Culturally Competent Research Using Ethnography As A Meta Framework Pocket Guide To Social Work Research Methods
The novel opens with Aunt Polly scouring the house in search of her nephew, Tom Sawyer. She finds him in the closet, discovers that his hands are covered with dust, and prepares to give him a whipping. Tom cries out theatrically, "Look behind you!" and when Aunt Polly turns, Tom escapes over the fence. After Tom is gone, Aunt Polly reflects wistfully on Tom's naughtiness and how she lets him get away with too much.

Tom comes home at supper, dirty and ill, and tells his mother all about his adventures. During supper, Aunt Polly gives him a long lecture about being a good boy and the consequences of skipping school and being rebellious. Tom's half-brother, Sid, scolds him for his behavior and tells him to clean his room. Tom gets angry and threatens to run away.

Tom goes out of the house into the night, gingerly avoiding the barrels that litter the street, and runs into Huckleberry Finn. Tom tells Huck about his troubles and how he wants to escape St. Petersburg. Huck agrees and they make plans to run away together.

When he returns home in the evening, Tom finds Aunt Polly waiting for him. She notices his dirtied clothes and resolves to make him work the next day, a Saturday, as punishment.

On Saturday morning, Aunt Polly sends Tom out to whitewash the fence. Jim passes by, and Tom lies to get him to do some of the whitewashing in return for a "white alley," a kind of ushulde. Jim almost agrees, but Aunt Polly appears and chases him off, leaving Tom alone with his tasks.
The novel opens with Aunt Polly scouring the house in search of her nephew, Tim Sawyer. She finds him in the closet, discovers that his hands are covered with jam, and prepares to give him a whipping. Tim cries out theatrically, “Look behind you!” and when Aunt Polly turns, Tim escapes over the fence. After Tim is gone, Aunt Polly reflects wistfully on Tim’s naughtiness and how she lets him get away with too much.

Tim comes home at supper. Aunt Polly is delighted to see him but tells him about his adventures. During supper, Aunt Polly tells him about the boy who was skipped school that afternoon and went swimming in the river. The boy’s foot was caught in a crocodile’s mouth and he was no longer there. Aunt Polly is satisfied. Tim goes out of the house to play. Aunt Polly is waiting for the sound of the whistle. While wandering the streets of St. Petersburg, Tim meets a young man who looks like a man with a mustache and eventually chases the newcomer all the way home.

When he returns home in the evening, Tim finds Aunt Polly waiting for him. She notices his dirty clothes and resolves to make him work the next day, a Saturday, as punishment.

On Saturday morning, Aunt Polly sends Tim out to whiterwash the fence. Tim goes by, and Tim tries to get him to do some of the whitewashing for a “white alley,” a kind of marble. Tim almost agrees, but Aunt Polly appears and chases him off, leaving Tim alone with his tasks.
Cultural Competence in Research - Harvard Catalyst

Online Journal of Cultural Competence in Nursing and Healthcare Vol. 1, No. 1, 2011

tative (quasi-experimental, correlational, and others) and qualitative methods (phenomenological, ethnographic, and others) are part of the same study. This inference calls into question the soundness of the study.

This chapter discusses issues pertaining to research design and implementation of a culturally competent study from an ethnographic perspective. An ethnographic approach embraces a wide range of research designs that are appropriate and effective in answering research questions.

Research design begins with framing the study; developing research questions; selecting culturally appropriate ...

Designing and Implementing Culturally Competent Research ...

T1 - Drug use, AIDS, and ethnography. T2 - advanced ethnographic research methods exploring the HIV epidemic. AU - Trotter II, Robert T. PY - 1995. Y1 - 1995. N2 - This chapter identifies and explores a small number of recently developed advanced ethnographic research methods.

Drug use, AIDS, and ethnography: advanced ethnographic ...