário do Planalto Central Apparecido dos Santos), Ana Gabriela Brito (Centro Universitário do Planalto Central Apparecido dos Santos) and Sara Mendes (Centro Universitário do Planalto Central Apparecido dos Santos).

Abstract

Physicians are highly vulnerable to Burnout Syndrome (BS), as they constantly deal with stressors. Worldwide, for every two doctors, one has BS; and an accentuation of symptoms was noticed amid the COVID-19 global disaster. The objective is to assess the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the physical, mental and emotional health of a sample of newly graduated physicians.It is a mixed method study, involving quantitative and qualitative research. The instrument for measuring the quantitative part was the Maslach Burnout Inventory (MBI) and the 5 point likert scale. Then, the qualitative part was carried out through narrative interviews and analysis in the ATLAS.ti with the participation of a randomly selected sample containing 10 physicians. The control of sampling bias was done by drawing lots and voluntary participation.Using as a characterization criterion exhaustion scores >= 26, disbelief >= 6, and personal fulfillment <= 33 in the MBI showed that 59.26% of the participants could have Burnout. Demographic variables and course completion date showed a low association with meeting this criterion (V < 0.3).The results of the qualitative study demonstrates the challenges of being a recent graduate working in a Pandemic. Among the interviewees, all showed weakness in professional safety due to lack of information and risk of contamination, 40% had difficulty reconciling professional and personal life, 80% had problems with the medical residency-pandemic relationship and the weight of medical work (both in terms of lack of self-care), presence of Burnout and exhaustion was cited by 80% and lack of a support network was a complaint for half of the sample. It is concluded that newly graduated physicians working on the front line of covid-19 have indicators similar to those of physicians with longer professional practice, bringing as a relevant result the anticipation of experiencing BS.

'A Rich Man'S Sickness': Understanding the Impact of Contextual and Structural Factors on the Everyday Experience of Liberians Living with Diabetes

Paulina Bleah (Queen's University), Rosemary Wilson (Queen's University), Danielle Macdonald (Queen's University) and Pilar Camargo Plazas (Queen's University).

Abstract

Introduction: Diabetes is a serious public health threat in Liberia, where an estimated 5.6% of the population are living with the disease. The challenges with diabetes in Liberia are enormous. Diabetes places immense socioeconomic pressure on individuals and their families and burdens an already overstretched healthcare system, still recovering from the destructive effects of the 14-year civil war. While efforts towards rebuilding the healthcare system in Liberia are ongoing, people with diabetes experience significant challenges regarding accessing social, economic, and healthcare resources to manage their illness. Goals and Methods: The purpose of this research study is to critically explore what is it like to live with diabetes in Liberia. Critical hermeneutics is the methodological approach that is being used to interpret participants' experiences of living with diabetes. Through purposeful

sampling, 10 adults with diabetes were recruited from a publicly funded hospital in Monrovia, Liberia. Data was collected using photovoice method, wherein participants photographed their everyday experiences of living with diabetes. Findings: At this stage in the data analysis phase, there are two major preliminary themes revealed. (1) Food insecurity – participants voiced a constant worry about food, limited food options, and widespread exploitation by the local food industry; (2) Inequitable access to healthcare services – participants described a general perception of neglect regarding health services for people with diabetes, compared to other chronic illnesses. Conclusions: The findings from this study will be used to provide guidance to local and global health policy makers on how to address the social and health needs of individuals with diabetes in the Liberian context. Health policies that reflect the influence of a myriad of contextual and structural factors on health outcomes for people with diabetes can improve diabetes care and enhance quality of life of individuals living with diabetes in Liberia.

Education for Sustainability in PortugueseTeacher Education Programmes

Patrícia Sá (University of Aveiro).

Abstract

Being Quality Education one of the 17 SDGs, it is not possible to think the achievement of the 2030 Agenda without considering the importance of teacher education. The present study intended to identify and characterize offers on Education for Sustainability (EduS) in teacher education programs in Portugal. To address this aim, a qualitative study framed in an interpretative paradigm was conducted. The study assumed a descriptive-interpretative strategy of an exploratory nature. The search for teacher education programmes on EduS was carried out on the Scientific-Pedagogical Council of Continuing Education (SPCCE) website and on the websites of each of the 11 public HEI offering teacher education courses. In terms of results, and with regard to initial teacher education, in the 11 Portuguese public HEI, there is no specific degree or master in EduS, nor in education for sustainable development (ESD). However, it is possible to find separate Curricular Units (CU) in the programmes of some initial teacher education courses as, for example, those proposed by the: i) University of Aveiro - Education for Sustainability; ii) University of Porto – Education, Environment and Sustainability and iii) Open University – Education for Sustainability. Regarding post-graduation, in particular PhD, there are 4 PhD programmes available that are related to EduS. On the SPCCE website it is possible to find an offer of 17 teacher education courses in EduS with active certification. These courses are addressed to teachers of different educational levels and different teaching groups. The conducted study showed that, In Portugal, in terms of initial teacher education, there is no master's degree in EduS or ESD. Some masters have, in their programs, CU related with EduS. As far as in-service training is concerned, although there is more on offer, both in HEI and in teacher training centres, the EduS is still very limited.

Intersectionality and Constructivist Grounded Theory: Reflections on a Novel Approach to Equity-Oriented Research

Shahin Kassam (University of British Columbia).

Abstract

Introduction: In this presentation, we share our experiences and insights of applying intersectionality as an analytic tool with constructivist grounded theory (CGT)to describe processes used by public health nurses (PHNs) in their work with women who are refugees and mothering.

Goals and Methods: Our research was guided by the following question: What are the processes used by PHNs when working with mothering refugee women? We drew on seminal works of Patricia Hill Collins and Kimberlé Crenshaw to push the boundaries of CGT while also evolving intersectionality toward a goal of influencing knowledge generation that sought embedded structural influencers. Twelve PHNs were recruited and interviewed using three methods: initial, snowball and theoretical sampling. Concurrent data collection and analysis included iterative CGT methods such as coding, constant comparison, memoing, and reflexivity. Adoption of intersectional thinking and attentiveness to power differentials were among the analytical approaches used.

Results: From this study emerged a basic social process: Creating safe relational space. Intersectionality influenced the CGT process through exposing sociopolitical and economic structural forces shaping the interplay of care provision interactions. Participant experiences were analyzed for interactions

involving social locations including gender, culture, race, and migration. These interactions were further scrutinized for structural impingement thereby magnifying sociopolitical priorities shaping PHN practice.

Conclusions: Applying intersectionality as an analytical tool provides a framework for engaging with multiple interlocking constructs such as race, culture, gender, and migrant status. Addressing these intersections supports an anti-racist and decolonizing approach to grounded theory approaches. Employing intersectionality drove analysis toward building on current equity-oriented initiatives while also questioning antiquated micro, meso and macro policies influencing care provision. For example, engaging in analysis of current refugee policies and how they center on supporting women can contribute to interrogation of outdated, ineffective structures.

Teaching Qualitative Research in Psychology: a Look at the Portuguese Reality

Ana P. Antunes (University of Madeira and Research Centre on Child Studies - University of Minho).

Abstract

Introduction: Today, psychologists and Psychology researchers are receptive to consulting and conducting qualitative research. Thus, APA has recently published the standard quality criteria for studies using this research methodology. Goals and Methods: The main goal of this paper is to describe and analyse the current qualitative teaching practices in the field of Psychology in the Portuguese higher education. So, a documentary analysis was made. The data collection was conducted through an online search on the website of the General Directorate of Higher Education and, after it, on the online sites of each of the Portuguese universities where the first cycle of Psychology is taught. The collected information was organised in a grid so the comparison between data and respective analysis could be done. A content analysis was made by one coder and the main topics of analysis were related, in a first step, to the presence of a qualitative research curricular unit in the study plan, and, in a second step, to the syllabus of the curricular units found. Results: The search revealed the existence of 32 undergraduate courses at 31 Portuguese teaching institutions and organic teaching units (12 undergraduate courses at 12 public universities organic teaching units, and 20 undergraduate courses at 19 private universities organic teaching units). The collected data showed diversity in the study plans of the universities also concerning the presence of qualitative research/methodology on them. Most of the undergraduate study plans contemplate the teaching of qualitative research methodology. However, were registered differences in the designation of the curricular unit, in the academic year in which it is taught, in the number of ECTS, as well as in the formulated objectives and syllabus. Conclusions. Despite qualitative research is being assumed in the Portuguese Psychology students training, heterogeneity of teaching objectives and different syllabus were observed.

Triangulating Mixed-Methods Data to Assess the Efficacy of a Neonatal Intensive Care Unit Redesign from Open-Bay to Single Family Rooms

Stephanie Teixeira-Poit (North Carolina A&T State University), Bonnie Fields (North Carolina A&T State University), Marjorie Jenkins (Cone Health), Serena Lowe (North Carolina A&T State University), Vannessa Gharbi (University of North Carolina at Greensboro and North Carolina A&T State University), Frances Kendrick (North Carolina A&T State University), Susan Jones (Women's and Children's Center at Moses H. Cone Memorial Hospital), Candace Matthews (Women's and Children's Center at Moses H. Cone Memorial Hospital) and Frances Dorich (Women's and Children's Center at Moses H. Cone Memorial Hospital).

Abstract

Introduction. Neonatal intensive care units (NICUs) care for sick and premature neonates. Although NICUs began as open-bays with multiple neonates admitted to large rooms of variable size, a growing trend in NICU design is single-family rooms with one neonate admitted per room and accommodations for a parent to stay with the neonate.

Goals and Methods. Our research assessed the efficacy of a NICU redesign from open-bay to single family rooms in the U.S. context, a nation-state lacking universal health care and maternity leave. Data sources include a systematic literature review, qualitative semi-structured interviews with

NICU stakeholders, electronic health record data compiled from NICU patients, and self-reported satisfaction surveys for patients and employees. The study followed a concurrent, mixed-methods design that began with analyzing findings before vs. after the NICU redesign for each data source separately and then triangulating results across all data sources.

Results. We describe case examples illustrating the utility of triangulation. Sometimes, we found diverging results when comparing and contrasting results across data sources. We share our process for identifying and interpreting inconsistencies. For example, the quantitative showed some racial health inequities such as longer length of stay for Black neonates (23 days) than white neonates (19 days) across the study period. When explicitly asked about racial health inequities in interviews, nurses generally reported no differences in quality of care or health outcomes by race. One nurse stated: *"I don't think that [race] plays any part in how we take care of the babies."*Yet, racial bias became apparent when the same nurse stated: *"Little Black girls do great. They are probably the ones that do the best, and then you got your wimpy white boys that struggle."*

Conclusions. Triangulating mixed-methods data sources can deepen our understanding about mechanisms that may reproduce health inequities such as colorblind racism.

Social Justice and the Public Sphere: Critical Inquiry into Social Work Professionalism

Anne McLaughlin (University of Calgary, Faculty of Social Work), Erin Gray (MacEwan University), Pat Samson (University of Calgary) and Siu Ming Kwok (University of Calgary).

Abstract

Social work, a key profession in the delivery of human services within Canada, holds social justice as its central and unifying value, yet, organizations that employ social workers do not frequently acknowledge or value the social justice aspect of professional social work practice. In the current human services environment, evidenced-based practice and techniques, standardization and efficiency, and cost effectiveness override values such as the pursuit of social justice.

We articulate an emergent, critical inquiry research design, influenced by Charmaz's constructivist grounded theory, to investigate experiences and perceptions of social work professionals, among those who employ social workers in a midsized western provinice of Canada.

Critical inquiry and constructivist grounded theory are utilized to locate and interrogate historical, social and situational contexts to make visible processes, including power dynamics and discourses, that may otherwise remain undetected. Further, we examine the use of situational maps in the analysis that clarify and elucidate relationships among concepts, dominant or marginalized discourses, and helps contextualize the complex practice environments that give rise to perceptions of social work professionalism in the workplace.

We will discuss and examine Charmaz' s methodological self-consciousness, described as deep reflexivity in the examination of one's perspectives, privileges, and priorities, and its utility in guiding analysis and promoting diverse interpretations and perspectives. We will identify critical questions that facilitate the examination of assumptions both of the researcher and the data. Ultimately the research will provide insight into the assessment of the social work profession within human service organizations and the value of a professional code of ethics which emphasizes the pursuit of social justice.

Aging Well in the Post-Migration Context Amongst Older Brazilian Women

Stephanie Lucchese (McMaster), Margareth Zanchetta (Toronto Metropolitan University), Sepali Guruge (Toronto Metropolitan University), Susan Bishop (Toronto Metropolitan University) and Diane Pirner (Toronto Metropolitan University).

Abstract

Introduction: The aging population in Canada has been increasing steadily over the past 40 years, however, there is limited information about the meaning of aging amongst older Brazilian women. In order to understand a person's meaning of aging well, an individual's culture needs to be taken into consideration since aging is culture specific. A person's cultural background affects individuals' lives including attitudes in relation to health, beliefs, language, behaviors, and family structures. Therefore, the influences of culture on health reinforces the importance of understanding immigrant experiences in order to generate knowledge to enhance immigrant health amongst older adults. Methods: This

study aimed to understand the meaning of aging well amongst older Brazilian women in the post-migration context living in the Greater Toronto Area (GTA) in Ontario, Canada. The methodology and framework used to guide the study was Heideggerian interpretive phenomenology. Results: Eight older Brazilian women residing in the GTA were recruited through purposive and snowball sampling and participated in individual face-to-face interviews. Data analysis was guided by the work of van Manen, in addition to the incorporation of Heidegger's four existentials of human existence, the themes that unfolded were (a) Embracing being part of a mosaic, (b) Aging with grace, (c) Chasing your dreams, and (d) Being a bridge and not a fence. The overarching theme was: Finding the silver lining: Aging well amongst older Brazilian women. Conclusion: This study reinforces the importance of understanding the influence of a person's culture in their perception of aging and the importance of maintaining connection to a person's culture in order to age well. This study has implications for nursing and policy to support the aging experience of our aging population.

Reflections on Being a Nurse-Mother: Preliminary Findings on Role Clarity

Kateryna Metersky (Toronto Metropolitan University), Cristina Catallo (Toronto Metropolitan University), Kiran Patel (Toronto Metropolitan University), Donna Koller (Toronto Metropolitan University), Areej Al-Hamad (Toronto Metropolitan University) and Valerie Tan (Toronto Metropolitan University).

Abstract

Introduction: Research exploring mothers' experiences with providing care for their chronically ill child is growing. This includes studies exploring mothers' experiences with children with epilepsy, diabetes, and asthma, to name a few chronic illnesses. Frequently, mothers are the parent who accompanies the child to the Emergency Department (ED) when the child experiences an exacerbation of their condition. A limited number of studies could be located exploring mothers' experiences in the ED, with minimal details provided on mothers' interactions with nurses and other members of the interprofessional team and how these interactions affect the care provided to their child. How does this interaction change when mothers hold the dual role of being nurses professionally? No study could be located exploring the experiences of nurse-mothers in the ED on their interactions with ED nurses. This is problematic as nurse-mothers present a unique ED population with their advanced knowledge, judgement, and skills in healthcare delivery. Goals/Methods: The purpose of this project was to examine reflections of four nurse-mothers who sought ED treatment for their chronically ill child. Narrative Inquiry with a focus on self-study was utilized. Participants were asked to undergo a self-reflection process directed by a question guide informed by the literature and theoretical study lens of Social Identity Theory and Critical Feminist Theory. Using aspects of the Narrative Reflective Process, each participant documented their experience during self-reflection data collection process through creative writing, metaphor selection, and drawing. The analysis occurred through the three levels of analysis to address the three kinds of justification: the personal, the practical and the social. Conclusions: The study explored concepts through participants' lived experiences, that will benefit nurses, other healthcare providers, and nurses who are mothers as it provided a comprehensive understanding of internal conflict and role clarity of the nurse-mother role. A limitation includes, since this study asked participants to recall past experiences surrounding an unpleasant situation, that some human memories are subject to change over time. However, this evolving understanding gives meaning to events and expresses the perspective of the participant.

Managing Maternal Troubled Identities in Qualitative Interviews

Einat Peled (Tel Aviv University School of Social Work).

Abstract

Introduction: A social constructionist perspective understands identity as constructed by competing discourses that are available to the individual in any given situation, including that of qualitative research interviews. People who are stigmatized by their association with a social problem, negotiate hegemonic discourses related to their stigmatized identity, in an attempt to make sense of their experiences. Specifically, qualitative studies of mothering often construct the mothers' lived experience as a social problems, and their personal identity as a non-normative troubled identity. In these instances, interviewed mothers carry "identity work" and "impression management" during qualitative research interview. Goals and Methods This presentation explores the construction of mothers' troubled identity within the setting of qualitative interviews, and its epistemological and

ethical implications. The analysis is based on a series of constructivist-naturalistic qualitative social work studies of the experiences and identity construction of mothers who's mothering is associated with social problems, including "mothers who are abused women," "mothers who are in prostitution," "mothers of abused women," "non-custodial mothers," and "mothers who are social work clients." The studies were based on in-depth semi-structured interviews. Results: Qualitative research interviews with mothers who experience a troubled identity, conducted by social workers and within an academic social work setting, constitute a discursive environment which amplifies both power-relations between the interviewer and interviewee and the presence of hegemonic discourses about motherhood. Thus, they reinforces the interviewees' efforts to construct an interview narrative which displays a normative maternal identity Conclusions: The socio-relational and contextual characteristics of the study both shape the narratives of the participating mothers, and may be experienced by them as constraining and uncomfortable. This analysis challenges us to think how can we create qualitative research setting that will facilitate the construction of diverse identities and an empowering research experience.

The Use of Meta-Ethnography to Synthesise the Experiences of Emotional Labour in Nursing Care

Sara Fernández Basanta (University of A Coruña), Lía Lois Sandá (University Hospital Complex of A Coruña, Galician Health Service (SERGAS)), Carmen Coronado (University of A Coruña) and María-Jesús Movilla Fernández (University of A Coruña).

Abstract

Introduction: Care is the central part of nursing, and its provision is linked to interaction with patients. Comprehensive care allows emotions to be considered as an essential part of care. However, the emotional commitment that care demands poses a challenge for the nursing staff. The above-mentioned scenario prompted the following question: What are the experiences of nurses in managing the emotional demands that care implies? Goals and Methods: An interpretive meta-ethnography was used to synthesize the available body of qualitative work regarding the experiences of registered nurses and nursing students in managing emotional demands of care. A comprehensive systematic search strategy was undertaken in 5 databases in January 2020. Original or mixed qualitative articles in English, Spanish, and Portuguese were included if they addressed the emotional labour experiences of nurses or nursing students. The Clinical Appraisal Skills Program tool was used to assess the quality of the articles. Results: A line-of-argument synthesis based on the metaphor The link between task-focused care and care beyond technique was developed. Caring beyond technique entails the emotional involvement of nurses moved by different forces. Getting involved in care meant a high personal cost for them. This led to them having difficulty coping with these demands, and patient care focused on performing tasks. The non-exposure to the suffering of patients was the strategy adopted by the staff to rebuild emotionally and thus provide comprehensive care. Conclusions: Meta-ethnography allows adopting an interpretive approach with an inductive process that gives the findings a new perspective. Contemplating these experiences could be used in the development of professional support guides. This would benefit the nursing staff in their daily clinical practice. Future lines of research should include the experiences and perspectives of patients in contrast to the experiences of nursing professionals.

Transfer or Translate? Trainer Reflections on Learning a New QDAS

Elizabeth Pope (University of West Georgia) and Kyle Bower (University of Georgia).

Abstract

Introduction: While many QDAS companies support users by disseminating knowledge and best practices through forums, workshops, and newsletters, the information is platform specific. Translating experience from one QDAS to another requires valuable time and effort from the users, which contributes to the hesitancy of implementing QDAS more systematically in their research. This, in turn, creates a barrier to comprehensive QDAS learning and communication. With these challenges in mind, versatility in multiple QDAS can be methodologically beneficial to researchers and trainers alike.

Goals, Methods & Results: In this paper, we, two certified ATLAS.ti trainers, reflect upon our experience learning to use NVivo and MAXQDA for qualitative research projects. We chose NVivo and MAXQDA due to their popularity and accessibility in the U.S. Following four principles of reflexivity, we share our experiences of transferring and translating our knowledge of ATLAS.ti into the context of two different

platforms. Based on our findings, we provide recommendations that emphasize the purposeful implementation of QDAS and present versatile pathways that incorporate various QDAS platforms to inform overarching methodological strategies.

Conclusions: How to, or even whether to, choose QDAS to facilitate qualitative research projects is a question many novice, and some experienced, researchers have. More so, with a rise in the examples of how to use QDAS in varying projects ranging in ways to teach QDAS from methodological illustrations to practical applications, it is important not to limit the potential of research. Therefore, we will report the possibilities that come with learning multiple platforms and an integrated approach that may enhance qualitative research.

Autoethnography as a Tool for the Achievement of Deep Learning of University Students in Service-Learning Experiences.

Mabel Segú Odriozola (Deusto University).

Abstract

Autoethnography is a modality of analysis developed within the framework of performative ethnography, which places the person who is the protagonist of the experience at the center of the interpretative practice (Custer, 2014). From there the person approaches his own experiences and relates them to the social phenomenon he studies, establishing a dialogic relationship between his individual experience (it can also be in a collaborative manner) and the object of his analysis . The field in which autoethnography is deployed, enables the interweaving of experiential practice with deep learning (Kumar, 2021).

From the university environment and with the conviction that the university must be at the service of society, and train people who transform the world, there is an increasing number of subjects where the development of knowledge and training skills are linked to the experience of providing a service to the community.

These subjects are carried out through the Learning and Service Methodology , that articulates deep learning processes and community service (Martín-García et.all, 2021), from the conviction that training becomes meaningful when it connects with the motivations and life experiences of the students (Ferran and Guinot, 2012). Students provide a solidarity service to meet real needs of their community, in a planned and integrated way in their curriculum, in order to develop values and attitudes of commitment and improvement of their social environment generating deep learning.

This article wants to present the autoethnographic design as a tool in the teaching-learning process of students that allows deep reflection and from where it is possible to eliminate the distance between observer and observed, in a self-analytical exercise, the result of which is an interpretation of the social phenomenon in which they are participating, being able to acquire perspectives of reflective thinking that otherwise would remain in the dark.

"Could You Help Me Die?": on the Ethics of Researcher-Participant Relationship and the Limitations of Qualitative Research

Daniel Sperling (University of Haifa).

