



WCQR

6TH WORLD CONFERENCE ON QUALITATIVE RESEARCH

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VIRTUAL CONFERENCE

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ABSTRACTS BOOK

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Editorial

Qualitative and mixed research methods have been reaching important achievements throughout the academic world. However, there are still open challenges for multidisciplinary coherence, methodological focus, rigor and systematization towards the holistic integration and quality of research. The World Conference on Qualitative Research (WCQR) aims at being an important international discussion forum that sheds light on these and many other challenges in the area. The 6th World Conference on Qualitative Research (WCQR2022) took place from 26 to 28 January 2022, in online version, motivated by the COVID-19 pandemic. For WCQR2022, the submission of scientific works was encouraged and focused on i) Qualitative Research in Health (emphasis on the processes of research in the fields of Medicine, Nursing, Geriatrics, Gerontology, Psychology, etc.); ii) Qualitative Research in Education (emphasis on the processes of research in various areas of Higher Education, Basic Education, Assessment, Curriculum, Teaching, Teaching of Sciences, Languages, History, Technology, etc.); iii) Qualitative Research in Social Science (emphasis on the processes of research in the fields of Communication, Linguistics, Sociology, Anthropology, Business Administration, Marketing, Management and Economics, Political Science, etc.); iv) Qualitative Research in Engineering and Technology (emphasis on the research processes in the areas of Computer Science, Information Systems, Electrical Engineering, Software Engineering, civil Engineering and Engineering Education).

The 6th WCQR topics were organized under two major dimensions:

A) Fundamentals

1. Rationale and Paradigms of Qualitative Research (theoretical studies, critical reflection about epistemological, ontological and axiological dimensions).
2. Systematization of approaches with Qualitative Studies (literature review, integrating results, aggregation studies, meta-analysis, meta-analysis of qualitative meta-synthesis, meta-ethnography).
3. Qualitative and Mixed Methods Research (emphasis on research processes that build on mixed methodologies but prioritizing qualitative approaches).

B) Operationalization

1. Data Analysis Types (content analysis, discourse analysis, thematic analysis, narrative analysis, etc.).
2. Innovative processes of Qualitative Data Analysis (design analysis, articulation and triangulation of different sources of data – images, audio, video).
3. Qualitative Research in Web Context (e-Research, virtual ethnography, interaction analysis, internet latent corpus, etc.).
4. Qualitative Analysis with the Support of Specific Software (usability studies, user experience, the impact of software on the quality of research and analysis).

Besides regular paper presentations, WCQR2022 held three plenary sessions:



- **“How Equity and Inclusion can Help us Become “Better” Qualitative Researchers”**, presented by Anna CohenMiller, Nazarbayev University (KZ);
- **“Transmedia Data Challenges: Collection, Analysis and Beyond” (Round Table)**, presented by Judita Kasperuniene, Edgaras Ščiglinškas and Tomas Krilavičius from the Vytautas Magnus University (LT);
- **“Undertaking Qualitative Research with Co-researchers: The Messy Reality”**, presented by Caroline Bradbury-Jones from the University of Birmingham (UK).

And five discussion panels:

- **“The Present and the Future of Qualitative Research in Asia: Strategies and Directions”**, by Arceli Rosario (Adventist International Institute of Advanced Studies, Silang, Cavite, Philippines), Pavel Zubkov (Adventist International Institute of Advanced Studies, Silang, Cavite, Philippines), David Lumowa (Adventist International Institute of Advanced Studies, Silang, Cavite, Philippines), and Gracel Ann Saban (Adventist International Institute of Advanced Studies, Silang, Cavite, Philippines);
- **“Health interventions for self-management: the role of qualitative approaches in mixed methods research”** by Célia Soares (Department of Social Sciences and Humanities, School of Health, Polytechnic Institute of Setubal, Portugal and Centre for Interdisciplinary Applied Research in Health, Polytechnic Institute of Setubal, Portugal), Carla Pereira (Department of Physiotherapy, School of Health, Polytechnic Institute of Setubal, Portugal and Centre for Interdisciplinary Applied Research in Health, Polytechnic Institute of Setubal, Portugal), Carmen Caeiro (Department of Physiotherapy, School of Health, Polytechnic Institute of Setubal, Portugal and Centre for Interdisciplinary Applied Research in Health, Polytechnic Institute of Setubal, Portugal) and Madalena Gomes da Silva (Department of Physiotherapy, School of Health, Polytechnic Institute of Setubal, Portugal and Centre for Interdisciplinary Applied Research in Health, Polytechnic Institute of Setubal, Portugal);
- **“Knowledge Transfer and the Challenges of the Virtual World”** by Maria Helena Presado (Departamento de Saúde Materna e Obstétrica, CIDNUR, Escola Superior de Enfermagem de Lisboa, Portugal), Fátima Mendes Marques (Departamento de Enfermagem de Reabilitação, CIDNUR, Escola Superior de Enfermagem de Lisboa, Portugal), Óscar Ferreira (Departamento de Fundamentos de Enfermagem, CIDNUR, Escola Superior de Enfermagem de Lisboa, Portugal), Mário Cardoso (Departamento de Saúde Materna e Obstétrica, CIDNUR, Escola Superior de Enfermagem de Lisboa, Portugal), Tiago Nascimento (Departamento de Gestão, CIDNUR, Escola Superior de Enfermagem de Lisboa, Portugal), Cristina Lavareda Baixinho (Departamento de Enfermagem de Reabilitação, CIDNUR, Escola Superior de Enfermagem de Lisboa, Portugal) and Armando David Sousa (Centro Hospitalar do Funchal, Madeira, CIDNUR, Portugal);
- **“Best Practices for Undertaking and Publishing Qualitative Scholarship”** by Wayne Babchuk (Department of Educational Psychology University of Nebraska-Lincoln, USA), Dawn O. Braithwaite (Department of Communication Studies University of Nebraska-Lincoln, USA), Rochelle L. Dalla (Department of Child, Youth, & Family Studies University of Nebraska-Lincoln, USA), Katie M. Edwards (Nebraska Center for Research on Children, Youth, Family, & Schools, and Educational Psychology University of Nebraska-Lincoln, USA), Tiffani Luethke (Department of Communications University of Nebraska-Kearney, USA), Tiffany Young (Department of Education Doane University of Crete, Nebraska, USA);
- **“Biographical-Narrative research in education: a socio-political commitment”** by José Ignacio Rivas Flores (Department of Didactics and School Management, University of Malaga, Spain), Piedad Calvo León (Department of Didactics and School Management, University of Malaga, Spain), José Luis del Río Fernández (Department of Didactics and School Management, University of Malaga, Spain), María José Delgado Corredera (Doctoral student, University of Malaga, Spain), Pablo Fernández Torres (Department of Didactics and School Management, University of Malaga, Spain), Blas González Alba (Junta de Andalucía, Spain), Analía Elizabeth Leite Méndez (Department of Didactics and School Management, University of Malaga, Spain), Moisés Mañas Olmo (Department of Research Methods, University of Málaga, Spain), Virginia Martagón Vázquez (Department of Didactics and School Management, University of Malaga, Spain), and M. Esther Prados Megías (Department of Education, University of Almeria, Spain).

Covering the broad scope of themes and issues of Qualitative Research, WCQR2022 aims to be a platform for the exchange of ideas, innovative solutions and enriching the knowledge of its participants.



To that end, five workshops were carried out during in the event:

- **“How to use the critical incident technique as a teaching tool”** by Michel Klein (Université de Strasbourg, France);
- **“Transforming qualitative data into findings: Best practices and pitfalls to avoid”** by Marie-Hélène Paré (Timberlake Consultants - UK);
- **“Teaching Qualitative Research in Covid-19 Times”** by Melanie Nind (National Centre for Research Methods/ Education School, University of Southampton, UK) and Sarah Lewthwaite (Centre for Research in Inclusion / Education School, University of Southampton, UK);
- **“Qualitative Evidence Synthesis – An Introduction”** by King Costa (Global Centre for Academic Research, South Africa) and Lloyd Leach (Department of Sport, Recreation and Exercise Science, University of the Western Cape, South Africa);
- **“Introduction to ATLAS.ti 22:Tools for Digging into your Qualitative Data”** by Neringa Kalpokas (ATLAS.ti Scientific Software Development GmbH, Germany) and Ivana Radivojevic (ATLAS.ti Scientific Software Development GmbH, Germany).

Most of the abstracts are published as a complete paper and can be found in the volume 11 of the New Trends in Qualitative Research (NTQR), and Springer – Series Advances in Intelligent Systems and Computing.

The entire process of research, review and editing is the work of several collaborators and specialists. Therefore, a very well deserved and sincere word of thanks to all those who, directly or indirectly, contributed to the organization of the 6th World Conference on Qualitative Research (attendees, authors, committees, partner institutions, sponsors, journals, etc.). Special thanks to the Barcelona University, for the collaboration in the organization of this event, especially considering the limitations created by the pandemic context. We believe that all these efforts are a form of promoting the expansion, integration and quality of qualitative research.

Catarina Brandão
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Development of learning and core content in an online research Master

Juan Luis Cabanillas Garcia (Universidade de Extremadura), Ricardo Luengo González (Universidade de Extremadura) and José Luis Carvalho (Universidade de Extremadura).

Abstract

Introduction: Online education is growing by leaps and bounds and more and more universities must adapt their training offer to offer online degrees. But this is not an easy task, since both teachers and students must adapt to the changes involved in the use of this educational model with face-to-face education. The research has been developed in one of the postgraduate degrees of the University of Extremadura, which is developed virtually. Specifically, the University Master's Degree in Research in Teacher Training and ICT. Goals and Methods: The general objective of the research has been: "To determine if there is a change in learning towards research, knowledge and use of ICT resources and in the fundamental concepts observed in the Master". Twenty-one students have participated in the research. The research has been developed in two phases, a pilot study and a definitive one. The research design has been based on content analysis, on the Theory of Nuclear Concepts and Pathfinder Associative Networks for data analysis. Two data collections were taken, one at the beginning and the other at the end of the course. A category table, an open response questionnaire and a structured interview were designed and validated for data collection. Results and conclusions: The main conclusions obtained have been that collaborative activities are very important in e-learning, as well as the use of ICT, being mainly used for communication and data analysis. The students have a basic knowledge of ICT resources. Among the main problems detected in the teaching / learning process, they stand out in the teaching staff and in the organization.

Methodological path supported by software for mapping qualitative indicators for Best Health Practices for the homeless population

Lucimara Fornari (Universidade de São Paulo), Emiko Egry (Universidade de São Paulo), Paula Hino (Universidade de São Paulo), Carmen Santana (Universidade de São Paulo) and Elda Oliveira (Universidade de São Paulo).

Abstract

Abstract: Introduction: The homeless population is a social group that demands special attention from the health services because their needs require qualified and attentive care, due to the profound social vulnerabilities. It is essential to map qualitative indicators for Best Health Practices (BHP) for this population. Goals: To know the potential and limits of webQDA for qualitative analysis of a scope review on the mapping of qualitative indicators for BHP to the homeless population. Methods: This is a qualitative study, part of a larger project about the construction of BHP indicators in Primary Health Care. It is based on the authors' experience related to the use of the webQDA software as a support for the qualitative analysis of the data collected by scope review. The 29 articles selected in the scope review were subjected to thematic content analysis to map qualitative indicators. Results: Articles in full pdf. format was inserted as internal sources in webQDA. The System of Sources allowed the storage of data from the collection in an organized manner and with easy access to information. However, it was not possible to carry out the encoding of texts whose files had two columns. We opted to use an instrument in the .xlsx. format, inserted through direct coding. This process optimized the working time, since the data related to the characterization of the articles were automatically coded as descriptive codes and the other empirical information was stored in the system of the internal sources and coded through the tree codes. Conclusions: The potential of webQDA was verified in the optimization of the treatment steps and in-depth analysis of the empirical data for the mapping of qualitative indicators. As a limitation, given the two columns format of the articles, it was necessary to use the .xlsx. format.



Home education in Bill nr. 2.401/2019 and its discussion in newspapers and magazines published on the web

Maria Celi Chaves Vasconcelos (Faculdade de Educação da Universidade do Estado do Rio de Janeiro) and Thylara Dantas Pires (Faculdade de Educação da Universidade do Estado do Rio de Janeiro).

Abstract

This study aims to analyze the Bill of Law (PL) nr. 2.401/2019, of the Bolsonaro government, which deals with the theme of home education, also known as homeschooling. The main objective of the present study is to introduce the content of Bill No. 2,401 / 2019, while seeking to verify how some experts look into and take a stand on the subject by means of newspapers and magazines published on the web. On a more specific level, it examines how it is meant to establish home education in Brazil, describing the attributions of the state and the attributions of the families in this type of education. The methodological procedures refer to a qualitative and exploratory investigation, carried out through research on official government websites, in addition to newspaper and magazine websites available on the Internet, whose timeframe is the period from January 2019 to January 2020. The choice of qualitative methodology, having as main sources the exploration of official sites and news sites of newspapers and magazines of great circulation, proved to be an adequate option to understand the content of the Bill, from the favorable and unfavorable positions related to the PL elaborated by the Brazilian Executive Power, to fulfill a campaign promise of the president-elect. We conclude that, although it is important to consider the demand of families that practice home education in Brazil, there are issues that need to be discussed and incorporated into the regulation of the matter, among them, those that appear in the most recurring criticisms of the PL, especially those that refer to how supervision of families that practice home education will be and what training will be required for these parents, since to be a teacher it is necessary to have a minimum training provided for in the current legislation.

Learning to work in collaboration with women living on a low-income in Kingston, Ontario, Canada: A Participatory Action Research Project

Pilar Camargo-Plazas (School of Nursing, Queen's University), Jennifer Waite (School of Nursing, Queen's University, Ontario, Canada), Martha Whitfield (School of Nursing, Queen's University, Ontario, Canada) and Lenora Duhn (School of Nursing, Queen's University, Ontario, Canada).

Abstract

Introduction: In Canada, an unacceptable number of women live below the poverty threshold. Some subgroups of women, such as Indigenous, visible minorities, immigrants and refugees, older adults, and single mothers are more likely to live under the poverty line, as they face multiple systemic barriers that prevent their financial stability. Further, socioeconomic status, employment, gender, and access to health and social services negatively impact women's well-being and health. Yet little is known about how these factors affect healthcare behaviours and experiences for women living on a low-income. **Goals:** Our goal is to describe and understand how gender and income influence access to health and social services for women living on a low-income. **Methods:** Partnered with a not-for-profit organization, we are exploring the experiences of women living on a low income in Kingston, Canada. Using participatory, art-based research and hermeneutic phenomenological approaches, our methods of data collection include photovoice, semi-structured interviews and culture circles. A purposive sample is being recruited. Analysis is being conducted following the social determinants of health by Loppie-Reading and Wien. **Results:** In preliminary findings, participants perceive the care offered by the healthcare and social system as dismissive – one where they are mere spectators without voice. Issues of access relate not only to health and social services, but also access to adequate living conditions, housing, and fresh food. Despite these experiences, participants are resilient and optimistic. **Conclusion:** or an individual to feel that others view one's self as unworthy of care, especially if those 'others' are the care providers, is ethically and morally distressing – and it certainly does not invite system-use. While our early findings reveal that considerable system improvements are required, we are inspired by and can learn from the strength of participants.



Introduction to qualitative research in Educational Psychology: Feedback from master's students

Ana Pereira Antunes (Departamento de Psicologia, Universidade da Madeira) and Sara Barros Araújo (Instituto Politécnico do Porto, Portugal).

Abstract

Introduction: Qualitative research is increasingly used in the field of Psychology and can be an important factor in promoting social justice. Consequently, arises the importance of training opportunities in qualitative scientific research for Psychology students, including Educational Psychology students. Moreover, educational psychologists seem very receptive to this kind of research. Goals and Methods: The main goal of this work is to examine the feedback of a group of students about qualitative research and a research methods subject, centered on qualitative methodology. Participants were 11 students (10 women and one man), enrolled in a 2nd cycle course, in Educational Psychology, at a Portuguese Public University, in the academic year 2019/2020. All students participated voluntarily through informed consent. Participants were asked to write individual narratives, following some proposed guiding topics. The narratives were subjected to content analysis, which was carried out by two coders, following a deductive and an inductive process related to coding and categorization operations. Results: Students' knowledge about the qualitative research was organized in seven categories: Paradigms/Worldview, Purpose of the Research, Dimension of the Phenomenon and Ontological, Methodological, Epistemological and Axiological Assumptions. Students' feedback about the research methods subject was mainly organized in three categories: Motivational Aspects, Teaching-learning Process and Learning Transfer. Conclusions. Teaching qualitative research methods seems to be an asset in qualitative students' research skills. After the attendance of the research methods subject students seem to have a deepen knowledge about qualitative research and value this investigative approach, highlighting the opportunity to demystify beliefs and to experiment skills development. Students also suggest that qualitative research training should occur earlier in their academic trajectory at undergraduate level. So, we can conclude that teaching qualitative research is important in Psychology students training and should be integrated in the syllabus before master training.

Analysis of the communication of a child with Autism Spectrum Disorder through webQDA: an exploratory study

Davy's Moreno (Universidade de Aveiro) and Susana Sá (Centro de Inovação, Desenvolvimento e Investigação - Instituto de Estudos Superiores de FAFE).

Abstract

When working with children with Autism Spectrum Disorders, it is clear that the greatest difficulty lies in promoting their communication and socialization. This qualitative and exploratory study was conducted in Brazil in 2017. It focused on the use of a *Short Film* in which a child with Autism Spectrum Disorder followed the instructions of a Music Teacher through a video on a mobile phone. This *Short Film* was analysed using the content analysis technique supported by software on the webQDA platform. It aimed to observe the Communication Functions and Forms of Communication that the child with Autism Spectrum Disorder used during two situations. It was observed that there were limitations in the Forms of Communication and Communication Functions of the child under study, with some improvements with the introduction of video via mobile phone. The data seems to confirm that the use of digital technologies is a good complement for teaching and learning. In conclusion, it can be observed that the mobile phone seems to contribute to making information accessible to children with Autism Spectrum Disorders, namely in the improvement of their communication. Finally, it is suggested that further experimental studies should be carried out which include observation in several contexts.



Psychoanalytic informed qualitative research: theoretical methodological contributions

Sandra Roberto (Sociedade Portuguesa de Psicanálise), Filipa Falcão Rosado (Sociedade Portuguesa de Psicanálise), Orlando Cruz Santos (Sociedade Portuguesa de Psicanálise), Luís Martins Pote (Sociedade Portuguesa de Psicanálise) and Teresa Santos Neves (Sociedade Portuguesa de Psicanálise).

