Data Management and Analysis Methods


Posted on RAND.org on January 01, 2000

by Gery W. Ryan, H. Russell Bernard

Related Topics: Health, Health Care, and Aging

This chapter is about methods for managing and analyzing qualitative data. By qualitative data the authors mean text: newspapers, movies, sitcoms, e-mail traffic, folktales, life histories. They also mean narratives—narratives about getting divorced, about being sick, about surviving hand-to-hand combat, about selling sex, about trying to quit smoking. In fact, most of the archaeologically recoverable information about human thought and human behavior is text, the good stuff of social science.

This report is part of the RAND Corporation external publication series. Many RAND studies are published in peer-reviewed scholarly journals, as chapters in commercial books, or as documents published by other organizations.

The RAND Corporation is a nonprofit institution that helps improve policy and decisionmaking through research and analysis. RAND's publications do not necessarily reflect the opinions of its research clients and sponsors.

Document Details

Copyright: SAGE Publications
Availability: Non-RAND
Pages: 34
Document Number: EP-200000-33
Year: 2000
Series: External Publications

Explore
Related Topics
Health, Health Care, and Aging

Browse by Series »
Browse by Authors »

Stay Informed
RAND Policy Currents
The development of business management software and data management is subject to constant maintenance stages depending on internal or legislative requirements [1], therefore, it is important to consider the scalability property of the web applications [4], the degree of cohesion and coupling of their components, as well as the interoperability methods of their modules and programming languages. Data were analyzed through thematic content analysis and the constant comparative method. The results show that these methods are effective for managing and analyzing qualitative data. By qualitative data the authors mean text: newspapers, movies, sitcoms, e-mail traffic, folktales, life histories. They also mean narratives—narratives about getting divorced, about being sick, about surviving hand-to-hand combat, about selling sex, about trying to quit smoking. In fact, most of the archaeologically recoverable information about human thought and human behavior is text, the good stuff of social science.