

REPRESENTACIONES GRÁFICAS DE RESULTADOS [CUALITATIVOS]

Klgo. Alvaro Besoain Saldaña

Departamento de Kinesiología

Núcleo Desarrollo Inclusivo

Universidad de Chile

Objetivos de la sesión

- Conocer las principales representaciones gráficas utilizadas en artículos científicos cuantitativos y cualitativos
- Describir los proceso de construcción de las principales representaciones gráficas utilizadas en artículos científicos
- Interpreta correctamente los resultados presentados en gráficos, tablas, relatos y esquemas.



¿PREGUNTAS DE INVESTIGACIÓN?

**METODOLOGÍA
CUANTITATIVA**

**QUALITATIVA
METODOLOGÍA**

Metodología

Cuantitativa

- Positivismo/racionalismo
- *Gráficos / Tablas de números*

Cualitativa

- Naturalismo
- *Tablas de relatos / Citas*

Matriz de datos cuantitativos
VS
Matriz de datos cualitativos

Metodología y representación gráfica

Metodología Cuantitativa

Fuente primaria de información

- “Medición” → Número

Problema sintético

- Matriz de datos → Resumen estadístico
- Lo relevante es la tendencia del grupo

Metodología Cualitativa

Fuente primaria de información

- “Expresión/Relato” → Palabras

Problema sintético

- Matriz de relatos o frases → Categorización
- Lo relevante es dar cuenta de la particularidad

Elementos a representar

Dato
Cuantitativo

Dato
Cualitativo

Procesos

Regla para tablas y figuras

- Usa una tabla o figura solo si ayuda a:
 - a) Mejorar la claridad del argumento
 - b) Reducir espacio en el texto
- En la tabla o figura, solo se debe expresar la información importante. No presentar la misma información en el gráfico, en una tabla o en el texto.
- Incluya una tabla sólo si puede ser usado el mismo tamaño de la Fuente del texto (o un poco más pequeña). Considerar, en tablas, la cantidad de líneas necesarias

Criterios de calidad de una representación gráfica para un artículo científico

Criterio de Calidad

Claro

- Auto-Explicativo
- Escala Adecuada (No pixeleado)

