



ARCHIVED QUALITATIVE DATA FOR LONGITUDINAL SECONDARY ANALYSIS

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WHAT IS QL SECONDARY ANALYSIS?

- “the (re)using of data produced on a previous occasion to glean new social scientific or methodological understandings (Irwin & Winterton 2011;
<http://www.timescapes.leeds.ac.uk/assets/files/WP4-March-2011.pdf>)

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- QL – any analysis with a dimension of time

WHY USE EXISTING DATA?

- may prevent unnecessary data collection
 - repetitive or burdensome on vulnerable populations
- may give access to difficult to reach populations
- may allow more time for
 - formulating research questions
 - methods and theory development
 - analysis
- archived research data provide rich resources for teaching
- existing “historical” data enables longitudinal analysis



HOW HAS “OLD” DATA BEEN RE-PURPOSED?

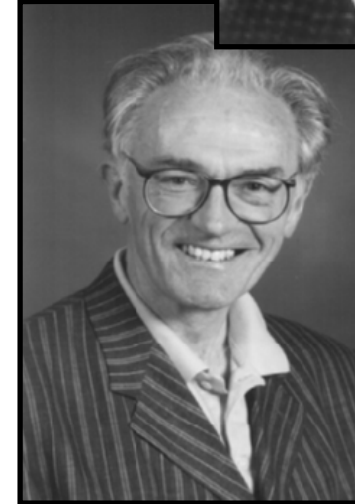
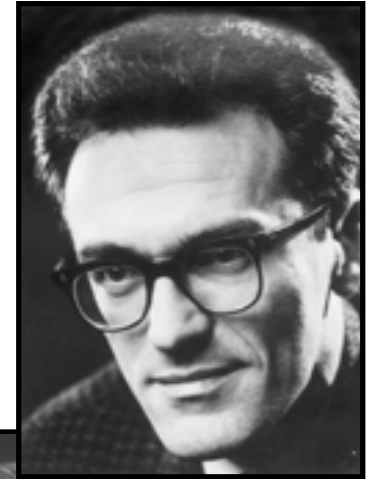
- assess the credibility of new research or the generalisability of small studies (Hammersley 1997)
- supplement one's own primary data, e.g. as exploratory analyses prior to new data collection (Hinds et al. 1997)
- provide rich descriptive information, e.g. an historical perspective (Bornat 2005, Gillies & Edwards 2005)
- reveal new methodological insights (Mauthner et al 1998, Savage 2005; Bornat 2010)
- generate new findings by analysing 'old' data from a 'new' research context (Holland & Thomson 2009; Bornat 2010; Walkerdine and Lucey 1989)
- gain insight on hard to reach populations or sensitive topics without further intrusion into vulnerable populations (Fielding & Fielding 2000)
- teaching (Haynes 2011)

(Irwin & Winterton, 2010)



Ex. 1: 'The Last Refuge' (1962)

- Peter Townsend conducted a major investigation of long-stay institutional care for old people in Britain in the late 1950s.
- In-depth interviews with 67 local authority chief welfare officers and with serving staff and residents of 173 institutions.
- Photographs and field notes about the condition of the buildings and the facilities were created.
- Diaries were also kept by a number of residents and staff.



100



'The Last Refuge' Revisited

- A review of Townsend's research material and subsequent findings and recommendations
- A tracing study was conducted to find out and document what happened to the institutions visited by Townsend
- It was found that of the 173, 25 still existed as registered care homes and these were investigated further
- This follow-up study broadly replicated Townsend's method allowing direct comparison of the situation in 2005 with the detailed original information on the individual homes.
- **Publications:** Julia Johnson, Sheena Rolph and Randall Smith, *Residential Care Transformed: Revisiting 'The Last Refuge'* (Palgrave, 2010).

Longitudinal and visual data



8. Matron and staff of a former workhouse in the Midlands.



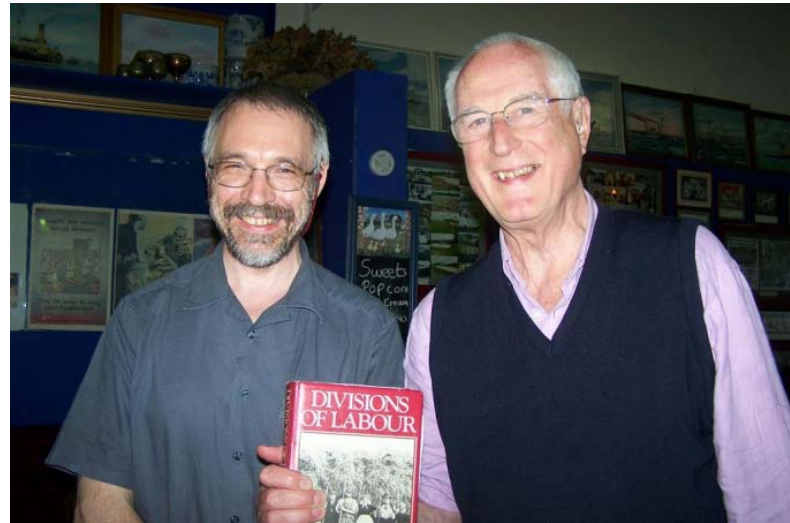
Townsend's original photograph (1959)

