



# TUM

TECHNISCHE UNIVERSITÄT MÜNCHEN  
INSTITUT FÜR INFORMATIK

## QualiAnon - The Qualiservice tool for anonymizing text data

Wienke Strathern, Moritz Issig, Kati Mozygamba,  
Jürgen Pfeffer

TUM-I2087

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September 2020

## Abstract

The anonymization of qualitative interview data is of high importance. For the purpose of secondary use of data, anonymized data is essential. However, anonymization procedures are complex and time consuming. This is why the Research Data Center Qualiservice at the University of Bremen aimed at providing a tool to support the anonymization of textbased research data. In cooperation with the RDC Qualiservice teh working group of Jürgen Pfeffer at the Bavarian School of Public Policy at the Technical University of Munich developed the basis for the Qualiservice Anonymization Tool - QualiAnon by starting to technically implement the Qualiservice Anonymization Concept [4][6]. Due to issues with automated processes and a lack of control that did not allow to use earlier tool versions outside the RDC, we decided to provide a tool that keeps researcher in control of their data. Automated decisions give all-in-one solutions, but studying qualitative interview data depends on the needs of every single researcher. We provide a tool that enables researcher to make individual decisions with the information needed, on the level required. In this report, we propose a solution to anonymize qualitative interview data with the purpose to create own coding schemes and individual abstraction levels. We built a tool that assists in working with textual interview data. By using the tool, processes can be optimized and important information can be obtained at the same time.

The basic elements of the Qualiservice Anonymization Tool has been further developed by the world data archive PANGAEA, cooperation partner of the Qualiservice consortium. Qualiservice currently validates the tool in different use cases. The release of the tool is scheduled for spring 2021.

The work on QualiAnon was funded by the German Research Foundation between 2018 and 2021 (project HO 2120/9-1 QualiService: Implementation of a nationwide archive and data service center for qualitative social science interview data; Head of project: Prof. Dr. Betina Hollstein

Index Terms: anonymization, qualitative social science interview data, text analysis

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# Chapter 1

## Technical Report

### 1.1 Motivation

The database of the Research data Center Qualiservice is qualitative social science data. These are currently available mostly as transcripts. In order to make this data accessible for secondary research, the personal and person-related data must be anonymized. The process of anonymizing qualitative data is costly and complex. In order to facilitate the work of primary researchers, the Qualiservice anonymisation tool - QualiAnon - was developed to implement Qualiservice Anonymization Concept [4] [6] and to allow for a a feasible anonymization process. Therefore, the original documents are available to secondary users in an anonymized version. The anonymization process refers to flexible rules that meet the respective requirements of the secondary researcher. One objective is to control and implement the application of the rules to the original documents and the construction of the documents to be used for further research. Furthermore, the tool should facilitate the anonymization of qualitative research data (mainly transcripts) by providing protective measures for the anonymisation of qualitative interview data - so that this data can be used for secondary purposes. In accordance with the Qualiservice Anonymization Concept the data should remain researchable (information relevant to the social sciences, such as the size of a site or the general concept of a disease) or be reopened for specific research questions, that is "flexible anonymization" [4].

#### 1.1.1 Objectives

One of the objective is to develop a tool that intuitively assists in text editing processes without making automated decisions. Researchers are in control to determine the objects and the degree of anonymization. Information can be extracted and changed by their meaning for the researcher. Following the Qualiservice Anonymization Concept the framework should allow for an appropriate level of anonymity whilst trying to maintain maximum meaningful information in the research data.

#### 1.1.2 Contributions

- We build a tool with an easy to use interface that assists in the anonymization process of interview data.
- We provide a framework with which entities from text can be extracted.

### 1.1.3 Outline

This work is structured as follows. In a first step information about the secondary use of interview data is provided. For the purpose of secondary use anonymization characteristics will be defined following the Qualiservice Anonymization Concept. To approach different levels of abstraction during anonymization we refer methodologically to information extraction and provide our framework. This is followed by the code documentation. The technical report ends with some closing remarks. Chapter 2 contains the tool manual in which all steps containing the basic version are shown in detail with screenshots and example text. We have selected three different interview types to illustrate the functions of the tool step by step.

## 1.2 Background

### 1.2.1 Secondary Use of Interview Data

The concept of qualitative longitudinal data archives to conduct qualitative secondary analysis has been broadly discussed [8] [4]. Referring to the Qualiservice Anonymization Concepts as well as to the conceptual elaboration from a project of the University of Leeds [1] it is important to reach an appropriate level of anonymity, whilst trying to maintain maximum meaningful information in the research data. Information should not be crudely removed or blanked-out, but rather pseudonyms, replacement terms or vaguer descriptors should be used. Some data that combine many difficult features: geographically specific references, sensitive and potentially harmful content, longitudinal detail that increase disclosiveness, will be difficult or impossible to anonymize in a manner that both protects the quality of the data and the confidentiality of participants. Other strategies will be necessary for such data, for example, the anonymization of a small subset of data for illustrative purposes and might be highly valuable for methodological insights. It can be summarized that the objective for all data is to achieve a reasonable level of anonymization which is then combined with other strategies, namely consent agreements and access controls, in order to maintain confidentiality.