Abstract

Qualitative research is beneficial for researchers, for society, and for participants themselves. Yet, end-of-life qualitative research also entails unique challenges given the sensitive topic and questions relayed to the participants, and the participants' requests of the researchers. This paper was written following ethical issues that arose while conducting in-depth interviews with Israeli members of the Swiss Dignitas Organization in 2019. The interviews enabled participants to air their thoughts on assisted suicide and gather information about related plans that were not available to the public due to various issues. Yet, during these interviews, I also found myself dealing with significant ethical dilemmas that I had not previously encountered, such as participants asking me to lie for them, or accompany them to Switzerland to fulfil their wishes. While the interviews served as a safe environment in which the participants could air their thoughts on the topic, they led me to reexamine the ethical limitations of qualitative research and the researcher-participant relationship (within and outside the research context). By analyzing three of these interviews, I attempted to answer the following research question: What do the ethics of qualitative research entail with regards to researcher-participant boundaries, as established in sensitive situations and that involve vulnerable populations in end-of-life situations? The analysis was conducted

in line with the ethical mindfulness framework and combined theoretical analysis of the literature. My analysis indicates that while qualitative research encourages the establishing of a researcher-participant relationship through trust and rapport – especially on sensitive topics that involve vulnerable populations – the researcher must also ensure both participant and researcher safety, by establishing and maintaining boundaries, even post-research. Introspective ethical inquiry, triggered by participants, requires the researcher to be vulnerable, potentially resulting in emotional discomfort. It also mandates re-engaging with the participants on ethical meanings that stem from this process.

The Relationship Between Theory and Qualitative Research: a Framework for Unravelling the Complexities

Caroline Bradbury-Jones (University of Birmingham) and Julie Taylor (University of Birmingham).

Abstract

Introduction: The relationship between theory and qualitative research has been much debated. It is certainly a complex relationship, plagued by lack of consensus among scholars regarding how theory and methodology are related. Despite the pervasive lack of clarity, there is a long tradition within qualitative research of theory being central and of critical importance. Indeed, some qualitative researchers have argued that lack of theory in qualitative research undermines its quality. Goals and Methods: In 2020, we undertook a project to adapt an existing typology of theory use, guided by the ADAPT-ITT framework. The aim was to provide a framework through which the relationship between theory and qualitative research can be understood. ADAPT-ITT was developed originally to inform the adaptation of evidence-based interventions to new geographic regions, cultural contexts or populations related to HIV. We interviewed 14 qualitative researchers to elicit their views on the relationship between theory and qualitative research. The interviews were analysed inductively. Results: The ADAPT-ITT framework provides a systematic, stepwise process that allows existing interventions to be adapted, rather than creating new interventions unnecessarily. As explored in this presentation, we used ADAPT-ITT to guide the adaptation of a typology, the outcome of which is a revised typology. We will present the typology as a reflexive aide for the conduct and reporting of qualitative research. Because theory can be an abstract concept, we bring the presentation to 'life' through using examples of theory use in our own qualitative research. Conclusions: The presentation will appeal to qualitative researchers who are grappling with the complexity of theory in their research.

Resistance Among Survivors of Domestic Abuse: a Creative Qualitative Exploration.

Lucille Kelsall-Knight (University of Birmingham), Jacky Mulveen (WE:ARE), Anna Clarke (University of Birmingham), Molly Cripps (University of Birmingham) and Caroline Bradbury-Jones (University of Birmingham).

Abstract

Introduction: Domestic Violence and Abuse (DVA) is a serious, global problem that affects approximately one in four women in her life-time. There has been a great deal of media and research interest in tackling DVA over the past few years, particularly following the reported rise in cases as a result of COVID-19. While there is a mounting body of qualitative literature on survivors' lived experiences of DVA, an angle that remains unexplored is how women use a range of strategies to honour resistance, manage the risk, avoid the abuse and cope with the pain, all whilst living under a regime of power and control. Goal and methods: This qualitative study explored how women used a range of strategies to survive DVA. Art-based methodology was used whereby participants co-designed and become co-researchers by developing creative medium/s (for example; pictures, poetry, jewellery). Focus groups were used to elicit responses to the research question and document survivors' resistance to DVA through discussion about their artwork. Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis approaches were used. Findings: Seven strategies were employed by the women in order to survive DVA: Apparent compliance; Maintaining a sense of self; Knowing boundaries; Keeping hope in sight; Imagining freedom; Degrees of rebellion; Denial. In this presentation we show how these qualitative findings have been used to inform a conceptual model for understanding DVA survivorship (The SEED Model). Conclusion: Women employ a mixture of covert and/or overt strategies to survive domestic abuse. This study shows that art, in its many guises, can detail how employment of the strategies can lead women to three outcomes of DVA survival: emotional healing; reclaiming self; and empowerment.

Critical Thinking Skills for Teaching Teachers of Nursing Schools of Peru 2021

Sonia Velasquez (Universidad Nacional San Agustin de Arequipa), Eliane Ramos (Universidad Federal Fluminence), Amelia Morillas (Universidad Nacional de Trujillo Peru), Margarita Velasquez (Universidad Nacional Faustino Sanchez Carrion Peru) and Maria Angles (Universidad Nacional San Agustin de Arequipa Peru).

Abstract

Introduction: The development of critical thinking skills is important in the training of nurses because caring for a healthy or sick person is complex. It requires knowledge and practices that are transmitted to each human being, constituting an essential commitment of the teacher. Apply the skills of this thought: argumentation, supporting the position of students in the face of health problems; analysis, explaining the present and observed facts; problem solving, looking for a way out of the present problem and evaluation, involves making decisions for effective actions. Objective: To reveal through its manifestations the skills of critical thinking for teaching. Methodology: Phenomenological study, supported by Merleau-Ponty, which proposes to understand a situation experienced by a human being. Random sample, made up of 20 teachers who met the selection criteria: use of critical thinking skills and desire to participate. The guiding questions: do you apply critical thinking skills? Which ones and how do they apply? The phenomenological interview was developed in teaching offices. The data was transcribed, analyzed and interpreted using the Giorgi technique: data reading, grouping of meanings and identification of meaning units. Results: The units of meaning that emerged were: difficulties of application by subjects according to reports from teachers, who do not list the skills used, argue rigid class schedules, existing inapplicability in practice. The second unit of meaning: uses role-playing, sociodrama, case studies, and dialogue lectures. There are two categories: related to content and teaching strategies, two subcategories: academic difficulties and teaching techniques. Conclusions: Teachers poorly apply critical thinking skills, evidencing the use of traditional approaches with ignorance of critical thinking skills. Training with these skills is essential to have competent professionals.

Therapeutic Relationships and the Role of Habitus in Nurse-Driven Injectable Opioid Agonist Treatment Programs.

Sarah Blawatt (Centre for Health Evaluation and Outcome Sciences), Scott Harrison (Providence Health Care), David Byres (Provincial Health Services Authority), Julie Foreman (British Columbia Centre for Excellence in HIV/AIDS), Sherif Amara (Fraser Health), Wistaria Burdge (Providence Health Care), Scott MacDonald (Providence Health Care), Martin Schechter (University of British Columbia, Centre for Health Evaluation and Outcomes Sciences) and Eugenia Oviedo-Joekes (Centre for Health Evaluation and Outcomes Sciences).

Abstract

Intro: Injectable opioid agonist treatment (iOAT) is an evidence-based, nurse-driven treatment that serves an important minority of people with opioid use disorder. This life-saving treatment is offered in highly regulated environments that necessitate client interaction with site staff up to three times per day to receive their optimum daily dose. To date, no study has presented a theoretical conceptualization of the critical social processes that shape the dynamics of nurse identities and nurse-client relationships. Methods: This secondary analysis of a grounded theory study on nurse-client therapeutic relationships in iOAT explores the following: 1) What influences the formation of iOAT nurse identities?; and 2) How do nurses merge their personal and professional identities to address nurse-client power imbalances in iOAT settings? The data were taken from semi-structured interviews with registered iOAT nurses (n=24) from January 2020 to June 2022, including two small breaks due to COVID-19. Collected data were explored through open, axial and selective coding, assessed using a constant comparative analysis, and organized into themes reflective of Bourdieu's social theory of habitus. Results: Therapeutic interventions for iOAT clients necessitate a reflexive separation from standardized task-based nursing roles in other settings to facilitate opportunities to connect. Informed by personal and professional experiences, nurses collectively challenge institutional barriers to promote individualized client-care through a series of social agreements. Attempting to bridge service gaps, nurses leverage their social positions to navigate systems governing client access to treatment capital (e.g., prescriptions, services), advocate for client needs and foster a sense of shared-belonging by creating a unique culture of care. Conclusions: Therapeutic relationships are an integral part of building and maintaining trust with populations often precariously engaged with healthcare. Nurses in iOAT illustrate the transformative potential of habitus to address systemic incongruencies in care and reimagine ways to support those providing and receiving addiction services.

Unearthing Embodied Translations for 21st Century Piano-Pedagogy in More-than-Human Soundscapes

Alina Abraham (Independent Scholar).

Abstract

This research employs mixed methods, that is a qualitative research design, critical autoethnography, and art-based presentation. Firstly, Primary Data (PD) collected from 10 semi-structured interviews in the field of education --teaching and learning piano, has been analysed with Reflexive Thematic Analysis (RTA). Then, Secondary Data (SD) was used – that is researcher/interviewer's narratives, result of their own participatory reflexive practice positioning in the research. Another set of SD was also added – that is, video analysis utilising available free footage uploaded on the Internet by other researchers, interviewers, practitioners, prior to the current study, in the topic. Moreover, for triangulation purposes, all SD information obtained was matched against PD analysis/results obtained from the interviews with the 10 internationally established piano teachers. The key themes, sub-themes and codes that have been found from re-mapping the findings, have then become a new lens to organise the literature review of the current study, and writing the body of the thesis. Results present: 1. The role of experiential learning in classical piano pedagogy – optionally branching out to (self) teaching improvisation, jazz, music composition; 2. The role of embodiment in the 21s century piano pedagogy from a human perspective - somatic, artistic; and beyond; 3. Redefining the concept of what it means to be "human" in the 21st century piano pedagogy, now equating to a "human plus machine" dimension; 4. Between solitude and collaboration --an array of issues contributing to the success of the 21st century piano lesson; the special contribution of the "ineffable". In conclusion, redefinition of prior-centuries- piano-pedagogy applies to current piano pedagogy, due to the parallel societal, technological, self-actualizing human and more-than-human, changes. The qualitative research and critical autoethnography methodologies employed were augmented by a rich art-based presentation embodying the study.

Integrating Implementation Science Frameworks with Qualitative Research: Lessons from the Field

Ksenia Gorbenko (Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai), Emily Franzosa (Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai) and Abigail Baim-Lance (Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai).

Abstract

Introduction. The value of qualitative approaches has received recognition in health research. In the U.S., the National Institutes of Health routinely include qualitative experts in their review panels, ensuring studies using rigorous qualitative methods receive priority funding. Qualitative researchers have been part of the multidisciplinary teams that identify needs, develop, and evaluate clinical and behavioral interventions to improve population health. Implementation science (IS), a field that focuses on translating evidence-based research into policy and practice, has developed a number of IS frameworks that help design and evaluate interventions. IS frameworks appear deductive in nature because they use pre-determined domains to apply to specific contexts or problems. Little is known about best practices in integrating deductive IS frameworks and inductive qualitative research to maximize benefits of both. Goals and Methods. This paper describes the process our team of qualitative researchers used to select an implementation framework, incorporate the Exploration, Preparation, Implementation, Sustainment (EPIS) framework into the analysis process and report findings in the context of a national qualitative project studying implementation of a new payment model, Hospital-at-Home (HaH). Results. We describe the process of selecting and refining an appropriate IS framework; cross-walking data collection and framework domains; reviewing the data to identify fit with the model; and integrating the selected framework into qualitative data reporting. We identify key benefits for integrating IS frameworks and qualitative research, among them: increased external validity due to ability to compare results across similar domains; improved ability to interpret the data; and capacity for developing recommendations for clinical champions. Conclusions. Applying IS frameworks in an inductive way can help improve fit of IS frameworks to specific problems. Qualitative researchers, trained in stakeholder engagement and participatory approaches, may be ideal for including on IS teams, and can themselves benefit from these collaborations through increased external validity.

Suicide Attempts of Sexual and Gender Minorities in Switzerland: a Reconstructive Personal Network Analysis

Niolyne Jasmin Bomolo (Institute of Public Health, ZHAW, Winterthur, Switzerland. University of Fribourg, Fribourg, Switzerland.) and Monica Budowski (University of Fribourg, Fribourg, Switzerland).

Abstract

Introduction: Studies report higher incidents of suicidal behaviors among sexual and gender minorities (SGMs). The higher prevalence of suicidal behaviors in this subpopulation makes it a significant matter to study. Qualitative sociological research on suicide attempts is scarce. Yet, it allows investigating the operating social dynamics that let some SGMs perceive their lives as not worth living over time. Goals and Methods: Building on Durkheim's theses from Le Suicide (1897), a social network perspective is applied to investigate suicide attempts among SGMs and how social relations matter to suicidality. Critical suicidology characterizes the approach and calls for a critical stance regarding methodology and theory. Qualitative ego-centric network analysis and biographical methods are combined as a reconstructive personal network analysis, and data are collected via individual interviews during two meetings (approx. 20 participants). A comparison between the social surroundings of SGMs with and without suicide attempts is pursued. Results (expected): Through the methodological approach combining two distinct qualitative methods, the analysis of the biographical experience is expanded by the question of embeddedness in social relations, whereby personal networks are understood as dynamic social relations that evolve through time. These two perspectives related to each other create a critical methodological approach that enables identifying and investigating the dynamics and mechanisms within and between different relationships of the social surrounding and how these link back to (suicidal) agency for SGMs. Conclusions: How social surroundings matter to individuals at risk of suicide must be of interest to research on suicidality. The presented methodological approach highlights how suicide attempts can be investigated as a relational social issue. Suicide prevention strategies can benefit from the findings of this study.

Reading and Writing Practices and Strategies in EFL in Primary Education: a Systematic Review

Marta Fortunato (Universidade de Aveiro), António Moreira (Universidade de Aveiro) and Ana Raquel Simões (Universidade de Aveiro).

Abstract

Introduction: Learning to read and write in English as a foreign/second language tends to be challenging for both teachers and learners. It may be conditioned by different factors such as: i) the context in which teaching and learning take place; ii) learners' age; iii) the way, and the time of exposure to the new language; iv) learners' linguistic background and ability to read and write in their first language; and v) their interest and motivation to learn foreign languages. There is a great deal of research on the teaching and learning of reading and writing in English as a foreign/second language in secondary and university contexts. However, there seems to be a lack of studies in primary education (from 6 to 12 years old). Goal: To identify teaching practices and pupils' strategies in teaching and learning the two skills in the context of English as a foreign/second language; and to analyse how both skills are developed with young learners and what strategies they apply. Method: Systematic literature review was carried out according to an eight-steps protocol. Data sources were searched using EBSCO, Education Resources Information Center, Web of Science and Scopus. Extracted data were analysed and synthesised qualitatively. Results: 14 studies, mainly with a quasi-experimental design were included. The practices described were several and intended to understand their effect on the development of both skills. As for the strategies seem to be very focused on self-regulation of learning, involving pupils' active participation and a set of dimensions, as metacognitive, cognitive and socio-affective. Conclusions: This review provides an overview of what has been researched in this field over the last eight years, identifying and describing the practices and strategies developed, and providing suggestions for the development of future research into the teaching and learning of both skills.

Qualitative Evaluation of the Reality of 'Doing' Co-Research and Its Potential to Build the Knowledge Base for Undertaking Effective Survivor-Research

Lisa Ward (University of Birmingham), Laura Patterson (University of Birmingham) and Caroline Bradbury-Jones (University of Birmingham).

Abstract

Introduction: There has been a long-standing problem in research of survivors of sexual violence and abuse being marginalised and excluded, resulting in a disparity as regards how survivors are represented and how their experiences can be best understood. Furthermore, little is known about best to support survivor-researchers to collect and analyse learning relating to their experiences.

Through a creative, participatory autoethnographic approach, co-researchers on violence and abuse study explored the impacts of both being a co-researcher and doing co-research, supported by an additional external survivor-researcher acting as a facilitator for the project.

Goals and method: This research addresses two key questions: 1) What skills and experience are required to effectively facilitate creative autoethnographic research? 2) What impacts are there of working in a facilitator role on co-research projects relating to violence and abuse? Using autoethnographic reflections from the facilitator and co-researchers, this study has been about co-researching the process of co-research. Co-research signifies active involvement, emphasising research with and by, rather than on participants. It ensures lived experience is heard, reflected, and infused in research; subsequently resulting in research (processes, methodology and materials) that can accurately respond to and meet the needs of participants (including reducing re-traumatisation, conducting research sensitively, minimising power differentials and ensuring participants' safety and wellbeing).

Results: This presentation critically evaluates the reality of 'doing' co-research and its potential to build the knowledge base for undertaking effective survivor-research. We focus on power, ethics, co-researcher safety and re-traumatisation for co-researchers and those supporting them.

Conclusion: We share a framework for future engagement with a particular emphasis on how best to facilitate creative autoethnographic research, and wellbeing and support for those engaging with this type of complex, qualitative research.

Using a Lived Experience Approach in Qualitative Research - Exploring the Successes and Pitfalls to Create Learning for the Future

Laura Patterson (Birmingham University), Lisa Ward (Birmingham University) and Caroline Bradbury-Jones (Birmingham University).

Abstract

Introduction – Sexual violence (SV) is a global problem affecting one in four adult women and one in twenty adult men (Rape Crisis, 2022) . One large UK study has qualitatively explored the issue of accessibility and provision of specialist SV services from multiple perspectives: commissioners, practitioners and victim-survivors. Five co-researchers with lived experience of SV have been employed and integrated as part of the wider research team to inform and carry out the research.

Goals and methods – The co-researchers have influenced aspects of the qualitative research paradigm and design and offered consultation on the data collection approach and methods for analysis, to ensure a sensitive and inclusive approach. Co-researchers have been involved in co-conducting, analysing and synthesising the narrative interviews with victim-survivors. As the study nears completion, they are also leading on some dissemination activities (including submitting the abstract and presenting at this conference).

Results – The objective of this study (completion Dec 2022) is to develop a comprehensive national profile of specialist SV services for survivors in England, giving voice to survivors' experiences and views, in order to make policy and practice recommendations to strengthen the service response to survivors. Data generated from commissioner, practitioners and victim-survivor interviews indicates a variety in the quality of SV provision. There is huge disparity in the services offered and a range of victim-survivors' journeys, from damaging to healing. It is clear that funding and waiting lists impact the availability of services. Importantly, co-researchers bring their own experience of SV support to this research.

Conclusions – The co-researcher element of the project is unique. It has created a robust approach

to the research and unexpectedly, the benefits have been co-directional. As an output for this presentation, we aim to address the pitfalls and successes of using lived experience in this way in qualitative research. We will take the opportunity to disseminate our learning from this UK study to the attendees at this international conference.

The Intersectionality of Race and Female Gender on STEM Career Ascendance

Dawn Adams-Harmon (Kean Univeristy) and Nancy Greer-Williams (Dissertation Designers).

Abstract

Introduction-The purpose of this research was to explore the barriers and successful strategies of African American, Asian, and Hispanic female executives who have risen to the top in their respective STEM fields. Previous research has focused on programs that increase minority representation in educational programs.

Goals and Methods-A qualitative, transcendental, phenomenological research approach was implemented. This research was conducted in the United States, using interviews from 15 female minorities in executive level positions within STEM. The interviews were analyzed inductively and the themes evolved deductively.

Results-The key themes to emerge from this research showed that female minorities in STEM are encapsulated by a 360-Degree Gender Sphere, the sub themes that emerged created more complex barriers. 73% of the participants stated that barriers came from Direct Managers, while sub themes such as cultural stereotyping (40%), cultural insensitivity (33%), and cultural microaggressions (26%) were experienced. Family (46%) was the second theme. The sub theme of lack of STEM or advanced education within families, was 20%. Gendered Structures emerged by 60% as a theme, while human resources (93%) and cultural isolation (73%) were subthemes. Self was a theme (27%), whilst cultural doubt (20%) and cultural naivety (20%) were sub themes. Peers' Cultural Aggression and Micro Aggressions emerged (40%); while, the last theme to emerge was Societal Norms (27%) with cultural perceptions (40%) and geographical cultural aggression (20%) were experienced.

The results uncovered four primary coping strategies that were leveraged to overcome their obstacles. They included cultural awareness and adaptation; development; pivoting, flexibility and risk taking; and lastly support.

Conclusion-The research participants experienced an outer layer of obstacles called the 360-Degree Intersectionality Sphere. This complex sphere presents additional barriers for female minorities seeking STEM careers. Coping strategies were shown to create resilience to overcome these inequities.

The Challenges of Cross-Cultural and Multi-Language Research: Reflections from a Qualitative Study Focused on Female Genital Mutilation

Laura Jones (University of Birmingham) and Julie Taylor (University of Birmingham).

Abstract

Introduction: Female genital mutilation (FGM) involves injury to the female genitalia without medical reason and is associated with lifelong consequences. Deinfibulation (surgical opening) may improve health and wellbeing for type 3 survivors; however, there is no consensus on timing and current care provision is patchy.

Goals and Methods: This paper reflects on the challenges that we faced in undertaking cross-cultural and multi-language sensitive qualitative research and how we should manage these as researchers. We explored the views of survivors, men, and professionals around deinfibulation and FGM care provision. We talked to 141 participants in four languages to ensure we heard diverse experiences. Data were analysed using a hybrid framework method. From study inception we had a survivor advisory group who were critical in guiding our research. They advised us of the potential FGM stigma and so professional interpreters were employed to support data collection. We undertook specialised training with them. All but one of the large research team were outsiders to FGM practice.

Results: (1) Some HCPs lacked cultural knowledge, 'sensationalising' FGM, and seeing survivors as victims. (2) HCPs often focussed on the legality of FGM and not the survivors' needs. (3) Despite careful preparation, our interpreters did not always offer conceptual equivalence but a rigid literal word for word translation. (4) Whilst offering the study in multiple languages, we were unable to offer languages

of all FGM affected communities. (5) UK FGM research is small, with some unanticipated tensions. (6) There were potential power imbalances between researchers and participants.

