ECHO Learning Community 9/15/20
Topic: Coding Qualitative Data

Attendees: Audrey, Emma, Sonia, Jan, Rose, Robert, Anita, Carlos, Siobahn, Sarah, Reidet, Marleen, Mariana, Jonathan, Hannah, Krista, Gabby (notetaking)

Overeaters Anonymous – Sarah
   Conducted a large-scale member survey in 2017
   - 700 target groups
     o Biggest issue – how to maintain current contact info for orgs/members
     o 450 responses back
   - How many people developing the questions?
   - Intent of survey – determine success rate of program
     o Definition of success – includes different areas of emotional/physical progress
   - Sonia – if not happy with survey, make sure for the next one that you put adequate research into the questions. Do focus groups and find out what is important to your members.

Albuquerque Healthcare for the Homeless – Anita Cordova
   Did review of mortality data of people experiencing homelessness from 2014-2018
   - Office of Medical Investigator provided 3-4 years of data on anyone who had died and required an autopsy
     o 8,000 data points
     o Needed to parcel out anyone who was experiencing homelessness
     o How did they pass away? Where? Age, gender, basic demographics
   - Definition of Homelessness – persons who spent the previous night
     o In an emergency shelter
     o "On the streets"
     o In a motel
     o "doubled up" in a friend or family's home
     o Additional keywords: ex. shopping cart, camps/tents, unknown address, mouthwash
   - Findings
     o American Indians overrepresented
     o Lower average age – 49
   - Important to code keywords beyond obvious
     o Field notes talking about shopping carts with belongings, for example, would not have been caught by only coding "homeless," "transient," etc.
Audrey does "Sorting Hat" coding demonstration
   - Data Collection
     o Focus groups/interviews
     o Ways and Means: flash cards, scribing, audio, combinations
     o Tips – keep it simple, clear instructions
   - Pros/Cons of coding as individual vs. team
     o Individual pros: faster, flexible, no conflict, greater continuity

- o Individual cons: Bias
- o Group pros: more comprehensive, less bias
- o Group cons
- Collect data → Code data → Theme data → Write a report
- Coding data is like sorting laundry
  - o Start with one article of clothing, decide where it belongs and who it belongs to, and resolve any conflicts/disagreements with those in the room
- Sorting Hat Coding Exercise
  - o Code each statement from a new student as "Hufflepuff," "Gryffindor," "Slytherin," or "Ravenclaw"
  - o First few statements as full group, then Audrey sent participants into breakout rooms to code the next few

Next Session Tuesday, October 20 at 9:00am (MT)