### 1.2.2 Anonymization of Interview Data

#### 1.2.2.1 Objects of Anonymization

Objects of anonymization are personal and person-related features, e.g., personal names, place names, street names, federal states, institutions and organizations (e.g. companies, schools, institutes), professions, titles and educational qualifications, age, times/calendar dates, pictures and voices. Furthermore, indirect, but specific contextual information. Characteristics of the subjects as well as those of third parties mentioned in the interviews (also the personal rights of the interviewees, transcribers, etc. must be taken into account). Sensitive information are information on ethnic origin, political opinion, religious or philosophical beliefs, trade union membership, health or sex life.

#### 1.2.2.2 Degree of Anonymization

The Qualiservice Anonymization Concept works with different levels of abstraction. The degree of anonymization refers to the level of abstraction. The term **Pseudonym** refers

to renaming people, objects etc. A third way of making research data anonymous is **aggregation**. That means to coarsen or aggregate information by creating classes or categories. This includes, for example, replacing the concrete age with age classes, replacing the concrete employer with the industry or company size class, and replacing a specific girl's name with student. Another way to make the information anonymous is to **replace** it with information that includes the meaning for and relationship with the researcher. Following the Qualiservice Anonymization Concept, people can be described by the meaning the information to be replaced has for the interviewer, for example, girlfriend, mother, teacher. Place names can be paraphrased based on the meaning of the place to the subject, such as birthplace, place of residence, place of work. On a central aspect of the Qualiservice Anonymization Concept is to replace a sensible information with information relevant to the social sciences. So you could replace a country's name and add information such as country with high youth unemployment or welfare state.

## 1.3 Framework

### 1.3.1 Information extraction

To approach different levels of abstraction regarding interview texts, we ask the following questions: Which categories of information, parts of a text are needed to understand content, intention, associations, relations that can be replaced, thus anonymized. Therefore, we distinguish the level of abstraction by the degree of information that can easily still be obtained. To obtain the required information coding schemes with categories can be applied. Building a taxonomy of quantitative text analysis techniques is based on two types, instrumental schemes categorize tokens in a text corpus according to theoretical or conceptually-driven frameworks (sentiment analysis based on affect control theory or narrative analyses based on story grammars). Representational schemes, on the other hand, are data-driven schemes (open schemes) that categorize tokens according to simple semantic relations such as synonymy, meronymy, hypernymy, or hyponymy [5]. To build coding schemes for text, we ask the five W's of journalism - the who, what, where, when, why, and how of things. This kind of content analysis requires entity extraction and ontologically categorized entities [7][2][3]. The applying coding scheme refers to central replacement categories of the Qualiservice Anonymization Concept.

### 1.3.2 Implementation

For the anonymization of objects in interview data we built a **category** scheme as mentioned in the framework. This is the core element of this tool. These nine categories are intended as default categories for anonymization: Person, location, Institution, Profession, Personal Circumstances, Time, Education, Other. Standardised lists, developed by Qualiservice [6], for the replacements of places, diseases and professions can be applied. Thus, the researcher has the possibility to use standardized information. The **degree of anonymization** refers to the labels in the category scheme: pseudonym, aggregation of information by applying classes or replacing text by adding descriptions or attributions. A category refers to the overall entity. A pseudonym replaces names and makes it easier to read and follow interviews where many different friends or siblings are mentioned. Aggregating information is more convenient for obtaining just the information. Whereas paraphrasing enables to reflect the own analysis. Furthermore, categories can be edited in



a flexible way. Categories can be re-used and are saved as XML-files. They can be edited and be part of the publication. Information in the interviews can be replaced by these categories, changed or paraphrased, depending on the researchers interest for secondary use of data. Further core elements of this basic tool are the option to design individual categories and labels. The replacement scheme is visible at any time. Identical text passages can be marked with different labels. And different text passages can be marked with the same labels. The replacements are stored individually at the corresponding text passages and not globally. Encoded saving to new text can be applied. Exported categories and text can be part of publications and can be shared with a research data center and within the community. The table for replacements includes the originals, the category, pseudonym, replacement and the number of occurrence and can be exported for a first analysis. Codes of different interviews can be compared.

## 1.4 Code Documentation

### 1.4.1 Used technologies and libraries

#### 1.4.1.1 Maven

Maven is used to manage the various libraries of the program. Maven makes it easy to add different libraries via the pom.xml file. Maven also builds the final jar file.

