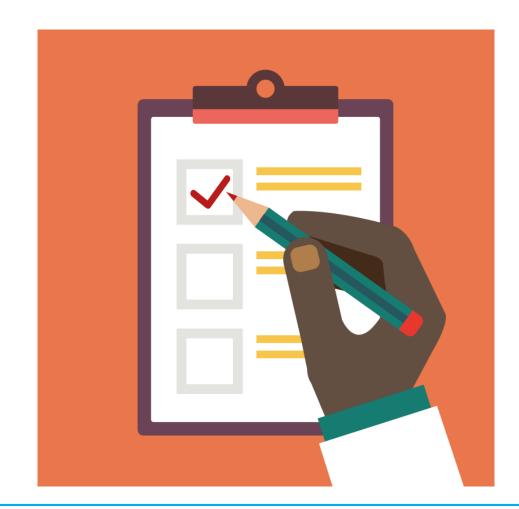
se ONDON **Qualitative Data Analysis** Lucy Smith (London Plus) Dr Angela Schlenkhoff-Hus (Coalition for Efficiency)

DISCOVER, LEARN, ANALYSE, SHAPE, REPEAT



Objectives of this session



- Different data collection options available
- Turning 'talk' into data
- What we mean by qualitative data analysis
- Coding and analysing data and
- Different digital tools available to you



About Datawise London

Datawise London is a partnership programme of training, advice and support to help small charities and community organisations in London better use data to meet the needs of Londoners.

- ✓ <u>Training</u>
- Resources
- Get help with your data hunches
- E-news sign up <u>https://datawise.london/e-news/</u>



What is qualitative data?

Data which is:

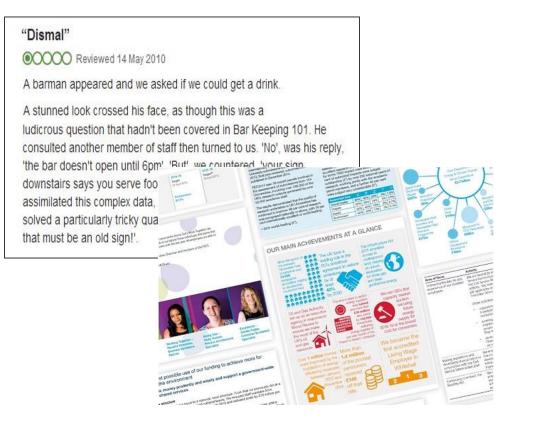
Naturally occurring
 Open ended
 Personalistic
 Narrative





Gathered versus generated qualitative data

Gathered:



Generated:







Generating data: qualitative research methods



Interviewing

- Unstructured interviewing
- Semi-structured interviewing
- Structured interviewing
- ✓Focus groups



Interviewing





Focus groups

Recruited to discuss a particular topic

Typically have 6-12 members, plus a facilitator (7-8 is a popular size)

Participants should be more or less homogeneous

Broad questions to elicit responses and generate discussion among the participants



Other data collection methods for qualitative data



Diaries (written, audio, video)

Visual methods (e.g. Sticky Walls)

Social media



Best Practice



- Prepare an interview guide and test your questions
- Consider practicalities, e.g. location, timing, costs for interviewee to attend
- Ethics, data protection and informed consent





Qualitative Data Analysis AN INTRODUCTION BY LUCY SMITH (LONDON PLUS)

