

Hi, everyone. So today I'm going to share another technique that helps to analyze the relationship and the pattern within the literature if you already if you have already called the literature in a very different way. Last time, we did mention how to Assam key question as a template to analyze our literature. But this time, if you're using thematic coding, so if you analyze a specific literature or policy document based on some key theme, then this workshop will be really useful for you to find a pattern that how different codes in the literature and in the policy document, have their own pattern or have an internal relationship with each other. So here, I'm going to share your share my screen to show you how to do metrics queries in our literature after doing thematic coding. Here is the screen.

Okay. So for example, we use the same files. If you have all the literature, you can put them in here in the file. And for example, when we read the literature, we might get started to code the literature. Like, for example, oh, I think oh, this sentence, it is referring to a specific theme like work-life balance as an example, then you just called it so after you read so much literature that you think that's useful for you and code them based on the theme that you care in your research. So, we will have the knot here. For example, in my case, I come up several themes and I call this document use the method coding have a work-life balance, maternity welfare, housework, gender inequality, equality, discrimination in workplace and also I divide them into several age cohort, different study, they might focus on different group of women, some could be young women, young, young men are some study focused on older generation.

So in your case, if you are interested in some specific topic that is related to different age cohorts, then you could have this theme called age cohort, but if you are interested in different kinds of ethnicity, so then you can divide them into the different category under the ethnicity theme. And also obviously, we can set we can have another category for females and males. Other generations born in the 1990s, or the generation born in the 2000s. So it depends on what you are interested in how the key theme vary between different groups. Also, you could divide different research they're focusing on working-class or some research, they focus on the middle class or some research focus on the general public and some research focus on decision, the policymaker policy implementer. So they are all the different kinds of the category might have a special pattern or relationship between these different groups of people, different group of target group, and some key themes that you care about or are interested in. For example, in this case, I'm going to show you how to do metric inquiry. My example will be use how age cohort, different women in a different age cohort, it's related to discrimination in the workplace. So, I would like to know that is it specific group research, they have

different discrimination in the workplace, in the literature that has been discussed, it also applied to some other qualitative data, for example, your interview data, if your data are spread across different age cohort or different ethnicity and different generations. So you could also put this category in and code them based on the theme that emerging in the data.

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Here we go. We will go to after you finish the thematic coding, and then we go to the queries. Here. We want to do a query to ask the system Okay. Different age cohorts might have different experiences in the discrimination in the workplace, how the women in different age cohorts might have a different pattern, or is there any specific relationship between age and discrimination in the workplace. But here we are not making causal inferences, not saying that older or younger groups have more or less, but we just want to see the pattern and the relationship. Here we say new inquiry, here, we are going to try the metric coding. And after click that, you will see this page. And for example, if there are several documents, several literatures in your project, you can select only, for example, I am only interested in three top journals, this three top literature, then I can just run the query in this document. But here, I think I'm interested in all, so I will do, I will, I will do all the files. So I don't need to select any files that I don't want, because I want all the files. And the next step, we go to this item. We select item with clicked and not we will see we have a folder called thematic coding. And okay, in this case, we are wondering the pattern and the relationship between discrimination in the workplace and age cohort. So on for row three, I collect discrimination in the workplace, click okay. Yeah, for the column, I want to see the age cohort. So the same, the same step, I opened the thematic coding. And then, I go to the age cohort because I have a different category for the age cohort aged 18 to 25 and 46 to 55. So I'm interested in all age cohorts. Then I click okay. And then that is the setting of this query that I'm interested in.

In this case, I'm asking, okay, within the literature that I have coded, and any relationship within within discrimination in workplace and age cohort, which means that I also coded, for example, the same sentence, I called discrimination in one place. Moreover, at the same time I called the age cohort on the same sentence. That's why we will have like metric coding and metric inquiry. And, for example, you think that is a really significant pattern or relationship, you want to remember this query that you run, you can put it in to add to project. In that case, the way how you run this metrics query will be

recorded, but not the result. Because in the future, for example, you have read like 10 literature, you think, Oh, this pattern is significant, then you look for more literature in this field, and you add up your literature into 2030, then you come back to this record query, the data will be updated as long as you run it again. But the result will be definitely different because you add more literature. But in this case, when you click Add to project, you record the way how you run this query, for example, what is on the row in the row what is in the column, you just record this pattern and record the way you run it rather than the result. So I will recommend this way to record the action you did on the data rather than the result because your literature the amount of literature, you add something in you will delete something that is not useful. So recording this query will be very important. For this case, I will record it at like metrics because we're running metrics queries. And we are running an inquiry about this setting. So we just save it, and then it will run it will show up on the left in the inquiries column. So that will be your record of inquiries, but not the result.

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And then, we click to run the query. Okay. Yeah, that's a result. We could see that in the document in the literature if we call the literature discrimination in the workplace. And at the same time, we also code that sentence because the sentence is referring to the woman group in age 36 to 45. We Have 11 cases like that. For other age cohorts, we also have other different kinds of a situation like for the younger group seven, and we have seen cases like this situation. But when enrich to the older generation, it seems the number is less. And it seems that the literature sells less or mention less the situation that women in the older generation get more discrimination in the workplace. We don't know. But it just shows a very brief pattern of what the literature has been investigating and what age cohort has been studying based on discrimination in what place so it does not show us the causal relationship, but it gives you a taste of okay the relationship and the potential pattern of the literature that you are analyzing. So that is the general way how we use metric queries. And I hope this is useful for you to look for potential pattern and relationship in your document, analyze your literature analyze, and apply it in the interview and focus group transcript. Thank you for watching.