#### 1.4.1.2 Libraries

- **JavaFX** is used to create the graphical user interface (GUI). JavaFX uses among other things fxml.files, which serve as the basic framework for the GUI. Each window has its own fxml.file, which communicates with the rest of the program via a controller object. SceneBuilder was used for visual editing of the fxml.files. SceneBuilder was used for visual editing of the fxml.files. Furthermore, JavaFX allows the use of CSS stylesheets to change the interface design. CSS was hardly used in the program.
- **RichTextFX** extends the TextAreas of JavaFX and makes it possible to highlight text sections in such a TextArea.

## 1.4.2 Class-Diagram

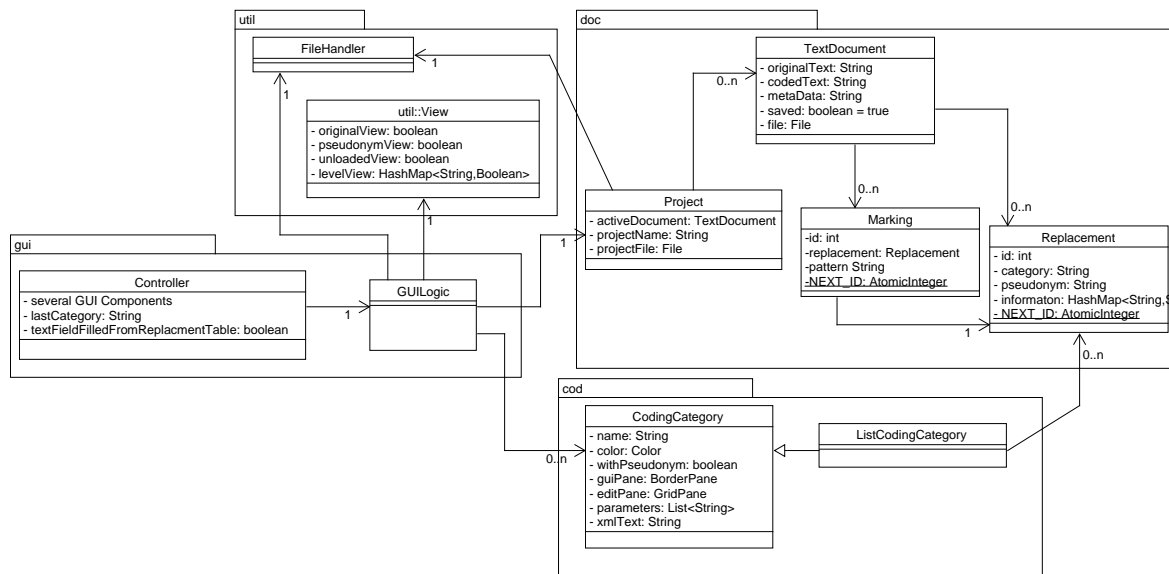


Figure 1.1: Class-Diagram reduced to Data-Objects and their Entities

The program is divided into 4 packages as shown in Figure 1.1:

1. **gui:** In this package all classes are united, which take care of the interaction with and presentation on the GUI. This includes all controllers as well as GUILogic, which is a logic component that prepares the data for the GUI or prepares the input from The GUI for storage.
2. **util:** Different auxiliary classes are combined in this package. Thus the FileHandler takes care of the interaction with the operating system file system and a view object describes the view selected by the user.
3. **doc:** All classes that represent the structure of the opened documents are combined in this package. So an opened project has several documents, which in turn contain markings. Each of these markings will be replaced by a referenced replacement.
4. **cod:** To allow loading Projects independent of the encoding, the classes that contain the encoding categories are located separately from the doc-package in the cod-package. While CodingCategory represents a user-created category, a ListCodingCategory is created from a csv-list and has predefined replacements.

## 1.4.3 Text storage

To allow different views of the document text, the text is stored in two ways. First, the unchanged original text of the document is saved. On the other hand the coded text, in which the places to be replaced are replaced with the ID of the corresponding marker. Together with the lists of markings and replacements, a third text, called ExportText, can be created. This text is created dynamically depending on the selected view. Figure 1.2 shows an example of the differences in the different texts.

#### Original / Shown Text:

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit, sed eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. Ut enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exercitation ullamco laboris nisi ut aliquid ex ea commodi consequat. Quis aute iure reprehenderit in voluptate velit esse cillum dolore eu fugiat nulla pariatur. Excepteur sint obcaecat cupiditat non proident, sunt in culpa qui officia deserunt mollit anim id est laborum.

**Marking:**  
<Id>9</Id>  
<replacement>8</replacement>  
<original>laboris</original>

#### Coded Text:

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, [7] adipisicing elit, sed eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. Ut enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exercitation ullamco [9] nisi ut aliquid ex ea commodi consequat. Quis aute iure [8] in voluptate velit esse cillum dolore eu fugiat nulla pariatur. Excepteur sint obcaecat cupiditat non proident, sunt in culpa qui officia deserunt mollit anim id est laborum.

