



MAY 11-15, 2020

### LESSON 13

#### TOPIC: Reporting Findings

- **Guidelines in Reporting Analysis**
- **Addressing Validity and Reliability**

Below are some tips on how you can report the analysis of your study:

- Showcase your data. However, merely displaying the data without order, without combining them in such a way that makes sense will not do them justice. Pick only some prominent data. You have to decide which ones are striking, which ones convey strong emotions, and which ones express vivid imagery and pictures.
- Be sure where to place your data. Basically, this means that direct quotations and detailed descriptions of the phenomenon must not stand alone. You have to incorporate them in your analysis and determine under which subheading or topic in your outline they can truly be featured.
- To help you understand what it means to find the balance between description and analysis, it may be useful for you to know the various ways to combine detailed descriptions and interpretations together. Here are some ways how (Merriam, 1988)
  - Option 1: Provide an introduction first of the main idea, then present the detailed account.
  - Option 2: Provide brief description of the general idea behind the data and then feature it.
  - Option 3: Weave your interpretation and the data together.
- You may also use tables and figures in reporting your findings. Usually, the table shows a summary of the finding featuring just the key points. On the other hand, a figure can also highlight how you interpreted the data. It could be a process map showing chronological steps in a process, or a stakeholder map showing how the different individuals in the research setting are related to one another.

#### Addressing Validity and Reliability

Qualitative validity is concerned with the accuracy of one's finding, while qualitative reliability pertains to the consistency of approach across different researchers and different projects (Cresswell, 2014). This means that if other investigators try to replicate your research utilizing the same research questions, design, and methods, they will still reach the same findings and conclusions that you have presented in your own study.

You may use certain procedures to address qualitative validity and ensure that your findings are accurate, trustworthy, credible, and authentic (Cresswell, 2014). You may consider the following:

- Triangulate your data from various sources. The concept of triangulation is one of the things you have to consider in planning your research. It basically means that you have to either collect data from different sources or utilize a number of methods, not just one, such as a combination of interviews, observations, and even documents analysis.
- Use rich and thick description. Your actual data has the power to speak for themselves. When you support a finding with detailed descriptions, either through direct quotations or verbatim accounts from several research participants, then it becomes clear how you arrived at such a conclusion. They make your findings appear realistic and valid.
- Do not be afraid to present contradictions as well. Let's say that you have found a them in your data. This particular topic has been mentioned by several participants, but one particular data contradicts this. It is still alright to present alternative or contrary explanations.
- Clarify your biases. Be explicit about your interest, experiences, and background in relation to the research topic as these may influence the way you collect and analyze data.
- Conduct member checking. Member checking is a step in the research process wherein after coming up with your findings, with the themes and patterns in your data, you share these with your research participants and ask them if your interpretations are indeed accurate.

You may address qualitative reliability through the following steps:

- Develop a detailed research design which other investigators can look into.
- Document the actual research process and report this in your research paper. Showing the steps, you look in selecting the research site and your research participants, gathering data, and analyzing them allows other researchers to inspect them and to compare your processes with their own.



## LESSON 13 TASKS

### Individual Task

#### Day 1 Task

Directions: Imagine that you successfully completed the writing of your research report. You exerted a lot of effort and time in conducting fieldwork, interviewing research participants, transcribing the interviews, and writing your field notes. You have identified the patterns and themes in your data and came up with some insightful findings. You then presented your research in class to share the output of your hard work. Then, during the discussion portion of your presentation, one of your classmates raised his hand. He had a doubtful look on his face and asked. “How can you be sure that the findings of your research are accurate and reliable?”

How can you possibly reply to your classmate’s question? Write your ideas on one half crosswise.

#### Day 2 Task

Directions: Discuss Qualitative Validity and Qualitative Reliability based on your own understanding. Write your answer on one half crosswise.

Qualitative Validity	Qualitative Reliability