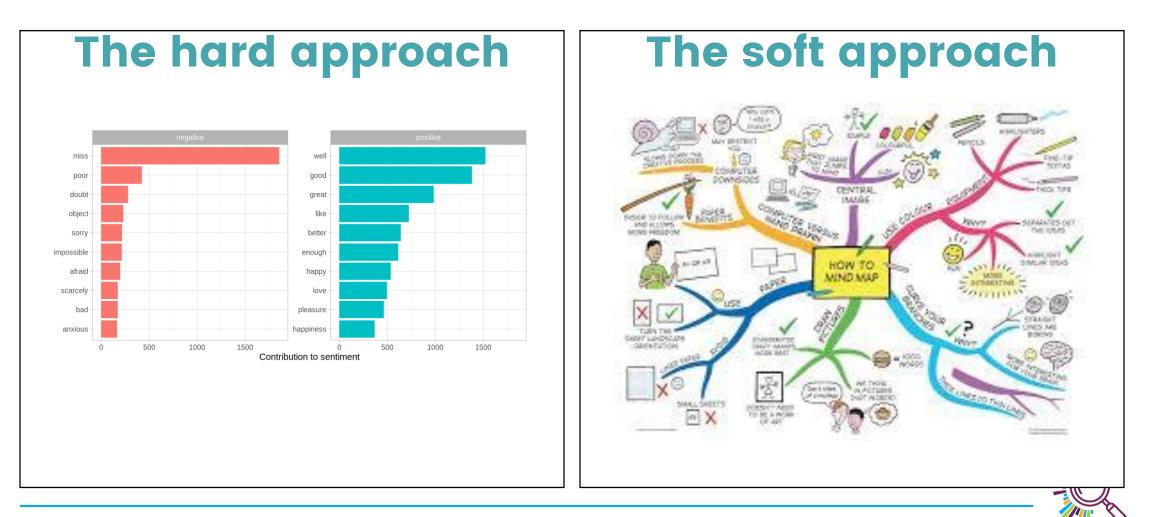


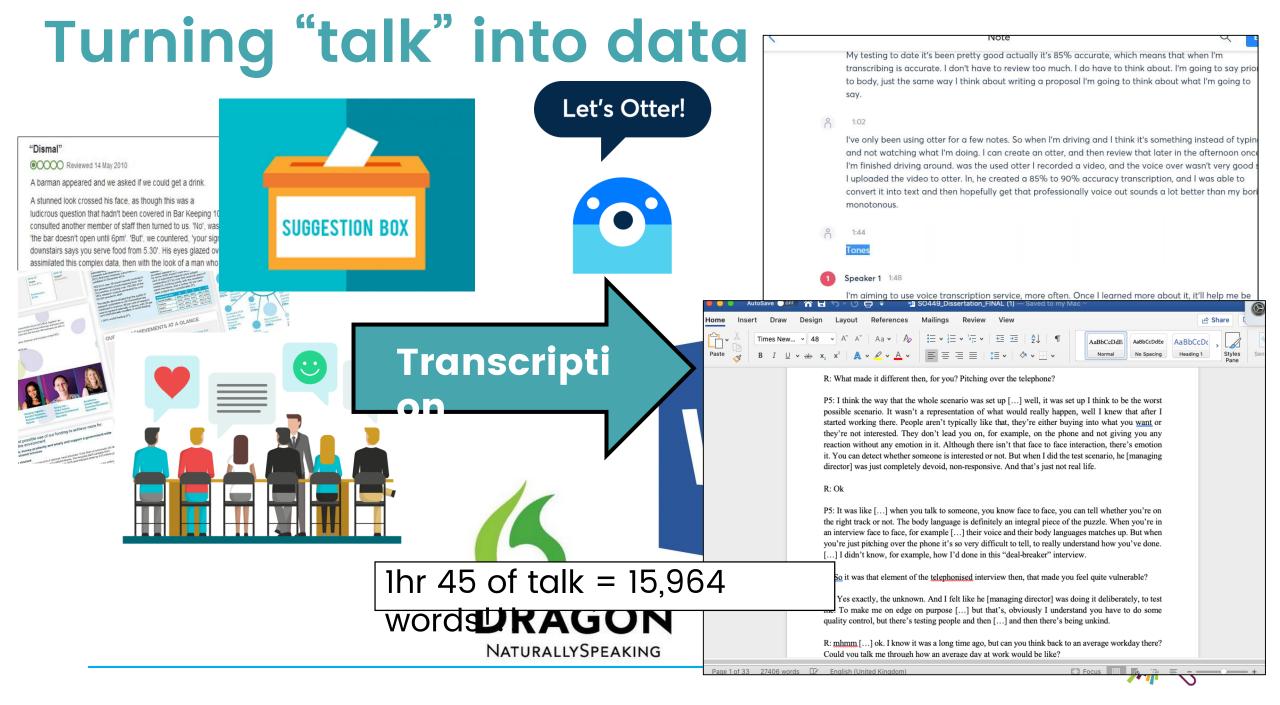
What is QDA?

A series of analytical tools (and techniques) which will help you gain a greater understanding of your textual data, with the main outcome of the process being the generation of empirical data (I.e pat

