Qualitative Data

Kelli Keck

Vice President, ECS

Erin Darby

Senior Evaluation Associate, ECS





- Define qualitative data
- Differentiate between qualitative and quantitative data
- Describe group and individual methods of qualitative data collection
- Select appropriate qualitative data collection techniques for different purposes
- Understanding thematic analysis



Qualitative Data

What is it?

How is it used?



Qualitative vs. Quantitative Data



Qualitative

- Tells the why
- Builds relationships
- Broader understanding of context
- Depth of issues
- Flexible

Quantitative

- Tells the what
- The breadth of the issue
- Only numbers



Qualitative Data – Why is it important?



- Creates a deeper understanding
 - Gets to the context of the issues, not just the content
- Easier to capture
 - Not reliant on external timing
- Assists in community mobilization
 - Engages individuals





Qualitative vs. Quantitative Data

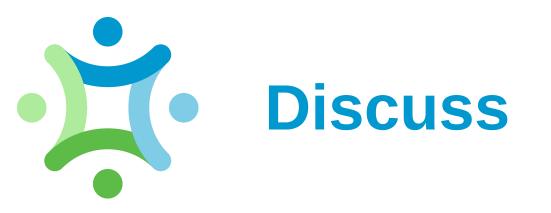


Qualitative

- One-on-One Interviews
- Key Informant Interviews
- Focus Groups
- Listening Sessions
- Town Hall Meetings
- Environmental Scans

Quantitative

- Surveys
- ER Admissions
- Police Data
- Census Info





Take 5 minutes to discuss at your table other ways you have collected qualitative data that has not been mentioned.





Using Qualitative Data



- Assessment
- Capacity
- Problem Analysis
- Logic Model
- Interventions
- Evaluation





Qualitative Data-Use in Evaluation



- Founded in CBPR
- Part of the measurement process
- To gain a deeper understanding
- Focus on adjustment/adaptation
- Use the same questions/concepts
- Repetition is required









Qualitative Data

Observations/Environmental Scans





- Data based on what behavior is observed or experienced
- The researcher is the main source of data and relies on the five senses
- No wrong answers
- Examples
 - Observing how parents interact with their children on playgrounds
 - Observing how a program is implemented
 - Tracking your experience purchasing alcohol



Environmental Scans



- Collect data from the physical environment
- Structured and unstructured
- Create first-hand knowledge
- Can be used to fill gaps in other collection types





Environmental Scans



- Types of environmental scans
 - Events/festivals
 - Built space
 - Natural environment



What questions do you have?





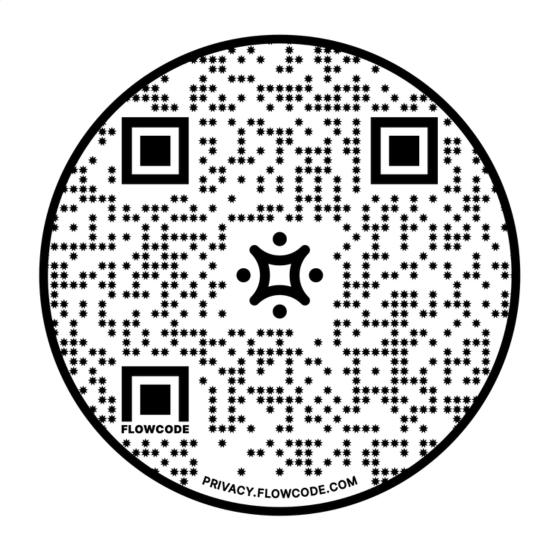
epiphany community services



Environmental Scan Activity/Break



- We are adding an additional 5 minutes to your break and would like you to complete an activity using the QR code.
- Nominate someone to report out when we come back from break!





Qualitative Data

Interviews



Individual Methods



One-on-One Interviews

- Informal meetings
- Connect with members of the community
- Determine what they can provide



Key Informant Interviews

- Used to work on issues the coalition cares about
- Typically structured
- Focuses on content vs. relationship
- Use for recruitment
- Creates energy
- Builds community



Qualitative Data

Group Methods



- Town Hall Meetings
- Focus Groups
- Listening Sessions





Town Hall Meetings



- Used to work on issues the coalition cares about
- Typically structured
- Creates energy
- Builds community
- Raises awareness





Town Hall Meetings



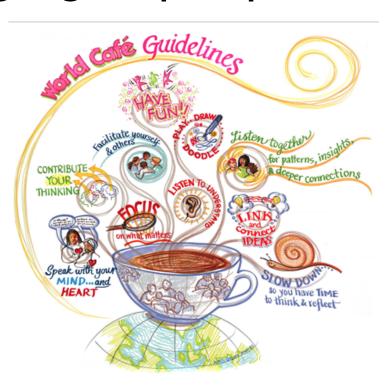
Community Conversation

- Intent of data collection
- Has a panel or expert(s) to set the stage
- Facilitated discussion



World Cafe

- Group discussion
- Structured topic areas
- Facilitated table conversations
- Large group report out





Focus Groups & Listening Sessions



Focus Group

- Facilitated by a trained professional
- Invited participants
- Representational



Listening Session

- Question-driven
- Naturally occurring groups
- Facilitated by coalition members







Take 5 minutes to discuss at your table. What have you used focus group/listening sessions for in the past?







