Final Project: The Interplay of Qualitative and Quantitative Data

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**Possible qualitative questions**

 Obtaining qualitative data in research is critical in the provision of solutions to some of the problems in healthcare. However, not all the qualitative sources may be appropriate for studies. That calls for the researchers to carry out an examination of the sources and determine the best ones that are suitable for the study. In researching lead exposure in children, several qualitative data sources are to be utilized. In this respect, it is essential to analyze the cause and determine the most suitable sources to use in the study. The following are some of the questions that would have to be asked concerning the qualitative data used in the research on lead exposure in children;

1. Is the content of the source consistent with the issue under investigation? The qualitative sources that are being sought must be in a position to directly address the issues being investigated in the study. The content of the material being used must be in line with the issue under investigation.
2. What is the reliability of the source? It is necessary to use sources that have been published by reputable authors or organizations. Instructively some sources can be trusted while there are also others that may not be trusted. It is helpful to consult publications that are of superior reputation such as the ‘The Economist' ‘The American Psychological Association' and other institutions. The primary reason for going for these sources is that the information that they contain is usually sieved and professionally written to reflect the true position of phenomena (Cresswell & Cresswell, 2017)
3. What is the ethical concern with regards to the use of the sources? There are ethical considerations that must be made in the process of the utilization of qualitative sources. In most cases, individuals fail to make considerations for the ethical issues in research. In relying on the qualitative sources, it is helpful to make sure that there are no ethical issues that may prevent the proper and effective utilization of qualitative data.

**Comparison between the qualitative and the quantitative questions**

 There is a significant level of similarity between the questions that are being used in the evaluation of the qualitative and quantitative sources. In both of the sources, reliability is a primary concern. In any investigation, it is important for the researchers to evaluate whether the intended sources are reliable or they may be doubtable. The reason for this is that it is impossible to use an unreliable source to generate a reliable conclusion. The reliability of the sources, thus, reflects on the reliability of outcome. In this way, both the qualitative and quantitative studies called for the determination of the reliability of the sources.

The second common question that was considered for both the qualitative and quantitative sources was the ethical impact of the sources. In both qualitative and quantitative studies, there is a wide range of ethical issues that may be considered. One of the ethical issues that emerged from both of the sources is confidentiality. There are many instances in which sources of information desire to maintain their anonymity. Thus, if the research discloses the individual or organization that has produced certain information, there would be a breach of confidentiality, a matter that is undesirable in research.

**Qualitative data collection methods**

In line with the questions that have been put in place, it is incredibly important to choose wisely the qualitative data collection methods. If a wrong method is applied, then some of the issues that are asked may not be addressed comprehensively. Therefore, in this study, the most appropriate method is to use interviews. The primary advantage with the use of interviews in research is that the researcher is free to ask a question with regards to the issues that had been raised in the questions (Taylo et al, 2015). Issues such as the authenticity and confidentiality of the informers may be raised, and the participants would be free to present their views concerning the issues at hand.

**Stakeholders to be used in the data collection and analysis**

 Health experts would be the main stakeholders in the collection and analysis of data on lead exposure among children. The health professionals will be important in the explanation of the various medical terminologies and the manner in which they may interpret in the present circumstances. The second stakeholders would be a statistics expert. Quantitative data will have to be analyzed after being collected. The statistics expert will be crucial to the process since they will provide the most appropriate statistical guidance on the approach to be given to data analysis. These two stakeholders will be very critical to the success or failure of the data collection and analysis process.

References

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