

Qualitative panel data – three waves of interviews with parental couples

Olga Nešporová

Research Institute of Labour and Social Affairs
in Prague, Czech Republic

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Overview

1. the **retention of the interviewees**
2. the **storage of the data**
3. the **coding process and the analysis of the transcribed interviews**

Qualitative longitudinal research I

- ❖ **PLACE:** The Czech Republic – Prague and its suburbs, Pilsen, South Bohemia region
- ❖ **TIME:** from October 2011 to now
- ❖ **RESEARCH DESIGN:** **three waves of semi-structured non-standardized interviews with 16 parental couples** (each partner was interviewed separately)
- ❖ **DATA COLLECTION:**
 - **First wave – during pregnancy** (October 2011 - April 2012)
 - **Second wave - when the child was about 18 months old** (April 2013 - February 2014)
 - **Third wave – when the child was three and half to four years old** (April 2015 – now)

Qualitative longitudinal research II

RESEARCH SAMPLE: 16 dual-earner couples expecting their **first child at the time of the first interview = 32 participants**

- 11 married couples; 5 non-married couples
 - Completed education of participants: 19 tertiary education, 7 secondary education with School Leaving Examination at age 18 (SLE), 6 vocational secondary education without SLE
 - The age of the participants ranged **from 21 to 35**; the mean age of men was 29.2, the mean age of women was 28.3 at the time of the first interview
- **The research sample included a large number of participants with higher educational levels and correspondingly higher incomes**

DATA SET: 92 interviews (32 + 32 + 28) + additional data

The retention of the interviewees

Participant recruitment

- a) via wide social networks of researchers
- b) approaching participants at gym lesson for pregnant women, at gynaecologist waiting rooms, and at paediatric centre

Retention of the sample

- a) gifts (for children in 2nd and 3rd wave)
- b) sending research results – electronic version of scientific articles by e-mail
- c) offering of recordings or transcripts of all interviews (3rd wave)
- d) financial reward – to those who were reluctant to give an interview (3rd wave)



Types of the data and storage of the data

QUALITATIVE ARCHIVE – DATA SET OF CZECH PART OF TRANSPARENT PROJECT

I. Transcribed interviews

II. Additional sources

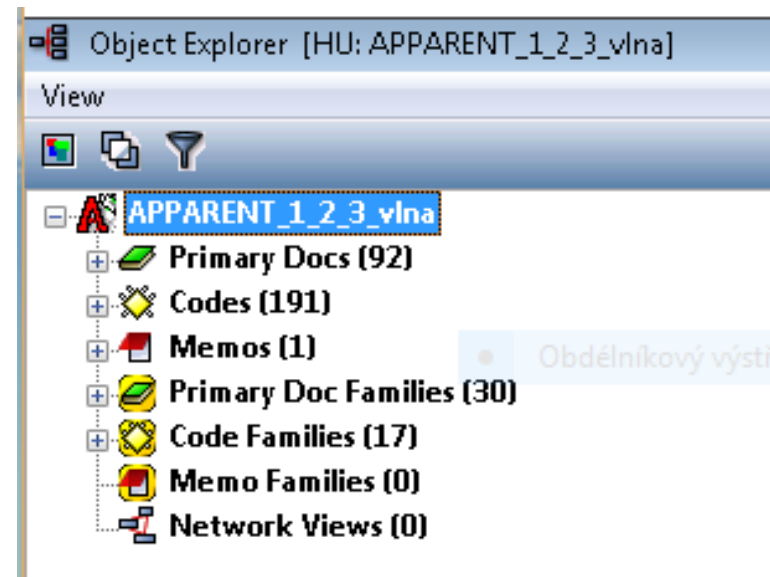
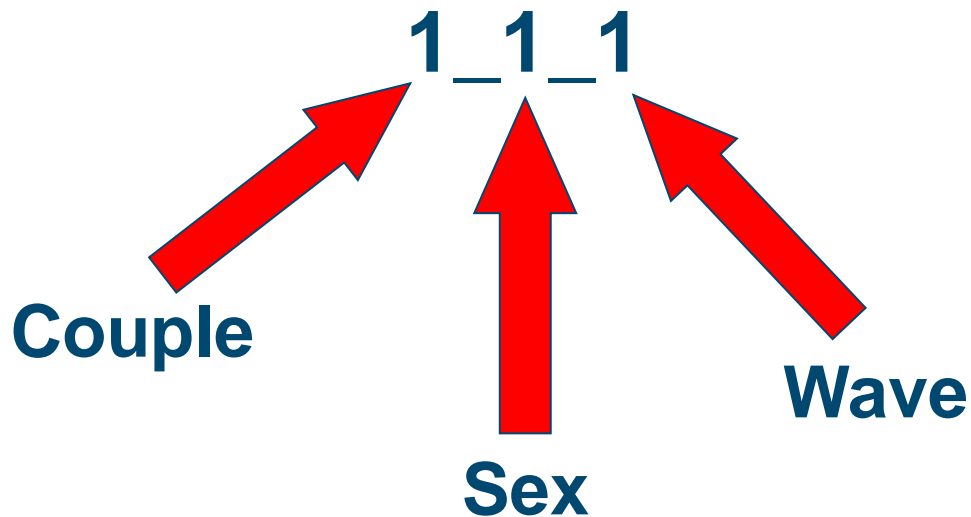
- ❖ **list of interviewees (basic sociodemographic information at the time of each interview)**
- ❖ **researcher field notes**
- ❖ **case profiles**
- ❖ **pie charts (division of care and work between parents)**