Conclusions: Sensitive research invariably has challenges for the team, many of which can be mitigated through careful planning and support from a participant advisory group. However, there will still be issues requiring flexibility and cultural humility. The research team, arguably as much as the participants, need protection and care.

An Analysis of South Africa Public Entity Performance Using Biomatrix Systems Thinking Theory: a Case of South African Water Boards

Dr Phakamani Buthelezi (G-CAR Scholars).

Abstract

Introduction Water has always been a natural resource that has shaped the evolution of humankind and economic development (1). The role of South African water boards is not only limited to the above-mentioned, but it also contributes towards meeting the South African Constitution's imperatives, the Bill of Rights. The aim of the study was to evaluate South African public entity performance in terms of systems thinking-based analysis and strategy development for the South African water boards. Goals and methods There are nine national water boards in the country. They are established in terms of the Water Services Act, Number 108 of 1997. They are defined by the Public Finance Management Act as business enterprises. They are entities reporting to the national Minister of Water and Sanitation. The role of water boards is complex and at times fall short of operating in the system of complexity. Hence, employing biomatrix systems thinking theory was chosen to analyze water boards' performance. Qualitative research method was used to gather, analyze, and make findings. It was a case study of uMgeni Water, Amatola Water and Overberg Water. The study relied on-site focus groups answering a set of five main questions. They were supported by a further five sub-questions for each main question. The main questions of the study were translated to a thematic layout: performance, systems thinking perspective, interrelations & inter-connectedness, strategy innovation and governance. Results The study confirmed that good governance, systems thinking, good performance model, appropriate financial model, infrastructure investment and human resources are necessary in water services provision. Conclusion In conclusion, water boards operate in a complex system that compels them to work in a collaborative, integrative and interrelated approach. Biomatrix systems thinking theory has shown that activity and entity systems work in an integrative approach towards water services supply and management.

Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on Sexual and Reproductive Health of Adolescents in Alberta

Salima Meherali (University of Alberta) and Simone Lebeuf (University of Alberta).

Abstract

The COVID-19 pandemic has disrupted the normal life and routine of all individuals. Adolescents (10-19 years) are at low risk for hospitalization and death from COVID-19. However, evidence suggests that the disease affected other aspects of their physical, mental and social health. One major aspect of adolescents' lives that is being disrupted by COVID-19 is their access to sexual and reproductive health (SRH) services. In many places, health facilities have closed or have limited the available services. In addition, adolescents may be unable to visit health facilities because of movement restrictions or because of fears of COVID-19 exposure. To the best of our knowledge, no research investigated the impact of the pandemic and related public health measures on adolescents' access to SRH services in Alberta. To address this gap, we are exploring the perspectives of adolescents and service providers on how the pandemic has influenced the SRH of adolescents; and we will develop an adolescent-specific SRH information website that will help the adolescents to navigate the SRH services, programs, and supports during and after the pandemic. We actively engaged adolescents (15-19 years) as an Adolescent Advisory Group (AAG) and mentor them to contribute to the research project. With guidance from our project collaborator and the AAG, we recruited and completed 18 individual interviews with adolescents and 12 individual interviews with service providers in Alberta. The analysis is in progress. The findings from the qualitative interviews will be used in the website development. AAG members will also participate in the co-design of the adolescents-specific SRH website. This research will provide essential information to inform current and future adolescent SRH services, and programming, with special reference to the impact of COVID-19.

Unpacking anti-Femininity in Education Research

Desiree Forsythe (Chapman University) and Meg C Jones (University of Rhode Island).

Abstract

Introduction: Little research has explored the ways in which masculinity receives preferential treatment over femininity, independent of the man/woman binary. This exploration is needed to understand why femininity is devalued within the heteropatriarchal masculine social context under which much of current western society has been formed. Additionally, framing masculinity and femininity outside of gender helps decouple the notion that masculinity/femininity is inherently tied to men/women. In this duoethnography, two researchers unpack the complexity of gender, gender expression, and gendered language in education research while simultaneously grappling with the need to incorporate a lens that troubles anti-femininity specifically rather than masculinity broadly.

Goals and Methods: In duoethnographic projects, researchers use themselves as sites of inquiry to deeply examine collective experiences of a shared phenomenon. In our work, we have both studied overtly masculine spaces (i.e. STEM) in which anti-femininity arises more frequently due to the social conditioning of men. To explore this more deeply, we recorded and analyzed three reflexive discussions about our research processes and products. We wrestled with numerous methodological challenges, our positionalities, and complex topics—all in the context of anti-femininity.

Results: We expect our results to fall into several areas including: 1) how anti-femininity has/has not personally impacted our identities as scholars, 2) the areas of anti-femininity research we find most troubling/rewarding/exhausting, and 3) how we as critical scholars can use anti-femininity in our own research to trouble binary assumptions around gender.

Conclusions: Duoethnography calls for the reader to become part of the research process. In this paper, we invite readers to join us in the conversation about the messiness of engaging in critical research around gender, gendered language, and anti-femininity. Additionally, we offer our own insights and experiences as examples of how to navigate these complexities when conducting research.

Focused Ethnography and Facilities Programming

Franklin Goza (UNIV. OF WISCONSIN-WHITEWATER) and Lubomir Popov (Bowling Green State University).

Abstract

Facilities programming requires extensive applied research on building users. Each building and user community represents a unique case. In such situations, qualitative research methods are most adequate and bring rich information for design decision-making. Because ethnography pairs well with both research design and data collection in the programming area, we explore the adaptation of focused ethnography to facilities programming research projects.

This presentation's goals are to bring attention to focused ethnography for facilities programming and to initiate an epistemological and methodological project for further development of this approach. We begin by creating a framework for researching the requirements and constraints of facilities programming practices. Next, we analyze the epistemological requirements of traditional ethnography and explore the limits of epistemological compromises that are acceptable for providing trustworthy programming information.

This epistemological/methodological study suggests that programming projects are typically conducted with very tight time and budgetary constraints and without the possibility of prolonged engagement in the field. In order for researchers to produce trustworthy information regarding building users, they must often narrow their field of study. Focused ethnography was found to be able to comply with both the epistemological requirements of ethnographic research and the constraints of programming projects. Lengthy fieldwork is replaced by a short visit or, at best, several short visits. The observer is recognizable and cannot go undercover. Recording technology is used openly and creates considerable changes in the researched situation. The role of the interview method becomes more important than the observation. Future research on facilities programming should benefit from these epistemological/methodological guidelines.

Focused ethnography can bridge the gap between the time-consuming and expensive requirements of traditional ethnography and the tight time frame and budgetary challenges of commercial projects like facilities programming. The epistemology of focused ethnography must be further developed to address limitations imposed by facilities programming situations.

The Realities of Undertaking and Managing a Co-Research Project: a New Framework for Qualitative Research Practice

Caroline Bradbury-Jones (University of Birmingham), Laura Patterson (University of Birmingham) and Lisa Ward (University of Birmingham).

Abstract

Introduction – Participatory approaches have become popular in qualitative social and health research. A growing trend is co-research where academic researchers engage (or employ) members of the public with direct, lived experience of an issue, as co-researchers. However, there are a number of ethical, methodological and practical issues associated with this participatory approach that may be over-looked in researchers' haste to adopt this exciting methodology into a research design. Goals and methods – In this presentation, we critique the multiple issues associated with co-research and specifically, we explore the particular challenges in undertaking qualitative research into what might be considered a 'sensitive issue'. Using collective autoethnographic approaches it examines managing and researching within a highly participatory co-research project on sexual violence, enabling reflection on the many issues that need to be considered. Results – Findings reflect on six challenges conceptualised previously in relation to co-research (with children), to assess their relevance to working with adult co-researchers: (1) Co-researchers may lack research competence; (2) A comprehensive training programme is required; (3) Insider/outsider perspectives are difficult to balance; (4) Remuneration is complex; (5) Power differentials need to be overcome; and (6) Co-researchers need to be protected. We examine each of these six challenges and propose a new framework whereby their relevance can be utilised in multiple setting, particularly sensitive issues research. Conclusions – The research creates a new framework for undertaking and managing a co-research project, in participatory qualitative research.

Experiences of Adolescents with Selective Mutism and Their Caretakers

Anja van der Voort (Leiden University), Maretha de Jonge (Leiden University) and Maxime Hartink (Leiden University).

Abstract

Introduction: Children with Selective Mutism are unable to speak in certain social contexts. They talk for example at home, but they don't talk at school, and this can have a serious impact on their life. Research often focuses on Selective Mutism in the preschool to middle childhood period. However, adolescents can also be hampered by Selective Mutism. Caretakers (parents and teachers), are often struggling with how to support them, because no information is available about this developmental stage in which more independency is expected.

Goals and method: In this study we want to understand the experiences of adolescents with Selective Mutism and their caretakers. The study consists of three parts. First, we will collect social media post of adolescents with selective mutism and perform a qualitative content analysis on a random selection of posts. Second, we will conduct an a-synchronous online focus group in a chat environment with adolescents with Selective Mutism. From previous research we know that communicating online is not easy, yet doable for these adolescents. Third, we have started conducting online, video-based synchronous focus groups with parents and teachers. The data of step 2 and 3 will be analyzed with thematic analyses.

Expected results: Adolescents, parents and teachers can give us valuable new insights in the way the disorder is experienced, and they can come up with very helpful tips for adolescents with Selective Mutism, as well as the people that are related to them and the professionals that work with them.

Conclusion: We will gain insight in the disorder Selective Mutism from the point of view of the people involved. We can bring together and share suggestions for handling difficult situations and contribute to improving the lives of adolescents with Selective Mutism.

An In-Depth Exploration of Thai–English Interpreters' Tacit Usage of Intercultural Communication via Creative Qualitative Methods

Natthaphon Tripornchaisak (University of Glasgow).

Abstract

Interpreting Studies is a predominantly quantitative field that focuses on interpretation technologies and interpreters' cognitive performance. Nevertheless, there is growing recognition of the importance of in-depth qualitative explorations, especially with regard to the social component of interpreting and the importance of intercultural competencies. However, despite a general acknowledgement of the need for more fine-grained analysis, qualitative methods have still been somewhat restricted to the use of more traditional data collection tools (e.g., reflective interviews or observations).

I will highlight how an ethnographically-oriented approach, which draws on more non-traditional techniques such as vignettes and river of experience drawings in addition to semi-structured interviews and document analysis, can be beneficial for interpreting studies. Moreover, because of the reflective nature of such techniques, I argue that interpreters engaged in such research can reflect on their own practices and make better-informed decisions. I will also highlight an approach to thematic analysis that uses a tripartite lens of translator visibility, intercultural communicative competence, and cultural dimensionality.

Being dialogic and dynamic with the data instruments and analysis allowed my interpretation of the findings to emerge inductively—e.g., unveiling personal intercultural experiences in creative drawings. The process directed the participants to contemplate their relationships with intercultural communication. The data suggests some key findings. First, intercultural communicative competence is a vitally integral interpretation mechanism. Second, interpreters often shift their roles, visible or invisible, due to the contrasts between the expected meanings and norms of two or more cultures. Third, interpreters' prospective fundamental thinking and communicative patterns of the clients are guided by cultural dimensionality.

The creative qualitative approach provided enriching channels for accessing untapped data and unravelling in-depth, complex, and personal phenomena and perspectives. This was despite the practical challenges posed by such an in-depth exploration (i.e., impeded objectivity, increased time consumption, and decreased generalisability).

Silencing, Omission, and "Appropriate" Meaning Attribution: Identifying Different Narrative Silences

Gabriela Spector-Mersel (Sapir College).

Abstract

Introduction: Discussions on narrative silence, although quite extensive, are mostly theoretical. How to identify empirically the unsaid in stories, is still under-developed. As a result, most narrative analyses focus on the overt content in stories, disregarding what is left out. When the unsaid is nevertheless addressed, it is typically treated as a unified absence, without distinguishing among its nuances. Goals and Methods: To expand researchers' toolkit for identifying diverse forms of silence in actual stories, I suggest three mechanisms of selection, that form part of the model for narrative analysis I had previously developed. This model premises that tellers weave narratives by selecting from an immense repertoire of materials, including facts, events, periods, and people. The process of creating a story is conducted via six mechanisms of selection. Inclusion, sharpening, and flattening, refer to what is reported in the narrative. The other three mechanisms refer to what is not reported in the narrative. Silencing and omission refer to the non-representing of facts, periods, and events in the narrative. In the first case, silencing, this is because these facts are opposite to the story's end-point – its overall message. In the second case, omission, this is because they are irrelevant to the end-point, thus making their representation redundant. The last mechanism – "appropriate" meaning attribution – refers to highlighting a particular significance of an event/period, thus obscuring other or alternative significances. I will explain how these mechanisms serve different functions in the process of narrative selection and illustrate them through demonstrative stories. Conclusion: The three mechanisms of narrative selection can assist researchers to identify the unsaid in stories. Since each mechanism represents a different type of narrative silence, identifying them in actual texts can help researchers distinguish between diverse performances of narrative silence, thus achieving a more complete understanding of stories.

Focus Groups About Patients' Perceptions of the Bariatric Surgery Process: a Contribution to Design New Interventions

Cláudia Amaro dos Santos (Universidade Lusófona) and João Gregório (Universidade Lusófona).

Abstract

Introduction: Bariatric surgery is the surgical treatment for obesity with the highest success. However, patients' and professionals' perceptions and expectations are many times misaligned, contributing to poorer surgery outcomes. Thus, the aim of this study was to identify patients' expectations and perceptions of the bariatric surgery process. Methods: The study, aligned with the COREQ statement, was conducted in a bariatric surgery center in south Portugal. Sixteen individual patients participated in one of 3 focus groups: one with patients before surgery (n=7), one with after surgery patients with weight regain (n=4) and another with patients without weight regain (n=5). Questions addressed motivations, experiences with the process and lifestyle. The script had 11 open main questions with follow-up questions to probe for more information. Each focus group was audio-recorded and had a mean duration of 45 minutes. Records were transcript verbatim before inductive thematic analysis. Results: Three major codes were identified: (1) motivations; (2) follow-up process and (3) main contributions to avoid weight regain. Within "motivations", three main categories emerged: motivation for change, motivation for surgery and expectations with surgery's results, supported by themes such as incapacity to lose weight, infertility, bullying or longing for a lifestyle change. In "follow-up process", the perspective of time (short vs. long-term support), group sessions, frequency of consultations, use of technologies and the skill mix of the health team were mentioned. Here, the need to include physical activity specialists in the team was found as a major theme, since it also underpins the strategies identified in the code "to avoid weight regain". Conclusion: Bariatric surgery patients can have a proactive contribution in the design of new interventions addressed at maintaining surgery's outcomes. These new interventions should incorporate a diverse health team supporting patient in the long-term, with special attention to physical activity programs and psychological support.

Development of Social and Emotional Skills in a Music School: Review of Teachers' and Students' Experience

Ilona Tandzegolskienė (Vytautas Magnus University), Nijolė Čiučiulkienė (Vytautas Magnus University) and Raimonda Kurauskienė (Vytautas Magnus University).

Abstract

Research problem. Majority of parents, teachers, members of society accept musical education as the preparing musically gifted children for the profession of a musician, ignoring the importance of musical education to holistic personal development including social-emotional education. Lithuanian music schools that organize complementory non-formal or formal education have all the conditions for overall personality development, but the ways of developing social-emotional abilities are not enough researched. Research object. The experience of the development of social-emotional skills in a music school. The aim. Highlight the experience of students and teachers of the non-formal education institution (music school) in the areas of social-emotional skills development (self-awareness, self-control, social awareness, mutual relations, responsible decision-making). Research methods: semi-structured interview method, group discussion. Data analysis methods: qualitative content analysis. Research results. After conducting a study of the experience of teachers in the music school in the development of social-emotional abilities, 6 main themes emerged: the possibilities of personality formation in the music school; recognition and regulation of emotions in musical education; ability to set and implement educational goals; the importance of following the rules and agreements; creating mutual relations; responsible decisions made while studying at a music school. During the second stage of empirical research, students' experiences in the areas of self-awareness, expression of emotions and creation of interpersonal relationships were analyzed. Conclusions. Positive changes in the field of SEE can be seen in Lithuanian formal education institutions. The increasing emphasis on the importance of the harmony between formal and informal education reveals the influence of musical education on the social and emotional maturation of a person. Empirical research has shown that social and emotional abilities are developed to a large extent in a music school, still there is mentioned a lack of teachers' deeper knowledge in the field of social and emotional education.

Phenomen Based Learning in Teaching a Foreign Language: Experience of Lithuanian Teachers

Nijolė Čiučiulkienė (Vytautas Magnus University), Ilona Tandzegolskienė (Vytautas Magnus University) and Martyna Čiuladienė (Vytautas Magnus University).

Abstract

Research context and problem. The application of the phenomenon-based method is widely studied in majority of European countries, especially when the research data state that phenomen based learning (PhenoBL) provide more effective learning, higher student achievement results, greater interest in science and even influences a high happiness index. It was really reasonable that PhenoBL was included in Finnish curriculum in 2016. However, there is sparse data about the educational practice of this method in Lithuania. Research object. Phenomen based learning (PhenoBL) in teaching a foreign language Research aim. To analyze the preparation and experience of Lithuanian foreign language teachers to incorporate a PhenoBL in a foreign language teaching. Research methods. Qualitative research. Data collection methods: semi-structured interview. Data analysis method: qualitative content analysis. Research results. Teachers revealed the major aspects that are important for the successful PhenoBL implementation into foreign language teaching. The aspects are grouped into major qualitative themes and categories. They are: perception of a student centered teaching, development of subject integration competencies, team work development competencies, research planning skills, positioning of personal responsibilies and duties, foreign language usage emancipation thesaurus.

"Live or Monetize?" Real Estate Advertising in Pandemic Times: Evidence from an Exploratory Study in Lisbon and Porto, Portugal

Raquel Ribeiro (Centro de Estudos Sociais, Universidade de Coimbra;).

Abstract

Introduction: Housing as a financial investment was prevailing in the main Portuguese cities at the beginning of 2020. In these cities, housing was increasingly used as a means for obtaining high profitability through short-term rental, mainly to tourists and students, or selling. This use aggravated socio-territorial inequalities in access to housing and housing conditions constituting an unrelenting socio-economic and political problem. The COVID-19 pandemic abruptly affected this model of real estate profitability and made more visible social inequalities in health and well-being as confinement at home was required to face the virus.

Goals and Methods: This communication aims to analyze the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on real estate advertising through a comparative analysis between the discourses on the potential uses of residential buildings in the cities of Lisbon and Porto in 2019 and 2020. For this purpose, first, the qualitative descriptions of 1280 advertisements of residential properties located in the cities of Lisbon and Porto extracted in August 2020 from the online site of a national reference real estate were analyzed with the software IRAMUTEQ. Then, the content of the extracted classes of words was compared with the results of a study conducted with the same methodology in June 2019.

Results: The results of the textual analysis using IRAMUTEQ show that, like the results of the pre-pandemic study, residential properties are promoted as an investment and this discourse is associated with territories with particular characteristics, namely central location, proximity to services, public transport, educational establishments, and places of tourist interest.

Conclusions: It is concluded that the model of promotion of housing as a financial investment was not altered by the COVID-19 pandemic. The consequences of this model or urban development for the (re)production of socio-territorial inequalities and vulnerabilities in times of crisis are discussed.

The Phenomenon of Orchestral Practice: Implications for Student Motivation and Learning

André Fonseca (Aveiro University).

Abstract

In recent decades, much research has been carried out in the field of musical learning and the motivational factors associated with it. However, in these studies, there is some limitation

of references to group musical practice, namely orchestral practice. The aim of this study is to understand the phenomenon of musical practice in orchestra, namely, to understand how this practice is reflected in the motivation and learning of students in relation to instrumental learning. Semi-structured interviews were conducted with 15 orchestral students to learn the attitude, feelings and perceptions of the students involved. Content analysis involved: (1) systematic approach to the data analysis process, (2) use of data reduction methods and 3) coding the data into categories. The qualitative analysis of the data collected indicates that students feel motivated for orchestral practice and that it can be positively reflected in the student's learning and motivation to engage in learning the instrument. The orchestra practice seems to result in increasing the time of practice and clearly helps the development of musical and social skills. On the other hand, this study shows that there may also be problems in orchestral practice. The students interviewed strive to overcome the challenges and constraints, particularly in the adaptation phase, to successfully perform the task. The absence of direct help seems to generate a need for autonomy that students develop in orchestra, which results in a perception of competence. The need to establish bonds is met by playing in orchestra, a space in which students establish social bonds with their peers. Playing in orchestra seems to be the challenge in which the balance between the perception of the difficulty of the task and the perception of being competent to perform it successfully is present. That is, playing in orchestra seems like a great level challenge.

Children'S View on Positive Health

Lisa Tessensohn (Leiden University), Anja van der Voort (Leiden University) and Maretha de Jonge (Leiden University).

Abstract

Introduction Being healthy is a rather individual and multi-interpretable concept which depends on context and the characteristics of people that are considered. Especially when it comes to children, little is known about the way they interpret health and promotion of their health. Previous research has shown that children are generally well able to talk about health but that their voice is still not heard enough. Children are active owners of their body and mind and consequently should not only be considered as targets of health promotions, but also as a source. Therefore, qualitative studies with children themselves are needed. The concept of Positive Health can be a good starting point for listening to children's ideas on health. Positive Health focuses on "the ability to adapt and to self-manage, in the face of social, physical, and emotional challenges" and makes talking about daily life health issues and thinking about solutions very natural. Goals and method This study focusses on children's experiences with their Positive Health and aims to generate important themes and advices that are associated with the way they perceive health, becoming healthy and staying healthy. To explore their ideas about Positive Health and their suggestions for improving it, thirteen online focus groups were conducted with 76 Dutch children aged 10-12 years, using a newly constructed topic guide. Expected results Based on a thematic inductive analysis of the transcribed conversations we expect to extract important characteristics of children's health promoting behavior. Conclusion The results of this study could contribute to our understanding of the concept of health from the perspective of children. This information could also be used in development of new interventions targeting health promotion among children.

Obstetric Violence in Hospital-Based Childbirth: an Intersectional Feminist Poststructuralist Case Study

Andrea Willett (University of Ottawa) and Josephine Etowa (University of Ottawa).

