Thematic content analysis steps

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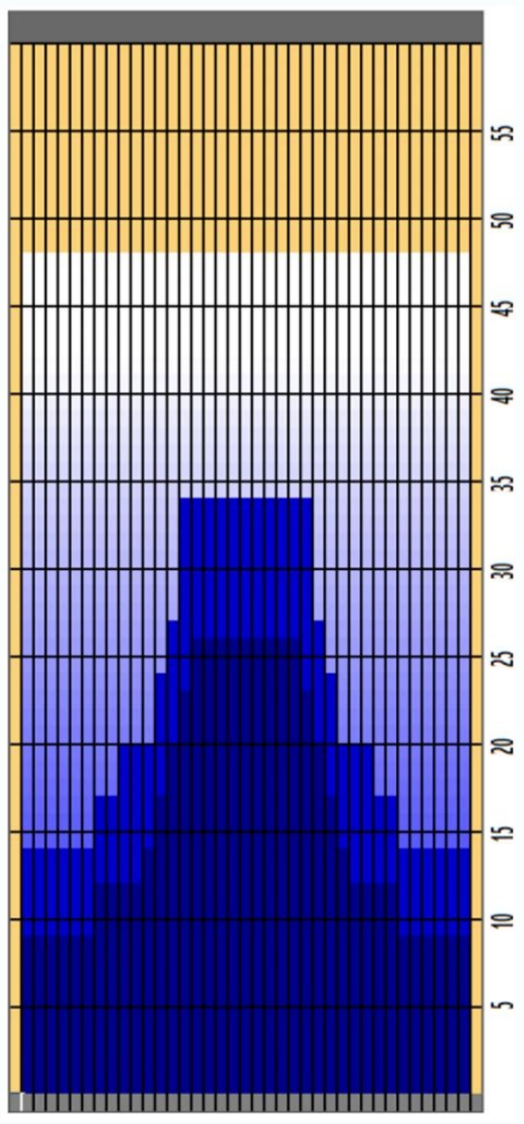

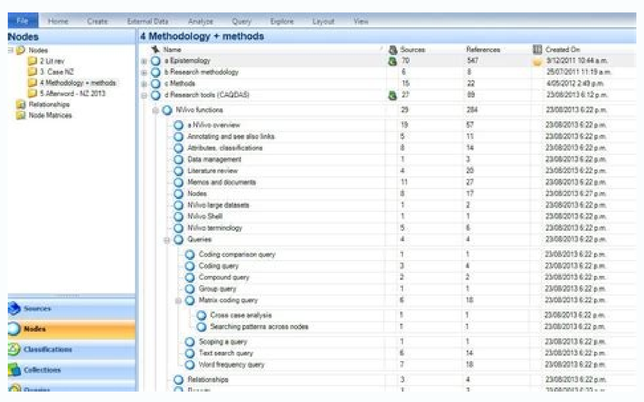

What is thematic and content analysis. What are the 6 steps of thematic analysis. Why use thematic content analysis. Steps involved when conducting thematic content analysis. Is thematic analysis content analysis.