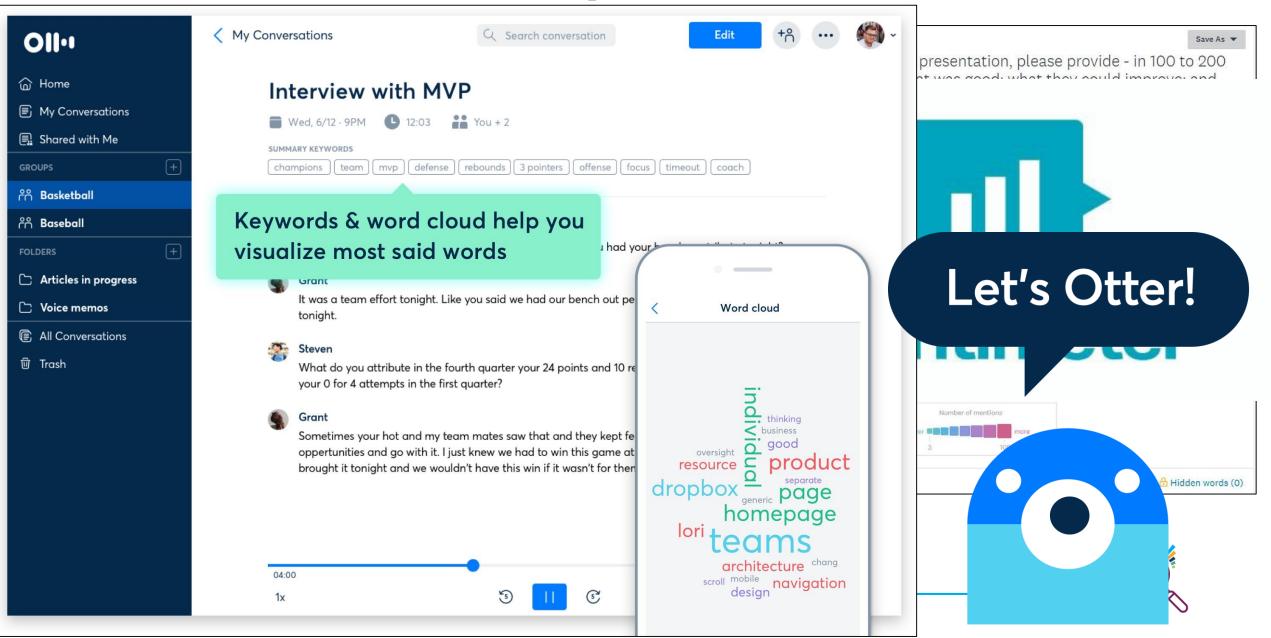


QDA can be best described as having two main approaches

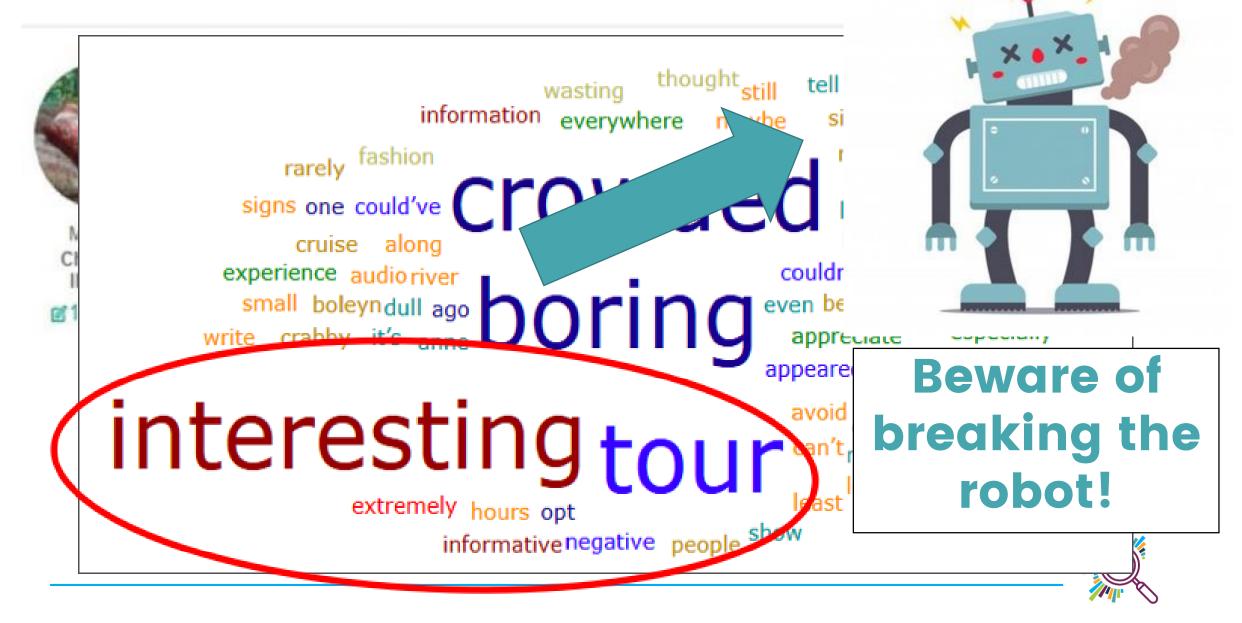




A few "quick fixes"...