Explícito

Descripción de Ejes y unidades de medida

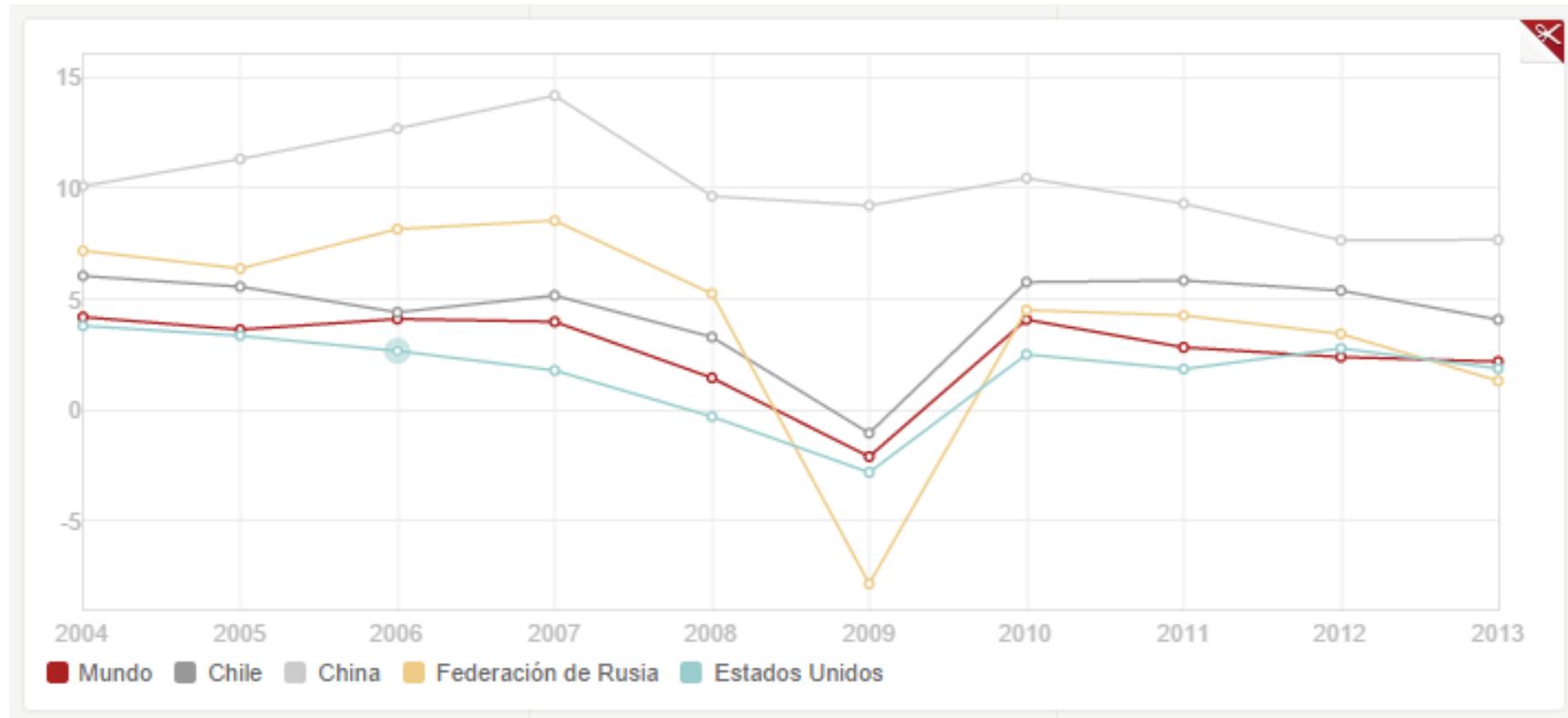
Coherente

- Selección de gráfico Correspondiente
- Datos Entregados corresponden a la representación