All data has been stored in **electronic archive.**

Organizing transcribed interviews

ATLAS-ti Hermeneutic Unit

Labelling/numbering of interviews:



Example: 16_2_3

Organizing transcribed interviews

Using **families** to sort interviews and interviewees :

parental couple (16)

sex (2)

educational level (3)

income level (3)

individuals (32)

wave (3)

(number of categories in parenthesis)

Primary Doc Family Manager [HU: APPARENT_1_2_3_vlna]

Families Edit Miscellaneous View

Name	Size	Qu...	Author	Created	Modified
**prijmy nizke +...	6	*	Super	03.07.201...	03.07.201...
*prijmy nizke + ...	41	*	Super	03.07.201...	03.07.201...
1 vlna~	32	1635	Super	15.03.201...	15.03.201...
2 vlna~	32	1606	Super	02.07.201...	02.07.201...
3 vlna~	28	450	Super	06.09.201...	06.09.201...
muzi	46	1755	Super	30.06.201...	30.06.201...
nesezdani~	24	1164	Super	30.06.201...	30.06.201...
par 01	6	210	Super	02.07.201...	02.07.201...
par 02	6	285	Super	02.07.201...	02.07.201...
par 03	6	163	Super	02.07.201...	02.07.201...
par 04	6	169	Super	02.07.201...	02.07.201...
par 05	6	155	Super	02.07.201...	02.07.201...
par 06	6	172	Super	02.07.201...	02.07.201...
par 07	6	247	Super	02.07.201...	02.07.201...
par 08	6	208	Super	02.07.201...	02.07.201...
par 09	6	213	Super	02.07.201...	02.07.201...
par 10	6	315	Super	02.07.201...	02.07.201...
par 11	5	265	Super	02.07.201...	02.07.201...
par 12	4	230	Super	02.07.201...	02.07.201...
par 13	6	339	Super	02.07.201...	02.07.201...
par 14	6	217	Super	02.07.201...	02.07.201...
par 15	6	297	Super	02.07.201...	02.07.201...
par 16	5	208	Super	02.07.201...	02.07.201...
prijmy nizke~	22	804	Super	02.07.201...	02.07.201...
prijmy sred~	19	920	Super	02.07.201...	02.07.201...
prijmy vysoke~	46	1840	Super	02.07.201...	02.07.201...
stredoskolaci s ...	20	982	Super	30.06.201...	30.06.201...
vysokoskolaci	56	2023	Super	30.06.201...	30.06.201...
vyuceni	16	686	Super	30.06.201...	30.06.201...
zeny	46	1936	Super	30.06.201...	30.06.201...

Coding process - Applied thematic analysis (Guest, MacQueen, and Namey 2012)

Methodological framework
comprising grounded
theory, positivism,
interpretivism, and
phenomenology.

