

A black tablet computer is shown at an angle, with its screen displaying a blue background and white text. The text is centered on the screen and reads: "Integral Informatics: Aligning Methods, Perspectives, and Data".

# Integral Informatics: Aligning Methods, Perspectives, and Data

Second International Conference on  
Research Methods For Standardized  
Terminologies



UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

---

School of Nursing

**Driven to Discover**<sup>SM</sup>

# DISCLOSURES

There are no conflicts of interest or relevant financial interests that have been disclosed by this presenter or the rest of the planners and presenters of this activity that apply to this learning session.

**What lessons or insights are you taking away from the conference?**

**What is your biggest method challenge?**



# Integral Theory: A Meta Theory and Framework for Thinking About Perspectives, Methods and Data



"Integral" means comprehensive, inclusive, balanced, not leaving anything out.

[An Overview of Integral Theory](#)

# THE FIVE P FRAMEWORK

## ISSUES CHALLENGES AND LEARNING

- Paradigms
- Pragmatism
- Praxis
- Proficiency
- Publishing

Cameron, R. "Mixed Methods Research: The Five Ps Framework" The Electronic Journal of Business Research Methods Volume 9 Issue 2 2011 (pp 96-108), available online at [www.ejbrm.com](http://www.ejbrm.com) <http://www.ejbrm.com/issue/download.html?idArticle=269> Retrieved March 30, 2015

# Integral Principles

- What is real and important depends on one's perspective.
- Everyone is at least partially right about what they argue is real and important.
- By bringing together these partial perspectives, we can construct a more complete and useful set of truths.
- From an integral philosophy, a person's perspective depends on five central things:
  - The way the person gains knowledge (the person's primary perspective, tools, or discipline)
  - The person's level of identity development
  - The person's level of development in other key domains or lines
  - The person's particular state at any given time
  - The person's personality style or "type" (cultural and gender style)

Forman, Mark (2010). *A guide to integral psychotherapy: Complexity, integration, and spirituality in practice*. Albany, NY: State University of New York (SUNY) Press.

# Integral Principles

"Integral" means comprehensive, inclusive, balanced, not leaving anything out.

- ❑ Nonexclusion : acceptance of truth claims that pass the validity tests for their own paradigms in respective fields
- ❑ Enfoldment: sets of practices that are more inclusive, holistic and comprehensive than others
- ❑ Enactment: various types of inquiry disclose different phenomena depending on the quadrants, levels, lines, states and types of the inquirer.

Wilber, K. (2002d). "Excerpt D" *The look of a feeling: The importance of post-structuralism*, unpublished manuscript

## INTERIOR

## EXTERIOR

## CONSCIOUSNESS

"What I experience"

*Areas studied:*

"I", subjective realities, e.g. self and consciousness, states of mind, psychological development, mental models, emotions, will.

UL

## BEHAVIOR

"What I do"

*Areas studied:*

"It", objective realities, e.g. brain and organism, visible biological features, degrees of activation of the various bodily systems.

UR

## CULTURE

"What we experience"

*Areas studied:*

"We", intersubjective realities, e.g. shared values, culture and worldview, webs of culture, communication, relationships, norms, boundaries, customs.

LL

## SYSTEMS

"What we do"

*Areas studied:*

"Its", interobjective realities, e.g. social systems and environment, visible societal structures, economic systems, political orders, natural resource management.