Why should I code my qualitative datc



The "soft" approach

- Known as "deep reading" of the data
- Requires both attention to detail and reading beyond the text
- Things you might look for include: emotive language, silences/one word answers, pauses, pitch, tone, use of sarcasm, expletives etc
- **The weaving analogy**: these pieces of data are threads that you carefully stitch together to craft a tapestry (the overall narrative or story)

The tools...

- Examination of meaning(s) through the application of interpretative labels, otherwise known as "codes"
- By identifying and accumulating "codes", the analyst can then go on to identify *emergent* themes within the data

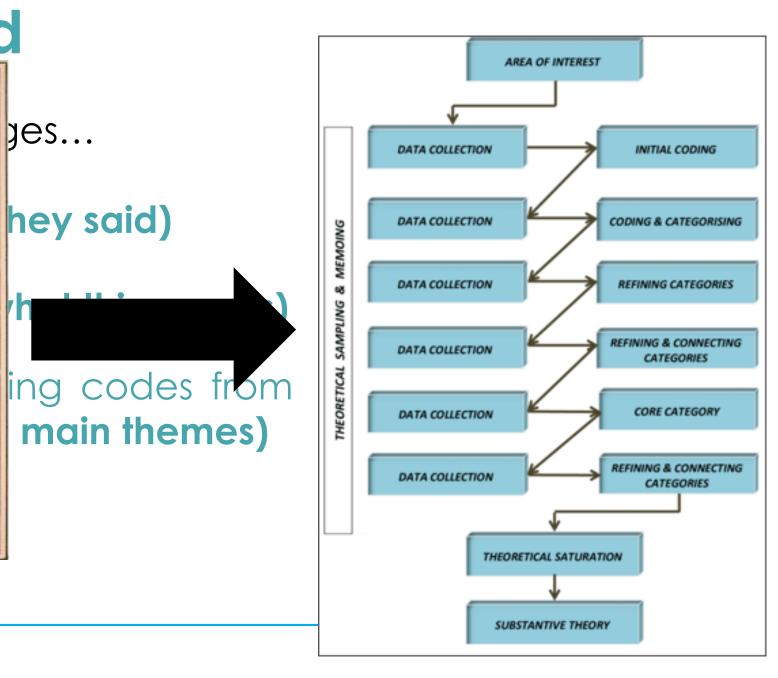
This is known as the GROUNDED METHOD (Glaser & Strauss 1967)



