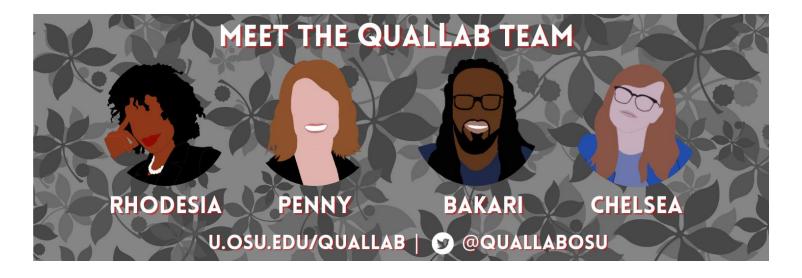




Introduction to Grounded Theory



@QualLabOSU | https://u.osu.edu/quallab/

Authored by Adrian Bitton, Chelsea Gilbert, Bakari Lumumba & Penny A. Pasque (2021)

The Basics: 5 Parts of A Research Study

John Creswell

1 – Problem Statement / The "So What"

2 – Review of Literature, etc.

3 – Research Question, Methodology & Methods

4 – Findings (with evidence)

5 – Discussion, Implications, & Conclusion (your thoughts grounded in findings & furthering existing literature here)

1

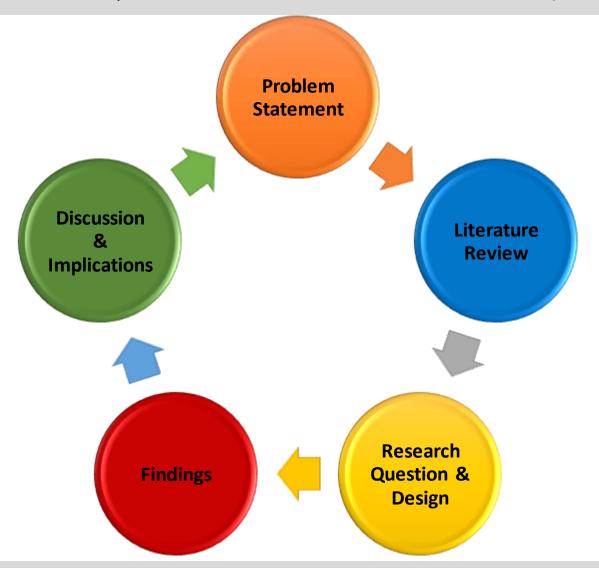
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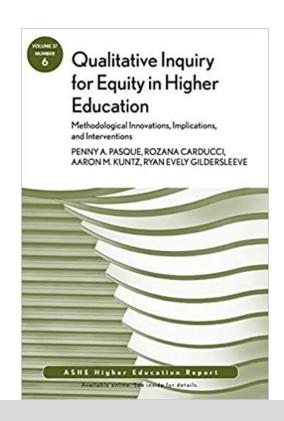
Research Question/s

4

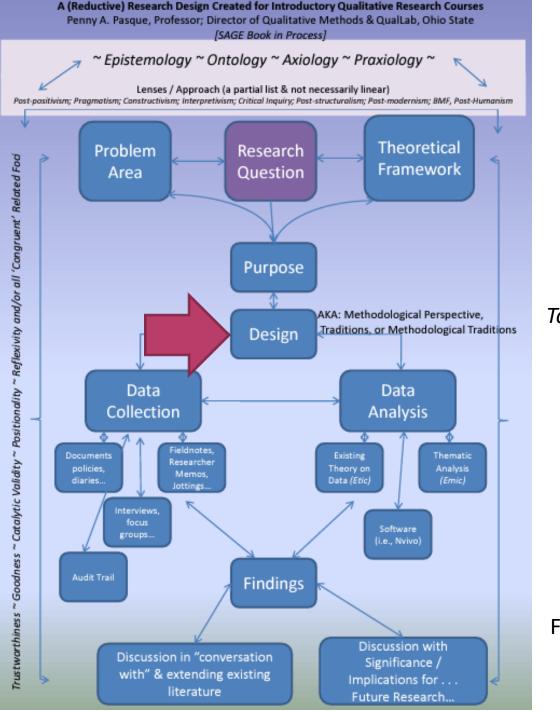
The Basics: Qualitative Inquiry is Iterative