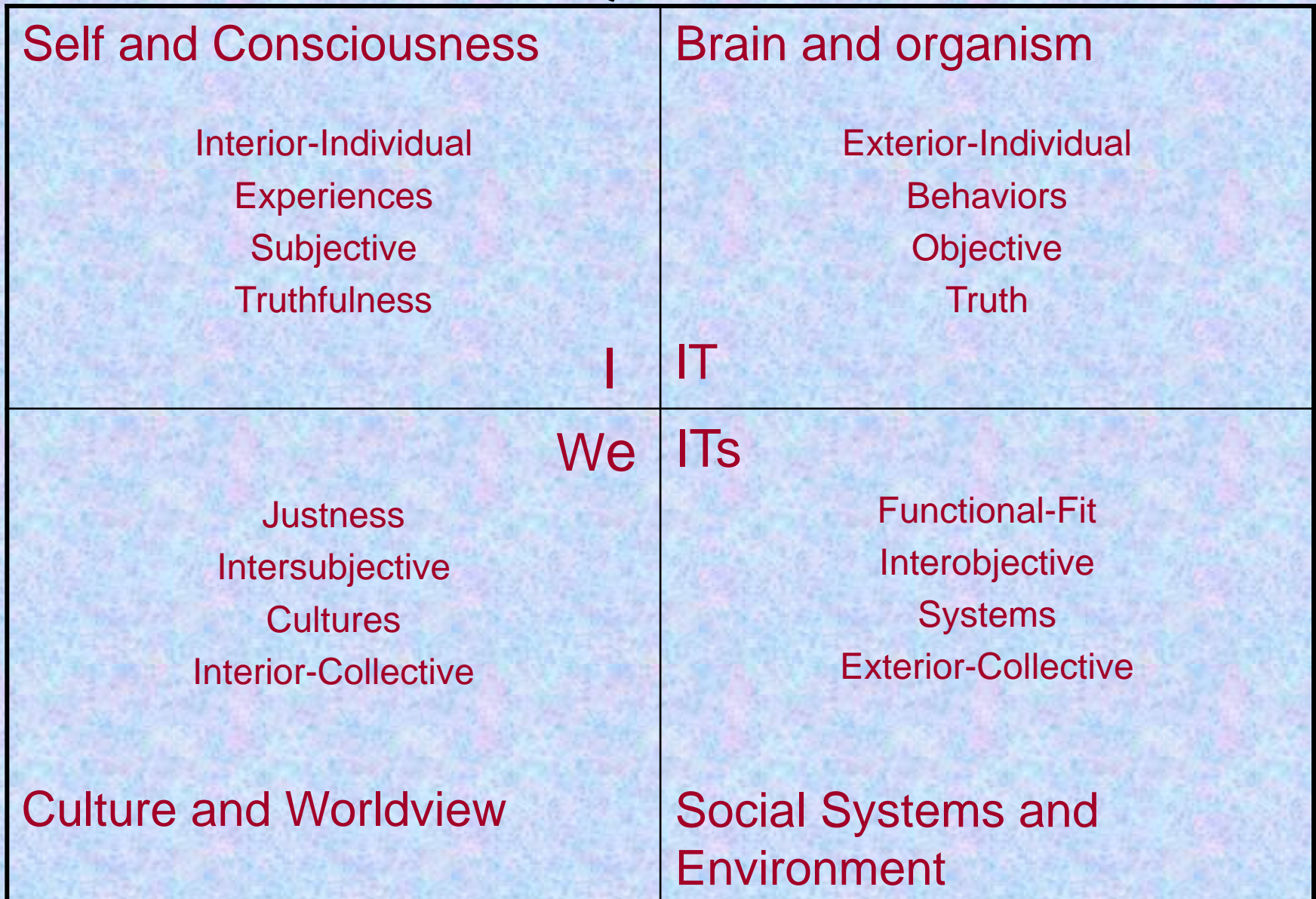
LR

INDIVIDUAL

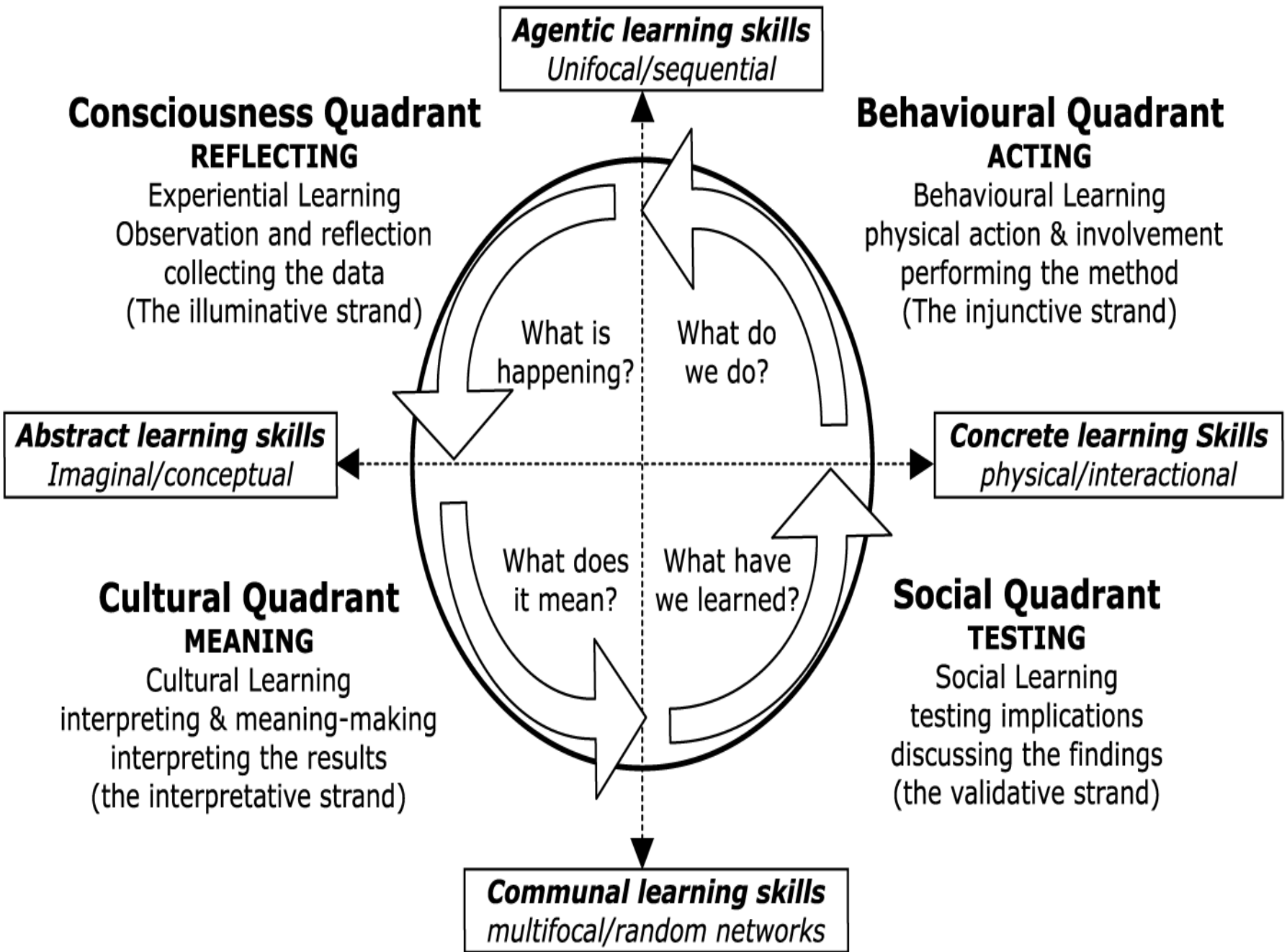
COLLECTIVE



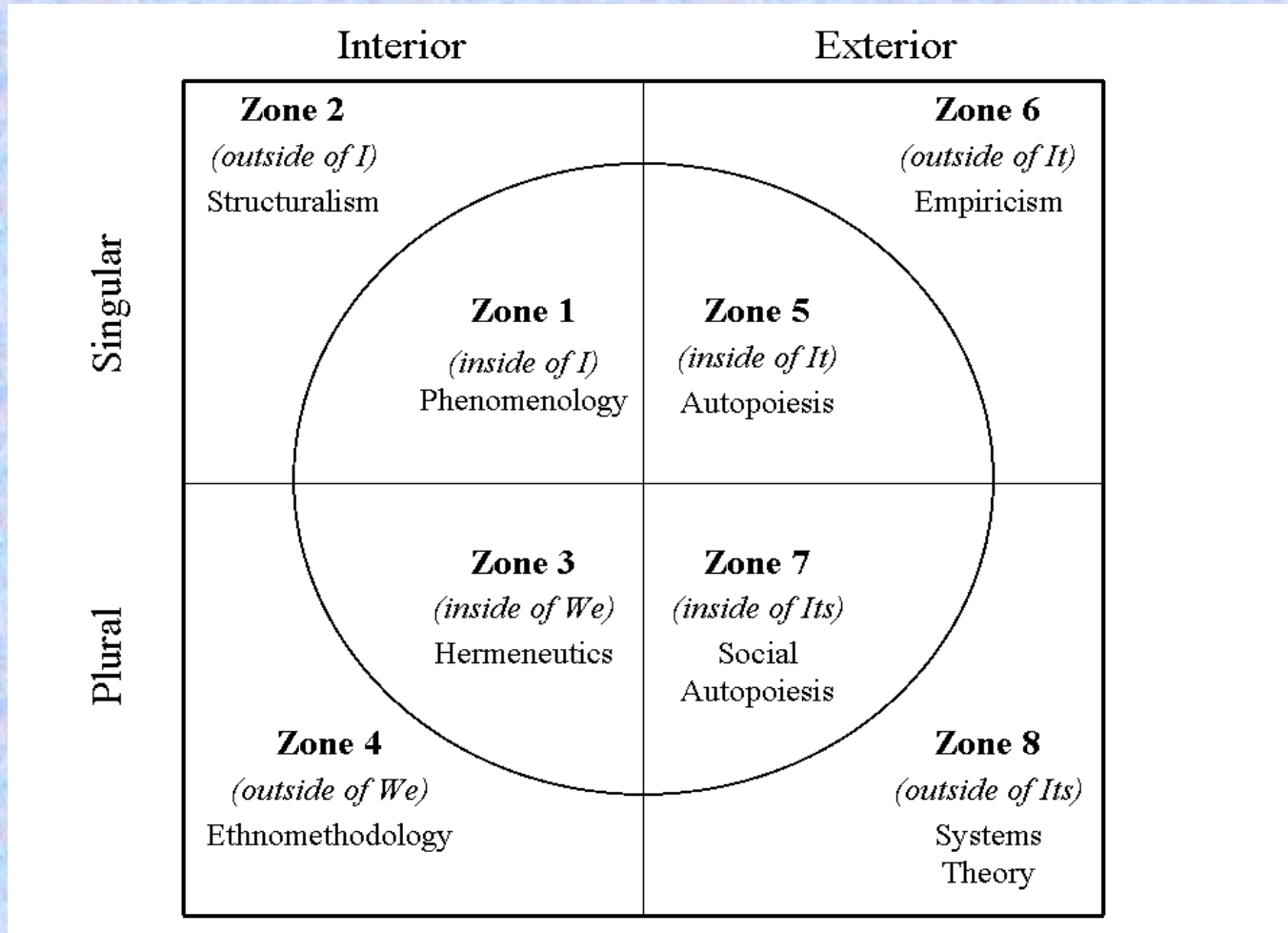
# Four Quadrants



Esbjorn-Hargens, S. (2006). Integral research: A multi-method approach to investigating phenomena. *Constructivism in the Human Sciences*, 11(2), 79-107.



# Eight Zones and Methodologies



Esbjorn-Hargens, S. (2006). Integral research: A multi-method approach to investigating phenomena. *Constructivism in the Human Sciences*, 11(2), 79-107.

# Phenomenological Inquiry

- Self-Inquiry
- Phenomenology
- Reflection
- Prayer
- Journaling
- Shadow work
- Mindfulness practices
- Truthfulness
- Honesty
- Authentic Expression
- Sincerity
- Integrity
- Identify assumptions, acknowledge bias
- Transformative

Esbjorn-Hargens, S. (2006). Integral research: A multi-method approach to investigating phenomena. *Constructivism in the Human Sciences*, 11(2), 79-107.

# Structural Assessment

- Psychometric measures
- Developmental tests
- Video tapes
- Notice speech and behavioral patterns
- Interviews
- Use of established developmental models
- Psychological tests
- Descriptions with analysis
- Triangulation

Esbjorn-Hargens, S. (2006). Integral research: A multi-method approach to investigating phenomena. *Constructivism in the Human Sciences*, 11(2), 79-107.