Abstract

The present article advances a theoretical and methodological reflection on psychoanalytic informed qualitative research. The goal is to describe the conceptualisation of a methodological device coherent with the ontological and epistemological assumptions of psychoanalysis. In other words, the device is based on the concept of a “non-transparent” research subject, who does not make his nature known to either himself or others. Therefore, the need arises for the development of devices which provide access to the subject, in order to grasp not just the explicit dimensions of signification, but also their pre-conscious and unconscious counterparts. A conceptual research was conducted on countertransference among psychoanalysts, resorting to free association narrative interviews (FANI). This study is covered in the article, so as to illustrate the identification of theoretical and methodological problems related to the usage of this type of qualitative research. An analysis of the interviews conducted by the research group, for the conceptual research, is used as an example, to illustrate the specific features of the employed device. The device is based on the dynamics created within the group and on the emergence of interpretative lines of the unconscious subjective dimensions of the interviewee, as they relate to the topics under analysis. Starting from a theoretical framework on thought work, we highlight three processes supporting the procedure used for analysing the interviews: negative capability, alpha dream work and selected fact.

Working during Covid-19 lockdowns: Qualitative study of psychological adaptation of nurses and telecommuting workers during pandemic phases I and III

Mónica Pires (Centro de Investigação em Psicologia - Universidade Autónoma de Lisboa), Raquel João (Universidade Autónoma de Lisboa), Maria Santos (Universidade Autónoma de Lisboa) and Carlos Fonseca (Universidade Autónoma de Lisboa).

Abstract

Introduction Previous studies showed the negative impact of Covid-19 pandemic, being associated with anxiety, depression, and feelings of fear. Fewer studies addressed the subjective experience and psychological processes throughout different pandemic phases. **Objectives** To access the subjective experiences and psychological adjustment of workers in telecommuting and nurses, regarding the impact of Covid-19 pandemic during phases I-III lockdowns in two emergency states. **Methods** Online semi-structured interviews conducted with twenty Portuguese nurses and workers in telecommuting were recorded, transcribed, and analyzed using the IPA methodology and Lexical Analysis with Alceste®. **Results** Classes clustered in Lexical analysis attested the validity of the IPA's consensual themes. Both groups were info-whelmed, stressed, work overloaded, felt fear, anxious and anguish facing contagious uncertainty, and financial constraints, struggling with work-life balance. Both complied rapidly with the restraints imposed electing adaptive coping and emotional regulation strategies. The nurses' group, faced defiant working conditions, expressed higher burnout risk. In the III pandemic phase lockdown, participants reported less anxiety, but more stress, frustration, adapting self-regulation strategies over time. **Conclusions** Throughout the pandemic evolution, telecommuting workers and nurses identified personal experiences, feelings, and the impact related to the Covid-19 pandemic, adopting cognitive, behavioral, and emotional self-regulation strategies focusing on their wellbeing. Over time the negative effects may wear out personal resources, increase vulnerability and trigger the onset of psychological symptoms. We synthesize the subjective experiences regarding the psychological impact and adaptation processes through phase I-III, which may be useful to design psychological prevention and intervention programs to promote psychological adjustment in different organizations.



Study and analysis of learning and teaching in higher education

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Abstract

This article shows the result of the research carried out during the 2020/21 academic year, in the subject of Information Security, taught in Higher Education, in the fourth year of the Degree in Telematics Engineering in Telecommunications and also in the Degree in Computer Engineering in Information Technology, at the University Center of Mérida of the University of Extremadura. The motivation of the research was to monitor the teaching, in a non-invasive way that helps in the teaching / learning process, while the students do not feel that they are being evaluated, minimizing the stress produced by the exams, and trying to automate the learning assessment process so that the teacher has a quick and easy-to-use tool that provides information on the evolution of the students' mental structure, online. The bases of the study that we present are different investigations on pathfinder associative networks and nuclear concepts. The re-search process developed in several stages. The first step consisted in obtaining the prior knowledge of the students with the help of software created for this purpose. With the data obtained, the associative pathfinder networks of each student were created to know their mental structure. Data were collected at various moments of the teaching course, to verify the evolution of the teaching-learning process and through associative pathfinder networks, the mental structures of the students were graphically represented, being able to observe the evolution of learning during the teaching period.

Analysis of the Beliefs Manifested by Individuals on Facebook in Face of COVID-19

Sheyla Fernandes (Universidade Federal de Alagoas), Marcikele Nascimento (Universidade Federal de Alagoas), Jennyfer Chagas (Universidade Federal de Alagoas), Jasielle Angelo (Universidade Federal de Alagoas), Anna Rocha (Universidade Federal de Alagoas) and Vagner Souza (Universidade de São Paulo).

Abstract

Introduction: Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2), presented itself as a disease with high potential for contagion and that quickly became a public health emergency, requiring the adoption of some circulation and sanitary measures in order to contain the progress of the disease. These changes and uncertainties of the disease promote great psychological pressure, which can trigger psychological problems. With this, Online Social Networks (RSO) proved to be facilitators of communication and information sharing, promoting a support network, externalizing the beliefs of individuals and coping strategies. Objectives: The objective was to analyze the manifestation of beliefs about the pandemic of COVID-19 among Facebook users in the country. Methods: This study obtained its data through the search with the descriptors "COVID-19", "coronavirus" and "quarantine" in open pages and groups, which addressed the issues in question and presented a minimum number of 50 thousand likes / members / followers on the Facebook site (<http://facebook.com.br>). The comments were collected and transformed into two textual corpus analyzed using the Iramuteq software using the similarity analysis method, making it possible to verify the connection between the words present. Results: With the similitude analysis, the first corpus called "Humor" presented the terms: father, friend and quarantine as central and connected words. The second corpus called "Information" presented the central words: god, son and person. Conclusion: Through this analysis of the manifestations of beliefs in Online Social Networks in face of the pandemic of COVID-19 in Brazil, it was possible to draw a look in the light of social behavior in the face of a period of global health crisis



Public Procurement as an Instrument for Transparency and Competition of Public Procurement

Carla Sofia Alves Lopes (Instituto Superior de Ciências Sociais e Políticas) and Ana Lúcia Romão (Centro de Administração e Políticas Públicas; Instituto Superior de Ciências Sociais e Políticas).

Abstract

Public procurement fosters the development of States, promoting economic efficiency and the promotion of social and environmental good. Public procurement is an instrument of administrative action to satisfy collective needs, but also a strategic instrument for governments. This type of contracts refers to economically and socially relevant acquisitions, interferes with job creation and encourages investment, and it is highly relevant in the national budget, representing 4.18% of Portuguese GDP, in 2019. The present study intends to analyse public procurement, in the last decade, regarding the transparency of public procurement procedures and the promotion of competition between economic operators in the attainment of the public interest. For this purpose, we use the qualitative methodology, which includes document analysis of public procurement reports from the Institute of Public Procurement, Real Estate and Construction, and content analysis of the material collected through interviews with specialists in public procurement. We defined dimensions of analysis, categorized data and created units of analysis, in an initial data coding matrix, and systematized the interviews in recording units. The qualitative methodology aims to understand and describe phenomena and can use the participants' perceptions and experiences to understand the multiple realities. Regarding the results, this work made it possible to verify that the transparency of procurement processes has been increasing, however, there are points for improvement, and that the opening to competition, by the contracting entities, has had a favourable evolution, but it can obtain superior results, as there is an excessive use of the direct award. Increased competition and greater transparency in the use of public money are benefits from the implementation of the Public Contracts Code, driven by the obligation to advertise public contracts on the BASE portal and by electronic public procurement.

Home(s) and "staying at home": An exploratory study of the psychosocial impacts of housing inequalities during the Covid-19 pandemic

Raquel Ribeiro (Centre for Social Studies, University of Coimbra).

Abstract

Introduction: The right to housing is inseparable from the right to life and constitutes the basis for other fundamental human rights. The Covid-19 pandemic put housing at the forefront of defence against the new coronavirus, making structural inequalities in housing more visible and dramatic. **Goals and Methods:** This article aims to study the impact of housing conditions on the Covid-19 pandemic experience using mixed methods. It presents the preliminary results of a survey with open and closed questions applied to 527 residents in Portugal in 2021. **Results:** The results show that people with better housing conditions report a more positive impact of housing during the pandemic, namely on physical and psychological health. The textual analysis with the software IRAMUTEQ to the answers to the open question reveals that the positive impact is associated mainly with the possibility of practicing physical exercise and developing leisure activities outdoors. On the contrary, the lack of indoor or outdoor space, problems with humidity and infiltration, poor sound insulation, or little sun exposure are associated with the experience of health problems and deterioration of emotional and psychological well-being. The results, therefore, suggest that the adherence to the measures of confinement and social isolation at home produce very differentiated experiences depending on the housing conditions of the populations, with important impacts both in terms of physical and mental health. **Conclusions:** It is concluded that there is a need to combine quantitative and qualitative methodologies to understand the relationship between inequalities in housing conditions and the psychosocial impacts of the Covid-19 pandemic.



Barriers faced by nurses working in Primary Health Units: Brazilian case study

Alexandra Bulgarelli Do Nascimento (Universidade de São Paulo), Sayuri Tanaka Maeda (Universidade de São Paulo) and Emiko Yoshikawa Egry (Universidade de São Paulo).

Abstract

Introduction: In many countries Primary Health Care (PHC) coordinates health assistance to the population and in this field, Nursing is essential area. In Brazil, we witnessed the gradual de-funding of the PHC. PHC has not received sufficient funding to fulfill the participatory mission in the Unified Health System. Nursing has limited performance because of the adoption of policies that are disjointed from the commitment to respond to health needs. **Goals:** To know the potential and the limits of Nursing performance at the municipal level and to recognize the potential of webQDA[®] for qualitative analysis of the barriers faced by nurses working in Basic Health Units (UBS). **Method:** Qualitative study that carried out the content analysis of Bardin, with the support of webQDA[®], to unveil the meaning of the speeches from two focus groups, carried out with the collaboration of 13 nurses working in UBS in a city in São Paulo. **Results and Discussion:** The speeches transcribed in a word file were inserted in webQDA[®] as an internal source. The coding tree for the empirical categories was created, with the inclusion of the codes: 'Identified Barriers' and 'Overcoming Reality'. In view of the content analysis, as recommended by Bardin, the sub-categories emerged, coded as: Identified Barriers: Work Overload, facing complex health needs and Deficit in the availability of resources; and Overcoming Reality: Nursing as a Social Practice. **Conclusions:** The webQDA[®] supported the systematization of the critical analysis of qualitative data, allowing us to note that the performance of Nursing in Basic Health Units faces barriers related to work overload, deficit in the availability of resources and response to complex needs. However, Nursing as a Social Practice has an important element to provide overcoming reality.

It's Possible to Learn Evidence in The Nursing Degree Course?

Cristina Lavareda Baixinho (Lisbon School of Nursing), Óscar Ramos Ferreira (Lisbon School of Nursing), Marcelo Medeiros (Universidade Federal de Goiás) and Ellen Synthia Fernandes de Oliveira (Universidade Federal de Goiás).

Abstract

Introduction: Evidence-based practice has benefits for improving healthcare and sustainability of health systems. Like other areas needs to be learned. The introduction of Evidence Based Practices (EBP) education in nursing curricula is strongly recommended. The improvement of the knowledge, attitudes, and competences of the students to the level of scientific evidence is greater when their learning process is integrated with the clinical internship. In spite of these recommendations, in the context of practice, nursing advisors highlight that there are barriers for the incorporation of EBP. **Objective:** To understand the perspective of undergraduate nursing students on their involvement in a knowledge transfer to clinical practice project. **Methods:** The nature of the object under investigation required this study to be qualitative, exploratory and descriptive. The choice for methodology was based on the dynamic essence of this paradigm, which makes it possible to generate explanations from the understanding of actions in a specific context. We conducted an Focus group with eight participants. The qualitative analysis of the findings was performed using the WebQDA[®] software and followed the steps of coding, storage/retrieval and interpretation. The ethical principles inherent to research were followed. Study approved by an Ethics Committee. **Results:** Four categories emerged: Belonging, Using evidence, Improving care and Developing skills and their subcategories. The students' perception is that participation in knowledge transfer projects to the clinic generates learning opportunities related to the use and communication of evidence, facilitates integration into the service, participation, collaborative work and development of skills. **Conclusions:** Evidence-based practice should be addressed in the health graduation courses. The methodology used is motivating for the student who is active in the search for evidence and transfer of knowledge. Our results highlight the need for the theoretical formation to be coupled with other strategies that enable future nurses to gain knowledge, abilities, and over attitudes to use EBP.



“Treating risk”: Cervical intraepithelial neoplasia patients’ perceptions of medical surveillance

Carla Freijomil-Vázquez (Universidade da Coruña), Denise Gastaldo (University of Toronto), Carmen Coronado (Universidade da Coruña) and María-Jesús Movilla-Fernández (Universidade da Coruña).

Abstract

Introduction: One of the main measures to prevent cervical cancer is cervical cancer screening. When an abnormal cytological result (such as cervical intraepithelial neoplasia (CIN)) is detected in the screening, women are referred to specialized care for medical surveillance and control of risk factors in order to avoid the development of cancer. **Goals and Methods:** A generic qualitative study using a poststructuralist perspective of risk management was carried out in a Spanish gynecology clinic, to explore the effects that medical surveillance and treatment of CIN has on the personal and social life of women. Participants were selected through purposive sampling. The sample consisted of 21 women with a confirmed diagnosis of CIN. Semistructured interviews were recorded and transcribed, and a thematic analysis was carried out, including researcher triangulation to verify the results of the analysis. **Results:** Two main themes emerged from the participants’ experiences: CIN medical surveillance encounters and risk management strategies are shaped by the biomedical discourse, and the effects of “risk treatment” for patients include (a) profound changes expected of patients, (b) increased patient risk management, and (c) resistance to risk management. While doctors’ surveillance aimed to prevent the development of cervical cancer, women felt they were sick because they had to follow strict recommendations over an unspecified period of time and live with the possibility of a life-threatening disease. Clinical risk management resulted in the medicalization of women’s personal and social lives and produced great uncertainty. **Conclusions.** This study is the first to conceptualize CIN medical surveillance as an illness experience for patients. It also problematizes the effects of preventative practices in women’s lives. Patients deal with great uncertainty, as CIN medical surveillance performed by gynecologists simultaneously trivializes the changes expected of patients and underestimates the effects of medical recommendations on patients’ personal wellbeing and social relations.

English as Medium of Instruction and Student-Centered Learning methodologies in food studies: a case study

Leandro Oliveira (Universidade Católica Portuguesa, CBQF – Laboratório Associado, Escola Superior de Biotecnologia) and Eduardo Cardoso (Universidade Católica Portuguesa, CBQF – Laboratório Associado, Escola Superior de Biotecnologia).

Abstract

Introduction: English as Medium of Instruction (EMI) and Student-Centered Learning (SCL) methodologies are identified as innovative strategies to respond to the challenges of the internationalization of education. This is important for the food science studies that support a sector of activity integrating different areas of knowledge, based in complex and diverse supply chains, and involving a high degree of internationalization. **Goals and Methods:** This study aims to identify and describe the strategies and methodologies most used in the implementation of EMI and of SCL approaches in food studies to allow an analysis for the future development of the educational offers. The case study was focused on the Faculty of Biotechnology of the Portuguese Catholic University, which offers courses in food science-related studies at the level of bachelor, masters, and doctoral degrees. Data collection was based on the literature review, institutional reports, as well as curricula and syllabus of the courses. **Results:** The adoption of EMI is part of the university internationalization strategy, however, it is currently only used when there are international students in the classes, with no specific methodology implemented. The EMI offer is relevant, with 4 MSc and 2 PhD programs courses fully taught in English. The SCL methodologies most used and widely spread throughout the curricular units are problem-based learning, case studies, teaching by research and specialized seminars. **Conclusions:** Despite the lack of articulation between the faculty and other relevant organic units, the staff has long years of experience in English teaching and highly committed to the learning process. The adoption of EMI and SCL methodologies is an opportunity to promote the internationalization of the educational offer, to answer current national socio-economic challenges, to attract English speaking students, and increase the competitiveness among international universities.



Innovative Teaching Methodology for the Development of Management Competences in Nursing Students

Laura Andrian Leal (UNIVERSIDADE DE SÃO PAULO), Silvia Helena Henriques (UNIVERSIDADE DE SÃO PAULO), Ana Leticia Carnevalli Motta (UNIVERSIDADE DE SÃO PAULO) and Daniela Sarreta Ignacio (UNIVERSIDADE DE SÃO PAULO).

Abstract

Introduction: It is emphasized that managerial skills must enable the development of sustainable competitive advantage for hospital associations, in addition to effectiveness in the care provided. Thus, it is necessary to develop these skills in nursing students. **Objective:** To implement a teaching strategy for the development of managerial competences in nursing students in the hospital environment. **Method:** Qualitative approach, based on the intervention study. The setting was a Brazilian Public Higher Education Institution. 12 professors and 54 nursing students participated. The collection took place between 2019 and 2021. The research was carried out in three stages: first, Focus Groups were carried out with the professors in order to identify the priority managerial competences for teaching. In a second moment, workshops for discussion of management cases were implemented in nursing students to develop the most mentioned competences. In a third moment, individual interviews were carried out with the students in order to analyze/interpret the experience of the intervention carried out. For data analysis, inductive thematic analysis was used. **Results:** The professors scored four priority managerial competences for development: Leadership; Decision Making; Interpersonal Relationship and Communication. 13 workshops were held to implement the competences instituted by the professors in nursing students through a management case discussion. The cases were elaborated by the experience of the researchers and were intended to encourage discussions and interventions for the development of managerial competences, and for this to be possible, some guiding questions were considered. After performing the intervention, we evaluated the intervention through semi-structured interviews. **Conclusion:** The application of intervention workshops for the development of competences has traveled to fill gaps in the training of hospital nurses, since, for so many reasons, these professionals do not develop their competences, nor do they effectively put them into practice.

Doing Qualitative Research Using Phenomenological Inquiry: An approach from Heidegger's standpoint

Son Pham (Stephen F. Austin State University).

Abstract

The phenomenological method is constantly evolving and has been developed and applied in a variety of ways. A particularly major development was introduced by Martin Heidegger who stated that we cannot suspend our preconceptions and the nature and effects of our preconceptions can be explored by studying the socio-historical evolution and formation of our 'being-in-the-world'. However, many researchers and methodologists have claimed they are utilizing the interpretive phenomenological method in social science research with Heidegger's philosophy, with common sense that a qualitative researcher who wants to employ his or her phenomenological investigation must conduct bracketing any preconceived beliefs for a non-biased attitude of doing research. This paper aims to contribute to the ongoing debate regarding how phenomenologists should conduct and justify their research. Through the classical discursive approach, the paper consists of three sections. In the first section, the paper delineates three characteristics of Heideggerian thinking in performing interpretive phenomenological research: (1) grasping the problem of identity; (2) acknowledging the inadequacy of ontology; and (3) interpreting the subject matter through historical critiques. The second section then critically examines the foundation issues of phenomenological inquiry, such as a priori knowledge, the data analysis process, and research predicaments such as validity, reliability, and creditability. The result of the study is the outline of six introductory steps for conducting Heideggerian phenomenological inquiry in social science and policymaking research where investigators are dealing with a diversity of existing and alternative worldviews. In the conclusion, some limitations of phenomenological inquiry are presented to provide additional light on the present controversy about comprehending phenomenological research methodologies and to reconcile interpretive phenomenological inquiry with Heidegger's phenomenology philosophy.



