

Centres de santé des travailleurs (ses) de l'Ontario Inc.

Best Practices for Analyzing Qualitative Comments in COPSOQ Surveys

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Introduction

- . Overview of COPSOQ surveys open ended comments
- . Importance of qualitative analysis of comments
- Challenges in analyzing qualitative comments and need for a structured and systematic approach
- . Various ways you can analyze the data
- Programs and tools to aid in organization and analysis
- . Examples



Importance of qualitative comments

- Provides in-depth insights into workers' **experiences** and **perspectives** to gain a potentially deeper understanding of the data.
- Helps understand complex issues, by helping understand the importance of the context to the participants, as well as the process by which events and actions have taken place.
- . Can help to enhance the understanding of the organizational culture.
- . Can help identify emerging themes that were not addressed in the survey.



Importance of qualitative comments

- Can help explore workplace specific concerns and suggestions that can lead to more actionable findings.
- Puts "flesh to the bone" to compliment the quantitative results. Provides a breadth of coverage, capturing the full range of possible responses at little additional costs.
- Helps to clarify both independent and dependent variables, and help with theoretical explanations.
- Open-ended questions may help with the power imbalance between researchers and respondents.
- "Decision makers are using qualitative research evidence to better understand health systems, socioeconomic contexts, and communities." (Langlois et al., 2018)
- "Qualitative studies have provided significant contributions to health services and policy research, specifically with conceptualizing health, illness, the dynamics of interprofessional teams and aspects of the delivery of care." (Chafe, 2017)



Limitations of Qualitative Analysis

- . Challenges in communicating and ensuring confidentiality of specific worker opinions
- . Common for workplaces to want to quantify and rank the qualitative findings, possibly cutting off important findings.

*Analysis does not take as long as it used to, especially with the help of programs.



Using qualitative research in workplaces

- Open-ended questions in surveys, focus groups, interviews, observations.
- May be important to have JHSC or members of workplace help in designing questions as they have an insiders perspective.
 - Could use interview template or guide such as the COPSOQ categories.
- Analysis can be done by committee that includes multiple levels of workers, or a third party (OHCOW does this for workplaces).
- Confidentiality is important when collecting data and sharing results. Should be a voluntary.
- Important to discuss results with workplace and brainstorm practical solutions

Quantifying qualitative research example

- Be careful not to place too much weight on quantifying qualitative research. In qualitative research the validity of the study does not rest on the researcher's ability to demonstrate representativeness with respect to the total population. Rather, it rests on transferability whereby the researcher offers detailed description of the setting in which the research was undertaken (O'Caithan and Thomas, 2004)
- Well known or assumed concerns may not be discussed by participants, especially if already covered in quantitative survey.
- Closed responses in surveys may constrain what is considered the legitimate agenda for the qualitative responses (Decorte et al., 2019).
 - COVID-19 workplace concerns discussed by only 1 participant in comments.
 - 30% on quantitative survey said they were considering looking for a new job, however only 5% of participants discussed this in the qualitative comments.

Qualitative Data Analysis: Steps Involved

- Data preparation: cleaning and organizing data for analysis
- Coding: assigning labels or codes to segments of data based on their content
- . Creating categories: Grouping similar codes
- . Theme identification: identifying recurring patterns or themes in the coded data



Organization of coding

- Several options from basic to advanced
- Condensing word document
- Excel templates
- Programs MAXQDA, NVivo, Atlas.ti, Dedoose, QDA Miner, Quirkos, ChatGPT, BingAI

OHCOW

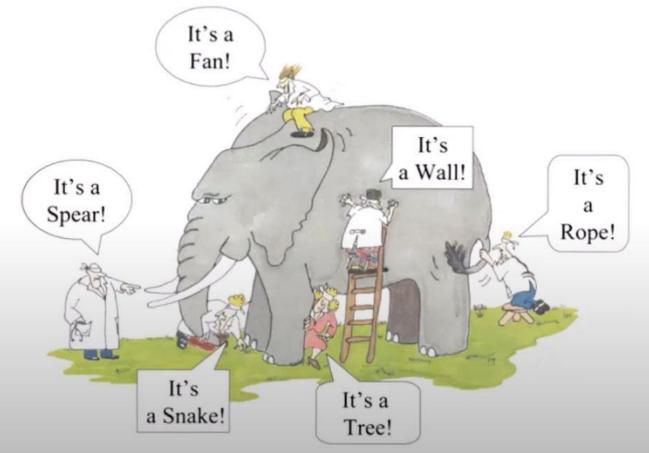
| Comment Category | Concern Comments | Total + | Solution Comments | Total - | Personal notes |
|---------------------|------------------|------------|-------------------|------------|----------------|
| Thermal Comfort | | | | | |
| Toxic Workplace | | | | | |
| Bullying | | | | | |
| Driving Concerns | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |

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20 ¥



Qualitative research



Coding for COPSOQ further comments

- What do the participants perceive to be as the problems and possible solutions/suggestions to their workplace?
- Focus Concerns and suggestions, further comments about health and safety environment concerns.
- Use participant wording, limit interpretations and assumptions
- Counting, organizing and ranking.

OHCOW

| Driving Hazards Concerns | Driving Hazards Suggestions |
|---|---|
| Required to drive in unsafe driving conditions, inclement weather, remote locations, tight deadlines. | • Flexibility to work from home. |
| Traffic congestion, everyone leaves at the same time leading to congestion, traffic delays. | Staggered start and end times. |
| Long commutes, cost of gas, too expensive to live close | Allow biking to work |
| Parking lot concerns – Security issues, dangerous people, designated lot usually full, hard to navigate. | |
| Further Comments and Concerns | Further Suggestions |
| Workload and unrealistic deadlines – caseloads unmanageable, hard to set boundaries with members, wasting time on file management, not enough support, turndowns time consuming, work not streamlined, lacking resources to do job. | Need more staff - temps and support, hire someone for turndowns, backfill, floater positions. |
| Toxic work environment – bullying from reps, verbal abuse, fear of retaliation for speaking up, only negative feedback, elected members bully/treat reps poorly, temps treated like lower class/disposable, lack of connection between staff and upper management. Role and job clarity issues, lack clear directions, changes randomly, no control, no mentoring or training of junior employees Not able to meet clients needs, inability to plan large assignments Problems with EAP system and counsellors. | Many want more working from home options. Need team building |

AI Tools

- ChatGPT
- BingAl
- Creates quick summaries of comments, can create themes about topics.
- Can count number of themes
- Some errors, assumptions, but rapidly evolving and getting better
- Limited characters

OpenAl ChatGPT analysis of comments (Mar 3/23):

Work-life balance: Many people mentioned the need for better work-life balance and reducing stress levels in the workplace. Some suggested solutions included having more flexible schedules, reducing workloads, or encouraging employees to take breaks and prioritize their mental health.

Pay and compensation: Several commenters expressed concerns about low pay and inadequate compensation that has not kept up with inflation. Some suggested solutions included increasing salaries, providing bonuses, or offering other forms of financial support such as assistance with debt repayment.

Bullying and discrimination: A few people reported experiencing or witnessing bullying and discrimination in the workplace. Suggestions for addressing these issues included better training and education for managers and employees, more thorough investigations and accountability measures, and creating a culture of respect and inclusion.

Management and leadership: Many commenters cited problems with management and leadership, including inadequate supervision and support, micromanagement, and lack of communication. Some suggested solutions included improving communication channels, providing more training and resources for managers, and creating more opportunities for feedback and collaboration.



Qualitative research techniques



Triangulation

Collecting data through multiple methods.

Checking your results with multiple raters, or (ideally) multiple measures -Inter-rater reliability.





Member checking

Returning to your test group with your results, and asking if they seem applicable/correct

Reflexivity

Creating a journal in which the researcher records their thoughts, biases, and impressions throughout the study

Guards against unintentional experimenter bias (by making the researcher more aware of it)