# Hermeneutical - Interpretive

- Interviews, role playing, small group work
- Story telling
- Interpretive analysis, textual analysis
- Collective reflection
- Focus groups
- Gives voice to other
- Serves community
- Mutual understanding
- Resonance
- Meaningful
- Emancipatory
- Symbolic

Esbjorn-Hargens, S. (2006). Integral research: A multi-method approach to investigating phenomena. *Constructivism in the Human Sciences*, 11(2), 79-107.

# Ethnomethodology

- Participant Observer
- Appreciative inquiry
- Cultural anthropological techniques
- Coaching
- Mentoring
- Forms of structural analysis
- Cross cultural
- Observation of group dynamics
- Symbolic coherence
- Well documented observations
- Member checks
- Acceptance by group

Esbjorn-Hargens, S. (2006). Integral research: A multi-method approach to investigating phenomena. *Constructivism in the Human Sciences*, 11(2), 79-107.

# Empirical Observation

- Surveys, documentation, exams
- Fieldwork observations
- 3rd person description, charts, statistics
- Case studies, gap analysis,
- Capacity development
- Repeatable,
- Controlled conditions
- Empirical, logical
- Measurable
- Use of multiple senses
- Representative samples

Esbjorn-Hargens, S. (2006). Integral research: A multi-method approach to investigating phenomena. *Constructivism in the Human Sciences*, 11(2), 79-107.



# Systems Analysis

- Statistical analysis
- Mapping
- Scientific studies
- Library research of previous studies
- Monitoring and evaluation
- Functional fit
- Repeatable
- Controlled conditions
- Empirical
- Logical
- Reputable and multiple sources
- Direct experience with the system

Esbjorn-Hargens, S. (2006). Integral research: A multi-method approach to investigating phenomena. *Constructivism in the Human Sciences*, 11(2), 79-107.

# Mixed Methods Research

- Variouslly defined, but consider these points:
  - Mixing just the methods can yield a disconnected interpretation
  - What is the role of paradigm in influencing research design?
  - How does the method of reasoning (deductive, inductive, mixed) influence conclusions?
- Integral theory provides a unifying framework for mixed method research
  - Guiding philosophy, choice of methods, interpretive framework

# Designing Mixed Method Studies

- What is your philosophy and theory?
- Resources? (time, skills, team)
- Research design:
  - Fixed vs. emergent
  - Practical issues
- Analytic logic & timing of research procedures
- Single study or multi-phase program of inquiry?



