

Kenward, Linda (2017) Experiences of 2nd harm in a healthcare setting: developing a concourse for Q methodology. In: 33rd annual conference of the International Society for the Scientific Study of Subjectivity (ISSSS), 7-9 September 2017, Glasgow Caledonian University, UK. (Unpublished)

Downloaded from: <http://insight.cumbria.ac.uk/id/eprint/3535/>

Usage of any items from the University of Cumbria's institutional repository 'Insight' must conform to the following fair usage guidelines.

Any item and its associated metadata held in the University of Cumbria's institutional repository Insight (unless stated otherwise on the metadata record) may be copied, displayed or performed, and stored in line with the JISC fair dealing guidelines (available [here](#)) for educational and not-for-profit activities

provided that

- the authors, title and full bibliographic details of the item are cited clearly when any part of the work is referred to verbally or in the written form
 - a hyperlink/URL to the original Insight record of that item is included in any citations of the work
- the content is not changed in any way
- all files required for usage of the item are kept together with the main item file.

You may not

- sell any part of an item
- refer to any part of an item without citation
- amend any item or contextualise it in a way that will impugn the creator's reputation
- remove or alter the copyright statement on an item.

The full policy can be found [here](#).

Alternatively contact the University of Cumbria Repository Editor by emailing insight@cumbria.ac.uk.

Abstract Booklet



ISSSS 2017

33rd annual conference

7th-9th September

Glasgow Caledonian University, Scotland

Presentations

Q003

Authors	Robert A. Logan
Institution	U.S. National Library of Medicine, U.S. National Institutes of Health
Title	Stephenson's play theory: A conceptual framework for arts therapy, life course development, and emotional well being
Keywords	Play theory, arts therapy, life course development, emotional wellbeing, William Stephenson
Abstract	<p>Although recent research suggests there is an association between patient exposure to the arts and desired health outcomes, there is no underlying conceptual framework to explain why art exposure is therapeutic. Similarly, recent maternal life course research suggests self-reflection is associated with improved family health engagement without an underlying explanation why this association occurs. This paper suggests William Stephenson's half-century old play theory provides a robust conceptual foundation to explain why the arts may provide patient therapy and why self-reflection may be an integral step in the development of a healthier life course. The concepts of play theory are explained and suggested as a viable conceptual framework for innovative research regarding the therapeutic aspects of exposure to the arts and life course skills development. In addition, this paper discusses the parallels between Stephenson's ideas and Kent, Davis, and Reich's contemporary research about boosting psychological health. Kent, Davis, and Reich suggest social scientists undervalue the understanding of how therapeutic dimensions in psychological health are generated, cultivated, and sustained, which bears some similarities to play theory. The combination of Kent, David, and Reich's with Stephenson's conceptual frameworks is suggested to provide opportunities for innovative research in areas such as therapeutic exposure to the arts, the development of individual life course skills, and fostering emotional wellbeing. In turn, the development of these areas are linked to additional areas associated with fostering better health care, such as enhancing patient engagement and health literacy.</p>

Q004

Authors	Christel Protière, Bruno Spire, Marion Mora, Isabelle Poizot-Martin, Marie Préau, Philippe Morlat, David Zucman, Cécile Goujard, François Raffi, Olivier Lambotte, Marie Suzan-Monti
Institution	INSERM
Title	Patterns of patient and healthcare provider viewpoints regarding participation in HIV cure-related clinical trials. Findings from a multicentre French survey using Q methodology (ANRS-APSEC)
Keywords	HIV Cure trials, trials participation, ethics, patients and physicians' viewpoints
Abstract	<p>Despite huge advances in the fight against HIV concerning diagnosis, clinical efficacy of antiretroviral treatments (ART), and quality of life, there is still no cure. Recent developments in HIV research have opened the way for clinical trials that could lead to a temporary or definitive end to ART. However, ethical questions exist about related trial-participation risks. The main goal was to investigate, using Q-methodology, the viewpoints of people living with HIV (PLWH) and HIV healthcare providers (HHP) regarding HIV Cure-related clinical trials (HCRCT), and to establish significant motivations for and barriers to participation. Thirty-three statements were defined encompassing seven dimensions: treatment and follow-up; risks; benefits; patient-physician relationship; beliefs and attitudes; information; target population. Forty-one PLWH and 41 HHP from five French HIV services were asked to rank-order the statements.</p> <p>Eight different viewpoints (four per population) were elicited from & the most motivated & to & the most reluctant. All eight placed importance on the wish to participate in HIV research. For some viewpoints, the motivation to participate in/propose HCRCT was primarily conditioned by side effects and/or by constraints. Some viewpoints placed particular importance on recruitment strategies. Finally, some expressed a high acceptability of risks and constraints but emphasized the need for information.</p> <p>Our results showed the complexity of the motivations and the entanglement between the various dimensions involved. They confirmed the importance of careful, studied HCRCT design, management and communication, to ensure PLWH and HHP acceptability.</p>

Q005

Authors	Stephanie Gauttier
Institution	University of Nantes
Title	Making (inter)subjectivity transparent in phenomenological research - an illustration using Q-method
Keywords	phenomenology, subjectivity, qualitative methods, transparency
Abstract	<p>The most discussed biases in phenomenological research are data collection and data interpretation biases, reflecting concerns on the impact of the researcher on how data is generated (intersubjectivity) and analysed (subjectivity).</p> <p>Interpretive phenomenology considers the role of the researcher and suggests to embrace subjectivity to achieve objectivity. Reflective methods such as researchers diaries or conversational analysis of interviews are proposed to this aim. However, their effect can be limited as they result from a qualitative introspection by the researchers themselves: the depth of the introspection and the researchers ability to overcome bias strongly depends on individual characteristics.</p> <p>We use Q-method in combination with interviews so as to capture (1) traces of inter-subjectivity between the researcher and participants and (2) the researchers subjectivity. The Researcher set up a longitudinal study with 3 participants over 10 weeks to document their experience of Augmented Reality. The participants were interviewed 5 times each. Then, the Researcher extracted 66 statements from the transcript to create a q-set for a subsequent Q-study involving the same three individuals and the Researcher (p-sample= 4). The Researcher proceeded to q-sorting 4 times (q-sorts=7); first to capture her own view, and then what she thought was the point of view of each participant. 4 views were identified. The results are interpreted in regard to the impact of the Researchers view on participants & ones and on data interpretation and show that Q is relevant to increase transparency in interpretivist phenomenological research.</p>

Q010

Authors	Noori Akhtar-Danesh
Institution	McMaster University
Title	Are we using a correct technique in identifying distinguishing statements in Q-methodology?
Keywords	Distinguishing statements, standard deviation of factor scores, factor score
Abstract	<p>Q-methodology was introduced more than 80 years ago, and there has not been much change in its statistical components since then. In this presentation, one statistical component, i.e. the criteria for identifying distinguishing statements, which needs immediate attention will be reviewed and appropriate changes will be suggested.</p> <p>We will provide a thorough review of the mathematical calculation for identifying distinguishing statements and its statistical background. We show that the current approach has no sound basis and results in erroneous findings. The current approach seems to be appropriate only when there are repeated evaluations of Q-sample from the same subjects. However, most Q-studies include independent subjects (P-set) with no repeated evaluation. As a result of this review, a new formula will be suggested for identifying distinguishing statements. We will demonstrate the application of this new formula by applying the current and the suggested methods on a Q-dataset and explain the differences. The new formula has already been implemented in the new qfactor program developed by the author.</p>

Q012

Authors	Susan Ramlo
Institution	The University of Akron
Title	Divergent Perspectives about the Factor Analytic Stage of Q Methodology
Keywords	Factor analysis, centroid, PCA, varimax, theoretical rotation
Abstract	<p>Aims: Debates about the factor analytic stage of Q methodology have occurred since Q's beginnings. This study used Q methodologists' & statements about factor extraction and rotation as well as goals of the factor analytic stage of Q to create a Q-sample that was then sorted by a variety of Q methodologists.</p> <p>Methods: The Q-sample consisted of 51 statements across eight themes. The P-set was purposefully selected to provide a diverse set of participants who would be theoretically relevant to the study.</p> <p>Data: Twenty-nine sorters with from various countries, with a range of expertise (novice to expert), and with a variety of factor analytic preferences sorted the statements based upon their views of Q's factor analytic stage.</p> <p>Results: Three perspectives emerged after centroid extraction and theoretical rotation: Philosophical considerations, Utilitarian purpose, and Skeptical novice. These perspectives were populated with a mixture of Q methodologist expertise. However, factor extraction and rotation preferences were aligned with the perspectives.</p> <p>Conclusions: This study indicates that there are divergent thoughts about Q's research philosophy, epistemology, ontology, and axiology within the Q community. As Stephenson explained, much of the confusion related to Q methodology was related to Q's mixing of laws, theory, instrumentation, and applications in ways contrary to much more popular and dogmatic objective-positivist researcher worldviews. Similarly, the findings here are in alignment with Greene's position that pragmatism and the philosophical perspectives influence the actual practice of research</p>

Q014

Authors	Angel Riggs, Diane Montgomery
Institution	Oklahoma State University
Title	Agricultural Communication Students Describe a Short-term Field Experience
Keywords	Agricultural communication, field experience, assessment, holistic perceptions, university
Abstract	<p>Aims: Student-run publications, including newsrooms and similar agency-style work achieve the curricular goal of experiential learning (Roberts, 2006) for university agricultural communication students. Gaining a journalistic skillset in the classroom is richly supplemented with experiencing real-world and authentic agency immersion to reveal to students the genuine characteristics of a workplace. The purpose of this study was to use Q methodology to evaluate a real-world, out-of-class-but-supervised newsroom producing publications for the State FFA Convention (Future Farmers of America).</p> <p>Methods: All 15 undergraduate students who were immersed in this three-day program in which students publish original work to disseminate information to FFA participants and the public participated in the study at the end of the newsroom experience. With a concourse sampled along four dimensions of growth and development (Author), a Q set of 36 statements was sorted. In addition to the Q sorts, comments gathered from the students at the last session assisted in the interpretation of data. Post-sort interviews were conducted with exemplar sorters</p> <p>Data: Data were analyzed using principal components and varimax rotation and interpreted to show three ways the newsroom was experienced by the university students.</p> <p>Results: The Supervisors honed managerial skills while working as colleagues with faculty supervisors. The Contented Staff valued the education gained from the experience and recognized the practical application of the communications-based skill-set. The Stressed Staff had insecurities and physical discomfort during the work and living in the city.</p> <p>Conclusions: Implications for program development, classroom instruction, and field experience assessment will be discussed.</p>

Q015

Authors	Anke Franz, Marcia Worrell, Claus Vögele
Institution	Canterbury Christ Church University
Title	Inferring national trends in discourse research using Q methodology
Keywords	Discourse, Q methodology, cross-national
Abstract	<p>Aims: The current presentation aims to invite discussion around the possibility or impossibility of using Q methodology to infer potential national trends with regard to dominant and alternative discourses. This will be achieved by presenting cross-national Q data from a study looking at discourses of sexual relationships in Germany and England.</p> <p>Method: Q methodology was used to explore discourses drawn on by 105 young people between 16 and 19 from Germany and England when making sense of sexual relationships.</p> <p>Results: Using PCA and varimax rotation, six discourses emerged: Sex as responsible, intimate and shared experience; Sex as joint fun; Ideal vs reality; Sex has to be responsible, consensual and shared; Caring relationships offer the perfect context for fulfilling sex; and Equality between partners.</p> <p>Results: The author concluded that the data appeared to show national trends with regard to dominant and alternative discourses around sexual relationships based on the distribution of German and English participants across the 6 factors and assertions from previous research.</p> <p>Conclusion: Considering Q methodologys qualitative nature, claims regarding national level differences of emergent discourses have to be made with caution. However, as with all qualitative methods, trends might appear in the data, which, although they cannot be seen as authoritative, can give an indication of possible national level differences. Exploring views around this with an audience that are knowledgeable of the premises and assumptions of Q methodology appears a useful activity furthering our understanding of Q methodologys remit.</p>

Q016

Authors	Laura A Richardson, Sue Ramlo
Institution	The University of Akron
Title	Views of Obesity: Generating a Concourse Using Anecdote Circles
Keywords	Anecdote circles, Concourse, Q sample, obesity, storytelling
Abstract	<p>Aims: Group dialogue can cultivate rich communications to generate Q statements. To explore university students' views of obesity, the concourse was developed using anecdote circles. Anecdote circles encourage semi-controlled group based story-elicitation.</p> <p>Methods: For this study, a total of 11 anecdote circles were performed, comprised of both freshman and senior level university students. Groups sat in small circles inside the classroom and shared stories related the prompts provided by the group facilitator. Questions were posed to generate group sharing of conversations, not focusing on opinions rather looking for examples. Conversations seeking to reveal true values, or anecdotes, to capture rich portraits and useful insight of others lives. The anecdote circles were recorded to identify ideas consisting of both similarities and differences throughout the group. Stories were not analyzed but the identification of macro patterns revealed students insights.</p> <p>Results: The overarching concepts from the 11 groups of students' denoted negative connotations towards people of size. The Q sample was generate using 7 broad themes related to obesity: attitudes, management, barriers, knowledge, attributes, personal, surgical. These themes provided from students anecdote voices was used along with the review of literature and course evaluations to build the concourse for obesity concepts.</p> <p>Conclusions: Anecdote circles, in conjunction with course evaluations and relevant literature review comprise what Stephenson described as empirically selected communications representing the conversational possibilities about the topic. Using the group narrative technique reveals students' ideas and thoughts providing a powerful addition to constructing the concourse with rich anecdotes of people's lives.</p>

Q017

Authors	Steven R Brown, Amanda Wolf, James Rhoads
Institution	Ken State University
Title	An Abductory Examination of Abduction
Keywords	abduction, discovery, inference, explanation
Abstract	<p>As a mode of inference, abduction proposes plausible explanations for observed effects; i.e., whereas deduction argues from the general to particulars and induction generalizes from specifics, abduction argues from effects to likely causes. Abduction is more than just a mode of inference, however: it also entails the discovery of a new idea (the likely cause) and implicates the role that technology and methodology play in the processes and circumstances of discovery. An experiment was carried out to reveal the variety of abductory thinking that participants display when confronted with a puzzling situation - in this instance, a verbal sketch of a deserted picnic setting: What could explain this hypothetical situation? Participants employed a sample of 20 different explanations of "the deserted picnic", Q sorting them from plausible to implausible, with the resulting factors pointing to different strains of abductive thinking, rendered ostensible through measurement. The responses already gathered are currently in the process of being analyzed and interpreted, but one conclusion is already apparent: Plausibility, like beauty, is in the eye of the beholder, which translates into more than a single Q factor, which in turn serves the abductory principle of economy by narrowing the range of subsequent avenues of investigation.</p>