PENDIENTE DE CLASE ANTERIOR

Gráfico de Series de Tiempo

Crecimiento del PIB (% anual) según el Banco Mundial

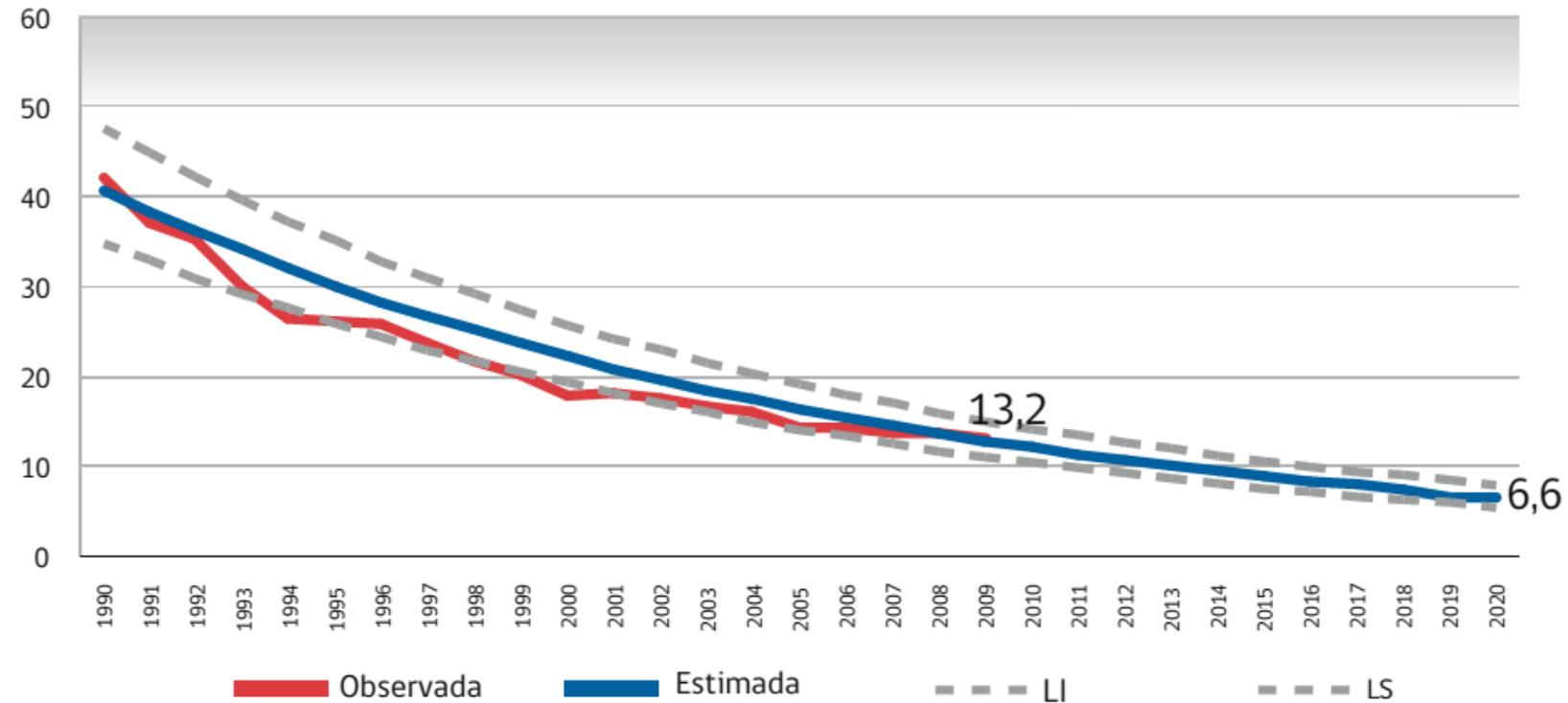


Intervalo de confianza

- Debido a que se realizan comparaciones entre 2 muestras de datos, los valores de tendencia central u otros estadísticos necesitan un rango de seguridad.
- El intervalo de confianza entrega dicha información, corresponde a ese rango de valores esperables a encontrar si se replica la metodología

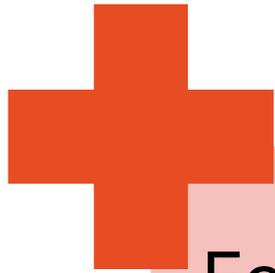
Ejemplo

Tasa de incidencia de tuberculosis por 100.000 habitantes, observada 2000-2009 y estimada 2000-2020.



LI: Límite Inferior del Intervalo de Confianza del 95%
LS: Límite Superior del Intervalo de Confianza del 95%
Fuente: DEIS- Departamento de Epidemiología

Gráfico de Series de Tiempo



Fortalezas

- Permite proyectar en el tiempo una variable
- Se puede asociar con una variable cualitativa

Debilidades

- La variabilidad se puede ver ocultada por la tendencia central (requiere entender IC)

CUANTITATIVA

METODOLOGÍA

QUALITATIVA

Formas de Representación de Datos Cualitativos

Citas

Tabla de citas

Descripción en
cajas.

Árbol de modelo
de toma de
decisiones

Flujograma

Escalera

Matriz

Disposición
visual
metafórica.

Diagrama de
Venn
Modificado

Redes

Taxonomía

Who are 'We'?

by Catherine E. Schryer

As a rhetorician within an English department, I have struggled with the politics of knowledge brokering in two areas: interpretation and publication. Immersed as I am in critical theorists such as Bourdieu and Foucault, I am tempted to tell stories of healthcare obfuscation. Certainly the press has wanted that story. But our nuanced data analysis filled with insider insights does not tell such a story. Our narratives are more textured, grayish, and complex. Our publication processes are also more complex than my discipline supports. English departments tend to celebrate the 'lone wolf' researcher who produces single-authored books. Yet our research program and funding agency require an interdisciplinary approach that results in team-produced, co-authored papers. In order to advance in my career, I am writing a book about our research. But writing the book is taking me away from producing articles that could benefit the group as a whole.

