



Robbins Community Science Meeting #2

Agenda



- Last Meeting
- Goal of Today
- Factors the Funder Wants Us to Consider
- Factors When Deciding the Research Question
- Revised Questions
- Discussion
- Voting & Results
- Break
- Intro to Qualitative Research by Paulina Vaca
- Next Steps

*RECORD



Last Meeting



Goal For the Day

Determine a final research question and learn about Qualitative Research.

Factors the Funder Wants Us to Consider

Impact

Specific Value
as Participants

Incorporating
Decision Makers

Factors When Deciding a Research Question

Youth
Involvement

Long-Term
Physical
Impact

Public Interest

Easy to
Communicate

- How will youth be interested and involved in the question since we want to build youth participation?
- What kind of long term physical impact could happen based off this question?
- Is the question clear for the public so they would be interested in it?
- Is this a question that we could easily communicate out to the public?

Revised Research Question Options

Option 1:

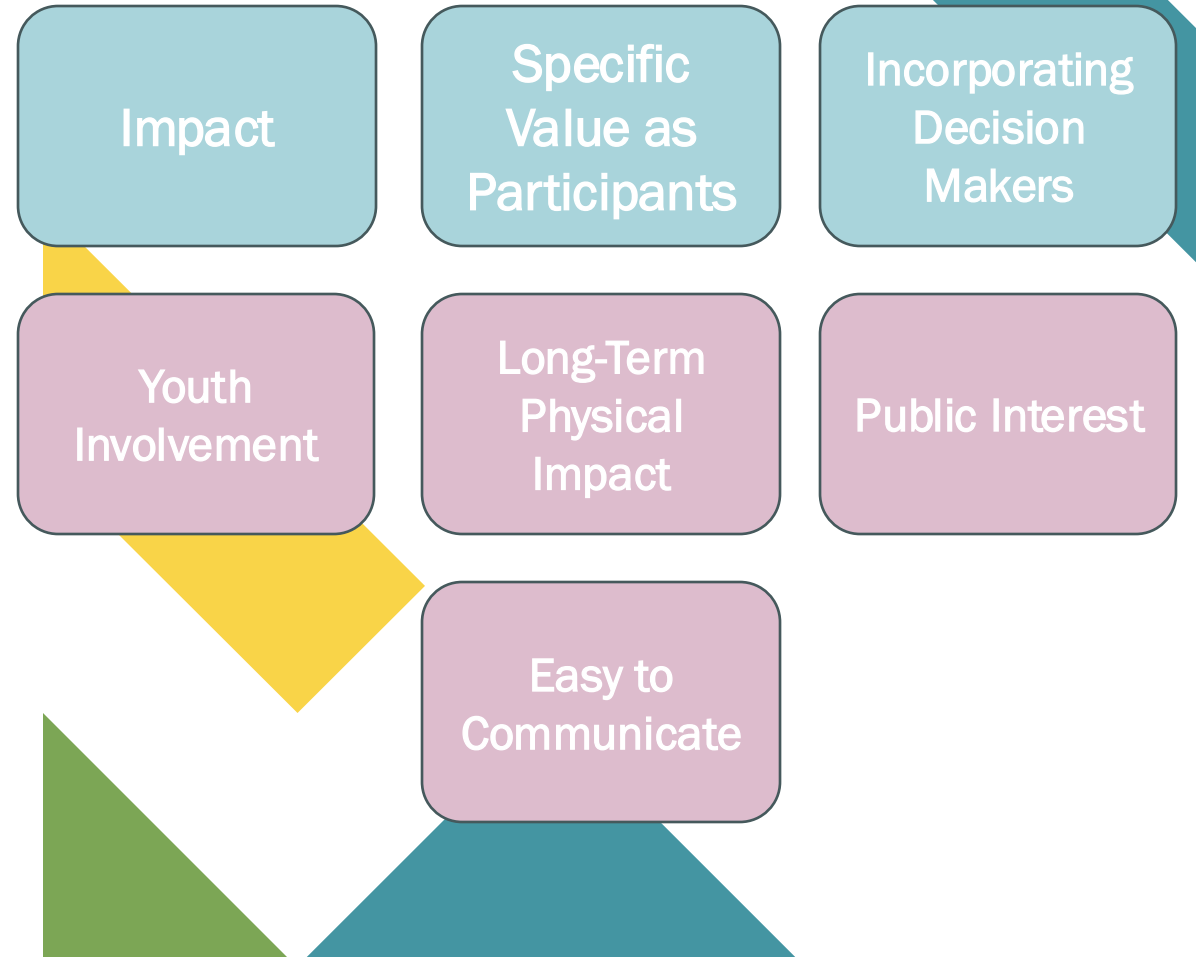
- How do people feel and/or deal with the various water issues (flooding, water pressure, water main breaks, etc)?
 - What impact does it have in terms of health and safety conditions in their home or living space?
 - How does it impact renters vs homeowners differently?

