Ethnonursing Research Method and Process

Adapted from Overview by Dr. Madeleine Leininger PhD, LHD, RN, CTN, FAAN, FRCNAA

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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 <u>Stranger</u>:
  - Distrusted by informants
  - Tested by informants to see response
  - Informants avoid sharing cultural secrets, stories, or information with researcher
- Researcher hopes to become a <u>Trusted Friend</u>:
  - 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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