Co-creating Knowledge under the Mixed Qualitative Intra-Paradigm Methodology

Gianina-Estera Petre (Adventus University).

Abstract

Introduction: When teachers-researchers discover new and effective practices for teaching and learning, they want to apply and share what they have found. Consequently, they conduct research to look for an appropriate approach. However, the challenge is to research certain teaching practices where there are no such teaching practices. What methodology and what research design would be suitable? **Goals and Methods:** The purpose of this study was to present, under the constructivist paradigm, the qualitative methodology as an appropriate approach for implementing cooperative learning (CL) in a traditional university in the initial teacher training (ITT) program. Further, it aimed to develop a model for ITT using a mixed intra-paradigm research methodology of action research (as a framework to implement CL), case study (to explore the experiences of the participants before, during, and after CL implementation), and photovoice (to give a voice to participants and disseminate the results). The study was conducted between March-June 2018 and 2019, ending in February 2020. The participants were students from three Education classes. The data collection methods were in-depth interviews, focus group discussions, observations, qualitative surveys, document analysis, and photovoice. Data were collected in four phases, based on the two cycles of action research: March and June 2018, and 2019. The data were examined with the HyperRESEARCH software using thematic analysis. The participants were students, teachers, and experts, based on the phases of data collection. **Results:** The results consist of the CoLearnITT model (cooperative learning for initial teacher training) and the 3Ps (planning, performing, perfecting) of the CL implementation process model. **Conclusions:** A mixed intra-paradigm qualitative research confers an appropriate design when teachers-researchers aim to improve teaching practices and develop research-based models. It paves the way for disseminating the results outside of the class to other teachers and policymakers.

Ethics and Humanities in the undergraduate medicine at Federal University of Bahia

Vitória Passos (Universidade Federal da Bahia), Renata Veras (Universidade Federal da Bahia) and Marcelo Rocha (Universidade Federal da Bahia).

Abstract

Introduction: The daily life of health services points out that the work of many doctors is still inconsistent with the idea of humanization of services. In this way, considering that the practice suffers direct reflexes from the training, the contents covered in medical training is a very important object of study. Understanding the possible curricular themes that influence the performance of these professionals can be significant to think about solutions to change what is inappropriate. **Goals and Methods:** Considering this, the present study aimed to analyse how the contributions of the humanities field are inserted in the text of the Etic Humanistic Axis (EHA) of the curriculum of the medical course at the Faculty of Medicine of the Federal University of Bahia. For that, the Iramuteq software was used to organize and to treat the data, producing a word cloud and a similarity tree. Based on the philosophy of a science open and free for everyone, this software it was a fundamental instrument to make the study more dynamic and rigorous. The text of 8 subjects were analyzed and as an analytical method, documental analysis was chosen. **Results:** The results showed that the EHA points to a rich diversity of themes, but also a trend to approaches related to ethical practice and conflict resolution. **Conclusions:** These observations show that UFBA's medical curriculum is yet inconsistent with the proposal for humanistic medical training, not satisfying what the National Curriculum Guidelines and the initial proposal of the Political Pedagogical Project of the course recommend. This reinforces the need to promote changes in the formation of this students and also to further research on this training, also considering aspects of classroom practices, in addition to the documentary perspective.



Methodological reflexions about inclusive and communitarian group discussion in virtual environments

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Abstract

Covid-19 pandemic has implied new approaches to develop qualitative research. Nevertheless, inequalities in access to internet and technologies has increase inequalities to knowledge and discussions in pandemic era. This reflection aims to contribute an analysis of learnings and challenges related to planning, developing and analysis of groups discussion in virtual environment, incorporating inclusive and communitarian requirements. It is established challenges, learnings, advantages, and disadvantages in transition from presential based group discussion to virtual based group discussion, due to requirements of pandemic COVID-19. Activities were called "Afternoon snack about inclusive development". Three virtual group discussions (migration, aged people, and people with disabilities) were performed using telematic environment (zoom rooms) with transmission to YouTube channel. These activities were aimed to produce knowledge and provide a social recognition of their experiences during pandemic era and communitarian strategies used. Civil organizations, academic professor and university students participated in each group from several areas in Chile during 2020 and 2021. Informed consent process was asked and accepted. About relevant learning to prevent, sign language planning, quality of internet connection, digital literacy, and spare time availability are topic to planning and be aware in activities. About strengths, diversity and citizen-based opinion, group discussion moderator and previous relationship with organizers are key topics of this strategy. This strategy provides new angles and practices in inclusive and communitarian work and knowledge production. Likewise, improve confidence and symmetry in conclusions and argues. Conclusion. Virtual groups discussions require adjustment for assure inclusion and communitarian perspective. In this line, these strategies establish a horizontal and closer dialogues between academic, student and community about critical topics. Moreover, it has the possibility to diversify and recognise experiences of key actors in topics in a real time methodology.

Thermalism in Portugal: corporate response to the COVID-19 pandemic – Strategy, Human Resources and marketing approach

Ivo Oliveira (ISCSP - Instituto Superior de Ciências Sociais e Políticas).

Abstract

Introduction: Health tourism is currently one of the fastest growing forms of tourism. In Portugal, the "Tourism Strategy 2027" highlighted thermal activity as a means of economic development in the country's regions. On March 11, 2020, WHO declared a covid-19 pandemic. In Portugal, all thermal establishments took the initiative to suspend activity. After the lockdown period, the units had to adapt to restart, following the guidelines of the health authorities. Goals and Methods: The objective of this paper is to analyze how the thermal units have adapted to the current situation, trying to understand if the consumer behavior changed due to the pandemic. We present a qualitative research proposal, through content analysis. The analysis was carried out considering public statements by representatives of 21 units in mainland Portugal, published in the media, from March 2020. The webQDA software was used to support the analysis of qualitative data. Results: Safety and treatments were considered key elements. There were no differences in behavior considering property. All regions behaved in the same way regarding compliance with the health organization's directives, the use of masks and seeking to give the customer more security and confidence. Human resources were essential for adapting spas to ensure strict safety and hygiene rules, as well as respect for physical distance. In terms of marketing and innovation, the biggest references are at the product level. Conclusions: All units needed to adapt to the behavior of consumers, taking into account the public health conditions and the level of hygiene of the facilities. Interest in health services for disease prevention, strengthening immunity and promoting healthy behaviors and lifestyles has increased a lot and managers believe it will continue to grow exponentially in the coming years.



Findings as Fiction: Disrupting Traditional Methods of Research Dissemination to Consider Audiences Within and Beyond the Academy

E. H. York (University of South Carolina) and Christine Schott (Erskine College).

Abstract

Scholars can employ literary art, like fiction, as a method of research dissemination with the intent to disrupt D/discourses in communities beyond the Academy. Like traditional dissemination in journal publications and book chapters, fiction can share findings about the human story in the context of socio-cultural and political phenomena. In this paper, E. H. York and Christine Schott, scholars in different disciplines who both also hold M.F.A.s in Creative Writing, argue for the use of fiction to disseminate their studies. E. H.'s study used queer and critical race theory to interrogate the portrayal of community colleges in popular culture. In Hollywood's image, two-year institutions of higher education are often represented as the "joke" school, "fake" college, a last-resort for students, faculty, and staff. Popular culture can alter behavior, expectation, and actions of stakeholders. To queer this portrayal of the community college and push back against deficit narratives found in sitcoms like *Community*, Erin is constructing a novel that employs counter-storytelling and features an abundance of cultural wealth at two-year institutions. Christine's study analyzed medieval Icelandic literature (stories of the Viking Age) through historical and theoretical lenses. Using perspectives from feminist theory and disability studies, she constructed the story of a mute rape survivor and found the most accessible and meaningful mode to share her work was not traditional academic analysis but a short story. Through the process of conducting research and analyzing data, both scholars concluded their findings would be more effectively disseminated as fiction. Fiction as a method of dissemination allows these scholars to reach audiences in and outside of the Academy, to consider the accessibility of research findings, and to push for D/discursive change.

Social Network Analysis and its use based on Nvivo example

Jakub Niedbalski (University of Lodz) and Izabela Ślęzak (University of Lodz).

Abstract

Introduction: The intense growth of network research is part of a more general shift taking place since the mid-twentieth century. It regards moving away from individualistic, atomistic theories toward research that allows for understanding relationships, context, and a systemic view. A consequence of this is the ever-increasing number of network analysis applications to research various types of entities and processes. Therefore, tools such as sociograms appear to be a direct response by CAQDAS software developers to the growing needs of researchers and the proliferating trends in scientific research.

Goals and Methods: The essential goal of the paper is to present social network analysis – tools for analyzing connections between people or other social entities. In the speech, we focus on the critical characteristics of this perspective, and we review its applicability. Our speech is of reviewing and explanatory nature. It is based on our personal experience as CAQDAS users.

Results: Even though the methods used in social network analysis fall into the category of quantitative social research methods, they are increasingly finding acceptance among qualitative researchers, followed by NVivo being equipped with this type of functionality. Therefore, we attempt to outline a general framework for using selected NVivo features, focusing on the ability to create sociograms.

Conclusions: Network analysis is based on the belief that patterns of relationships between people, and between organizations, are not random and they have consequences, either as structural constraints or as opportunities arising from position in the structure. With the tools available in NVivo, we can successfully show these relationships. For that reason, tools such as sociograms available in NVivo seem to be a direct response from software developers to the growing needs of researchers interested in network analysis and the spreading research trends in this area.



How operate literature review through qualitative and quantitative analysis integration?

Eduardo Moresi (Universidade Católica de Brasília), Isabel Pinho (Universidade de Aveiro) and António Costa (Universidade de Aveiro).

Abstract

Usually, a literature review takes time and becomes a demanding step in any research project. The proposal presented in this article intends to structure this work in an organised and transparent way for all project participants and the structured elaboration of its report. Integrating qualitative and quantitative analysis provides opportunities to carry out a solid, practical, and in-depth literature review. The purpose of this article is to present a guide that explores the potentials of qualitative and quantitative analysis integration to develop a solid and replicable literature review. The paper proposes an integrative approach comprising six steps: 1) research design; 2) Data Collection for bibliometric analysis; 3) Search string refinement; 4) Bibliometric analysis; 5) qualitative analysis, and 6) report and dissemination of research results. These guidelines can facilitate the bibliographic analysis process and relevant article sample selection. Once the sample of publications is defined, it is possible to conduct a deep analysis through the content analysis. Software tools, such as R Bibliometrix, VOSviewer, Gephi, yEd and webQDA, can be used for practical work during all collection, analysis, and reporting processes. From a large amount of data, selecting a sample of relevant literature is facilitated by interpreting bibliometric results. The specification of the methodology allows the replication and updating of the literature review in an interactive, systematic, and collaborative way gives a more transparent and organised approach to improving the literature review.

Discrimination and Denial of the Rights of Women With Disabilities

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Abstract

Women suffer situations of double discrimination, because they are women and because they have a disability. Women are disadvantaged in educational, employment, social, legal and economic terms. The prevalence of disability in the total population of Castilla y León is 6.86%, 48.2% are women and half of the people with disabilities are 65 years old or older. The objectives of the study presented were to know the real situation of women with disabilities in the Autonomous Community of Castile and León, to elaborate a profile of these women from their own perception, and to propose actions that may improve their quality of life. Under a multi-method approach of an exploratory and descriptive nature, the authors elaborated a survey to which 526 women responded, almost all of them were aged 35 to 64, most of them with intellectual disabilities. Results: The answers indicate the importance that these women give to the availability of support, to the need to carry out actions that may improve their quality of life, mainly in the dimensions of self-determination, social relations and emotional well-being, and the need to sensitize the community. Conclusions: In rural and urban settings, self-determination is the most important concern, followed by inclusion and emotional well-being. They demand greater availability of personal assistants, in number and hours, regulated by the administration (59.4% are aware of the figure of the personal assistant, but only 21.1% use it). They do not show a denial of access to maternity (40.7% have children, and of those who do not have children, 37.8% indicate that the decision not to have them was their own. The study highlights the importance of specifically planning social awareness programs, training women with disabilities, as well as guaranteeing their basic rights by providing opportunities and emotional support programs to improve their self-perception.



Guidelines for Student Self-Efficacy in the Teaching and Learning Environment of Undergraduate Natural Sciences

Roné Vorster-de Wet (University of the Free State), Lynette Van der Merwe (University of the Free State) and Lindi Nel (University of the Free State).

Abstract

Introduction: An in-depth study was conducted on student self-efficacy in the teaching and learning environment of undergraduate Natural Sciences students at the University of the Free State. Self-efficacy refers to people's beliefs in their capabilities to achieve. Students with high self-efficacy generally have adequate levels of academic achievement and use more effective learning strategies. Self-efficacy theory postulates a bi-directional influence between self-efficacy and achievement. This research originated in response to the recognition of a gap regarding guidelines to improve student self-efficacy. Self-efficacy theory, in conjunction with its determining issues, provided the platform to develop guidelines to improve student self-efficacy to bridge the identified gap. **Goals and Methods:** The study was done with the goal to develop guidelines to improve student self-efficacy. A mixed-methods sequential explanatory research design was used with a quantitative and qualitative phase. This design answered the research questions within a pragmatist paradigm. The research methods in the quantitative phase comprised a literature study to inform the development of the instrument (questionnaire), instrument development and a questionnaire to identify factors that influence the status of self-efficacy. In the qualitative phase, semi-structured interviews with students and lecturers were conducted to identify factors influencing student self-efficacy in the teaching and learning environment. **Results:** The quantitative phase identified the factors used to compile the questions for the semi-structured interview. The qualitative data emphasized self-regulated learning, self-regulated motivation, student engagement, student autonomy and future careers in the teaching and learning environment as interrelated issues with self-efficacy. This was done by thematic analysis. **Conclusion:** This study generated comprehensive knowledge of issues interrelated with self-efficacy among undergraduate Natural Sciences students. This culminated in developing three guidelines to assist lecturers in supporting student self-efficacy in the classroom. The guidelines may improve student self-efficacy and academic achievement in undergraduate Natural Sciences students.

Reconstruction of Daily life: The Lived experience of the family post-caregiver

Catarina Inês Afonso (Nursing School of Leiria) and Luísa Maria Correia de Azevedo D'Espiney (Nursing School of Lisbon).

Abstract

Thinking about the family's post-caregiver is recognizing the complexity inherent to the trajectory of care. Although the experience of caring has been widely explored, little is known about the experience of the post-caregiver, the reconstruction of their daily life is essential to understand the resumption of life of the family's post-caregiver. This investigation started from the question: What is the post-caregivers' experience in the reconstruction of their daily life? It aims to understand the post-caregivers' experience in the reconstruction of their daily life. This study is based on a phenomenological methodology with an interpretive design embedded in the Interpretative Phenomenological Approach. The eleven participants had been previously accompanied by an Integrated Continuous Care Team. An in-depth, unstructured interview was conducted, enabling participants to share significant moments after the decease of the person they had taken care of and to share how they reconstruct their daily life. The phenomenon of reconstruction daily life of this participants' is revealed in the dynamic of the simultaneous relationship: with the past, recalling what was experienced, with the present, in the recognition of the self as well as in their continuous response as they return to the world and to life and, with the future, envisioning an imaginary of challenges and uncertainties. It is in everyday life that participants are reconnected with themselves, with others and with the world. Through this study, nurses will be able to access the lived experience of these post-caregivers and to challenge themselves in the way they provide care, valuing the expertise to pay attention, improving their intervention in presence. The Integrated Continuous Care Teams in the Community Care Units could be challenged to strengthen support networks for family's post-caregivers in cooperation with other partners and social resources.



The reshuffle of the United Arab Emirates government in 2020 and the new context of happiness as a government policy - Content analysis with webQDA

Diamantino José Ribeiro (CEFAGE - Universidade de Évora) and João Ribeiro (IJP - Instituto Jurídico Portucalense).

Abstract

Introduction: The United Arab Emirates social, political, economic and technological trajectory has been surprising, particularly after the last decade of the last century. One of the essential factors of the United Arab Emirates governance model is its long-term vision. From a governance perspective, the Federation government has been a pioneer in introducing unconventional concepts into politics. In 2016, we started the study of Government Communication by the government of Dubai and the United Arab Emirates, with special emphasis on the Ministry of Happiness. Goals and Methods: In this paper, we analyze the government reshuffle that took place in July 2020, with the aim of understanding the new framework of the happiness policy and the strategic vision inherent to this government reform. We have anchored the study in the qualitative methodology. We have retrieved from the corpus latente the news disseminated by the government, in English language, about this event. After studying the news, a list of the headlines of the news was drawn up. A content analysis with support of webQDA software was developed both to the list and to the government's full text about this subject. Conclusions: The content analysis allowed us to understand the government's new strategic vision and to perceive the new framing of Happiness as a government policy in the new government organization. The results allowed us to conclude, that the news had a great echo in local and international online media and that the reshuffle was based on the implementation of a new strategy related to the Federation's vision for the future, above all, through the digital transformation. As for the Ministry of Happiness, we inferred that the government might have concluded that the concept was already sufficiently rooted in organizations and society as the designated Happiness Folder was transferred to the Ministry of Community Development.

Effectiveness of In-Service Education and Training (INSET) of Teachers in Gloria District

Rafael Magdurulang (Department of Education).

Abstract

In the context of the Philippine education system, In-Service Education and Training (INSET) is one of the important instruments for improving teaching practices and school development. However, little has been done to look into the efficacy of the in-service training to explore what teachers know and believe about this program in their specific context. Based on the unpleasant comments and feedback from teachers regarding how they conducted the in-service training in their respective schools prompted the researcher to conduct evaluation research on the efficacy of the INSET in the school district of Gloria, Oriental Mindoro. Using a Phenomenological qualitative approach, online interviews via Zoom were conducted with 13 Proficient (Teachers I-III) public secondary school teachers of Gloria district and asked them to respond to open-ended questions. Results of the analysis of the responses demonstrated that there was no planning standard the planning team followed and often teachers were not consulted. Teachers were also looking forward to being trained by experts. Leading skills teachers improved through training were classroom management, assessment, communication, and ICT. But the delivery of the training was always challenged with usual problems like venue, insufficient foods, and materials, and the quality of speakers and topic speak and these were also the indicators that mostly impacted their professional development. This study confirms that the development of a comprehensive in-service professional development plan is a significant educational endeavor for each sampled public secondary school in the Gloria district



Arthur's trust in healthcare professionals: An interpretative phenomenological analysis case study

Juraj Čáp (Comenius University in Bratislava, Jessenius Medical Faculty in Martin, Department of Nursing), Katarína Žiaková (Comenius University in Bratislava, Jessenius Medical Faculty in Martin, Department of Nursing) and Lucia Podolinská (Comenius University in Bratislava, Jessenius Medical Faculty in Martin, Department of Nursing).

