

# **Ethnonursing Research Method and Process**

Adapted from Overview by Dr. Madeleine  
Leininger PhD, LHD, RN, CTN, FAAN, FRCNAA  
By Mary Knutson, RN, MS

# Ethnonursing

- A qualitative research method as an open discovery process
  - to document, describe, and understand people's experiences, care meanings, and symbols of care
  - related to their beliefs, values, health, and cultural lifeways
  - using diverse strategies and enablers.

# Purpose and Process

- The Ethnonursing Method was developed by Dr. Leininger in early 1960's and has been used to study many cultures and subcultures



- The method was designed to fit the Culture Care Theory to obtain meaningful data

# Culture Care Theory

- There are more cultural diversities than universalities among and between cultures
- Culture care meanings and practices tend to be embedded in the social structure and difficult to find
- Cultural context and care values are major difference factors in the way care is expressed, valued, and practiced

# Leininger's Research Enablers

- Over several years, Dr. Leininger developed these unique research enablers to “tease out” data on culture care, health, and wellbeing as well as culture specific practices, and nursing care phenomena.
  - Sunrise Enabler
  - Three Phase Observation-Participation-Reflection Enabler
  - Stranger to Trusted Friend Enabler
  - Domain of Inquiry Enabler
  - Acculturation Enabler

# The Sunrise Enabler

- Developed in 1970, with subsequent revisions
- To discover actual and potential influencers to explain care and wellbeing phenomena from a holistic perspective:
  - Historical
  - Cultural/Religious
  - Economic
  - Environmental
  - Other holistic care phenomena

# Observation-Participation-Reflection Enabler

- Phases begin with Observation and very active listening
- Proceed to Observation with limited participation
- Participation with indepth and confirmed observations
- Reflection and Reconfirmation of findings with key informants

# Stranger to Trusted Friend Enabler

- Researcher begins as a Stranger:
  - Distrusted by informants
  - Tested by informants to see response
  - Informants avoid sharing cultural secrets, stories, or information with researcher
- Researcher hopes to become a Trusted Friend:
  - Enters local culture and obtains rich data
  - Informants share cultural secrets because they want their culture to be understood accurately



# Domain of Inquiry Enabler

- The researcher develops enabler to discover data related to the domain of inquiry (DOI)
  - First, the DOI needs to be succinctly stated so it can be examined indepth and analyzed
    - *Example: Exploring culture care of children living in homeless shelter*
  - The researcher determines how to obtain data
  - Using related interests and “hunches”, research questions are developed to guide the study

# Acculturation Enabler

- Assessment of the extent of the informant's acculturation; are they more traditional or more non-traditional in their cultural values, beliefs, and general lifeways?



# Qualitative Data Analysis

## First Phase

- Collect
- Describe
- Document raw data or observation
- Use a field journal, recorder, and computer

## Second Phase

- Identify and categorize descriptors and components of data about domain of inquiry

# Data Analysis

- Software is recommended to classify and code the data
- It can also be done with paper- cutting and pasting the data into patterns and themes



# Qualitative Data Analysis

## Third Phase

- Identify patterns of values, beliefs, and practices from informants
- Identify contextual and environmental data

## Fourth Phase

- Identify major themes, research findings and dominant care patterns
- Discover new findings
- Recommend future research
- Determine strengths & limitations of study

# Conclusion

- Clients want their cultural values, ideas, beliefs, and lifeways to be fully understood by nurses and others
  - to provide culturally congruent care
  - to show them respect



- A major cultural gap exists between generic (folk healing or traditional) and professional (medical and nursing) care values and practice.
- Ethnonursing Research and Transcultural Nursing reduces the knowledge gap between nurses and diverse cultures.

Many Cultures -

One World

# References

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This Powerpoint was created in 2006.