Figure 1. Example of a boxed display. Adapted from “Negotiating the Politics of Identity in an Interdisciplinary Research Team,” by L. Lingard, C. F. Schryer, M. M. Spafford, and S. L. Campbell, 2007, *Qualitative Research*, 7(4), p. 512. Copyright 2007 by Sage Publications. Reprinted with permission.

DESCRIPCIÓN EN CAJAS

Para destacar narraciones en específico, que son relevantes. Se destaca la narración enmarcando en un cuadro.

Asthma Utilization Treatment Patterns

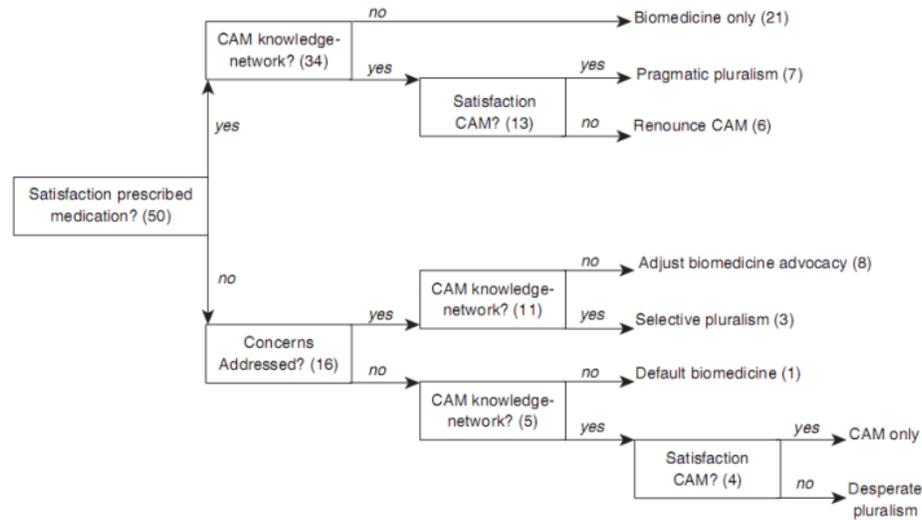


Figure 2. Example of a decision tree modeling. Adapted from “Complementary and Alternative Medicine for Children’s Asthma: Satisfaction, Care Provider Responsiveness, and Networks of Care,” by B. Freidin, 2008, *Qualitative Health Research*, 18(1), p. 47. Copyright 2008 by Sage Publications. Reprinted with permission.

MODELO DE ÁRBOL DE DECISIONES

Describir opciones, decisiones y acciones.

The Theoretical Framework “Storying Childhood Sexual Abuse”

