



Additional worked example of thematic analysis

This document provides a worked example of the steps in a thematic analysis, keep in mind that these phases are iterative, and that you should move back and forth between them.

Engage in the phases of Thematic analysis (outlined by Braun and Clarke, 2006);

1. **Phase one:** Familiarise yourself with your data (reading and re-reading the transcripts, making notes, brainstorming ideas)
2. **Phase two:** Engage in topic coding- pull key words, phrases and concepts out of the text (in the left margin) be systematic and code line by line.
3. **Phase three:** Engage in Analytical coding (into the right margin)- this level of coding requires interpretation, look for deeper-level patterns emerging from your topic coding

FOR EXAMPLE, when you complete these first three phases, it might look like this:

Research Question: What does it mean to be 'homeless'?

Topic Codes		Analytical codes
<p>...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -running into 'one' - 'do the circuit' -rooming houses - "bum on the street"- quintessential - "creeping" - "soup kitchens" - "homeless families" - cross-section - home = privacy - sharing -haven't got a home - rooming houses - privacy - 'always someone...' - diversity - 'being' homeless 	<p>...</p> <p>Damo: Oh I don't think you'd have much of a chance of, of kicking one really because you know, you have people that do the the circuit of the rooming houses and you know there is the, the quintessential bum on the street. And also you know there's, there's homeless families out there that you wouldn't see unless you know are creeping the soup kitchens of a night time and stuff like that, you know like whole families come in. And there's you know it, it's a big cross-section. You know I, I always say if you can't walk around in your kitchen half naked cooking dinner or something like that, well you really haven't got a home. You know if you're sharing with fifteen other blokes in a, in a rooming house and you know you really haven't got any privacy. You've always got someone knocking on your door for a cigarette or you know. So there's various ways of being homeless I guess. Yeah, and that's just a few of them.</p> <p>Andrew Denton: Can I congratulate you on being the first</p>	<p>...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 'hidden' - places/spaces for homeless occupation' - 'typical homeless vs. diversity' - 'not having a home. Privacy, choice, control' - 'being homeless' – identity

Particular spaces and places for 'homeless' occupation...

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - childhood homelessness -lots of places - Privacy? - choice? 	<p>person on this show to ever use the phrase 'the quintessential bum in the street'. Well done. It's good to hear it. Peachie, homelessness is, is more than just being on the streets, isn't it?</p> <p>Peachie: Oh yeah definitely. I've, cause I've been homeless since I was a little kid and I've, I've lived in a lot of places, but like I'm in the place I'm living at now it's, it's an alright house, but I live with 2 other people</p> <p>Andrew Denton: Let's see how the three of you got to being homeless. I'll start with you Damo, you, you actually grew up in Brighton, a middle class upbringing, you had a some landscaping skills, and then when you were 28 your mum died and gave you an inheritance of 60,000 bucks, what did you do with it?</p> <p>Damo: Yes, well ah I started off with all the good intentions and I went on a little surfing trip myself and I got back from there and I met a girl, and she happened to be a heroin addict and like I say she showed me everything I needed to know about it, and I wasn't really feeling that good about myself and not having my mother, I was a real mummy's boy you know, I can, I enjoyed her company, and so when she died I was pretty shattered, and I fell off the rails very quickly and like I said, I met this heroin addict and started using it myself.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - way of life - choice control - house vs. home <p>Homelessness as 'failure' or 'deviating from expected path' Tragedy Choice control and opportunity Homelessness as "falling off the rails"</p>
<p>"Feeling homeless" Sleeping on train line Expectation for experience</p> <p>Basic needs not met Uncertainty? "us people"</p>	<p>Andrew Denton: Well you spent the better part of t decade using heroin and low end crime.</p> <p>Damo: Yes.</p> <p>Andrew Denton: Was there a point where you realised that you were homeless, a homeless person?</p> <p>Damo: Oh I guess sleeping on the Frankston line up and down on the trains of a night time, I guess you'd feel pretty homeless then. And that was, that was like the worst situation. I've never slept under a bridge or stuff like that but yeah I didn't, I didn't know where my next meal or my next bed was coming for, but you know thank god for, there's a lot of charities out there that do good work in feeding us people I guess.</p> <p>Andrew Denton: You ended up in in Long Bay Prison in Sydney on a murder charge, how did that happen?</p>	<p><i>Something about 'feeling homeless'... it is more than an objective state of being, it holds value and meaning..</i></p> <p>"Feeling homeless"- homelessness is about more than note having a 'home' Symbolism of 'typical' homelessness (e.g., under a bridge was symbolic for D)</p>