Q021

Authors	Tim Laxton, Helen Mason, Paul Flowers
Institution	Glasgow Caledonian University
Title	Stigma of substance dependency and its impact on recovery
Keywords	Health, Working Alliances, Substance Misuse
Abstract	<p>Aims: Stigma directly associated with substance dependency to alcohol and illicit drugs has been seen to deter and prevent treatment seeking, diminish hopefulness or increase self-consciousness among substance users. This study aims to understand what treatment providers (TP) and service users (SU) consider to constitute good treatment in order to ascertain the effectiveness of working alliances within addiction treatment.</p> <p>Methods: Interviews were undertaken with TP and SU to identify the most significant aspects of treatment e.g. communication, authority. From this a Q set of 40 statements was constructed. A purposively selected sample of 20 TP and 20 SU ranked 40 statements of opinion, onto a grid, according to level of agreement. These Q sorts were followed by brief interviews. Analysis of the 40 Q sorts was undertaken in PQMethod, using centroid factor extraction and varimax rotation of factors.</p> <p>Results: Three distinct viewpoints were identified (i) Controlled Alliance - good treatment is considered to be more than just handing out prescriptions (ii) Being responsible and accountable - service users should be responsible and place the onus on themselves to make treatment work (iii) Shared accountability - treatment providers are caring and understanding and service users taking responsibility. While SU featured on all three factors, TP only featured on factor one.</p> <p>Conclusion: These findings highlight the need for working practice of drug and alcohol treatment to reflect and incorporate the shared views of both treatment providers and current shared users.</p>

Q022

Authors	Michelle E. Bartlett, James E. Bartlett
Institution	North Carolina State University
Title	Community College Mid-Level Leaders Viewpoints on Leadership
Keywords	Leadership, Community College, Training, Education
Abstract	<p>During a 3-day workshop on leadership, 22 mid-level leaders at a large, suburban community college in a southern state were asked to participate in a Q study to determine the viewpoints on what makes a good community college leader. Sixteen males and six females participated in the Q study and fell into five viewpoints. Group 1 had six people, 5 male and 1 female. Group 2 had six people, 4 males and 2 females. Group 3 had six people, 4 males and 2 females. Group 4 had two people, one male and one female. Group 5 had two people, both male. Participants completed the Q-sort on day one of the workshop before any content about leadership had been discussed. Data was analyzed during that day and evening. On day two of the workshop people were given assigned seating based on their viewpoints. After mid-level community college leaders studied their groups consensus, distinguishing, high ranking and low ranking statements, they were asked to name their group. Group names were shared and some time was spent debriefing on what they had learned so far. A dear Abbey (mini-case study) was handed out. The groups worked on solving the case study which led to a larger discussion of how their viewpoints on leadership impacted their solutions. How working on a project, unlike real life, impacted their journey to solutions. The finding of the groups' viewpoints and how that relates to the way they interacted over the case study will be shared upon acceptance.</p>

Q023

Authors	James E. Bartlett, Michelle E. Bartlett
Institution	North Carolina State University
Title	Using PowerPoint as a Data Collection Tool in Q Methodology
Keywords	Q Methodology Data Collection
Abstract	<p>There are times when collecting Q Methodology data in a face-to-face environment is not feasible because of cost, geographic barriers, and time. While, Q Methodology is traditionally done in a paper format and participants sort statements on cards, more recently alternative methods to collect data have been implemented. With the Internet providing technology that can be used to replicate the sorting process, software has been developed to collect data via the Internet. However, there are specific constraints when collecting data with these types of software.</p> <p>This session will provide an overview of an alternative mode to collect data at a distance using PowerPoint and various distribution methods such as email or social media. This session will provide an overview of how PowerPoint has been used to collect data for Q Methodology studies. This overview will cover the creation of the PowerPoint including sorting grid, concourse cards, instructions, open-ended questions, and will touch upon follow-up in the form of online focus groups. This paper will highlight the comparison of data collected via the PowerPoint method and the traditional paper method. The session will provide a critique of PowerPoint as a data collection method for Q methodology. The session will share a template that can be modified to collect Q methodology data when you are not able to be face-to-face. Additionally, the session will provide a method to follow-up with participants in focus groups from a distance using video conferencing software.</p>

Q025

Authors	James E Bartlett, David Townsend
Institution	North Carolina State University
Title	Understanding Developmental Education Faculty Perspectives on Poor Retention Rates Among Development Students: A Q methodology
Keywords	Developmental Education, Education, Faculty, Community College
Abstract	<p>The purpose this study is to ascertain and understand the perspectives of developmental English faculty in North Carolina community colleges concerning poor retention rates among developmental students. The p-set consisted of 47 developmental community college faculty that sorted 52 concourse items, which represented various retention barriers, based on the extent to which they felt the barriers impeded their students success. Four unique perspectives including competing responsibilities, internal barriers, redesign, and innate characteristics emerged. The competing responsibilities group felt that a combination of individual/affective and cultural/situational barriers were primary contributors to students lackluster retention rates. This group, too, argued that institutional barriers, except inadequate K-12 preparation, were not as significant as other barrier types. The internal barriers group that emerged placed considerable emphasis on individual/affective barriers, citing issues such as lack of motivation, apathy, lack of time management skills, and insufficient study habits as the most significant barriers impeding developmental student retention. Group redesign, suggested a combination of individual/affective and situational/cultural factors have a great impact on student retention; they, however, cited the accelerated nature of newly redesigned developmental English course work to be the most significant barrier. Group four, innate characteristics, though representing a sole participant, highlighted a unique perspective; this participant argued that race/ethnicity had the most to do with student retention, while inadequate K-12 preparation had the least to do with the problem. The findings of this research are significant for developmental educators, policymakers, and the field of developmental education.</p>

Q026

Authors	Stephen C Wingreen
Institution	University of Canterbury
Title	An integrated system of theory and measurement for person-organization fit
Keywords	Person-organization fit, Social Cognitive Theory, Q-sort distribution, condition of instruction, structured Q-set
Abstract	<p>There is a strong sense among researchers that P-O fit should somehow account for the subjectivity of the person, but this is accompanied by a fair amount of nervousness over how to conceptualize and implement a system for investigating P-O fit subjectively. With this in mind, my co-author and I proposed an integrated system of theory and measurement that is native to the subjective paradigm.</p> <p>First, we theorize that P-O fit is a special case of a cognitive representation process as proposed by Social Cognitive Theory (SCT), and that SCT's cognitive representation process is a special case of Concourse Theory's principle of complementarity. Specifically, SCT proposes that people learn and regulate new behaviors by iteratively comparing their current behavior with a model behavioral exemplar, then modifying their behavior accordingly. This is functionally equivalent to Concourse Theory's concept that thoughts have both transitory and substantive components.</p> <p>Thirdly, we propose that each person provides Q-sorts for both their personal priorities and their perceived organizational priorities. The two Q-sorts are then combined into a single Q-sort. We argue that combining two separate Q-sorts in this manner is functionally equivalent to providing a person with a Q-set where each statement is represented by two statements, one each for the person and organization, then giving the condition of instruction that equal numbers of person and organization statements are to be sorted into each bin in the Q-sort distribution. The result is an operationalization of P-O fit conceived and executed entirely in the subjective paradigm.</p>

Q030

Authors	Claire Gauzente
Institution	LEMNA – University of Nantes, France
Title	Subjectivity and More in Art Appreciation:- A Pilot Q-study of Contemporary Prints
Keywords	subjectivity, art, contemporary prints, art galleries, valorization
Abstract	<p>The objective is to test a Q protocol for studying art appreciation and valorization. Today's discourses pertaining to art (Heinich, 2014) tend to suggest a growing consensus about contemporary art and its dominance, lending credit to the idea of an "objective" delimitation of art. This study aims at nuancing this vision by opening up the black box. Practically, we focus on contemporary prints in order to decipher subjective views of what should/could be promoted towards publics of artworks.</p> <p>Using a corpus of 43 images, we interview and gather q-sorts from different art galleries in France.</p> <p>Assembling the corpus has been a challenge. We decided to rest on an institutional view of artworks. That is: we first identified artists that are considered as referential by national institutions (BnF - National Library of France), an indication of this is that their works were part of national exhibitions dedicated to contemporary prints. Then we gather all available images representing their prints (edited by URDLA, a French national reference center in printmaking), this represents 244 artworks. Lastly, we selected a subset for the q-study (q-sample = 43) by varying different criteria that appear to matter in preliminary interviews (black / white vs color, topics, techniques).</p> <p>The analyses are in progress. We can already identify different visions of art based on personal/commercial appreciation as well as a negative/positive discrimination. This will help in q-factors interpreting.</p>

Q031

Authors	Beth Donnelly Egan, Dennis F. Kinsey
Institution	Syracuse University
Title	Attitudes towards the Acceptance of Native Advertising Techniques in Marketing and Advertising
Keywords	advertising, native advertising, marketing, millennial
Abstract	<p>Aims: This research seeks to understand how the millennial consumer, especially those being trained in the advertising field, perceive native advertising. These attitudes are often a bellwether for industry trends in the future.</p> <p>Methods: Thirty-two advertising students at a university in the Northeast United States were asked to sort a 42-statement Q sample representing various attitudes about native advertising. The concourse was collected from statements from industry experts and comments made in essay assignments.</p> <p>Data: Three factors emerged from the subsequent correlation and factor analysis (centroid method) of the 42 sorts.</p> <p>Results: Factor A participants are the Native Enthusiasts. They like it, they think it is a creative, fun and harmless approach to advertising. Factor B and C participants were split between the Native Rejecters and the Conflicted's. The Native Rejecters outright disavow the practice as deceptive, and therefore ineffective. Conflicted's seem to want to hate it, but kind of get it.</p> <p>Conclusions: If millennial attitudes (especially the Enthusiasts) are a bellwether, not only will the practice of native advertising continue, it will continue to be more effective. The Rejecters and the Conflicted's both dislike the practice but differ on who to blame. The Rejecters put the blame on the publishers for allowing the content on their pages while the Conflicted's blame the brands and put their trust in the publishers to be the gatekeepers. With the Conflicted's being primarily male, an advertiser's choice of target audience may be important when deciding whether or not to place native advertising.</p>

Q032

Authors	Ida Bruheim Jensen
Institution	Department of Social Studies, University of Stavanger, Norway
Title	A Q Methodological travel across national contexts: Designing a Q sample to be cross-contextual applicable
Keywords	Q sample, cross-contextual research, insider-outsider status, translation, concourse identification
Abstract	<p>In this presentation, I will explore a relevant question for Q Methodological research that transcends contextual borders: How to design a Q sample to be cross-contextual applicable? The focus of an on-going Q Methodological study is how social workers in Norway and Chile view children to be visible in child protection work. Norway and Chile reflect differences in language, culture, history, politics and welfare systems. Consequently, a central issue in the research process was how to design a valid cross-contextual Q sample applicable for social workers in such different national contexts. No literature was found on “how to” design a Q sample to be applicable across different national contexts. Therefore, in addition to subject knowledge and literature about children/childhood and child protection work, my decisions were based on general Q Methodological literature, in combination with qualitative method literature on cross-contextual research, translation and insider-outsider status. The objective of this presentation is twofold; first, I will share my experiences of designing this specific Q sample. Borders for concourse identification, insider-outsider status and translation of Q sample are key elements in the presentation. Second, I will deliberate on challenges and possible gains of applying Q Methodology in cross-contextual research. For this second issue, I wish to open up for a discussion.</p>

Q033

Authors	Martin Hughes
Institution	Sheffield University
Title	I'm paying all of this money and you want me to think for myself?! The Student Perspective Of Doctoral Teaching And Learning
Keywords	student engagement, adult learning model
Abstract	<p>The University of Sheffield is keen to explore student engagement, a theme close to the hearts of many colleagues in the School of Education. The team working on the three year Doctoral training programme (DEdCPsy) at Sheffield University have promoted an 'Adult Learning Model' (ALM), believing that students are in an excellent position to judge what they need and require from the course and emphasising the active construction of knowledge, providing students with opportunities to shape the curriculum, encouraging reflective analysis and self-evaluation. Over the three years, staff assume that students will experience increasing confidence and competence and construct a model of the role of the Educational Psychologist with which they are comfortable. By exploring the student perspective, a critical consideration of the ALM is given in this presentation. Data gathered over four years using Q Methodology enabled five viewpoints based on the student experience, to be interpreted. Working with students, a small development grant was used in 2016 to understand what it might be like to hold these different viewpoints and how to engage them more effectively. More recent work has focused on views concerning the idealised view of the ALM-seeking to understand the meaning that this construct holds for staff and students. This work enables colleagues to consider their own views of teaching and learning. Our approach challenges a one-size-fits-all model and encourages exploration of how a deeper understanding of different viewpoints might enable the student experience to be improved.</p>

Q034

Authors	Maiken Bjorkan, Siri Veland
Institution	Nordland Research Institute
Title	Perception of risk from seismic activities for fisheries and subsistence in Norway
Keywords	Petroleum development, Arctic, risk perception, ontological security, Q methodology.
Abstract	<p>Petroleum development is mainly based on ideas of energy security and economics. In addition to energy security and economics, however, there is another type of security that is often left out: people's sense of community, rooted in and experience of having knowledge of the community they belong to. This article will deal with people's concerns and wishes for the future about petroleum development in the Arctic today and in the near future. Based on such data policymakers are provided with insights about issues that is key to generate more legitimate management of petroleum development in the Arctic.</p> <p>In this paper we focus on local perceptions of security or risks related to petroleum development. More specifically, we investigate the local perception of seismic activities among different stakeholders in Norway, Lofoten and Vesterålen, including fishers, knowledge provides and policy makers. We aim to identify the potential for common ground that can be used as a basis for a more legitimate management where peoples concerns about the future in the Arctic are included. Here, we address citizens' ideas about the future, whether these are worries or opportunities that are identified.</p> <p>The data is based on anthropological fieldwork in Norway (2015-2016) as well as interviews and observations. We use Q methodology to identify patterns of subjectivity to explore peoples perceptions of risk. The papers theoretical framework is based on cultural theory of risks as well as ontological security.</p>