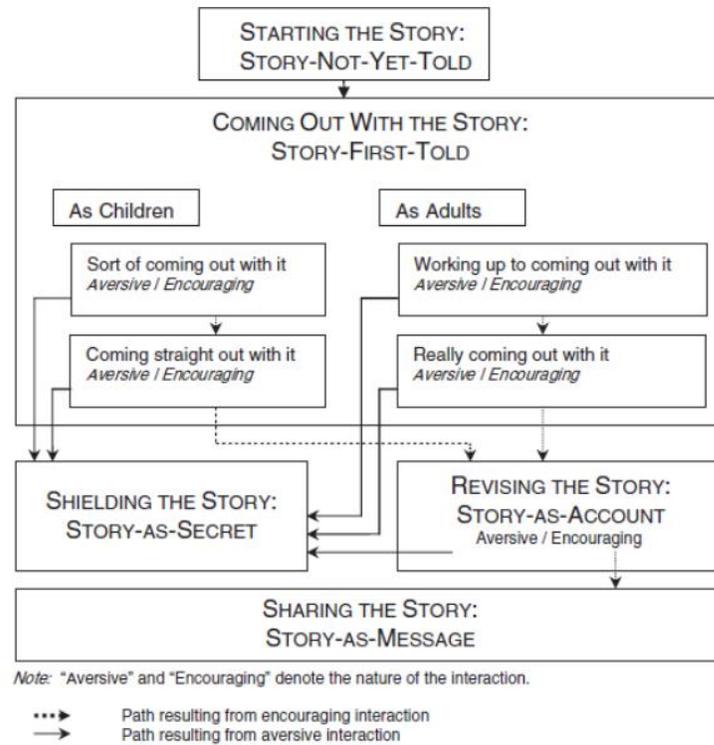


Figure 3. Example of a flow chart. Adapted from “Storying Childhood Sexual Abuse,” C. B. Draucker and D. S. Martsolf, 2008, *Qualitative Health Research*, 18(8), p. 1039. Copyright 2008 by Sage Publications. Reprinted with permission.

DIAGRAMA DE FLUJO

Para ilustrar flujos direccionales y muestra rutas de distintos grupos.

The Burnout Stairs: A Step-by-Step Process to Sickness Absence Due to Burnout

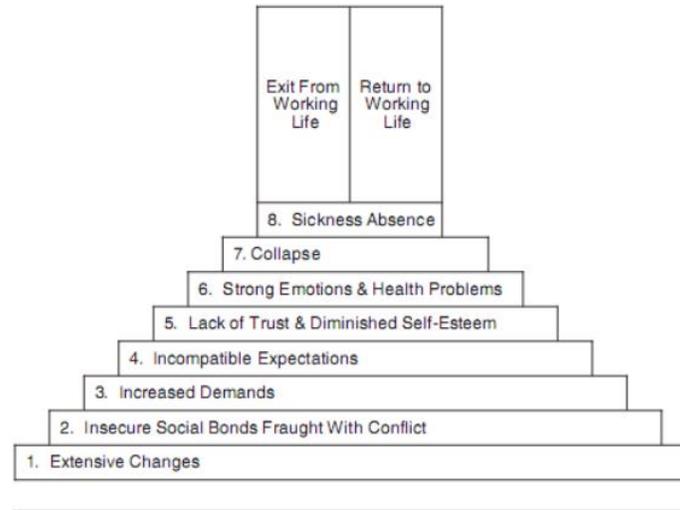


Figure 4. Example of a ladder. Adapted from “Long-Term Sickness Absence Due to Burnout: Absentees’ Experiences,” by U. Eriksson, B. Starrin, and S. Janson, 2008, *Qualitative Health Research*, 18(5), p. 623. Copyright 2008 by Sage Publications. Reprinted with permission.

ESCALERA

Representar las dimensiones de la progresión de cierto fenómeno a través del tiempo o mostrar niveles o etapas.

Table 1
Discourse Tracing Methodological Overview

Discourse Tracing Overview	
Phase	Tasks
Phase 1: Research design	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Define the case using a rupture or turning point • Review the literature to outline potential research directions
Phase 2: Data management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gather data from a variety of sources that span micro, meso, and macro levels of discourse • Order data chronologically • Read over this data for emergent themes and issues
Phase 3: Data analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create structured questions based upon literature and emergent themes and apply those questions to the data • Write the case study based upon answers to structured questions and with a focus upon the formation, interpretation, and appropriation of discursive practices
Phase 4: Evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Address theoretical conclusions of the case • Develop practical implications and recommendations that may apply to other cases

Figure 5. Example of a matrix. Adapted from “Discourse Tracing as Qualitative Practice,” by M. LeGreco and S. J. Tracy, 2009, *Qualitative Inquiry*, 15(9), p. 1523. Copyright 2009 by Sage Publications. Reprinted with permission.

MATRIZ

Para cruzar 2 o más dimensiones, variables o conceptos de relevancia al tema de interés.