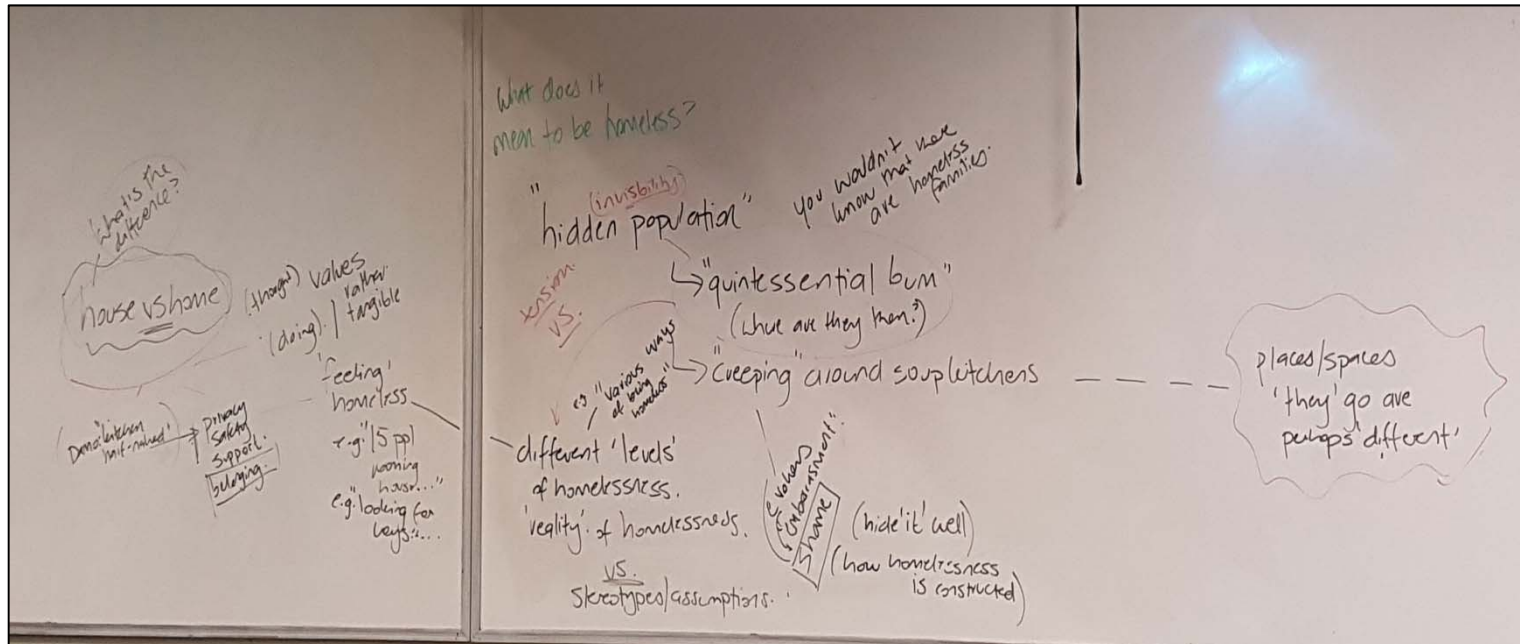
<p>"wrong place wrong time"</p> <p>Scary</p> <p>Rooming house</p> <p>Locked</p> <p>Wrongly accused</p>	<p>Damo: Well like I was just a classic wrong place at the wrong time and, oh it was a very scary thing to see. I, I witnessed the whole thing and because I'd had a fallout with this person before they got stabbed, you know just about the whole rooming house got locked at once, but 18 months later they realised who, who'd actually done it.</p>	<p>"us people"- them vs. us dynamic</p> <p>Choice, control, opportunity-trust, stigma-blame...</p>
<p><i>'Homeless identity'?</i></p>	<p>...</p>	<p><i>Them and 'us' - stigmatised identity</i></p>