Abstract

Introduction: Obstetric violence (OV) during hospital-based childbirth is a systemic problem experienced by women worldwide. In Canada, the medicalization of birth, risk-averse cultures of care, nursing shortages, as well as social inequalities and settler colonialism produce unique contexts for harmful practices to occur in the provision of perinatal care. These practices are often normalized and underreported. In the country, low-income women, women from racialized or ethnic minorities, and immigrant women are more likely to experience OV, illustrating important structural dimensions of the issue. Nevertheless, the issue remains underexamined. Goals and Methods: The study seeks to explore OV in hospital-based childbirth by examining women's experiences of OV, perinatal healthcare provider perspectives of OV, and the multi-level drivers that contribute to its occurrence.

The study is guided by an intersectional feminist poststructuralist framework, an innovative analytic lens to examine individual experience nested within social, historical, and political contexts and power relations. An instrumental case study design is being used to explore the phenomenon in a large Canadian city. A purposive sample is being recruited. Data collection includes semi-structured interviews with women and perinatal healthcare providers, field notes, document review (e.g., institutional, governmental), and a review of mass and social media. Interviews will be analyzed using Braun and Clarke's approach to thematic analysis. Data from field notes and document and media reviews will serve to contextualize participant experiences and contribute to a holistic and multi-level analysis of OV. Results: Through this study, we seek to understand the lived experience of OV and its impacts on women and their families, identify factors that contribute to its occurrence, and inform policies and practices that promote dignified, respectful, and safe obstetrical care. Conclusion: Raising awareness of OV will be an important step towards addressing and mitigating gender-based social and health inequalities that permeate women's childbirth experiences.

Music for All: an Intervention Project in an Artistic School in Portugal

Davys Moreno (Universidade de Aveiro (Aveiro, Portugal)), Júlia Azevedo (Escola Artística do Conservatório de Música de Aveiro Calouste Gulbenkian) and Bernardo Lima (Academia de Música da Fortaleza de Valença).

Abstract

In Portugal, in the year 2018 began an action-research project with the aim of finding solutions so that children with Cerebral Palsy (CP) could learn music in Arts Education Programmes. We carried out the characterization of the child with CP, which gave rise to the study and several literature reviews on this theme. We came across some Accessible Musical Digital Instruments that can be employed by users with different needs. The child in our study attends the Art School near his residence using two of them: Netytar and NetyChord. Through an Intervention Project, lasting six months, qualitative analysis was carried out on teacher records and field notebooks used by a researcher. Content analysis was also included to a set of interviews and conversations with the Educational Community involved in the process. More specifically, the following were analysed: (i) the process of the child's entry into the Artistic School; (ii) the work carried out by the piano teacher in the first three months of the study; (iii) the curricular adaptations proposed by the Teachers of the Ensemble and Music Training class so that the child could fulfil the proposed objectives and (iv) the arrangements and musical compositions adapted so that the child could fulfil the demands of the school programme. Among the results we highlight the importance of collaborative work as well as the curricular adaptations made by the teachers, which were fundamental so that the child under study can develop all his/her artistic potentialities in an active and participatory way. We also found an urgent need for specific training so that support is possible, even in the smallest details. This study reveals important antecedents not only for this child, but for all children with intellectual disabilities to be able to participate fully and actively in this type of education.

Exploring Socio-Affective Processes in the Second-Language Classroom with Grounded Theory

Maria Sanz-Ferrer (Pompeu Fabra University).

Abstract

In the second language classroom, socio-affective processes – such as group-identity and sense of belonging – have an impact on motivation and the learning journey of students. In order to understand the beliefs of a group of students of Spanish as a second language about their group-class identity and sense of belonging, a piece of qualitative research was conducted. The data was obtained through multiple instruments (focus groups, semi-structured interviews, and open-question surveys). This gave rise to a longitudinal study (with data obtained throughout two years), and a corpus of over 40,000 words. After having manually transcribed the corpus, the data was processed with Atlas.ti. Through grounded theory, different concepts and categories emerged. The concepts and categories that emerged were classified according to the level of agency of the subjects involved (teacher/ students) in the socio-affective processes that constitute the object of study (group-identity and sense of belonging). The first category identified refers to pedagogical practices, and it only involves the teacher. The second category only involves the students, and it refers to the instant messages they exchange on WhatsApp. The third category is co-constructed between the teacher and the students,

and it consists of the collective imaginary they share (inner jokes and anecdotes from the classroom). Finally, the fourth and last category identified does not involve the teacher or the students, and it includes the architectural elements of the classroom and the schedule of the lessons. According to the participants of this case-study, all these categories have an impact on the co-construction of their group-class identity and the sense of belonging. A cohesive classroom, with high levels of group identity and sense of belonging, leads to more commitment from the students. Consequently, this all results in optimal conditions for the learning process of a second language.

Using Phenomenographic Interviews in Health-Related Research: Reflections from a Study on Nurse Practitioner Capability

Martha Whitfield (Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario), Mike Mimirinis (University of West London), Danielle Macdonald (Queen's University, Kingston Ontario), Tracy Klein (Washington State University, Vancouver) and Rosemary Wilson (Queens University, Kingston, Ontario).

Abstract

Introduction: Both the United States and Canada are experiencing an opioid overdose crisis. Nurse practitioners (NPs) in both countries gained prescriptive authority for medications used to treat opioid use disorder within the past five years. In this presentation, we reflect on the use of phenomenographic interviewing for a study exploring capability development by NPs treating opioid use disorder in North America.

Phenomenography focuses on identifying the qualitatively different ways in which participants experience a phenomenon, often using semi-structured interviews. The goal of phenomenographic interviewing is to allow participants the space and freedom to share and reflect deeply. Researchers analyze the collective interview transcripts toidentify hierarchical categories of description about the experience of the chosen phenomenon.

Goals and Methods: We detail methods used to recruit 21 nurse practitioners from Canada and the United States; describe demographic data collected to ensure variation in our study sample; and outline the interview process. We discuss rigour and trustworthiness within the context of the phenomenographic approach and consider the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, including the challenges and benefits of using online technology for interviewing and initial transcription.

Results: For this presentation, we focus on the potential benefits of phenomenographic interviewing in health-related research, using examples from our interview data. At the time of abstract submission, analysis of the phenomenographic interview data is in progress. Relevant portions of the interview data will be identified and collected into a pool of meanings, from which we will identify the qualitatively different ways in which participating NPs experienced the development of capability.

Conclusions: Phenomenography allows and encourages the inclusion of diverse voices and points of view, often elicited through in-depth interviews. We propose that the use of phenomenographic interviews is especially relevant in healthcare settings, where practitioners work within complex and unpredictable practice settings.

Jean Claude Abric'S Structural Model in Social Representations in People with Kidney Disease.

Mirliana Ramirez-Pereira (Department of Nursing, University of Chile), Esmerita Opazo-Morales (Department of Nursing, University of Chile), Natalie Figueredo-Borda (Facultad de Ciencias de la Salud. Universidad Católica del Uruguay.), Pamela Zapata-Sepulveda (Universidad de Tarapaca) and Monica Ferrada-Muñoz (Universidad Catolica del Norte).

Abstract

Introduction: Jean Claude Abric developed the structural approach to social representations (SR). From this perspective, every representation has its specific structure, whose central characteristic is configured around a nucleus, which determines its organization and significance, and has peripheral elements organized around the central nucleus. Goals and Methods This research aimed to understand the SR of renal patients on dialysis from Abric's structural approach. The participants were 18 people on hemodialysis and peritoneal dialysis in Chile. Nine women and nine men over 18 years old. An in-depth interview was used as a data collection technique. Grounded theory was used for the analysis. Results: In the results emerged the model in which the core of SR is configured by resignation and the desire

to survive, On the other hand, the peripheral elements, protective of the core, are the understanding of the disease, the consequences of the disease, and social support networks. Conclusions: The core of the social representation of CKD corresponds to the theoretical characteristics of resistance to change; the user struggles to continue to live. The core could be modified only if the user could not continue fighting against kidney disease and, therefore, against death, in which hopelessness would prevail over the imperative need to survive. From this perspective, it is not possible to modify the nucleus since it is based on instinctive characteristics unless the patient himself decides to change it; the peripheral elements present have the functions of concreteness, regulation, and defense: the understanding of the disease takes into account the knowledge acquired and the causes identified by the person. Among the psychosocial consequences are discrimination, abandonment, economic costs, nutritional and labor restrictions, better use of free time, and modification of the life project. The physical consequences include infections, death, and a change in their conception of corporeality.

*Acceptance of an Internet-Based Campaign to Promote Healthy Eating and Physical Activity Among Children and Adolescents in Ecuador**

Angélica Ochoa Avilés (Universidad de Cuenca), Ximena Vélez Calvo (Universidad del Azuay), Carolina Seade (Universidad Nacional de Educación), Cinthya Cevallos (Universidad de Cuenca) and Carlos Jerves (Investigador Independiente).

Abstract

Background Poor diet and physical inactivity during childhood are risk factors for non-communicable diseases. Although Internet-based interventions are promising strategies to promote health, little is known about their acceptance in low-and-middle-income countries.

Methods Phenomenological research was implemented from February to April 2022 to analyse the acceptance, accessibility and usability of the Internet-based version of the COMEAVENTURAS campaign. COMEAVENTURAS was launched by UNICEF–Ecuador during the COVID-19 pandemic (https://aquiporti.ec/comeaventuras/) and consisted of animated tales, stories, infographics and podcasts with content to promote dietary intake, physical activity and healthy sleep. COMEAVENTURAS was intended to be implemented at schools but was delivered through social networks because of COVID. We invited 12 caretakers, 12 children and eight schoolteachers living in Ecuador's Andean and Coastal region to revise pre-selected material, including all the available formats. In-depth interviews were performed, audio-recorded, transcribed and analysed by two researchers.

Results The campaign was well accepted. Nevertheless, an Internet-based campaign might be more appropriate for young school-age children and may not be culturally relevant for low-income rural populations with poor digital literacy. Videos and stories were the preferred formats, especially the ones where the characters were children. Teachers perceived that the material could be applied in classrooms if: (i) integrated into the curriculum and (ii) DVDs were provided to schools without access to the Internet. Teachers and children considered that parents' lack of time and motivation could be a limitation; parents believe that the strategy should be implemented in schools.

Conclusion Communities from a middle-income country like Ecuador would not be ready to receive Internet-based interventions. Schools are still the preferred setting for delivering interventions among youths. COMEAVENTURAS should be implemented at schools according to the original plan. The results provide tools for developing multimedia materials. UNICEF Ecuador funded this research and had no role in data collection/analysis/interpretation.

Visualising Bibliographic Metadata Using CAQDAS webQDA in the Research on the Gender Gap in STEM Studies in Higher Education

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Abstract

Besides providing the consulted publication's findings, the literature review can offer information through metadata. Computer-Assisted Qualitative Data Analysis Software (CAQDAS) can provide support in visualising bibliometric metadata through RIS files. The usefulness is to provide an interactive image of the reality and actuality of scientific production. This article presents a case study to exemplify how metadata can be analysed and visualised using CAQDAS. The topic for the case study is the gender gap in STEM studies in higher education. The study aims to identify the value and usefulness of data visualisation in the representation of bibliometric data to support literature review processes. The research questions addressed by the study are: (1) What does CAQDAS contribute to the results obtained?; (2) What are the possible causes of the gender gap? Firstly, a systematic review of the literature was carried out using impact databases such as Web of Science and Scopus, using equations of terms linked to the phenomenon of the study. Once the final results were reached, the metadata was downloaded in RIS format. The file was embedded in webQDA, and dynamic visual outputs and matrices were constructed using this software. The information provided by these representations report data on the increasing flow of research in the field of study over the years, as well as which authors publish the most in the field, under which key terms, and in which type of publications. In terms of the content obtained and analysed from these publications, it can be concluded that the cultural, social, educational, family, and peer group environment generates positive and negative force fields when deciding which studies to pursue; some people follow the patterns expected of them according to their gender. Finally, data visualisation helps understand the scientific evolution of a phenomenon and supports the research on a particular topic.

Developing Theory of Experience Through Meta-Analysis

Elif Kus Saillard (Anla) and Ali Rıza Tiryaki (artı danışmanlık).

Abstract

A meta-analysis was conducted on the findings of ten qualitative research projects completed (during 2017-2022) in large factories in Turkey on Occupational Health and Safety (OHS). The data consisted of the transcripted text of 145 focus group interviews. The aim of each project was to identify the main themes that shape the OHS experience. All the projects were analyzed by the same researcher using several QDA software (ATLAS.ti, MAXQDA, NVivo) and the Grounded Theory (GT) approach was used in all of them. In the meta-analysis process, the projects were merged and the selective-coding process was used to develop a systemic theory of experience. Meta-analysis enabled us to focus on the moments that have an impact on the organization of the OHS experience. While specific to OHS, through meta-analysis we have discovered significant moments in the organizing processes of workplace experience. There are anchoring moments that move the experience in the desired 'good' direction. On the other hand, moments that are not anchored with the desired meaning are the source of the disorganization process. In other words, every 'moment' at work is interactive and constructive. The moments that organized the experience in the desired direction appeared in four dimensions: Policy/Narrative, Special Moments, Bonding Moments, and Critical Moments. The more coherent the flow of these dimensions, the stronger the experience in the desired direction. The common themes that stand out in each of these dimensions are presented in this article. From a holistic perspective, these dimensions are the building blocks of the employee experience.

The End of Traditional Focus Groups? Scaling up Qualitative Research Quick, yet Maintaining Depth of Data with Larger Samples

Nadia Olisa (RySense Ltd), Hendrickson Cheong (RySense Ltd) and Azaleah Mohd Anis (RySense Ltd).

Abstract

Introduction: The key benefits of qualitative research are rich insights and thick data. However, some argue these come at the cost of small sample sizes and low generalisability of findings. With traditional focus group discussions (FGDs), this could be addressed by conducting multiple groups. However, this requires significant investment of time and manpower. Goals & Methods: We explored methods to gather thick data quickly, aiming to increase the number of respondents without increasing manpower or lengthening fieldwork, while maintaining data quality. In this paper, we share our experience running a pilot study of a 1.5-hour online discussion with N=100 respondents, to capture in-depth responses at scale. Using pre-programmed questions and artificial intelligence (AI) to provide instant visual analyses of responses and additional probes to respondents live, we ran a full qualitative study with a bigger sample in the same duration required for a typical FGD. The discussion was text-based, with respondents being able to view and give their agreement or disagreement to what others may have said without interaction between them. Results: While this methodology does not replace traditional FGDs, it has proven effective in gathering large amounts of qualitative data for deeper understanding beyond typical quantitative surveys within a short duration, in real-time. However, the methodology has its limitations – the accuracy of probes to respondents through AI-generated algorithms (possibly mitigated through question types and a structured approach); limited interactions between respondents compared to traditional groups; the analyses of findings, which proved challenging, with manual data cleaning needed for higher levels of accuracy. Conclusions: Despite this, we believe it to be a successful attempt conceptually as the AI generated instant insight while the study was ongoing, particularly from open-ended (OE) responses. We recommend it for specific use cases such as quick sensing which require both breadth and scalability.

Quantitative Dynamics of Qualitative Research: a Paradox in the Discourse

Nisi Thusi (University of Johannesbur) and Tia Thusi (GCAR).

Abstract

Introduction Given that numbers have some bearing on meaning, the use of numbers is essential in qualitative research. The authors identify the philosophical foundations and value-ladenness of the major research paradigms. They argue that both qualitative and quantitative research methodologies can produce relevant and useful research findings for counseling, as long as the researcher understands the importance of philosophical coherence when working within a specific research tradition.

Goals and Methods The goal of this study is to explore the quantitative dynamics of the qualitative research. This study will conduct a Qualitative Evidence Systematic Review, which is a summary of research literature focusing on a single question and claims the role of systematic reviews in evidence-based practices. The PICO framework (Population/Place; Intervention; Comparator; Outcome) will be used to conduct a Qualitative Evidence Systematic reviews to answer the question "What are Quantitative Dynamics of the Qualitative Research?". The PRISMA flow diagram will be used to critically appraise articles for eligibility, and the CASP assessment tool will be used to screen for relevance and duplicates. This approach will be used to analyze data deductively (using a positivist approach) and interpretively in order to more fully comprehend phenomena (using an interpretivist approach).

Results The insights gained will assist novice researchers, doctoral students, and the existing body of knowledge in comprehending the philosophical underpinnings of quantitative complexity in qualitative research.

Conclusions The use of numbers is a legitimate and valuable strategy for qualitative researchers when used in conjunction with an overall process orientation to the research. They are critical in qualitative research because they have an impact on meaning.

Working with Automated Transcripts: Three Approaches to Enhancement of Immersion, Focus or Scale of Qualitative Research

Steven Wright (Lancaster University).

Abstract

The recent development and availability of accurate, automated text-to-speech recognition and creation of automated subtitles and transcripts has the potential to transform what can be achieved with qualitative analysis of spoken language. However, the adoption of automated transcription continues to be dogged by concerns about the potential loss of immersion. The focus of this project was to develop a teaching dataset to address these concerns by explaining and demonstrating how to harness these recent developments in software services through integration with Computer Assisted Qualitative Data Analysis Software (CAQDAS) packages. A guiding project principle was that reflection, rather than efficiency, should be the focus for developing teaching materials and practice guides. The project used open-access qualitative data and set out: how to create automated transcripts, how to prepare and import these into two key CAQDAS packages (ATLAS.ti and NVivo), and how to work with the synchronised media and transcript to enhance analysis. Three options are outlined: The first enhances immersion through close listening and sequential correction of transcripts along with making reflective notes. Having immediate and ongoing access to synchronised audio creates the potential for a deeper level of analytic engagement drawing on the nuances available from the tone, tenor and tempo of speech and the meanings these carry. A second approach is selected focus based on listening to audio while reading the transcript and marking analytically interesting segments for closer attention and detailed transcription (up to Jeffersonian levels of detail). Finally, a third approach is to substantially expand the scale of research. Depth of engagement is intentionally traded for a substantial increase in the breadth and scope of working with larger corpora of automated transcripts enabling text mining, with synchronised audio providing added detail and checks for accuracy. The dataset and approaches will be demonstrated in a practically focussed session.

Researching Experiences of Vulnerable and/or Marginalized Groups

Sigridur Halldorsdottir (University of Akureyri, Faculty of Graduate Studies in Health Sciences) and Hulda Sædis Bryngeirsdottir (University of Akureyri, Faculty of Graduate Studies in Health Sciences).

Abstract

Introduction: The Vancouver-School of Doing Phenomenology (in short: The Vancouver-School) is a qualitative methodology first decribed in 2000. It has since been used much for studying phenomena with vulnerable and/or marginalized people such as violence survivors (e.g. CSA, IPV), men suffering suicidal thoughts, and marginalized women in prisons. The methodology is specifically intended to improve services for people by increasing knowledge and understanding of certain phenomena. Goals and Methods: To analyze the suitability of the Vancouver-School in researching experiences of vulnerable and/or marginalized groups. Results: There is a strong ethical focus in the Vancouver-School. The researcher is to approach participants as experts in their own experience and with caring kindness and respect. Furthermore, there is a strong emphasis on the importance of moral sensitivity and researchers as moral agents and how they need to use their own cultural background in creative reflection on own experience and preconceived ideas. Moreover, researchers must be able to reconcile personal feelings in the research context, must be aware of own role and responsibility in a value laden situation and be able to sense the moral significance of a situation, capable of distinguishing between feelings, facts and values, and reflect on these with cognitive capacity to determine what is good for the participant. An expert researcher in such a research context has to have a strong moral character and be a morally accountable researcher, skilled in ethical decision making, able to recognize ethical issues or problems, always remembering the importance of empowering participants through the research process and not to disempower them. Conclusions: We conclude that because of the ethical focus in the methodology of the Vancouver-School it is a valid choice in research with vulnerable and marginalized groups where the aim is understanding and describing vulnerable participants' experience of certain phenomena such as violence.

What Does a "CAQDAS Expect" from a User When Building the Methodological Design?

Sonia Verdugo-Castro (University of Salamanca), Isabel Pinho (University of Aveiro), Fábio Freitas (Politécnico de Leiria), Mª Cruz Sánchez-Gómez (University of Salamanca) and António Pedro Costa (University of Aveiro).

Abstract

Introduction: The tools, like the Computer-Assisted Qualitative Data Analysis Software (CAQDAS), this impact research work, particular in certain areas, like Qualitative Research in Social Sciences. These tools allow users to either obtain analysis services or even go deeper into the methodologies themselves, making sense of the features shown and their outcomes. Technological tools to support the analysis of qualitative data are increasing exponentially. Additionally, these tools allow us to organise and edit sources, improve coding (inductive and deductive) and explore data triangulation in a previously impossible way. CAQDAS can be defined as computer tools that help researchers develop and improve the quality of qualitative studies. Goals and Methods: The study will be conducted by a Living Systematic Review (Tailored PRISMA 2020 protocol). The literature search was conducted in Scopus and Web of Science databases. We use the keywords "QDAS" OR "CAQDAS" and the most relevant CAQDAS ("ATLAS.ti" OR "Dedoose" OR "MAXQDA" OR "NVivo" OR "QDA Miner" OR "webQDA"). We limited the search to the 2022 year, only papers published in the Social Sciences area and articles that use "Qualitative Research" keywords. With this, we analyse the methodological design of papers to understand the influence of a CAQDAS in the procedures and processes of qualitative studies. Results: The results indicate that improving the methodological design of the articles analysed is necessary, giving greater focus to the procedures followed. The Living Systematic Review and Content Analysis technique permit monitoring of the features of CAQDAS in a double sense: to seek to provide features to satisfy users' needs but also to look for what a CAQDAS (developers) expect from a user.

The Qualitative Study of Management Practices and Influence on Middle Managers' Morale in PSU Banks

Ajay Gupta (VES BUSINESS SCHOOL).

Abstract

Employee morale is a problem in Indian public sector banks. The issues are not addressed in the existing literature. The study had a significant impact on revealing factors that influence middle manager morale. The research aims to study middle managers' morale and the factors that influence it. The questionnaires were created using literature and a pilot study. Phenomenological research design and purposive sampling were used to collect data from 23 respondents on data saturation (CMD, former CMD, General managers, Union directors, and Middle managers) via semi-structured in-depth audio-recorded interviews and field notes. After verbatim transcripts were prepared, ATLAS.ti 22 was used to analyze the data using an inductive approach.

Seven themes emerged from thematic analysis concerning research questions influencing middle manager morale. The code coefficient and groundedness were used to determine the significance of themes. Themes have been discussed, and appropriate suggestions have been made to improve low-middle managers' morale, thereby creating a high-middle managers' morale culture. Themes have practical relevance for policymakers, organizational leaders, and management in rethinking and developing policies to improve middle management morale.