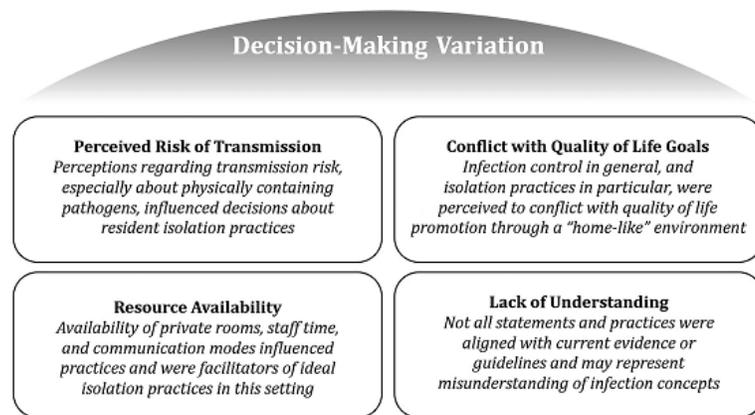


Figure 1 Emergent themes from qualitative directed content analysis regarding isolation-based infection control and prevention practices in nursing homes.

Weighing Pregnancy Decisions in the Early Era of Antiretroviral Treatment for HIV

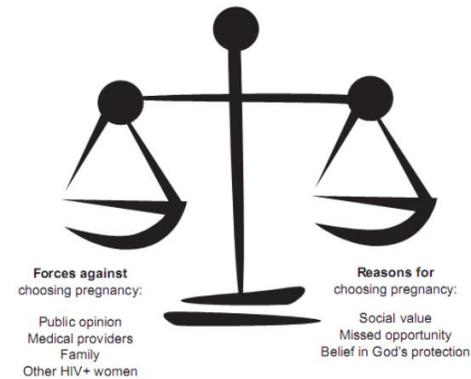


Figure 6. Example of a metaphorical visual display. Adapted from "Reproductive Decisions for Women with HIV: Motherhood's Role in Envisioning a Future," by D. Barnes and S. Murphy, 2009, *Qualitative Health Research*, 19(4), p. 485. Copyright 2009 by Sage Publications. Reprinted with permission.

FORMAS DE REPRESENTACIÓN DE DATOS CUALITATIVOS

Disposición visual metafórica

Para Aclarar los resultados con metáforas o temas encontrados.

Processes, Subprocesses, and Qualities Associated With Spiritual Nursing Care

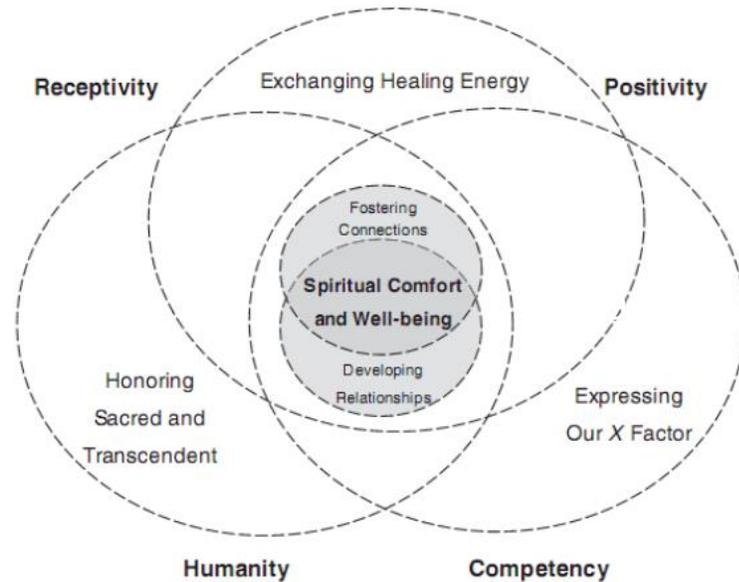


Figure 7. Example of a modified Venn diagram. Adapted from “Mapping the Processes and Qualities of Spiritual Nursing Care,” by T. Carr, 2008, *Qualitative Health Research*, 18(5), p. 696. Copyright 2008 by Sage Publications. Reprinted with permission.