**Marking:**  
<Id>9</Id>  
<replacement>8</replacement>  
<original>laboris</original>

**Replacement:**  
<Id>8</Id>  
<category>Location</category>  
>  
<Type>Region</Type>  
<Size>Small</Size>

#### Export Text:

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, [Type=Country] adipisicing elit, sed eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. Ut enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exercitation ullamco [Type=Region; Size=Small] nisi ut aliquid ex ea commodi consequat. Quis aute iure [Gender=Diverse] in voluptate velit esse cillum dolore eu fugiat nulla pariatur. Excepteur sint obcaecat cupiditat non proident, sunt in culpa qui officia deserunt mollit anim id est laborum.

Figure 1.2: Text-Example for Original-, Coded- and Export-Text

### 1.4.4 GUI-Controller

This chapter lists which fxml files, which controllers are used in the code and which functions the windows have.

- **mainGUI.fxml/ Controller.java**
  - Main window
  - The replacement table and file list are filled dynamically
  - Dynamically created pane for the categories
- **editMeta.fxml/ MetaController.java**
  - Allows the user to change the meta information of a document
  - No dynamic GUI components
- **exportFile.fxml/ ExportController.java**
  - Allows the user to export the currently selected document
  - Choice of different levels for export
  - The different levels are added dynamically
- **loadCategoryList.fxml/ ListController.java**

- Allows to select the desired labels for the new list category
- Divided into 4 pages
  1. Selection of the identifier
  2. Selection of a pseudonym (optional)
  3. Selection of labels
  4. Level assignment for the labels
- The selection options are created dynamically the frame is fixed in the fxml file
- Every time you turn the pages, the interface changes
- **singleListMarker.fxml/ SingleListMarkController.java**
  - Allows to select a replacement from a loaded list
  - Statically Built from the fxml file
  - However, the table is filled dynamically during the search
- **editCategories.fxml/ EditCategoriesController.java**
  - HelferObjekt: CodingCategoryGUIBuilder.java
  - Except for the frame and the “+” tab, everything is created dynamically

## 1.5 Conclusion

In cooperation with the RDC Qualiservice we built a tool that assists in working with interview data. This tool was the basis of the new Qualiservice Anonymization Tool which will be released in 2021. The conceptual framework of the Qualiservice Anonymization Tool allows to reach an appropriate level of anonymity, whilst trying to maintain maximum meaningful information in the research data. Studying qualitative interview data depends on the needs of every single researcher. Deciding individually which information to anonymize was the main scope of this project. For further information regarding the Qualiservice Anonymization Tool ”QualiAnon” please contact the RDC Qualiservice via [www.qualiservice.org](http://www.qualiservice.org). The basic elements of the tool presented here has been further developed by the world data archive PANGAEA as part of the Qualiservice consortium. Qualiservice currently validates the tool in different use cases. The release of the tool is scheduled for 2021.

# Chapter 2

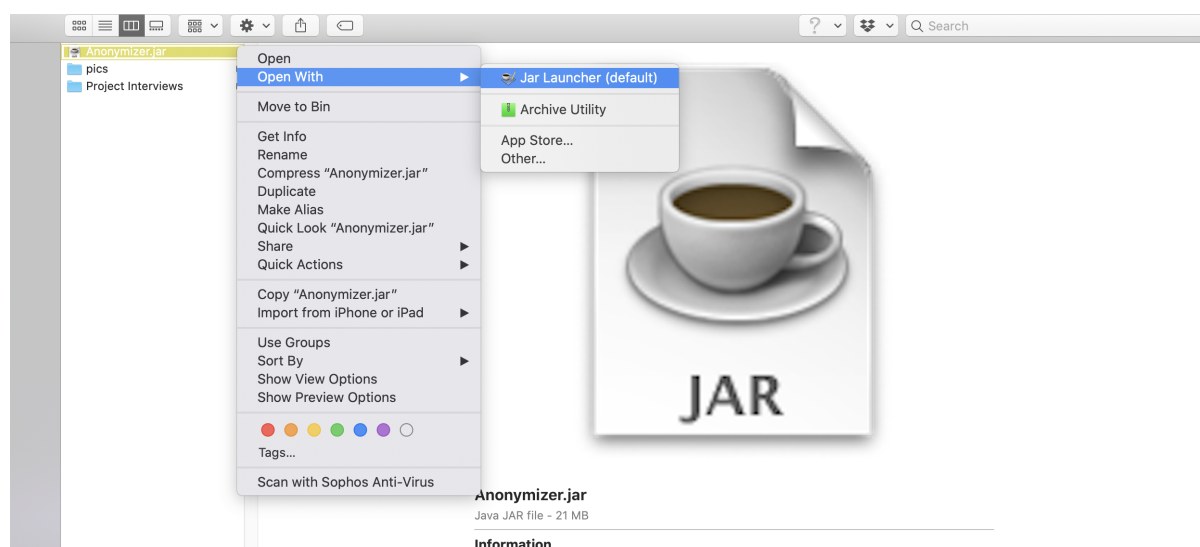
## Tool Manual

### 2.1 Installation

To use the tool, the latest version of Java should be installed in advance:  
<https://www.java.com/de/download/>.

