Research Article Glossary

**Confirmability:** Ensuring that the findings of a qualitative study are based on the data collected and not influenced by the researchers' biases or preconceptions.#

**Effect size** refers to how big the difference is between the conditions being studied. For example, a “small effect size” would indicate that whilst the effect was significant according to the *p-value,* the size, or confidence in that effect was small. Effect size can be measured in many different ways. Here, they use η2, which refers to the measurement “eta-squared”. Interpreting this is not set in stone, but generally a η² of 0.01 would be small and 0.15 would be large.

**Grounded theory:** A qualitative research method focused on the generation of theory from data, often used to develop an understanding of social processes.

**Mean** is a way to measure the average. To calculate a mean, all of the values are added up and then divided by the number of values. For example, if you had participants aged 15, 20, 20, 25, their total age would be 80 and the number of participants is 4. Therefore, we divide 80 by 4 and the mean age is 20.

**Member checking:** A process where study participants are provided with a summary of the study findings to validate the accuracy and representation of their perspectives.

**N =** is shorthand for “number =”. *For example, n = 9, would mean there were 9 participants.*

**NVivo 10:** Qualitative analysis software program used for thematic analysis of interview transcripts.

**OASES (Overall Assessment of the Speaker’s Experience of Stuttering):** A tool used to quantify the impact of stuttering on the lives of the participants, assessing experiences of stuttering in various domains such as general information, reactions to stuttering, communication in daily situations, and quality of life.

**p =** This is called a “p-value” and represents the significance of an effect, i.e whether we think there is a “true” effect. Generally, in psychology or related fields, a value of p<0.05 is considered significant. Anything over 0.05 is considered not significant. For example, “Group A were older than Group B (*p*<0.01)” means there is a significant difference between the ages of the groups.

**Perceptual severity rating scale:** A 9-point scale used to rate the severity of stuttering behaviors exhibited by the women during interviews.

**Qualitative study:** A study where text or verbal responses are gathered rather than numbers. For example, an interview about someone’s experiences.

**Quantitative study:** A study where numbers are gathered. For example, a survey asking people to rate something on a scale.

**Range** is the minimum and maximum number. *For example, the participants’ ages ranged from 18-73 years old*.

**Semi-structured interview:** An interview style that allows for flexibility in questioning, enabling the interviewer to explore specific topics while also allowing the interviewee to elaborate on their experiences.

**Thematic analysis:** A method for identifying, analyzing, and reporting patterns within data, used to aid in understanding qualitative research findings.