Academia.edu uses cookies to customize content, customize ads, and improve user experience. By using our website, you consent to our collection of information using cookies. To learn more, read our privacy policy. Thematic analysis is a commonly used method in most qualitative research. It provides an easily interpretable and concise description of emerging themes and patterns in a dataset, usually as the primary stage of interpretation. Perhaps the most commonly used steps for conducting thematic analysis come from Braun and Clark (2006). They provide a six-step process for identifying, analyzing, and reporting qualitative data using thematic analysis. This blog article briefly outlines these simple but effective steps for conducting a thorough and rigorous thematic analysis. It will also demonstrate how thematic analysis can be applied to large and daunting datasets in a flexible yet theoretical and methodological way. Braun and Clark's Six Simple Steps The six steps for thematic analysis recommended by Braun and Clark (2006) are guidelines and should not be used as prescriptive, linear and inflexible rules for data analysis. Rather, they should be applied to the research question and the available data. The six steps are as follows: Know your data In this step, the researcher must fully immerse himself in the data and actively engage with it by first transcribing the interactions, then reading (and re-reading) the transcripts and/or examining the recordings listens . Initial thoughts should be noted. It is important that the researcher fully understands the content of the interaction and is familiar with all aspects of the data. This step forms the basis for the subsequent analysis. Generating Seed Codes After reviewing the data, the researcher must proceed to identify the seed codes that are presentAcademia.edu uses cookies to personalize content, customize ads, and improve user experience. By using our website, you consent to the collection of information using cookies. For more information, see our privacy policy. Most qualitative research often uses thematic analysis method. It provides an easy to interpret and concise description of emerging themes and patterns in a data set, usually as a fundamental step in interpretation. Perhaps the most widely used steps for conducting a thematic analysis come from Brown and Clark (2006). They provide a six-step process for identifying, analyzing, and presenting qualitative data using thematic analysis. This blog post briefly outlines these simple yet effective steps for conducting a deep and thorough thematic analysis. It will also demonstrate how thematic analysis can be flexibly applied to large and complex datasets while remaining theoretically and methodologically sound. Six Simple Steps by Brown and Clark The Six Steps prescribed by Brown and Clark (2006) for conducting a thematic analysis are guidelines and should not be used as prescriptive, linear and rigid rules for data analysis. Rather, they should be used in relation to the research question and the available data. The six steps are: Familiarize yourself with the data. This step requires the researcher to be fully immersed and actively involved in the data, first decoding the interactions and then reading them. (and re-reading) transcripts and/or listening to recordings. First thoughts should be written down. It is important that the researcher fully understands the content of the interaction and becomes familiar with all aspects of the data. This step forms the basis for the subsequent analysis. Generating Precodes Once the researcher has become familiar with the data, he must begin identifying the precodesData that seems interesting and meaningful. These codes are more numerous and detailed than topics, but they provide the context of the conversation. Finding Topics The third step in this process is to start an interpretive analysis of related codes. The corresponding data extractions are sorted (merged or split) according to the parent topic. The researcher's thought process must deal with the relationships between codes, subtopics, and topics. Review of Themes After a more thorough review of the identified themes, the researcher must decide whether to combine, refine, separate, or discard the original themes. The data within the themes should be reasonably consistent, and there should be clear and identifiable differences between the themes. This is usually done in two steps, in which subjects must be tested against the encoded fragments (step 1) and then against the entire dataset (step 2). At this stage, a thematic "map" can be created. Identifying and Naming Themes This step involves “refinering and identifying” themes and potential sub-themes in your data. Continued analysis is required to further refine the issues identified. The researcher should provide topic titles and clear working definitions that succinctly and persuasively capture the essence of each topic. At this point, a uniform data history should be created from the topics. Finally, the researcher should transform their analysis into an interpretable text using descriptive and persuasive passages relevant to the topics, research questions, and literature. The report should present the results of the analysis in a way that convinces the reader of the merits and validity of the analysis. It should go beyond a mere description of issues and present an analysis supported by empirical data relevant to the research question. Application topic analysis is the first qualitative analysis method used by researchers.to learn because it provides fundamental skills that will be useful in many other forms of qualitative analysis. Because of its theoretical freedom, thematic analysis is a flexible and useful research tool that has the potential to provide a rich and detailed yet comprehensive description of the data. Use of thematic analysis in psychology. Qualitative Research in Psychology, 3, 77–101. Identifying themes in qualitative data can be intimidating and