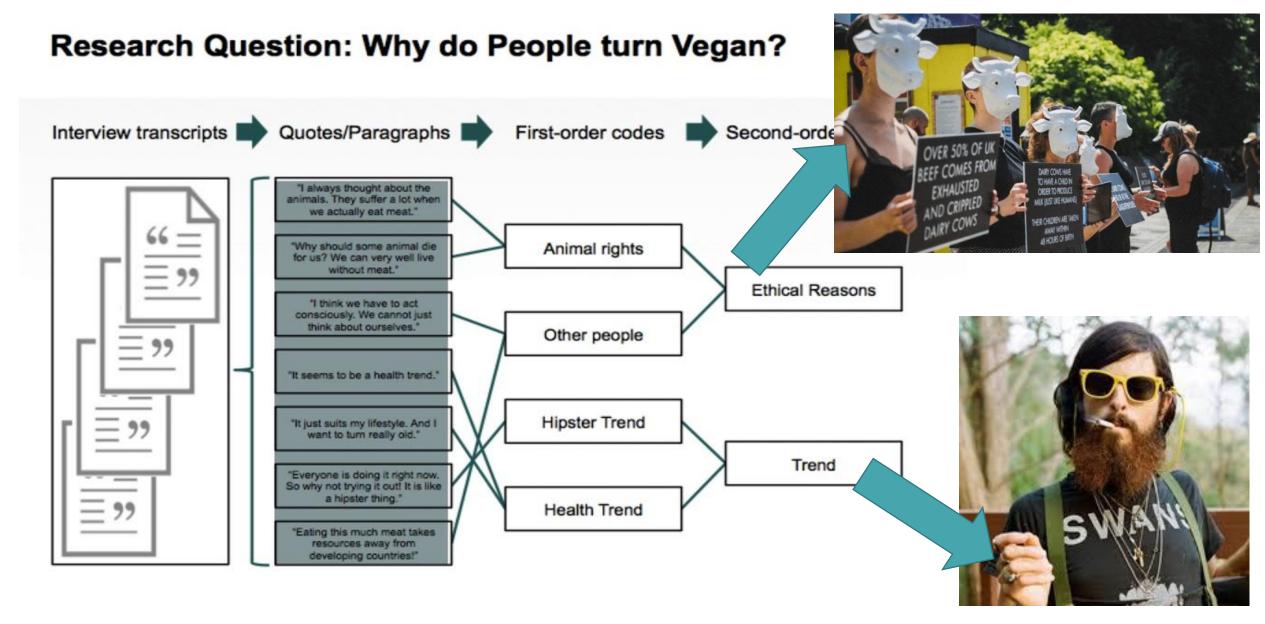


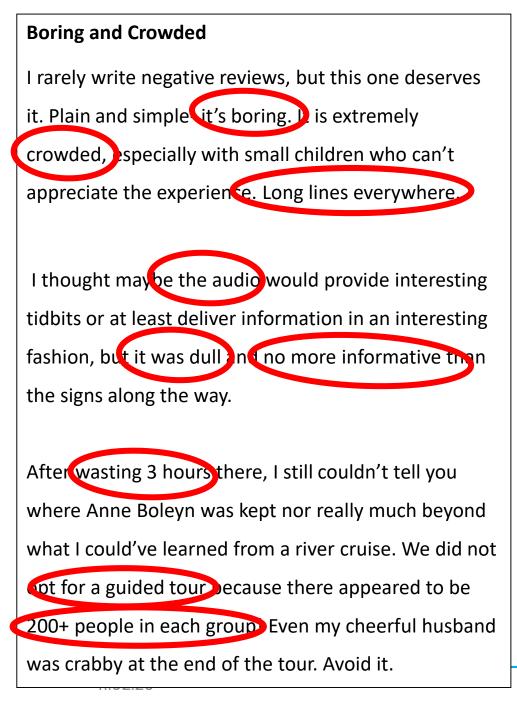
Ine Grounded Method

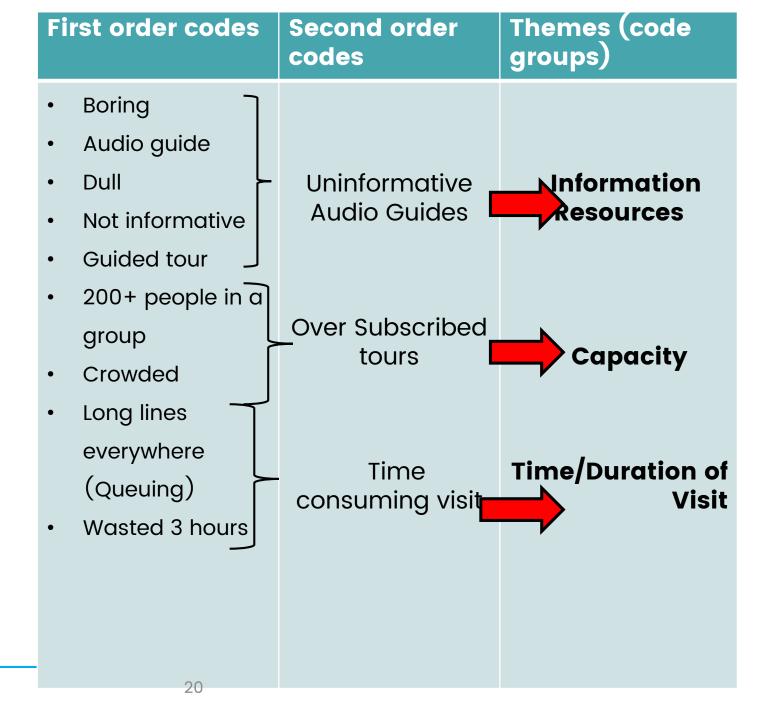




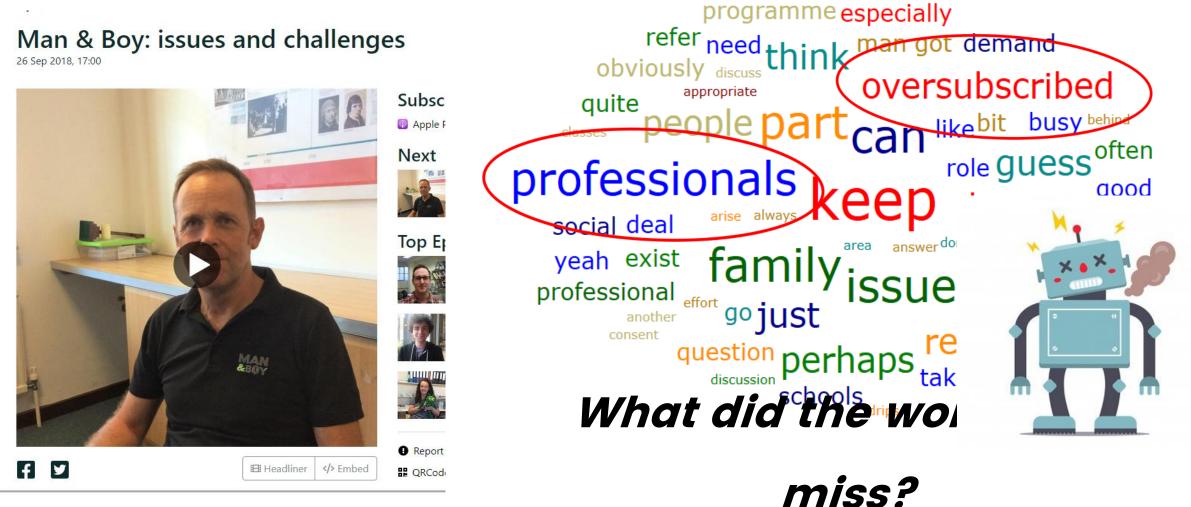
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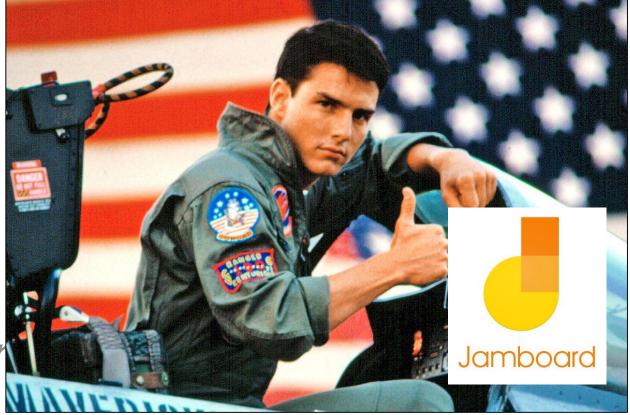


What are the main issues and challenges faced by Man & Boy?





Pilot exercise With Google Jamboar





Trip Advisor

Scenario:

You work for Visit London and are conducting an annual review of how well attractions across the city are performing.

Your colleagues in the marketing team recently sent out a survey through the subscriber's newsletter, which has had a good response rate- but the data doesn't quite make sense. For the first time, three popular attractions have been performed badly with little explanation as to why.

Your team has been tasked by your team with solving the mystery. Your data "hunch" leads you to look at the recent reviews left for each of the three attractions on TripAdvisor.

Using these reviews, your team will work to map out **the lived experience of a London sightseer.** You want to find out not only what's gone wrong, but also what makes an attraction perform well.





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B4 •	$f_x \sim f_x$ Intellectually stimulating			
A	В	C		E F G
EXAMPLE Bo Ir ev I1 Af	view ring and Crowded arely write negative reviews, but this one deserves it. Plain and simple- it's boring. It is extremely crowded, especially with small children who can't appreciate the experience. Long lin erywhere. hought maybe the audio would provide interesting tidbits or at least deliver information in an interesting fashion, but it was dull and no more informative than the signs along the wat er wasting 3 hours there, I still couldn't tell you where Anne Boleyn was kept nor really much beyond what I could've learned from a river cruise. We did not opt for a guided tour becau ere appeared to be 200+ people in each group! Even my cheerful husband was crabby at the end of the tour. Avoid it.	Audio guide Dull . Not informative Guided tour	Second order codes Uninformative Audio Guides Over Subscribed tours Time consuming visit	Main themes (code groups) Information Resources Capacity Time/Duration of Visit