Q037

Authors	Amanda Banks Gatenby
Institution	University of Manchester
Title	Exploring learning with the Raspberry Pi as perspective development: qualitative comparison of 'before' and 'after' Q studies with participant reflections and observation
Keywords	Q methodology, Computing education, social learning theory, criticality
Abstract	<p>Computing education in the UK has undergone considerable change in recent years, paralleled by an explosion of informal learning opportunities and tools for digital making. This PhD project aimed to explore learning with one such tool, the Raspberry Pi, in secondary schools. The learning explored focused on criticality, rather than the domain's core term of 'computational thinking'. Two Q studies were carried out, each with the same twenty eight participants across four learning scenarios 'before' and 'after' these pupils took part in learning activities with the Raspberry Pi. The thirty four statements used represented the communicability of what it means to be a school student of Computing. Pupils were interviewed following the 'after' Q-sort, in which they were shown their first sort and asked to compare and reflect on the differences. Interpretation of the factors from each study were contrasted, and mapped based on how individual pupils loaded on these. The movement of students across factors between the two studies was explored with respect to the learning scenarios and to individuals' before/after perspectives. The two studies were then qualitatively compared in concert with pupils' own reflective comparisons and the observation data, to explore how aspects of the learning design were impacting these changes in student perspective. Results suggested growth in perspective for those with an imagined trajectory into the practice of Computing, while for those who had no prior inclination for the subject their developing perspectives differed depending on the expressibility offered by the pedagogy of their context.</p>

Q040

Authors	April Nauman, Terry Stirling, Arlene Borthwick
Institution	Northeastern Illinois University
Title	Student perceptions of the first year of college and implications for student retention
Keywords	higher education, student retention, first-year experience
Abstract	<p>Abstract: The purpose of this Q study of the perceptions of freshman students at an American, public, regional university, is to examine factors that may be related to student retention. Regional state universities often represent the only viable and affordable opportunity for low-income students, low or medium-achieving students, or students from low performing high schools to gain a quality four-year college degree. The concourse was developed through an analysis of a survey administered by the First-Year Experience program at a public university where, typically, only 50% of freshman students return for their sophomore year. Seventy-nine students from six classes: TESL, Computer Science, Music, Graphic Design, Physical Education, and Justice Studies, sorted 35 statements. The sorts were analyzed using PQ Method 2.35 principal components factor analysis, varimax rotation of factors. The analysis resulted in a three-factor solution: Factor One (n=39), Factor Two (n=16), and Factor Three (n=11). These results will contribute to the dynamic design of the curriculum of the First-Year Experience program.</p>

Q041

Authors	Virginia Gravina, Gabriela Cruz, Walter Baethgen, Renzo Taddei
Institution	Universidad de la Republica Uruguay College of Agriculture
Title	To use or not to use climate information: a Q methodology analysis on stakeholders' perceptions on climate information in order to deal with drought.
Keywords	climate, drought, information, livestock, stakeholders
Abstract	<p>Recently worldwide awareness regarding droughts has increased, considering their frequency, harshness and length, given shifting climatic conditions and severe climate events.</p> <p>Drought turns into catastrophe when there is an impact on the population, the economy and the environment. In Uruguay drought is the climate event that has the greatest impact on livestock producers. Livestock production is historically the most important economic activity in Uruguay. It concentrates the majority of small and middle range farmers in the country. The management changes to face drought in livestock production started 30 years ago, involving policy makers, government institutions and scientists. As suggested by the World Meteorological Organization measures like regional coordination of drought monitoring, prediction, early warning activities serves as an interface between the climate service providers and stakeholders. This interface becomes a target point to understand how stakeholders process climate information in order to respond to drought.</p> <p>This paper uses Q methodology for analyzing stakeholders subjectivity in order to examine the extent to which differently situated stakeholders agree or disagree about baseline constructions of climate available information to face drought. The results show points of divergence between the uses and access to climate information, as well as points of pragmatic optimism, apocalyptic views and non credibility. However, there is consensus in the importance of decision making to face the problem. The divergences between actors suggest that broader information and the methods used to inform and debate about drought management, are crucial to comprehending and addressing this issue.</p>

Q042

Authors	Virginia Gravina, Casandra Ferrazzini, Gustavo Daniluk
Institution	Universidad de la Republica Uruguay College of Agriculture
Title	Stakeholders' perceptions of High Conservation Values forestry areas, in the north west of Uruguay
Keywords	Conservation, values, forestry, environment
Abstract	<p>The Forest Stewardship Council (FSC®) is a global not-for-profit organization that establishes the standards for what is a conscientiously managed forest, both environmentally and socially. They define as high conservation values (HCVs), biological, ecological, social or cultural values of outstanding significance. The definition involves a wide range that goes from rare or endemic species to sacred sites, natural habitats, especially forests. Uruguay has conservation areas both public and private that follow what FSC® defines as HCVs. The goal of this Q study was to analyze stakeholders subjectivity in order to examine the extent to which the different actors understand the concept of high conservation values areas in three regions on the north west of Uruguay. 36 statements gather views on high conservation value areas organized around 4 dimensions: environment, economy, society and policies. 21 stakeholders took part of the study, including forestry specialists, environmentalists, local authorities and members of NGOs. Results show three different views in the definition of high conservation values areas. An environmental view, where preserving biodiversity, the ecosystem, the natural habitats is a central issue. A second view kept upright the four defined areas, emphasizing the importance of information an interaction between stakeholders. A third view, did not find any sense in preserving areas. Despite their difference all of them showed consensus regarding the importance of divulge the subject. Our findings suggest that there is an alignment with the FSC® criteria and provide information for designing more effective and adaptive environmental conservation programs.</p>

Q043

Authors	Marty Jencius, Eric Baltrinic, Steven R Brown
Institution	Winona State University
Title	The Successes and Challenges of Implementing Teacher Leadership after Study Abroad
Keywords	International Leadership in Education, teacher leaders, implementation challenges, secondary teachers
Abstract	<p>The impact of study abroad on the improvement of professional skills can be surmised, but the specific impact of such study is subjective. In the particular case, a group of 100 international teachers who studied in the USA were asked, What happens when international teachers return to their respective countries to implement lessons learned? To avoid the unnecessary averaging of teachers experiences and to ascertain consensus, Q methodology was employed. A concourse was generated from a group of international secondary teachers who participated in the International Leaders in Education Program (ILEP) program, which is administered through the U.S. Department of State and provides international teachers with an opportunity to enhance their teaching skills, leadership, and knowledge about education theory and practice in the United States.</p> <p>The resulting sample yielded N = 50 statements describing participants successes and challenges of implementing teacher leadership upon return to their various countries from study abroad. The data are currently in the process of being analyzed and interpreted, with resulting factors and implications forthcoming. Problems of concourse development, sampling, and data collection from afar will also be addressed as a challenging application of Q.</p>

Q044

Authors	Elizabeth Anne Albright, Christopher Beswick, Diane Montgomery
Institution	Oklahoma State University
Title	Perceptions of the Emotional Self for Adolescents who are Gifted
Keywords	q methodology, emotionality, gifted, adolescence
Abstract	<p>Aim: Adolescence is a time of emotional turmoil as the transition to adulthood is experienced. For students who are gifted or talented, the research demonstrates unique issues (Bireley & Genshaft, 1991; Cross, 2005), such as sensitivity, perfectionism, and asynchronous development. Self-report, trait-based instruments have provided researchers longitudinal and comparative data among adolescents. Little has been done from the subjective viewpoint of the adolescent who is gifted. Therefore, the purpose of this study was to identify the emotionality of self as described by adolescents who are gifted.</p> <p>Methods: The theoretical framework of emotionality (Dabrowski, 1966; Mayer, Caruso & Salovey 2000) was constructed in a four by five Fisherian design to sample the concourse of possible emotional indicators. The 41-item Q set was sorted by the 28 adolescents identified as gifted.</p> <p>Data: Four factors were interpreted using the PQMethod output, field notes taken during the sorting interview, demographic information about defining sorters, and post sort interviews.</p> <p>Results: The resultant factors are the Humanitarians, those adolescents who value social justice issues; the Politicians are adolescents who want to learn about the feelings of others, but they hesitate to reveal themselves. The Regulators maintain a superficial life without conflict. The Stabilizers a constant tension and visibility of emotion.</p> <p>Conclusions: Results from this study will be informative for practitioners who work with students who are gifted. This study adds to the body of literature as it introduces a unique theoretical framework of subjective emotionality.</p>

Q045

Authors	Kaia Christofferson, Elizabeth Anne Albright, Amanda McCabe, Diane Montgomery
Institution	Oklahoma State University
Title	Emotional descriptions of early to late adolescence
Keywords	adolescents, emotion
Abstract	<p>Aim: Dramatic changes occur from early adolescents to the transition to adulthood, particularly in terms of emotional development. As a tumultuous time with changes physically, emotionally, and socially, adolescents are studied by researchers who strive to determine trait characteristics. The aim of this research is to probe the subjective and holistic descriptions of self offered by adolescents.</p> <p>Methods: Using the construct of emotionality as a combination of emotional development (Dabrowski, 1966) and emotional intelligence (Mayer, Caruso & Salovey, 2000), the Q set of 41 items was sampled from the concourse of a range of descriptors of emotions. The P set for this study is students enrolled in a private, Christian elementary and secondary school.</p> <p>Data: Data collection is ongoing during the summer; however, the initial analysis of 9 sorts from adolescents 13 to 18 years old indicate a likely three-factor solution.</p> <p>Results: Initial factor interpretation indicate viewpoints for three types of emotionality; enthusiastic and animated; introspective and sensitive; self-aware and realistic. We expect the details to be modified as more data are analyzed. There are weak indications of a fourth factor in our initial analyses.</p> <p>Conclusions: Upon final data collection and interpretation, the findings of this study may indicate ways to manage adolescent emotional development.</p>

Q046

Authors	Christopher Beswick, Elizabeth Anne Albright, Diane Montgomery
Institution	Oklahoma State University
Title	Parental Priorities and Values for the Education of Children by School Context
Keywords	parental values, holistic education, children
Abstract	<p>Aim: Children in the United States are attending public schools; however, private schools and home schooling options are often chosen. Parents place their children in school contexts based on many characteristics (Fordham Institute Study, 2013). Few studies other than Parker (2015) have explored the subjective priorities that parents may have for childrens developmental needs and school context. The purpose of this study was to investigate parental values for the education of their children across multiple school contexts.</p> <p>Method: A concourse of holistic educational characteristics and child developmental needs was sampled for the Q set of 40 statements. Parents from public, private, and home schools sorted according to the educational priority for their children.</p> <p>Data: The results report, field notes taken during the sorting sessions, school artifacts, parent demographics and post-sort interviews were used to interpret a three-factor solution from the analyses of 29 sorts.</p> <p>Results: Three factors were interpreted as Reverence in Convention, Diversity in Experiences, and Morality in Decisions. Reverence in Convention reflects a priority of spiritual development centered on God. Diversity in Experiences emphasizes the autonomous growth of students through diverse interactions and ideas. Morality in Decisions emphasizes respectful and positive interactions with others. All three school contexts are represented in each viewpoint, although there were more home and private school parents in Reverence in Convention and more public school parents defining the other two viewpoints.</p> <p>Conclusions: Findings from this research can assist policymakers, administrators, and teachers who want to understand parents values for the education of their children.</p>

Q047

Authors	Camilla Fikse, Ragnvald Kvalsund
Institution	Norwegian university of science and technology, NTNU
Title	How can Q-methodology contribute to a vision process, with its holistic and systematic exploring of subjectivity?
Keywords	vision process, fusion, two counties becomes one
Abstract	<p>Using Q-methodology, we investigated the vision process for the fusion of two counties in Norway into the new region, Trøndelag.</p> <p>Vision in this context has been defined and specified as “the effect of the achieved goal for the social mission”. A concourse about the vision was developed and collected through broad involvement of many residents of all ages in both counties, done in workshops, “questback” - and in addition “sticker” walls have been created in both county halls to enable people to express their visions for the future region. Through Q-methodology we have been able to contribute to a holistic systematisation and prioritising of Trøndelag.</p> <p>Our research questions are as follow:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1) What do stakeholders experience as important for the future of Trøndelag?2) How can Q-methodology contribute to the vision process, with its holistic and systematic exploring of subjectivity? <p>Our presentation will include more about the vision process for the new region in mid-Norway. We will highlight the broad involvement in detecting the concourse, the process of creating the experimental design, how we represented and balanced the Q sample, and the factor analysis and interpretation. Finally, we will talk about how the new regional government will use the Q-study results in their continuing work with the process of creating a common general vision, and how this can influence further strategic planning processes.</p>

Q048

Authors	Katherine Kandalec, Brian Thomas, James Bartlett
Institution	North Carolina State University
Title	Examining Perceptions of Qualities Desired in University Public Safety Directors: A Q Method Examination
Keywords	law enforcement, university safety, hiring, human resources, police
Abstract	<p>When a university police chief position becomes available, it is often the responsibility of a Vice Chancellor or Vice President to oversee the recruitment process. The purpose of this study was to identify viewpoints held by these individuals towards what type of behaviors, traits, and credentials are desired in the individual hired for university police chief. Using Q methodology, this study provides an opportunity to utilize both quantitative and qualitative methods to analyze viewpoints and perceptions held by Vice Chancellors and Vice Presidents who would have a significant role in the hiring process. Twenty-six participants completed this study by sorting forty-nine electronically administered statements relating to behaviors, traits, and credentials. Participants sorted and ranked the statements via a forced distribution format in accordance with their own beliefs about the position. A post-sort survey was also given to the participants to gain demographic information and a more in-depth understanding as to their reasoning for ranking the statements in a particular order. Upon completion of the data analysis, it was determined that five distinct and significantly significant factor groups existed amongst the participants. The groups were labeled as follows based on their answers to the q sort: University Culture and Diversity, Professional Knowledge with Concern for Campus Safety, High Character and Integrity, Visionary Change Agent, and Skilled in Human Relations. The findings of this study can be used to generate policy, amend practices, and/or further research in the field of university policing.</p>