difficult. The summary of the quantitative study is quite clear: you scored 25% more points than your competitors, for example. But how can one generalize from a set of qualitative observations? Exploratory research is often conducted in the discovery phase. This research often provides a lot of qualitative data, which can include: Qualitative data about attitudes, such as B. Self-reported thoughts, beliefs, and needs of people from user interviews, focus groups, and even diary studies. Qualitative behavioral data such as observations. about human behavior collected through contextual research and other ethnographic approaches. Thematic analysis, which anyone can perform, reveals important aspects of qualitative data and makes it easier to identify themes. What is thematic analysis? Definition: Thematic analysis is a systematic method of dissecting and organizing large amounts of qualitative research data by appropriately coding individual observations and citations to make it easier to locate important themes. As the name suggests, thematic analysis is all about finding themes. Definition: Theme: This is a description of a belief, practice, need, or other phenomenon that emerges from the data when related outcomes occur multiple times among participants or data sources. Problems in Qualitative Data Analysis Many researchers feel overwhelmed by qualitative data from exploratory research conducted in the early stages of the project. The following table lists some common onesand emerging problems. CHALLENGES, RESULTS CHALLENGES Large amounts of data: qualitative research leads to long transcripts and detailed field notes that can take a long time to read; You may have trouble spotting patterns and remembering what's important. Superficial Analysis: Analysis is often very superficial, simply going through topics, focusing only on memorable events and quotes, and skipping large sections of notes. Rich Data: Each sentence or paragraph contains a lot of details. It can be difficult to determine which details are useful and which are superfluous. The analysis becomes a description of many details: The analysis becomes simply a repetition of what the participants might have said or done without analytical thinking. Inconsistent data: Sometimes data from different participants or even from the same participant contain inconsistencies that researchers need to understand. Conclusions are inconclusive: The analysis is inconclusive because the participants' opinions are contradictory or, worse, viewpoints that are inconsistent with the researcher's beliefs are ignored. No set goals for the analysis: The goals of the original data collection are lost because researchers easily get caught up in the details. Waste of time and wrong analysis: The analysis lacks attention and the research reports are not true. Without a systematic approach, these problems easily arise when analyzing qualitative data. Thematic analysis helps researchers stay organized and focused, and gives them a collaborative process to analyze qualitative data. Tools and Techniques for Thematic Analysis Thematic analysis can be performed in many ways. The best tool or method for this process is determined by: the data context and limitations in the data analysis phase, the researcher's personal working style.Use data analysis software to analyze large amounts of qualitative data. Researchers upload their raw data (such as transcripts or field notes) into the software and then use the software's functions to code the data. Some tools even support transcribing video or audio recordings. Examples of data analysis software: Dovetail EnjoyHQ Delve Aurelius Nvivo Dedoose MAXQDA Advantages Analysis is very thorough. Analysis can be done together. Raw data and analysis results are always available in the software and can be recalled when needed. Disadvantages Analysis can be time-consuming as it results in many codes that must be combined into a small, manageable list. Subscriptions or licenses can be expensive. Some knowledge of the software is required. Journaling Writing down your thoughts and ideas about a text is common among researchers who practice grounded theory methodology. Journaling as a form of thematic analysis builds on this methodology, involving manual annotation and highlighting of data, followed by writing down the researchers' ideas and thought processes. Notes are called notes (not to be confused with office memos used to convey messages to employees). Pros The process encourages reflection by writing detailed notes. Researchers keep records of how they got their subjects. Analysis is cheap and flexible. Weaknesses that are difficult to implement in collaboration Affinity Chart Techniques Data is highlighted, physically or digitally sliced, and rearranged into meaningful groups until themes appear on a physical or digital whiteboard. (Watch the video that shows how to create kinship charts.) Advantages Can be done together. Reaching topics quickly Inexpensive and flexible Visual and supports an iterative analysis process Disadvantages Not as thorough as other methods because segments of text are often not multi-coded Difficult when data is very different or has many data codesCoding All topic analysis methods require some amount of coding (not to be confused with writing a program in a programming language). Definition: A code is a word or phrase that acts as a label for a segment of text. The code describes what the text is about and is a shortcut to more complex information. (A good analogy is that code describes data the same way a keyword describes an article and a hashtag describes a tweet.) that match or do not match the code. These descriptions and examples are especially useful when more than one person is responsible for encoding data or when encoding takes a long time. Definition: Coding refers to the process of marking segments of text with appropriate codes. After assigning the codes, it is easy to identify and compare text fragments related to the same subject. Codes