Option 2:

- What community benefits of green stormwater infrastructure do people want to see in Robbins?
 - How do we realize long term investments in Robbins through community benefits?
 - How do we make sure we can fix the flooding problems so businesses can come in and trust it's okay so we can build Robbins economy?
 - How can we honor the history of Robbins as we install the stormwater infrastructure?

Discussion

- Are there any new questions or edits to current questions?
- Which is your favorite question? Why?
- How does it relate to the factors we reviewed?
- Questions or comments you want others to consider?



The List of Questions to Vote On

-
- Option 1:
 - Option 2:
 - Option 3:

Voting

Roman Voting Activity: The group has two votes: one for their favorite option, one against their least favorite option. The group needs to explain why they voted one was as their favorite and the other not as their favorite.



The Result

Option 2:

What community benefits of green stormwater infrastructure do people want to see in Robbins?

- How do we realize long term investments in Robbins through these community benefits?
- How do we make sure we can fix the flooding problems so businesses can come in and trust it's okay to invest here so we can build Robbins' economy?
- How can we honor the history of Robbins as we install the stormwater infrastructure?
- How do we get people to come back to Robbins?

In the process want to think about how to ask opinions from more of the community.



Break



Intro to Qualitative Research by Paulina Vaca

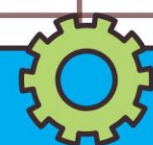


Next Steps

- Reflect on the training, what's something you took away from it? How might it help with the research question?
- Next full group session will be in person on December 16 from 6-8pm at the William Leonard Public Library (thank you Ryan!)

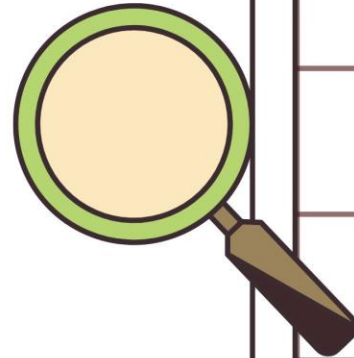
Thank you





October 28, 2024

Qualitative Research 101



Civic Innovation Hub





Introducing Myself

Paulina Vaca, she/her

Associate, Urban Resilience, CNT



Qualitative researcher by practice

When you hear the term "Qualitative research"... *how do you feel?*

1



Content, curious, etc.

2



Overwhelmed, worried, etc.

3



Excited, eager etc.

4

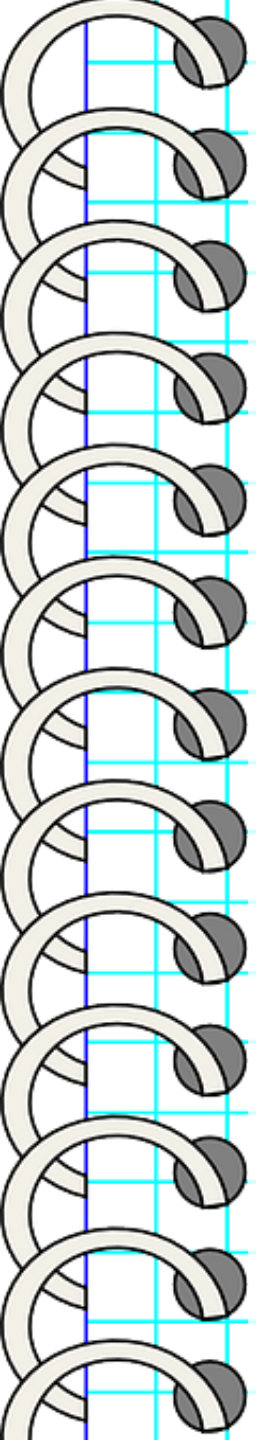


Muddled (confused), quiet, etc.