Abstract

Introduction: Trust is identified as an essential element of patient-healthcare professionals' relationship. Several studies are focused on identifying the factors that affect it, but only few are focused on the meaning of trust for ill person. **Goal and methods:** Aim of the case study was to analyse how person with chronic illness make sense of trust in healthcare professionals. Phenomenological interpretative approach was adopted, using in-depth interview with one participant (nickname: Arthur, 70 years old male) to collect data. Interpretative phenomenological analysis was used for data analysis. The study was approved by the faculty Ethics Committee. **Results:** Six interconnected personal experiential themes of Arthur's trust in healthcare professionals were emerged: Expectations, hope and faith: the essence of trust; Willingness and interest: involvement; Positive references and a well-known health professionals: trustworthiness; Nurses are like a duvet: an unaddressed trust; Not to be afraid: abandonment and safety; Artificial willingness and routine: inauthenticity. Arthur's trust is rooted in expectation of good with hope that this good will happen and belief the healthcare professional delivers the good. Trust causes reduction of his fear, special kind of abandonment and sense of safety. Arthur perceives involved and authentic care as an interest in his person and with a well-known healthcare professionals, he is able to open up. Routine care and inauthenticity of professionals strongly disturb his trust and cause vigilance in relationship. Arthur has a special trust in nurses, which he perceives as an unaddressed mass (associated with the duvet) that he primarily trusts. **Conclusions:** This study deepens understanding of the sense of trust in healthcare professionals of people with chronic illness and can contribute to good quality of person-centred care. The study was supported by grant VEGA No. 1/0276/21: Trust in the relationship between patients with chronic illness and healthcare professionals: An interpretative phenomenological analysis.

Resisting the episodic and complying with the foundational: Navigating between different types of master narratives

Gabriela Spector-Mersel (Sapir College).

Abstract

Introduction: Scholarly interest in narrative resistance has grown in the last decades, balancing the earlier emphasis on culture as determining personal stories. Most research on counter-narratives examines how they resist a single master narrative, and the few studies that consider navigation between several master narratives typically do not distinguish between various types. How individuals navigate between different types of master narratives in doing narrative resistance has not yet been explored.

Goals and Methods: We examined self-narratives of Israelis who experienced forced evacuation from Yamit, an Israeli settlement that was returned to Egypt following the peace agreement between the countries. We aimed to reveal how, in their stories, the evacuees negotiated the transformation prior to the evacuation, of their original image as "modern pioneers" into "greedy" individuals who pose "an obstacle to peace." We conducted two-part narrative interviews with 38 evacuees, and analyzed each story as a whole unit, combining holistic content and holistic form analyses.

Results: The tellers constructed counter-narratives that resist the "official" story established in Israeli society about them – Yamit's episodic master narrative – thus regaining their heroic image and protecting their selves. At the same time, they appropriated the hegemonic Zionist narrative – a foundational master narrative – thus asserting their belonging to the Zionist imagined community.

Conclusions: This study joins the few empirical exceptions demonstrating the combination of narrative complicity and countering across master narratives. Moreover, it shows that the simultaneous negotiation of different types of master narratives are interrelated, even interdependent, where compliance with one type of master narrative make resistance to another type possible. The findings highlight that culture is multilayered and cannot be reduced to a single master narrative that is either resisted or adopted, calling for a more nuanced exploration of the bottom-up relations between individuals and culture.



Patient Safety in Nursing Graduation: Student Perspective

Fernanda Acioly de Lima Santos (Faculty of Medicine of the Federal University of Alagoas), Maria Viviane Lisboa de Vasconcelos (Faculty of Medicine of the Federal University of Alagoas) and Maria de Lourdes Fonseca Vieira (Faculty of Medicine of the Federal University of Alagoas).

Abstract

Description: A problem that needs a very serious discussion and needs to be done in responsible way is "Patient Safety", the subject is essential to equip future professionals for the prevention of adverse events and development of the patient safety culture. Justification: Patient Safety needs to be carried on a diagnosis situation in Nursing Graduation at ASCES- UNITA University in the context of teaching offered in the classroom and in the mandatory curricular internships. Objective: To analyze the perception of students about Patient Safety during Nursing Graduation at the University ASCES-UNITA Methodological path: This is a unique, instrumental, exploratory case study with a qualitative approach carried out in a private university in the interior of Northeastern Brazil. Data were collected in an Online Focus Group (GFO) with 12 students from the Nursing course. The data obtained were processed in the qualitative research software, NVivo, version 12.0. Results: The data processed in the software showed the students' perception about the theme divided into three categories, namely, teaching in the classroom, in the curricular internships and attributes for the management of future nurses. Although the university did not have a specific discipline for Patient Safety, the subject is covered since the beginning of the course by all professors in a satisfactory manner, according to them. Conclusion: Investing in the training of health professionals based on patient safety measures is one of the biggest investments that universities can propose, sharpening the criticality for the qualification of care and reduction of hospital costs, seeking to preserve life above all.

Dealing with the challenges of a virtual classroom ethnography.

Paola Menzolini (Vrije Universiteit Brussels).

Abstract

Introduction In this study, ethnography is the chosen method to investigate Self-Regulated Learning promotion and development within a traditional primary school classroom. The ethnographic approach is here adopted to allow a deeper insight into both the visible behaviours and the intentions and beliefs embedded in a such a complex and multi-layered approach to learning. Following the Covid-19 pandemic restrictions, both our University research guidelines and primary school access rules required a challenging switch from in-presence to online methods to collect data. The outbreak of the first wave of Covid-19 pandemic took place the year before the field's kick off. The studied classroom, then a first-grade class, experienced a 5-months spell of remote learning. This allowed the pupils to develop a strong identity as an on-line community. Therefore, the planned traditional ethnographic approach could be morphed into a virtual one. Goals and methods The paper provides a short narrative of the developments of this transition to the digital. Its aim is to describe and share emotional and practical endeavours to cope with a shift which disclosed an unknown landscape in classroom ethnography's field. The study is to be considered as a reflection paper aimed at focusing the procedural features of the research process. It relies on fieldnotes, memos and annotations taken along the set-up and the implementation of the field. Results The study highlights those fields of experience which were mostly impacted: 1) the field length; 2) the step-by-step tailoring of data collection methods; 3) the 'insider/outsider dilemma'; 4) the emotional impact on the researcher. Conclusions The findings of this study suggest that, from a methodological perspective, on the one hand virtual ethnography enhances ethnography, on the other one it poses additional challenges to perform trustworthy qualitative research.



Bibliographic and content review on the use of ICT in people with disabilities and with autism spectrum disorder during the pandemic period

Juan Luis Cabanillas García (Universidad de Extremadura), Ricardo Luengo González (Universidad de Extremadura) and José Luis Carvalho (Universidad de Extremadura).

Abstract

Introduction. The crisis situation caused by the appearance of the COVID-19 pandemic has caused serious problems in the educational area worldwide. An unprecedented scenario has been generated for people with disabilities or handicaps, presenting major problems such as social isolation, emotional imbalance, widening of the digital divide, Goals and Methods. The general objective of the research has been: "Analyze the scientific production related to the use of ICT as a means of improving the teaching and learning process of people with disabilities and with autism spectrum disorder". A bibliographic, documentary and content analysis was carried out. Various publications from the International database, Google Scholar, have been evaluated by using the descriptors: ICT, disability, education, pandemic and COVID-19. Articles that met the inclusion or exclusion criteria set by the research team were filtered, generating a total of 50 reviewed publications. A table of categories was generated based on the categories, subcategories, contents, questions and research objectives. **Results and conclusions.** It has been proven that ICT have been able to help students with disabilities and autism spectrum disorders to be able to communicate efficiently, efficiently develop the teaching and learning process during the period in which they did not attend regularly schools. Similarly, it has been observed that there are still many difficulties and a great problem in access to ICT resources by this group. In order to properly use ICT resources in this group, it is essential to know the disability treated, as well as the possibilities, benefits and problems that the use of electronic devices may cause in the teaching and learning process.

Researching the Living World of Security Risk Management (SRM)

Angela Jackson-Summers (U. S. Coast Guard Academy).

Abstract

Introduction

For companies, the living world of security risk management (SRM) presents continued challenges for IT executives. Growing data breaches, significant funding needs, non-stop malicious cyber threats, and living world events, such as the COVID-19 pandemic, often drive increasing complexities in managing and responding to cyber security events. Due to the guarded nature of the SRM process, an exploratory study was designed to take an alternative, in-depth multi-method approach to examining SRM.

Goals and Methods

The goals of this study were to identify the organizational drivers and challenges, that contribute to improved SRM maturity and SRM effectiveness. Financial reporting artifacts from a sample of banks were reviewed by performing a directed content analysis, provisional coding, and textual analysis. The initial results were validated by three subject matter experts. Interviews, the Q-sorting technique, and a critical discourse analysis were performed while validating the initial results. This qualitative exploration was grounded on the resource-based view (RBV) theory and the Software Engineering Institute's Capability Maturity Model Integration (SEI-CMMI) framework.

Results

As a result of this multi-method approach, a SRM dictionary was created. Also, SRM capability levels and SRM maturity levels were classified to identify potential drivers and challenges to SRM improved maturity and SRM effectiveness. It was determined that differing perspectives on both the organizational drivers and challenges to achieving SRM maturity and SRM effectiveness exist.

Conclusion

As a result of this study, varying living world perspectives of SRM were obtained and showcased drivers and challenges towards SRM effectiveness facing companies. Overall, this study's contribution delivered an alternative approach in defining SRM. Also, this study provided a multi-method approach, including theoretical considerations, for future SRM work performed by researchers and practitioners.



Participant anonymity: Subverting, protecting and critiquing research participants' voices in contexts of inequity

Samuel Michael (University of KwaZulu-Natal, School of Education).

Abstract

This presentation compares three doctoral studies (two in South Africa and one in Mauritius) questioning whether qualitative research's preferred goals to shield participant anonymity reinforces an idealised, westernised individualism. In cultures where the communal collective identities are valued, anonymity might be considered disrespectful. The first study looked at how South African higher education students from under-served schooling wanted their photographs to be non-anonymised in the textual thesis representation. Adhering to normative visual ethics, pictures are expected to blur the participants' faces. The students and the researcher felt that anonymity undermined the students' personal stories of struggle. The second study looked at how gender equity was subverted within South African teacher union bureaucracies. Despite rhetorical claims to support women's empowerment, male union officers reinforced patriarchy. To protect the women participants, who vacillated about their complicity with this oppression, the researcher chose, through a poetic presentation, to develop a factionalised woman harmonising the many participants whose individual voices would otherwise be easily identified. Anonymity allowed the researcher to represent and critique unique voices of oppression. The third study looked at teachers' reflections of policy-driven national Mauritian curriculum reform within a context that expected compliance with national state agendas. Divergent teacher opinions, nevertheless, surfaced when the researcher shifted the contextual spaces of data production. An ethnodrama was chosen as a representational device to capture emblematic characters in different spaces. The drama script allowed the researcher (who is also inserted into the drama) to reflect and critique teachers' voices. The paper does not foreground the data production strategies themselves. Instead, it highlights the challenges and consequences of tackling anonymity in the analytical representation of the participants' voices. The first study suggests anonymity as undermining, the second anonymity allowed critique of complicity and the third accentuated teachers' voices in varied spaces.

A Qualitative Investigation of the Barriers and Facilitators To Lgbtq+ Young People's Self-Management of Their Mental Health

Rosa Town (University College London), Emily Stapley (Anna Freud National Centre for Children and Families), Daniel Hayes (Anna Freud National Centre for Children and Families) and Peter Fonagy (University College London).

Abstract

Introduction: There is evidence that young people generally self-manage their mental health using self-care strategies, coping methods, and other self-management techniques, which may better meet their needs or be preferable to attending specialist mental health services. LGBTQ+ young people are more likely than their peers to experience a mental health difficulty and may be less likely to draw on specialist support due to fears of discrimination. However, little is known about LGBTQ+ young people's experiences and perceptions of self-managing their mental health.

Goals and methods: Using a multimodal qualitative design, 20 LGBTQ+ young people in the United Kingdom (UK) participated in a telephone interview or an online focus group. A semi-structured schedule was employed to address the research questions, which focused on LGBTQ+ young people's experiences and perceptions of self-managing their mental health, what they perceived to stop or help them to self-manage, and any perceived challenges to self-management specifically relating to being LGBTQ+.

Results: Reflexive thematic analysis yielded three key themes: 1) self-management strategies and process, 2) barriers to self-management, and 3) facilitators to self-management. Participants' most frequently mentioned self-management strategy was 'speaking to or meeting up with friends or a partner'. Both barriers and facilitators to self-management were identified which participants perceived to relate to LGBTQ+ identity.

Conclusions: Social support, LGBTQ+ youth groups, and community support were identified as key facilitators to participants' self-management of their mental health, which merits further investigation in future research. These findings also have important implications for policy and intervention development concerning LGBTQ+ young people's mental health.



The big challenge out here is getting stuff. Exploring how the social determinants of health affect diabetes self-management education for older adults

Lenora Duhn (Queen's University), Madison Robertson (Queen's University), Idevania Costa (Lakehead University), Genevieve Pare (School of Nursing), Beatriz Alvarado (Queen's University) and Pilar Camargo-Plazas (Queen's University).

Abstract

Introduction In Canada, diabetes self-management education (DSME) programs are offered to enable individuals with diabetes to successfully implement and sustain lifestyle changes, with the goal of reducing the risk of complications and morbidity. Researchers have demonstrated how older adults with diabetes often fail to achieve or maintain diabetes self-management competencies, increasing risk of complications. Further, little is known about the influence of the social determinants of health (SDH) on DSME, potentially producing additional inequalities for older adults with diabetes. **Goal** The study goal was to better understand how the SDH affect DSME for older adults living with diabetes. **Methods** Our qualitative study was a combination of participatory, art-based, and hermeneutic phenomenology research methodologies. Data collection included photovoice and semi-structured phone interviews. Fourteen older adults with diabetes consented to participate (11 men, 3 women; aged 65 years or older). A SDH framework (Loppie-Reading and Wien) guided the thematic analysis. **Results** The findings illuminate how participants live with the effects and pressures of the SDH. The proximal determinants of health revealed in participants' stories included health behaviours (diabetes self-management practices), physical environments (rurality), socioeconomic status (income), and food insecurity (accessing healthy food). The intermediate determinants comprised healthcare systems (accessing DSME in their community) and community resources and capacities (limited infrastructure due to rurality). The distal determinants involved the pandemic (isolation due to mobilization restrictions). **Conclusions** Our study demonstrated how the SDH affect DSME and self-management for older adults with diabetes. Participants were continuously rearranging their diabetes needs to accommodate other life priorities. Additionally, rural living is described as a barrier to diabetes self-management, as accessing diabetes education, food, medications, and gas is at a distance - a particular inconvenience during wintertime. Our findings will guide future design, planning and implementation of DSME programs for older adults in this rural setting.

Social research in COVID-19 pandemic times: A systematic visuo-textual analysis of student experiences in postgraduate training

Sandra Saúde (Polytechnic Institute of Beja) and Ana Isabel Rodrigues (Polytechnic Institute of Beja).

Abstract

The COVID-19 pandemic has lasted over a year and a half with direct implications for society and, especially for the dynamics of interpersonal relationships. The "new normal" has impacts on various domains of human activity, including social research, which depends heavily on the richness of interaction, preferably direct and in person, with the object of study. Given the periods of confinement and mandatory social distancing, research plans had to be changed and study objectives, schedules, methods of participant selection, and above all, the form of data collection reviewed.

Aiming to understand how such changes in social research processes were experienced, an exploratory and qualitative study was undertaken with students undergoing empirical research within the scope of postgraduate training at a Portuguese Higher Education School. For this, the use of visual data, such as photos and descriptions about them (textual data) was applied. The visual and textual study was guided by three questions raising opinions about the experience of undertaking social research during a pandemic period. The systematic visuo-textual analysis framework, developed by Nicole Brown and Jo Collins in 2021, was used to analyze the collected material, guiding the way in which visual and textual datasets should be explored, analyzed and interpreted. The aim of this framework, according to the authors, is to systematically connect visual and textual information and interpretation, whereby none of the modes of communication is seen as superior to the others.

The results allowed us to conclude that for most students, the pandemic situation negatively influenced the development of research processes. The break in full social experience forced highly individualized research paths that were much more demanding in terms of organization, motivation, personal resilience and compatibility with family life. Although adapting the research procedures to the online format was not difficult, it required additional learning time.



Perceptions of Primary School English Teachers regarding Distance Education During the COVID-19 Pandemic: A Case Study in San Carlos, Costa Rica

Patricia López-Estrada (Instituto Tecnológico de Costa Rica), Jonathan Elizondo-Mejías (Universidad Estatal a Distancia de Costa Rica) and Estefanía Pérez-Hidalgo (Instituto Tecnológico de Costa Rica).

Abstract

Abstract. The 2020 academic year was disrupted due to the COVID-19 global health emergency. The Ministry of Public Education of Costa Rica announced that the teaching-learning process was going to change to the modality of distance education to avoid the students' detachment from the formal educational system. This case study, which is based on inductive qualitative research, collected, and triangulated data through in-depth interviews, document gathering of self-study guides and video recordings. As the study took place amid the pandemic, the data collection was carried out through virtual environments. Data were analyzed using domain analysis (Hatch, 2002) and WebQDA (Costa et al., 2019) to conduct digital semantic coding to categorize the primary school English teachers' opinions and experiences in rural schools during the pandemic. The purpose of this study is to describe the perceptions of four primary school English teachers from Dirección Regional de Educación San Carlos regarding distance education. Results suggested three main findings. The first result emphasized strong feelings of stress, difficulty to cope with the new modality, fatigue, work overload, and discrimination experienced by the teachers. The second result highlighted a sense of self-efficacy regarding the teachers' reflective and technological skills which led to strengthen their pedagogical decision-making processes. The last outcome shed light on a set of drastic changes that became normalized endeavors as the teachers adapted to distance education towards the end of the school year. This study has contributed to the existing literature on distance education for a better comprehension of the pedagogical mediation and professional context of the English teachers of San Carlos, Costa Rica during the health crisis.

Barriers and facilitators to sustaining community mental health assets: Exploring key factors affecting sustainability using the Theoretical Domains Framework

Anna Moore (UCL/Evidence Based Practice Unit), Ainul Hanafiah (University of East London), Marcello Bertotti (University of East London) and Daniel Hayes (Evidence Based Practice Unit).

Abstract

Introduction: In the context of persistent and widening health inequalities and greater need for mental health support due to the recent global pandemic, policy makers have become increasingly interested in improving health and wellbeing through asset-based approaches. Despite growing investment in this area and the essential benefits for communities, little is known about the sustainability of these mental health assets and the possible behaviours and interventions that may improve sustainability.

Goals and Methods: This paper draws on findings from a systematic literature review which identified factors affecting sustainability. These factors were then translated into behaviours by an Expert Reference Group of allied professionals, representatives of community organisations and people with lived experience. Two of the most promising sustainability behaviours were explored in 20 qualitative interviews representatives from the sector using the Theoretical Domains Framework (TDF), a comprehensive, theoretical-led framework, underpinned by behaviour change theories. These behaviours were: a) Partnering with other organisations to submit successful bids b) Regularly reviewing the content and delivery of interventions. Transcripts were analysed using deductive thematic analysis.