Diabetes Self-Management Education for Older Persons in Western Countries: a Scoping Review

Pilar Camargo-Plazas (Queen's University), Madison Robertson (Queen's University), Geneviève Paré (Queen's University), Idevania G. Costa (Lakehead University), Beatriz Alvarado (Queen's University) and Lenora Duhn (Queen's University).

Abstract

Introduction: Enabling disease self-management via relevant education is part of high-quality care to improve health outcomes and minimize complications for individuals living with diabetes. Successful diabetes self-management education (DSME) programs usually require tailoring for the intended audience; however, there is limited literature about the preferences of older persons in western countries in regard to DSME. As such, a broad overview of DSME for older persons was an identified need.

Objective: To map evidence about DSME programs for older persons in western countries.

Methods: The JBI methodology for conducting and reporting scoping reviews was used. Systematic keyword and subject heading searches were conducted in 10 databases (e.g., MEDLINE, JBI EBP) to identify relevant English language papers published 2000 to 2022. Titles and abstracts were screened to select eligible papers for full-text reading. Full-text screening was done by four independent reviewers to select studies for the final analysis.

Results: The review identified 2,385 studies and 1,144 were excluded. 1,241 full-text studies were assessed for eligibility, and another 1,199 were excluded (e.g., participants were not 65+ years). Forty-two reports were included in the final review. Intervention/educational approaches included: empowerment (n=5); quality improvement (n=3); and structured diabetes programs (n=21). Typically, the studies were designed and delivered by interdisciplinary teams, with few studies (n=2) integrating the voices/ experiences of older persons. Overall, most interventions were effective and led to improvements in HbA1C levels, eating behaviours, and physical activity.

Conclusion: Many of the programs led to improvements in clinical outcomes and participants' quality of life; however, few studies included the voices of older persons in the design, implementation, and evaluation of DSME programs. Such experiential knowledge is vital in the development of educational programs to ensure alignment with preferred learning styles, literacy levels, culture and needs of this population — such an approach could manifest more substantive, sustained results.

Preceptors and Students' Perspectives on What Constitutes Successful Transition from LPN to RN

Venise Bryan (Athabasca University), Kristin Petrovic (Athabasca University), Jennifer Stephens (Athabasca University) and Danica Nolette (Athabasca University).
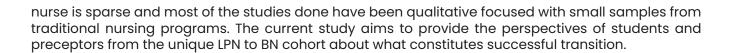
Abstract

Introduction: Bachelor of Nursing (BN) programs offer varied routes for learners with previous experience. BN students with previous nursing experience such as Licensed Practical Nurses (LPN) have the advantage of scaffolding from past practice but also have unique challenges. The literature has identified that preceptorship is important to nursing students' transition to the professional nurse, however, little is known about how successful transition happens and what measures determine successful transition.

Goals and Methods: The purpose of this qualitative study was to explore what constitutes a successful transition from LPN to BN graduate from the perspectives of the nursing students and preceptors. A pilot study was initially carried out of a two-phase, mixed methods design. The first phase included an electronic survey with closed and open-ended questions. The second phase included qualitative semi-structured interviews. Data were gathered from survey results, coded, and thematically analyzed. Findings from the survey were used to refine the interview guide. Interview data results were coded and thematically analyzed.

Results: Pilot results reveal transitional experiences and processes varied. Major themes of successful transition included developing leadership skills, increased confidence, and deeper critical thinking. Pilot results were used to inform and revise the research design for larger scale research stages. Dissemination of study results will be through an open education resource (OER) to share teaching and learning strategies for preceptors.

Conclusions: Empirical data on preceptorship and successful nursing student transition to competent

nurse is sparse and most of the studies done have been qualitative focused with small samples from traditional nursing programs. The current study aims to provide the perspectives of students and preceptors from the unique LPN to BN cohort about what constitutes successful transition.

I Just Wish You Would Listen to What I'M Saying, Not What You Want Me to Say: How Women Living on a Low Income Describe Access to Services

Lenora Dunh (Queen's University), Jennifer Waite (Queen's University), Michaela Sparringa (Queen's University) and Pilar Camargo-Plazas (Queen's University).

Abstract

Introduction Many women in Canada are living below the poverty line. Systemic barriers to access health and social services mainly affect specific subgroups of women who are more likely to live below the poverty line, such as those who are Indigenous, members of visible minorities, older women, and single mothers. Researchers recognize socioeconomic status, employment, housing, gender, and social and health services access are associated with health and well-being. Yet, little is known about how these social determinants of health (SDH) interact and bring about inequities for women living on a low income.

Goals To describe how income and gender, as SDH, affect access to health and social services for women living on a low income.

Methods In collaboration with a non-profit organization, we investigated access to services for women living on a low income in Kingston, Canada. We used a participatory research approach. Methods of data collection included interviews, photovoice and a focus group. This paper will be the results of a focus group activity with participants (n=5). Thematic analysis was undertaken based on the conceptual framework of Loppie-Reading and Wien's SDH.

Results Participants — most recipients of the Ontario Disability Support Program (ODSP) — described issues related to services and access to adequate living conditions, housing, and fresh food, which in turn heightened hardships regarding their access to social services. These challenging experiences of access caused immense frustration and feelings of isolation and despair, yet hope and perseverance remained.

Conclusion Social deprivation and poverty are the root cause of food and housing insecurity. Therefore, without understanding the SDH as a whole, it is impossible to co-create solutions for positive change. Our findings indicate significant system improvements are necessary; we are encouraged by and can learn from the participants' tenacity and resilience in facing hardships in life.

There'S This Horrible Desperation—It Was Completely Unsustainable What We Were Doing: the Experiences of Frontline Providers Caring for Residents with Disabilities During a COVID-19 Outbreak.

Emma Vanderlee (Queen's University), Lenora Duhn (Queen's University) and Pilar Camargo Plazas (Queen's University).

Abstract

Introduction During the pandemic, we have become highly aware of the significance of frontline providers, who are typically invisible outside hospitals and community care settings. As such, researchers have rightly focused on the experiences of frontline workers in hospitals and other acute care settings. Yet, there remains a dearth of evidence regarding the experience of frontline providers caring for individuals with disabilities in group home settings during a pandemic outbreak; this information is also urgently needed.

Goals To better understand the experience of frontline providers caring for residents with disabilities in a group home setting during a COVID-19 outbreak.

Methods Partnered with a group home setting, we are exploring the experiences of frontline providers during a COVID-19 outbreak. We use art-based, case-study and interpretive methodologies. Data collection methods included a creative art-making process, interviews, and focus groups. A purposive sample is being recruited. Thematic analysis is being conducted following van Manen's interpretive approach.

Results In preliminary findings, participants describe the arrival of the pandemic as abrupt; infections

dramatically increased daily, and they were with contradictory guidelines from public authorities, creating chaos and a sense of not knowing what to do. Participants detail how they (courageously) stepped forward when there was no one to take care of residents, sometimes working three days in a row without prioritizing their well-being. The exhaustive and intensive work was common in the stories of participants, who felt overwhelmed due to a staff shortage and increased responsibilities which were sometimes beyond their scope.

Conclusion Our study provides initial evidence of the unique role of frontline providers who care for vulnerable groups in community settings, providing a critical spotlight on the effects of the pandemic within this context, as well as insight into potential strategies for building resilience and disaster preparedness at local and provincial levels.

Autoethnograhical Discourse Analysis on Digital Transformation in Art Education Fields

Ok-Hee Jeong (Mokwon University).

Abstract

This study began with the question of how human beings have been applied educationally to the values created by human emotions and ideas within time continuity in the future AI technology environment, and how these educational practices can be transformed into digital technology revolutions. The purpose of this study is to provide critical reflection on how the meaning of teaching traditional art and posthuman art including painting, sculpture and design should be changed for the contemporary art teachers by critically analyzing autoethnographical narratives for the digital transformation in the art education fields as a dilemma for future arts education. Therefore, this study discusses how to look at changes in external situations, which are the absolute conditions of posthuman life, and how human ability to cope with these situations can be cultivated through art education within the sociocultural context of digital transformation. I have collected the data from interviews with the selected five Korean art educators and analyzes their perspectives of teaching and learning art on the digital transformation within the Korean sociocultural context. The interviewees were selected by their different educational experiences depending on their workplaces in large cities and provinces according to their careers. The interview data contains their autobiographical narratives and ethnographical reflection on teaching art during the digital transition period. The data are analyzed in terms of art education dilemmas how to enable artistic imagination in the digital transition era. The results of data analysis provide a critical perspective that can expand the horizon of human understanding as the autoethnographical discourses toward future arts ecucation in terms of the meaning and purpose as well as the teaching methods of the wider arts fields. In conclusion, this study implies that rather than excessive concerns and worries about the unclear future in the digital transformation era, the methodology of teaching and learning art that connects the future with digital educational space and people should be drawn together with an expanded concept of art to constantly imagine and prepare for a positive future.

Exploring School Bullying: Designing the Research Question with Young Co-Researchers

Niamh O'Brien (Anglia Ruskin University) and Audrey Doyle (Dublin City University).

Abstract

Participatory Action Research (PAR) empowers young people to work alongside adult researchers to determine the purpose/scope of research projects. Beginning with a broad question: "What do students and staff of this co-educational school view as the core bullying issue(s), and how do they want to address this?", we worked with secondary school students (co-researchers), to decide the focal research question. This paper reflects the process that led to relatable and appropriate research.

Prior to recruiting the co-researchers, we conducted an 'exploration study' using a qualitative online questionnaire to the wider school population (due to Covid-19 restrictions), to ascertain the core-bullying issues. Findings highlighted complexities in recognising bullying and a lack of reporting. The PAR process provided opportunities for constant reflection on these wider views alongside the co-researchers' individual views/lived experiences. Consequently, the determined research question focussed on an area the school community wanted to explore while the co-researchers were pivotal in its design.

Although the questionnaire highlighted complexities in recognising bullying, misogynistic behaviour was stressed as a particular concern. In-depth discussions with the co-researchers over several weeks gave us further insight into this issue, as well as the complexities of determining bullying/banter. Together we researched 'misogyny' and its relation to the bullying behaviour reported in the questionnaire and suggested that it was not only limited to girls but that boys were experiencing sexist bullying too. Our research question was determined as: "Does gender bullying happen at this school?"

Through the questionnaire and co-researcher discussions, the research question was embedded in what the wider student body and staff team wanted us to explore. This paper contributes to the literature on hearing stakeholder views but also on actively including students in designing and developing research foundations, that is the research question, an under-explored topic in the wider literature.

Insights into the Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on Migrants' Health and Wellbeing: a Virtual Photovoice Study

Maria João Marques (NOVA National School of Public Health, Public Health Research Centre, UNL; Comprehensive Health Research Centre, UNL), Ana Gama (NOVA National School of Public Health, Public Health Research Centre, UNL; Comprehensive Health Research Centre, UNL), Marisa Viegas (NOVA National School of Public Health, Public Health Research Centre, UNL), Filipa Rodrigues (NOVA National School of Public Health, Public Health Research Centre, UNL; Comprehensive Health Research Centre, UNL) and Sónia Dias (NOVA National School of Public Health, Public Health Research Centre, UNL; Comprehensive Health Research Centre, UNL).

Abstract

Introduction: The COVID-19 pandemic affected populations' socioeconomic and health conditions asymmetrically. Particularly vulnerable populations included those more likely to experience financial and material deprivation, facing difficulties in access to health services and at increased risk of social exclusion, as some migrants. There is still lack of knowledge on the pandemic impact on these populations' everyday life. Qualitative participatory research approaches, such as Photovoice, are promising to help gather the perspectives of communities and simultaneously promote awareness and engage them in social change for health.

Goals and Methods: This study aims to discuss a fully virtual approach of Photovoice, as a participatory research method, for deepen understanding of migrants' perceptions and experiences of the impacts of the pandemic on their health and well-being. A convenience sample of 12 migrants were recruited through community-based organizations providing services for migrant communities in Portugal. Participants were asked to take photographs reflecting their experiences with the pandemic and to participate in online individual interviews and group discussions.

Results: Photovoice elicited the experiences and perspectives of pandemic impact on migrants living, health and healthcare access. Results illustrate participant's experiences in health services utilization, mental health and everyday life during the pandemic, performance of social roles, social use of the living spaces, social use of time, and perception of health as a collective goal.

Conclusions: The findings showed a major impact of the pandemic on mental health, with feelings of stress, anxiety, loneliness, and social isolation being depicted. This virtual Photovoice approach proved to be feasible and useful to reach and gather the perspectives of understudied communities experiencing socioeconomic hardship in particularly difficult times. The digital format allowed to overcome some barriers inherent to traditional qualitative research by offering greater flexibility in time and location. Challenges in implementing a novel approach during the pandemic are also acknowledged.

Methodological Dilemmas and Challenges Using Qualitative Methods in Studies of the Most Vulnerable.

Michael Fehsenfeld (Aarhus University, Department of Public Health), Sofie Buch Mejsner (Aarhus University, Department of Public Health) and Viola Burau (Aarhus University, Department of Public Health).

Abstract

Introduction Social inequalities in health are systematic, avoidable, and unfair differences in health outcomes between social groups in a population. Thus, the life expectancy of the most vulnerable

groups in Denmark is 15-20 years shorter than the general population. Vulnerable people have typically very frequent contact with a wide range of different health care services. Paradoxically, however, their access to health care remains poor. To address this inequality the views and experiences of vulnerable people on health care services are vital. Goals and Methods We address the lack of research focusing on how structural determinants at macro level interact with social/cultural determinants at micro level, and focus on what we call 'organisational determinants'. We use a critical case of a novel cross sectoral treatment model for people with severe mental illness. Following and observing the informants at home and in treatment we wish to document the journeys through the health system. We use interviews and 'photo voice' to capture the patient narratives combined with health care professional focus group interviews, to understand how inequality in access to health care come about for people with severe mental illness. Qualitative research on the most vulnerable groups, is particular exposed to methodological and ethical dilemmas that are not always covered by universal guidelines like the Helsinki Declaration. The 'voices' and perceptions of this group are vital to understand, and change, the skewed access to health care. Distrusfullness is pervasive for many of the most vulnerable. Issues like recruiting informants, obtaining informed consent, making appointments etc. are therefore repeatedly challenged and re-negotiated. This calls for an approach that is more perceived as an ongoing relational process than a contractual agreement. Results Our results will contribute to developing qualitative methods targeted some of the most vulnerable groups by discussing methodological dilemmas and challenges.

An Exploratory Study on Choreographic Emergence and the Phenomenon of Togetherness: a Transformative Mixed Methods Approach

Ana Maria de Sousa Leitao (Instituto de Etnomusicologia - Centro de Estudos em Música e Dança - INET-nd).

Abstract

Transposing the concept of generative art: art whose artistic result comes from the artist's use of a set of rules that constitute a system, to dance, we can consider that, when it comes to generative dance, the choreographer creates and defines the functioning of a system of dancers, where the choreographic result emerges from the set of inter-participant relationships. Generative dance follows a contemporary dance logic based on collective composition by organizational principles, proposing a choreographic organization that overlaps with the chaining of dance steps. With it, we aim to study how compositionally we can find a synergistic and structural balance and generate emergent collective behaviors. To this end, we propose a relational ontology where participants, by applying a relational rule – Agent-based-model with a concentric emergent group pattern of fractal appearance – adjust their actions and movements in order to understand how the generative dance influences the feeling of inter-participant "togetherness". For this exploratory study, still in process, we used a mixed-methods transformative type methodology, where the procedures combine an implicit quantitative study with an explicit qualitative focus on data interpretation. With this article, we propose to expose and substantiate the methodological procedures applied and relate them to the objectives of this exploratory study, contributing to the knowledge of the subjective experience of space-time sharing – togetherness phenomenon – experienced in generative dance.

A Bibliometric Analysis on Virtual Reality in Education

Judita Kasperiuniene (Vytautas Magnus University) and Filomena Faiella (Salerno University).

Abstract

Using bibliometric analysis in combination with qualitative content analysis, it is possible to discover important characteristics of scientific articles and to gain insights into the progress of other researchers' work, scientific trends, most cited authors, the relationships between keywords recurring in publications, and other important parameters of scientific texts. Our study aims to explore the topic of virtual reality in education by means of bibliometric analysis of scientific publications with the aid of visualization tools and co-word analysis. The WoS and Scopus databases were chosen. Data from 1990 to 2021 were collected and analyzed using the search query "Virtual reality AND education", with a focus on journal articles and no restriction on the scientific field. Additionally, a qualitative content analysis of the five most cited articles was done. The study analyzed 13,593 publications. We found, that since 2015, there has been an intense growth of publications on this topic. The three main fields in which articles were cited the most were nursing, human-computer interaction, and education &

educational research. Four main themes have emerged over the last decade: (i) research on virtual reality technologies and innovative solutions for education, (ii) research on the impact of virtual reality on learners of different ages, (iii) research on the adaptation of learning materials to virtual reality, and (iv) research on learning with virtual reality. The results of the qualitative content analysis revealed the main categories and subcategories of the most cited publications which shows what scientists are currently interested in. The bibliometric analysis provides insights into the diversity of research on the chosen topic. These insights allow researchers to better understand the landscape of virtual reality in education and to choose less explored areas when planning new research. This study also demonstrates the combination of bibliometric analysis and qualitative content analysis methods.

Social Representations on Death and Dying in the Voluntary Termination of Pregnancy Due to Fetal Non-Viability in Chile (Fondecyt Regular 1200374)

Mirliana Ramirez-Pereira (Department of Nursing, Faculty of Medicine, University of Chile, Chile) and Adela Montero (Center for Reproductive Medicine and Integral Development of Adolescence, University of Chile, Chile).

Abstract

Introduction In 2017, Chilean legislation allowed voluntary termination of pregnancy on three grounds; vital risk of the pregnant person, fetal non-viability, and rape. Five years after its implementation, the present study collects the social representations of the health team of direct care of cases of death and dying during pregnancy interruption due to fetal non-viability. Goals and Methods This research is qualitative research under the post-positivist paradigm. The objective of this research was to understand the social representations of healthcare personnel about death and dying in the termination of pregnancy due to fetal non-viability. Fifty healthcare workers, technicians, and professionals participated. The data collection technique was the semi-structured interview. An inductive content analysis was performed, in which codes emerged and were grouped into categories. Results They derive from the Fondecyt Regular 1200374 project. With the support of the Atlas ti software, the categories Rituals of loss were identified with the associated codes embrace the child, dress the child, and symbolic objects. Funeral rites with the codes: removal of the body, memorial in the cemetery. Feelings and emotions with the codes associated with sadness, guilt, bond with the child, vulnerability of the woman, liberation and empathy and the category Rights of pregnant women, whose codes were the right to health care, co-responsibility for care, the right to decide, the right not to be judged, to continue with their life project, to be accompanied and to have privacy. Conclusion Death and dying are complex processes in which cognitive, affective, and action aspects are combined. Health personnel is an essential actor in the care of pregnant person who interrupts their pregnancies due to fetal non-viability, in which the assumption of advocating for women's rights stands out.

Qualitative Methods in Exploring Refugee Mothers' Experience in Child Feeding

Ilana Chertok (Ohio University) and Rada Artzi-Medvedik (Ohio University).

Abstract

Introduction: The recent conflict in Ukraine has disrupted daily life and displaced families, especially mothers and children. Thousands of mothers and children have escaped the conflict and sought asylum as refugees in countries around the world. Being a refugee implies an unexpected displacement, which may negatively impact health, wellness, and access to resources. With the increasing and continued displacement of Ukrainian refugee mothers and their children, it is important to understand the influence of displacement, relocation, and disruption on their lives, while considering culture. These perceived experiences are sensitive and particular to personal circumstances and resilience. As such, a qualitative method of inquiry is appropriate to learn about refugee mothers' experiences. Goals and methods: The project will employ phenomenological interviewing by culturally relatable and linguistically compatible interviewers who identify with the participants' culture, to facilitate trust and openness. The interviews will explore refugee mothers' experiences and perceived barriers and facilitators of child feeding since the onset of the conflict, during escape from the region, and following relocation from Ukraine. Interviews will be conducted in person, by telephone, or conference call, facilitating accessibility. Findings from thematic analysis will elucidate the influence of the conflict and

displacement on maternal perception of child feeding. Results: Through sharing their experiences, we expect to hear about challenges in seeking food for children along with expressions of maternal stress in the process of procuring food. Additionally, based on cultural perception, we expect that mothers who had breastfed will report the inability to continue breastfeeding related to the perceived negative effect of stress on milk production and quality. Conclusions: The qualitative method is appropriate in approaching participants on potentially sensitive topics. Themes that emerge from the interviews will be used to inform healthcare professionals of sensitive and therapeutic means of communication and care of refugee families.

Collaborative Analysis of Observational Data

Charlotte McCartan (University of Alberta), Sharla King (University of Alberta) and Mary Roduta Roberts (University of Alberta).

Abstract

In complex adaptive systems such as healthcare, observational research illuminates the dynamic nature of delivering care. The challenge to observations is that they are time consuming and resource intensive. To overcome these barriers, researchers may resort to one observer and one analyst, who might even be the same individual, risking limited findings. However when paired with collaborative analysis, observational data highlight practice nuances when analyzed collectively. Simply by including various health professionals, researchers, and patients in the analysis team, a variety of perspectives and experiences optimize results. Collaborating in qualitative data analysis increases the trustability and reflexivity of a studies' findings. There are some guidelines in traditional ethnography that describe a collaborative process, however they have not yet been catered to healthcare research.

Collaborative analysis was utilized in an observational study in primary care. Based on traditional qualitative literature, a step-by-step approach was modified for a team of healthcare researchers, specifically those unfamiliar to qualitative data analysis methods. This conceptual paper describes the characteristics of this approach for healthcare research, including: 1) choosing stakeholders, 2) creating a shared baseline understanding, 3) reviewing coding techniques for consistency, 4) keeping data records, and 5) co-creating codes. Using de-identified data, examples are provided of the process and includes notes from researcher perspectives within a healthcare context.

The Power of Language in Qualitative Research: a PhD Nursing Student's Journey of Unlearning Through Critical Self-Reflection and Writing

Emily MacLeod (Queen's University).

Abstract

Introduction: Evolving from the process of writing my doctoral thesis proposal, I present my personal experience as a settler PhD, Nursing student using narrative inquiry to understand the experiences of Mi'kmaq women and Two-Spirit survivors of sexual assault. More specifically, I will present my interim thoughts and reflections about what it has been like as a PhD student to unlearn habits of thinking and writing about social justice issues such as sexual assault, white supremacy, and colonialism. A process that has been liberating and transformational for me.