**CHANGE OF  
STRATEGY  
AHEAD**

0000 00 00  
0000 00 00

00 00 00

00 00 00 00 00

00 00 00 00 00

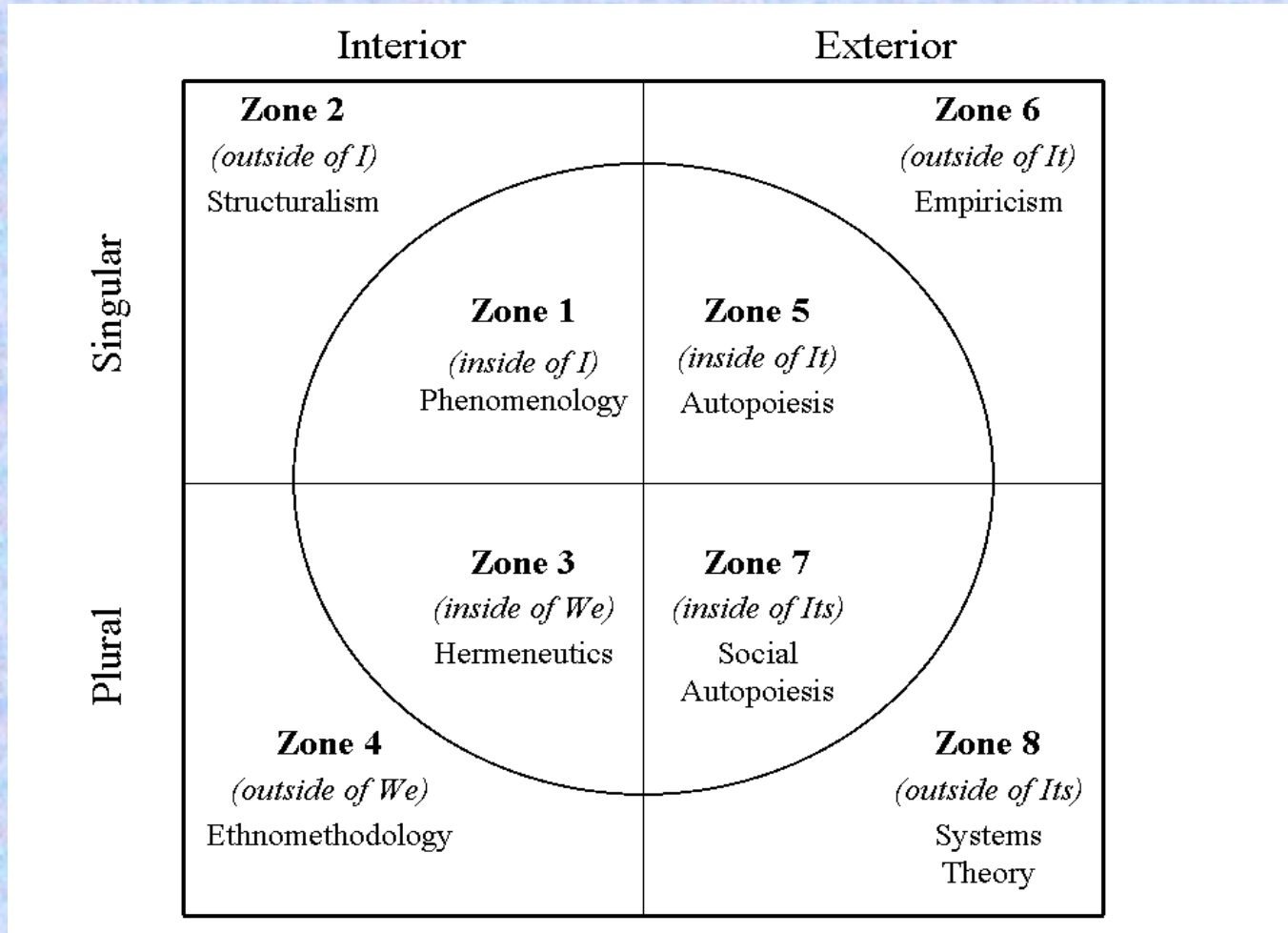
00 00 00

00 00 00 00 00

00 00 00 00 00

00 00 00 00 00

# Eight Zones and Methodologies



Esbjorn-Hargens, S. (2006). Integral research: A multi-method approach to investigating phenomena. *Constructivism in the Human Sciences*, 11(2), 79-107.

# Discovery and Action Dialogue

- What do you appreciate most about the methods?
- How does using these methods influence your thinking?
- Because of the methods you use what commitments to action do you make?



# BEST PRACTICES IN MIXED METHOD RESEARCH

Creswell, J.W., Klassen, A.C., Plano Clark, V.L., Smith, K.C. for the Office of Behavioral and Social Sciences Research. (August 2011). *Best practices for mixed methods research in the health sciences*. Bethesda, MD: National Institutes of Health. Retrieved March 31, 2015 from [http://obssr.od.nih.gov/mixed\\_methods\\_research](http://obssr.od.nih.gov/mixed_methods_research)



