

Quantitative and qualitative 2

Psychology



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al Affiliation In any research project, four essential steps are to be followed: identifying a problem to study, collecting data, analyzing the data and finally reporting the results. Quantitative research methods generate information that can be obtained and analyzed numerically, such as the percentage of women raped or who attend shelters for battered women. They tend to provide less in-depth information about many people. In contrast, qualitative methods gather information summarized in wording form through narratives, accurate quotes, descriptions, lists, videos, pictures and case studies. They give more detailed information about relatively few people. Most research objectives are achieved through an amalgamation of qualitative and quantitative methods and it is called triangulation. Triangulation allows one to view your subject from different perspectives and for potential inconsistencies; it increases the validity and trustworthiness of your findings. A research project to probe on violence against women (VAW) was carried out by World Health Organization (WHO) in 2005, which utilized both qualitative and quantitative methods.

Under quantitative method, a uniform core questionnaire with prearranged questions was employed as the base for all country questionnaires, with country alterations related to either adding country-specific matters or ensuring suitable response categories. The questionnaire consisted of 12 sections; early sections gathered data on less insightful issues, whilst more sensitive matters, inclusive of the nature and scale of partner and non partner violence, are introduced in later sections, after rapport is established between interviewers and respondents. Follow-up questions were asked on the timing and frequency of violence. The array of a life time physical partner hostility found amid the sites were 13 to 61 percent of ever-

partnered women. The range of report sexual hostility was even larger, from 6 to 58 percent, whereas the range of women reporting either sexual and/or physical violence by a partner was 16 to 69 percent.

In qualitative research, there was a vast use of rapid assessment. Jijenge! which means to “ build yourself” in Kiswahili, was established in Mwanza, Tanzania. The programs at Jijenge! incorporate a reproductive health clinic, sexual wellbeing and HIV counseling and testing services, encouragement, community consciousness, and training, and all effort to empower women to proactively assert their rights. Jijenge! Staff and volunteers chose to embark on a participatory rapid review on brutality against women. The objectives of the project were to instigate public dialogue of the topic and the foundation for a more extensive intervention.

The rapid assessment comprised of focus group discussions (FGDs), a baseline analysis, and in-depth interviews. Most of the study was carried out in the community, except for a small number of in-depth interviews and one womens Focus group discussions (FGD) held at Jijenge! In the study, violence —bodily, vocal, or emotional— surfaced, as satisfactory way to instruct lessons to women and kids. It is alleged that brutality between spouses is a “ domestic matter” that ought not be hoisted by an outsider. Women acknowledged responsibility for mens hostility, faulting their own actions instead of their partner’s incapacity to manage his emotions properly. This disgrace and stigma keeps violent behavior subversive and thwarts community members from sustaining the women experiencing aggression or confronting hostile men. The result from this study assisted organizers better comprehend local mindset toward cruelty before designing a program of intrusion. Both methods employ the use of questionnaires, and in-depth

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interviews, which allow the interviewer to ask follow up questions. The data in quantitative method only is analyzed and presented in numerical and percentage values.

OX 5. 2 JIJENGE! A PARTICIPATORY ACTION RESEARCH

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