allow us to easily sort information and analyze data to identify similarities, differences and relationships between segments. Then we can come to understand the main themes. Thematic analysis starts with the coding of qualitative data. Through a systematic process of comparing segments of text within and between codes, the researcher arrives at themes. Types of codes: descriptive and interpretive Codes can be: descriptive: they describe what the data is, interpretive: they are an analytical reading of the data that adds a researcher's interpretive perspective to it. For examples of descriptive and interpretive codes, let's look at a quote from an interview I conducted with a UX specialist earlier this year (as part of our UX Careers study, which will be published in our UX Careers report). “I was terrified of organizing the meeting, and my company was offering a day and a half course. So I went there and the instructor did what I thought was terrible at the time.but since then I have come to appreciate it very much. The first thing we did was fill out a piece of paper with our name on it and write down our worst fears about moderation or facilitation and we passed it on and then he said ok, tomorrow you will act out this situation (...) the next day we returned and left the room while the rest of the team read my worst fear, thought about how to beat him, and then I went in and rested for 10 minutes. And it really helped me understand that there is nothing to be afraid of, that our fears are actually in our head most of the time, and facing them helped me understand that I can handle such situations. text above: Descriptive code: how skills are acquired. Rationale for code designation: Participants were asked to describe how they arrived at certain skills. Interpretation code: self-reflection Rationale for coding: participant describes how this experience changed her beliefs about facilitation and how she reflected on her fear. Stages of conducting a thematic analysis Regardless of the tool used (software, journal or affinity diagram), the activity of conducting a thematic analysis can be divided into 6 stages. Topic analysis consists of 6 different phases: collecting data, reading all the data from cover to cover, encoding the text according to what it is about, creating new codes containing candidate topics, pausing and returning later to analyze and evaluate your topics. fit. Topic analysis consists of 6 different phases: collecting data, reading all the data from cover to cover, encoding the text according to what it is about, creating new codes containing candidate topics, pausing and returning later to analyze and evaluate your topics. fit. Step 1. Gather all the data. Start with raw data like an interview or focus group.Field notes or journal entries. I recommended transcribing the audio of the interviews and using the transcripts for analysis rather than relying on fragmentary memories or recordings. Step 2. Read all your data from start to finish Check the data before you start analyzing it, even if you were the one doing the research. Read all transcripts, field notes, and other data sources before analyzing them. At this stage, you can involve your team in the project. Involving your team provides knowledge about the users and empathy for them and their needs. Host a workshop (or series of workshops if your team is very large or you have a lot of data). Follow the steps below. Before your team members start working with the data, write your research questions on a whiteboard or whiteboard for easy reference as you work. Give each participant a transcript or an entry from a field study or journal. Ask people to highlight anything they think is important. When team members have read their notes, they can give their copy or note to someone else and receive a new one from another team member. This step is repeated until all team members have processed all data. Discuss with the group what struck you or surprised you. A workshop where each team member reads each journal or field research entry and highlights important passages is a good way to get team members to actively engage with the text, rather than just read it and let it take over. While it's best to have your team monitor all of your research sessions, this may not be possible if you have many sessions or a large team. When individual team members observe only a few sessions, they sometimes leave the session with an incomplete understanding of the results. A workshop can solve this problem because everyone will read all the transcripts of the sessions. Step 3. Coding Text Based on What It's About. Sections should be highlighted during the coding processso that the highlighted parts can be easily compared. At this stage, remember your research goals. Print out your research questions. Tape them to the wall or whiteboard in the room where you are conducting the analysis. If you have enough time, you can involve your team in this first step of coding. If time is limited and you have a large amount of data to process, do it yourself and invite your team to review your code and help design topics later. As you code, look at each segment of text and ask yourself, "What is this about?" Name the fragment that describes the data (descriptive code). At this stage you can also add interpretation codes to the text. However, they can usually be assigned more easily later on. The code can be created before or after the data is grouped. The next two parts of this step describe how and when you can add code. Traditional Method: Create Codes Before Grouping In the traditional method, segments of data such as sentences, paragraphs, or phrases are marked when you highlight them. It's a good idea to record all of the codes you use and describe what they are so you can refer to this list when coding other parts of the text (especially if multiple people are coding the text). This approach avoids creating multiple codes (which need to be combined later) for the same type of problem. Once