Give power to the voices

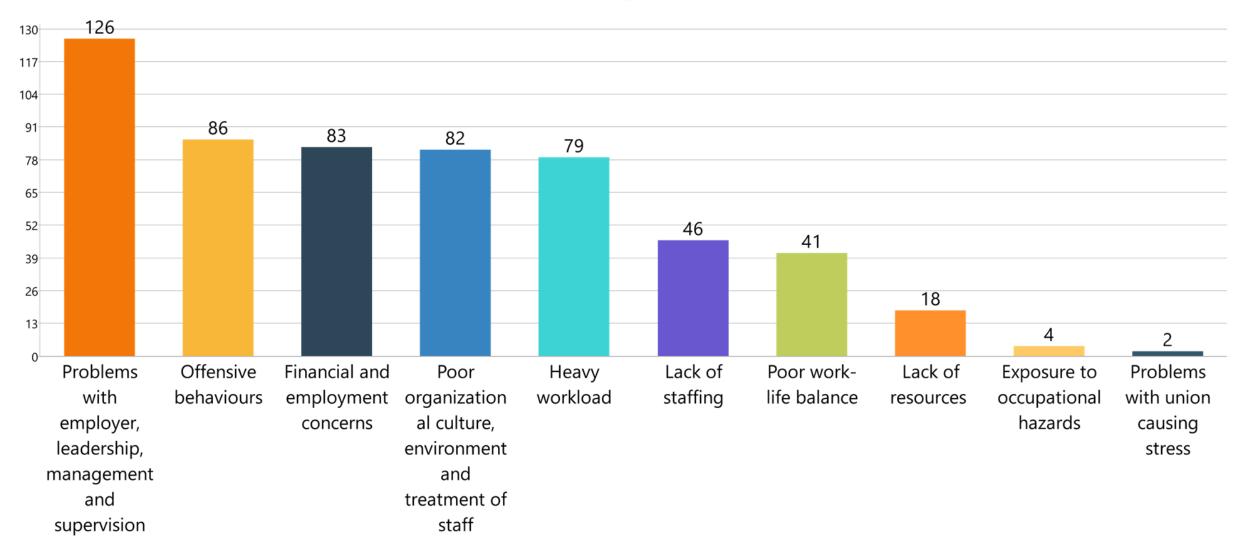
- Created themes can be supported by direct quotes that illustrate or speak to the theme.
- Quotes can provide powerful voices that resonate with the readers.
- Include quotes that can resonate with the participants

Pandemic Survey Quote

"I have had my elderly parents self-isolate with me and providing care to a parent who is physically disabled and also has dementia without access to homecare has placed an increased burden on me and has fractured my workday into chunks of time between caregiving. Senior care is a huge burden that is not being addressed well during the pandemic"

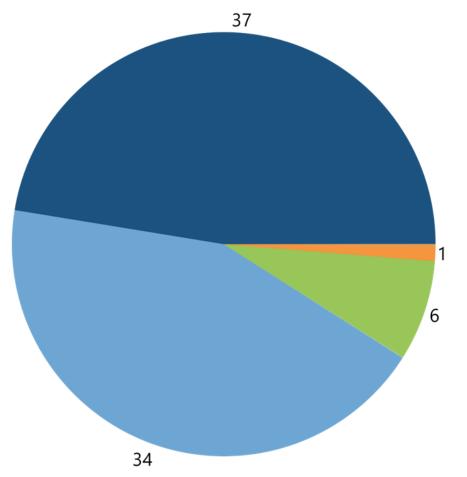


Poor working conditions





Problems with employer, leadership, management and supervision



Poor treatment of employees

Poor leadership

No accountability for management

Managers having problems with board members

- Abbreviated version of the COPSOQ including six dimensions items: quantitative demands, work pace, predictability, role conflicts, and social support from supervisors and co-workers
- Education Workers (N=5774). Second wave of the pandemic (Sept-Dec 2020)
- Further comments (N=1513 = 26%)
- Comments analysis (NVivo software) --> TEN themes

| Structural themes | Emergent themes | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|--|
| quantitative demands | recognition | | |
| work pace | control over working time | | |
| predictability | job insecurity | | |
| role conflicts | organizational justice | | |
| social support from supervisors | work life conflict | | |
| social support from co-workers | job satisfaction | | |
| | insecurity over working conditions | | |
| | quality of work | | |
| | insufficient resources | | |
| | cognitive demands | | |
| | + professional concerns | | |
| | + children's education and health | | |

➢Quantitative and cognitive demands derived from the COVID-instigated re-organization of work, with insufficient support and no adjustment of the expectations and targets in the educational programs, are said to generate feelings of frustration and failure that undermine the teachers' professional commitment.

"I am exhausted. I have spent just about every waking moment and 5 all nights so far, planning prepping, writing reports and communications. I am not getting ahead more than half a day at a time. I am unable to assess and properly monitor growth Constant feeling of failure."