Goals: This paper aims to contribute to discussions about methodological rigour within qualitative inquiry by exemplifying the significance and power of language used by qualitative researchers.

Methods: I have engaged in a continuous process of reflexivity through critical self-reflection and writing to navigate the foreseeable challenges of conducting qualitative research in partnership with Mi'kmaq women and Two-Spirit survivors of sexual assault.

Results: I will share how this process of reflexivity has ensured I am situating myself within my research, extending an authentic view of my identities, positionality, and unearned privileges, and validating the nuanced and context-dependent experiences of the survivor-participants who chose to participate in this study. I will demonstrate the implications of language and critical self-reflection on transparency, subjectivity, and validity. I will also present how this journey has liberated me as a novice researcher and academic.

Conclusion: Language is powerful, and the words researchers use to label or describe experiences and phenomena is particularly important in qualitative inquiry. I aim to highlight how reflexivity through critical self-reflection and writing is imperative to the methodological rigour and trustworthiness of qualitative research and contribute to findings that lead to transformational and equitable change.

Social Representations of Vaccination in the Frame of Health and Illness - Biographical Narratives of Older People

Idalina Odziemczyk (Uniwersytet Jagiellonski).

Abstract

In high-risk groups, voluntary vaccinations remain low, which points to the need for a more profound reflection on the socio-cultural background of vaccination-related behaviours. Therefore, we chose to focus on biographical experiences and intergenerational impact on health that could provide a deeper understanding of the vaccination phenomenon and thus may enable overcoming vaccination barriers.

The project explores 1) what social representations of influenza vaccination are shared by older citizens who made varied decisions about flu vaccination in the last three seasons; 2) how older citizens frame representations within health and illness interpretations; 3) how the vaccination phenomenon's understanding links to health-related behaviours during the life course.

The study involves a mixed method approach: survey questionnaire and biographical interviews with older citizens. We use a survey to collect sociodemographic data, information about vaccination experiences and to measure attitudes towards vaccination. Additionally, we ask open-ended questions about free associations with words: 'vaccinations', 'influenza', and 'health'. It enables us to create an initial framework for further interview analysis. In the biographical interviews, we focus on health in the life story. We explore different ways of using language to set a narrative about health experiences and intergenerational messages regarding vaccination or other health-related behaviours.

Using content and narrative analysis, we recreate the social representation of vaccination – the core and peripheral elements and internal contradictions – and present their dynamics over time and towards an object of immunisation. We also recreate vaccinations' semantic field. Combining the results, we devise a conceptual map that displays the relations between vaccination decisions, vaccine representations, and health and illness understanding.

The broad profile based on sociodemographic and health-experience data combined with deep biographical insight could provide more accurate characteristics of older populations of different vaccination approaches and be used to create better-tailored public interventions.

The Geography of Intersectionality : a Methodological Approach to Stigma on the Lives of Women with Hiv in Mexico

Ana Amuchástegui (Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana -Xochimilco) and Angelica Aremy Evangelista García (El Colegio de la Frontera Sur).

Abstract

INTRODUCTION: Although 20% of people with HIV in Mexico are women, and masculinity ratio decreased from 12 to 1 (1987) to 6 (2022), they are not considered a "key population". Apart from epidemiological quantitative studies, social research has not focused enough on women's experiences in the HIV epidemic. While scarce qualitative studies rely on gender as an axis of social inequality, they often fail to explore the interaction between it and other markers of social positionality. METHODS: We explored the heuristic potential of feminist theories of intersectionality for understanding ciswomen's subjective experience of living with HIV. We selected the state of Chiapas since its HIV epidemic among women is rapidly growing. In-depth interviews with 32 women currently in antiretroviral treatment were conducted in five state clinics. We used Relief Maps (Rodó-Zárate, 2021) for each of the narratives, in order to graph women's experience regarding HIV diagnosis along four axes of inequality: serostatus, sex-gender (carework, economic dependency, reproductive essentialism), class and rurality. According to such geography of intersectionality, emotional discomfort is an indicator of social inequalities that materialize in places and locate people in ranges of oppression and/or privilege. RESULTS: Relief Maps showed that positive serostatus interacts with other axes of inequality producing feedback loops where previous economic and subjective precarity, violence, violation of rights and social exclusion were intensified by HIV stigma. Places where women expressed a range of discomfort, relief or contradiction were their husbands' family household, their rural community of residence, their workplace and HIV clinics. CONCLUSION: Constant of systemic and systematic discomfort intensified by HIV stigma was experienced by women, while HIV clinics appeared as places of relief. The geography of intersectionality proved to be a powerful analytical method to map women's HIV's specific and should be used to produce relevant information for activism and public policy.

How to Develop Land Reform Beneficiaries from Subsistence Farmers to Commercial Farmers: a Multiple Case Study

Gail Parker (Global Centre for Academic Research).

Abstract

Introduction: The economic and political motivation for the South African land reform programme is derived from the socio-economic imbalances that exist in the country's agrarian economy. These imbalances are the product of Apartheid-era racial inequality and injustices. The current land reform program has failed to address persistent economic inequality and poverty, as well as to address power imbalances and agricultural reform. This notwithstanding, there are cases, albeit few, where the land reform programme has produced successful black commercial farmers. Goals and Methods: This ongoing study aims to ascertain what interventions were employed to transition black subsistence farmers to successful commercial farmers. A descriptive multiple case study research methodology will be employed, empirically investigating the specific government and stakeholder initiatives used for the transition. A qualitative research design, through a descriptive multiple case study methodology is effective for determining how and why events occur. Purposive sampling will be conducted to identify participants. Data will be collected by observation, interviewing and analysis of documentary sources from relevant agencies. It examines contextual realities and allows the researcher to compare what was intended to what really transpired. A comprehensive study of complicated real-world occurrences will ensue. Some critics assert that case studies lack scientific rigor and do not allow for generalization, however, the researcher will acquire a comprehensive understanding of a particular phenomenon by utilizing a variety of sources to construct a complete picture. Results: A report will be developed of what happened with the transition of subsistence farmers to commercial farmers. The outcome of the study will allow for replication of the interventions to produce similar results in all other land reform projects. Conclusions: Land reform continues to hold the promise of unleashing the potential for a thriving, expanding, and job-creating agrarian economy while redressing the social, economic and political imbalances of Apartheid.

A Conceptual Framework for Pediatric Asthma Self-Management in an Andean City in Ecuador

Cristina Ochoa Avilés (Universidad de Cuenca), Angélica Ochoa Avilés (Universidad de Cuenca), Nelly Lazo Verdugo (Universidad de Cuenca), María José Peñaherrera (Universidad de Cuenca), Katerine Peralta (Universidad de Cuenca), Fabiola Zavala (Universidad de Cuenca), Susana Andrade (Universidad de Cuenca), Denisse Vásquez (Universidad de Cuenca), Signe L. Vargas Rosvik (Universidad de Cuenca), Claudia Rodas (Universidad del Azuay) and Silvana Donoso (Universidad de Cuenca).

Abstract

Background: Poor asthma management is associated with costly symptoms, including multiple hospitalizations and emergency/outpatient visits.Asthma symptoms can often be controlled through proper self-management, medication adherence, and trigger avoidance.

Objective:to explore the life experiences of the factors that might influence pediatric asthma self-management according to children/adolescents, caretakers, and health staff.

Methods:A phenomenological study was performed (February-April 2021). We undertook 18 in-depth interviews with asthmatic children/adolescents (5-17 years), 18 caregivers, and six health professionals (nurses, pharmacists, and physicians) from private and public hospitals. An open-ended questioning route was constructed after a literature review to guide the interviews. Asthma self-management influential factors comprised modifiable (i.e., attitudes, self-education, health care seeking, crisis trigger management) and non-modifiable (i.e., health system, school/community support). The interviews were audio-recorded, transcribed, and analyzed by two independent reviewers.

Results: Children accept their disease but do not practice self-education. Caregivers deny disease occurrence; however, they seek information on no official web pages. Most children rely on their parents for asthma management, but caregivers are critical in disease management, given that some adolescents have trouble taking responsibility. The health staff perceived a lack of compliance with recommendations and poor responsibility by the caregivers; however, they acknowledged that solving doubts could improve management. The health staff reported that patients replace physicians regularly, losing treatment continuity. Patients explain physician replacement due to difficulties

accessing the health system, lack of therapeutic response, and poor school and community support. The most common motivation to seek healthcare is a crisis; however, several misunderstandings regarding its triggers exist.

Conclusion: Our analysis highlights the need for programs focused on providing reliable information on asthma management to caregivers, improving information by healthcare personnel, and educating caregivers to overcome misunderstandings. Future asthma self-management research focused on promoting ideal self-management, and optimal healthcare use for pediatric asthma is needed.

Community Readiness to Handle Food Safety Among Informal Food Vendors in Ecuador

María José Peñaherrera (Universidad de Cuenca), Molina Cando María José (Universidad de Cuenca), Signe L. Vargas Rosvik (Universidad de Cuenca), Johana Ortiz (Universidad de Cuenca) and Angélica Ochoa Avilés (Universidad de Cuenca).

Abstract

Introduction: Annually, unsafe food causes more than 500 million foodborne diseases worldwide. Although 8 out of 10 food street sales in Ecuador are contaminated, the strategies to improve food safety are limited. In consequence, foodborne illnesses remain a public health challenge. Goals and Methods: A phenomenological-qualitative study was conducted in the urban area of Quito, Guayaquil, and Cuenca (Ecuador) from February to December 2020. Forty-one in-depth interviews were applied using the Community Readiness Model (CRM) tool. Key actors' (i.e., Ministry of Health, Food Safety Regulatory Agencies, city councils, food handlers, consumer advocacy groups, health professionals, food deliverers, and cleric representatives) were interviewed using digital platforms (i.e., Zoom) to assess community readiness to implement strategies to promote food safety among informal handlers considering five dimensions: existing community efforts, community knowledge about the efforts, leadership, community climate, knowledge about the issue, and resources. Two independent researchers calculated a global score for each dimension. A final overall score per city was calculated by averaging all dimension scores. Results: The three cities showed similar community readiness to manage food safety among informal vendors, according to the key actors. The overall score was three, representing a "vague awareness" degree. Community members have heard a little about local efforts to face food safety at this stage. Leadership and community members are aware that something should be done, but there is no immediate motivation to act. In addition, there is limited knowledge about the issue and restricted resources for further efforts to address it. Conclusions: The dimensions' scores based on the qualitative data obtained in the interviews showed a vague awareness of the contamination of informal food sales in three Ecuadorian cities. Further actions should consider the level of community readiness to succeed.

Hallway Talks: Informal Conversations in Health Care Research

Charlotte McCartan (University of Alberta), Sharla King (University of Alberta) and Mary Roduta Roberts (University of Alberta).

Abstract

In addition to formal education, health professionals engage in continual dialogue with peers and mentors as a method of learning. For instance, a resident will work alongside a senior staff member, not only learning how medicine is practiced but also learning about the nuances of the particular practice area. Another example is how a provider might ask a colleague to confirm treatment options or talk about new guidelines. As an effective educational method, corridor teaching allows for informal, two-way conversations to ask questions and converse about relevant topics in the midst of practice, resulting in a rich learning experience. There is a strong history of conversational teaching methods in the health sciences, and these conversations form the cornerstone of health professionals practice.

Even though conversations shape care practices, these types of knowledge exchanges are not reflected as trusted sources of data in research. Although rich knowledge is passed from one person to another, often to contextualize and apply what is learned 'in the real world', researchers have to pass through formalities which result in conversational techniques that take away from the natural context. We know that healthcare research relies on the knowledge and experiences of providers and patients, yet in order to obtain this information, qualitative approaches often fall to sterile techniques such as questionnaires, focus groups, or interviews.

As traditional methods of qualitative research approaches are being adapted, and there is recognition for improvements needed in the time it takes to conduct qualitative research, including utilizing new technologies that can enhance informal conversations. Being a rapid data collection method, informal conversations should be used to enhance and refine the understanding of provider and patient perspectives in health care research. This paper aims to describe the benefits of using informal conversations in health care research and describe possible strategies.

Social Justice in Everyday Life

Toni Pranić (Faculty of Law Osijek).

Abstract

INTRODUCTION The social justice is a very prolific research field, but the dominantly quantitative studies provide partial picture of the phenomenon that is highly deliberative and context dependent. The increasing partiality and complexity are visible in proliferation of dimensions of justice (from distributive, procedural, restorative, retributive, transitional, interactional to name a few). This obscures some important aspects, such as concepts of justice people hold, its role and centrality in everyday life, and the meaning they attribute to justice. GOALS AND METHODS This research shows how combining narrative approach with frame analysis can provide more comprehensive view on social justice. Frame approach is used for analysis of justice concepts, rules and goods in gathered data. Narratives are present in questions about experience and lessons. Second part of interview design uses vignettes that prompt participants to think about the distribution of social good between different recipients. The choices are carefully framed to invoke distinct rules, and to provide a narrative explanation of the decision. Interview data is gathered on students law and social work. Narrative data are analysed for themes and plots. Frames are constructed from content and themes. Research uses standard text processor (MS Word) for initial analysis of narratives in combination with Dedoose. RESULTS AND CONCLUSIONS Presented narratives are expected to vary in regard to plot and topics. Differences in framing are expected between older students, which may reflect better capacity for deliberation, as well as professional differences. Vignette responses are analysed as combinations of narratives and frames. Differences in framing distributional issues and underlying explanations are expected between students of social work and law, particularly between older groups. In this case they would not be reflections of better capabilities, but of professional and cultural context.

The Organization of the Cello'S Sound Production Technique Through the Comparison of the Natural Use of the Human Voice

David Cruz (University of Aveiro).

Abstract

The natural connection between the use of vocal chords and the pedagogy of fricciones string instruments, is a topic that although often addressed by pedagogues, shows in the traditional pedagogical discourse a clear lack of organised scientific understanding. As with vocal chords, the strings used for the instruments obey the same kind of acoustic rules. Within this context, references on this topic were sought, both in scientific literature on string instrument acoustics, and in pedagogical references from the cellist Janos Starker (1924–2013). In this work a qualitative analysis of both auditory and technical perceptions of beginner students (from regional conservatories) and advanced students (attending cello lessons at university level) was carried out. The qualitative analysis also included series of interviews with pedagogues from different backgrounds, training, and teaching levels. Using auditory technology and instrumental experimentation, measurable sound aspects were also records such as: the clarity of the onset of a note, the harmonic spectrum of sound and sound sustain. These results verified that these musical and technical aspects of cello playing are equally important to be addressed to both beginner and advanced students. In the students, Three important sections of sound production were defined: (i) energetic impulse for the beginning of the vibration; (ii) sound sustain; (iii) release of intensity before connection to the next sound. These features were also referred to as (i)consonant, (ii) vowel, (iii) vocalizo, terminologies used in describing voice use. It could be verified that the scientific awareness of the main rules of acoustic sound production, as well as of the nature of sound production with vocal cords, can have immediate results in the students' technical and musical organization, when carefully "transformed" into specific instrumental technique.

Digital Transformation (Dx) Disruption Within the South African Rural Society: Navigating the Digital Divide

Nandipha Siwahla-Madiba (Global Centre for Academic Research).

Abstract

Introduction: Digital Transformation (Dx), as a multidisciplinary phenomenon, drives the reforms at all levels of society. However, the research and reflection on Dx appear to focus more on how it drives, inter alia, the business re-modelling, changes in consumer behavior and expectations, and market disruptions, but to the exclusion of the paradigm shift Dx presents to society, particularly the rural communities. The study seeks to answer the research question: How digital transformation disrupts the livelihoods of rural communities in the Eastern Cape Province of South Africa. This study acknowledges and takes the discussion beyond findings on the different societal groups with varying technical and literacy skills, unequal knowledge of and access to digital technologies. Aims and methods: This study's aim is to introduce an integrated investigation of Dx as a disruptor to society. Using a multiple case study strategy within the interprivist paradigm, this study will purposely sample a mix of rural communities in the Eastern Cape Province. Data will be collected through semi-structured interviews to allow indepth exploration of experiences of digital transformation disruption. Finally data will be analysed using thematic analysis to enable the researcher to draw meanings related to the phenomenon under investigation. Significance of the study: This study is expected to contribute to existing knowledge regarding disparities experienced by rural communities in relation to Dx disruption. Expected findings: Dx disruption will be discussed from the perspective of the society's exposure as potential victims of the vulnerabilities and cyber-threats, this exacerbated by the "digital divide". It is expected that a new theme of Dx solutions focusing on rural communities' inclusion within the grand scheme of things will emerge.

A Framework for Inclusion of Historically Disadvantaged Individuals in Energy Distribution in South Africa – a Qualitative Evidence Synthesis

Dr Harry Mtshweni (GCAR).

Abstract

Introduction: The demand for energy and its associated services to support human social and economic progress, well-being, and health is rising. South Africa is one of leading emerging economies in Africa and yet, participation of Historically Disadvantaged Individuals in distribution of energy is very slow. Within the energy industry, just as in other sectors of the economy, there has been a sporadic growth with notable exclusion of HDI in the South Africa context. Goals and Methods: The goal of this research was to establish and propose a framework for inclusion of HDIs in the main stream economy of energy distribution and supply. Using a qualitative evidence synthesis (QES) the study was interested in understanding the perspectives of HDIs, Policy Makers and South African government in relation to economic participation of HDIs in energy distribution. This study used PICO (Problem, Intervention, Comparator, and Outcome) tool to conduct a search of data bases and linked repositories. Thematic analysis was used to derive meanings attached to the phenomenon under investigation. Results: The study found out that there was no framework for inclusion of previously disadvantaged individuals in energy distribution in South Africa. Further, it was further found that renewable energy is not explored, and its benefits not fully optimized in South Africa. In addition, the study found that reliance of fossil energy continues to create a problem for policymakers in energy transitions and climate change in South Africa is negatively impacted by carbon emissions emanating from the type of energy used in South Africa. Conclusion: The final outcome of this study resulted in a framework that includes HDIs in energy distribution in South Africa.

Joys and Hurdles of Positionality Statements in the Words of Doctoral Students

Elena Lyutykh (Concordia University Chicago).

Abstract

Introduction Extensive discussions of one's positionality - how identities, philosophical assumptions, class and cultural backgrounds, and professional privileges shape one's motivations, questions, methods, and findings - are foundational to qualitative inquiry. Within positionality, importance of finding a theoretical fit has been compared to finding one's home (De Marrais, Moret, & Pope, 2018). Notable

researchers offered guidance on developing one's positionality, shared detailed considerations of positionality in research, discussed impact of insider/outsider positionality, and examined the role of critical reflexivity to enhance rigor. However, recently there is awareness that disclosures of researchers' lived experiences reveal vulnerability and can place researchers at risk for criticism that surpasses scrutiny of their ideas into the domain of private life (Brown, 2022), and for emotional exhaustion and devaluation of their work as not meeting the standards of objectivity and neutrality (Massoud, 2022). In research methodology courses, students often exhibit uncertainty, misunderstandings, and mixed emotions when engaging in writing about their positionality. Experiences of doctoral students are not well understood and warrant a study.

Goals and Methods This qualitative study explored how doctoral students in an online program think about their positionality statements and explain reasons to share or not to share specific experiences and dimensions of their positionality in research. Participants were enrolled in research methodology courses in an online doctoral program in the US over the past two years. Thematic analysis strategies (Roulston, 2001; Braun & Clarke, 2006) were used to explore course documents, i.e., written dialogues among students on the discussion board and assignments that focused on developing positionality statements, with a goal to understand students' ideas about their positionality in research, willingness to share their lived experiences, reasons to include or leave out information in positionality statements, positive and negative feelings associated with writing about positionality.

Results and Conclusions Findings illuminate ways in which doctoral students approach and question their positionality relative to their research goals and produce statements of positionality for their dissertations. These insights present novel questions for existing scholarship on subjectivity in research. Implications inform pedagogy to holistically support wellbeing and positionality of researchers as a means to establishing credibility, promoting diversity, and supporting efficacy of emerging scholars.

A Systematic Review of the Potential for Promotion of Southern Epistemologies in Educational Research: Ubuntu Phylosophy as a Research Paradigm

King Costa (Global Centre for Academic Research) and Mfanelo Patrick Ntsobi (Global Centre for Academic Research).

Abstract

Introduction: The fast changing global trends, practices and ideologies have a potential to dissipate cultural identities of historically colonized nations, in favor for adoption of popularized perspectives. This problem is becoming more and more evident in South Africa due to urbanization and impact of globalization. However, this becomes a constant barrier in knowledge creation, development and management due to the fact that southern epistemologies remain pacified and under-utilized in scholarship and educational research. One such pacified epistemology in both social and educational research is Ubuntu. Aims: The aim of this study is to determine the suitable application of Ubuntu philosophy in educational research. This will be achieved by answering a theoretical question: How can Ubuntu be adopted as a paradigm for research inquiries within a southern epistemological context? Methods: The philosophy of Ubuntu is located within a subjective realist ontology. Applying non-intrusive research measures, a qualitative evidence synthesis (QES) will be used to postulate evidence for adoption and application of Ubuntu philosophy as a research paradigm. Using a search engine comprising a number of social sciences databases (AnthroSource, ASSIA, Wilson Web and CSA), articles will be appraised using the QES research protocols and analyzed using Critical Appraisal Skills Programme. The final activity for data analysis will culminate into thematic analysis, using COSTA QDA technique. Expected Results: Expected results from this study will play a crucial role in magnifying the pacified voices of cultural epistemological contexts and existential realities. Adoption of Ubuntu could help in solving many contextual problems in educational, social and business disciplines. Significance of the study: Contextualisation of educational research and scholarship.

Practice and Research in Arts Education: a Systematic Narrative Review

Mário Cardoso (Research Center in Basic Education, Polytechnic Institute of Bragança).

