Data Analysis: Summary

The data from the huge range of evidence gathered has been analysed using a number of methods.

The survey data was analysed using descriptive and statistical analysis. Frequency tables were used to count up the number of people selecting certain options and Chi Square tests compared the responses from different groups such as practitioners and parents.

The written submissions were analysed using thematic analysis (e.g. Braun & Clarke, 2006;[1] Clarke & Braun, 2013[2]). This is a method of analysing large amounts of qualitative data. The submissions were read several times and coded. These codes were then grouped into themes. To ensure the themes were accurate, 10% of the submissions were sent to three members of the *Bercow: Ten Years On* operational team. This resulted in some of the themes being refined or renamed to make them clearer.

Transcripts of the five **Oral Evidence sessions** which ran in summer 2017 were read several times and organised under the themes identified previously.

The analysis of the evidence, both qualitative and quantitative, formed the basis of the report's recommendations.

The themes arising from the thematic analysis were grouped and aligned into the chapter headings, with recommendations falling into each of these. To make it clear that these recommendations were grounded in the evidence, a framework approach was used. For each theme key facts, statistics, examples of good and poor practice and ideas for positive change were identified from the evidence. These were then used to shape solutions which formed the basis of recommendations.

---

[1] Braun, V. and Clarke, V. (2006). Using Thematic Analysis in Psychology, *Qualitative Research in Psychology,* 3 (2), pp.71-101.

[2] Braun, V. and Clarke, V. (2013). Using Teaching thematic analysis: Over- coming challenges and developing strategies for effective learning, *The Psychologist,* 26 (2), pp.120-123.