### 2.2 Starting the program

After downloading the tool, a double click on the jar file should be sufficient for execution. Otherwise the jar file can also be opened via the Jar Launcher.

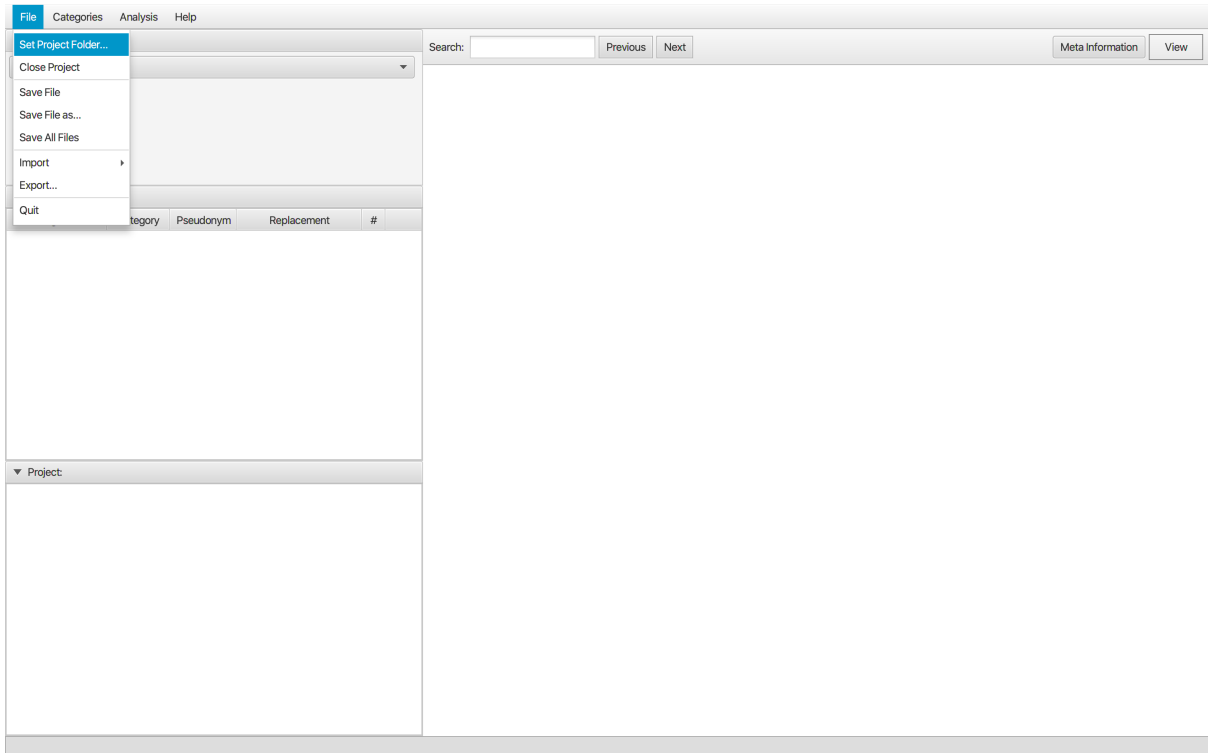


### 2.3 Work with existing projects

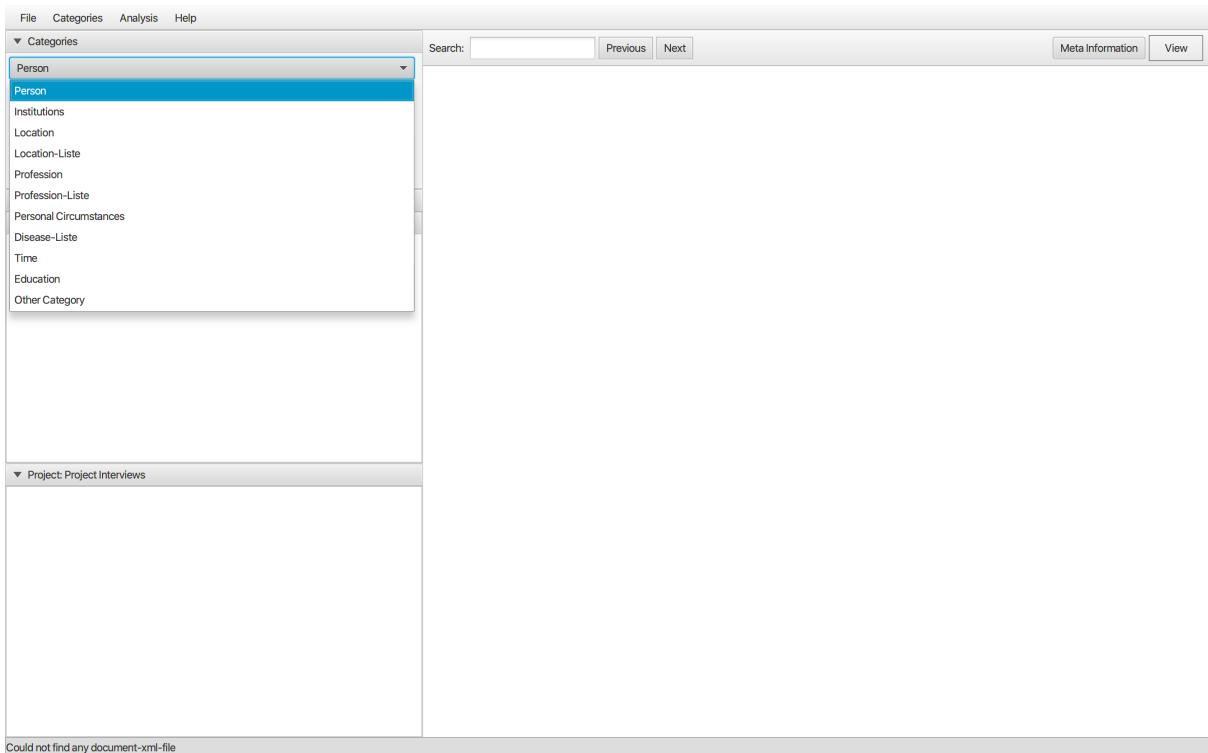
In this tool a project is equivalent to a folder on the computer. All interviews, but also all other files like files for categories and lists are stored in this folder. Therefore, the first step after starting the program is usually to define the project folder.

#### 2.3.1 Set Project Folder

Clicking on File Set Project Folder, the folder in which the files are located is defined.