Photo taken by Julia Johnson (2006)

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Ex. 2 Living and Working on Sheppey

One strand of the Living and Working on Sheppey project focussed on young people imagining their futures and in particular what they thought their working lives had in store for them, then (1978) and now (2010).



School Leavers Study

Ray Pahl, SN 4867: [School Leavers Study](#), 1978

Teachers at a comprehensive school on the Isle of Sheppey were asked to set a particular essay to those pupils who were students in English lessons about ten days before they were due to leave school. The students were asked to imagine that they were nearing the end of their life, and that something had made them think back to the time when they left school. They were then asked to write an imaginary account of their life over the next 30 or 40 years.

The resulting data: 142 handwritten essays in 1978 by school leavers aged 15 and 16 years old.

Living and Working on Sheppey

Essay instructions 2010: Imagining the future

I want you to imagine that you are towards the end of your life. Look back over your life and say what happened to you. Don't write a very exaggerated story, just tell the straightforward story of your life as it might really be. Of course you cannot know what is going to happen to you, but you can describe the sort of thing that could happen if things go as you expect or hope. Spread your story over your whole life from the time of leaving school. Continue on another sheet as necessary.

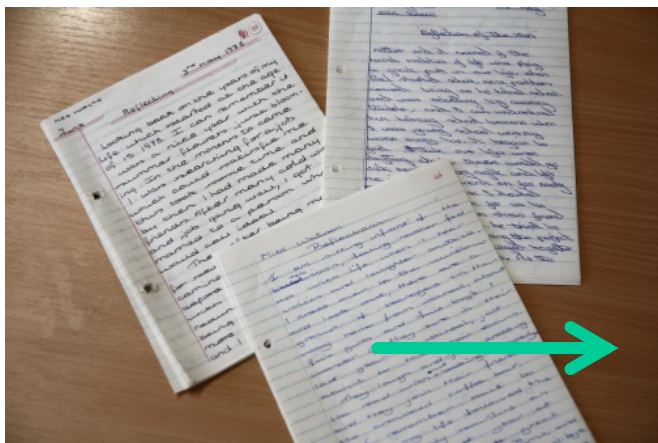


How can the data be used?

Living and Working on Sheppey, Dawn Lyon and Graham Crow

1. Digitised the original 1978 handwritten data.
2. Repeated the same 1978 exercise in 2009/2010. Collected 110 essays.
3. Coded and compared the data across time

Together, these two sets of essays shed light on the aspirations of Sheppey's young people (and young people more generally) and cover a range of topics including health, education, career, family and leisure.



Sheppey: Essay 30
Group: Boys

My Past

I was sitting in front of the fire smoking my pipe, just thinking of the past. I was nearly seventeen when I left school. I had an apprenticeship in the Tudor Glass, an electrical apprenticeship lasting four years. I served my four years and got my diploma for an electrical engineer. I was now twenty and counting a really lovely girl. I had to work in London in my next job and came back home every weekend. Jobs were scarce so you had to take what you can get. I didn't want to go to London, but money in them days was everything. I was earning £78 but got taxed £25, so it didn't really pay off. My father "Gid not his soul" was working abroad where there was good money, managed to get me out there with him on a 2 year contract worth £17,000. I knew I had to stick it out just for my future. My Girl and I split up because of this. It was really gruelling work and my father died out there when I was in my [19?] month, my mother persuaded me to come back, it really broke my mother and my self, I went on the dole for about seven months living on what I can't. I invested my money in the bank and drew £40 interest every week. I still lived at home with my mother other brothers. I got a job down in a factory manual work cleaning £32 a week which was not too bad I still drew £40 a week from the bank. By now I felt like settling down and when I was 32 I got married by now my wage packet had gone up to £41 a week, but I had put down £15,000 of my money on a mortgage for our house, we lived an ordinary life, we had two children and by the time I was 45, a disaster hit the world, world war 3 had broken out between Russia and China involving Europe and the U.N. I joined up in the O.N army the neutral side trying to calm the war down Russia depressed China but eventually a treaty was signed, I had got shot out in Russia and was crippled and had to retire at the age of 47. I drew out money from the government and compensation. Luckily both my boys did not have to join up with the U.N army. I just lived on ordinary life watching the world events going past. Up until today, where my wife and I live in the same house as my children are now 19 and 21, one is married with one grandson and the other is at college. I had reached the age of 60.



