Aiden Martinez

CODES 123

Dr. Bradley

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Reflection #6

When observing the responses to my interview, I chose to record only data which was relevent to the question being asked. I left out anecdotal responses, opinions, and other data which did not relate to the question such as unrelated questions. By choosing to omit “unimportant” data, I ensured that the interview could be completed within the time allotted (in this case 1 hour).

The term data cleansing implies that data can be placed into binary groups; important and unimportant. This can harm the research process, as researchers may disagree with each other on which data is important or not. A better way to describe the practice could be to describe it as “data exploration”, with this term implying that all data can and should be researched within the context of the research. This process also maintains clarity within the research, as all the data recorded is subject to review by the researchers.

Since qualitative research deals with the human element (thoughts, feelings, emotions, etc.), it is often considered less valuable than quantitive research. This results in less oversight when conducting and recording qualitative research, producing faulty data and poor results. Coding is an essential part of the data collection process, Although it requires an immense amount of time, coding data prevents many of the previously mentioned pitfalls found within the research environment. During my interview, I coded the data by taking descriptive written notes, managing to balance the process with the data collection itself.