Q049

Authors	Katherine Kandalec
Institution	North Carolina State University
Title	Perceptions of Postsecondary Career and Technical Education: A Q Method Examination
Keywords	postsecondary, career and technical education, vocational training, counseling, professional development
Abstract	<p>High school counselors are considered key decision influencers for students in the college search stage. The purpose of the study was to identify the perceptions currently held among public school counselors in the state of North Carolina towards postsecondary career and technical education. Q methodology, which provides an opportunity to study individuals subjective reality using both quantitative and qualitative methods, is used to investigate counselors perceptions and viewpoints. The literature on postsecondary career and technical education, the roles of high school counselors, and student outcomes were used to develop a set of statements. Then, twenty-six public school counselors sorted, in a forced distribution, the statements according to their beliefs about professional postsecondary career and technical education. A post-sort survey was given to the counselors in order to gather demographic information and to gain an in-depth of understanding about each individual participants sort. Data analysis indicated three distinct and statistically significant factor groups: the Career and Technical Education Experienced group, the CTE Spectator group, and the Stereotypical Vocational Education Stigma group. The findings of this study generate considerations for practice, policy, and further research in the field of postsecondary career and technical education perceptions and outcomes.</p>

Q050

Authors	James C Rhoads, Dan B Thomas, Bruce F McKeown
Institution	Westminster College, USA
Title	Rationality vs. Rationale Among Trump Voters in 2016: What Were They Thinking?
Keywords	Political Science, Rational Choice, Trump, Election 2016
Abstract	<p>Rational-choice models, imported from economics, represent the most persistent theoretical influence affecting research on voting behavior in an American context. A theory posited by Anthony Downs (1957) made the claim that voters act in their own economic self-interest. Indeed, the specter of an electorate inclined to vote in a manner sabotaging its economic self-interest has recently received renewed interest as a result of Donald Trump's unexpected victory over Hillary Clinton in 2016. Though Clinton compiled nearly three million more popular votes nation-wide than Trump, the latter won the electoral-college vote thanks to the defection of white working-class voters, a demographic normally considered a reliable affiliate of the Democratic party, in the key states from Pennsylvania westward through Michigan and Wisconsin; in fact, eight million members of this bloc switched to Trump after having voted in 2012 for Barack Obama. In this research, we examine Trump voters themselves, drawing upon a concourse supplied principally by the voters responding to an invitation to share their reasoning with The Washington Post.</p> <p>An initial investigation of twenty-five Trump voters revealed four orientations underlying the Trump vote. (1) Traditional Republicans; (2) System Changers; (3) American Firsters/Never Hillary; and (4) Anti-Democratic Party voters. A concluding discussion offers an alternative to Downsian conceptions of electoral choice, featuring "deep storied"; subjectivity brought to light by UC-Berkeley sociologist Arlie Hochschild and Princeton economist/New York Times columnist Paul Krugman.</p>

Q051

Authors	Simona Naspetti, Serena Mandolesi, Raffaele Zanolì
Institution	University Politecnica delle Marche
Title	Qs on happiness: an exploration on the universality of joyful facial expressions
Keywords	happiness, emotion, facial expressions, portraits, visual Q methodology
Abstract	<p>The idea that some basic emotions could be distinguished one from another dates back to Darwin (1872). According to Ekman (1984), facial expressions represent a familiar language useful to explore the wide world of emotions. In a survey of 248 scientists engaged in studying emotions, the existence of compelling evidence for universals in emotional signals was endorsed by a very large majority of the respondent (Ekman, 2016).</p> <p>In this Q study, we decided to focus on happiness. Over hundreds of photographs of spontaneous (i.e. non acted) facial expressions - differentiated by gender, age and ethnic group - composed our concourse. The facial expressions were selected in order to represent happiness to various degrees, measured by the level of involvement of facial muscles in the expression as shown by Ekman & Friesen (1976).</p> <p>The aim of the study is to contribute to the study of emotions combining Ekmans modular theory and Q methodology. Specifically, we wanted to investigate if the facial expressions of various degrees of happiness could be universally sorted irrespective of age, gender and ethnic group of both the sorter and the shown portrait or if different patterns of sorting (factors) could emerge. We find enough supporting evidence of a universal agreement on the various degrees of happiness, though age, gender and ethnic group may play a role as confounding factors given sorters may be biased by popular cultural icons or their own belonging to one of these groups.</p>

Q052

Authors	Katerina Kwon, Murray Rutherford
Institution	Simon Fraser University
Title	Clarifying perspectives on desired conditions and actions for cumulative effects management by the Metlakatla First Nation
Keywords	Cumulative effects management, Indigenous decision making, Environmental assessment, Thresholds
Abstract	<p>This study uses Q methodology to help a working group of community decision makers from the Metlakatla First Nation (an Indigenous society on the northwest coast of Canada) clarify their views about assessing and managing the cumulative effects of proposed industrial developments in their traditional territory. The Metlakatla people are instituting a regional cumulative effects management program that aims to: i) track and assess the condition of valued biophysical, social, economic and cultural components of their natural and human environment over time; and ii) implement management strategies to conserve or restore these valued components if conditions deteriorate. The working group consists of nine people, including elders, Metlakatla staff and managers, and other community members. The participants first sorted a Q set of statements about desired conditions and the boundaries (or “thresholds of change”) that will trigger management actions in response to deterioration. The participants then sorted a second set of statements about possible management actions to maintain or restore each valued component. The resulting information about the perspectives and priorities of the working group members, including insights into diverging views and areas of common ground, will inform subsequent discussions and decisions about the design of the management program. Thus, our research contributes to the literature on the use of Q method to study and contribute to decision making (in this case, in an Indigenous community). Our study also illustrates the potential of Q method for clarifying the values and priorities of participants in environmental and social impact assessment.</p>

Q053

Authors	Monica Anne Batac, Charles H Davis
Institution	McGill University
Title	Varieties of Knowledge Mobilization - How knowledge mobilization (KMb) researchers and practitioners envision their work
Keywords	knowledge mobilization, knowledge to action, knowledge brokering, knowledge transfer
Abstract	<p>Knowledge Mobilization (KMb), or the application and use of research, is practiced in many fields, but there is little consensus on what KMb work actually entails. Our research improves understanding of KMb practices from the perspective of researchers, intermediaries, and practitioners across various domains.</p> <p>Data were collected in two phases. First, interviews were conducted with 20 KMb experts from Canada and the UK to develop the concourse, from which a q-sample of 49 statements was derived. Second, 91 respondents completed the online q-sort and an activity-rating task, and answered open-ended questions about their work, background training, and perspectives on KMb practice.</p> <p>Responses were analyzed with PCQ using centroid factor analysis with varimax and graphical rotations. Four distinct KMb viewpoints were identified. Viewpoint 1 values use of theories and evaluation for an evidence-based approach to KMb. Viewpoint 2 prioritizes a people-centred approach through the continuous involvement of individuals and communities. Viewpoint 3 advances a contextualized holistic approach to KMb. Viewpoint 4 focuses on KMb practice as intermediation, including communication and brokering. Further, the activity-rating responses indicate that despite diverse viewpoints, practitioners are in general agreement about a hierarchy, or order, of KMb competencies.</p> <p>The four distinct approaches to KMb nevertheless share certain priorities and practices across contexts, along with a hierarchy of competencies deemed necessary for effective KMb practice. KMb practitioners, brokers, and researchers are encouraged to discuss, debate, and critique the viewpoints we have uncovered and the associated hierarchy of KMb competencies.</p>

Q054

Authors	Thuvia Flannery, Dr Janet Holt, Dr Philip Esterhuizen
Institution	Leeds Teaching Hospitals NHS Trust
Title	Exploring the impact of severe haemophilia on lifestyle. A Q methodological study
Keywords	haemophilia, impact, lifestyle, views
Abstract	<p>Introduction: Haemophilia is a rare bleeding disorder which impacts on a persons lifestyle choices. These choices may change over time and can be influenced by care givers. While a normal life with regular treatment is the ultimate goal, little is known about the viewpoints of those with haemophilia and their carers of the impact of haemophilia on lifestyle.</p> <p>Aims: Q methodology was used to explore the views regarding the impact of severe haemophilia on lifestyle and obtain contemporary, contextual opinions on this topic.</p> <p>Methods: 28 participants (patients, parents and haemophilia healthcare professionals) sorted a 39 statement Q set.</p> <p>Results: Analysis with principal component analysis and Varimax rotation revealed four distinct viewpoints: i) Empowered but Expert?: a strong sense of being in control of treatment and condition but also the recognition of the difficulty in becoming an expert and the significance of support ii) Active but Aware; taking physical and cognitive control was important but tempered by the need to apply caution too iii) An Inconvenient Truth: everyday activities were threatened, treatment was burdensome and quality of life was reduced and iv) Factor = Function: regular factor meant a normal life where everything was possible and you just got on with it.</p> <p>Conclusion: Although commonality was seen between viewpoints diverse opinions were expressed on: treatment effect, employment, QoL and perceived threats to everyday activities. Greater understanding of this area may help to interpret patient outcomes, guide policy and so assist in the development of appropriate patient/carer interventions</p>

Q055

Authors	Simona Naspetti, Serena Mandolesi, Raffaele Zanolì
Institution	University Politecnica delle Marche
Title	"The Ideal City": children viewpoint on visual art.
Keywords	visual art, museum, visual Q methodology, Renaissance
Abstract	<p>The aim of this study was to broaden the results of a preliminary investigation on the visual behaviour of subjects looking at paintings with eye tracking technology. A method of impression (Q study) was paired with a method of expression (eye-tracking) to have a deeper understanding of the children's viewpoints. Both preferences and feelings were analyzed for the famous painting "The Ideal City" preserved at the National Gallery of Marche (Urbino, Marche Region, Italy). This study was built on the basis of a previous one where the P-set were adults (Naspetti et al. 2016). The 46 frames captured from the painting (as a concourse) formed the final Q sample. The P sample was composed of 40 participants, Italian middle school students. All participants were aged 11 to 13. Post-sort questions were used to gain more insights about the participants' choices. The factors show differences in subjects' visual behavior even among children.</p>

Q063

Authors	Jacqui Greener
Institution	University of the West of Scotland
Title	Exploring Discourses of Food Shopping: Citizenship, Choices and Conflicts
Keywords	Food Shopping, Citizenship, Consumer Choice, Discourse,
Abstract	<p>Consumers are increasingly situated as agents of change in a citizen-consumer debate; food citizens are positioned with purchasing power capable of shifting demand away from unhealthy, environmentally degrading products towards more sustainable, healthier options. This research explores this assumed power and agency of the consumer aiming to better understand concepts of choice, power and citizenship in the context of food shopping.</p> <p>Q-methodology was adopted for the study, with the intention that the 'forced distribution' of the Q-sorts would reveal trade-offs and priorities in relation to decision making that questionnaires often fail to capture.</p> <p>A purposive sample (n=40) was drawn from four locations in Scotland from a range of urban/rural, and socio-demographic groupings based on age, gender and household income. The q-sorts were obtained in face to face meetings where 42 statements were sorted on a +5/-5 forced distribution scale. The sessions were tape recorded with participants encouraged to "think aloud" whilst sorting to capture as much context and background as possible.</p> <p>Findings revealed 4 distinct views and approaches to shopping with 28 participants loading on 4 factors described as; Family focused, Health focused, Environment focused, and Convenience focused.</p> <p>The next stage of the research aims to explore the many conflicts and challenges associated with shopping for food. For each factor a discourse of shopping for food is being constructed using a combination of factor array interpretation and analysis of the transcripts of the audio recordings of the transcripts of the whole p-set of 40 participants.</p>

Q064

Authors	Anne Fleming, Morgan Lee Kleppe, Angela Kydd
Institution	
Title	Are stakeholder viewpoints of homelike features of care home environments the same in the USA as they are in Scotland?
Keywords	Homelike, care homes, older people
Abstract	<p>Aims: To explore residents perceptions of homelike care homes in Scotland and the United States of America (USA) using a Q set developed by Fleming (2015) as part of a doctoral study in Scotland.</p> <p>Methods: Two separate studies using the same Q set with stakeholders in care homes (n=32) were conducted and the resident data from Scotland (n=5) and from USA (n=8) was extracted and combined for further analysis.</p> <p>Data: All data was analysed using Ken Q Analysis Beta version 0.9.1 selecting a centroid analysis and a varimax rotation. This revealed a two factor solution with Eigen Values of 1.596 and 1.674 respectively. This represented 27 percent of the explained variance.</p> <p>Results: Both USA and Scottish participants shared the same perspectives. Factor 1 was characterised by statements concerning individualised care from competent staff and was therefore labelled Seeking Person-Centred Care. Factor 2 was characterised by the residents need for a continuation of their lifestyles by keeping up their interests and being in the same neighbourhood. This was therefore labelled Seeking a Familiar Environment.</p> <p>Conclusion: Despite the differences in care provision and funding arrangements between the participating homes, residents in both the USA and in Scotland had very fundamental person centred requirements of care in an environment in which they felt familiar.</p>

Q065

Authors	Kwon, Eun Joo; Kim, Soon Eun
Institution	Seoul National University
Title	Street-Level Social Welfare Bureaucrats ' perceptions on their roles and Discretionary Acts
Keywords	Street-Level Bureaucracy, Discretionary Behaviors, social welfare bureaucrats, Aging Society, Q-methodology
Abstract	<p>This study seeks a practical understanding of the discretion that works in the welfare field by examining the perceptions of street-Level social welfare bureaucrats concerning their roles and discretionary behaviors.</p> <p>In contrast to Lipsky's street-level bureaucracy theory, many researchers have revealed that the person in charge has a tendency to shrink their discretionary behavior as the expertise (such as job skill) increases. In light of Korean welfare bureaucrats' viewing themselves as a deliverer of government policy rather than as experts in the welfare field, Studies have pointed out that the different degree of discretion is down to their role perception.</p> <p>The paper applies Q-Methodology to identify the dominant perception about discretionary behaviors of welfare bureaucrats. Each 33 Q statements represent the proper roles and goals as welfare bureaucrats, the perceived pressure on their discretionary behaviors, their attitude toward discretionary behaviors and desirable criteria for their responsible behavior. Four different types -traditional expert, state-agent, citizen-agent, law prescriber- have emerged. The finding suggests that the perceptions and attitudes of discretionary behaviors are closely related to the way welfare bureaucrats define who they are. It also provides four prominent types of professionalism in welfare bureaucracy.</p>