5



Something else entirely!



"Research is important because it is the process for knowledge production; it is the way we constantly expand knowledge. Research for social justice expands and improves the conditions for justice; it is an intellectual, cognitive and moral project, often fraught, never complete, but worthwhile."

▀ *Decolonizing Methodologies* by Linda Tuhiwai Smith (a Māori scholar)



Today's Learning Objectives:

01

Understand what qualitative research is and isn't

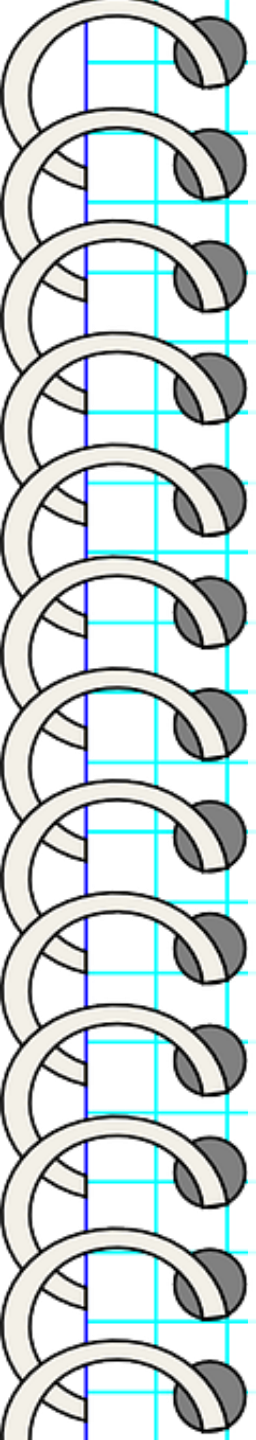
02

Feel more equipped to conduct your own qualitative research project



What we'll cover:

- Definition
- Uses
- Qualities
- Methods
- Methodologies
- Oral history
- Data types
- Tips for analyzing data
- Example research process
- Q & A
- Resources



**"...not everything that can
be counted counts, and not
everything that counts can
be counted."**

- William Bruce Cameron, Author

What is "Qualitative research"?

"Qualitative" = not countable, interpretation-based (lived experiences, human perspectives, phenomena, etc.)

"Research" = a systematic investigation to reach new conclusions



Researcher as instrument



Many different research types (methodologies) & ways to collect information (methods)



*Good qualitative research is considered **trustworthy***

Qualitative research is useful for:

- ✓ Exploring areas that we know little about
- ✓ Generating rich and comprehensive descriptions of phenomena
- ✓ Understanding participant experiences and attitudes
- ✓ Understand processes and mechanisms

Source: <https://yalepolicyinstitute.com/research-101-qualitative-methods-with-danya-keene>

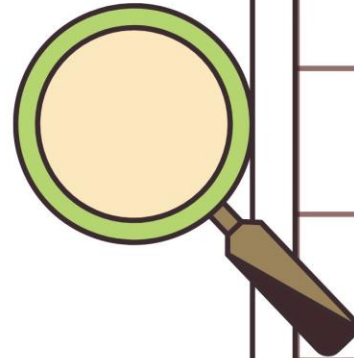
Qualities of qualitative research:

in selection, sampling, and/or analyzing:

- relevant
- non-random (purposeful)
- depth of understanding
- contextually rich
- iterative
- reflexive



Questions?



Different research types (methodologies):

□ Action research

both researchers and participants work together to make a change

□ Grounded theory

forming a theory (general conclusion) from specific data

□ Phenomenology

describing and interpreting participant's lived experiences; literally "the study of phenomena"

□ Oral history

next next slide

Examples:

What challenges do 9th grade students at Sky High face when learning statistics?