Pasque, Carducci, Kuntz & Gildersleeve (2012)





Decision Points Researcher



Today: Grounded Theory

Pasque, P. A. (2021). Figure: Qualitative Research Design The Ohio State University





Your Research Question Dictates the Research Design, Methodological Approach, and Congruent Methods

Grounded Theory

- Developed by Glaser & Strauss (1967) from a post-positivist perspective
- Grounded in a belief <u>that theory can emerge through qualitative data</u> <u>analysis</u> (Strauss, 1987)
- Charmaz developed grounded theory from a constructivist perspective;
 She also incorporates theoretical sampling (Charmaz, 2000)
- Involves multiple stages of collecting, refining, and categorizing data (Schwandt, 2001)



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Grounded Theory

Follow the methodologist who matches your researcher paradigm!

Postpositivist Grounded Theory

Glaser & Strauss; Strauss & Corbin *Most used in & across fields*

Constructivist Grounded Theory

Charmaz
Strauss & Corbin or Charmaz are often
used in student affairs

Postmodern Grounded Theory (AKA Situational Analysis)

Clarke

Situational Analysis utilized in a Critical Paradigm

Salazar Pérez & Canella

Example in Early Childhood Education





Grounded Theory Paradigms

Post-Positivist

(Glaser & Strauss; Strauss & Corbin)

The postpositivist paradigm is conceptualized as having an objectivist epistemology and critical realist ontology (Annells, 1997). Post-positivists believe that maintaining the certainty that absolute truth is discoverable through science is untenable in today's world (Letourneau & Allen, 2006). This paradigm accepts that truth and universal laws exist and that the discovery of these truths is near possible.

Researchers uncover Truth with a capital "T"





Grounded Theory Paradigms

Constructivist

(Charmaz)

"Constructivist Grounded Theory acknowledges the standpoints and starting points of the researcher, the influence of the research situation, and controversies about the representation of research participants, and it emphasizes engaging in reflexivity" (Denzin et al., 2018, p. 416).

Researchers uncover Truth with a lowercase "t" or multiple truths





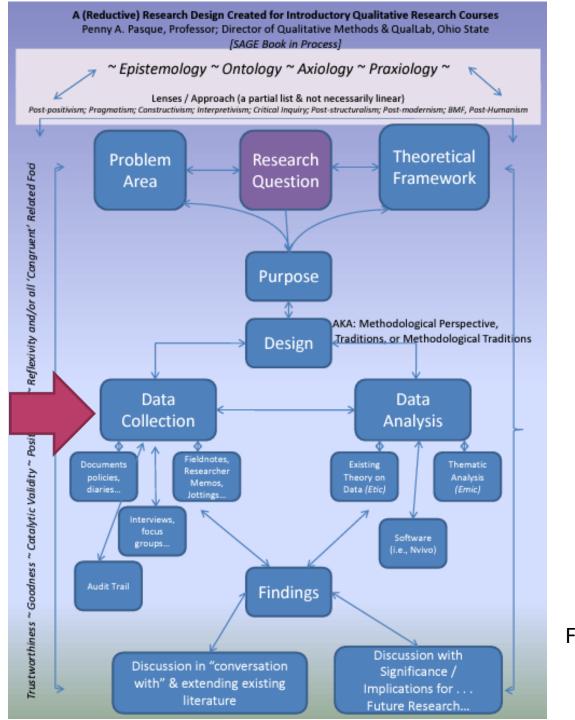
Grounded Theory Paradigms

Postmodern

(Clarke)

Postmodern Grounded Theory is rooted in scholarship that seeks to address "almost unthinkably complex, interrelated and interactive global" situations while simultaneously acknowledging the "ungraspable of this world" (Usher 1997, p. 30).

Researcher Decision Points



Today: Grounded Theory

Pasque, P. A. (2021). Figure: Qualitative Research Design The Ohio State University





Data Collection Methods

Data Collection Methods for grounded theory may include, but are not limited to, individual interviews, field observations, and content analysis (Jones et al., 2014, Bhattacharya, 2017).

