



# Intro to Qualitative Coding with Taguette



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# Materials adapted from the Library Carpentries

- Nathaniel Porter (2025). *Open Qualitative Research with Taguette*. Version [1.0.0].
- <https://librarycarpentry.github.io/lc-qualitative-taguette/index.html#software-setup>

# Download and install Taguette

- We will use the free Coding and Qualitative Data Analysis software Taguette throughout the workshop. When possible, Taguette should be set up to run on your computer by following the latest [Windows, Mac, or Linux instructions](#).
- When running Taguette, initially a command line window will open. This is a window, usually with a black background. As Taguette runs, lines of text will appear in the command line window. Then the Taguette interface will open in your default web browser. You do not need to interact with the command line window. Leave it open in the background, and work on projects in your web browser.
- If you are unable to install Taguette on your own computer, a [free cloud version](#) is also available from the developers, after creating a login.
- I will demonstrate using a local version of Taguette, but the cloud interface looks and functions identically except for the addition of an “Account” menu at the top right, the lack of offline functionality, and the ability to share collaborative projects with others without [self-hosting](#).

# What is qualitative coding?

- Coding facilitates qualitative data analysis: a systematic method of analyzing and making inferences or deductions from text/transcripts/open-ended responses to survey questions or other forms of qualitative information (e.g. images, video, focus groups, etc.)
- Process involves categorizing, comparing, and contrasting a corpus of data (usually text)
- Key themes are identified by “coding” the data
  - Identifying patterns of terms, phrases, or concepts
  - Counting the frequency of terms, phrases, or concepts

## Words

- E.g. “bad” “good” “data science” “data”

## Concepts/themes

- E.g. negative vs. positive, references to applications of AI to data analysis, references to ideas about ethics of data visualizations

# Two levels of thematic coding

## Inductive Coding (exploratory)

- Familiarize self with data (read through a sample or all the text)
- Inductive reasoning:
  - Open coding: use your judgment and experience to discern underlying themes in the experiences expressed across interviews
  - Open codes can range from very specific to more general, but theoretically fruitful codes are often somewhere in the middle - general enough to apply in multiple situations but specific enough those excerpts have something more in common.
- In vivo coding: use only language provided by participants

## Deductive coding (explanatory)

- Develop codebook
  - Based on overarching research questions or hypothesis
  - Code a subset of items (2 independent coders)
  - Test categories by reviewing sample of responses as a team - revise for clarity
  - Calculate inter-rater reliability
  - Repeat process as needed
  - Refine categories (produce a “final” codebook)
- Use pre-defined codebook and code (or re-code) all the data

# For both approaches

- Determine if items should be coded into more than one category if applicable
- What is the unit of analysis? The concept/idea, sentence, paragraph or the full document/case?
- 2 or 1 coders? More vs. less rigorous and depends on purpose of the project
- Use most specific code
- Analyze results



# Example: Oral Histories of Women in Mississippi

## **MISSISSIPPI SEMESTER**

- Class began as project between Barnard College and the Mississippi Low Income Child Care Initiative
- Two class trips to Mississippi, 2018 and 2019
- First class conducted pilot interviews with 7 participants
- Second class conducted oral histories with 15 participants
- Research question: How do low-income mothers experience economic insecurity in Mississippi?

# Example: Categories

1. Interpersonal Relationships
2. Employment
3. Structural Issues
4. Motherhood
5. Care
6. Transportation
7. Education
8. Financial Situation

# Example: Subcategories

## 3. Structural Issues

- 3.1 Race relations
- 3.2 Gender discrimination
- 3.3 Migration to Mississippi
- 3.4 Generational poverty
- 3.5 Perceptions of structural impact on individual
- 3.6 Economic systems

|   |                                 |     |  |   |
|---|---------------------------------|-----|--|---|
| 3 | Understanding structural issues | 3.1 | Impact of race relations                       | Response to encounters with racial conflict, if any   |
|   |                                 | 3.2 | Encounters with gender bias                    | Difficulties of gender-based discrimination, if any   |
|   |                                 | 3.3 | Migration to Mississippi                       | Domestic and international migration and difficulties   |
|   |                                 | 3.4 | Generational poverty                           | Personal anecdotes about prior experiences with poverty, growing up in poverty  |
|   |                                 | 3.5 | Perceptions of structural impact on individual | How individuals perceive personal accountability among larger structural systems involving race, gender, class, citizenship status, etc.  |
|   |                                 | 3.6 | Understanding of economic systems              | Individual's personal understanding of economics, specifically  |
| 4 | Motherhood                      | 4.1 | Children's opportunities                       | Considering children's future employment and economic stability, including reflections about motherhood and children's general well-being |
|   |                                 | 4.2 | Children's education                           | Training, quality, and level of education   |
|   |                                 | 4.3 | Affordable childcare                           | Cost of childcare to individual, whether it is subsidized or if assistance is being provided  |
|   |                                 | 4.4 | Access to childcare                            | Availability of formal or informal childcare providers  |

## 4.2 Children's education

Subcategory of  
Motherhood

Code

*My 18 year old, **she**  
**graduates this year** and  
she's a really awesome kid  
too you know and I'm  
proud of her, I am.*

# Automated coding: tools and approaches

What software like Taguette does and doesn't do:

- Does:
  - Facilitate the coding of qualitative data
  - Allow you to create a database of textual data that can be queried or computed on
  - Help you identify themes
  - Allow you to slice and dice your data
- Doesn't
  - Do the data analysis for you
  - Make you a qualitative research expert
  - Transcribe interviews for you

# Let's practice?

- I'll demonstrate how to code in Taguette using a text (word) document with [descriptions of Love Data Week events around the world](#) (ICPSR, 2026)!
- If you want to follow along, download the following document: [https://github.com/Digital-Scholarship-Hub/QualitativeCoding/blob/main/LDW2026\\_Taguette\\_Data\\_EventDescriptions.docx](https://github.com/Digital-Scholarship-Hub/QualitativeCoding/blob/main/LDW2026_Taguette_Data_EventDescriptions.docx)