Abstract

Introduction: The simultaneity and confluence of territories promote a constant and malleable interplay between the cultures, experiences (performative and creative), and traditional and

contemporary processes of the Arts and Art System. The dialogic relationship through its multiple crosses presents itself as one of the significant challenges to research in the arts fields. The multiplicity of knowledge, procedures, and data of the artist/researcher, sometimes converting perspectives or introducing new possibilities of interpretation allow to understand the contemporary senses of creation and artistic performance but also gives the artistic research a singular character. Goals and Methods: The main goals are: (i) know the issues, paradigms, and contemporary methodologies in research in Arts Education, (ii) discuss themes and theories in the field of the study of artistic practices and their actors and contexts, and (iii) to differentiate conceptual and methodological aspects of research in Arts Education. A review systematically the current body of work was developed using the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) guidelines to identify relevant studies. Results: After screening and its determinant factors were retained for synthesis, studies revealed that we (i) have to make clear what are the differences and similarities compared to research in the sciences and the humanities, (ii) only by developing an adequate epistemology artistic research will be able to contribute to and gain evidence for a new social aesthetics of existence, (iii) the sustainability of artistic research is still insufficiently considered even today and guaranteed only in a limited fashion. Conclusions: Artistic research must define its field more precisely, cultivate it, and adjust its methods and processes. Looking at artistic research from a societal perspective can contribute not only to the adjustment of epistemological and methodology definitions of artistic research but also to the construction of a new social aesthetic.

A Content Analysis of the Cause of Panic at the Outbreak of Covid-19 in South Africa

King Costa (Global Centre for Academic Research).

Abstract

Introduction: Lack of proper messaging at an outbreak of a novel disease caused panic with more serious damaging impacts on livelihoods, social-fabric of communities, economic landscapes, and political stability. Prevalent lack of knowledge and poor communication was attributed as a precursor to the skyrocketing global panic regarding the COVID-19 pandemic. Fueling this panic was the rate at which the incidence of new infections was increasing in countries outside of China, with Italy and Iran leading on a number of new infections and death cases. Aims: This study sought to answer the question, what is the cause of panic at the outbreak of a pandemic such as COVID-19? The researcher believes that the outcome of this study could help leaders and policy makers in addressing any future health-related pandemic. Methods: A Content Analysis method was used to analyze articles, media clips and social network reactions to the outbreak of COVID-19 in South Africa on the 6th of March 2020. The key to the investigation was to understand how authorities were communicating with the public on matters of national concern – regarding how they are prepared to deal and handle the outbreak. Codes to analyze texts extracted from targeted media and scientific sources and themes were generated and presented. Conclusions: Findings indicated that the general public does not have faith in government authorities, due to a lack of communication. It is perceived that lack of communication is indicative of a lack of preparedness from government leaders. This study further recommends that authorities and policy-makers use communications to educate the public far earlier at the onset of epidemic outbreaks, regardless of where it happens as the air-traffic connects global countries, resulting in the potential for disease importation.

Black TikTok Counterpublic: Black Content Creators' Use of TikTok to Construct and Disseminate Alternative American Political Epistemologies

Marya T. Mtshali (Harvard University), Talia Berniker (Cornell University) and Shreya Chaturvedi (Harvard University).

Abstract

INTRODUCTION The recent significant growth of TikTok has been accompanied by an increase in videos where users of the platform critically engage with hegemonic ideologies of how power and privilege operate in American society. With the rise of social media, Black people have been disproportionately fast adopters of these platforms, as has been evidenced by the concept of Black Twitter (Brock 2012), and have utilized them for various reasons, including political discourse and social justice organizing. They have used these spaces to resist white supremacist heteropatriarchal ideologies (Brocker 2012, Bailey 2021) and share "alternative epistemologies" (Mills 1998) of how power operates in the U.S.

GOALS AND METHODS This project involves using critical digital discourse analysis (Recuber 2017) to analyze TikTok videos with U.S.-focused political content posted by Black creators within the six months (May-November) prior to the 2022 midterm elections. Of particular interest are videos where the creator is critically engaging – supporting, nuancing, debunking – with political messages and ideologies from American political institutions, such as major political parties, politicians, news media, and federal/state/local governments. Informed by the work of Mack H. Jones (2015), this project seeks to understand how Black creators of political content negotiate hegemonic and Black political epistemologies in their videos. More specifically, how do they use the platform and its features to create a Black cyber "counterpublic" (Fraser 1990) where they can deconstruct dominant ways of knowing and to construct and disseminate an "epistemology of the oppressed"?

EXPECTED RESULTS & CONCLUSION Given TikTok's multi-media characteristics (i.e., video, greenscreen, captions, music, viewer comments), it is a digital space that may allow allows creators to more clearly and dynamically critique the hegemony. This would suggest that multimedia features of TikTok may make it a more powerful tool than Twitter has been as an agent of social change.

The Role of Education Infrastructure and School Safety in Learning and Development in Gauteng Provincial Schools

Mfanelo Ntsobi (Gauteng Department of Education) and Albert Chanee (Gauteng Department of Education).

Abstract

Introduction: Around the world, governments and society work to enhance their educational systems and make sure that all children and youth have the chance to attend school and gain the information and skills necessary to lead healthy and fruitful lives. The quality of education is aided by important components of the educational system, including curricula, instructors, and education infrastructure. The context of this study is in Gauteng Provincial Department of Education and its schools which are characterized by overcrowding and safety challenges. The study is targeting education planners, educators and learners. Methods: Using a mixed methods approach, with a proclivity to the QUAL-quan simultaneous design, the study will use a case study approach to postulate the importance of infrastructure and safety in Gauteng Provincial schools. The Qualitative dimension of this study will inform the core component of the research, while the quantitative dimension will simply be used for understanding the generalized impact. The sample will be made up of 30 individuals, selected through purposive sampling within a case study while the quantitative aspect will use perception surveys. The study will be analyzed using thematic analysis for the qualitative dimension and correlation analysis for the quantitative aspect. Expected Results: The study is expected to help the Provincial Government to understand the impact of education infrastructure and school safety on educational outcomes. The expected results should be considered as a contribution to holistic school improvement creating an enabling environment for teaching and learning . Conclusion: This is an ongoing study and the initial results should be available by March 2023. This study is conducted whilst most of the Gauteng Education public schools are characterized by overcrowding and unsafe teaching and learning environment.

(Un)Deserving of Equal Education: How Experts Shape the Framing of Immigrants in US Newspapers

Allan Colbern (Arizona State University), Shawn Walker (Arizona State University), Lauren Kater (Arizona State University) and Shelby Busha (Arizona State University).

Abstract

In 1982, Plyler v. Doe made K-12 education a Constitutional right regardless of legal immigration status, yet immigrants' right to college, university or other forms of postsecondary education remains deeply contested. This paper contributes to scholarship on immigration, media, communication, and public policy, by exploring the experts that news reporters rely on when framing immigrants in the United States as either deserving or undeserving of equal education. 150,000 news articles were collected from ProQuest and NexisUni, from 20 national, state, and university sources between 1996 to 2022. First, we apply Name Entity Recognition in Python to create a list of salient people, organizations, agencies, and institutions referenced as experts in the corpus, and we classify these entities on their background: immigrant rights work; immigration enforcement work; elected officials; political party leadership; education field; legal field; academic field. Second, we use MAXQDA to identify all

relevant paragraphs containing experts in our dictionary near specific references to immigrants and education, which we qualitatively code to capture un-deserving or deserving frames in the news. Finally, through network analysis, we show that progressive and conservative news outlets rely mostly on Democratic and Republican elected officials as experts, and that these elected partisan experts are more likely than other experts to actively frame immigrants as either deserving or undeserving. Our paper compliments current work in immigration federalism on partisanship by showing how reporters and partisan officials as experts have tied the framing of education for immigrants to the contentious debate over federal immigration reform and who is deserving of a pathway to citizenship.

Sounds of Amazon

Seimor Walchhutter (Federal University of Rondonia (UNIR)), Daniel Sander Hoffmann (State University of Rio Grande do Sul (UERGS)), Daniel De Souza Carvalho (Insper Institute of Research and Education (INSPER)) and Lilian Sander Hoffmann (Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul (UFRGS)).

Abstract

The field of ecoacoustics offers many opportunities for theoretical and practical research. However, little is known about the transformation and occupation of ecosystem habitat over time in different biomes. The objective of this study is to develop an acoustic index to identify soundscapes in different ecosystems to understand biodiversity in the southern Amazon rainforest. This study is based on the theories of Ecoacoustics that aims to investigate changes in ecosystems, and seeks to answer the following question: how are ecosystems altered, through sound, in the South of the Amazon Rainforest where different species of fauna, flora and indigenous peoples interact in restricted habitats? This empirical investigation through a case study will be developed in the natural environment. Based on sampling points in the northern position of the Rio Madeira Rondônia, Brazil, including sites impacted by logging, electronic devices will be installed in the treetops to collect sounds, send them to cloud storage and further develop semi-automatic identification models for every sound found. This qualitative research uses a machine learning-based approach to understanding the ecosystem. Triangulating data between literature review, forest observation and field notes will ensure the reliability of the findings. This is an ongoing study, and the expected results may indicate whether the ecosystem will remain or change. Habitat detection can also help identify changes in biodiversity, such as species that are more vulnerable to environmental climate change. This research highlights both methodological and managerial contributions. The first by indicating the importance of a qualitative approach associated with data science as a research method capable of offering relevant knowledge advances in complex fields of study, and the second by providing information and data directly from the ecosystem that includes the possibility of conserving the ecosystem. in ecological regions integrating nature and public policies.

Having That Conversation: a Constructivist Grounded Theory Exploring the Role of Nurses in Kidney Supportive Care in Dialysis in Canada

Jovina Bachynski (Queen's University, School of Nursing), Pilar Camargo Plazas (Queen's University, School of Nursing), Lenora Duhn (Queen's University, School of Nursing) and Idevania Costa (Queen's University, School of Nursing).

Abstract

Introduction: Treatment for kidney failure, such as dialysis (hemodialysis and peritoneal dialysis), can exact a tremendously high physical and psychosocial symptom burden. Kidney supportive care, encompassing advance care planning, is an approach to care that improves the quality of life for people receiving dialysis through early identification and treatment of symptoms. Advance care planning is underutilized and often initiated late in this population. The delay or lack of engagement by dialysis nurses in supportive care until close to the end of life may result in people dying without receiving optimal palliative care services. Goals and Methods: Using Charmaz's constructivist grounded theory, the purpose of this study is to develop a substantive theory that explains the process of engagement in supportive care by nurses in dialysis in Canada. Through initial purposeful and subsequent theoretical sampling, 23 nurses with current or recent work experience in outpatient hemodialysis, home hemodialysis, and peritoneal dialysis settings drawn from across Canada, were recruited to participate in two intensive interviews each using the Zoom© teleconferencing platform. Concurrent

data collection and analysis were undertaken. Results: Data analysis is at the focused coding stage of the research study. Preliminary categories include focusing on biomedical care, multi-dimensional challenges to having the conversation, connecting and setting boundaries with patients, difficulty articulating kidney supportive care, and unwittingly practising kidney supportive care. Conclusions: This study will help to determine the factors impeding nurse engagement in supportive care in dialysis, to effect change that would normalize advance care planning conversations in the clinical setting.

Impacts of the COVID-19 Pandemic on Primary Care Delivery: a Qualitative Multi-Methods Case Study

Charlotte McCartan (University of Alberta), Sharla King (University of Alberta) and Mary Roduta Roberts (University of Alberta).

Abstract

As a response to the need to care for patients during the pandemic, innovative and creative changes in care delivery was a wide-spread response to social distancing measures. The extensive use of virtual care calls for an exploration of perspectives of its' effectiveness from stakeholder perspectives. Although virtual care existed prior to the pandemic, the pandemic stimulated a "cultural shift" to launch its' widespread use.

Both health providers and patients faced challenges and adapted to these changes. From the health providers perspective, new strategies were used to communicate across the team and connect with patients. Patients also experienced changes to health care delivery including being asked to self-regulate, self-isolate, and become more discretionary about their health choices due to virus containment measures. Patients became more autonomous in their health-related decision-making including finding trustworthy health information, utilizing screening tools, and determining the necessity of seeing a provider or managing symptoms at home. Patients became more engaged in the prevention, management, and screening of their own health, shifting their role on the health care team.

This qualitative case study uses a quality improvement framework in the context of primary care to explore experiences of patients, providers, and clinic staff. Multiple data collection methods are used including observations, document analysis, and informal conversations to determine sustainable changes. Data is still being collected and analyzed. It is anticipated that the results of this study will highlight what structures, processes, and outcomes have adapted into the new Digital Age.

Strategies for Establishing and Sustaining Dialogues with Diverse Communities: an Example of Cocreation with Young Fathers and the Professional Workforce

Anna Tarrant (University of Lincoln).

Abstract

This presentation draws out learning from two innovative case studies from research in the UK that advance understanding of the value of co-creating practice-relevant knowledge for professionals engaged with young fathers. Both case studies, that will be introduced in this presentation, have been developed for a UK Research and Innovation funded Future Leaders Fellowship study called 'Following Young Fathers Further (FYFF, 2020-24). Establishing the Grimsby Dads Collective has involved the implementation of an effective, evidence-based model of good practice that promotes gender transformative practice. Via creative collaboration with four national partners, we have worked in partnership to advocate for a practice and policy environment that recognises men's family participation and promotes family well-being. The second, 'Diverse Dads' utilised co-creation methodology to identify and address gaps in service provision for young minoritised dads in the North East of England, and to promote cross-sector conversations concerning inclusive support for young dads from diverse communities. While distinctive in their own right, both studies uniquely involve the generation and promotion of practice-informed research and research-based practice through a qualitative longitudinal impact process (Neale, 2021). The presentation concludes with reflection on the value, possibilities and challenges of co-creation for addressing pressing societal concerns through extended, qualitative longitudinal dialogues and research. Notably, co-creation has the flexibility and adaptability required to work diplomatically and democratically through the effective balancing of diverse stakeholder perspectives, and to implement social change throughout research processes, rather than as an 'add-on' at the end of a study.

Seriously-Injured Rugby Players Perspectives on Patient and Public Involvement (PPI) in Preclinical Spinal Cord Research: an Interview Study

Pádraig Carroll (Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, University of Medicine and Health Sciences) and Michelle Flood (Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, University of Medicine and Health Sciences).

Abstract

Introduction: Involving patients and the public (PPI) in research holds numerous benefits for research, such as improved relevance to people affected by its outcomes. While PPI has a significant evidence base in 'clinical' research involving human participants, the use of PPI in 'preclinical', or lab-based research remains limited. This may be a result of the apparent distance between work conducted in a laboratory and the day-to-day experiences of patients' lives. Therefore, developing PPI for preclinical science may help researchers stay connected to the priorities and needs of those living with serious conditions. Goals and Methods: This study aimed to gather the perspectives of seriously injured rugby players living with spinal cord injury (SCI) on PPI for preclinical spinal cord research. 11 participants were recruited using convenience sampling via a charitable organisation that supports seriously injured rugby players. Semi-structured interviews were carried out via telephone. Interviews were transcribed verbatim and analysed thematically. A PPI advisory panel comprising seriously injured rugby players, clinicians, preclinical researchers, and PPI facilitators collaborated as co-authors, contributing to the conceptualisation, development of study materials including participant information leaflets and consent forms, and the writing and editing of the manuscript. Results : Seven themes and three subthemes were identified and organised under the following framework: (i) knowledge and views of PPI (ii) PPI for preclinical spinal cord research, and (iii) patient and public engagement (PPE). Participants explored the potential benefits of PPI for preclinical SCI research and indicated their desire for further involvement in the identifying priorities and dissemination stages of the research cycle. Conclusion: Though the evidence base for PPI in preclinical research remains limited, opportunities exist in the research cycle to involve patients and the public. Further exploration of PPI in preclinical research may hold benefits in terms of quality and relevance.

The Art of Self-Leadership During Times of Unprecedented Global Change

Dr Thelela Ngcetane-Vika (Global Centre for Academic Research) and Prof Matluli Mdhluli (Global Centre for Academic Research).

Abstract

The Art of Self-Leadership during times of unprecedented global change

Mdhluli, MA* & Ngcetane-Vika, T* * Prof MA Mdhuli is a Leadership Expert and Education Senior Specialist. Dr Thelela Ngcetane-Vika specializes in Corporate Governance, Leadership and Legal Studies. Abstract Introduction: Self-leadership has become as important as leading others, and subsequently, it has added an interesting dimension to the study of leadership. Scholars and practitioners have studied the whole notion of self-mastery, especially those concerned with human behaviour and leadership. There is evidence that the ability to lead oneself ought to take precedence over leading others. It is against that background that this study, therefore, examines the art of self-leadership during times of unprecedented global change, where uncertainty abounds. Leadership theories posit that great leaders are influenced by several factors and circumstances. Accordingly, both the conceptual and theoretical frameworks argue that the most critical tool in the exercise of leadership is the leader. Interestingly, empirical evidence reveals that leaders have enormous power to shape and redirect the course of history, and that begins with their ability to lead themselves first, then others. Methods: The study will employ a qualitative and exploratory approach, using non-intrusive case studies. The data will be analysed through an intepretivist lens, applying phenomenology to get a better understanding of Self-leadership as a construct. In addition, the study will be using in-depth interviews and will also include thematic analysis. Expected Findings and Conclusion: The study, therefore, seeks to contribute to the broader understanding of the concept of self-leadership. Its findings will provide relevant insights into the art of self-leadership and may inspire future research. The results could equip leaders and individuals to better use the power within to transform themselves and societies.

Exploring the Dichotomized Perspectives of Leadership and Management

Dr Thelela Ngcetane-Vika (Global Centre for Academic Research) and Doreen Kosi (Global Centre for Academic Research).

Abstract

Introduction: Leadership is one of the most studied phenomena, and the intrinsic relationship between Leadership and Management has been topical over time. Various studies highlight the dynamic interplay between them. However, this question continues to linger: Are leadership and Management the same thing?

Methods: We addressed this question by conducting a Qualitative Evidence Synthesis on the dichotomised perspectives of Leadership and Management, using Leadership and Management Theories as a basis. The research followed the ENTREQ reporting guidelines for Qualitative Synthesis Studies. The data collection was conducted through purposively selected articles using PRISMA and critically appraised them using CASP. Thematic analysis was applied using the webQDA to transform raw data.

Findings: Overall, the study found the importance of Leadership and Management attributes. Specifically, it also found these key differences: a) Leaders create value, and Managers count value; b) Leaders create circles of influence and Managers create circles of power; c) Leaders manage people instead of managing work; and d) Influence and inspiration separate Leaders from Managers, and not necessarily power and control. Contribution of the Study: We contribute to the body of knowledge in that there is no denying of the intertwined relationship between them. It is noteworthy that while Leadership and Management have convergences, some distinct features can still be observed and are more pronounced and nuanced in their application. The implication for Practitioners and Policy Makers is to know when one or both Leadership and Management matter to transform and sustain Organizations and society.

Remote Learning Widened Educational Inequalities Among Teenage Mothers in Rural Areas of South Africa

Tshimangadzo Selina Mudau (University of Kwa-Zulu Natal) and Fumane Portia Khanare (University of Johannesburg).

Abstract

Introduction: Scientists globally acknowledged that coronavirus is a new phenomenon which necessitated strict non-medical measures to be contained and save lives through lockdowns. Globally, there are reports on the impact of lockdown on teaching and learning from both developed and developing countries. The emergency school closures perpetuated inequalities among teenage mothers in rural communities. Goals and Methods: The aim of this study is to share the harsh realities of challenges experienced by teenage mothers in managing remote learning during the lockdown in South Africa. The study employed participatory art-based action research to enhance the free expression of experiences and meaning through drawings, poems, narrations and voice notes. The study population was teenage mothers residing in one rural village who were enrolled for learning between the 2020 and 2022 academic years. A total of 12 teenage mothers assented to participate in the study. The study was couched by a bricolage theoretical framework to avail multiple research methods, and paradigms to explore and describe contextual solutions with co-researchers. Data were generation methods included drawings, poems, personal journaling, and reflections. Data analysis was concurrently done with co-researchers through the cyclic process of plan, action, and reflection for contextual ownership of findings. Researchers conducted a qualitative thematic analysis of data was conducted to identify predominant and important themes from participants' transcripts. Results: Findings revealed that teenage mothers missed some lessons because virtual lessons did not cover all subjects, and limited support from teachers and parents to seek clarity on lessons shared through the radio, television and notes posted through whatsup messages platforms. Conclusion: Conclusions are that the emergency shift to remote learning led to ineffective teaching and learning characterised by missed lessons among teenage mothers.

Emerging Trends in Upper-Limb Embedded Devices: a Qualitative Research

Celina Pinto Leão (School of Engineering University of Minho), Vinicius Silva (School of Engineering University of Minho) and Susana Costa (School of Engineering University of Minho).

Abstract

Introduction: This paper will explore how qualitative systematic literature review (SLR) can contribute to our understanding about the trends in upper-limb wearable devices. These devices are pieces of electronic equipment that can be worn as accessories, such as watches, or embedded in clothing, including gloves and sleeves. These devices could play an important role on subjects' quality of life after any occurrence that affects their possibility to perform basic activities autonomously. Moreover, these devices can be used to improve manual performance task as surgical or precision tasks when performed under extreme ambient temperature conditions. Goals and Methods: A SLR about upper-limb embedded devices was conducted in Scopus and Web of Science. Two research questions: "How has this technology been evolving?", and "What is the trend according to the fields of application?", were outlined. The combination of keywords (upper-limb* AND wearable* AND device*), were used in the title, abstract and keywords fields. The choice of these keywords had to do with their relevance for this topic. Results: The SLR was carried out following the guidelines of PRISMA statement. A total of 592 document were obtained (accessed on 15 November 2022). This number decreased after excluding duplicates and documents in press. Only articles, conference papers and book chapters were considered. For the data/metrics extraction and analysis process, the qualitative web-based data analysis webQDA software was resorted to, and the free software VOSviewer was used for the constructing and viewing bibliometric maps of the co-authorship and co-citation networks. Combining the information gathered, it is possible to address the extent and the emerging trends in upper-limb embedded devices development according to the field they are applied in. Conclusions: With this research, a starting point in the development of a proof of concept of a novel device aimed at improving dexterity in challenging environments is established.

Qualitative Research in the Organizational Analysis of the Family Business

Alba María Del Carmen González Vega (Universidad de Guanajuato- Campus Celaya Salvatierra).