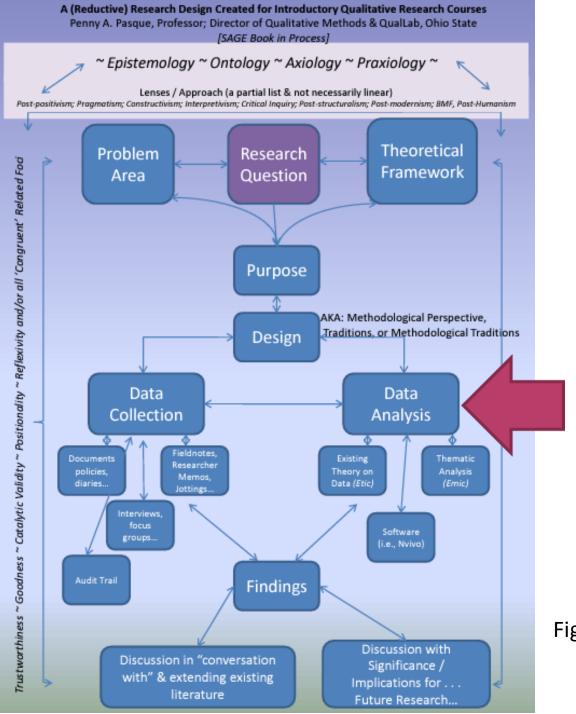
Data Collection

- Structured
 Interviews
- Closed or Fixed-Response Interviews
- Semi-Structured
 Interviews
- Informal,
 Conversational
 Interviews
- Walking Interviews
- CRiT Walking

- Standardized, Open-Ended Interviews
- Topical Interviews
- Life History
 Interviews
- In-Depth Interviews
- Evaluation
 Interviews
- Focus Groups
- Collect Artifacts
- Sister Circles

- Arts Based
 Interviews
- Photovoice / Photo Elicitation
- Draw a Picture
- Make a Meal Together
- Chose a Tarot Card
- Create RQ's with the community
- And many more...

Researcher Decision Points



Today: Grounded Theory

Pasque, P. A. (2021). Figure: Qualitative Research Design The Ohio State University

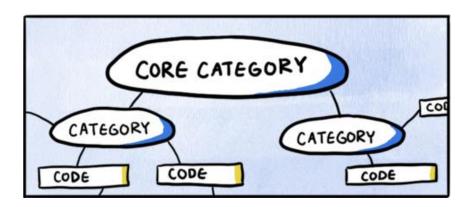




Analysis and Interpretation

- Open coding
- Axial coding
- Select coding
- Constant comparative analysis

See Strauss & Corbin or Charmaz depending on the paradigm & scholar you're following







Analysis and Interpretation | Open Coding

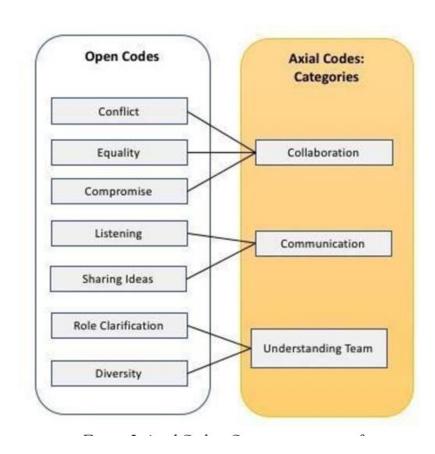
A common method in grounded theory methodology is open coding, which "requires a brainstorming approach to analysis because, in the beginning, analysts want to open up the data to all potential and possibilities contained within it" (Corbin & Strauss, 2008, p. 160).





Analysis and Interpretation | Axial Coding

Relating concepts to each other is referred to as axial coding and is part of putting back together the open codes into categories (larger concepts) that relate to one another (Charmaz, 2006).







Analysis and Interpretation | Select Coding

Select coding is the last step in grounded theory, where you connect all your categories together around one core category. In doing so you define one unified theory around your research.