As in bu Ar Re to Fu or ar Th 3	too - Not a Museum you approach the zoo-museum there are hundreds - maybe a thousand - people being herded through cattle chutes waiting to be examined before entrance (waiting out in the rain). On ide, you look around. There were probably six thousand people in this place today - sitting on the floor, in the restaurant, blocking every ingress and egress, not really looking at anyth teach other. They are fish out of water: "Now, why was I loaded up on a bus with a hundred other people and drug over here?" Answer: "Because it's the British Museum." d - interestingly - do you know how many toilets there are for those 6,000 people? Six male and six female. After you descend into the crypt under the once famous - now incarcerated - ading Room (encased in a Carrera marble mausoleum for posterity), the line of women goes out the door. On the men's side, you might only have to wait twenty minutes, but at least yo wait inside the restroom. The one handicapped toilet located in an obscure alcove up on ramp is out-of-order. nny thing if you looked around. With all that security outside, nobody is working inside. Not a guard, an attendant, nobody. (Kee information desk, there are two people. Their job is to sell the audio-tour devices. When I asked one of them a question (other information desk, there are two people. Their job is to sell the audio-tour devices. When I asked one of them a question (other information desk, there are to be private and treasure, or it used to be. Now it has devolved into feeding time at the print. e British Museum is a significant part of Britain's patrimony, a national treasure, or it used to be. Now it has devolved into feeding time at the print. Image: Content time and the print. electually stimulating Electually stimulating	ing i get the e to	tripe	