Results: Over 50 barriers and facilitators to sustainability of community mental health assets were identified. Under capability, barriers and facilitators were found for knowledge, skills, decision making processes, and behavioural regulation. For opportunity, barriers and facilitators were found for social influences, as well as environmental context and resources. For motivation, domains included beliefs about consequences, beliefs about capabilities, emotions, and professional role and identity.

Conclusions: Findings suggest that a range of barriers and facilitators affect the sustainability of community mental health assets. This paper makes suggestions for interventions targeting the different domains of capability, opportunity and motivation, which could lead to practical implementable recommendations for both community organisations and policy makers.



Legitimacy of pain: A Qualitative Approach

Jose Antonio Cerrillo Vidal (Universidad de Córdoba) and Isabel García Rodríguez (Instituto de Estudios Sociales Avanzados (IESA/CSIC)).

Abstract

Introduction: Current research has shown that pain is not a purely physical sensation. While there may be a nociceptive component of pain, the brain has to interpret the damage as an unpleasant experience to be considered as such pain. Therefore, pain is a complex emotion, that can be affected by psychological, cultural and social factors. In particular, social legitimacy of pain, social perceptions that make some kinds of pain more credible and worth of being cared than others, may affect the way people experience and manage pain

Goals and Methods. This contribution presents the results of a study about the legitimacy of pain in Spanish society. The study applied two different research techniques. First, 8 focus groups with the general population in order to study social perceptions about the legitimacy of pain. Second, 19 interviews with people affected by different types of pain, whether it has physical, psychic, emotional or social causes. The objective was to check if there are any correspondence between social discourses on the legitimacy of pain and the experiences of people who currently suffer from pain.

Results: Our results points to a huge difference between public discourses about pain produced in the focus groups and the perceptions of the sufferers interviewed. Participants in focus groups showed a high degree of empathy to pain in all its variants, including its psychological and emotional ones. But the interviews with people in pain told a very different story. The sufferers tend to complain about a huge pressure to rejoin their everyday roles, a widespread sense of being habitually questioned or blamed by their own conditions, and a broad lack of understanding by their environments.

Conclusions: The possible causes of these differences and its implications for the study of pain will be discussed.

A Research Team's Journey of Unpacking the Lived Experience of a COVID-19 Outbreak for Frontline Providers in a Residential Setting for Those with Disabilities: The Simplicity and the Power of Asking to Understand

Lenora Duhn (Queen's University), Emma Vanderlee (Queen's University), Jane Philpott (Queen's University), Shelley Brillinger (Participation House Markham) and Pilar Camargo-Plazas (Queen's University).

Abstract

Introduction In this paper, we present our personal experiences as a research team using art-based and intrinsic case study methodologies while learning what it was like for frontline providers caring for vulnerable residents with disabilities living in a residential community setting during a COVID-19 outbreak in Ontario, Canada. For those living and working in this home-like environment, the outbreak left an indelible mark, particularly as six deaths occurred. The study is currently unfolding, but we share our interim reflections about what it has been like as researchers involved in this essential undertaking; our experience has been humbling and transformative.

Goals Our goal in this paper is to relate how we have approached, experienced, and worked as a research team to understand the emotional experiences of frontline providers caring for residents with disabilities living in a community residential setting during a COVID-19 outbreak. As qualitative researchers, it has been essential for us to be aware of our own sensitivities.

Methods We have used a process of reflexivity to help us continually navigate the challenge of individuals re-sharing traumatic events while they remain living with the threat of another outbreak. Our methods in this regard, in part, have been straightforward, but purposeful—regular core team in-depth meeting discussions.

Results As researchers, navigating sensitive, deeply felt experiences can be difficult. To date, in our processes and experiences as researchers, we have found two essentials: active listening; and debriefing. Further, it has required that we be nimble and resourceful, but most critically to be present.

Conclusion Every study is a story. Often the reader wants the final chapter – the conclusion. We aim to illuminate the path we are travelling, as for us it has been and is equally compelling.



Qualitative analysis methodology in digital alternative journalism - exploring the Reporters Sans Frontières platform

Luis Barbosa (ULP - CICANT).

Abstract

Introduction: Alternative journalism is usually associated with political involvement or activism, but it also addresses a series of other themes such as minorities, ethnic groups, cultural and social actions usually managed by non-professionals. However, there are several examples in which journalists work professionally in the political and investigative aspects of this type of journalism. Technological innovation, especially since the expansion of internet 2.0 and the creation of social networks, has been a fertile field to the expansion alternative journalism. Our purpose is to carry out a study on digital alternative journalism, including the most important digital platforms in Portugal, some of the so-called best digital publications in English language and, above all to explore the work and contents of the online platform Reporters Sans Frontières (RSF). Goals and Methods: The work aims to understand the main themes addressed by alternative journalism organizations in the digital arena and to learn more about the RSF platform. This study is of an exploratory nature regarding alternative journalism from a digital presence perspective. We have used qualitative methodology and content analysis, data analysis and case study as qualitative research techniques. Data was retrieved from the corpus latente. Conclusions: This paper emphasizes the importance of qualitative research built on mixed research processes. We believe that our research is a contribution to a better understanding of the preferred themes, digital visibility and the importance of the work and professionalism of Reporters Sans Frontières journalists. The results allow us to infer that most digital alternative journalism platforms focus on politics and that the RSF through its significant worldwide network publishes sensitive issues of the global political environment.

Iterative development of semi-structured interviews using dialogic theory

Roehl Sybing (Doshisha University).

Abstract

Introduction: The primary goal of interview research is to understand as deeply as possible the perspectives of research participants. Needless to say, various meta-discussions of interview research illustrate that the interview process is confounded by, among other things, a number of influences that relate to the complexities of social interaction. Differences in positionalities between researcher and research participant present significant challenges in both structuring the interview and making sense of the result data, necessitating development of a methodological framework to provide guidance for researchers engaged with interview research in multicultural and multilingual contexts.

Goals and methods: This necessitates an analysis of interview data drawn from a larger ethnographic study of a language classroom context involving an L1 English-speaking researcher and L1 Japanese-speaking students of English to illustrate challenges within and methodological implications for interview research. Discourse analysis employing theories of dialogue provides useful guidance for post-interview reflections that can help to shape future iterations of interviews and other engaged interactions with research participants.

Results: Discussion of this analysis highlights instances where researcher and research participant encounter differences in understanding not merely at a language level but also at a discourse level where there is a misalignment of expectations and cultural assumptions, prompting the researcher to redevelop semi-structured interviews with later respondents. In particular, critical consideration of an iterative process that alternates between conducting interviews and producing reflections leads to a proposed formalization of methodological development while in the field, taking into account research participants' identities and sociocultural resources.

Conclusions: These reflections and methodological shifts thus form the basis for a methodological framework that can benefit researchers in not simply considering their positionality relative to the research context, but also in more concretely crafting interview research to cross divides of language and culture.



The person with chronic kidney disease: commitment to the course of illness

Maria Eulália Novais (ESEL) and Clemente Sousa (ESEP).

Abstract

Introduction - In the context of nursing care of patients with Chronic Kidney disease, there is an evident need to expand our understanding of the implications of the commitment by people in the course of their diseases. Commitment is action in the sense that action means freedom and knowledge. Personal commitment targets beyond the current situation of the "here and now" circumstances. It is the ability to anticipate and shape future situations, it requires behavioral changes, according to the goals to be attained, in order to achieve certain personal wellness and quality of life. Such commitment constitutes a highly personal choice. This study is set out to investigate and contribute to understanding by exploring and describing the process of commitment to health by patients with a chronic illness. Goals and Methods - Considering that commitment is the patient's responsible attitude towards illness and that self-awareness account for changes in lifestyle and setting of new goals for life, the subject under investigation is: • How the person with chronic kidney disease commits to the course of his illness? Ethnographic methodologies with in-depth interviews, participant observation, and field notes are considered to be the best approach to obtaining rich data. Data were collected from 10 adults with Chronic Kidney disease. Data analyses were made by using content analyses. Results- we found 3 categories, commitment focus, commitment level, and commitment type Conclusion - The commitment to the course of the disease is a predictor and supports changes in health behaviors. The levels of commitment are related to the levels of satisfaction, the size of the investment, and the quality of alternatives in the life changes made related to the disease. The greater the commitment, the more easily they make and maintain the changes necessary for the stability of the disease. The commitment to the disease is greater and more easily maintained if the management of the therapeutic regime is shared with the family. Changing habits and attitudes are difficult when the group in which the person is included does not feel the need to change.

A semi-supervised, topic modelling-based visualization method for the qualitative analysis of teachers' collegial discussions

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Abstract

Building a community of learning among teachers has been suggested as an important factor for improving teachers' teaching quality and, consequently, students' learning. The volume of qualitative studies of teachers' learning communities is impressively vast. A commonly discussed methodological problem in this field is that the study of communities of learning tends to generate large amounts of qualitative data, such as conversation data. The analysis of such data sets is both time-consuming and cognitively demanding, which worsens the possibility for the application of established interpretive qualitative approaches such as Critical Discourse Analysis or Hermeneutic Analysis.

In this paper, a set of methods for producing visualizations of conversation data is proposed. These methods are based on text mining and specifically on semi-supervised topic modeling and supervised classification of conversation data transcriptions and are used to construct diagrammatic data models of how the participants chronologically move from topic to topic during a group discussion.

The crucial aspect of this approach is that - although the procedure for the construction of these visualizations is based on probabilistic methods and on the Bayesian estimation of the probability of different topics given the data - these visual artifacts are intended to support qualitative interpretive analysis. What these visualizations do is represent conversation exchanges as geometrical patterns which can be interpretively analyzed using for instance critical discourse analysis or grounded theory. Moreover, although topic models are most typically associated with thematic analysis, we show how to use the semi-supervised approach to accommodate analysis of stance taking.

An example of analysis of teachers' conversation data generated from a research project on teachers' professional development is used to illustrate the limitations and advantages of this approach. In particular, it is discussed how to integrate the visualizations in the interpretive qualitative analysis of teachers' collegial learning.



Trends in techno-social environments and gerontechnological innovation: A mapping supported by webQDA

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Abstract

Introduction; CAQDAS, such as webQDA, offer the researcher support as a tool to process qualitative data and to be able to develop the analysis. A literature mapping has been carried out in the framework of an R&D&I project funded by the Spanish Ministry of Science and Innovation on techno-social environments and gerontechnological innovation. • Aims and methods; The mapping consisted of reviewing the publications indexed in the Scopus and Web of Science databases on Livinglab and Seniorlab in the last five years. The study aims to identify current trends in the field. The mapping results have been analysed together with data collected on interventions in the area, at Spanish and European levels. Methodologically, a qualitative procedure has been followed, delving into the content of the sources; and the method employed is the mapping of scientific production. After defining objectives, research questions, inclusion and exclusion criteria, attention was focused on answering these questions. The type of publication, the source, the time trend over the years of publication, the countries of publication, the number of citations of each publication, etc. have been analysed. In addition, the subject matter of the publications and the focus of the research work were also examined. In conjunction with the lines in European environments, the thematic lines allow us to see the current trends in techno-social environments and gerontechnological innovation. webQDA has provided support in the analysis process by generating visual outputs, such as the conceptual map of the project and the word cloud and the frequencies of occurrence of terms. • Results; As a result of the analysis process, a robust line of work around the quality of life has been detected. • Conclusions; Finally, it can be concluded that CAQDAS are programmes that can offer support and support to the researcher in the different moments of the research, including the theoretical stage.

Combining interviews and drawings: methodological considerations

Louise Virole (Institut La Personne en Médecine, Université de Paris) and Elise Ricadat (Institut La Personne en Médecine, Université de Paris).

Abstract

Introduction: In the health field, the survey technique most frequently used in qualitative research is the semi-structured interview. Visual methods such as drawings are rarely included, although they can greatly enrich the qualitative analysis.

Goals and Methods: The objective of this paper is to analyze the advantages of an innovative survey method that uses both drawings and semi-structured interviews to study support networks. The communication is based on a survey of chronically ill people in France during lockdown (March-May 2020). The study triangulates three types of sources: 1. From chronically ill patients' oral accounts of their experience of lockdown, collected during 32 semi-directive interviews; 2. From the chronically ill patients' drawings of support networks they were asked to make by the end of the interviews; 3. From their oral description of the drawn elements.

Results: The drawing technique has several advantages: i. the playful nature of the drawing facilitates the degree of adhesion and interest in the investigation process, ii. it leads to greater reflexivity on the part of the respondents, iii. triangulation of the data from the narratives and the network drawings brings to light some unexpected results. By revealing contradictions and paradoxes depending on whether important actors or resources appear only orally, on the drawing or in both cases, it highlights which types of support are valued or invisibilized.

Conclusions: The complementary use of drawings and narratives allows a more detailed and complex qualitative analysis of the support networks of the chronically ill during confinement.



Interprofessional Collaborative Practice and Organizational Climate in A Hospital Context to Fight Covid-19: Preliminary Note

Raíssa Ottes Vasconcelos (University of São Paulo), Valéria Marli Leonello (University of São Paulo), José Luís Guedes dos Santos (Federal University of Santa Catarina) and Bianca Jacinta da Silva (University of São Paulo).

Abstract

Introduction: Interprofessionalism has been highlighted for its strengthening potential to ensure the provision of qualified health care in the face of the unpredictability imposed by the COVID-19 pandemic context. Despite its importance, the Interprofessional Collaborative Practice (ICP) has not yet been fully understood and operationalized in the hospital setting, which is a challenge among professionals and managers. Different aspects influence this process, such as interactional, organizational and systemic determinants. The measurement of the organizational climate is one of the strategies to assess these determinants. **Goals and methods:** The goal of the study will be to analyze the organizational climate and its interference in PCI from the perspective of managers and health professionals in a hospital context to fight COVID-19. It will be a mixed methods study, using the concomitant incorporated specific strategy. Specifically in qualitative data collection, semi-structured individual interviews will be conducted, covering topics about the understanding of PCI and the perception of organizational climate interference in PCI in the fight against COVID-19, considering the dimensions and factors of the scales that will be used for quantitative data collection. Qualitative data will be analyzed through Bardin's Thematic Content Analysis and theoretical-conceptual referential from the Model and typology of collaboration among professionals from health organizations. Study participants will be managers and health professionals from the Teaching Hospital of the University of São Paulo. The project was approved by the Research Ethics Committees. **Results:** We hope that the study will provide subsidies for the development of improvement, intervention and cyclical assessment strategies, strengthening the management of human resources in nursing and health in the institution in crisis situations. **Conclusions:** We believe that this research will contribute to the construction of theoretical and practical nursing and health knowledge about PCI and organizational climate in the hospital context to fight COVID-19.

Use And Attributes Given to Practices and Complementary by Pregnant Women Who Use Primary Health Care System

Jeovana Serqueira (Universidade Federal de Goiás), Ricardo Teixeira (Universidade Federal de Goiás), Nelson Filice de Barros (Universidade Estadual de Campinas) and Ellen Synthia de Oliveira (Universidade Federal de Goiás).

Abstract

Introduction: Integrative and Complementary Practices (PICS) has been used in several care modalities. **Goal:** This work aims to comprehend the use and attribute given to PICS by pregnant women who use it. **Methodology:** This is a qualitative study, developed with 11 pregnant women from the southwest region of the state of Goiás in two time cuts: 2020 and 2021. The data were collected through semi structured interview technique and with the help of a software, a thematic analysis of inductive approach was made, contemplating phases such as data familiarization, data-drive codification strategy and, search, review, definition, and nomination of the chosen themes. This study was submitted to and approved by CEP/PRPPG/UFG (decision nº 3.933.350). **Results and Discussion:** To physical and emotional complaints noted in pregnancy, emerged on speech prime use of drug treatments and PICS have had a complementary role, with the use of Phytotehrapy/medicinal plants, Auriculotherapy, Aromatherapy and Cupping Therapy. The women who were interviewed assertively attribute decrease in physical discomfort to the use of PICS, demonstrated by the use of the words "helped" and "improved". When it comes to emotions, it can be seen in such speeches the moderation of such emotions, with the words "helped" "to relieve", besides the encounter of antagonistic effect to what was being felt, expressed in the use of words such as "calm down" "to relax" and "to tranquilize". The benefits of the use of PICS extrapolate to family and community, after the revelation of their social relationships being positively impacted and repeatedly recommend the use of PCIS to other people and desire to PICS institutionalization in the list of prenatal care. **Considerations:** Although PICS are put in complementary gestational care, its use in among pregnant users is copious and positive, which contributes to community scope and fortification in APS.



Rehabilitation Nurse's Perspective on Transitional Care: An Online Focus Group

Rita Pedrosa (Escola Superior de Enfermagem de Lisboa), Cristina Lavareda Baixinho (Escola Superior de Enfermagem de Lisboa) and Óscar Ferreira (Escola Superior de Enfermagem de Lisboa).

Abstract

Introduction Portugal shows an increased incidence of disability and chronic diseases, leading to an inevitable need to transition between levels of care and a clear need to adapt responses, countering fragmentation care. WHO suggests intervention strategies for Person-centered health systems, highlighting transitional care as a priority practice. Advanced nursing practice ensures the continuity of care between different levels of care. Goals and Methods To identify facilitating/hindering elements of the different dimensions in continuity of care and identify rehabilitation care needs in transitional care, a Focus Group was carried out including Rehabilitation Nurses of a hospital unit and the Community Rehabilitation Nurses from the same geographical area. Results Four categories and sixteen subcategories, defined a posteriori, emerged from the Focus Group exploratory analysis. Promotion of care coordination and Promotion of continuity of care were the two most expressive categories. The Rehabilitation Nurses focused their intentions in guideline development for referring the person to the community, in communication standardization between professionals (method and language) and peers formation. They also mention as an improvement proposal the computer systems standardization. So that it is possible not only to share information, but also to monitor the evolution of the care process according to the same health indicators. Conclusions The community coordination and hospital care reveals a persistent challenge, demonstrating a tendency to decrease hospital length of stay, home monitoring and, consequently, the bed occupancy rate. Multidisciplinary teams by themselves demonstrate that are not enough. It is necessary to guarantee training, monitoring and coordination between levels of care. Ensuring transitional care is imperative to develop a sustainable health system, increasing the quality of care and person satisfaction.

Factors contributing to and preventing mothers of children 1-6 aged from participating in the labour market in Kazakhstan

Moldir Kabylova (University of Nottingham).