Q066

Authors	Tom Robinson, Scott Church, Clark Callahan, McKenzie Madsen, Hyejin Kim, Ching Shih
Institution	Brigham Young University
Title	The Disney Princesses ruling the world: A Q methodological look at why the Disney Princesses are so popular
Keywords	Disney, princesses
Abstract	<p>The Disney Princess is the princess of all princesses. When Disney began animating the classic stories with happy ending twists, he became the champion of the disenfranchised. Not only are Disney Princesses at the top of the box-office list, but the champions of the merchandise arena as well with sales reaching \$500 million. Some suggest the Princesses' popularity is due to their timelessness and the stories being told and shared by generations of grandparents, parents, and children.</p> <p>Although popular, gendered stereotypes and behaviors are still very prevalent in the Disney Princess line, even though their depiction has become more complex over the years, reflecting changing gender roles and expectations in society. Many critics are concerned that girls are establishing their feminine and cultural identities through associations with the Princesses and that these movies and toys have a negative effect on how girls perceive their gender roles, body image, self-esteem, and relationships.</p> <p>Despite the concern over negative influence, the Disney Princesses are as popular as ever with young girls. So why do they like them so much? With the use of Q methodology this research investigates why Princesses are so appealing by asking 31 girls ages 8-12. The results identified four unique factors of girl, The Inner Beauties, those who love the Princesses' inner confidence and strength; The Royals, who love the idea of being a princess; The Dreamers, who dream about having the riches of a princess; and The Girl Powers who love the physical strength of the princesses.</p>

Q067

Authors	Eric Baltrinic, Marty Jencius
Institution	Winona State University
Title	Mentoring Counselor Education Doctoral Students in Teaching
Keywords	andragogy, mentoring, teacher preparation, counselor education
Abstract	<p>Mentoring is a method of training and socializing the next generation of faculty members (Austin, 2002) including counselor educators (Black, Suarez, & Medina, 2004; Hall & Hulse, 2010). There can be general or more specific foci for mentoring practices. For example, scholars have suggested that mentoring plays a role in preparing future faculty members for teaching roles in higher education settings (Austin, 2002; Meacham, 2002; Silverman, 2003). Yet, little is known about the type and the extent of mentoring supports needed to best prepare doctoral students for academic teaching (Austin, 2002; Jepsen, Varhegyi, & Edwards, 2012; Utecht & Tullous, 2009), especially in counselor education. Accordingly, Q methodology was used to obtain perspectives on mentoring doctoral students in teaching from 25 counselor educators of varying ranks and experience levels who each rank-ordered a sample of 48 statements, which were then factor analyzed. Three distinct factors emerged: the Supervisor, the Facilitator, and the Evaluator. Implications for counselor education (CE) programs, limitations, and directions for future research are discussed including suggestions for teaching-specific mentoring practices. Finally, the unique challenges with concourse development, sampling, and presenting results will be discussed in relation to the peer-review process in CE journals.</p>

Q069

Authors	Mr Stephen Edenborough, Mrs Jacqui Greener, Dr Emma Reid
Institution	University of the West of Scotland
Title	What Paisley Means to Me: An exploration of the meaning of place
Keywords	Place Marketing, City of Culture, Community Identity, Photographs
Abstract	<p>Paisley is rich in history, culture and heritage. With much of the industry that contributed to its success gone and out of town shopping centres resulting in a deserted high street there is a need for regeneration. Consequently it has bid to become UK City of Culture 2021 and has launched a series of initiatives under the Paisley 2021 banner. The bid champions landmarks of historical significance and celebrates the textile heritage of the Paisley Pattern and Shawl. It has received enthusiastic support from the business and cultural community - but what about the local residents?</p> <p>This research aims to explore what Paisley means to local residents, it aims to capture their viewpoint of their home town through the rank ordering of photographic images. Studies show that destination marketing strategies often fail to capture the true essence and identity of the place as envisioned by those who live and work there. A purposive sample (n=20) covering a range of socio-demographic groupings based on age, gender, family life stage and employment will be invited to sort a range of images of the town to begin to understand what the town of Paisley means to them.</p> <p>The q-sorts will be undertaken in face to face meetings where 35 photographs representing different landmarks and aspects of community life will be sorted on a +4/-4 forced distribution scale. The sessions will be tape recorded with participants encouraged to discuss the images whilst sorting to capture as much context and background as possible</p>

Q071

Authors	Shawn Banasick
Institution	Kobe College
Title	The Fukushima Nuclear Disaster and Food Safety in Japan: An Examination of Consumer Risk Perception
Keywords	Food security, risk perception, Q methodology software, Japan.
Abstract	<p>In the 2000s Japanese consumers became concerned about the safety of imported food after several well-publicized cases of contamination occurred. In the aftermath of the triple disaster that struck northeast Japan in 2011, concerns about the safety of domestically-produced food also increased. Although recent research suggests that consumers have become less anxious about eating domestically-produced food, some consumers still express concerns when purchasing food from the Fukushima region. This research uses Q methodology to examine the food security perceptions of consumers in the Kansai region of Japan. The Ken-Q Mobile web application for the iPad was used in the interviews with consumers, and the Ken-Q Analysis desktop web application was used to analyze the data. The results suggest that views of the effectiveness of the Japanese government radiation monitoring programs, as well as the relative risks of food contamination unrelated to the disaster, strongly shape the risk perception of Japanese consumers in relation to food safety.</p>

Q072

Authors	Rosemary Mullen, Angela Kydd, Laura McMillan, Anne Fleming
Institution	Edinburgh Napier University
Title	The use of post-sort interview in a Q methodology study exploring nursing students' perceptions of preserving dignity in care
Keywords	Post-sort interview, dignity
Abstract	<p>Post-sort interviews are widely recommended as a means of enhancing the interpretation of findings in Q methodology (Brown, 1993; McKeown and Thomas, 2013). Gallagher and Porock (2010), however, highlight a need for more detailed discussion of post-sort interviews. This paper will discuss the use of the post-sort interview in the context of a Q methodology doctoral study exploring nursing students' perspectives on the important aspects of a nurses' role in preserving dignity.</p> <p>A total of twenty-five participants were recruited from a three-year undergraduate preregistration nursing programme and invited to complete a 44-item Q sort according to the extent to which they agreed that each statement was an important aspect of the nurses role in preserving dignity in care. Q sorting was completed in the presence of the researcher and field notes captured her observations of participant behaviour during the sorting process. A brief post-sort interview with each participant was guided by a semi-structured interview guide based on the guidance of Watts and Stenner (2012) and analysed by qualitative content analysis.</p> <p>At the point of abstract submission, data collection is ongoing. Thirteen Q sorts and post-sort interviews have been completed and the remaining twelve will be completed by the end of May 2017. The process has enabled the researcher to engage with the emerging data in a meaningful way and to identify potential patterns within the Q sort data. This paper presents findings from the analysis of the post-sort interview data to date.</p>

Q073

Authors	Richard Haesly, Liesl Haas and Tyler Kae
Institution	California State University, Long Beach
Title	The Changing Nature of American Nationalism in Challenging Times
Keywords	American nationalism, types of national identity, imagined community
Abstract	<p>Whatever one believes about the underlying causes of the election of Donald Trump, the presidential campaign and the first months of the Trump presidency suggest that core components American national identity have been challenged. Our Q-sort study investigates, from a micro-level, how myriad theoretical and empirical influences on American nationalism are viewed. The types of American national identity revealed by Q-methodology allow us to understand better how and why certain national myths are more readily accepted than others.</p> <p>Our project replicates a Q-sort study we conducted in 2008 (as then-candidate Obama was on his way to securing the Democratic Partys nomination for president), Our comparative analysis of the types of national identity (and the statements that define each type) from 2008 and 2017 reveal key similarities and differences among the components of American national identities at two important watersheds in American political life.</p> <p>During Spring 2008, I ran Q-sorts with 200 undergraduate students. The Q-sorts consist of 48 statements summarizing the potential reasons why people would feel a sense of belonging to the American “imagined community”. The Q-sort statements include observations that researchers, politicians and pundits have asserted are the primary components of American national identity. Thus, participants consider how various aspects of the contemporary American community (e.g., the role of religion in American life; impacts of immigration on American society; the value trade-offs in the war on terror; etc.) fit together in their minds. Throughout Spring 2017, we have administered this same Q-sort to a current group of undergraduate students.</p>

Q074

Authors	Kathrine Tveiteras
Institution	UIT the Arctic University of Norway
Title	Legitimacy as congruence between system and beliefs
Keywords	Legitimacy as congruence between system and beliefs
Abstract	<p>Legitimacy concerns the relation between the governing and the governed - to what extent interventions are supported by those who are affected by them. Legitimacy is a complex concept, comprising of public attributes, group behaviours and individual beliefs. As such, legitimacy is a matter of congruence between the system of power and the beliefs and values that provide its justification (Beetham 1991, Lamb 2014).</p> <p>The scope of this paper is to investigate how Q-methodology may be used to study such congruence. The case is Norwegian fishery policy. Historically, the policy was aimed at protecting the interest of fishermen and coastal communities. Today it also has to consider the environmental and economic sustainability. Hence, objectives have become more complex. Consequently, the policy has many layers, where there are growing gaps between stated purposes, policy instruments and practical outcomes. Nevertheless, the capacity for reform seems limited, which may be caused by lack of legitimacy.</p> <p>Drawing on the legitimacy framework by Lamb (2014), Q-methodology is used to map opinions on Norwegian fishery policy across different stakeholder groups. The paper presents the relevant discourse and problematizes how the Q-set should be defined in order to serve as proxies for measuring the subjective elements of legitimacy, as well as relating them to the institutions, public attributes and group behaviours.</p>

Q077

Authors	Alex Tasker
Institution	University of Sussex
Title	Communities of shared subjectivities: a comparison of approaches for researching nomadic innovation
Keywords	Knowledge creation, innovation, international development, community
Abstract	<p>Background: Pastoralist and nomadic communities in Eastern Africa have been subjected to failed external development programming for many years. In the search for solutions, development and humanitarian actors have consistently failed to engage with the creative and adaptable characteristics of dryland communities. This study is drawn from a larger project that explores links between knowledge co-creation and actors' subjective views on innovation; specifically, it compares methods for identifying communities of shared subjectivities within traditionally homogenised populations.</p> <p>Aims: This study aims to compare three methods of identification for communities of shared subjectivities.</p> <p>Methods: The study employed semi-structured interviews and a Q-methodological study focusing on innovation for pastoralist development.</p> <p>Data: The study interviewed 20 actors involved in pastoralist development. The semi-structured interviews were analysed using a discourse-analysis approach to establish commonalities, assigning actors scalar values on emergent themes. A 31 statement Q-sort was performed and analysed using KenQ. Actors were then asked to describe their proportional acceptance or rejection of extracted factors.</p>

Q079

Authors	Nichola Kentzer, Dr. Jim Lusted, Dr. Simon Phelan
Institution	University of Northampton
Title	Inclusive practice in coaching: A Q methodology study
Keywords	Sport coaching, inclusive practice, disability inclusion, coach education
Abstract	<p>It has been suggested that coach education related to disability inclusion in sport remains largely uninformed, decontextualized, and based upon a medical model of disability (Townsend et al., 2015). Little is known about the impact that such training has on coaching practice, particularly in preparing coaches to meaningfully include disabled participants in their sessions.</p> <p>This paper presents some preliminary findings from a study that investigated a range of views about inclusive practice among sport coaches. The study utilised Q methodology (QM), a little used approach in sport research, where coaches were asked to sort and then rank 29 statements related to inclusive practice. The statements were developed from a review of the existing literature and from consultation with a coach development officer. POETQ, an online tool, was used to distribute the statements electronically to UK based coaches possessing level 2 qualifications or above, drawn from a database from the coaching network of a local county sports partnership.</p> <p>Initial findings of the study have identified three distinct shared viewpoints among coaches about disability inclusion that we term non-practicising includers', apprehensive about inclusion and regular and supported includers'. We offer a preliminary discussion of these viewpoints and consider the implications they may have for future training opportunities for the coaching workforce. Furthermore, we discuss the potential for QM in future sport research, particularly through an online medium.</p>

Q080

Authors	Rose Capdevila, Lisa Lazard
Institution	The Open University
Title	My selfie and me: A Q methodological exploration of young women and sense making
Keywords	selfies, gender, authenticity, Ken-Q, Qualtrics
Abstract	<p>This paper will report the results of a Q study on how young women make sense of selfies. The past decade has seen extraordinary developments in, and access to, digital imaging technology, enabling photographic editing to become a routine activity for many. The selfie has emerged within this context as a popular activity. However, there has been a tendency, in both the media and in the academic literature, to pathologise those who post selfies as a form of digital narcissism - particularly if they happen to be young and female. The aim of this project is to exploring how these young women, themselves, make sense of this phenomenon. The data was collected using Qualtrics. Twenty seven young women (ages 18-23) sorted 47 statements about selfies into a +5 to -5 grid. The data was analysed using Ken-Q. Four factors that resulted from the analysis will be discussed: Presenting.....Me! (F1), which focused on issues of self-promotion; I am what I am (F2), which prioritised the accurate but overwhelming positive representation everyday life; Sharing is Caring (F3), which explored emotional relationality in and through selfie posting; and Neediness (F4), in which statements came together to draw attention to selfies as fulfilling a need for positive affirmation. These multiple understandings of selfie posting will be considered in relation to notions of authenticity and relationality. The complications, implications and applications of collecting and analysing data online, as we did, will also be will also be considered.</p>