Living and Working on Sheppey

What Sheppey's young people said about work in 1978

*1978: Mundane & grounded jobs. Gradual career progression.
Periods of unemployment*

- “It was hard finding a job, I failed a few chances, but eventually got what I wanted locally, a craft apprenticeship” (Essay no.27, male)
- “I was on the dole for six months after leaving school, until I got a job in a garage” (Essay no.42, male)
- “When we found a house it was a semi-detached in Sittingbourne. I wanted to live in Italy but that was asking for too much”. (Essay no.56, male)

Living and Working on Sheppey

What Sheppey's young people said about work in 2010

2010: Well-paid, instantaneous jobs. Choice but uncertainty. Influence of celebrity culture

- “I could not decide what to do. Then it came across my mind that I should be a body builder, and be good enough to enter the Mr Olympia contest. After that I went to an athletics club, within a few months I was scouted for the Olympics for the 200 metre sprint” (Essay no.10, male)
- “I arrive at my 3-bedroom luxury villa; I land my helicopter on my own heli-pad and walk inside. I grab my keys and jump in my Bentley Continental GTS.” (Essay no.40, male)
- “In my future I want to become either: a dance teacher, hairdresser, or a Professional Show Jumper/horse rider. If I do become a dancer my dream would be to dance for Beyoncé or someone really famous” (Essay no.61, female)

Living and Working on Sheppey

<http://www.livingandworkingonsheppey.co.uk/>

Living and Working on Sheppey



Welcome to the Living and Working on Sheppey: Past, Present and Future project website.

Living and Working on Sheppey explores the recent history and changes in working lives on Sheppey in the last decades of the 20th century and into the 21st. It concentrates on the period since the closure of the dockyard at Sheerness in 1960.

The site contains **materials from older people and their memories of work** in or around the dockyard and everyday life in Blue Town, the area of Sheerness closed to the dockyard. You can listen to clips of these interviews on different themes including the closure of the Dockyard, various trades, and changes in family life across different generations, and you can read the interviews in full (you need to register to do that).

You can read and listen to **short essays written by young people** in 2009-10 on what they imagine their futures have in store for them. They talk about their hopes and aspirations for their working lives, families, and travel as well as some of the difficulties they foresee.

You can watch the **two videos made by the artists, Tea**, as part of the Living and Working on Sheppey project. In 'Back and Forth on High Street Blue Town' you can see images of Blue Town High Street past, present – and future! And you can hear older people's memories of everyday life on the High Street through the twentieth century. In 'Sheerness Port', you can go on a journey around the site of the former Dockyard today.

The Living and Working on Sheppey project was funded by the South East Coastal Communities Programme from 2009 to 2011. See Peter Hatton and Jenny Hurkett and discuss the project, the Blue Town Heritage Centre and the Isle of Sheppey in the video clip below.

- Home
- Project overview
- Project team
- The Isle of Sheppey: context
- The Isle of Sheppey: gallery
- Older people's memories
- Young people and the future
- Blue Town High Street: a video by Tea
- Sheerness Port: a video by Tea
- Lessons learned
- Get involved
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- Ray Pahl's Sheppey Studies
- Links
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Project	Waves/Years and Geographic Location of Data Samples				
P1 Siblings & Friends (900+)	Wave 1: 2000-05 National	Wave 2: 2007 National	Wave 3: 2009 National		
P2 Young Lives (800+)	Wave 1: 2007 N.England	Wave 2: 2008 N.England	Wave 3: 2009 (sample boost)	Wave 4: 2010 (sample boost)	
P3 Mothers (100+)	Wave 1: 2005 Large City and New Town	Wave 2: 2006 (same geog, added intws)	Wave 3: 2007 (same geog, added intws)	Wave 4: 2008 (same geog, added intws)	Wave 5: 2009 (same geog, added intws)
P4 Fathers (200+)	Waves 1-3: 1999-2000 Norfolk	Wave 4: 2008 Norfolk	Wave 5: 2008 South Wales	Wave 6: Oct 2008-Feb 2009 South Wales	Wave 7: May-Nov 2009 South Wales
P5 Work and family lives (75+)	Wave 1: Oct 2007-Jan 2008 Scotland	Wave 2: Sept 2008-Jan 2009 Scotland	Wave 3: March 2009- Scotland		
P6 Inter-generational exchange (100+)	Wave 1: 2002-2006 Northern City	Wave 2: Sept 2007 to May 08 Northern City	Wave 3: June-Sept 2008 Northern City	Wave 4: Nov 2008-Feb 2009 Northern City	Wave 5: March-June 2009 Northern City
P7 The Oldest Generation (100+)	Wave 1: 2007/2008 National	Wave 2: 2008/2009 National			



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Variable and question bank

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