First approaches to qualitative data analysis

I214 9 Oct 2008

Recap: Collecting (mostly qualitative) data

Observation

- Field notes: your own notes on what you see and think
- Video, photography
- Interviews
- Participant observation

Self-reports

- Diary studies (people keep track of specific events x time)
- Experience sampling (we periodically ask people what is currently happening)
- Cultural probes

Document and artifact analysis

What are we looking for?

- Answers to specific questions
- Problems, concerns that need further investigation
- Design requirements, ideas, problems that need to be solved
- Patterns, themes

Patterns

Recurring issues, themes

Typologies

- Users
- Uses/activities
- Correlations (vs causality)
 - Including group differences
- Temporal patterns
- Higher-order abstractions

Answers to specific questions

- Questions asked as part of the interview protocol
- Questions NOT asked
 - That arise later

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That can't be asked

Correlations

May be either

- A priori questions
- those that emerge from the data
- Correlations vs causality
- Kinds of correlations of interest
 - Group differences
 - Contextual factors

Possible correlation that arose in interviews

- Almost everyone who was serious about photography started young:
 - high school or (more often) before
 - Many took classes in high school

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• Does doing photography, especially more seriously, correlate with early intro?

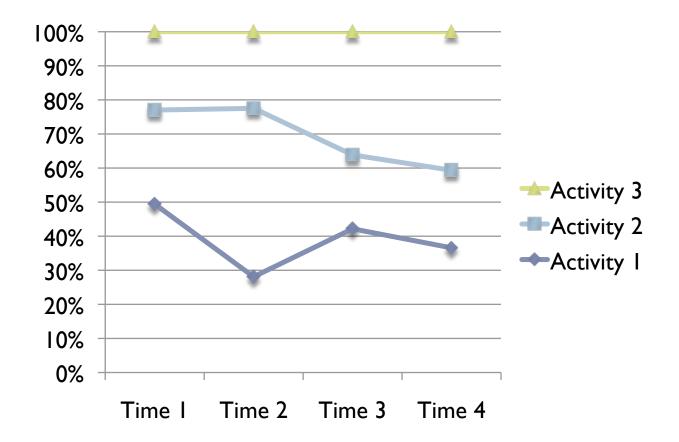
Group differences example: Parents and Flickr

Already knew parents differ from non-parents:

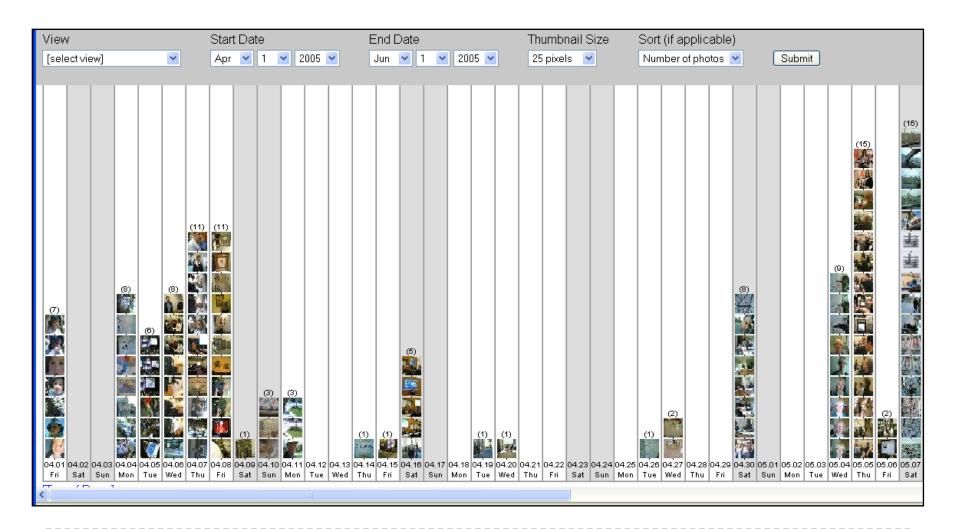
- Kinds of pics: Lots of pics of kids
- Sharing demands: distant family, friends
- Privacy: pics of kids online

- New to us/we hadn't really thought about:
 - Working vs non-working parents: time and access to computing
 - Location of computer at home: public vs private space
 - Time on computer is limited, with multiple demands
 - Working with computer while supervising kids
 - Computer as similar to TV as "babysitter"

