

Qualitative Analysis



Analysis

- Interpreting and understanding narrative data
- Iterative process – collect, review, organise, code, review and interpret
- Manual/computer programme to organise labels, and searches qualitative data
- Time & labour intensive

Evaluation of young separated asylum seekers intervention



Consider this group:

- Children under 18 outside country of origin separated from parents/1* care giver
- Not a homogenous group – due to ethnicity, age, background, reason for asylum & journey
- Classed as children in need- UK under s17
- 65% - 16-17 years period of identity questions
- Resettlement – identity and role (new & lost)
- Age related mortality - Accidents, violence and suicide
- Morbidity – mental health – gap in services
- Difficult group to engage with services
- Living in different settings

Approach

- Traditional approach- is it working?
- Saw the young people – passive in the process
- Lack of clarity on mechanisms
- Mixed methods
- Purposely sampling strategy
- Link between setting and health
- Ethnically matched across setting
- 7 non responses and 8 new
- Used focus groups - issues

1-1 semi structured interviews

- Created interview guide
- Direct & echo probing – facilitated discussions
- Non Verbal communication –
- Trigger questions
- V open
- Need to end on positive
- Taped all interviews – issues with Cameroon
- Taping – freedom/ lots and lots of data

Reflection- Participatory evaluation approach

- See young people as part of the solution
- Build the young people's capacity
- Skills development, self confidence
- Strengthen ownership of results
- Increased understanding of mechanisms and context
- This would have included participatory analysis

6 steps to systematic approach to analysis



Step 1 – Reflective notes

- Minute you stop your method
- Make notes need to include verbal and non verbal communications, ease to discussion, trigger questions, sensitive issues, prominent themes
- Don't be too busy on activity



Step 2 – Review data

- Transcribe all tapes
- Pages and pages of data
- Use *memoing* as you are reviewing
- Review with reflective notes
- Have you the capacity?
- Are you using manual or computer based CASDAS
Atlas review, maxqda



Organising the data

- Manageable and easy to navigate
- Individuals /community
- 26 transcribed interviews -
- Different ways to group the data
- By question – people jump around
- Can group depending on age, nationality, gender
- Start to see themes jumping up



Coding



Step 4 - Coding

- Identifying and labelling themes
- Themes are common trends or ideas that appear repeatedly throughout the data
- Open coding – help develop some initial themes.
- Selective coding - systematically codes with respect to a core concept
- Themes jumping up
- Be careful not see this themes that aren't there
- Keep reflecting on the overall question

Step 5 – Interpretation

Step 6 - review

- Review each theme
- Identify similarities and differences
- Look for relationships and connectivity
- How it relates to design
- Triangulate this with other findings
- Review again



Participatory analysis

- Young people analysing the data
- Once preliminary data analysis complete, testing the data – surprises, expectations and does this lead to new questions?
- Create visual presentation of the data-placements
- Stakeholder discussions

Determining whether participatory analysis is a good fit for your evaluation

Quality – how might participatory analysis improve the quality of the findings/ recommendations

- Stakeholders: What would be the positive outcomes of engaging evaluation stakeholders
- Timeline & resources – Does PA approach fit within the project timeline and available resources