❑ Action research

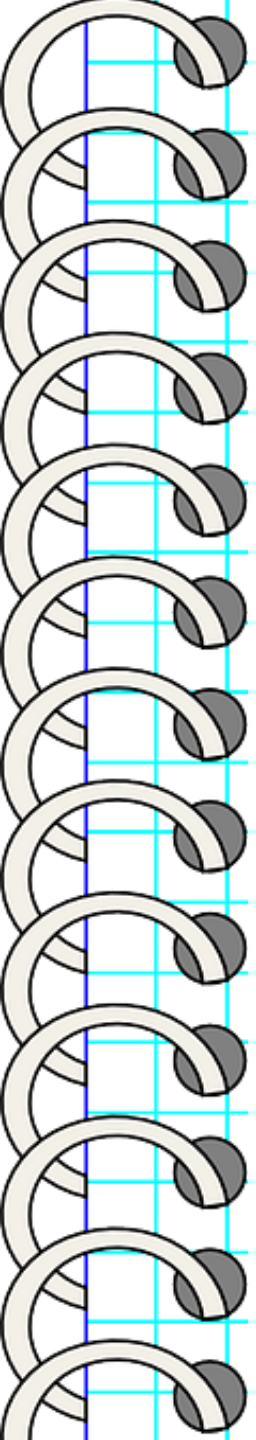
Several students co-create a student survey with their stats teacher to understand the class's challenges; feedback implemented into curriculum.

❑ Grounded theory

Consultants interview students to identify recurring challenges and develop a theory about the student's obstacles.

❑ Phenomenology

Researchers conduct in-depth interviews of students to capture their lived experiences and emotions related to their challenges.



"Memory is the core of oral history, from which meaning can be extracted and preserved. Simply put, oral history collects memories and personal commentaries of historical significance through recorded interviews."

- Donald Ritchie, author of *Doing Oral History*

Oral history: more than an interview

a record that gathers, documents, preserves, and interprets past individual or collective experiences (voices & memories) and understandings of the ways that history is constructed

- asks for 1st person POV
- preserves entire interview
- explicit permission needed to make interview public



Image Source: Hodder Education

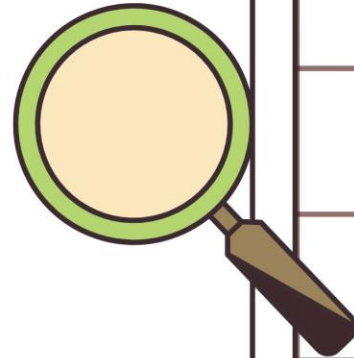
Process

1. Preparation
2. Interviewing
3. Recording
4. Transcribing
5. Summarize/categorize
6. Archive (preservation & access)

Source: <https://siarchives.si.edu/blog/introduction-oral-history>

Source: <https://oralhistory.org/principles-and-best-practices-revised-2018/>

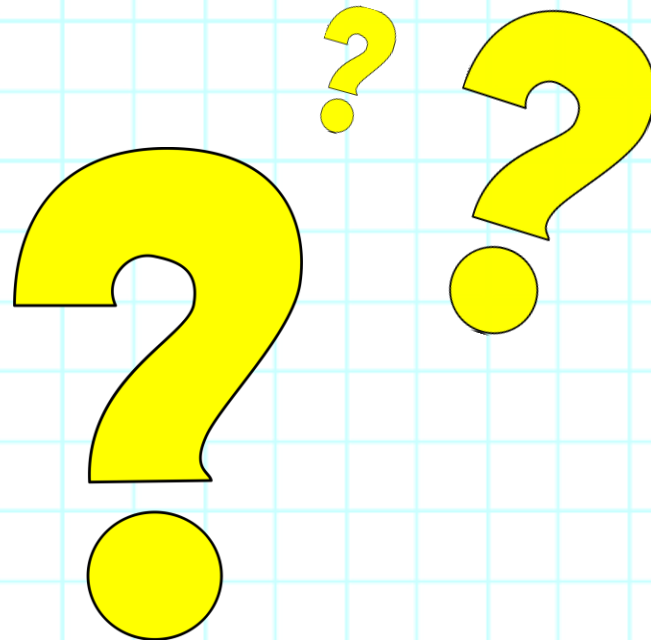
Questions?