DIAGRAMA DE VENN MODIFICADO

Para indicar elementos de un concepto, categoría o proceso que están compartidos o sobrepuestos.

The Cultivation of Knowledge, Power, and Intimacy in Homebirth as Systems-Challenging Praxis

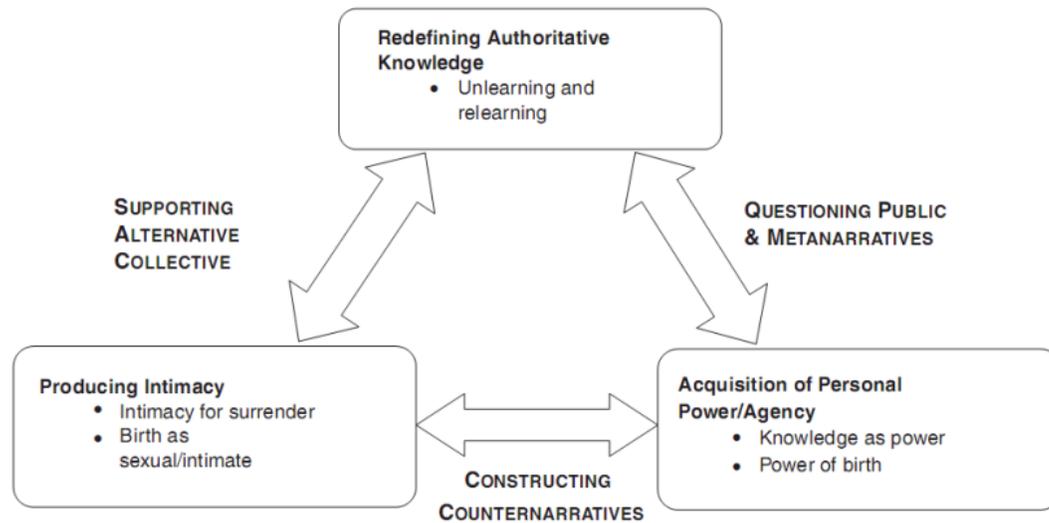
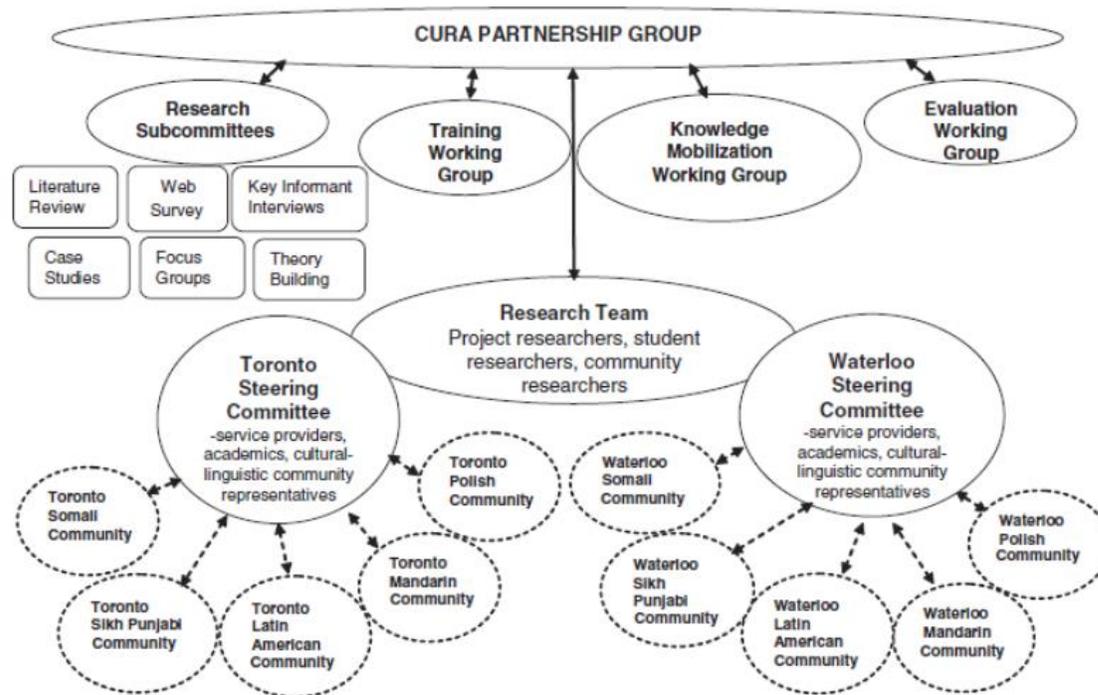