all the text is encoded, you can group all the data with the same code. If you use software for this process, it will automatically record the codes you assign while coding so you can reuse them. It then gives you the option to view all the text encoded with the same code. An example from Dovetail is shown above. The highlighted parts show which segments of the transcript were encoded. Codes are displayed on the right. Double-clicking on a code shows all segments encoded with the same code. Quick Method: Group SegmentsThen assign the code Instead of inventing the code by selecting the text, cut out (physically or digitally) and group all similar highlighted segments (just as different adhesive tapes can be grouped in a kinship map). Groups will then receive a code. When you create sets digitally, you can move coded sections to a new document or visual collaboration platform. In the photos below, grouping was done manually. Transcripts were cut up, placed on sticky notes, and moved around the board until they fell into natural thematic groupings. The researcher then gave the group a pink piece of paper with a descriptive code. The marked sections were physically cut with scissors and glued together. Participant number or type of data (eg, interview vs. fieldwork) was written on a sticky note (although this could also be indicated by the color of the sticky note). This practice facilitates complete data returns and comparisons between participants and data sources. Stickers make it easy to slide segments of text across the board or wall. Highlighted segments were grouped by text theme and given a descriptive code. At the end of this step, you should have data grouped by topic and codes for each topic. Let's look at an example. I interviewed 3 people about their home cooking experiences. In these interviews, participants talked about how they chose to cook certain things over others. They talked about the specific challenges they face when cooking (such as dietary requirements, limited budgets, lack of time and space) and solutions to some of these challenges. After grouping highlights from my interviews into themes, I arrived at 3 broad descriptive codes and their corresponding groups: Food Experiences: Memorable positive and negative cooking experiences Pain Points: Anything that prevents someone from cooking or makes it difficult to cook (including handlingconstraints, limited budget, etc.) Things that help: what helps someone (or is believed to help) in overcoming certain problems or pain points. Step 4: Generate new codes with potential themes Go through all codes and examine causality, similarities, differences, or contradictions to see if you can discover major themes. In this way, some codes will be delayed (archived or deleted) and new interpretation codes will be created. If you use a physical mapping method like that described in step 3, some of these initial groups may collapse or expand as you search for topics. Ask yourself the following questions: What is happening in each group? How are these codes related? How does it relate to my research questions? Returning to the culinary theme, analyzing the text in each group and looking for relationships between the data, I noticed that two participants said they liked ingredients that could be cooked in a variety of ways and that went well with other ingredients. A third participant talked about wanting to have a set of ingredients that could be used for different meals throughout the week, rather than buying separate ingredients for each meal plan. Thus, a new topic of component flexibility was created. In this thread, I have come up with a code that suits everyone, for which I have subsequently written a detailed description. In this case study, a new group was created; the group includes quotes about the need for ingredients that can be used flexibly – either because they can be prepared in many ways or because they can be used in several different meals during the week. The group was labeled with an interpretive code: one ingredient fits all. The researcher then refined the description of this code. Step 5. Take a day off and then go back to your data It's almost always worth taking a break, going back and checking your data.with a new pair of eyes. Sometimes it helps to clearly see significant patterns in the data and gain revolutionary insights. Step 6: Evaluate the suitability of your themes At this point, it can be helpful to ask others to help review your code and emerging themes. Not only will you gain new ideas, but your conclusions can be challenged and critiqued with fresh eyes and a fresh mind. This practice makes it less likely that your interpretation will be tainted by personal bias. Check your topics. Ask yourself the following questions: Is the topic well supported by data? Or have you found data that doesn't support your topic? Is the topic full of examples? After analyzing the data independently, do others agree with the themes you found in the data? If the answer to these questions is no, it may mean that you need to go back to the analytics board. Assuming you've collected solid data, there's almost always something to learn, so it's worth spending more time with your team repeating steps 4-6. Conclusion Thematic analysis can reveal the main themes of your research. There is no single way to do a thematic analysis. Choose an analysis method appropriate for the type and amount of data being collected. Whenever possible, invite others into the analysis process to increase the accuracy of the analysis as well as your team's knowledge of your users' behaviors, motivations, and needs. Analysis can be a lengthy process, so a good rule of thumb is to allow at least as much time to complete the analysis as you spent collecting the data. Learn more: user interviews, best practices for discovering values, motivations and desires, a full-day UX conference course or a weekly qualitative research series. Research work.

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