Focus Groups/Listening Sessions – Creating the Question Path



Focus Group: Open Ended

- Seeking themes
- Facilitated
- Seeking opinion, personal observation

Listening Session: Close Ended

- When not "facilitated"
- Seeking specific information i.e. yes/no answers
- Dependent on audience i.e.
 Chamber of Commerce vs. football team



Focus Groups/Listening Sessions – Timing



- Dependent on use
- Capacity to implement
- Expected timing of change
- Level of interventions related to conversations



What questions do you have?





epiphany community services



Focus Groups/Listening Sessions – Activity



- Identify one person at your table to be your table's focus group "facilitator"
- Identify one person at your table to be your table's note-taker
- Use the questions we have provided to conduct your own "mini" listening session.

After the questions have been conducted, discuss as a group how it went and list three things you learned, did well, or could improve on.



Focus Groups/Listening Sessions – Activity



- 1. What have been the most difficult sectors to engage and what has been your biggest success in those efforts?
- 2. What are some of the most innovative or creative ways you've recruited new members?
- 3. What do you do to successfully engage new members and encourage them to be active members of the coalition?



Qualitative Data

Other Types



Other Types of Qualitative Data



- Document scans/document review
 - Public
 - Personal
 - Pop culture
 - Visual documents
- Media scans
- Photovoice
- Open-ended survey questions



Qualitative Data

We have the data...now what?



Qualitative Data – Reliability and Validity



Reliability

Reliability is the degree to which an assessment tool produces stable and consistent results.



Validity

Validity refers to how well a test measures what it is purported to measure.



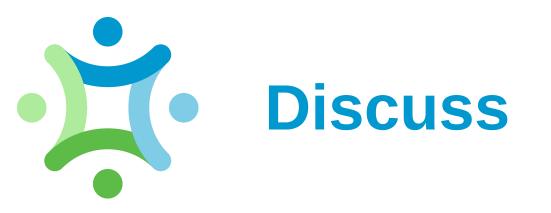


Qualitative Data - Setting It Up for Analysis



Documentation

- The purposeful collection of information during the data collection process, using actual words when possible.
- System for managing and organizing your data early in collection





In your table group from the "mini" listening session earlier, discuss:

- •What data did you record and why?
 - •How did you organize the data?

Record your answers and prepare to share them with the large group.



Qualitative Data - Setting It Up for Analysis



Documentation

- The purposeful collection of information during the data collection process, using actual words when possible.
- System for managing and organizing your data early in collection

Coding/Categorization

 Placing the data into conceptsidentifying intended concepts and potential responses.





Qualitative Data - Coding



- The categorization of data
- Inductive
- Deductive
- Create a codebook
- Three phases
 - Open coding (broad)
 - Axial coding (establishing connections)
 - Focused coding (narrowing the scope)



Qualitative Data - Thematic Analysis



- Look for common answers or words
- Identifying patterns
- Develop broader themes
- Themes should have hard edges
- Narrowing down themes
 - Does it answer your questions?
- Putting it into a narrative

Theme

- Data 1
- Data 2

Theme

- Data 3
- Data 4

Theme

- Data 5
- Data 6



Qualitative Data - Thematic Analysis



Parents Approve of Underage Drinking

- Parents allow underage drinking at their homes
- Consequences at home for underage drinking are minimal-
- Parents say they did it as kids, and they turned out fine

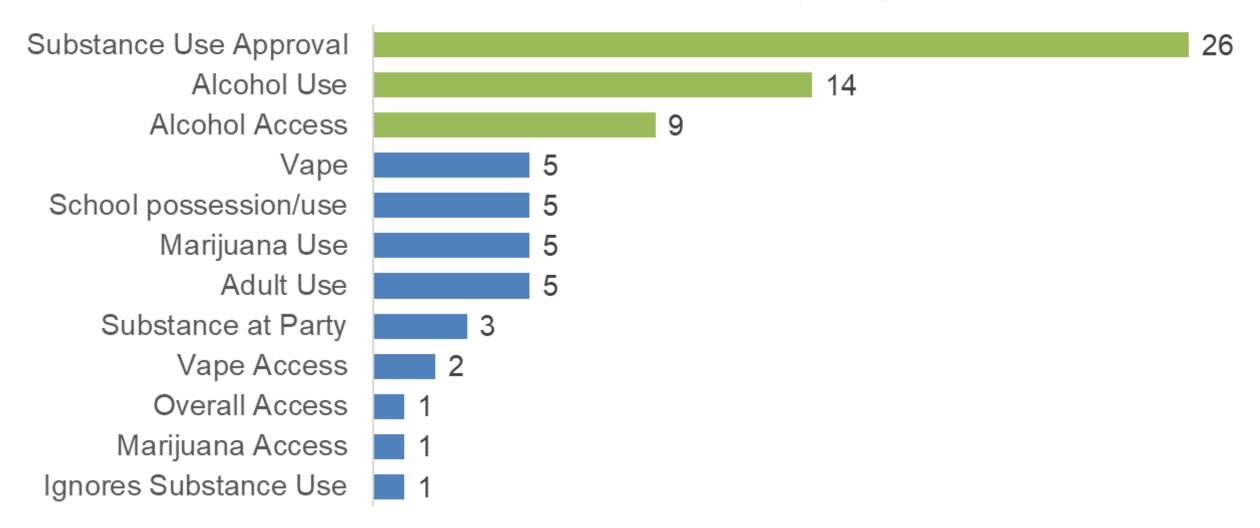


Qualitative Data to Quantitative



- Simple as counting words, combination of words, or themes
- There are simple word count programs widely available

Youth Summit Code Frequency









In your table group from the "mini" listening session earlier, discuss:

- Did you do any informal coding? What codes did you establish?
 - •What themes emerged from your listening session?

Record your answers and prepare to share them with the large group.

What questions do you have?





epiphany community services