

Module 5 - Session 1 - Qualitative Data Analysis

Working effectively with data

CivicDataLab

2021/10/28 (updated: 2021-10-28)

Qualitative Data Analysis



Content Analysis - The Process



Step 1 - Conducting the Interview

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Step 1 - Conducting the Interview

Step 2 - Transcribing interviews

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Step 3 - Assigning Codes to each interview

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Step 5 - Repeat the process

Coding in Qualitative Data Analysis

¹ Mrs. Jackson rises from her desk and announces, “OK, you guys, let’s get lined up for lunch. Row One.” Five children seated in the first row of desks rise and walk to the classroom door. Some of the seated children talk to each other.

² Mrs. Jackson looks at them and says, “No talking, save it for the cafeteria.

³ Row Two.” Five children seated in the second row of desks rise and walk to the children already standing in line.

¹ LINING UP FOR LUNCH

² MANAGING BEHAVIOR

³ LINING UP FOR LUNCH

What is a code

A code in qualitative inquiry is most often a word or short phrase that symbolically assigns a summative, salient, essence -capturing, and/or evocative attribute for a portion of language-based or visual data¹

[1]An Introduction to Codes and Coding

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4. Later rounds involve **conflating codes** that might mean the same thing, **relating codes** to one another, and **eliminating codes** that no longer make sense.

Grounded Theory - Case Study



How agile teams make self-assignment work ¹

[1]How agile teams make self-assignment work: a grounded theory study

Research - Making self assignment work

Features

1. Data collected through interviews with 42 participants representing 28 agile teams from 23 software companies and supplemented these interviews with observations.
2. Coding procedures used - **Open**, **Axial**, and **Selective coding**
3. Grounded Theory builds on research question which is open ended and drives the direction of research.

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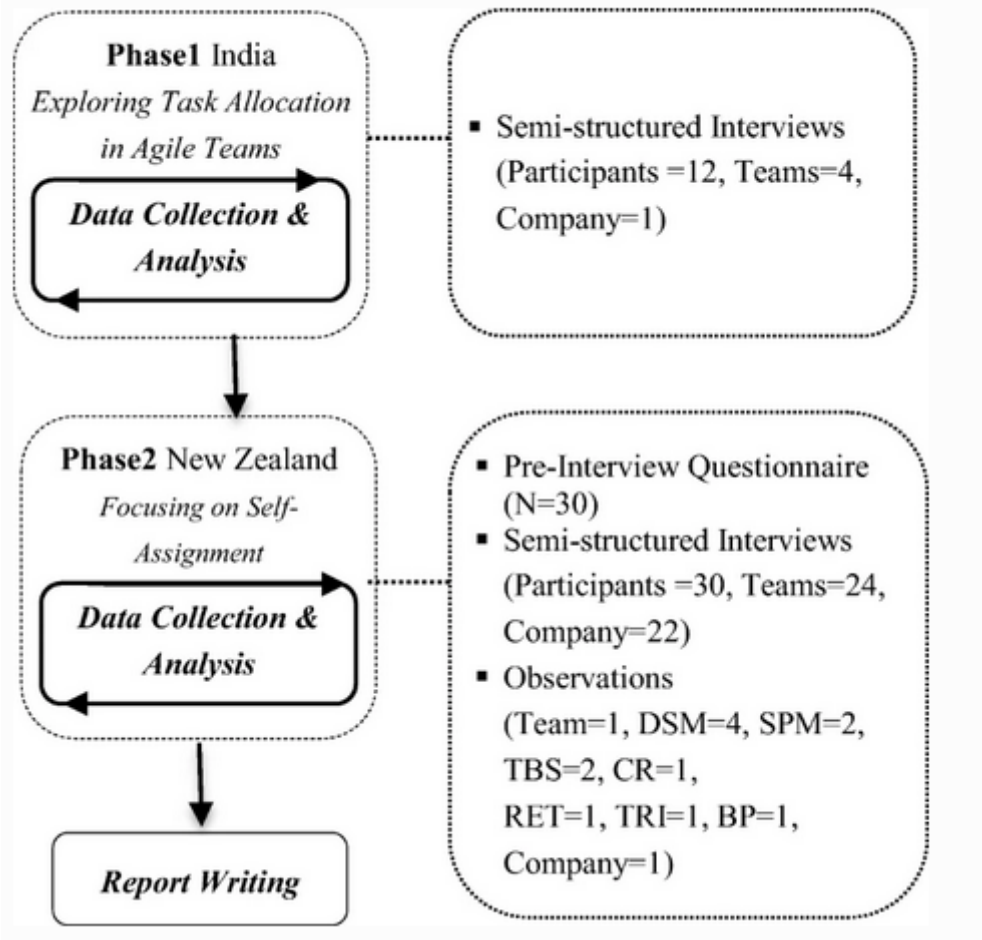
Results

To understand how self-assignment works, the study shares insights on:

1. Context
2. Causal conditions that give rise to the need for self-assignment
3. A set of facilitating conditions that mediate how self-assignment may be enabled
4. A set of constraining conditions that mediate how self-assignment may be constrained
5. Strategies applied by agile teams to make the central phenomenon, self-assignment, work.

