Ethnonursing Research
Method and Process

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Ethnonursing

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

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

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

• There are more cultural diversities than universalities among and between cultures
• Culture care meanings and practices tend to be embedded in the social structure and difficult to find
• Cultural context and care values are major difference factors in the way care is expressed, valued, and practiced
Over several years, Dr. Leininger developed these unique research enablers to "tease out" data on culture care, health, and wellbeing as well as culture specific practices, and nursing care phenomena.

- Sunrise Enabler
- Three Phase Observation-Participation-Reflection Enabler
- Stranger to Trusted Friend Enabler
- Domain of Inquiry Enabler
- Acculturation Enabler
The Sunrise Enabler

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

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

- Researcher begins as a Stranger:
  - Distrusted by informants
  - Tested by informants to see response
  - Informants avoid sharing cultural secrets, stories, or information with researcher

- Researcher hopes to become a Trusted Friend:
  - Enters local culture and obtains rich data
  - Informants share cultural secrets because they want their culture to be understood accurately
The researcher develops enabler to discover data related to the domain of inquiry (DOI)

- First, the DOI needs to be succinctly stated so it can be examined in-depth and analyzed
  - Example: Exploring culture care of children living in homeless shelter
- The researcher determines how to obtain data
- Using related interests and “hunches”, research questions are developed to guide the study
Acculturation Enabler

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

First Phase

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

Second Phase

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

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

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

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

- Clients want their cultural values, ideas, beliefs, and lifeways to be fully understood by nurses and others
  - to provide culturally congruent care
  - to show them respect
• A major cultural gap exists between generic (folk healing or traditional) and professional (medical and nursing) care values and practice.
• Ethnonursing Research and Transcultural Nursing reduces the knowledge gap between nurses and diverse cultures.
References


This Powerpoint was created in 2006.