

# Families and food in hard times and the importance of qualitative data reuse



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## Introduction

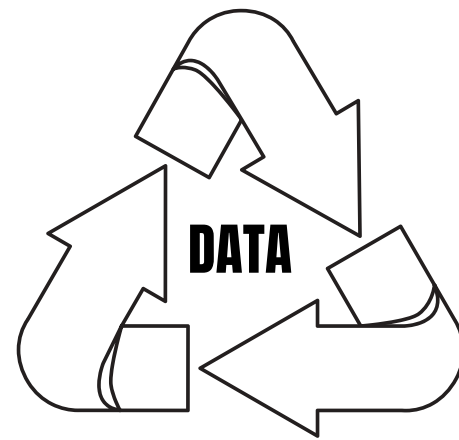
The aim of this project was to identify the benefits of qualitative data reuse, prepare the qualitative data for archiving while identifying the possibilities of secondary analysis of the interview transcripts used for the 'Food and families in hard times' project.

## Background

### Secondary analysis of qualitative data

It entails reusing data created from previous research projects for new purposes.<sup>(1)</sup>

Benefits: less expensive, further exploration of the data from a new perspective, allows verification of the original study, replication or restudy over time, comparative research to be carried out in a number of contexts, helps discovering new research designs, benefit of the distance the secondary researcher.<sup>(2)</sup>



### About the study:

The 'Families and food in hard times' applied a mixed method international case study design to the study of household food poverty including the experiences of children and young people.



## Outputs

- Upskilling myself about the benefits of qualitative data reuse and the Open Science Framework movement in research.



\*The pictures were taken by the young participants of the 'Families and food in hard times' project!<sup>(4)</sup>

### Main findings of my fieldnotes

- Most children in underprivileged families of the sample see the future in education.
- Surprisingly low level of knowledge about the benefits and vouchers available.
- False assumptions about benefit-receiving households, in most cases they are actively searching for employment.
- Children in immigrant families often prefer British food to their domestic food, to which their mothers have a hard time getting used to.
- Eating out often represents a form of independence, and not having this option because of financial restraints is damaging the children emotionally.

## Methods

- A systematic review of the UK transcripts of sensitive semi structured interviews with poor and low income young people and their parents.
- Anonymisation of 50% of the UK sample that comprises 45 young people and their parents or carers considering the Open Science and awareness of ethical considerations regarding participant confidentiality.
- Preparation of the in-depth qualitative data and its supporting documentation for deposit in the UK Data Archive.
- Completion of fieldnotes of the sensitive interviews from an 'outsider perspective'<sup>(3)</sup>

## Impact & Capacity Building

In conclusion we can see a great example of a possible qualitative data reuse of the anonymised transcripts.

Future questions of a secondary analysis of the data: e.g. How do underprivileged people communicate their problems to the outside world?

Positive Impact: consulted the UK DATA archive about the project and sent them a sample of the prepared data for which we received positive feedback.

References: 1) Bishop, L., & Kuula-Luumi, A. (2017). Revisiting data reuse: A decade on. Sage Open, 7(1). doi:10.1177/2158244016685136.

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3) Schutz, Alfred (1964). The stranger. In Collected papers, Vol. 2. The Hague: Martinus Nijhoff

4) <https://foodinhardtimes.org/>