Q081

Authors	Tim Deignan
Institution	Independent
Title	Peirce and Q
Keywords	Peirce, semiosis, deliberative democracy, value
Abstract	<p>This paper will draw on a range of literature to consider the relevance of Charles Sanders Peirces logic of signs to William Stephenson's Q methodology, and will argue for a consciously Peircean dimension to the design of Q studies so as to maximise their utility, or value in productiveness. The paper will consider Peirces' scientific epistemology and the importance within his semiotic of shared sensemaking involving representations and interpretations. Peirce put abductive logic at the centre of his philosophy of pragmatism. His theory of mind, involving a philosophical realism where there is no thought without representation, can be seen as a dynamic process in which meaning mediates practical collective activity. This will be considered in relation to semiotic mediation in the development of mind and its historical and sociocultural contingencies. By incorporating conflicts of value within and between persons, Q enables sensemaking as an abductive process in problem identification and resolution. The paper will take a Peircean perspective in considering Qs utility in problem framing with regard to social policy issues, involving the interaction of different perspectives, allowing collective meaning and practice to develop, including the diversity of viewpoints necessary for deliberative democracy. Following Peirces emphasis on the diagrammatic nature of reasoning, the paper will consider how this sensemaking process might be represented, to visualize and enable more fruitful futures.</p>

Q086

Authors	Juan Carlos Barahona, Alvaro Salas-Castro, Audrey Elizondo, Ilse Lucke
Institution	INCAE Business School
Title	A Multi-method Approach to effective partnering on social progress initiatives
Keywords	Subjective discourse construct, social network analysis, social progress index, multi-method approach, policy analysis
Abstract	<p>A growing number of organizations and governments are adopting the Social Progress Index as a mean to inform public policy decisions or as a framework for public-private collaboration on community development. It has been proven as a useful tool contributing to the global discussion on inclusion. Nevertheless, this approach has its shortcomings, especially on getting community buy-in as it excludes their own understanding of what is social progress and how to attain it. The aim of this article is to contribute to a greater methodological pluralism on the design of social progress agendas by introducing social network analysis to identify the influential members of the community and q-methodology to explore their attitudes and priorities on social development issues and their views on how to best attain it. The article describes the multi-method approach and its defining features and reports its application in a Costa Rican urban setting. We collected survey information from 338 families to build their geo-referenced social progress index. By means of sociometric analysis, 40 community members were chosen as an extensive person-sample including those recognized as the most influential. They undertook two Q-sorts of 32 statements each, under the same conditions. Q-Methodology allowed to show Social Progress as a subjective discursive construct and provides valuable information to design a Community Social Progress Agenda around issues and approaches that resonate with specific clusters of people, increasing the likelihood of a sustained and committed involvement of local networks on specific social development actions and projects.</p>

Q088

Authors	Brandy B Walker, Jimmy Lin, Tong Li
Institution	University of Georgia, USA
Title	Q-Perspectives™: Inviting New Audiences to Q with Real-Time Classroom Results
Keywords	classroom, training, Q web application
Abstract	<p>The aim of this presentation is to share a new product and web application designed to open up Q to new users in training and education programs where real-time results and participant engagement with groupings is important to the learning process.</p> <p>Q has been used in training and education settings to research a variety of educational outcomes, improve teaching and learning strategies, and provide students with valuable insights into their own perspectives. However, the time it takes for researchers to provide or engage participants in data analysis is often a barrier for classroom and training contexts, particularly when the sort and analysis is expected to happen in one session. Q-Perspectives™ is a new tool that combines face-to-face sorting on a game-board design with online input to a web application that generates real-time results and a worksheet to enhance participant engagement with both learning and research.</p> <p>This presentation will provide a demonstration of the new tool and focus discussion on the threshold decisions made to generate the worksheet that guides participants in naming their perspective group. This tool has been piloted in over 30 community and educational settings as an engaging way to expose new audiences to Q and involve participants in the analysis portion of factor definition in a user-friendly way. The focus will be on the use and development of the tool (design and programming decisions), not specific study or classroom results.</p>

Q089

Authors	John Nicholas
Institution	The University of Akron
Title	Determining Leadership Qualities in a Student-Athlete: Measuring the Heart & of an Athlete (a work in progress)
Keywords	Leadership, Student-Athletes, Motivation
Abstract	<p>This paper is a new application of Q-Methodology and it is among the first to explore the leadership qualities of the student-athlete and this paper is a continuation of the study presented at the 2016 ISSSS conference.</p> <p>Regarding college-athletics, previous research shows that most coaches are concerned with the following questions when recruiting high school students: Do you have the general athleticism (size, skill, or speed) required? Do you have the potential to develop into a Division one athlete? Are you the best on your team? The answers to these questions provide a solid quantitative analysis of the athlete or the physical athletic ability of the recruit. However, these quantitative measures do not measure the internal drive of an athlete nor do they measure the leadership abilities of the individual athlete.</p> <p>This paper includes the results of a Q-Methodology study based on theoretical sorts of famous athletes who have succeeded and failed at a high level, one former professional/athlete and Q-sorts from one Division 1 team. The paper concludes by summarizing the process, discussing opportunities for interventions that may be developed by athletic departments to address deficiencies that the student-athlete may have. This offers the potential to help the student-athlete develop the leadership qualities necessary for success in both academics and athletics.</p> <p>This paper expands upon the results of the previous studies.</p>

Q090

Authors	Matthew Militello, Jill A Perry, Christopher Ray
Institution	East Carolina University
Title	Faculty perceptions of innovating the professional doctorate in educational leadership
Keywords	Professional doctorate, Innovation implementation, faculty perceptions
Abstract	<p>When Henry Holmes conceived of the Education Doctorate (Ed.D.) at Harvard College in 1921, his intent was to develop a terminal degree that would prepare the burgeoning school administration profession. Throughout the 20th century, many scholars have given considerable attention to the differences between the Ed.D. and the Ph.D. Yet despite on-going discussions, little reform has resulted leaving the Ed.D. to be best known as the Ph.D. Lite. In January 2007 the academic debate reached a new era. The Carnegie Project on the Education Doctorate (CPED) was launched and a call to schools of education to define each degree clearly. More importantly, a set of working principles was established to create a doctoral degree that working school professionals could complete and would find useful in their practice.</p> <p>This initial call led to a re-imaging of the Ed.D. in educational leadership. CPED began with 25 member institutions in 2007 and has, to date, tripled in size. Yet the implementation of the CPED Ed.D. has been problematic. The purpose of this Q study was to understand the perspectives of faculty and deans in the implementation process of the CPED Ed.D. Forty participants sorted 46 statements that were generated from the CPED principles and conversations with member institutions. Three distinct factors emerged and were analyzed using Rogers': Diffusion of Innovation theory: relative advantage, compatibility, complexity, trialability, and observability. Findings indicate elements of implementation that can serve as a guide to the advancement of a true professional doctorate for educational practitioners.</p>

Q091

Authors	Dr Jatan Parmar, Prof Susan Corr, Claire Armitage, Dr Fabida Noushad, Victoria McDonnell, Dr Mark McConnochie, Dr Mohammad Abbas
Institution	University of Leicester
Title	Patterns of Perception About Suicide Risk Amongst Staff On Inpatient Wards In A Mental Health Unit
Keywords	Suicide, staff, hospital, inpatient, mental health
Abstract	<p>Background: Inpatient suicides in United Kingdom have reduced in the last few years but remain an important area of focus nationally. Staff attitudes in how they affect have been studied in the past, but how staff perceive the elements of suicide risk in their day to day work environment has not been an extensively researched area.</p> <p>Aims: This research aimed to study the subjectivity in staff perception of issues around assessment and management of suicide risk of inpatients, at a district general Mental Health Unit, in Leicestershire, UK .</p> <p>Design: The concourse was generated by literature review regarding the topic, followed by group discussion amongst a group of professionals representing the multidisciplinary group staff working with inpatients. 58 statements were selected by unstructured sampling, to be sorted using FlashQ software. There were additional questions asking the participants regarding the decision-making process. Demographic data was collected regarding the professional discipline, age and gender of participants.</p> <p>Results: 35 completed Q sorts were factor analysed using PQMethod software. A two-factor centroid solution with varimax rotation showed differences in viewpoints related to confidence of staff in dealing with consequences of suicide as well anxiety about lack of resources and training. The two factors were significantly correlated. The results otherwise confirmed convergent views, consistent with expected good practice principles.</p> <p>Conclusion: A unique methodology to discover subjective viewpoints was successfully used with significant number of participants. The viewpoints were not distinct possibly due to statement language. Further research with Q methodology, ensuring more rigorous design is recommended.</p>

Q092

Authors	Neil McHugh, Rachel Baker, Fatma Ibrahim, Tim Laxton, Olga Biosca and Cam Donaldson
Institution	Glasgow Caledonian University
Title	Who knows best? Perspectives of 'expert' stakeholders and low-income individuals on health in low-income communities
Keywords	health inequalities, causes, solutions, multiple Q studies
Abstract	<p>Health inequalities in the UK have proved to be persistent and stubborn, and health gaps between best and worst-off are widening, even though the UK National Health Service is available to all and free at the point of access. It is now well-recognised that new solutions (outside traditional health care and public health arenas) are required to help change health. However we do not know what are perceived to be the main causes of poor health in low-income communities or what kind of solutions should be prioritised. Neither do we know if there is agreement between 'expert' stakeholders and the people living in these communities or agreement within these different societal groups.</p> <p>In this study Q methodology is used to examine the perspectives of individuals from low-income communities and 'expert' stakeholders (policymakers, public health professionals, financial service practitioners etc.) on i) why health is worse in low-income communities and ii) the ways that health could be improved in these same communities. Data collection is ongoing.</p> <p>Each respondent will complete 2 Q sorts. A factor solution will be calculated for each Q study (one for causes and one for solutions), then analyses will be combined to examine the correlations between factor solutions and explore how respondents' factor loadings in each factor structure might be related e.g. how are respondents' perceptions of causes linked to their perceptions of the best solutions? Results will inform ongoing policy and academic debates about how best to reduce health inequalities.</p>

Q093

Authors	Byung Lee
Institution	Elon University
Title	An Adequate Size of Q sorts: What Size is Neither Small Nor Large?
Keywords	Q sorts, sample size, small, large adequate
Abstract	<p>Qualitative studies emphasize the quality of information rather than the sample size. However, a too small sample size can jeopardize the validity of the study; a too big size can hamper a deep analysis. A rising question is what will be an adequate size of Q sorts.</p> <p>Different research methods have their own range of sample size they traditionally consider appropriate. Q researchers are not different, even though they seem to be more lenient by thinking that a sample that represents only part of groups in society is still meaningful.</p> <p>But Policy makers or marketers may need to discover not only big groups that can easily emerge with a small number of Q sorts, but also smaller groups.</p> <p>After studying students' attitudes toward using social media in the classroom, the author found two groups of students: Enthusiastic Embracers and Skeptical Minimalists. He analyzed the sorts of 32 students, mostly from communication juniors and seniors who took the course of Senior Seminar and Communication Research Methods.</p> <p>He continued to collect data with the same statements from 57 additional students from Communication Research Methods, 19 living in the International Living Community on campus, and 12 from Media Writing, which is taken mostly by freshmen and sophomores.</p> <p>He will examine whether the similar group of additional students like those in Communication Research Methods follow the same 2-factor solution. He will check whether students from different groups like non-communication students living in the International Living Community or in Media Writing make a difference.</p>

Q094

Authors	Maximilian Held, Verena Kasztantowicz, Sabine Pfeiffer
Institution	University of Hohenheim (Stuttgart, Germany)
Title	Q-Honeycomb: Measuring Operant Subjectivity with Hexagonal Tiling
Keywords	free distributions, grid, sorting procedure, software, web-sorting
Abstract	<p>Because Q Methodology implies an ipsative measurement, sorting procedures must ensure that participants evaluate items relatively against one another, and not objectively against some external standard. At the same time, Q researchers may want to spread out the Q rankings, or even allow free distributions, both of which can degrade the procedure to a rating measurement. These trade-offs only become more acute, when sorts are gathered online, where screen real estate is scarce and the careful ipsative weighting of items may be difficult to ensure already (Liston and Hong 2015).</p> <p>Such honeycomb structures are an efficient way to regularly tessellate planes (Hales 2001), which is why they are sometimes found in nature and engineering. This optimal geometry may also improve the Q-sorting procedure. Because the edges of a regular hexagon are equidistant from the center, participants may be able to sort the items more precisely, without distortions around the rectangular corners. In a pointy-topped orientation, because every other row is offset vertically, a hexagonal grid also doubles the ranking granularity of Q Sorts for a given number of columns. Lastly, because such a honeycomb structure makes the vertical orientation slightly more difficult, it may strengthen the ipsative weighting of items, and allow more spread out, or free distributions.</p> <p>Initial experiences with hexagonal grid data gathering are reported, and custom software for gathering, printing and reporting hexagonal Q grids is presented.</p>

Q095

Authors	Brandy B Walker, Richard McCline
Institution	University of Georgia, USA
Title	Combining R and Q in a “Risky” Study: Identifying Risk Propensity and Naming Risk Perspectives
Keywords	methodology, R and Q, risk study
Abstract	<p>The goal of this presentation is to present results from a study on risk - both the propensity and perspectives - within a community leadership context. Methods used were Likert survey and Q-methodology.</p> <p>Participants from a leadership development program focusing on community change efforts completed an online “risk propensity” Likert survey to determine what level of risk they would likely engage in, or their “personal risk propensity” in their community setting. A sample of statements from that Likert survey was then used in a follow-up face-to-face Q-sort to determine what unique perspectives on risk were held by this group. Real-time results were provided for participants during their sorting session that identified the emergent factors configurations on their specific risk perspectives. Participants were grouped according to these emerging factors, guided to name their groups, and then applied their insights to work through a risk scenario. The results of the insights from participants and researchers will be shared in this presentation, including the relationship between the Likert survey and Q-sort analysis results.</p> <p>Combining the Likert and Q results with participant engagement in the real-time analysis resulted in more robust understanding of their risk behavior. The Likert showed where they are on a continuum of risk-taking, and the Q revealed a more nuanced picture of their view on risk. Participants gained additional insight from their group naming exercise to deepen their engagement with the risk scenario and subsequent discussion.</p>