Understanding the Lived Experience of a London Sightseer Things to consider whilst coding:

Positives and Negatives – what was good/bad about their visit?

The case (context) – what kind of "case" is this? Typical, atypical? (Beware... some reviews are quite quirky! Try not to get distracted from the task at hand!)

Food for thought? i.e has the review made you aware of something you hadn't previously considered? Are there any unusual/unique points?

Recurrent themes – make sure that you actively look out for recurring phrases and any themes that run through the reviews as a corpus of text dataset).

BONUS POINTS: "*Schrödinger's Beefeater"-* were the Beefeaters naughty or nice?





Bringing it all together Tutorial with <u>Xmind</u>



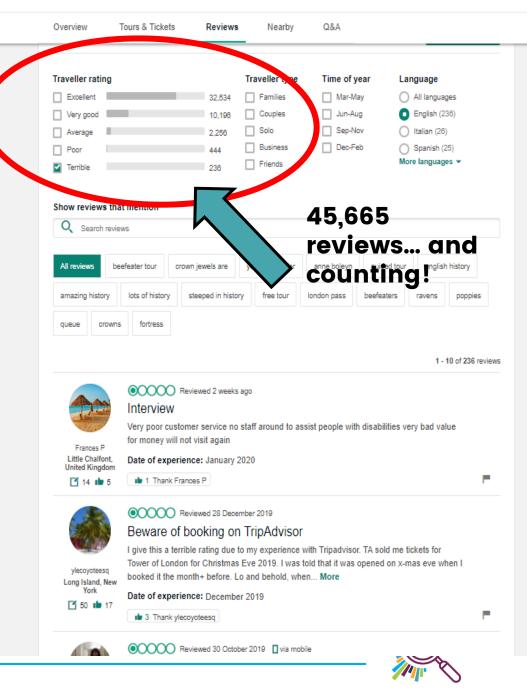
To recap... why code?

 Enables you to draw out themes in systematic way

By attaching "codes" to extracts text, you can put together thread (data) to tell a story

HOWEVER...

It could also take you a very long time! 🛞



The vegetable patch analogy

(using multiple approaches for the best results!)

Our "quick fixes"

- Useful for taking stock of what is on the surface (breadth)
- provides us with a breakdown of what is there (i.e how many seeds have been sown, quality of the soil -> patterns)