Let's hear from each other!

Can you think of different ways to gather info for your research?

They might be more common than you may think



examples on next slide

3 examples: Info gathering / Methods

Interviews



Image Source: Daily Choices

Focus groups



Surveys

NETFLIX

How would you describe your satisfaction with the movies and TV shows on Netflix?

Select one response per row

	Not at all Satisfied 1	2	3	4	5	6	Extremely Satisfied 7
Selection of Netflix Original movies (produced by Netflix)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Selection of Netflix Original TV shows (produced by Netflix)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Selection of movies and TV shows for children available	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Selection of locally produced movies and TV shows	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Selection of movies available	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Selection of TV shows available	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Image Source: The Cord Cutter Life

applies to all:

- Can be virtual and/or in-person
- Always need (min verbal) consent to record
- Not recommended to be both facilitator and notetaker
- Ethical to compensate participants (checks, gift cards)



Let's hear from each other!

Have you ever participated in any of the previous examples before? (Interviews; Focus groups; Surveys)

If so, (in brief) what was the experience like?



Considerations when deciding which info gathering technique to choose:



Interviews

pro: in-depth exploration

con: time-consuming

Focus groups

pro: collective insights

con: hard to hear from everyone equally

Surveys

pro: capture specific information

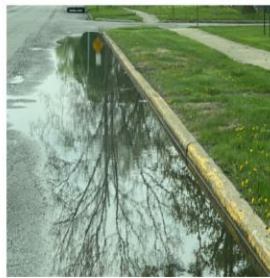
con: may miss context or nuance

4 examples: Data types

Images



Harvey
04/29/2021
12 hours after the rain



Harvey
04/29/2021
12 hours after the rain



Harvey
05/10/2021
24 hours after the rain

Flood Photo App by CNT

Quotes

population growth, it retained swaths of available vacant

“ There are a lot of warehouses out in the suburbs, but they’re not around the community. They have their own area to be in ... there’s enough of a distance from the community, which we don’t have.

- Anna Johnson,
Southeast side resident

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An Advocate's Guide to Land Use Decisions
Along the Calumet River by CNT-SETF

Case studies



NOVEMBER 2020

GREENPRINT PARTNERS

Case Studies:
Green Stormwater Infrastructure
on Urban Agricultural Land

PREPARED FOR
USDA Natural Resources
Conservation Service (NRCS)

Green Stormwater Infrastructure on Urban Agricultural Land
by Greenprint Partners

Video or audio testimonies



Exit Zero: An Industrial Family Story
by Christine Walley & Chris Boebel

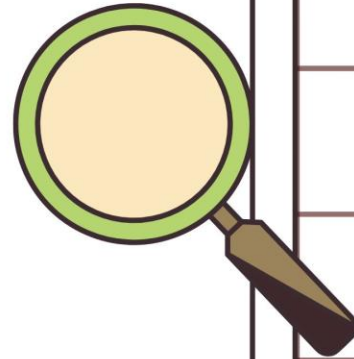
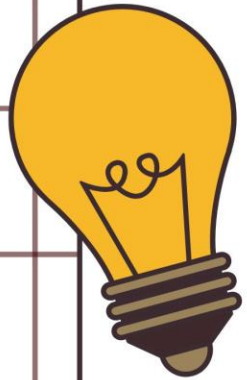


You might be asking yourself...

So, I come up w/ my research question, select a methodology, decide what data I want, choose an appropriate method, plan for data collection & collect it...

now what?

Data analysis!



Tips to analyze info gathered

"Analyze" = Grouping together similar information that helps you answer your research question (called **coding**)

Iterative process:

Become familiar w/ data > Make initial codes > Search for themes > Review themes > Define themes > Write-up