Selective coding occurs later on in your research and connects categories you have developed from your qualitative data in previous coding cycles, such as axial coding.

Selective coding is the culmination of the grounded theory process and its purpose is to either define a new theory or modify an existing theory based on your research. You will be able to state your theory simply in just a couple of words or sentences and should be stated clearly in your research report.

(How To Do Open, Axial and Selective Coding in Grounded Theory, 2021)





Analysis and Interpretation | Constant Comparative Method

Involves the continuous sorting, analysis, and coding of the data throughout the collection process

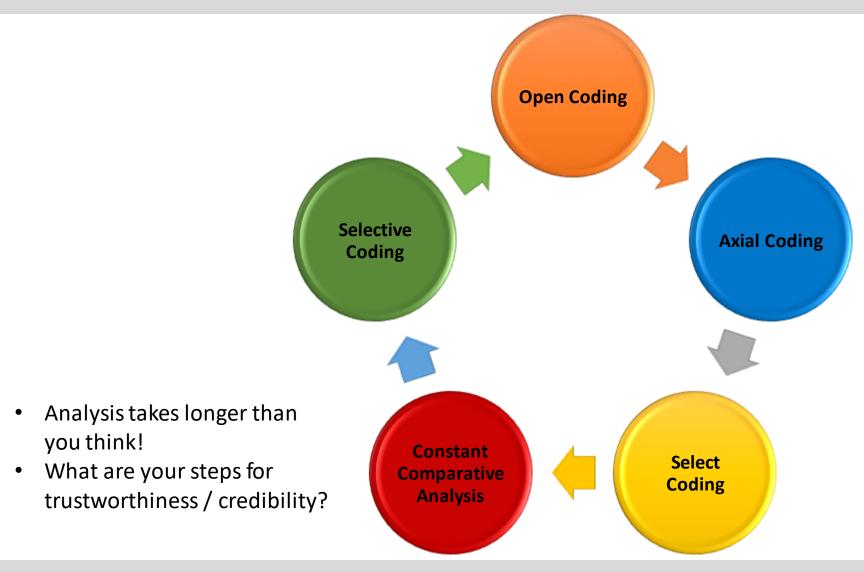
4 stages:

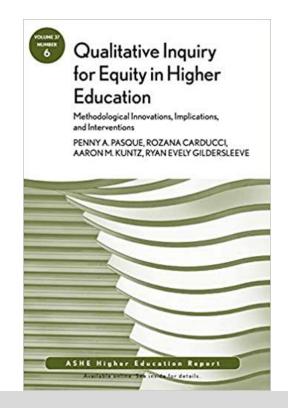
- (1) comparing incidents applicable to each category
- (2) integrating categories and their properties
 - (3) delimiting the theory
 - (4) writing the theory

(Glaser & Strauss, 1967, p. 105)

Remember: Qualitative Inquiry is Iterative

Pasque, Carducci, Kuntz & Gildersleeve (2012) applied to Grounded Theory





Resources: Grounded Theory



Situational Analysis

Grounded Theory

After the Interpretive Turn

Adele E. Clarke
Carrie Friese
Rachel S. Washburn

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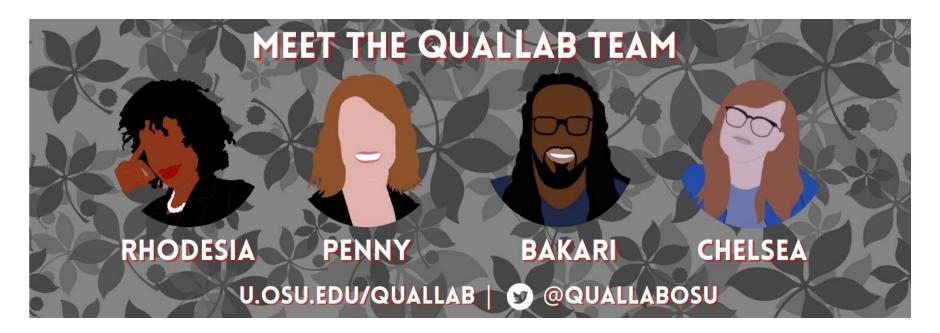
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