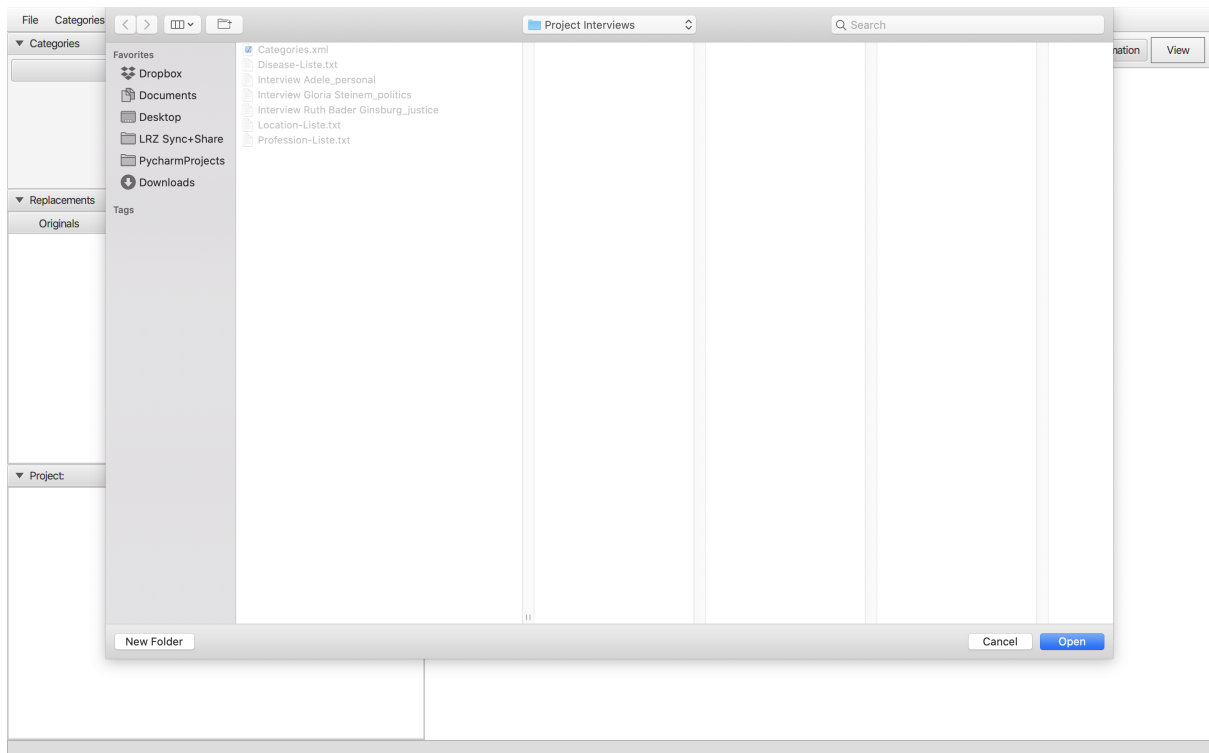
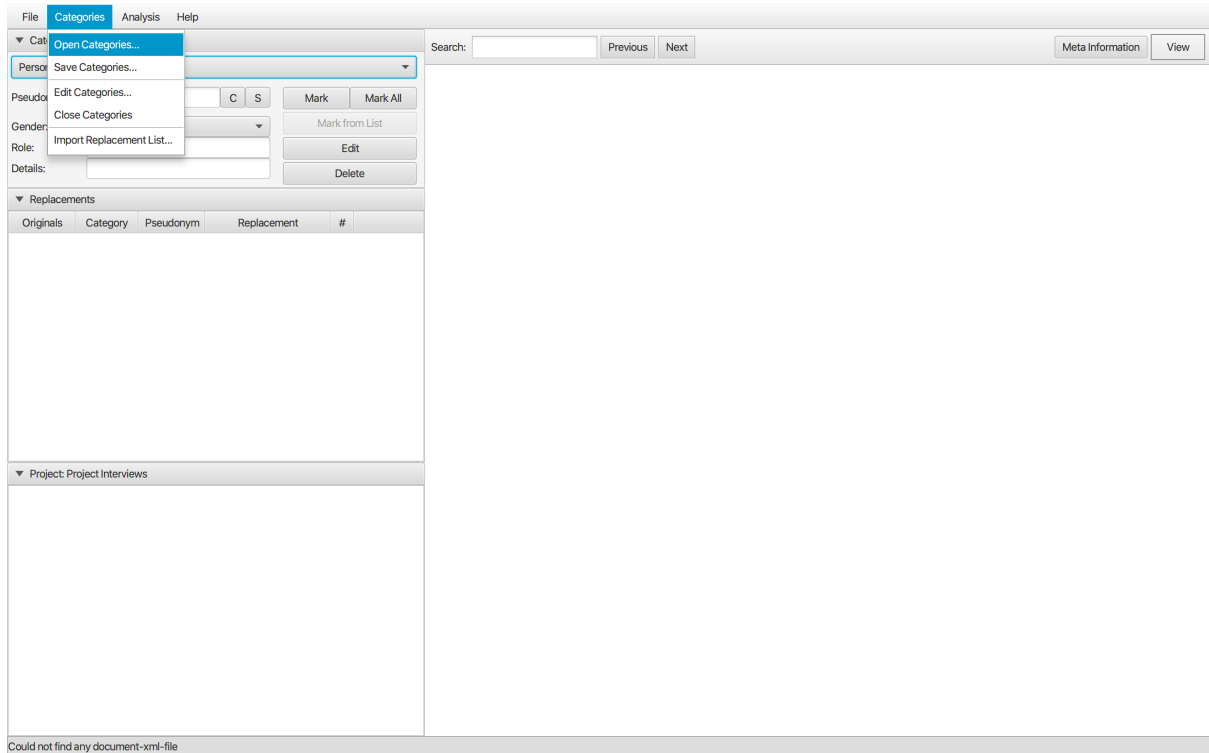


By default, there are nine categories imported from the project folder.