**Systematic analytic
approach**

- a) Code development
- b) Code application
- c) Data reduction

Name	Size	Quotes	Author	Created	Modified
domaci prace	14	524	Super	30.06.2012 15:54:03	30.06.2012 15:54:03
duvera v partnera	4	56	Super	30.06.2012 16:07:04	30.06.2012 16:07:04
financni zalezitosti	3	80	Super	30.06.2012 16:07:27	30.06.2012 16:07:27
hlidani ditete	5	263	Super	30.06.2012 15:55:16	30.06.2012 15:55:16
konicky	7	178	Super	30.06.2012 16:03:10	30.06.2012 16:03:10
obavy	4	60	Super	30.06.2012 16:02:47	30.06.2012 16:02:47
obavy a ocekavani 1,5	2	63	Super	30.06.2012 16:11:49	30.06.2012 16:11:49
obavy a ocekavani prvnι mesice	2	44	Super	30.06.2012 16:11:01	30.06.2012 16:11:01
ocekavani	4	170	Super	30.06.2012 16:10:27	30.06.2012 16:10:27
pece o dite	2	143	Super	30.06.2012 15:57:00	30.06.2012 15:57:00
prijmy	8	71	Super	30.06.2012 15:59:24	30.06.2012 15:59:24
RD a RP	5	219	Super	30.01.2015 14:59:49	30.01.2015 14:59:49
RD a RP delka	2	72	Super	30.01.2015 15:07:11	30.01.2015 15:07:11
sestehovani	2	57	Super	30.06.2012 16:12:35	30.06.2012 16:12:35
sladovani prace a rodiny	7	313	Super	30.06.2012 15:58:10	30.06.2012 15:58:10
spokojenost s praci	3	58	Super	30.06.2012 16:14:19	30.06.2012 16:14:19
vzdelani	3	58	Super	30.06.2012 16:09:10	30.06.2012 16:09:10

Primary goal is to **describe and understand how people feel, think and behave in particular context**. Understand the **meanings** that people give to their lived experiences and social reality (Schutz).

Analytic process - stages similar to grounded theory

- 1) Read verbatim transcripts
- 2) Identify possible themes
- 3) Compare and contrast themes identifying structure between them
- 4) **Add social and spacial context** (e.g. social policy circumstances) to the analysis; if needed go back to the data → if possible built theoretical models or just interpret and explain certain aspects of parental experience

The coding process and the analysis

Two **main aspects** seek expression at each stage of analysis of qualitative longitudinal data (Thompson 2007):

Longitudinality (temporality)

Cross sectionality

Longitudinal dimension privileges the **individual case (→ couple)**

Cross sectional dimension privileges the social and the spatial context

INTERPLAY OF THE PERSONAL AND THE ECOLOGICAL – USEFULL TOOL FOR (SOCIAL) POLICY RESEARCH (Thompson 2007)

Analyses we have conducted

CROSS SECTIONAL – FIRST ROUND OF INTERVIEWS:

Constructions of motherhood and fatherhood based on anticipation of parental roles and division of care and work between parents. Analytical tool: comparison/contrast (mothers x fathers)

O. Nešporová & R. Horňáková Stuchlá. Construction of parenthood in the Czech Republic: maternal care and paternal help. In: Grunow & Evertsson (2016; *in print*).

Identifying three principal care models to be employed over the first three years of parenthood, and common discrepancies between the plans of the partners. Analytical tool: couple comparative analysis, intra-couple comparative analysis

O. Nešporová (2016). The Initial Years of Motherhood and Fatherhood as Perceived by Expectant Parents: The Division of Care and Paid Work. *Social Studies* 13: *in print*.

LONGITUDINAL ANALYSES – TWO WAVES OF THE DATA

Comparing plans of pregnant women about their working life with reality after birth of a child. Analytical tool: comparison

- O. Nešporová (2015). The transition to motherhood: plans versus reality in the working lives of women with tertiary-education. [in Czech] *Gender, rovné příležitosti, výzkum* 16 (2): 73-84.

Longitudinal analysis of changes in Czech parental benefit system and its use by parents (2006-2014). Combining quantitative data with qualitative interviews with parents (2011-2014). Analytical tool: qualitative data provided deeper explanatory inside into usage of parental benefit and length of parental leave.

- O. Nešporová (2015). The flexible parental benefits system and the reconciling of parenthood with paid work. [in Czech] *Fórum sociální politiky* 9 (6): 10-18.

LONGITUDINAL ANALYSES – TWO WAVES OF THE DATA

Focusing on life changes in personal and professional life brought about by fatherhood. Comparing plans and expectations before birth of a child with subsequent reality. Analysing self reported utterances of fathers, and contrasting them with self reported utterances of mothers.

Analytical tool: comparison/contrast

O. Nešporová (working title): Smooth/Flat Transition to Fatherhood: Self-reported life changes of Czech first-time fathers.

LONGITUDINAL ANALYSES – THREE WAVES OF THE DATA

Coding process has commenced.

References

- Grunow, D. & Evertsson, M. (2016). *Couples' transitions to parenthood. Analysing gender and work in Europe*. Cheltenham: Edward Elgar.
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- Thomson, R. (2007). The qualitative longitudinal case history: Practical, methodological and ethical reflections. *Social Policy and Society*, 6 (4): 571-582.