! Not all data captured will be used

Ways to analyze

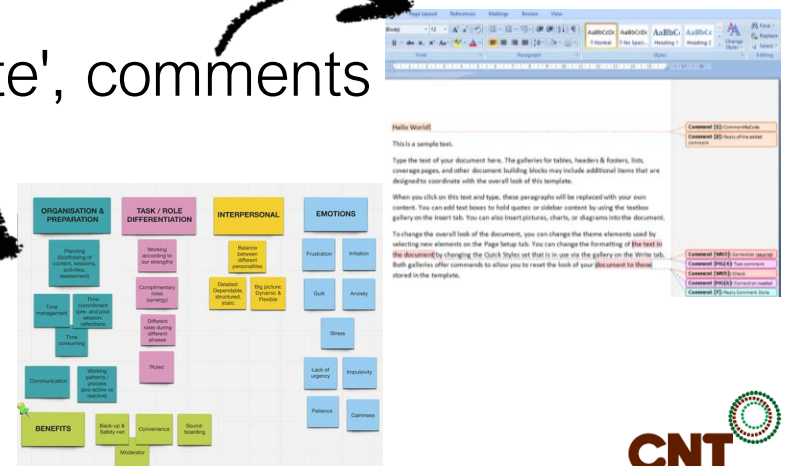
Tangible

- Print transcripts & highlight or cut w/ scissors
- Note cards
- Post-It notes



Digital

- Microsoft Word or Google Doc: highlight, 'cut & paste', comments
- Microsoft or Google Spreadsheet
- Virtual Post-It notes or notecards (i.e. Miro)
- More advanced specialized software (i.e. Dedoose)



Example process: From start to finish

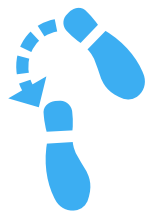


Methodology: Phenomenology & Action research

Method: Focus groups

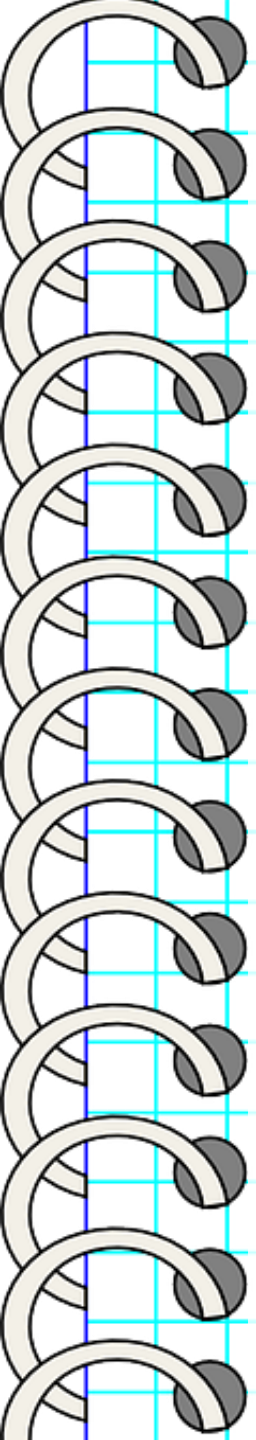
Data gathered: Voice recordings → written transcripts

Research instruments: Reviewers, facilitators, notetakers, analyzers, audio recording device



Steps

- 1 Decided research question(s)
- 2 Selected method to answer question(s)
- 3 Created & sequenced interview questions and planned interview(s) day(s)
- 4 Recorded & transcribed interviews
- 5 Coded for themes & takeaways (read & re-read)



Q & A



ONLINE RESOURCES to learn more

Qualitative Research Modules, a YouTube series by UIC's Collaboratory for Health Justice; Jeni Hebert-Beirne, PhD,
<https://www.youtube.com/playlist?app=desktop&list=PLQJ6jPfMIvaWenfPk1-SA3lqPpfMSqDKf>

Oral History Association (OHA), for oral history principles, best practices, ethics, & social justice guidelines, <https://oralhistory.org/principles-and-best-practices-revised-2018/>

National Public Housing Museum, for oral history programs,
<https://nphm.org/programs/>



The qualitative research process, end-to-end by Dovetail,
<https://dovetail.com/blog/the-qualitative-research-process-end-to-end/>



Your ultimate guide to qualitative research (with methods and examples) by Qualtrics, <https://www.qualtrics.com/experience-management/research/qualitative-research/>



The Ultimate Guide to Qualitative Research - Part 1: The Basics by ATLAS.ti, <https://atlasti.com/guides/qualitative-research-guide-part-1>



Citations

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