

Qualitative Research

The philosophical origin of quantitative research is logical positivism and post positivism. Qualitative research uses naturalistic, interpretive and humanistic philosophical origin (Grove, Burns, & Gray, 2012). The focus of quantitative research is concise, objective and reductionistic, where qualitative research is broad, subjective, and holistic. The reasoning with quantitative research is logistic and deductive; where qualitative is dialectic and inductive (Grove, Burns, & Gray, 2012). The basis of knowing with quantitative research is a cause-effect relationship and qualitative has meaning, discovery and understanding (Grove, Burns, & Gray, 2012).

Quantitative research test theory and qualitative develops theory and or frameworks (Grove, Burns, & Gray, 2012). Researchers are the control for quantitative research and researchers in qualitative research are more involved. Qualitative researchers are more involved in their research than quantitative researchers because they try to keep their own views out of the study (Grove, Burns, & Gray, 2012). The data in quantitative research is numerical where as data in qualitative research are words (Grove, Burns, & Gray, 2012).

Qualitative research and quantitative research both generate different types of knowledge that are useful in nursing practice (Grove, Burns, & Gray, 2012). Both require researcher expertise, involve rigor in implementation and result in the generation of scientific knowledge for nursing practice (Grove, Burns, & Gray, 2012).

The review of literature is done to review what is already known about the particular situation, phenomenon, or problem Qualitative research and quantitative research both generate different types of knowledge that are useful in nursing practice (Grove, Burns, & Gray, 2012). Both require researcher expertise, involve rigor in implementation and result in the generation of

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scientific knowledge for nursing practice (Grove, Burns, & Gray, 2012). It is used to identify gaps in knowledge that needs to be researched. It helps the researcher identify what has already been studied, and what needs further investigation. Review of literature helps guide the researcher in designing the study (Grove, Burns, & Gray, 2012).

Grove, S. K., Burns, N., and Gray, J. (2013). *The Practice of Nursing Research: appraisal, synthesis, and generation of evidence*. (7th ed). St. Louis, MI: Elsevier.