Q096

Authors	Carlos Jacobo Ramirez Valdez
Institution	Queen's University Belfast
Title	Stakeholders perception of effectiveness in marine spatial planning
Keywords	Effectiveness, Marine spatial planning,
Abstract	<p>The evaluation of the effectiveness of planning regimes is one of the main interests of planning scholars. The evaluation of effectiveness focuses on how planning reduces or solve conflicts, environmental impacts, and environmental pressure. Assessing stakeholders' perception is one of the key elements of this approach, and Q-methodology provides an opportunity to deepen this analysis.</p> <p>The aim of this paper is to develop a stakeholder-driven approach to the evaluation of effectiveness in Marine Spatial Planning (MSP). Effectiveness towards stakeholders' perception refers to how stakeholders understand planning impacts as a direct result of policies, rules, and normativity.</p> <p>The empirical information is developed through the case study of the MSP of the Gulf of California, Mexico (created between 2004 and 2006, and implemented since 2006). Q-methodology was conducted among stakeholders in order to assess their perception of the regimes effectiveness.</p> <p>In total the data set involves 56 q-sorts. The analysis of this information is carried out through Driving Social Construction. Results show that for stakeholders the effectiveness of the plan is based on four phases: (a) Problem framing, (b) Governance, (c) Conflicts, and, (d) Behavioural change.</p> <p>Understanding perception of stakeholders should be critical in formulation and implementation of policies, such as planning. In this sense, Q-methodology is a proficient instrument to explore the knowledge, attitudes, and opinions of those directly involved and affected by the planning regimes and could contribute in actions in favor of planning implementation as well as to promote a more democratic process of decision-making.</p>

Q099

Authors	Christopher Janson, Matt Militello
Institution	University of North Florida
Title	Beyond Brand Loyalty: Yogurt Consumer Decision-Making
Keywords	consumer behavior, marketing, yogurt
Abstract	<p>Yogurt has moved from a cottage industry in the dairy product market to major commerce. In Europe, yogurt accounts for 39% of the dairy market share and in the United States consumers spent \$7.7 billion industry on yogurt in 2016. As a result, yogurt companies are seeking to better understand consumer desires as they continue to roll out new product innovations in both design (e.g., container design, smoothies) and nutrition (e.g., probiotics, vitamins). The purpose of this study was to better understand the range and nuance of considerations that contribute to consumer decisions regarding yogurt purchases and consumption. Specifically, beyond brand loyalty, what influences consumer decisions when purchasing yogurt? Put in terms of the condition of instruction, "If you were in the yogurt aisle of your store and your preferred yogurt brand was not there, what considerations contribute and not contribute to your decision as to which yogurt to purchase?"</p> <p>For this Q study, the researchers worked with a diverse set (i.e., race, age, consumption frequency) of 15 consumers of yogurt and the executives from a major international yogurt company to create a communication concourse which was then culled into a 36 statement Q sample. Subsequently, the two sets of participants (consumers and yogurt company executives) sorted the items in the Q sample and the analysis that followed generated sets of distinct viewpoints around considerations people make when purchasing yogurt beyond their primary brand loyalty.</p>

Q100

Authors	Christopher Janson
Institution	University of North Florida
Title	"Deeper Than This": Understanding Attitudes Held Toward Professional Athletes Protests During the National Anthem
Keywords	political protest, athletics, national anthem
Abstract	<p>During the fall of 2017, intense public debate occurred around American National Football League (NFL) quarterback Colin Kaepernick's choice to protest during the national anthem by kneeling rather than standing. Although Kaepernick stated reasons for his protests revolved around civil rights issues such as police brutality and unjust treatment of the black community in the United States, those reasons often seemed overwhelmed by an avalanche of highly emotional public discourse and meaning-making around the nature of the protest itself. Throughout the fall of 2017, athletes - both professional and amateur - began protesting in similar ways throughout the United States leading to even more noisy public debate.</p> <p>In order to explore the attitudes people held toward these protests some professional athletes were holding during the national anthem, the researcher developed a 37-item Q sample from a concourse comprised of participant responses to an open-ended prompt as well as statements pulled from discussion threads for online articles on the subject and other social media posts. During that same fall of 2017, thirty-eight participants then sorted these items producing 4 factors, each representing a distinct shared perspective on the topic and collectively demonstrating the possibility of deeper social and political fissures in the American psyche.</p>

Q101

Authors	Thiwawan Thepha, Debbie Marais, Jacqueline Bell, Somjit Muangpin
Institution	University of Aberdeen
Title	The facilitators and barriers to six month exclusive breastfeeding in Northeast Thailand: Q-methodology
Keywords	Q-methodology, Facilitators, Barriers, Six month exclusive breastfeeding.
Abstract	<p>Background Increasing the six month exclusive breastfeeding (EBF) rate is an international issue. In Northeast Thailand, the six month EBF rate dropped substantially from 26.9% in 2009 to 13.8% in 2013, despite the many initiatives and interventions that have been implemented in Thailand. Previous research has identified specific facilitators and barriers to six month EBF in Northeast Thailand.</p> <p>Aims This study aims to take the next step in developing relevant interventions to support six-month EBF by asking mothers opinions to prioritise facilitators and barriers, identifying which should be targeted in a subsequent intervention.</p> <p>Methods Q methodology was used among 34 mothers who had recently delivered infants aged between four and six months, had breastfed their children, were 20 to 40 years of age, and had used the delivery services of Khon Kaen Hospital, Num Phong Hospital and local private hospitals. Demographic data were analysed using descriptive statistics. For Q-method analysis, data were inputted to the PQMethod software 2.35.</p> <p>Results Three factors emerged: mothers beliefs (eating enough food, drinking ginger/herb water, eating food made from banana blossom), the understanding and support she receives (from her husband, workplace, colleagues and environment) and her EBF knowledge (ante- and post-natal information, advantages of breastmilk and how to express breastmilk).</p> <p>Conclusions Using these findings, context-specific interventions to promote exclusive breastfeeding will be developed that target the most important barriers and facilitators among postpartum mothers and their families.</p>

Q104

Authors	Sabine Pfeiffer, Maximilian Held
Institution	University of Hohenheim (Stuttgart, Germany)
Title	Sublab: A QWrks-Study of the Subjectivity on the Future of Labor
Keywords	industrial sociology, labor, nPCA, work
Abstract	<p>The way people are working is purportedly changing, yet, amidst all the buzzwords of Work 2.0, Industry 4.0 and Digital Economy, even amongst experts, there is little agreement on just what the future workplace will look like, let alone how it should look like. In addition, people may also disagree in their politicization concerning the future of labor, that is, how much it matters what we want from the future of labor.</p> <p>We employ the Labouratory QWrks approach as a rigorous, but open-ended analytical tool to inform, structure and survey such multidimensional political subjectivity. Around 150 students and experts were surveyed during a conference and two seminars on the topic held in 2016 and 2017 in Germany. They were asked to rank order statements drawn from the related literature on the future of labor characterizing their probable and desirable future workplaces, respectively.</p> <p>Using an n-mode generalisation of Principal Components Analysis (PCA), three shared viewpoints across both beliefs and values are extracted.</p> <p>In a preliminary interpretation, pending additional fieldwork until the conference, viewpoints differentiate sharply between desired and probable future workplaces, implying a high degree of politicization. A “fulfilment / constrained” factor seeks harmonious personal and professional fulfillment, but worries about probable constraints. A “live-to-work / held-back” factor rejects the separation of personal and professional ambitions, and expects to be held back by more traditional organisations. A separate “9-to-5” factor does not greatly differentiate between the two conditions of instruction, and holds an overall less ambitious outlook.</p>

Q105

Authors	Maximilian Held
Institution	University of Hohenheim (Stuttgart, Germany)
Title	Pensieve: An R package for the Scientific Study of Human Subjectivity
Keywords	software, R, open source, interactive visualisations, statistics
Abstract	<p>Q Methodology employs straightforward factor analysis available in many statistical packages, but it also calls for specific datasets, custom procedures and bespoke outputs not readily available in mainstream software.</p> <p>`Pensieve` is a new open-source R package to support researchers in their study of human subjectivity, supplemented by a web frontend for easy access.</p> <p>As a feature-rich, one-stop-shop, the software supports a Q study all the way from conception to publishing, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Custom Q data objects, extending the R S3 object-oriented system, including robust data validation.- Helpers to construct and sample a P and Q-Set.- Tools to administer Q sorts, online and on paper.- Factor extraction, including PCA and other algorithms.- Factor retention, including a Q-specific, modified parallel analysis.- Factor rotation, including both automatic, as well as by-hand manual methods.- Factor scoring, including Q-orthodox and alternative methods.- Interactive plots, aiding in the presentation and interpretation of Q methodological results. <p>The package adheres to best practices in (R) software development and reproducible research, including source control and dependency management, unit and integration testing as well as an extensive documentation.</p> <p>Additional, planned features are discussed, feedback and contributions are invited.</p>

Q107

Authors	Vanessa Liston
Institution	Dublin City University
Title	A case for a deliberative link in the representation process: from congruence to resonance
Keywords	public opinion, social perspectives, congruence theory, resonance, Q-methodology
Abstract	<p>This paper proposes a deliberative link in the representation cycle based on Q-methodology. The deliberative link supports the articulation of social discourses; preference transformation and the articulation of citizens' judgemental agency. To outline the case, I begin by examining the limitations of congruence theory as a framework for conceptualising the representative system. The argument extends recent innovations in democratic theory to argue that congruence based on voting behaviour or public opinion fails to accommodate the role of active judgement in the preference formation and representation process. Due to the imbalance of 'judgement' responsibilities in the system, the expectation of ideological or issue congruence misunderstands the role of representation in reflecting the macro and pluralist context of preferences as well as their context, constitution and inter-dependency. I situate judgement in a new linkage between representatives and citizens in the form of a deliberative link. I then argue for a deliberative link based on the concept of discursive representation put forward by John Dryzek and Simon Niemeyer. Such a link requires advances beyond 'congruence' for measuring responsiveness. I suggest that future research explores 'resonance' in Dryzek's terms.</p>

Q109

Authors	Mr Niall Kerr, Prof Andy Gouldson, Prof John Barrett
Institution	University of Leeds
Title	Holistic Narratives of the Renovation Experience: Using Q-methodology to improve understanding and policy design for continuing domestic retrofit.
Keywords	Household, Retrofit, Renovation, Narratives, Energy-efficiency
Abstract	<p>Encouraging the energy efficient retrofit of existing building stocks can help to address various policy goals. As the most economically and technically plausible retrofit options have regularly been implemented as a priority, encouraging households to work towards deeper retrofit will be more challenging. Research and policy that seeks to encourage greater retrofit uptake is criticised on a number of fronts. It is considered that too much focus is given to explanatory variables that are most proximate to decision making, rather than on the ultimate influences on household behaviour, that an unnecessary distinction is drawn between retrofit and other forms of home renovation and that households are too frequently seen as a homogenous group. We attempt to address these concerns by using Q-methodology to create narratives for home owner-occupier renovators that are more situated in their experience and consider a wider variety of the influences on household renovation behaviour. The developed narratives - Organised and seeking greater comfort 'Settled and performing a functional upgrade' 'Growing and needing a family home and A lot to do and no time like the present - provide the opportunity to better understand those making renovation decisions and subsequently develop more appropriate policy interventions.</p>

Q110

Authors	Stephen Jeffares
Institution	University of Birmingham
Title	Under the Hood – The pedagogic opportunities of the new generation of Q data analysis software
Keywords	Teaching Q; Software; Q analysis; Ken-Q; Abduction; Education.
Abstract	<p>This paper reflects on the pedagogic opportunity afforded by recent advances in analysis software for Q-methodology. Over the last three years analysis packages have been developed for R and Stata along with a package that operates within an Internet browser (Ken-Q Analysis). Whilst longstanding packages have served the Q research community well, the somewhat retro charm of the DOS based PQMethod has met with some bemusement from students. Until recently the tools for analysis in Q-methodology had fallen behind advancements in terms of the intensification of research training and overall computing capability. This paper critically reflects on the experience of using one of the new packages, Ken-Q Analysis, as a teaching tool in three ways: in the format of live onscreen demo (May 2016), as part of a “hack my data” session (January 2017) and in a computer lab setting (June 2017). The aim of this paper is to inspire encourage members of the Q community to consider using the visual and experiential potential of the new generation of analysis software in their teaching.</p>

Q113

Authors	Payal Jain
Institution	University of Northampton
Title	'Seeking public, private and third sector perceptions on the construct of 'social value': A Q methodology approach'
Keywords	social value, social enterprise, stakeholder perspectives, factor analysis and social construct
Abstract	<p>Social and commercial organisations are contributing towards social value creation in myriad of ways (Peredo and McLean 2006; Acs et al. 2011; Felício et al. 2013). The UK government is also contributing to the creation of social value through legislation (i.e. Social Value Act, 2012). However, despite the significant attention that has been paid to social value creation, the construct of 'social value' remains ambiguous, limited and undefined in the literature (Emerson, 2013). This study employs Q methodology to reveal the perspectives of ten stakeholder groups from the public, private and third sectors to understand the creation of social value. Interviews, literature review and policy documents contributed to the development of the concourse, and a pilot study and main study was conducted within the UK. Factor analysis using Principal Component Analysis and Varimax was conducted in the PQMethod. Four main types of social value were revealed: Action-driven, Outcomes-driven, Sustainability-driven and Pluralism-driven. This research responds to the need of stakeholders to understand social value creation and their impact on shaping future policy in relation to social value.</p>

Abstract Booklet



ISSSS 2017

33rd annual conference

7th-9th September

Glasgow Caledonian University, Scotland

Posters

Q002

Authors	Connie M. Barbour, EdD, RN, CNE
Institution	University of West Georgia, Carrollton, Georgia, USA
Title	The Flipped Classroom Method: Exploration of Nurse Educators' & Perspectives Using Q-Methodology
Keywords	flipped classroom, active learning, nursing education, nurse educator and pre-licensure nursing
Abstract	<p>Aim: Q-methodology was used to examine the perceptions of nurse educators related to the use of the FCM in pre-licensure nursing programs.</p> <p>Method: Creation of 60 Q statements were drawn from interviews conducted with nurse educator subject experts. Twenty-six participant completed the Q sort by rank-ordering the 60 statements related to the flipped classroom, beliefs about the learner, and beliefs about their self-efficacy with technology and active learning strategies into a quasi-normal distribution grid (-5 to +5).</p> <p>Data: PQMethod software was used for this study. Principal component factor analysis and varimax rotation was used as the extraction method.</p> <p>Results: Three highly significant factors, which operationalized nurse educators perspectives about the FCM, were revealed. The three factors identified account for 92% of the Q sorts. Only 8% or two Q sorts were not represented in the interpretations.</p> <p>Conclusions: Results of this study revealed that nurse educators, in most part, perceive they have the motivation, ability, and willingness to implement the FCM. However, nurse educators also fear that learners will reject the use of the FCM as well as have concerns about how best to present content when using the FCM. These legitimate concerns need to be accounted for when customizing faculty development. Further educational research on how to best prepare nurse educators to implement the FCM into pre-licensure nursing education programs is necessary.</p>