Abstract

Introduction: Mothers of young children in Kazakhstan experience challenges to do paid-work as the result of flaws in the state policies, motherhood penalty in the labour market and cultural barriers in the family institution. Absence of parental leave for fathers, three years unpaid maternity leave and shortage of state-subsidized childcare services reinforce traditional breadwinner family institution where women are the main caregiver and increase gender inequality. The labour market factors preventing mothers from fulfilling their fullest potential are wage gender gap, discrimination and employers' reluctance to hire women of reproductive age, and a lack of flexible work options. Within the family sphere, women in Kazakhstan spend three times more time on unpaid domestic work compared to men and mothers of young children are likely to have higher workload. Goals and Methodology: The research aims to explore the main barriers preventing mothers of children 1-6 aged from participating in the labour market in Almaty and Turkistan and draw comparative analysis between these two contrasting cities in terms of socio-demographic and cultural differences. The research will apply the qualitative research method and conduct six focus group discussions among 30 mothers of young children residing in cities Almaty and Turkistan in Southern Kazakhstan. Results: The expected results will demonstrate that, although women in conservative city of Turkistan are more likely to face cultural and family barriers to do paid-work than those in cosmopolitan Almaty, both groups still experience challenges to enter and remain in the labour market as a result of underdeveloped state policies and motherhood penalty in the labour market. Conclusion: Mothers of children 1-6 aged in Kazakhstan need sufficient number of childcare services for children aged under 3 subsidised by the state, flexible work schemes at workplace and policy incentives for fathers to take paternity leave.



Negative Impact of COVID-19 on Elderly : A Systematic Review

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Abstract

Introduction: Early in the pandemic, older people were identified as one of the most vulnerable population. More than 80% of deaths occur in adults over the age of 65. Several conditions have been clearly established to protect the elderly, such as banning visits to nursing homes. Therefore, it is important to fully understand how this pandemic has affected the elderly. This study covers the negative effects on the physical and mental health of the elderlies during COVID-19 pandemic. **Methodology:** A systematic review of the literature to identify COVID-19 papers with Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) using PubMed, Google Scholar, Science Direct, BioMed Central (BMC) and Frontier in November 2019 to present. Included studies are those that investigate the psychological and physical impact on elderly (≥ 65 years old) resulting from the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. Unrelated, duplicated, unavailable full texts/abstract-only papers, and studies that analyzed mental and behavioral disorders due to the use of alcohol and other drugs are excluded. **Results:** A total of 12 studies are included out of 352. According to our study, there is an increased risk of mental health problems such as fear, anxiety and depression; and increased physical health problems on vulnerability of elderlies, incidence of cardiac problem and poor nutrition. **Conclusion:** The findings summarized in this review suggest that older adults experienced negative consequences for the ongoing pandemic, both physically and mentally. This is likely to be due to fewer changes in daily routines compared to their daily routines before the pandemic, particularly due to lockdowns in many countries and restrictions imposed on older groups.

How to care Heart Failure Patients - Nursing interventions

Maria do Céu Sá (Escola Superior de Enfermagem de Lisboa) and Ana Sofia Nabais (Escola Superior de Enfermagem de Lisboa).

Abstract

Heart Failure (HF) reveals to be a highly dysfunctional disease, with impact in the biopsychosocial dimensions of the individual. The worldwide progressive growth of HF incidence, caused by longer life expectancy, results in higher HF rehospitalization rates. It is estimated that nearly 90% of HF rehospitalization resulted of avoidable causes - impaired knowledge in HF self-care and impaired therapeutic adhesion. **Objective:** identify most common nursing interventions to satisfy impaired Basic Human Needs and promote compensation of symptoms, transitional-care from hospital to home and patient follow-through. **Method:** systematic review in CINAHL and MEDLINE data bases to answer the study question: "which nursing interventions can be done to people with Heart failure?" **Results:** Ten studies were included. Nursing interventions focused on compensation of symptoms during hospitalization promote well-being and the individual health status. Preparing the patient transition to home since admission allows the premature identification and adequate response to patient needs. Language adaptation during health education and a periodic follow-through revealed to be effective measures to promote independency in HF self-care and drop of mortality and rehospitalization rates. Even though these interventions show great results, they are not so frequent in clinical practice, justified by lack of specialized education about HF among health care professionals, empowerment culture and incapacity to keep an adequate patient follow-through.



Learning to Lead: An Approach to Develop Leading Skills in Software Engineering at University

Sonia Pamplona (Madrid Open University (MOU)), Nelson Medinilla (Universidad Politécnica de Madrid) and Eva Sánchez-Gil (ATOS).

Abstract

Introduction The success of a project depends greatly on how the people involved are able to work together towards the same goal. The leader of a project is an enabler of this task and acts to inspire and organize the team energies and capabilities to achieve the project target. This is why students need to develop soft skills in addition to hard skills during their time at university.

This is not a trivial challenge because leadership is, to a large extent, experiential. In this work we present the results of our approach towards learning leadership in software engineering in university degree studies.

In Software Engineering (January–May 2021), we created a fictitious software company composed by the 58 students who had signed up for the course. An external fictitious client engaged a project to be delivered by this company. The company was led by three senior students who used this experience as subject for their final thesis. This work focuses only on the learning process of these three students.

Goals and Methods The objective is to analyze the learning process experienced by the leader students. We have used the following sources for our qualitative study: final theses of the three students and interviews with the students, the course professor and the client.

Results We have witnessed the evolution and improvement in the approach of the leader students to communication and leadership challenges during project execution. Moreover, each of the students has obtained their own set of skills, byproduct of their motivation and their degree of responsibility within the software company.

Conclusions This work makes two contributions to the educational community: the design of the educational approach, and the design of the qualitative analytical process. Both can serve as a reference for future leadership training initiatives.

An online problem-based learning, during the pandemic: the analyze SWOT of the nursing student's opinion

Fatima Mendes Marques (Escola Superior de Enfermagem de Lisboa), Patrícia Alves (Escola Superior de Enfermagem de Lisboa), Maria José Pinheiro (Escola Superior de Enfermagem de Lisboa), Sandra Neves (Escola Superior de Enfermagem de Lisboa) and Carlos Pina David (Escola Superior de Enfermagem de Lisboa).

Abstract

Problem-based learning (PBL) enables nursing students to acquire and develop the competencies necessary for professional nursing. The COVID-19 pandemic that plagued the world, required epidemiological control measures, which for nursing education, included a transition to online, by using digital platforms. The SWOT analysis was used as an instrument to analyze internal and external factors, in PBL, during the period mentioned. The aim of the study was to analyze the evaluation performed by the students about the PBL experience in Nursing Decision Making Process course of the Undergraduate Nursing Program, at the Nursing School of Lisbon (at higher education level). It is a descriptive, cross-sectional, qualitative nature study, with data collection developed through documental analysis of the 'global evaluation of the course' which integrates the evaluation questionnaires and from the student's tutors' groups final evaluation of PBL experience online. The analysis of the qualitative data was performed according to Bardin through the webQDA software®. The study included 49 students who responded to the 'curriculum unit global evaluation', 48 groups of students, totalizing 573, from the academic years of 2020 and 2021. The results, concerning the strengths, were the orientation and personalization as teaching strategies, developed during the tutorial orientation; as for weaknesses was highlighted the insufficient time available for the development of the learning process, above all the elaboration of the learning tasks; as for opportunities, the promotion of learning, without the consumption of traveling time, home to school; for the threats the focus was on work overload, to respond simultaneously to the different curricular units' solicitations. Through the SWOT analysis, was possible to understand the students' opinions about the PBL, taught online and design strategies to minimize the weaknesses and threats.



Vaccine Hesitation in Childhood: Narrative Review of Information Published on Social Media About Vaccination in contemporaneity

Maria Viviane Lisboa de Vasconcelos (Faculty of Medicine of the Federal University of Alagoas), Cynthia de Jesus Freire (Faculty of Medicine of the Federal University of Alagoas), Carolline Cavalcante de Melo (Faculty of Medicine of the Federal University of Alagoas), Adriane Gomes de Souza Silva (Faculty of Medicine of the Federal University of Alagoas), Ana Clara Valente de Lima Melo (Faculty of Medicine of the Federal University of Alagoas), Inara Lourenço Leitão (Faculty of Medicine of the Federal University of Alagoas), Ricardo Queiroz Gurgel (Department of Medicine and Health Sciences Graduate Program Federal University of Sergipe) and Célia Maria Silva Pedrosa (Faculdade de Medicina/Universidade Federal de Alagoas).

Abstract

Introduction: vaccines are considered one of the most important interventions in public health and with the best cost-benefit in the prevention of several high morbidity and lethality diseases. Despite this, vaccination coverage rates worldwide have been threatened by the phenomenon of vaccination hesitation, considered by the World Health Organization (WHO) as one of the ten greatest threats to public health. Resisting vaccination is a process caused by various interests, as old as the vaccine itself. Compounding the problem, currently, the media and social networks, which have the enormous power to influence people, often disclose incorrect information about vaccines and without adequate scientific basis, negatively impacting vaccine rates in the population. Objective: to understand the correlation between the information disseminated on social media and the reduction in childhood vaccination rates. Methods: Narrative Review, with a qualitative approach, which used the technique of content analysis in original or review articles, indexed in national and international databases and/or journals, in Portuguese and English, published between 2011 and 2021, available in full and free of charge, and that addressed the issue of the relationship between social media and vaccine hesitation. Results: 89 articles were analyzed, in which it was observed that the main information on immunobiologicals was provided by government sources or newspapers/news agencies; the main means of dissemination used were videos on the YouTube platform, and sources were also found with positions neutral or against vaccination, with alarmist information about adverse post-vaccination effects, culminating in vaccination distrust in the population. Conclusion: social networks have become a fertile ground for the production and circulation of fake news, whether in its context or content; hence the importance of the health professional's engagement in strengthening the population's confidence regarding immunization, minimizing vaccine hesitation.

Students' Transition from K12 Program to Nursing Program: An Experiential Detail

Ma. Janice Bernardo (Laguna State Polytechnic University).

Abstract

Nursing is one of the known toughest professions and during the preparation period student nurses are trained to be resilient in all aspects of life. Student nurses are expected to comply with the standards of nursing education and nursing practice. Along with, struggles in taking the program cannot be denied, especially most during the transition period from the newly introduced K12 program in the Philippines to the nursing program.

In meeting international norms and standards, better student preparation for life, conserving national identity and improving student competencies, K12 has been implemented. However, during class observation among graduates of K12 program were having difficulty in understanding the major courses, troubled following instructions with the basic rules and regulations of the college and excelling to nursing program was apparently sensed a struggle. To investigate further, the researcher utilized descriptive qualitative method in exploring the student-nurses' experiential detail during the transition from K12 program to the nursing program. The study was conducted to level 1 of Bachelor of Science in Nursing who took K12 program regardless of the strands. In exploring the experiential details of the transition, structured questions were formulated until the saturation of responses were reached. To further validate and clarify the meaning of the experiences a follow-up interview was completed. From the analysis of data, the study found that the transition period tests the student nurses in adopting to change. Also, the challenges encountered by student nurses led to crack different coping strategies which influenced personal development.

In conclusion, the transition from K12 program to nursing program impacts the lives of students and taught them the value of experiences to prime success in the future.



Coding large qualitative data sets electronically while maintaining methodological rigor

Michele Kimball (The George Washington University).

Abstract

Introduction: During the COVID-19 pandemic, qualitative data collection was limited to methods that kept researchers and participants at safe distances, and those limitations encouraged more reliance on electronic data collection. With electronic data collection also comes electronic data analysis. Yet, it is important to carry human interaction and decision-making through the data analysis process.

Goals and Methods: This presentation will show that traditional norms of data analysis can be applied to large data sets without sacrificing accuracy. This process of data analysis focuses on human analysis of all data received, while using software to organize, compare, and contrast findings.

It fits squarely in two of the required conference themes: (1) qualitative mixed methods research and (2) qualitative analysis with support of specific software.

The proposed presentation will include descriptions of three case studies illustrating the coding of information relating to the lived experiences of military and veteran populations in the United States. Each research case will include an explanation of the research questions, data collection methods, research analysis and outcomes. The data sets range from just more than 1,000 respondents to nearly 17,000 respondents to open-ended questions in online surveys.

Results: All three completed studies used the same data analysis method, showing that the system can be scaled. Additionally, all three studies' results have been validated by later U.S. Department of Defense scrutiny.

Conclusions: This project will conclude with best practices learned for analyzing the data that values human data analysis without over-reliance on software. It will describe team coding processes that ensure inter-coder reliability and yield accurate, reliable findings. It will also show how large data sets can be parsed for analysis without missing participants' responses.

Studying inclusion in music education - an integrative literature review as a support in the choice of methodology, using Webqda.

Davys Moreno (University of Aveiro), António Moreira (University of Aveiro), Oksana Tymoshchuk (University of Porto) and Carlos Marques (Artistic School Conservatory of Music Calouste Gulbenkian, Aveiro).

Abstract

In order to make the most correct choice regarding the methodology to be used in our research, we wanted to reflect and try to clarify the methodological paths that we, curious teacher-researchers, are following. The objectives of this work were to base the choice of the methodology to be used in our research project related to the Inclusive Education of children with special needs in Music Arts Education Programmes in Portugal. In this sense, we started by comparing methodologies used in another research works on the same theme. We carried out an integrative literature review according to the theme of our study, to identify the articles related to it. To this end, we began by searching through selected keywords in English between 2015 and 2020 in the search engine Google Scholar and b-on, and in the following databases: ERIC, Web of Science, and Scopus. All the compiled information was organised and studied through content analysis supported by the webQDA software package. We compared the methodological options of 40 selected studies. We found 3 empirical studies, 27 studies using a methodology embedded in an interpretative paradigm and 10 studies using a socio-critical perspective. However, according to the subject of our study, there is only one study in our area using the Action-Research Methodology. Nevertheless, considering the other methodological possibilities, we confirmed that this methodology is the most appropriate for our type of study. The flexibility and collaborative nature of Action-Research is an advantage for the problems we investigate. The researcher can be considered as part of the reality under study, allowing us to achieve an in-depth understanding of the problems and practical situations. From this perspective, all subjects can be participants in the construction of knowledge, in a continuous dialectical process, in favour of inclusion.



The effects of counseling on Health Care workers (HCWs) with comorbidities as compared to those without comorbidities in South Africa

Johanna Dekka (Global Centre for Academic Research).

Abstract

Comorbidities in Public Health Sector are a major health risk associated with increased health care cost. HCWs presenting with comorbidities exhaust health budget due to chronic absenteeism as compared to HCWs with no comorbidities. This is an ongoing study with the purpose to review literature on effects of counseling on HCWs with comorbidities. The study aims to understand narratives of HCWs with comorbidities as well as developing a framework for managing them. Theory on Person Centered Approach and Social Constructivism will assist to understand their narratives. This will help to reframe the research question which is "How effective is counseling on HCWs with comorbidities as compared to HCWs with no comorbidities. South African studies between 2018 and 2021 were selected using Qualitative Evidence Synthesis (QES) which compares qualitative findings. QES looks for common themes that lie across qualitative investigations. Purposive Sampling was adopted to select relevant articles using key words to be included in the study. For data collection, Prisma workflow will be used, which will assist to identify, select, screen, and appraise articles for eligibility, while Critical Appraisal and Skills Program (CASP) is best for appraising relevant articles for inclusion according to the ten criteria list. A thematic analysis based on narratives together with WEBQDA software will be used to analyze data. The findings from the study will benefit managers in reducing the risk and cost on Health Care Systems and ease the burden on HCW without comorbidities. Recommendations will be made based on gaps identified from the reviews.

A Capabilities Framework for Human Resources Professionals within the Context of the Fourth Industrial Revolution in South Africa

Dineo Mathibedi (Global Centre for Academic Research).

Abstract

The 4IR is changing the world of work, the use of algorithms and artificial intelligence may lead to some current HR capabilities being obsolete. It is against this backdrop that this study focuses on the impact of 4IR on the capabilities of Human Resource professionals, in South Africa. The purpose of the study is to develop a capability framework for HR professionals with the view to minimise the adverse impact of 4IR. This study is anchored on the industrial revolution and human capital management theories. The study seeks to respond to the question: what capabilities are required for human resources professionals within the context of 4IR? A case study research design will be adopted, which means an empirical investigation of a phenomenon within its natural context. The case study will be carried through in depth interviews using guided questions. The population will comprise of HR professionals in the Gauteng Province. Purposive sampling will be used to enable the researcher to deliberately select a sample size of ten (10) participants that are knowledgeable about the areas under study, this will enhance the richness of the findings. Trustworthiness will adapt strictly to principles of credibility, transferability, dependability, and conformability. Peer reviews and data triangulation will be used to enhance rigor of the study. Thematic analysis will be conducted using WEBQDA. Ethical principles considered in this study, include informed consent and confidentiality. This is an ongoing study, and the outcome of the study will inform human resources professionals capacity building, developing associated curriculum and theory development.

A Qualitative Evidence Synthesis on the Inclusion of Middle Managers in Strategy Development as a Contributor for Positive Organizational Performance

Doreen Kosi (Global Centre for Academic Research).

Abstract

Organizations need all hands of employees on deck in order to achieve optimal performance. Senior Managers determine the strategic direction of the Organization and resource the strategy financially, with human resources and tools of work/trade. The role of Middle Managers is to understand, interpret and get buy-in of staff on the strategy to achieve seamless execution thereof. Some Organizations



have fit for purpose strategies but lack execution capabilities. This descriptive study aims to conduct QES research on the inclusion of Middle Managers in strategy development as a contributor to positive organizational performance. This ongoing research will seek to address the question “How does the inclusion of Middle Managers in strategy development enable them to contribute to positive organisational performance?” Qualitative Evidence Synthesis (QES) will be used as the Research Design. The researcher will be using purposive sampling. Data will be collected through carefully identified articles, following PRISMA and critically appraised through CASP, using thematic analysis, to inform the findings. Data transparency would be ensured in synthesizing the findings (ENTREQ). Ethical clearance is not a requirement of QES, as the researcher will retrieve articles that would have already been cleared. Findings will contribute to Senior Managers in making data-driven decisions on the inclusion of Middle Managers in strategy development. Recommendations would be aimed at empowering Senior Managers to make better data-driven decisions on the inclusion or exclusion of Middle Managers in strategy development.

Developing a bricoleuric strategy for a single national emergency number in South Africa

Freddie Booysen (Global Centre for Academic Research).

Abstract

The plethora of emergency numbers in South Africa impacts on the effectiveness and efficiency of service delivery. These multiple existing emergency numbers have the potential to confuse the public as to what number to use when reporting emergencies. One of the challenges facing the South African emergency services, is not having one single national emergency number that can be used for all emergencies. The purpose of the study is to develop a bricoleuric strategy for a single national emergency number in South Africa. The effectiveness of the South African Police Service, 10111 emergency number, will be examined and the strategy will be investigated against the emergency numbers used for fire-brigade, traffic, disaster management, medical services and local authority law enforcement agencies. The philosophical orientation is Interpretivist by obtaining a Phenomenological perspective in qualitative research. The researcher will apply deductive reasoning. The data that will be collected from the emergency call centres, will be done to interpret the effectiveness of the multiple emergency numbers on service delivery. The researcher will conduct interviews with heads of departments and three (3) employees of all emergency numbers in the Gauteng Province, mobile network operators and government departments responsible for emergency service delivery. The significance of the study will culminate in the developing a strategy for one single national emergency number for South Africa and identifying the need for an integrated multi-disciplinary approach with other emergency numbers. This will result in the general public to know where to call and will improve service delivery, cooperation and coordination between the emergency services. The study will make comparative analysis with countries that are making use of one single national emergency number to evaluate impact. As the study is on-going, conclusions and recommendations cannot be arrived at, at this point.