Move onto the latter phases in your thematic analysis process (as outlined by Braun and Clarke, 2006)

4. **Phase four:** Collate codes into preliminary themes– is each theme well-rounded?
Independent of one another (no overlap?), devise names for your themes , be as specific as you can be

At this stage, you should be brainstorming (drawing out the beginnings of a thematic map). Here is an example of some preliminary brainstorming. NOTE: The thematic map you submit for your assessment will be generated electronically and will be neat and easily understood by others.

Here is an example of thematic mapping as a supporting activity for your analysis:



This picture represents an initial brainstorming around possible themes. Eventually, these possible theme would be accompanied by others (through a similar brainstorming process) and would be refined and tidied into a thematic map (to be presented in electronic format in your assessment).

5. **Phase five:** Select vivid extracts (quotes), making sure they are good illustrations of the theme and that the overall write-up relates to the research question

You can use a table to assist with the process of collating your themes and identifying appropriate supporting quotes from the text. This table is a device to help you during your analysis only and is NOT TO BE PRESENTED IN YOUR ASSESSMENT SUBMISSION. The table is simply a way to organise your themes so that they are easier to write up in your findings section of a qualitative report. In addition to this table to assist your process, you should be developing a thematic maps and brainstorming, and so on.

Potential theme title	Description of theme	Potential supporting quotes
"Them vs. Us"	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Homelessness seems to hold social value and meaning (e.g., devalued) - Homelessness constructed as an inherent quality of the individual - Individuals who are labelled as homeless occupy particular spaces and places- symbolic of 'them vs. us' dynamic 	<p>"...I started off with all the good intentions..."</p> <p>"...Oh I guess sleeping on the Frankston line up and down on the trains of a night time, I guess you'd feel pretty Homeless then..."</p> <p>"...there's a lot of charities out there that do good work in feeding us people I guess."</p> <p>"...you have people that do the the circuit of the rooming houses..."</p> <p>"...you know are creeping the soup kitchens of a night time and stuff like that, you know like whole families come in."</p>
[next theme, and so on]		

6. **Phase six:** Producing the report- this is where you write up your analysis into a findings section, presenting your themes in a way that is coherent, concise, and logical. Ensure you use quotes from the data to support your interpretations.

Here is an example of a **DRAFT** write-up of a theme using the example project "what does it mean to be homeless". This write up would need to be refined (it is a little repetitive) for inclusion in a findings section of a research report:

House versus home

The theme house versus home reflects participant's understandings of what makes a home. Participants describe living in a diversity of settings, places, and spaces, some of which were more or less associated with a lived experience of 'being' homeless. For example, some participants described sleeping on trains, living in shared spaces or rooming houses and the notion of the quintessential "...bum on the street". Participants contested assumptions around where individuals who are homeless reside, for example, one participant stated "I don't think you'd have much of a chance of, of kicking one really..." as an analogy to articulate the diverse living arrangements of individuals who are homeless. Emerging across

*participant's diverse experiences was the notion that particular settings are synonymous with homelessness and sit in contrast to the typical construction of 'home'. Participants contrasted settings that they felt did or did not possess the qualities of a home, "...if you can't walk around in your kitchen half naked cooking dinner or something like that, well you really haven't got a home." Here, the participant suggests that freedom to engage in certain activities are consistent with having a home. Later, the same participant extends on this point, stating, "...if you're sharing with fifteen other blokes in a, in a rooming house and you know you really haven't got any privacy." In this extract, the participant highlights the centrality of privacy to the construction of a home. The lack of privacy inherent to settings (e.g., rooming houses, train tracks) reserved for the occupation of individuals who are homeless was shared across participant's experiences.... **[Theme continues...]***