(Jonsen and Jehn 2009)

Jonsen, Karsten, and Karen A. Jehn. 2009. “Using Triangulation to Validate Themes in Qualitative Studies.” *Qualitative Research in Organizations and Management: An International Journal* 4 (2): 123–50. https://doi.org/10.1108/17465640910978391.

Thematic analysis is a complementary technique that sorts concepts and categories. It is often used of offset research biases in data interpretation, integrating qualitative and quantitative methods.

The integrative triangulation approach is a step process developed in grounded theory that gives qualitative methodologies higher credibility, convincability, and validity (p 124).

Jonsen and Jehn (2009) outline guidelines for conducting and writing up the processes, findings, and theories using methodological approaches from their literature review.

Analysis that uses triangulation combines methodologies in the study of the same case. There is an increase in the validity of the results when findings are supported (agree or do not contradict each other) by different independent measures.

“Grounded theory has often been viewed as transdisciplinary and has been applied across many fields of science.”

Coding levels is a data reduction process.

They give an example of studying workforce diversity from individual interviews to explain their methods. Concepts are sorted into a few categories. Themes were sorted by a sample of managers (multiple source coders). This is a “concurrent triangulation design because different methods confirm, cross-validate, or corroborate findings within a single study.”

NVIVO facilitates data reduction and coding procedures.

Concepts are at a higher level. Categories are aggregated into fewer second-order concepts. Categories stem from the analyst’s insights.

Hereafter, divide these second-order concepts into categories (themes).

Main categories relate to each other and are not analyzed as predictors for success. Not independent variables of cause and effect or model correlations?

They offer three approaches where informants are engaged in the sorting process.   
Concept mapping: language is the key to mental models, use language as a window through which to view participant’s minds. There is no pre-established category structure and are sorted by “the natives”