Temporal Patterns



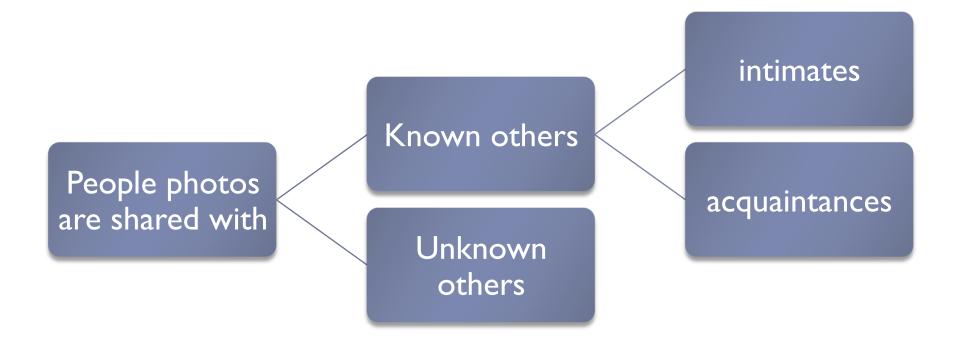
Photos over time



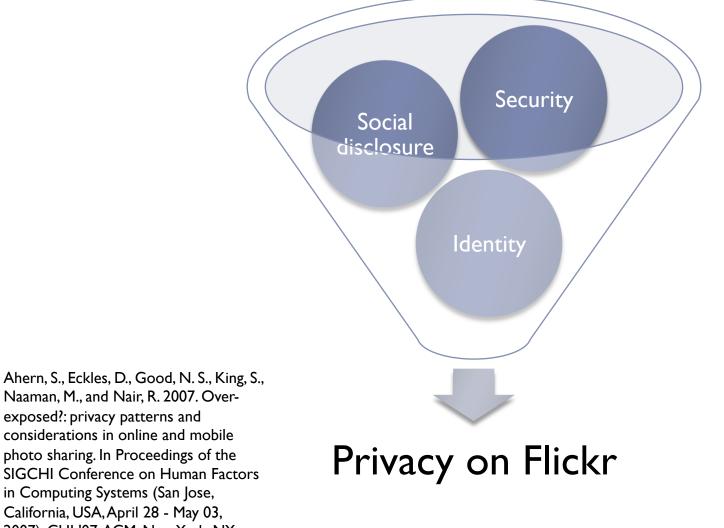
Typology: Users, Uses

Uses	Snapshot Photographers	Art Photographers		
Snapshots	<u>ío.</u>			
Art				

Categories



Higher-order abstraction



Naaman, M., and Nair, R. 2007. Overexposed?: privacy patterns and considerations in online and mobile photo sharing. In Proceedings of the **SIGCHI** Conference on Human Factors in Computing Systems (San Jose, California, USA, April 28 - May 03, 2007). CHI '07. ACM, New York, NY, 357-366. DOI= http://doi.acm.org/ 10.1145/1240624.1240683

EX: Diary Study, Mobile Info Needs

20 people's mobile info needs x 2 weeksQuestions:

Types of info needs (i.e., questions that users had)

Strategies and methods they used to meet them

Contextual factors that prompted each need & influenced how addressed

Method: Diary study (ESM would need too high a sampling frequency); critical incidents

Participants would send a "snippet" text message each time to special email address >> posted on web site

Reminded 5 times a day, every three hours

At the end of the day, participants would log to describe event more fully

Sohn, T., Li, K.A., Griswold, W. G., and Hollan, J. D. 2008. A diary study of mobile information needs. In Proceeding of the Twenty-Sixth Annual SIGCHI Conference on Human Factors in Computing Systems (Florence, Italy, April - -05 - -10, 2008). CHI-'08. ACM, New York, NY, 433-442. DOI= http://doi.acm.org/10.1145/1357054.1357125------1214 Spring 08 10/9/08

Questions answered for each incident

- I. Where were you?
- 2. What were you doing?
- 3. What was your info need?
- 4. If you attempted to address it, how? If not, why not?
- 5. Could you have addressed your need by looking at your personal data (email, calendar, web browsing history, etc.)?

Quantitative results

421 diary entries

- Averaged 21.1 entries/person (min 7, max 45)
- No missing data (all snippets get full entry)

Analysis

- Taxonomy of information needs
- Factors involved in deciding when/whether to address need
- Needs address now, later, not at all
 - How addressed if now
 - If later, why
 - If never, why not
- How does mobile internet change behavior? (can't ask)
- What prompt information needs? (Could context-aware computing help?)
- Where does the information come from? (What can we do to help provide it?)

Taxonomy of information needs

Need Category	Example	% of Total Diary Entries	# of Category Entries	# of Participants Reporting Category
Trivia	"What did Bob Marley die of, and when?"	18.5%	78	17
Directions	"Directions to Sammy's Pizza"	13.3%	56	17
Point of Interest	Interest "Where is the nearest library or bookstore?"		52	17
Friend Info	"Where are Sam and Trevor?"	7.6%	32	8
Shopping	"How much does the Pantech phone cost on the AT&T website?"	7.1%	30	16
Business Hours	"What time does the post office close?"	6.9%	29	15
Personal Item	"What is my insurance coverage for cat scans?"	6.4%	27	12
Schedule	"Is there an open date on my family calendar?"	5.7%	24	12
Phone #	# "What is the phone # for weight watchers?"		24	13
Traffic	"How far does the traffic extend?"	4.5%	19	8
Sports/News/ Stocks	LIN THE MISTING HEAT HAVE SNY TREE STEPT SCHUISTIONS/		16	7
Email	"Email update for work"	2.6%	H	3
Movie Times	"Are Harry Potter tickets available tonight?"	2.4%	10	9
Weather	"What will the weather be like this weekend?"	1.4%	6	4
Travel	"Flight status of my Southwest flight"	1.0%	4	3
Recipes	Recipes "Needed ingredients for hot and sour soup"		3	3

Need categories (and exs)

Trivia Directions Point of interest Friend info (where is Joe?) Shopping (price of x) Business hours Personal item (my insurance) Schedule (own, family)

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Phone # Traffic Sports/news/stocks Email (email update for work)(?) Movie times Weather Travel (my flight) Recipes

How can we group these?

Trivia Directions Point of interest Friend info (where is Joe?) Shopping (price of x) Business hours Personal item (my insurance) Schedule (own, family)

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Phone # Traffic Sports/news/stocks Email (email update for work)(?) Movie times Weather Travel (my flight) Recipes