Figure 8. Example of a network. Adapted from “Homebirth as Systems-Challenging Praxis: Knowledge, Power, and Intimacy in the Birthplace,” by M. J. Cheyney, 2008, *Qualitative Health Research*, 18(2), p. 257. Copyright 2008 by Sage Publications. Reprinted with permission.

REDES

Para describir relaciones entre temas o subtemas o categorías frente a subcategorías.

Taking Culture Seriously in Community Mental Health Committee Structure



Note: CURA = Community University Research Alliance.

Figure 9. Example of a taxonomy. Adapted from “Developing a Theory from Complexity: Reflections on Collaborative Mixed Method Participatory Action Research Study,” by A. Westhues, J. Ochocka, N. Jacobson, L. Simich, S. Maiter, R. Janzen, and A. Fleras, 2008, *Qualitative Health Research*, 18(5), p. 70. Copyright 2008 by Sage Publications. Reprinted with permission.

TAXONOMÍA

Para clasificar y organizar los hallazgos.

Relatos puntuales

- “Una persona sana es aquella que se cuida mucho y no come chucherías”
- “Para estar sano hay que beber agua”
- “Además, en vez de tomar Coca-cola o cosas con gas debería tomar agua para estar sana” “Para estar sano no hay que tomar chocolate”
- “Si uno quiere estar sano no debe tomar papas que engordan”
- “Tampoco debe tomar bollos si quiere estar sana”

‘My mother says drink juice because it’s healthy and she says if you don’t drink it you won’t get healthy and you won’t have any sweets and you’ll end up having to go to hospital if you don’t eat anything like vegetables because you’ll get weak’. (Girl, school 3, age 11 years).

Discusiones

- Mujer: “Ellos dicen imita lo que he hecho”
- Entrevistadora: “¿Y tu los imitas si te lo dicen?”
- Niña: ‘Sí.’
- Entrevistadora: “Por qué los imitas si ellos te lo piden?”
- Niña: “Porque son mis amigos”
- (niña, 10 básico, 7 años).

Discusiones

Interviewer: So you are saying that you would prefer health related placements?

Student 1: Not exactly so long as I could be developing my communication skill.

Student 2: Yes but I still think the more health related the placement is the more I'll gain from it.

Student 3: I disagree because other people related skills are useful and you may learn those from taking part in a community project like building a garden.

Interviewer: So would you prefer a mixture of health and non health related community placements?

Conclusiones de un grupo

Those pharmacists who were initially familiar with CPD endorsed the model for their peers, and suggested it had made a meaningful difference in the way they viewed their own practice. In virtually all focus groups sessions, pharmacists familiar with and supportive of the CPD paradigm had worked in collaborative practice environments such as hospital pharmacy practice.

For these pharmacists, the major advantage of CPD was the linking of workplace learning with continuous education. One pharmacist stated, *"It's amazing how much I have to learn every day, when I work as a pharmacist. With [the learning portfolio] it helps to show how much learning we all do, every day. It's kind of satisfying to look it over and see how much you accomplish."*

REPRESENTACIONES GRÁFICAS DE RESULTADOS [CUALITATIVOS]

Klgo. Alvaro Besoain Saldaña

Departamento de Kinesiología

Núcleo Desarrollo Inclusivo

Universidad de Chile