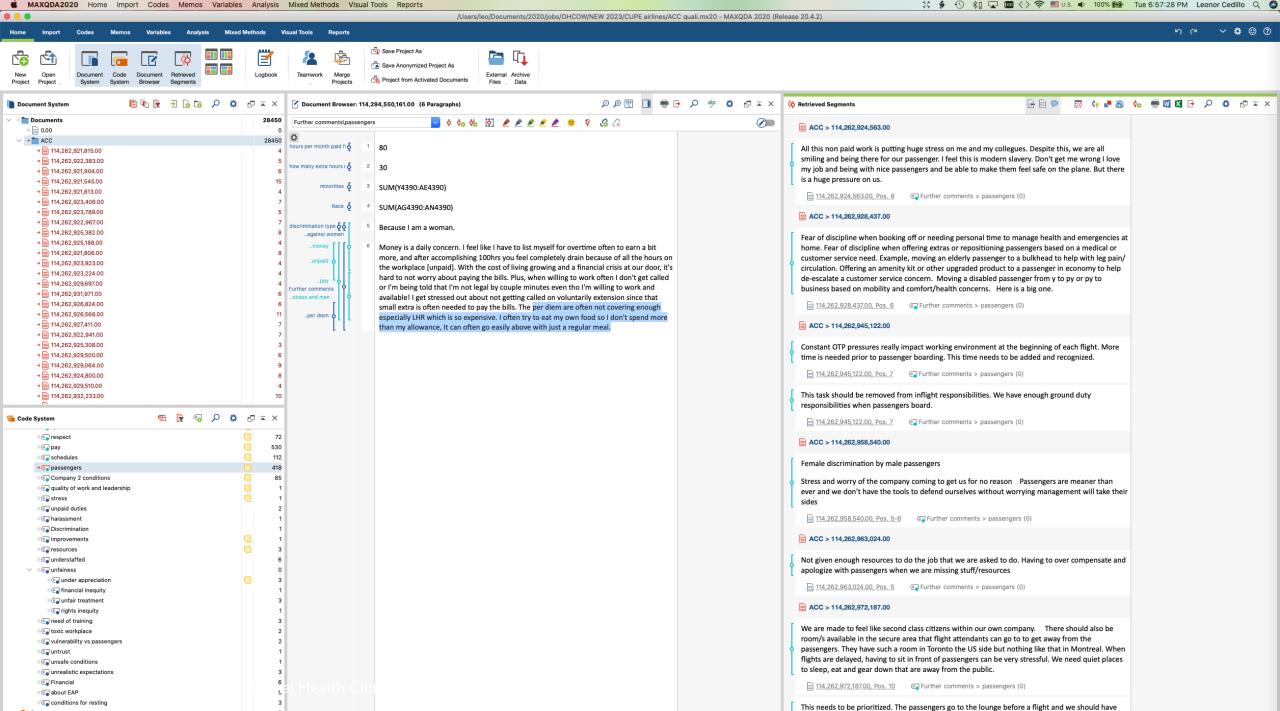
The qualitative analysis confirmed and added detail to the quantitative results about important differences in the psychosocial work environment between respondents engaged in in-person learning versus online learning. For example, in terms of support:

"I feel fortunate to be teaching inperson, despite all the challenges (not knowing the curriculum, pivoting from being a teacherlibrarian to a Grade 5-6 teacher) and risks (25 students in my class), because I have a wonderful and supportive in-person group of staff members who help me emotionally and pedagogically"

- Along with the unaccomplished professional performance and perspectives of early retirement, **emergent** themes also related to worries about children's education and health
- Teachers expressed their preferred role during this exceptional period no only according to their own personal situation but also to their beliefs and commitments to students learning needs.

--> These findings support the discussion of the barriers and facilitators for providing the best possible education with the best protections for workers and the school community in times of an emergency, as it is the suddenly expansion of a public health hazard or other natural or technological phenomena.





our space to decompress or prep before a flight. The Comm Centre is inconvenient as it is not pea

VI. Conclusion

- . Importance of qualitative analysis in providing insights into psychosocial working conditions
- . Need for a structured and systematic approach to qualitative analysis
- . COPSOQ provides the conceptual framework for the qualitative analysis of the psychosocial working conditions and could also be enriched with the feedback of the participants and users' experiences
- . Takeaways for attendees: further considering qualitative analysis and its use in workplace assessments for interventions to improve working conditions