Abstract

Introduction. Management studies have favored the use of quantitative methodology with a functionalist approach stemming from their intentions to improve organizational performance through efficiency and effectiveness in the work process through cuts of reality superimposed on analytical frameworks that they configure universal laws with a pragmatic and functionalist vision. In contrast to this position, critical management studies show the need to observe, through an interpretive epistemological position, what they are and thus understand the complex nature of the family business. In this sense, qualitative research exposes human nature in organizational dynamics, recognizing the singularity and uniqueness of management anchored in historical, cultural, economic, and social contexts. **Objectives and Methods**This study seeks to expose the use of qualitative methodology in management studies from a critical perspective based on a case study in a family business, using non-participant observation and semi-structured interviews. **Results.**The approach to the case study from the framework of the symbolic universe exhibits the specific worldview of the family; of what they share and identify them demarcated in a family habitus intermingled in the specific fields that define it as a family and as a company. The performance of relatives is not only built by instrumental rationality, but by the definition of codes, values, and norms that have been introjected since their upbringing. **Conclusions.**The operation of the family business is unique due to the intersection of the institutional logics of the family and the company. Representations, symbolisms, beliefs, and value judgments (family habitus) support management through the forms and uses of the family, what the company should be in terms of efficiency and effectiveness. Family identity is interrelated with organizational performance, which shows a latent conflict. The management of the family business presupposes unique and specific references of its nature.

Reflections of Unease: Researcher Emotionality in the Context of Longitudinal Qualitative Research in Higher Education

Moya Bydawell (Ukzn).

Abstract

Introduction: This paper sets out to explore the personal impact that a panel study collecting data through a series of in-depth interviews over an extended period time of had on the researcher. The emotional impact of research on participants is commonly the subject of discussion and the participant rightly protected through frameworks of ethical understanding. However, the emotionality of the researcher in response to their involvement in qualitative research is less often acknowledged outside of the researcher impact on the data and the respondents, and / or the value of reflexivity to the data itself. Goals and Methods: The study prompting the reflective analysis was a qualitative study using in-depth semi-structured interviews. These detailed the experiences and post graduate trajectories of seven individuals at two points in time- initially during their final year of undergraduate study at a South African university, and again four years later. Results: The study uncovered narratives of difficulty and disconnection, as well as attempts at integration -both in the context of their university and postgraduate working life. The human centered focus of qualitative research and the commodification of rapport inherent in qualitative data gathering creates an inherent tension. The intensity of the participants experiences, and the in-depth and comprehensive nature of the study in this case led to a researcher attachment to the participants and their narratives. However, such connection must, for the sake of bias eradication, be minimized. But the connection cannot be erased completely for the sake of the richness of data. Conclusion: The positioning of the researcher in the difficult nexus of emotion and distance, of empathy and neutrality, is fraught and needs to be recognized.

Supports for Refugee Women'S Education: "Then We'Ll Go Together"

Ej Summers (Texas State University) and Melissa Garza (Texas State University).

Abstract

Introduction: Our study found that refugee women who pursued postsecondary education often relied upon supports for their educational directions anchored in things beyond schooling. This research study focused on the continuity and changes in their cultural contexts before, during, and after the participants had to geographically relocate their schooling as refugees. Our guiding research question was how did women refugees experience supports to pursue postsecondary education?

Goals and Methods: This qualitative case study pulled from interviews and artifacts from 11 participants from an all-women mentoring program located in two large, urban cities in the United States. University participants were all refugee women who had completed the mentoring program that started in high school and continued through their first year of college. The researchers qualitatively analyzed data through coding, theme development, and revision. The researcher-created interview protocol had three topic domains aligned to postsecondary academic transitions and mentoring. The research was approved by the researchers' Institutional Review Board. All participants spoke with high school level or higher English proficiency and completed the interview and the informed consent process in English.

Results: The results indicated two trends in how the refugee women received educational supports. The first trend included constants and continuity in supports from their home country through their destination. These continuous supports derived from family, culture, faith, and "freedom dream" origins. The second trend included changes in educational supports. Shifts in support aligned to their citizenship, naming of things including their home countries, geographies, schooling, and experiences with peace versus war. These results remained consistent across all participants.

Conclusions: Schooling systems can better support women refugees' transitions into postsecondary education by reflecting, affirming, and including cultural and familial supports. This would increase areas of continuity as they enter and gain traction in postsecondary settings.

Exploring the Research Practices of the Faculty in a Start-up Research University in the Philippines

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Abstract

Most of the Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) faculty around the world has long-standing trifocal functions, namely: instruction, research, and extension. Over the years, there is a growing appreciation of research in many universities across the globe and begun transforming into a Research Universities (RUs). As one of the countries in Southeast Asia without an established functional research university, the Philippines has been supportive in the transition of teaching university into RU like the West Visayas State University (WVSU). Owing that people are meaning-making agent, this qualitative case study was conducted to gain in-depth understanding on the research practices of the faculty members in the WVSU System during the Academic Year 2021-2022. Nine (9) faculty-researchers had participated the virtual Focused Group Discussion (FGD) on July 21, 2021. With the conceptual support of NVivo 12 Plus, this thematic analysis was deployed using the principles of Sharan Merriam. The data analysis was reviewed and audited by two external experts in qualitative research to ensure the scientific rigor of the study. Notably, most of the motivations of WVSU faculty-researchers include NBC 461 promotions, eureka and euphoric moments, gain friends and future collaborators, and create social value from research. However, many faculty-participants have decreased research productivity due to heavy workload, multiple designations and committee works, budgetary constraints caused by paradoxical national and institutional policies, and COVID-19 pandemic. Nevertheless, most faculty-participants have conquered their struggles by having right attitude, research collaboration and time management. The use of case study in this study does not intend to generalize the population but rather provide authentic representation and true meaning of experiences as perceived and lived out by the participants.

A Case Study on the Roadmap of a Start-up Research University in the Philippines

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Abstract

Research University (RUs) are the governments' arms to boost the knowledge-based economy and achieve greater prosperity in the society. The lack of explicit policy and absence of distinguished functional RU in the Philippines necessitated the conduct of a qualitative case study to gain an in-depth understanding on the current and future initiatives of the West Visayas State University (WVSU) in its quest to become a research university. Recognizing that people are meaning-making agents, the present study sought to unravel how these seven (7) universities purposively chosen key officials constructively resemble the so-called RU based on available empirical evidence and at the same time immensely capture their collective efforts towards this case through the conduct of a face-to-face Focused Group Discussion (FGD) on October 3, 2022. Thematic analysis was carried out with the aid of NVivo 12 Plus. The data analysis was audited by two external experts in qualitative research to ensure the scientific rigor of the study. Interestingly, the analyses reveal the significant contributions of buddy system and mentoring program in sustaining the research and publication interests of the University faculty-researchers. This was further reinvigorated with the implementation of 18-unit faculty workload and research load credits which afforded better position for faculty-researchers to perform their triadic functions – research, knowledge, and service. The participants of the study likewise reveal the relevance of fortifying the ground works of a start-up research university in addition to functional and targeted benchmarking with the established RUs in Southeast Asia, United States of America, and United Kingdom. The qualitative lens adopted from Sharan Merriam thereby provide essential and immense understanding on the journey of a start-up research university in the Philippines.

What Is Learning Motivation? Meanings for Medical Students

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Abstract

Introduction: learning motivation in higher education favors deep learning. In medical education it has been related to self-regulation and lifelong learning, essentials for good professional performance. The medical students motivation concept is related to the actions they undertake to learn, for this reason it´s important to kwow learning motivation conceptualization for students.

Objectives and methods: given the contrasts in learning motivation perceptions between teachers and students of a medical school, it was proposed to understand meanings of the motivation in students of clinical courses to identify relationships between the factors trough qualitative research based on Grounded Theory. The data was collected with semi-structured interviews, training practices observation according to a guide and conversation with participants at the end of practice were carried out; the ATLAS.ti 9 software was used for the analysis. 2760 codes emerged and were grouped into 25 descriptive categories. The conceptualization of motivation category is presented.

Results: three subcategories related to the motivation concept emerged: *1. Meaning of being motivated:*having desire and inspiration and dedicate efforts to achieve deep learning and approach goals, for the pleasure and commitment to achieve them. *2. Actions triggered by motivation:*devoting time, discipline and resources, going further, use different sources and strategies, and *3. Characteristics and conditions of motivation:*motivation is a dynamic process that requires own interests, tools and actions, and the interaction with others to reinforce and restore it if there is any difficulty.

Conclusions:for the participants, the meaning of learning motivation was focused on intrinsic and autonomous motivation and was related with personal interactions, the curriculum factors and factors of students (physical, cognitive, emotional and affective). Relationships with teachers, the institutional curriculum, peers and the support network influence motivation learning.

"Listening to the Voices of Syrian Refugee Women: an Ethnographic Insight into the Journey from Trauma to Adaptation"

Areej Al-Hamad (Toronto Metropolitan University), Cheryl Forchuk (Western University), Abe Oudshoorn (Western University) and Gerald Mckinley (Western University).

Abstract

Introduction: The arrival of many Syrian refugees in Canada should have served as a wake-up call for health service providers in the country to reflect on the health, cultural, and psychosocial adaption of the refugees. Syrian refugee women's experiences with the Ontario healthcare system required further exploration within the Canadian context.

Objective: To explore the pre-and post-migration experiences of Syrian refugee women in Ontario, Canada, and the impact on their health. The study also investigates the strategies and practices by which Syrian refugee women are currently addressing their health care needs and the models of care they suggest to meeting their health needs.

Methods: This study draws on a qualitative method using critical ethnography with an intersectional analysis lens. Semi-structured in-depth interviews and field notes were conducted with . Collected data (interviews, field notes and participants observation) were thematically analyzed and NVIVO software was used.

Results: Compounded traumas and hardship, fear and worries, vulnerabilities, intrusions of dignity and perception of healthcare were common evolving themes that are proposed from this study. These experiences and challenges were aggravated by the structure of the Canadian social and healthcare system. The intersection of gender, trauma, and the political and economic conditions of Syrian refugee women shapes their everyday lives and health in Canada.

Conclusions: Exploring the women's journey of surviving trauma and adapting to a new life may contribute to the reconceptualization of refugees' adaptation and inform social and health policy changes. The study findings may offer new insights on the impact of extant challenges of Canadian society on refugees' health and well-being. This study offers a better understanding of the impact of migration and trauma on Syrian refugee women's roles, responsibilities, gender dynamics, and interaction with Ontario's healthcare system to improve interaction and outcomes.

Do It Yourself (DIY): {an Innovative and Empowering Qualitative Research Approach to Promote Capacity Building Among Refugee Women}

Areej Al-Hamad (Toronto Metropolitan University), Kateryna Metersky (Toronto Metropolitan University) and Henry Parada (Toronto Metropolitan University).

Abstract

We adopt "Do It Yourself" DIY in our project to have a closer understanding of Syrian, Afghan and Ukrainian refugee women's experiences of food and housing insecurity and the impact on their health and sense of belonging in Canada. Such understanding could assist in elaborating a critical analysis to show how these experiences relate to broader social and political structures of inequity and oppression. The method is informed by Wadsworth's approach of doing DIY in social research project. Data were collected through Semi-structured interviews; DIY approach ask participants to be engaged in some activities that require transformation of raw or semi-raw material to transform or reconstruct material possessions. In our project, refugee women who engage in DIY projects (DIYers) go beyond the construction of meaning of a particular creative work or activity to a greater sense for change, as these women are both the creative thinkers and resilient producers. The method has interesting features including a participatory means of sharing experiences, a creative and enabling tool and approach for social change and empowerment. We asked the participants to provide their 3-5 creative handmade products that they have deployed to combat food and housing insecurity and to promote their health and sense of belonging. These creative products can include (i.e. food recipes, smart grocery shopping practices, pictures, drawing, creative art work, home design improvement and decoration, house upgrading or landscaping yard). Collected data (interviews, field notes and participants observation) were thematically analyzed and NVIVO software was used. The selected product with the proposed captions will inform the development of a "digital book" as a final product of their activities. DYI underpins its potential to unpack refugee women's experiences of vulnerabilities with a goal for empowerment, social justice and to bring their voices to the knowledge mobilization process.

Understanding the Early Lived Experiences of Infants Admitted to the Neonatal Intensive Care Unit

Natalie Duffy (Royal children's hospital), Leah Hickey (Royal children's hospital), Karli Treyvaud (La Trobe University) and Clare Delany (Royal children's hospital).

Abstract

Research on infants who require neonatal intensive care has traditionally been clinically focused. There is also emerging research which examines behavioural, cognitive, or psychological outcomes as a proxy to understand the impact of an infant's experiences during hospitalisation. There has been little research however, that has explored the experience of the infants themselves at the time they are hospitalised. This study is being conducted in a quaternary NICU and uses a mixed methodological approach to describe an infant's experience during their hospital admission. The overarching principles of phenomenology with its aim of exploring lived experience guided the choice of methods. Given that infants are unable to verbally communicate, we use a range of quantitative and qualitative data collection methods to get as close to the infant's experience and "voice" as possible. Each infant, their parents, and the clinicians involved form an individual "case study". Recognising that "voice" and in particular an infant's "voice" in the NICU setting, is constructed and relational, we use multi-faceted data collection methods to get as close as possible to representing an infant's experience. These methods include infant observation, utilising a developmentally supportive tool to showcase each infant's unique behaviours and communications, and measurement of infant sleep and sound and light levels. This data is combined with the caregiver's perspective about what the infant was feeling and experiencing through semi-structured interviews. Researching the experience of an infant in the NICU setting represents innovative qualitative research which requires critical and purposeful engagement with methodologies exploring experience and interpretation of experience. Through this research, we hope to contribute to and enrich neonatal literature by describing multiple aspects of the infant's experience at the time they are in NICU. This will inform and complement strategies to improve the hospital experience and long-term health of this vulnerable patient group.

Qualitative Comparative Analysis (QCA) as an Empirical Method for Human Rights Law in China

Mingming Hai (University of Macau, Faculty of Law).

Abstract

As the Chinese government promotes the rule of law in China and the goal of a trial-centred courtroom, transparency in judicial practice in China is progressively improving. However, there are multiple factors that prevent the establishment of a strong human rights protection system to anti-torture and corruption. The report submitted to the 20th National Congress of the Communist Party of China on 16 October 2022 was made public, with "rule of law" and "anti-corruption" and "zero tolerance" repeatedly mentioned. Moreover, the causal link between torture and corruption was elaborated in the Report of the Special Rapporteur of the Human Rights Council Fortieth session (A/HRC/40/59). This issue leads to the main research question of the article: what factors influence the protection of human rights in China to achieve anti-torture and corruption? This project uses fuzzy set (fs)/ qualitative comparative analysis (QCA), to explore how the configurations of multiple factors influence the establishment of a strong human rights protection system, to achieve effective anti-torture and corruption in China. This project will focus on 112 cases in which the cause of action was torture and corruption that have been made public in China (2011-2021). When considering how to build a strong human rights protection system to achieve anti-torture and corruption, the project ultimately concludes that (1) the configuration of conditions for anti-corruption and torture is derived through fs/QCA analysis. (2) the necessary condition to establish a strong anti-torture and corruption case were identified. (3) the types of configurations also provide solutions for future policy and decision-makers in China. This study contributes to demonstrates the benefits of fs/QCA in testing the complementarity of judicial practice and provides conceptual and empirical evidence for previously understudied factors.

Successes and Failures in the Implementation of Design Research for the Development of an Educational Innovation in Biology

Erika Daza Pérez (Normal Superior Málaga) and Charbel Niño El Hani (Universidad Federal de Bahía).

Abstract

The results of a design research, of the development study type, whose main objective was to identify design principles of a didactic sequence for the learning of thermoregulation in terrestrial vertebrates by modeling the phenomenon as a biological mechanism, are presented. Three central stages were followed: preliminary research, prototyping and retrospective evaluation. The intervention, i.e., the didactic sequence, in its first prototype was designed in a collaborative group of practicing teachers and according to eight principles, then it was applied and reformulated iteratively (two cycles) according to the proposed educational objective. In the preliminary research, the stage of which results are presented in this paper, the justification criteria and objectives of the sequence were defined, and substantive and procedural aspects of nine design principles for the sequence were identified. During this process, the relevance of design research as a methodological reference was reflected upon, and from this, it was identified that the collaborative participation of practicing secondary school teachers is central in the development of this type of educational innovations and constitutes a central element to reduce the gaps between the community of specialists, the results of research and classroom practice. It was also recognized that the collection of extensive records generates a wide variety of observable aspects that limits the analysis and may affect the achievement of the educational and research objective. It is suggested to develop the first prototyping phase in this type of study with smaller groups of people as a case study to delimit the attributes to be analyzed according to the educational objective.

Leaders in the Face of Cultural Diversity: Managing Challenges

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Abstract

Introduction: Organizations are increasingly becoming more diverse in nationalities, genders, and ages. Considering the possible new challenge that is leading a diverse workforce (e.g., increased

creativity and decision-making, but also greater conflict and poorer communication), it is crucial to understand how leaders manage such challenges. The Theory of Attachment Based Exploratory Interest Sharing (TABEIS) provides a powerful framework to understand how managing a diverse workforce is experienced by leaders, and if it is experienced as a threat, with a response of fear (i.e., self-defense system activated) or defensive caregiving, or as an opportunity to explore new ideas and be creative (i.e., exploratory interest sharing system activated). Goals and Methods: Focusing on cultural diversity, a qualitative exploratory and descriptive single-case study design was employed with the purpose of identifying the cognitive, affective and/or behavioral strategies employed when managing cultural diversity challenges, using the TABEIS framework. Information was collected from 11 first and second-level Portuguese leaders belonging to the same organization, who manage at least one diverse work team; using semi-structured and critical incident interviews, and written narratives. Information was analyzed with categorical content analysis, using NVivo. Results: To manage the challenges of cultural diversity, leaders often act as caregivers (exploratory: 58.5%, defensive: 5.6%), followed by a self-defense/fear response (17.0%), sometimes associated with a defensive careseeking response (3.8%; exploratory careseeking was 1.9%). When managing specific challenges leaders also activated their exploratory interest sharing system (9.43%) or their internal environment system (3.77%). Conclusions: When managing cultural diversity challenges there are times when leaders experience or perceive a threat to their well-being. However, more often, challenges are perceived as learning opportunities for leaders, the team, and the organization. These results can be a tool for training leaders, helping them better understand how to address challenging situations while promoting the well-being of all organizational actors.

Is quality basic science education an attainable dream for all learners: A case of science education teaching and learning in some primary schools in South Africa

Bongani Bantwini (University of Venda).

Abstract

High-quality education, as the literature indicate, is in the best interests not only of every individual, but also of society. Bantwini (2018) argues that despite the consensus about the significant value of education there has been growing global concern regarding the state and quality of education received by many children in/from poor or disadvantaged communities. This concern is widely shared as the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine (2019) is of the view that "Education is a critically important way for individuals to pursue their goals in life". This paper discusses the quality of teaching and learning of science in the primary schools in a province in South Africa. The paper draws from both the classroom observations conducted during the teaching of a science education lessons and semi-structured interviews with the observed science teachers. Data coding was informed by the iterative approach. Findings reveal that though teaching and learning occurred, the employed teaching approach hardly promoted a sustainable knowledge and skills development. The employed teaching approach hardly enhanced deeper and lasting knowledge, which can later be related to the student's environment. I argue that opportunities to provide quality basic education are still squandered, whilst learners are being promoted from one grade level to the next. The current status quo is likely to promote learners who will not be ready for the next level in their lives. In conclusion, science education teachers need to be continuously assisted with new pedagogical approaches that will enable their learners to possess a stronger foundation critical for their progression process, as most seemed to have reached their science teaching creativity.

My Body is the Temple of God: An Investigation into The Role of Religiosity in Influencing Students' Attitudes Toward sex and Identity Management Strategies After Engaging in Sex

Robert Nyaga (Busara).

Abstract

Some extant studies have identified religiosity as an important factor influencing health seeking behaviors. However, few studies have examined how religiosity explains health seeking behaviors among college students.

Guided by the social identity theory, this study examines how religiosity influences college students'

perceptions of sex. The study utilizes a case study approach based on experiences of students in two universities in Kenya and USA. Upon approval of the study by the Institutional Review Board (IRB), data were collected over the summer of 2019 through face-to-face interviews with 43 undergraduate students in a Kenyan university and a Midwestern university, USA, who identified themselves as religious. The participants were recruited using snowball sampling in both institutions. The interviews lasted between 20 to 60 minutes.

Data were analyzed using thematic analysis, where only the emerging themes relevant to the research questions were considered. The themes from the transcripts were made up of words or phrases that described identification and participants' views concerning sex, and those that directly addressed the research questions. There were two broad themes that were developed from the concepts and categories that emerged from the interviews: religiosity and sex, and identity management.

The findings revealed that religiosity and desire to maintain social connectedness influenced students' attitudes toward sex. Therefore, the students resulted to minimizing, normalizing, and seeking forgiveness from God to maintain their religious identities in case they engaged in premarital sex.

These findings highlight the importance of considering religion in research targeting the health and wellbeing of religious students as it is a factor that influences their health seeking behaviors and identities. The findings of this study are only limited to religious students, thus do not explain perceptions of sex among non-religious students.

Action research as a process of social empowerment: structures, contexts and actors

Maria José Casa-Nova (Universidade do Minho), Maria Alfredo Moreira (Universidade do Minho) and Daniela Silva (Universidade do Minho).

Abstract

Introduction This paper is the result of an international research project (RISE-Roma Inclusive School Education) funded by the European Commission and involving three countries: Portugal, Italy and Slovenia and lasted two years. The project aimed to promote a more welcoming and inclusive school for Roma children aged between 6 and 14 years of age, which would ensure their educational success in the regular official curriculum; to counteract discrimination and racism in education; to develop strategies for the production and sharing of best practices based on active, meaningful, inclusive pedagogical approaches; and to foster positive, stable relationships between Roma families, the various educational agents, and the wider community. The research work carried out within the scope of the RISE Project was based on the socio-critical paradigm, concerned with the reduction of social inequalities and injustices that impact socio-cultural groups in a situation of structural subordination. In this sense, the research method used was action research. Action research is a reference method when one seeks to change the social and power relations of certain minorities present in society and in the school system, as is the case of the Roma minority. The arguments supporting this methodological option made by the RISE Project gravitated around a set of principles rooted in a certain vision of society, of social science and, consequently, of knowledge production that aims at building less unfair societies, contributing to its humanization. Research techniques and instruments Research techniques: document analysis, semi-structured interviews, direct observation, and content analysis. Instruments: interview guide, observation categories, pre-structured categories and interpretative categories that emerged from the data collected during the interviews and also from the document analysis. Results As far as Portugal is concerned, the pedagogical devices built (in which students were the main actors), the strengthening of the school-family-community relationship and the participation of parents in the school, strongly contribute to positive academic results.