Instilling Value-Significance in Land Ownership in the Northern Cape Province

Gail Denise Parker (Global Centre for Academic Research).

Abstract

The concept of value-significance in landownership has been viewed from only one dimension – the economic dimension. This study focused on the intrinsic dimension, sometimes theoretically called “place attachment” to determine how this component could be infused in land reform support and maintenance programmes directed towards beneficiaries of the land redistribution programme in the Northern Cape province of South Africa. The current state of post-land redistribution programme is characterized with a plethora of problems that lead to discouraged beneficiaries, unproductive land use and ultimate land degradation. This study sought to answer the question, “How to instill value-significance in land ownership to beneficiaries of the land redistribution programme in the Northern Cape Province”. An interpretivist phenomenological approach was selected as method of inquiry, purposively selecting ten study participants from different cohorts of the land redistribution programme between the period 1994 to 2018. Semi-structured interviews were conducted to obtain in-depth insights, to describe the lived experiences of participants. Aligned with ethical standards,



interviews were conducted and recorded on an audio recording device, with the permission of participants. Recorded data was transcribed and analyzed using both thematic analysis benchmarked to the COSTA QDA Technique and the webQDA software. Findings of the study culminated into thematic expressions, namely: land redistribution programme needs to be underpinned by a structured maintenance programme; lives of beneficiaries are transformed; beneficiaries aspire full ownership of the land for productive use. The study concluded in a rigorous synthesis of these thematic expressions and culminated in development of the INSTIL Framework for instilling value-significance in land ownership. It is recommended that the framework for instilling value-significance in land ownership be implemented to enhance the success of the land redistribution programme in the Northern Cape province.

Developing a Model for Achieving Operational Efficiency for Historically Disadvantaged Individuals within the Petroleum Industry

Harry Mtshweni (Global Centre for Academic Research) and King Costa (Global Centre for Academic Research).

Abstract

HDI is a term that is used to define marginalised individuals before the dawn of democracy in South Africa. The problem under investigation is sluggish transformation within the petroleum industry, just as in other sectors of the economy, which is characterised by sporadic entry HDI population with low operational efficiency outcomes. The petroleum industry is made up of four distinct yet interrelated subsectors, commonly known as crude oil, natural gas, wholesale and retail. According to the South African Petroleum Industry Association, the fuel market contributes about six percent to the country's GDP. Furthermore, this sector alone also provides for the requisite power for national energy estimated at 18% percent of South Africa's primary energy. In terms of recent studies on the performance of the petroleum sector, 5% of national fuel requirements is provided through natural gas while 35% is extracted from coal and 50% from crude oil refineries. The significance of this study is inherent in its pursuit to enhance transformation and entry of HDIs in the petroleum industry. This study will focus on the downstream activities in South Africa, using mixed methods approach whereby the qualitative dimension will be core, applying a case study research strategy. The theoretical framework will be anchored on economic theory. Observing standard ethical principles, data will be collected using semi-structured interviews and survey questionnaires. The analysis will employ the COSTA QDA using webQDA software and chi-square for quantitative data.

Developing a Public-Private Partnership Model for a Medical School: A Case Study for Lesotho

Lerato Sekoli-Makenete (Global Centre for Academic Research).

Abstract

Higher education which continues to be a major role player in the socio-economic development of Lesotho, is mostly government funded. Lesotho has one public and two private universities; six public and five private tertiary colleges; and it does not have a medical school. The public and private institutions run parallel programmes. There is a limited budget allocation to higher education. There is no budget allocated towards building a medical school, however the government prioritises annual budget towards medical training in neighbouring countries as the field is considered one of the government's objectives of improving the health system. Recent developments have seen countries, both developed and developing, adopting public-private partnerships (PPPs) as an alternative funding model to overcome funding challenges in higher education. For Lesotho, the promotion and support for PPPs as a funding model to expand access and to meet the demands of higher medical sciences education should be explored. There is insufficient information on Lesotho's capability to carry-out sustainable long-term PPPs in medical studies. The purpose of this study is to investigate the feasibility of establishing a medical school for Lesotho through sustainable long-term PPPs. A systematic review of existing literature will be used for this study. Semi-structured questions will be used to conduct interviews with a sample population that includes policymakers, educators, scholars, investors, and funders. Thematic data analysis using the COSTA QDA technique and webQDA software will be applied. The outcome of the study will be a PPPs funding model that may be used by policymakers in Lesotho to establish the envisaged institution.



Positive Psychology as a Strategy for Leadership Development in Gauteng Hospitals: A Qualitative Evidence Synthesis

Motlalepule Mokhine (Global Centre for Academic Research).

Abstract

This study is premised on the way in which hospital employees in Gauteng work, in particular, the challenge in their environment. The two variables that impact their environment currently are, Covid-19 and the low morale which feeds into existing perceptions of poor service delivery. The purpose of the study is to explore possibilities in which positive psychology becomes the way of leadership development, such that employees become more resourceful and service delivery improves. The question that the study seeks to answer is, 'How can positive psychology be used as a strategy for leadership development?' The study leans wholly on the positive psychology theory which is premised on an assertion that, 'a good life can be taught': that positive emotions can help improve work performance. The study will employ the qualitative evidence synthesis design, (QES) whereby secondary data sourced through existing articles, will be interrogated and synthesised for use. The ontological paradigm of this research study is premised on the interpretivist epistemology, using inductive logic. QES by its nature uses purposive sampling whereby the researcher uses their discretion to decide on what to include and not include in the synthesis of data. The Prisma Data extraction tool will be employed as a data collection method, whereby a selection of relevant literature will be undertaken. It is a flexible method that allows for identifying of articles for eligibility, using key terms. The CASP tool (critical analysis skills program) will be used to further appraise the articles for inclusion. Thematic analysis will be used to analyse the data. The significance of the study is that it will contribute in providing an empowering perspective to leadership development, benefitting both employees and clients. Because the study is ongoing, conclusions and recommendations have not been arrived at yet.

A Critical Examination of the Common Law Director Duties and Shareholder Remedies as Codified into the UK Companies Act 2006

Thelela Ngcetane-Vika (Global Centre for Academic Research).

Abstract

The UK Companies Act 2006 is indeed a pioneering statutory instrument, hailed for its success in codification of Common law rules that found their way to the Act and simultaneously making reforms and harmonising the company rules. Further, the reforms also brought judicial clarity for courts to interpret and apply the law with relative ease and legal certainty. It is a generally accepted Company law principle that the twin sets of shareholder and director play a pivotal role in the running of the affairs of the company as enshrined in the doctrine of separation of ownership and control. The Act has been pivotal in setting the scene for South African application of common law director duties and shareholder remedies. The purpose of this study is to conduct a qualitative evidence synthesis on the codification of the director's duties, using legal theory as a basis. It is anticipated that interventions from primary studies and case laws could bring legal certainty. This investigation will be linked to the UK Companies Act 2006 and South African's Companies Act 2008 legislative pieces. Data will be collected through purposively selected articles using PRISMA and critically appraised through CASP. The study reporting will be aligned to ENTREQ reporting guidelines for qualitative synthesis studies. Thematic analysis using the COSTA QDA and webQDA will be applied to transform raw data. It is anticipated that the recommendations of this study will assist policy-makers, leaders and will also contribute to the body of legal knowledge.

Creating Hybrid over the Top (OTT) monetisation Model in South Africa

Nickson Sibanda (Global Centre for Academic Research).

Abstract

Abstract Over The Top (OTT) in South Africa has seen a mixed bag of fortunes, 70% of all home grown solutions have collapsed within 18 months due to lack of local contextualisation. The cut and paste solutions need to glocalise for relevance. Newer emerging technologies are morphing the content distribution and monetisation ecosystems in South Africa. The traditional monetisation models are no longer viable as new international entrants shrink the revenue pie. This study answers the question;



“How to create a hybrid OTT monetisation model in South Africa?” The goal of this study is to create a hybrid monetisation model that can be suitable for the South African market. The study will be underpinned by the Unified Theory of Acceptance and the Use of Technology (UTAUT). The method of enquiry is the systematic reviews with Interpretivism as philosophy; and an inductive approach was chosen. The researcher will formulate questions to answer population, intervention, comparison and outcomes (PICO), develop a protocol (inclusion and exclusion criteria), performing a detailed and broad literature search and screening the abstracts of the studies identified in the search and subsequently of the selected complete texts through Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA, following a Qualitative Description (QD) design. The necessary data is extracted into a form designed in the protocol to summarise the included studies, assess the biases of each study, identifying the quality of the available evidence, and develop tables and text that synthesise the evidence using CASP. The study focuses on OTT operators within South Africa. Only articles that had ethical clearance approval will be included. The study is significant to the industry players, legislators, investors. Preliminary findings suggest subscription, advertising, and transactions will be some of the combined models to be adopted. Key Words: Glocalisation, Hybrid, Model, Monetization, OTT

Language challenges in Higher Education during the Covid-19 pandemic in a multilingual society: A Qualitative Evidence Synthesis (QES)

Nisi Thusi (Global Centre for Academic Research) and Thandoluhle Tia Thusi (Global Centre for Academic Research).

Abstract

The Coronavirus (COVID-19) was declared a pandemic in March / 2020, indicating that the disease had spread to all continents. Many South African universities began implementing online-based learning to replace classroom lectures. The problem in a multilingual society, there are numerous impediments to students learning online with English as a medium of exchange. The purpose of this study is to identify the language challenges that arose as the result of the introduction of online learning in higher education. This study's investigative activities will be guided by the theories of Cognitivism and Connectivism. The study will conduct a Qualitative Evidence Systematic Review a summary of research literature that focuses on a single question, and purports the role of systematic reviews within evidence-based practices. A qualitative meta-synthesis according to the PICO framework (Population/Place; Intervention; Comparator; Outcome) will seek to answer the question ‘What are the language challenges in Higher Education during the Covid-19 pandemic in a multilingual society in Gauteng’. Articles will be critically appraised for eligibility using the PRISMA flow diagram, screening the relevance and removing duplicates through assessment tool called CASP. This method provides an opportunity to analyze data both deductively using positivist approach while using interpretivist approach to understand phenomenon. The researcher will use purposive sampling to select a number of articles that must go into the study. Thematic analysis will be performed on a sample of 20 articles. The articles that will be considered for analysis are those that have received Ethical approval by the authors. The findings of this ongoing study is expected to contribute to the existing body of knowledge on the language challenge in higher education with students in a multilingual society. Recommendations would aimed at informing language policy makers.

A Model to Develop Middle Management Women in Limpopo Public Service to Enhance Service Delivery

Rosa Mdluli (Global Centre for Academic Research).

Abstract

In Limpopo Public Service, very few women are occupying positions of middle management and above, contrary to popular narrative on gender equity on women empowerment entrenched as central feature of employment equity. The problem with these contradictions and disparities results in a continuum of imbalances that impede the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), while adversely impacting on service delivery. The purpose of the study is to develop a Model to minimise contradictions and disparities related to gender equity to enhance service delivery. Empowerment and gender equity theories will be used to frame the research question: “how to develop a Model for developing women in Limpopo Public Service at middle management to enhance service delivery?” A case study method will be used with interpretivism as a chosen philosophy/paradigm. The study will be conducted at Municipalities and provincial departments. A purposive



sampling method will be used to select twenty (20) women participants from middle management. Interviews (personally/zoom/webinar) of semi-structured open questions will be the data collection strategy, substantiated with archival information. The study will use data triangulation to ensure rigor. Data will be analysed using a thematic analysis. The researcher will ensure that ethical elements are considered: Participants consent form, ethical clearance form, interview Guide and permission from Gatekeepers of participants workplaces are obtained and completed. The study will benefit middle management women by effective implementation of the developed model.

Exploring the dark side of digital inclusion: the lived experiences of survivors of internet fraud

Steve Siziba (Global Centre for Academic Research).

Abstract

Digital inclusion has increasingly become an important topic encapsulating social and political issues inclusive of human rights, equality, community and civic engagement. Global efforts to roll back the digital divide are predicated on the promise of the emancipatory effects of digital inclusion. The effects and potential of digital inclusion are not controversial. However, the dark side of such inclusion manifests in the deception and fraud that thrives in cyberspace. While reports and statistics on the incidence of various scams and internet fraud cases abound, there is less reporting on the lived experiences of those who have been victims of such internet crime. The purpose of this study is therefore to answer the question: what are the lived experiences of victims/survivors of internet fraud? The study documents the experiences of people who have suffered loss, trauma or related experiences involving internet fraud. The research method for this study is Narrative Inquiry. As a research methodology, Narrative Inquiry allows the researcher a systematic view of people's experiences and stories (of being victims of internet fraud in this instance) and narratively digging or inquiring into their lived experiences. Narrative Inquiry about the stories and lived experiences of participants is similar to phenomenology, where the researcher also narrates their thoughts, assumptions and experiences of the phenomena. The sample of 8 participants willing to share their stories will be generated through snowballing. The participants' narratives will be transformed through thematic analysis undertaken using webQDA under the lens of Bounded Rationality Theory within the interpretivist paradigm. The significance of this study will be the insights gained from the lived experiences of internet fraud victims/survivors which will be useful in crafting interventions to better protect citizens from internet scams.

Corporate Governance: The Impact of The Auditor General's Reports on the Public Entities of Zimbabwe

Tapiwa Kadembo (Global Centre for Academic Research).

Abstract

Corporate governance became a topical issue in the global market, since the corporate scandals of Enron and WorldCom. The experience left a need for a study on the African continent and Zimbabwe is not spared in this demise. Hence, a critical analysis on the corporate governance principles on Zimbabwe's public entities became crucial. The question addressed is how the Auditor General's Report can be of significance in ensuring that good corporate governance principles are adopted in the public entities of Zimbabwe. The paper gives consideration to the stakeholder theory as it is centred on corporate accountability to all stakeholders. The philosophical orientation applied is interpretivism, adopting an inductive approach employing deductive reasoning. Eight Public companies from eight different categories were randomly selected. Document analysis was done using Auditor General's Reports for the past five years, published research and reputable newspapers. The study revealed that despite the Auditor General issuing reports, highlighting weak corporate governance practices, there seems to be no improvement and there is reluctance in employing the recommendations of the Auditor General's Report. There is therefore, need for robust change in the practices of corporate governance given huge cost to the fiscus and degradation to the public services. It is recommended that an Act is enacted to increase and strengthen the powers of the Audit Office, which spells out heavy penalties for public companies that do not comply with principles of good corporate governance and recommendations of the Auditor General's Report.



ACAID System – A Diagnostic, Prescriptive, Therapeutic Framework for Perpetrators and Victims of Gender Based Violence

Violet M Shai (Global Centre for Academic Research) and Solomon Mokone Lebeso (Global Centre for Academic Research).

Abstract

Introduction Violence and sexual abuse against women and girls are recognized as major problems with profound impact on public health and social development. The problem has been studied extensively in South Africa and globally and is associated with constructs such as intimate partner violence/femicide, homicide and abuse of marginalized populations. Crimes against the defenseless increased in the midst of the Covid-19 outbreak. The focus of this study is on gender-based violence in Gauteng South Africa. The ACAID (Attention, Consideration, Action, Internalization, Duplication) system is used to investigate the causes and sources, as well as the perpetrators' and victims' thoughts and ideas. Objectives The system's goal and objective is to improve the behaviour transformation process. The transformative theories used to explain intimate partner violence and gender systems include feminist theory, power theory, and sociocultural theory. Methods The method to be used in this work to produce assessment, diagnostic, prescriptive, and therapeutic tools is Conceptual, Contextual, and Logical Methodology for issue articulation and resolution (CCLM). The findings contain key concepts that are necessary for a thorough understanding of when they were labeled and how they relate to the investigation. Labels are a type of behavior descriptor. The evolution of a term or concept is known as etymology. Concepts do not remain static; they move, and with each movement, they modify their behavior. Results and conclusions The available literature will be examined, and 12 male volunteers from four Gauteng correctional facilities will be analyzed. The correctional center gave their ethical approval. The study's main authors are lexicographers such as Cambridge Dictionary and Merriam-Webster. The descriptors for the concepts discovered will help the researcher grasp what they imply and how they connect to the study. This research is still underway.

Connecting Theoretical Perspectives and Praxis on African Women Leadership and Development Agenda

Thelela Ngcetane-Vika (Global Centre for Academic Research).

Abstract

African women are becoming increasingly relevant in the continent's development and growth agenda. For decades, African women have been seen as a backbone and connective tissue for spiritual growth and sustainable societies, in fields such as religion, culture, economics, and politics, to name a few. This review is part of PhD studies on African women leadership development. The aim of this paper is to explore a functional connection between theoretical perspectives and practical application in real life regarding the agenda on developing leadership capabilities for women. A qualitative evidence synthesis was used as a method of inquiry and thematic expressions were developed using the COSTA QDA Technique. Results culminated in three thematic expressions that explicated a disconnect between popular theories on women development agenda and practical application in a collaborative approach. However, an emphasis was made on the requirement for women in influential leadership positions to coach and mentor others. Findings further indicated that women at grassroots level were enthusiastic and ready for programmes and environments that enable leadership capabilities, development and growth. The study concluded that formal and sustainable mentorship and coaching programmes that integrate all stakeholders (males and females) in a collaborative approach should be developed.

The Relevance of Financial Management Practices in Struggling Small-Medium Enterprises in South Africa

Mamello Puleng Pule (Global Centre for Academic Research).

Abstract

South Africa is facing a developmental problem related to the high failure rate of SMEs and the primary contribution to this failure is poor financial management. Research has shown that the lack of financial management skills and application of financial management practices are some of the



biggest factors contributing to SME failure. Due to the volatile and high-risk environment of SMEs, financial practices are often underestimated and not always implemented. The purpose of this study is to explore the 6 financial management practices namely, financial planning, financial analysis, accounting information, management accounting, investment appraisal and working capital management in order to determine which are more important for SMEs. In Addition, the study analyzes the factors that lead to the failure of SMEs in relation to financial management practices. So, to answer the question, "How are financial management practices adopted and implemented by Struggling SMEs with potential growth in South Africa". Qualitative evidence synthesis Method is used in order to integrate or compare the findings from qualitative studies related to the study and purposive sampling will be used. PRISMA framework is used to extract data whereby relevant electronic databases will be searched, and studies will be included based on predefined inclusion criteria. The study uses Thematic Analysis in order to combine SME owners' views and identify key themes to explore in interventions. General assumptions in the agency theory will be presented, and the owners' possibilities to monitor the financial Manager behavior will be described. This study enhances the awareness of stakeholders about the financial management practices and their role to improve performance and growth of the South African SMEs industry and help them realize the value added when adapting these financial management practices. Conclusions and recommendations not yet reached since study is ongoing.

Change Management as a requirement in introducing ICT in curriculum delivery – The Gauteng Experience

Mfanelo Patrick Ntsohi (Global Centre for Academic Research).