Q007

Authors	Ann Philp
Institution	University of Wolverhampton
Title	Nurses' views on compassionate care: a Q method study
Keywords	Compassion, compassionate care, caring, self-compassion, nursing
Abstract	<p>Aims This study in progress will explore nurses' views on compassionate care. The beliefs of 3rd year students and qualified nurses about the enabling and inhibiting factors to compassionate care will be investigated. Also how compassionate care can be maintained. The outcomes are expected to inform nursing practice and curriculum development. Q methodology has not been used in the exploration or study of compassionate care but its robustness in examining complex, dynamic viewpoints will offer the opportunity to develop new insights about the provision and maintenance of compassionate care by nurses.</p> <p>Methods Q-methodology has the strengths of both qualitative and quantitative methods. It has the qualitative strength of exploring subjectivity; however, statistical techniques are used to reveal the pattern of views.</p> <p>A literature review was used to inform the development of a draft Q set, comprising 50 statements. These were tested for relevance and comprehensiveness in a pre-pilot with a small independent sample from each population, resulting in a final total of 54 statements.</p> <p>Data A full pilot with a second independent sample was undertaken to test the process for the Q sort. This gave assurance of sufficient variation when subjected to analysis using the PQ Method software.</p> <p>The final data collection is now complete and early findings from the analysis will be presented.</p> <p>Conclusions The results from this study will inform new strategies to support nurses to achieve and maintain compassionate care in practice and will inform future curriculum content and development.</p>

Q008

Authors	Desiree Hensel, Paige Mocek, Shana Porter
Institution	Curry College
Title	Viewpoints on Undergraduate Research among Nursing Students Who Conducted Q Methodology Studies
Keywords	Nursing Education, Program Assessment, Q Methodology, Undergraduate Research
Abstract	<p>Purpose: This paper describes how Q methodology was used as part of a program evaluation plan to determine views on research among baccalaureate nursing students conducting Q studies as part of an honors program.</p> <p>Methods: With faculty guidance, five nursing honor students designed three Q methodology studies and began data collection. Following IRB approval, the same students sorted 36 opinion statements about undergraduate research based on two conditions of instruction: 1. according to their current attitudes and 2. according to their beliefs before they began the honors program. Data were recorded on a -4 to +4 sorting sheet and analyzed with Ken Q software using principal component analysis and varimax rotation.</p> <p>Results: A 2- factor final solution explained 70% of the variance with a general consensus among participants that research was important. The Factor 1 viewpoint, associated with 7 sorts, reflected positive beliefs about the professional benefits of engaging in undergraduate research. Whereas the three sorts associated with Factor 2 reflected the perspective that undergraduate research was intimidating and time consuming. It was notable that all sorts loading on Factor 2 represented attitudes before engaging in the honors program.</p> <p>Conclusion: This is the first study to look at outcomes from using Q methodology for undergraduate research. After designing a Q study, all students believed that they benefited professionally and did find research as intimidating. Future research is needed to understand to what extent the processes associated with doing a Q study contribute to positive learning experiences.</p>

Q018

Authors	Muhammad Awwal Ladan, Heather Wharrad, Richard Windle
Institution	University of Nottingham
Title	Exploring healthcare professionals adoption and use of information and communication technology using Q methodology and models of technology acceptance
Keywords	Q-methodology, Technology Acceptance Model (TAM), Unified Theory of Acceptance and Use of Technology (UTUAT), Healthcare professionals, E-health
Abstract	<p>Background: Information and communication technologies (ICTs) and more specifically e-health are viewed as important tools within healthcare. They are used to support clinical activities such as interactions between healthcare professionals and patients, clinical self-development, patient education, routine clinical activities, and also have the potential to address many challenges affecting healthcare sectors globally. However, there is still limited information on how technologies are adopted and used within the clinical practice by health professionals particularly in countries in Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA).</p> <p>Methodology: This study used Q-methodology and models of technology acceptance (TAM and UTUAT) to explore the factors that influence ICT adoption among nurses and physicians in clinical practice in SSA. Thirty-six participants from a tertiary hospital in SSA conducted Q-sorts of 46 statements relating to their interaction with technologies in their clinical practice.</p> <p>Results: Four factors; the patient-driven adopters, the task-driven adopters, the pragmatists and the e-health champions emerged after Q-analysis representing the distinct views of this group of healthcare professionals.</p> <p>Conclusion: The findings suggest different viewpoints to the adoption and use of e-health resources in clinical practice. These views may help understand how these health professionals make their choices when it comes to ICT in health care.</p>

Q039

Authors	Bronwin Patrickson
Institution	University of Leeds
Title	Flexible Team Communication: Using mobile team applications in student group project work
Keywords	remote teamwork, mobile learning, blended learning
Abstract	<p>Mobile phones are becoming the primary networking tool of todays undergraduates. Many students regularly self-organise group study tasks using mobile applications that facilitate instant messaging, audio visual conferencing and document sharing, so it is crucial to understand how this mobile cultural practice is influencing the higher education experience, and how we can adapt curriculum design accordingly.</p> <p>Whereas flexible learning environments are convenient, they may not always foster the sense of belonging so important to student retention and engagement. Mobile networking applications can offset this tendency. However, potent tensions can arise in group-work contexts and it may be that these risks are heightened in digital and remote communication channels. The ability to manage communication styles is a crucial aspect of flexible teaching and learning, affecting the success of both learners and educators.</p> <p>In order to develop a deeper understanding of the ways that students are negotiating these challenges, participants interviewed for this study were members of the organising committee of the TEDx University of Leeds public speaking event hosted at the University of Leeds on March 20, 2017. The volunteer committee self-managed the event using a combination of occasional face to face meetings interspersed with team communications via WhatsApp (team texting facility), Google Docs (document sharing) and Google Hangout (video conferencing) applications.</p> <p>This Q Method study asks committee members to reflect upon their remote team engagements. Based upon those experiences they are asked to consider the perceived strengths and weaknesses of these tools as well as potential protocols for their use.</p>

Q062

Authors	Myles Grogan
Institution	Kansai University (Japan), Graduate school of foreign language education and research
Title	Can Q provide evidence in language assessment usage for the classroom?
Keywords	Assessment, Language Teaching, evidence-based
Abstract	<p>In discussions of language assessment validity, the opinion of learners runs the risk of being dismissed as “non-expert” (Green, 2014). A learners reaction to an assessment or test, however, affects the Students and the way they interact with assessment (e.g. Hughes, 2003; Nation & Webb, 2011). This presentation looks at the experience of learners in compulsory English classes within the Japanese university setting. It tries to answer the question “How do students experience class grades and grading processes in a given class?” and is part of a larger discussion on what classes could be said to be teaching. Following interviews with teachers, faculty members, and administrators, a narrative frame questionnaire (Barkhuizen & Wette, 2008) was administered to classes in the target course. This data was combined to create a concourse, and the resulting sort was given to a selection of learners in a single class. Following the sort, qualitative data was gathered using an open-ended questionnaire. Using PQ Method, factors were extracted with a varimax rotation, and the factors were reviewed using the “crib sheet” introduced in Watts and Stenner (2012). Results are being shared on a small scale at the institution, and resulting discussion will be reported as part of the presentation, along with further replication of the Q Sort already undertaken.</p>

Q075

Authors	Alex Berry
Institution	University of Northampton
Title	Using Q to support recovery from depression and anxiety
Keywords	depression, anxiety, recovery
Abstract	<p>Aims - Understanding the enhancers and barriers to recovery from depression and anxiety Methods - Q methodology Data - Factor One represents an outlook where recovery is seen as a lifelong process in which there may be setbacks but hope for recovery is always present. Factor Two is differentiated by a need to get help and support from other people, be they family and friends or mental health professionals.</p> <p>Results - Factors that are internal to the individual can either help or hinder recovery. Similarly, factors that are external to the individual can either enhance recovery or be a barrier to it. Internal and external factors are closely interconnected, with a complex dynamic of influences impacting on an individuals recovery.</p> <p>Conclusions- Q methodology has previously been utilised for practical purposes in addition to influencing policy. A potential practical application of Q methodology could be the use of Q-sorts as a type of needs assessment tool. Recovery has been identified in this research as an individual journey that is influenced by internal and external factors. These factors can either enhance recovery or act as a barrier to progress on the recovery journey. Various Q sets could be designed that people could use to aid their recovery journeys for example exploring what recovery means to them, the relative helpfulness of certain treatment options or the goals they would like to achieve.</p>

Q076

Authors	Nichola Kentzer, Dr. Paul Bracey and Dr. Cristina Devecchi
Institution	University of Northampton
Title	Mentors perceptions of their trainee's journey in English Further Education (FE): A Q methodology study
Keywords	mentoring, trainee teacher, further education, mentoring model
Abstract	<p>Unlike schools who largely train teachers in a pre-service university setting, FE colleges train the majority of their teaching staff on an in-service, part-time basis. Therefore, the quality of the support a trainee receives from their allocated subject specific mentor (SSM) is of utmost importance. However, research suggests that mentors can struggle to get the right balance between emotional and intellectual support. To examine this further, research was conducted using both trainees and mentors. This paper presents data from the second phase and examines the SSM's perceptions of the trainee journey to establish whether they have a full understanding of how their trainees felt and saw the relationship functioning most effectively.</p> <p>Fifteen subject specific mentors based in two FE colleges sorted forty eight statements on how they viewed their trainee teacher's experiences in their first year of teaching. Findings indicated two distinct viewpoints from the mentors. The first believed that the mentor support was constructive and influential to trainee development, but the second focused more on the trainee experience of working in FE highlighting feeling stress at work and coping with study and workloads as key features, and a more negative view of the mentor support on offer.</p> <p>In conclusion, FE mentoring was largely misunderstood and there were reports of inconsistent mentoring practices, with regard to the support provided. In conjunction with the trainee findings, a proposed mentoring process model was developed. Recommendations for mentoring practice and for future research directions are based on this proposed mentoring process model.</p>

Q102

Authors	Klara Overland, Domnine Lecoq, Aina Basilier Vaage
Institution	Transcultural center, Stavanger University Hospital, Norway Norwegian Centre for Learning Environment and Behavioural Research in Education, University of Stavanger, Norway
Title	Exploring young refugee children`s thoughts and emotions after experiencing trauma, by the help of picture cards and Q methodology.
Keywords	Refugee children, daycare, emotions, trauma, picture cards
Abstract	<p>Exploring young refugee children`s thoughts and emotions after experiencing trauma, by the help of picture cards and Q methodology.</p> <p>There is a humanitarian crises going on in the Middle East and in Africa. Many people are forced to flee from their countries to seek shelter and help in Europe and other continents. Many of the children who enter Norway are suffering from war trauma. Some of these children reveal a variety of trauma symptoms in daycare, and some of these children are in need of professional medical help and psychiatric treatment. Most of these children are also struggling with language problems and they have difficulties in expressing themselves. In this study we are exploring how picture cards can be used as a help in letting the refugees express their experiences through Q-sorting. 20 cards have been developed from a concourse, representing the refuge experiences documented through Unesco, the Red Cross and from news reports. The picture cards were drawn from the concourse, and were organized by the help of Fishers` balanced design. The cards aim at representing various experiences, thoughts and emotions that refugees have experienced. It gives them the chance to reveal their refugee story through Q sorting and to tell about their experiences if they want to, in a safe place. A culture neutral grid from minus four to pluss five. The results will be analyzed by the help of trauma theory (Wells, 2009), and a trauma sensitive approach (Siegel, 1999).</p>

Q111

Authors	Kay Irie
Institution	Gakushuin University
Title	Removing Ranking Values: Lessons from a Pilot Study
Keywords	sorting, ranking, negative and positive values, pilot study
Abstract	<p>Most of the introductory literature (eg., McKeown & Thomas, 2013; van Exel, 2005; Watts & Stenner, 2012) explains the Q sort procedure in terms of a continuum from a negative value to a corresponding positive value. Although Q sorting is essentially a ranking task, having negative and positive values to set the range on a distribution can be potentially problematic. This poster reports on some of the problems encountered during a pilot study and the strategies adopted to overcome these issues. The study was designed to explore the beliefs of 51 pre-service teachers in Austria about the learnability of various teaching competences but initial piloting found the use of numerical values on the sort grid to be distracting for participants, forcing a major rethink in our research design. The poster discusses these issues and their possible implications for others designing a Q study.</p>

Q112

Authors	Linda Kenward
Institution	University of Cumbria
Title	Experiences of 2nd harm in a healthcare setting; Developing a concourse for Q methodology
Keywords	2nd harm, concourse, framework, Q methodology
Abstract	<p>To demonstrate the development, implementation and evaluation of an initial Framework to help shape concourse development. As a novice Q researcher, a systematic and replicable Framework is useful for transparency, robust data collection and reviewing of sources. A Framework also helps participants see how and from where statements have been gathered. As a doctoral student, I am studying the psychological needs of those who have experienced second harm in the healthcare setting. The study aims to identify key factors that are important to patients in the therapy relationship following experiences of second harm.</p> <p>Method: I Developed a visual representation of the complexity of the concourse to enable a sound focus on appropriate sources from which concourse statements can be drawn. I am also evaluating the framework.</p> <p>Data comprises statements from the sources material detailed in the Framework. Data collection commenced in February 2017 and is ongoing.</p> <p>Results: Initial use of the Framework has proved to be robust. The Framework captures patient opinion in a structured manner that allows the researcher to draw out the very specific comments of patients from each source.</p> <p>Conclusion: As a novice researcher, the Framework has been and will continue to be invaluable to me in being able to shape my thinking. It also demonstrates the journey of building the concourse and mapping the different sources in a coherent and understandable way to others. This Framework may be a useful model for other healthcare researchers on which to build.</p>