# COALITION FOR OLDER ADULTS SOCIAL CONNECTEDNESS NORCAL SPRING 2022 SYMPOSIUM:

SHOW ME THE DATA! LEVERAGING QUALITATIVE DATA FOR IMPACT

- Carla Perissinotto MD MHS
- Professor of Medicine
- Geriatrics, Internal Medicine, Palliative Medicine
- April 27, 2022

# **AGENDA**

- 10:00 Welcome and Opening Statement Carla Perissinotto, MD
- 10:10 From Anecdotes to Qualitative Data Katie Wade, M.Ed
- 10:45 Evaluation Success Story: Curry Senior Center Panel: Carla Perissinotto, MD, Ashwin Kotwal, MD, Daniel Hill, B.A.
- 11:15 Q&A:We want your questions about qualitative evaluation 11:45 Closing Remarks

#### WHY DOES DATA MATTER?





Develop a more robust evidence base



Translate current research into **health care practices** 



Improve awareness



Strengthen ongoing education and training



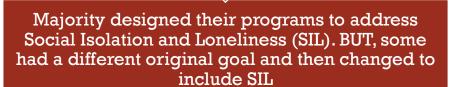
Strengthen **ties** between the health care system and community-based networks and resources



Survey of community based organizations:

70 respondents

Majority are non-profit



45% changed because of increased SIL awareness 35% said SIL is byproduct of larger goal of serving older adults

10% pandemic changed their focus

 $10\%\\ \text{Misc/other}$ 

# WHAT IS MOST IMPORTANT?

- Most Important to show program benefit
  - Quotes/Testimonials (77.5%)
  - Pre and Post surveys 71.7%
  - Satisfaction 59%

# COMPARISON OF QUANTITATIVE & QUALITATIVE RESEARCH

PARAMETERS	QUANTITATIVE RESEARCH	QUALITATIVE RESEARCH
GENERAL NATURE	Objective approach to seek precise measurement in numerical form	Subjective approach to seek in-depth description in narrative from
KNOWLEDGE OF STUDY VARIABLE	Variables are clearly understood & defined in advance by the researcher	Researcher may have only rough idea about variables in advance.



#### • QUANTITATIVE:

- Measured!
- measures of values or counts and are expressed as numbers.
- e.g. how many; how much; or how often

#### can be continuous or discrete

- Continuous: the variable can, in theory, be any value within a certain range.
- Examples: height, weight
- **Discrete**: the variable can only have certain values, usually whole numbers. Can be counted.
- Examples: number of visits to doctor in last year, number of fractures, number of children.

#### • QUALITATIVE:

- Qualitative analysis is (NSF, 1997):
- Not guided by universal rules
- Is a very fluid process that is highly dependent on the evaluator and the context of the study
- Likely to change and adapt as the study evolves and the data emerges.
- \*subjective\*
- Structured collection, there is still a methodology, often grounded in theory (grounded theory)
- · Allows more in-depth understanding
- What may not be captured in the quantitative data
- Explores the nuances



- QUALITATIVE:
- · What patterns/common themes emerge around specific items in the data?
  - How do these patterns (or lack thereof) help to shed light on the broader question(s)?
- Are there any deviations from these patterns?
  - If, yes, what factors could explain these atypical responses?
- What interesting stories emerge from the data?
  - How can these stories help to shed light on the broader question?
- Do any of the patterns/emergent themes suggest that additional data needs to be collected?
  - Do any of they study questions need to be revised?
- Do the patterns that emerge support the findings of other corresponding qualitative analyses that have been conducted?



Quotes/Testimonials (77.5%)	Qualitative
Pre and Post surveys	Quantitative (some qualitative)
Satisfaction	Quantitative

# WHAT IS MOST IMPORTANT?

Most Important to show program benefit



# WHY ARE WE TALKING ABOUT QUALITATIVE DATA?





Quotes/Testimonials (77.5%)

HOW CAN WE TURN QUOTES into QUALITATIVE DATA?