Abstract

The main objective of this study is to establish the role that change management plays in introducing ICT in curriculum delivery with special reference to Gauteng Province. A desktop literature review was adopted to gather information on how change management can impact on the effectiveness of ICT integration, not only in the South African context but also on the global and African context. Support for ICT integration in education is overwhelmingly positive; ICT is seen as having made a positive contribution to education; More training is required to improve teachers' competencies in ICT usage and More support needs to be provided to the principals, School Management Teams (SMTs) and School Governing Bodies (SGBs) in terms of training. In order to optimise the results of the change management process in ICT integration into the curriculum, the researcher recommended the following: Establish a change management committee whose sole mandate is to ensure an effective integration of ICT projects; Ensure sufficient and effective continuous training support to the educators, principals, SMTs and SGBs before, during and after launch of the ICT project; Continuous evaluation of the change process to assess if intended objectives are being achieved; Ensure undivided buy-in and support from the district and top management and Ensure funding is made available to increase the provision of ICT equipment in schools and to invest in the ongoing maintenance and upkeep of the infrastructure.

The role and potential of Information Communication Technology (ICT) in early childhood education in South Africa: A theoretical perspective

Mfanelo Patrick Ntsohi (Global Centre for Academic Research), Blondel Nyamkure (Global Centre for Academic Research) and King Costa (Global Centre for Academic Research).

Abstract

This paper discusses the role of ICT in early childhood education in South Africa. It gives a reflection of the best practice alongside the current local status of ICT in Education. The study adopted a qualitative research method leaning more towards the interpretivist research paradigm. Desktop literature review was conducted in order to have a feel of the nature of ICT, looking at the Global, Continental (Africa) and local context. The research encompasses literature on both children and educator's use of ICT in early childhood education and elaborates on the role of ICT with regards to teaching and learning and professional development. Key findings were that, through the adoption and proper usage of ICT, great value is added to the learning and teaching process. The study found that instead of being passive assimilators of information, learners become more engaged not only in recollection and understanding but also in application, evaluation and creation during the learning process.



In order to optimise the impact of ICT in early childhood education in South Africa, the research recommended: the deployment of more ICT infrastructural resources in public primary schools, the need to train all role players on the usage of ICT, prioritisation of ICT in strategy formulation and budget allocations, introduction of learners to basic ICT skills in the lower classes, comprehensive repair and maintenance of the ICT equipment for optimal functioning, shifting focus from learner performance to capacity development, a phased approach comprised of appropriate interim targets, needs analysis have to be conducted and the measurement of progress to assess if objectives are met and taking corrective measures where deviations are experienced.

Transitional Experience of Nurse Educators to the Outcomes Based Education Nursing Curriculum

Michael John Flores (MANILA CENTRAL UNIVERSITY - COLLEGE OF NURSING).

Abstract

Through the years, our nursing leaders ensure and guide that the nurses being produced by the educational institution are locally and globally competitive and are equipped with the basic knowledge and skills required as a beginner nurse. This is done by constantly configuring and improving our nursing education by suiting the nursing curriculum to the essential assets of being a nurse. The purpose of this qualitative transcendental phenomenology was to describe the movement of nurse educators to new OBE nursing curriculum implementation through the lens of Schlossberg's transition theory as the basis in developing the curriculum transition model. Credibility, transferability, dependability, and confirmability were employed to ensure the study's reliability and validity and to limit external clouding allowing the true meaning of the phenomena. Ethical principles were strictly followed throughout the research process. The research protocol was reviewed and endorsed by the Ethical Review Committee of a higher education institution in Manila. Among the nineteen educators who participated in this study, there were five themes that were identified, namely: Shifting Paradigms Toward a Student-Centered Curriculum, Challenges in the Midst of Transition, Setting the Groundwork Through Capacitation, Uncovering Healthy Work Environment: Fostering Collaboration, and Inspirational Leadership, lastly Transitioning for the better: Acceptance and Change. Furthermore, shared associations were also looked into as they went through the three phases. Finally, the proposed curriculum transition model entails three essential components that are requisites for achieving seamless, efficient, and effective curriculum transition, specifically: leadership, capacitation, and a healthy work environment. To successfully implement curriculum transition myriad factors and measures must take into consideration. Hence, administrative support plays a substantial part during the transition. Moreover, academic nurse educators may utilize the curriculum transition model to guide them on how to do the transition effectively and efficiently and implement the curriculum's goal fully.

Researching Rural Women: Significance of the Interaction between Participants and the Researcher's 'Self'

Neha Nimble (Ashoka University).

Abstract

Borne out of my doctoral thesis, this paper adds to feminist epistemology by describing methodological nuances of knowledge construction about rural women. Drawing from the methodology adopted and research process undertaken during the study, this paper argues for use of feminist methodological approach in researching rural women's lives. The study was conducted within a research paradigm constructed at the intersection of feminism and phenomenology to express the experiential and differential accounts of the participants in the study. The primary argument of the paper is that knowledge is not created in a vacuum and that knowledge creation is a dialogical and dialectical interaction with no privilege given to the researcher or the participant. It acknowledges the dialectical and interactive nature of the research process while also presenting the importance of the interaction between 'situatedness' of the researcher and of participants in construction of knowledge. The paper also argues that researcher's 'self' often comes in the way of procuring and presenting women's experiences in an analytical and critical manner. By presenting the journey of the researcher, it shows how such ethical challenges may be navigated in the field. It asserts that being aware of reflexivity, dialogical interactive nature of feminist research and 'situated knowledges' helps neutralize the power relations in the study. The paper brings out that women construct knowledge in different ways



from each other and at other times in similar. However, they all experience their society and lives very conscious of their situation in that society, in their family and in their caste groups. Importantly, it highlights that they have knowledge but often do not have a sense of ownership to that knowledge and thus hesitate from sharing with researcher what they themselves do not consider theirs in the first place.

Digital management of material, information, and data by a student with special needs in a higher education institution during COVID-19

Mohamed Samunn (University Technology Malaysia), Mohamed Samunn (University Technology Malaysia) and Mohamed Samunn (University Technology Malaysia).

Abstract

Universal Design for Learning (UDL) and digital accessibility help increase learning access and reduce barriers for students with special needs in higher education (HE) institutions. This is critical as COVID-19 has transformed learning to an online format and requires adequate digital access without barriers for a student to make their educational journey smooth. UDL guides faculty and students to design learning tasks and assignments that can be completed in multiple ways. Educational assistive technology (EAT) helps HE students with special needs to explore and identify the differences between their learning barriers and learning opportunities available. EAT is used to find alternative ways to access and engage with the learning materials and activities that are presented to them and helps manage the learning differences of the student. This paper is based on the experience of the author as an educational therapist and as a caregiver to his undergraduate son with special needs who uses EAT from his secondary school onwards. This case study uses interpretative phenomenological analysis (IPA) as a research methodology to understand the lived experience of the author's son using EAT in his learning journey. Semi-structured in-depth interviews were conducted and supplemented with two vignettes outlining the experience of the mother (primary caregiver of the student) and the father. Data analysis revealed that this student benefits from EAT that enhances a set of skills and talents that are unique to him. The findings are descriptive in nature and do not directly relate to any theory and is considered as a rich description of the experience of EAT usage by people with special needs.

Perception of barriers and facilitators of the patient safety program in university dental clinics: An ethnographic approach

Naydu Acosta-Ramirez (Universidad Santiago de Cali) and Victor Hugo Gutiérrez (Universidad del Valle).

Abstract

Introduction. Patient safety is a topic of growing interest since it directly influences the quality of health care, this being a fundamental principle of health services. Dental practice is immersed in this topic since its field work is the human being and is subject to the conscious or unconscious production of unfavorable health events; especially with technological growth and the complexity of procedures that generates an increased risk of presenting adverse events. Objective: To investigate the perception of barriers and facilitators of the patient safety program from the perspective of administrative and health care personnel in university dental clinics. Methods: qualitative study with ethnographic approach, using 4 focus groups and 14 semi-structured interviews in a public and a private institution, located in Cali (Colombia), for 2020 and 2021. The administrative theory of quality in health services was used, adapting Donabedian's model. Results: 21 factors were found to be influential in the development of patient safety programs, according to the perceptions of the study participants. The factors were grouped into two categories: structure and organizational processes; with five subcategories: internal factors of the institution, institutional context, individual staff factors, patient factors, and work team factors. Seven factors were identified as facilitators, two constituted some barrier, and twelve functioned as a barrier or facilitators depending on institutional development. Conclusions: There are several factors that affect patient safety in university dental clinics, and they become from the perspective of health administration in opportunities for improvement that require initiatives by decision makers in health services to design and implement adequate patient safety programs. This study provides a broad understanding of the difficulties and potential solutions to meet the challenges of patient safety programs in dental services.



Postanesthesia Nursing Clinical Reasoning: Contributions to Managing Uncertainty

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Abstract

The effectiveness of postoperative care is highly dependent on the accurate clinical reasoning. Given the dynamic processes required to come to a diagnosis, uncertainty is expected during practice, nevertheless, it may permeate the foundations of clinical reasoning, which can jeopardize diagnostic accuracy and consequently safety of the health care. Therefore, it is intended to contribute to uncertainty management in postanesthesia nursing clinical reasoning. Three studies will be undertaken through exploratory sequential design: Study 1 qualitative descriptive exploratory through semi-structured interviews, content analysis technique and data analysis by MAXQDA a) to describe the postanesthesia nurses perceptions about uncertainty in clinical reasoning at recovery room, b) to characterize the patterns of uncertainty in postanesthesia nursing clinical reasoning, c) to outline the perspectives and strategies/coping tools of postanesthesia nurses capable to improve the management of uncertain in clinical reasoning; study 2 cross-sectional study through online survey by soSci Survey and analyzed using SPSS a) to develop, apply and validate the Postanesthesia Nursing Script Concordance Test (PaNSCT), b) to estimate the psychometric properties of PaNSCT and study 3 a) to design a decision-support guideline to manage uncertainty in postanesthesia clinical reasoning. This research may provide insights invaluable for health care providers and policy makers representing a starting point for the development of organizational strategies that allow nurses to know how to direct supported and targeted practices regarding the phenomenon to building a safer postoperative care.

Work Changes due to COVID-19: Perceptions of Portuguese Workers

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Abstract

Introduction: The COVID-19 pandemic brought massive disruption, as it strongly impacted several dimensions of people's life. All over the world, organizations were forced to stop presential activities and adopt teleworking, with exception of front-line workers, who had to continue their presential activity, hence being more vulnerable to the virus. As we adjusted ourselves to this new reality, many debates emerged regarding the impact that the COVID-19 pandemic will leave on our life, including our work life. **Goals and Methods:** This study focuses on Portuguese workers' expectations regarding changes in work associated with COVID-19. Data were collected via an online questionnaire between May and June 2020, requesting information regarding the confinement period during the first State of Emergency in Portugal. Expectations of change in work were assessed using an open answer question (i.e., "In your opinion, what will change in work contexts as a result of this pandemic?"). Overall, 207 Portuguese workers answered the questionnaire; here we focus on the 118 participants who answered the open question. Data were analysed using SPSS and IRAMUTEQ. **Results:** Textual analysis using IRAMUTEQ to the open question show that participants expect changes regarding the organization of work, namely the increase in the use of telework and digitization. They also show concerns regarding changes in workload, working conditions and safety, and the relationship between managers/leaders and workers. **Conclusions:** This work contributes to the body of knowledge regarding the impact that the COVID-19 pandemic has had – and will continue to have – on our working lives and the areas associated.



Nursing interventions after angioplasty to client with acute myocardial infarction in a intensive care unit

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Abstract

Contextualization: During 2019 there were 4 275 deaths due to AMI, having decreased by 7.5% compared to 2018 (INE, 2021). Angioplasty has reduced the morbidity and mortality of this pathology, however it isn't risks free. With this article, we intend to identify the nursing interventions for patients with postangioplasty AMI in the ICU, focusing on the prevention and treatment of possible complications, on training the patient for self-care. Objective: To identify nursing interventions for patients suffering from AMI after angioplasty in the ICU. Methodology: This narrative literature review was prepared following the reference of Cronin, Ryan & Coughlan (2008). The survey took place through CINAHL Complete and MEDLINE Complete. The time limit concerns 2016 and 2021, including articles written in Portuguese, English and Spanish. We used gray literature to supplement information. Results: The research resulted in 16 articles, related to nursing interventions for patients suffering from AMI after angioplasty. These interventions include hemodynamic monitoring, prevention of complications, including hemorrhage, hematoma, pain control, anxiety management and teaching to increase health literacy. Conclusion: With this project development, it was possible to answer the research question. Through critical analysis of the literature with clinical practice, it was possible to infer that the core of nurses' interventions are similar. These should focus on monitoring, stabilizing and recovering the patient until hospital discharge.

Scoping review on Patient Safety in the area of Radiodiagnostics, with support of webQDA® software

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Abstract

Introduction: The adoption of professional practices committed to patient safety is a worldwide movement. The field of Radiology has evolved significantly in recent years, as a result of technological development and incorporation. However, along with the benefits that technological advances bring to health actions aimed at early diagnosis and intervention, significant risks that compromise patient safety also arise. In Brazil, in view of the inequalities in resource allocation and professional qualification, patient safety in radiodiagnostic services is a matter of concern. Objectives: To identify the scientific evidence on 'Patient Safety' in the field of Radiodiagnostic Services in Brazilian health services. Method: A scoping review study using the recommendations of the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses Extension for Scoping Reviews (PRISMA-ScR). The location of the materials, occurred in databases that hosted primary articles whose Radiodiagnostic services were Brazilian. The organization of the textual material from the articles selected by the independent reviewers was supported by the webQDA® software so that Bardin's content analysis was used to denote the evidence. Results and Discussion: Fifty-nine articles were located, of which 23 presented adherence to the research problem. The evidence that emerged from these 23 materials showed, preliminarily, that the concern with 'Patient Safety' in the area of Radiodiagnosis is limited to the administration of intravenous contrast, gestational event, care aligned with radiological protection, communication with the patient, correct diagnosis, hand washing and care in the act of venipuncture. Conclusions: The evidence found showed partial approximation with the International Patient Safety Goals, denoting the need for investment in actions committed to 'Patient Safety' in the area of Radiodiagnosis.



Collaborative steering committees as a strategy for implementing participatory evaluations in Global Health Research

José Carlos Suarez Herrera (KEDGE BUsiness School).

Abstract

Participatory evaluation is currently emerging as an approach of choice in the field of Global Health Research (Johansson et al., 2018). In this type of evaluation, multiple stakeholders are actively involved in all stages of the evaluation project, from the identification and formulation of evaluation questions to the construction of the conceptual model and the adoption of outcome restitution strategies (Springett, 2017). The collaborative dimension of participatory approaches creates a space for inclusive analysis and collective action to transform power relations and promote social action and organizational change (Suárez-Herrera et al., 2009; Worthen et al., 2019).

Many authors have written about the importance of multi-stakeholder involvement in participatory evaluation. However, there is still little reflection and few avenues for action on how to collaboratively “manage” a participatory evaluation project (Suárez-Herrera et al., 2019). Based on the secondary analysis of multiple empirical experiences developed by the author in the field of Global Health Research in countries such as Brazil, Spain, Canada or Senegal, this article seeks to identify the set of strategies necessary to intervene in this field of research.

“Collaborative steering committees” appear as an interesting (and necessary) strategy to implement participatory evaluations in Global Health Research projects and therefore in Applied Social Sciences. Some characteristic aspects of these committees, such as the nature of the participatory processes, the degree of territorial anchoring or the set of functions and competencies of their members, as well as the role of the evaluator as a translator of diverse knowledge and logics of action, are specifically examined. The conclusions of this article can be extrapolated integrally to any qualitative research of participatory nature.

Diagramming complex thinking: Challenges and opportunities in qualitatively analysing the complexity of thinking patterns and movements

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Abstract

Introduction. Diagrams, maps and other visual techniques serve different purposes in qualitative research, playing different roles, at different stages. In evaluating cognitive complexity, structural properties as differentiation and integration are often captured through a network approach. We adopt a framework for conceptualising complex thinking as a mode of coupling with a target system that is organised according to properties of complex systems, where the outcomes might depend on the relational configuration of such properties. **Goals.** We aimed to develop a qualitative process to analyse the complexity of the thinking underlying case conceptualisations in an exploratory study with practitioners, conducting family assessments/interventions in cases of multiple challenges. This process should be coherent with the embodied, process, “in motion” nature of the thinking, capturing as many properties as possible and attending to the “parts” (‘building blocks’ and micro thinking movements) and the whole (macro “dance”, characterised by a particular relational configuration). **Methods.** We built upon our conceptual framework to develop a mapping process for building diagrams, capturing different contents and properties (parts) of the thinking. We then coded a sample of visual maps to develop the broad categories of a new scheme aiming to grasp salient qualities of these maps (wholes). **Results.** We illustrate a preliminary proposal of a process and notation for diagramming maps of complex thinking as: (i) outcomes of an initial qualitative coding exercise (guided by the theoretical framework); (ii) input tools, generating new types of relational information to be further coded, to qualify overall configurations of relations and movements. **Conclusions.** We reflect on the potential, challenges and limitations of our proposal and expand reflection from research to practice, focusing on its performative potential to support the enactment of the properties it aims to map, towards more complex outcomes (e.g. emergence of novel clinical hypotheses).



Network-based participatory evaluation, self-regulation and sustainability in Professional Higher Education

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Abstract

The Professional and Technological Education Professional Master's Program (ProfEPT) has been operating since 2017, across Brazil's most distant locations. Its interdisciplinary curriculum seeks both the production of knowledge and the development of products by performing research that integrates the knowledge inherent in the world of labour, to the universal knowledge systematized making use of distance and remote learning with Information and Communications Technologies (ICTs). This article will be emphasized the procedures of its self-regulating evaluation, which best characterizes the perspective of the pro-sustainable development attitudes in higher education. The network-based participatory evaluation assigns spaces for discussion and participation of actors involved in the 40 Associate Institutions at a National level. The experience of the first evaluative cycle points to the power of a network-based post-graduate self-evaluation because it can promote self-regulation, co-management and sustainable development. The results of self-evaluation support and steer the definitions of ProfEPT's Strategic Planning and highlight the fact that this Master's Program operates at a network level, which in and on itself corresponds to a pedagogic-educational innovation that spurs today's education towards the future of countries with poor enrolment professional and technological higher education rates. The challenge of this self-assessment is to use it to improve the quality of networked higher education.

Best Practices for Conducting a Literature Review with ATLAS.ti 22

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Abstract

As computer-assisted qualitative data analysis software (CAQDAS) continues growing and incorporating diverse features, the potential to aid researchers' work is also expanding. In addition to facilitating the analysis of various kinds of qualitative data, the powerful tools of CAQDAS can also be applied to the literature review. The present paper aims to share the fruits of CAQDAS with researchers from all disciplines so that they may make sense of this rich information and tell a coherent and compelling story regarding their own literature review. The literature review is an important part of any research project, which is why we present practical advice for how ATLAS.ti 22 can be used to conduct a rigorous literature review. We build on a practical literature review framework that consists of planning and designing, elaborating a research question, describing the state of the art, identifying research gaps, building a conceptual framework, and following important quality criteria. With these best practices, we hope to incite self-reflection and rigor in conducting literature reviews with CAQDAS.