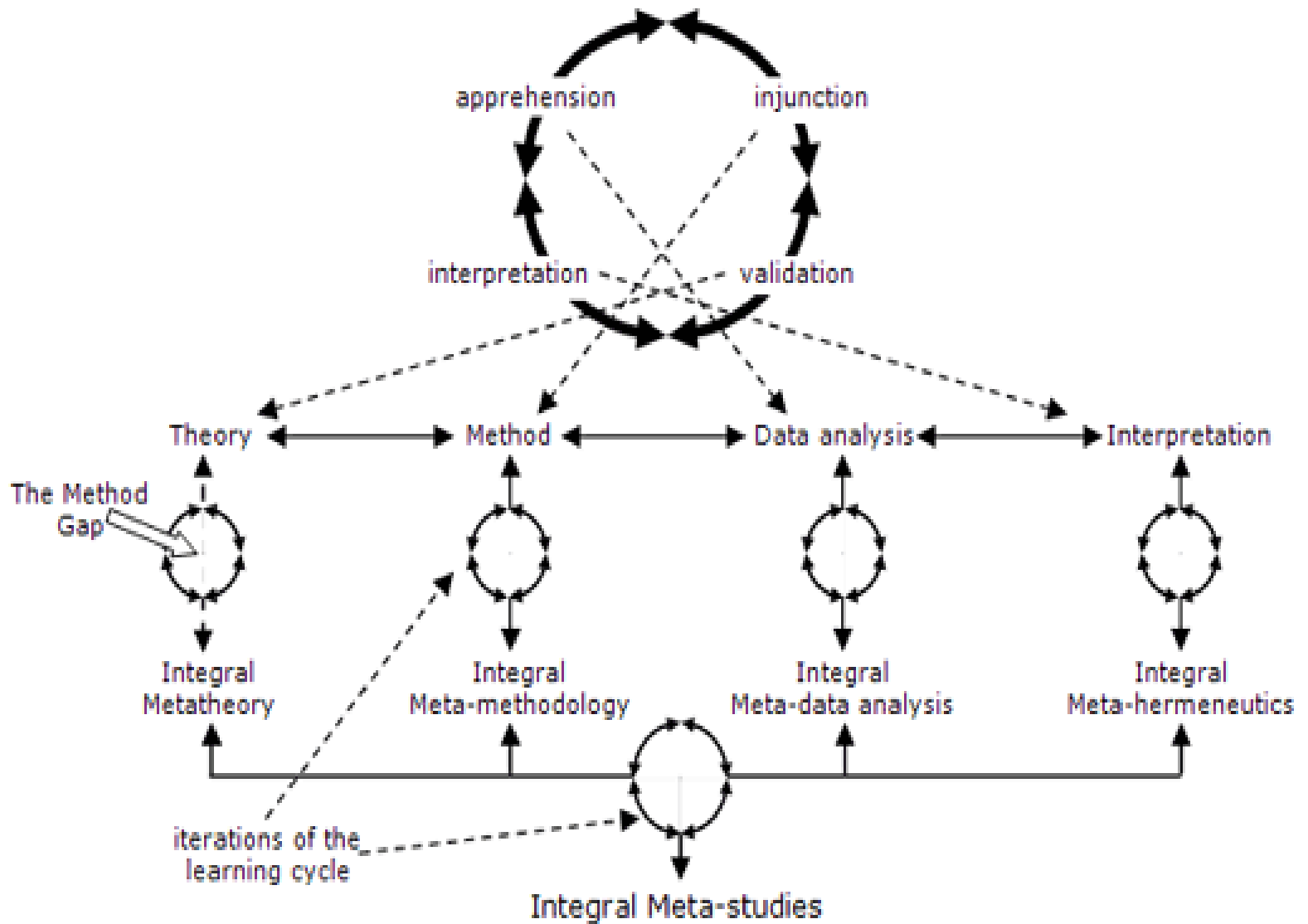


Figure 3: The structure of an integral meta-studies

Edwards, MG (2008). Where's the Method to Our Integral Madness? An Outline of an Integral Meta-Studies, *Journal of Integral Theory and Practice*, vol. 3, no. 2, pp. 165-194.

# Integral Informatics: Aligning Perspectives, Methods and Data

- What did you appreciate most about the presentation?
- How did the presentation influence your thinking, or feeling?
- What commitments to action will you make?



# Contact Information

Daniel J Pesut PhD RN PMHCNS-BC FAAN ACC

Professor of Nursing Population Health and Systems Cooperative Unit

Director of the Katharine Densford International Center for Nursing  
Leadership

Katherine R. and C. Walton Lillehei Chair in Nursing Leadership

University of Minnesota School of Nursing

308 Harvard St. SE

4-185 Weaver-Densford Hall

Minneapolis, MN 55455

[dpesut@umn.edu](mailto:dpesut@umn.edu)