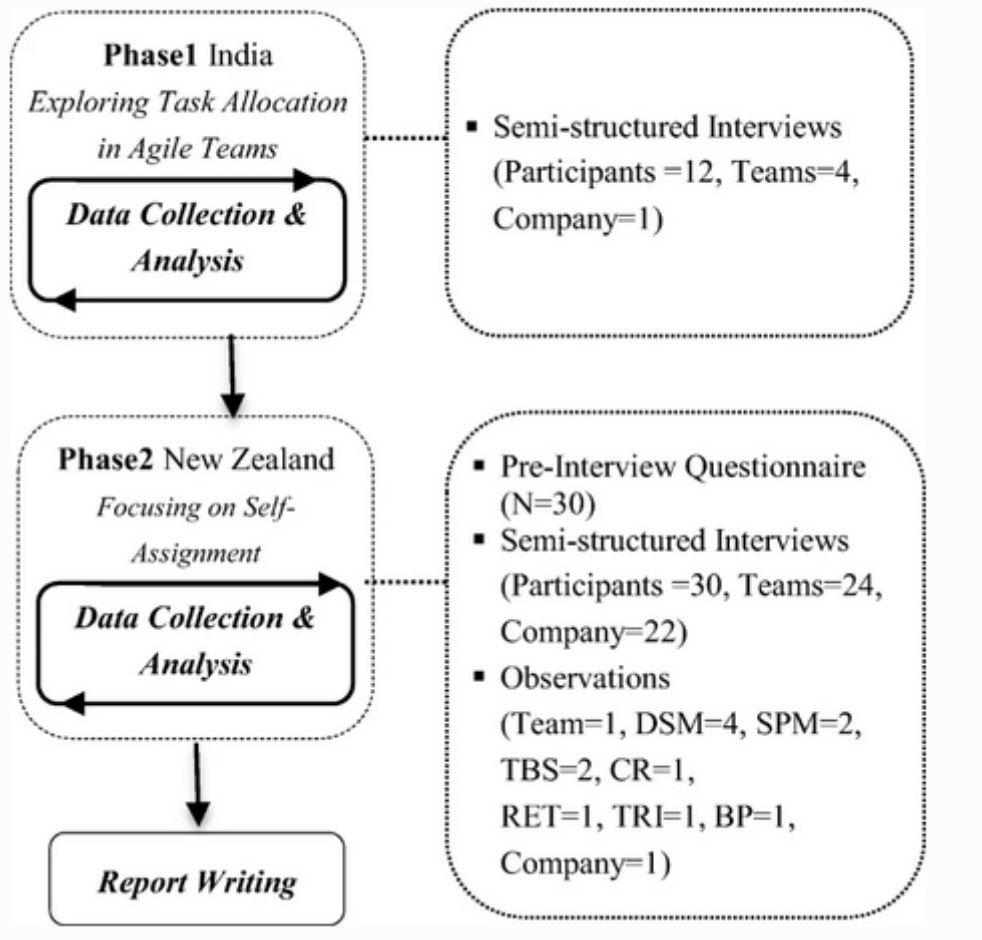
Process

Fig. 1



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Note

1. Iterative data collection. Data collection, followed by interviews, followed by data collection.
2. Each phase includes **multiple iteration of data collection and analysis**
3. Data for each round was analysed before collecting more data until the point of **theoretical saturation**
4. The objective of Phase 1 is **different** from Phase 2
5. The primary data sources for phase1 were *face-to-face interviews* and for phase2 were *pre-interview questionnaires, face-to-face semi-structured interviews, and team observations*

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5. The **results of phase1 directed us to focus on self-assignment** as the substantive area of the study in the next phase.

Phase 2 - Data Analysis



Process Terminologies

Terminologies	Strauss and Corbin Definition	Our study
Phenomenon	The actions of an individual as well as interactions between different people revolve around the phenomenon	Making self-assignment work represents the phenomenon
Causal Conditions	Events, incidents, happenings that lead to the occurrence or development of a phenomenon	Causes leading to self-assignment, reasons why teams adopt self-assignment
Intervening Conditions	The conditions that intervene the strategies taken within a specific context	Facilitating and constraining conditions influencing self-assignment
Context/Contextual Conditions	Context represents the particular set of conditions within which the action/interactional strategies are taken	The specific set of conditions within which the strategies to make self-assignment work occur
Action/Interactional Strategies	Strategies devised to manage, handle, carry out, and respond to a phenomenon under a specific set of perceived conditions	Adopted strategies to work around challenges of self-assignment
Consequences	Outcomes or results of action and interaction	Impact of adopting these strategies to make self-assignment work

Applying the coding paradigm to data collected



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5. Then, finally we **revisited and refined the categories to make sense of the entire theory** explaining the phenomenon.

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5. Open Source Tools like [qcoder](#), [Taguette](#), etc are available but are still under active development and might not be stable yet.

Open Data Publication

What can be published



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7. Observations and Experiences about working with data

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8. A central repository to access all publications/datasets is useful.

The JALDI Portal

The portal was built with the aim of making available data on the judiciary to researchers, policy makers and the general public who are interested in understanding the working of the judiciary.

The JALDI Portal - Challenges and Workarounds

Queries and Feedback