The Grounded Method

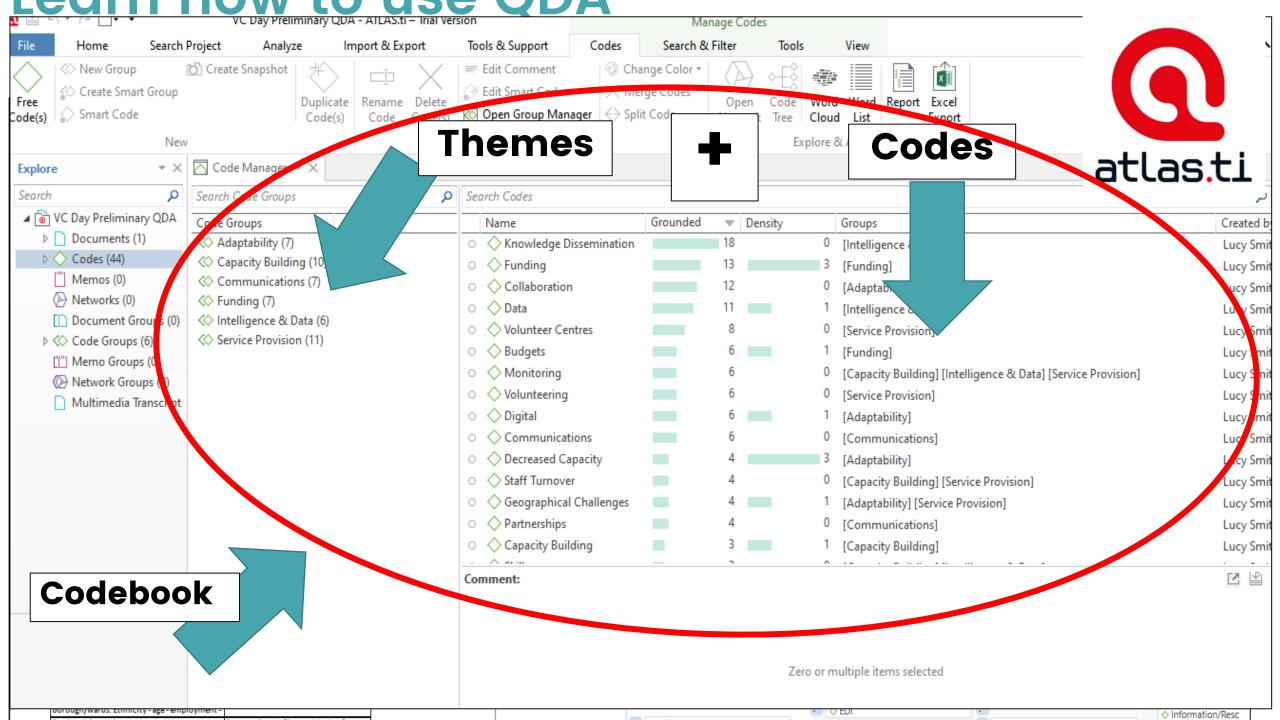
- Useful for extracting the narrative(s) or story -> what is concealed underneath the "hard" surface (depth)
- Allows for a deeper understanding of emergent themes, including hidden nuances (i.e different flavor profiles between the same species of veggies)

Enables us to be open to surprises (unexpected themes/findings) (i.e you might end up with more crops than you bargained for!)

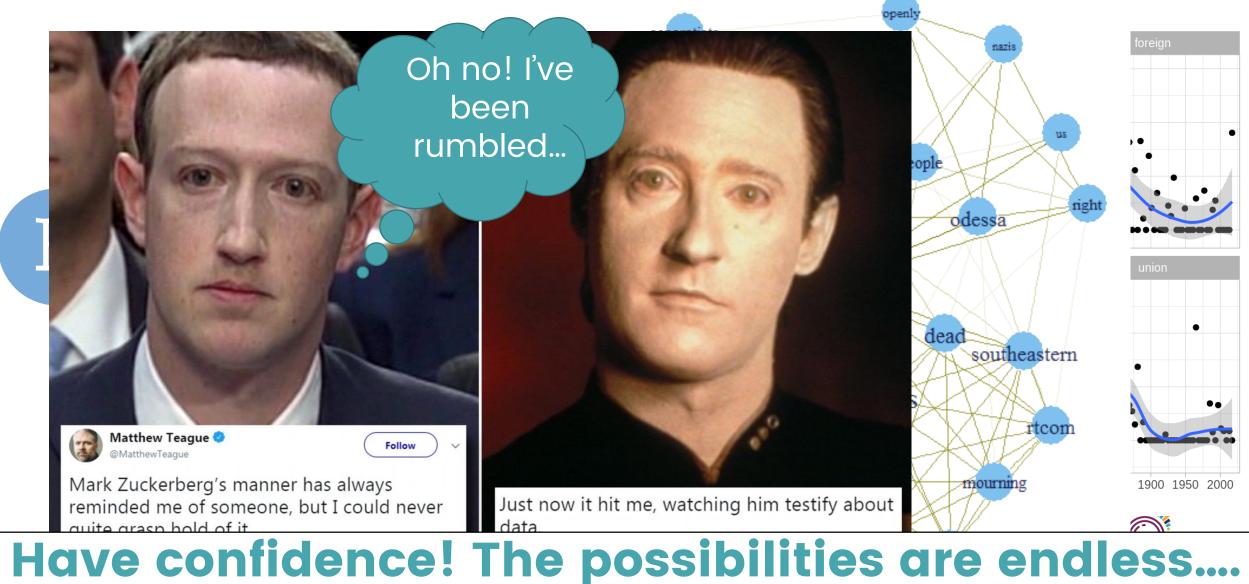
There's a universe of qualitative data out there yet to



Check out DWL's Eventbrite https://www.eventbrite.co.uk/o/superhighways-30892746



You could also learn how to do this...





Thank you for listening

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