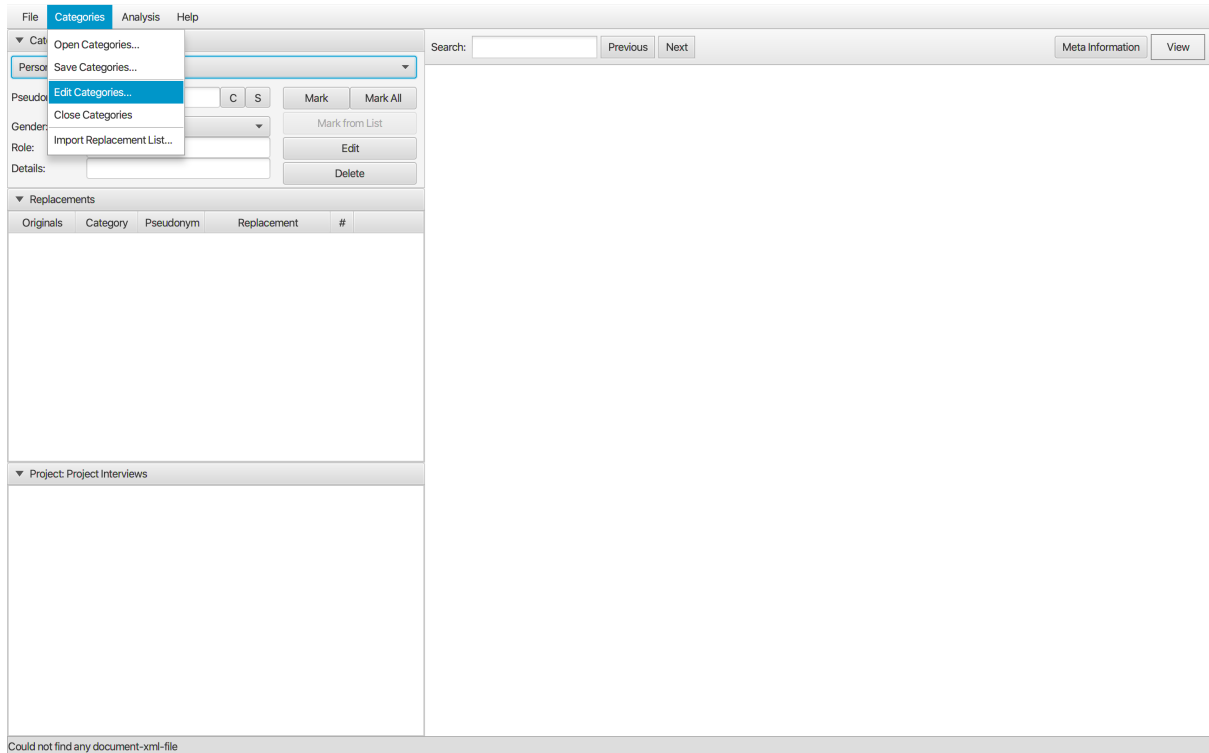
### 2.3.2 Import of categories

Categories can also be imported manually opening the Categories.xml.

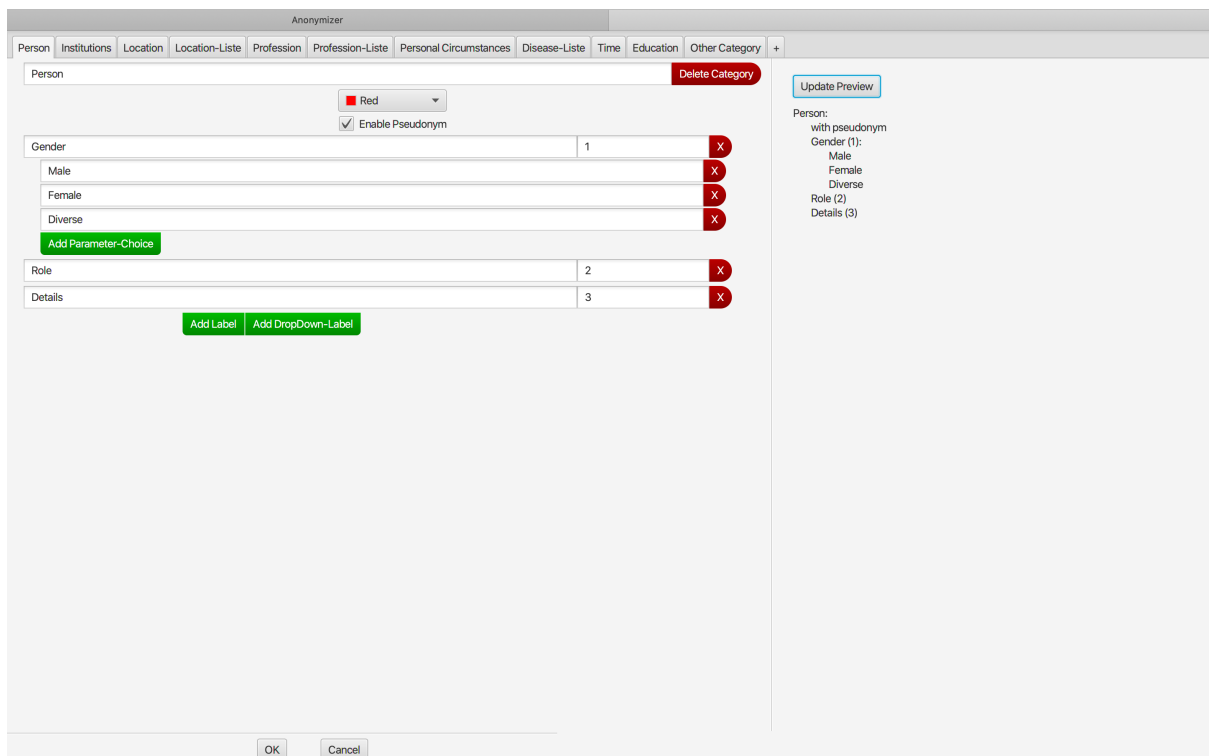


### 2.3.3 Editing categories

Categories can be edited. Working with the editor allows to build an own category scheme.



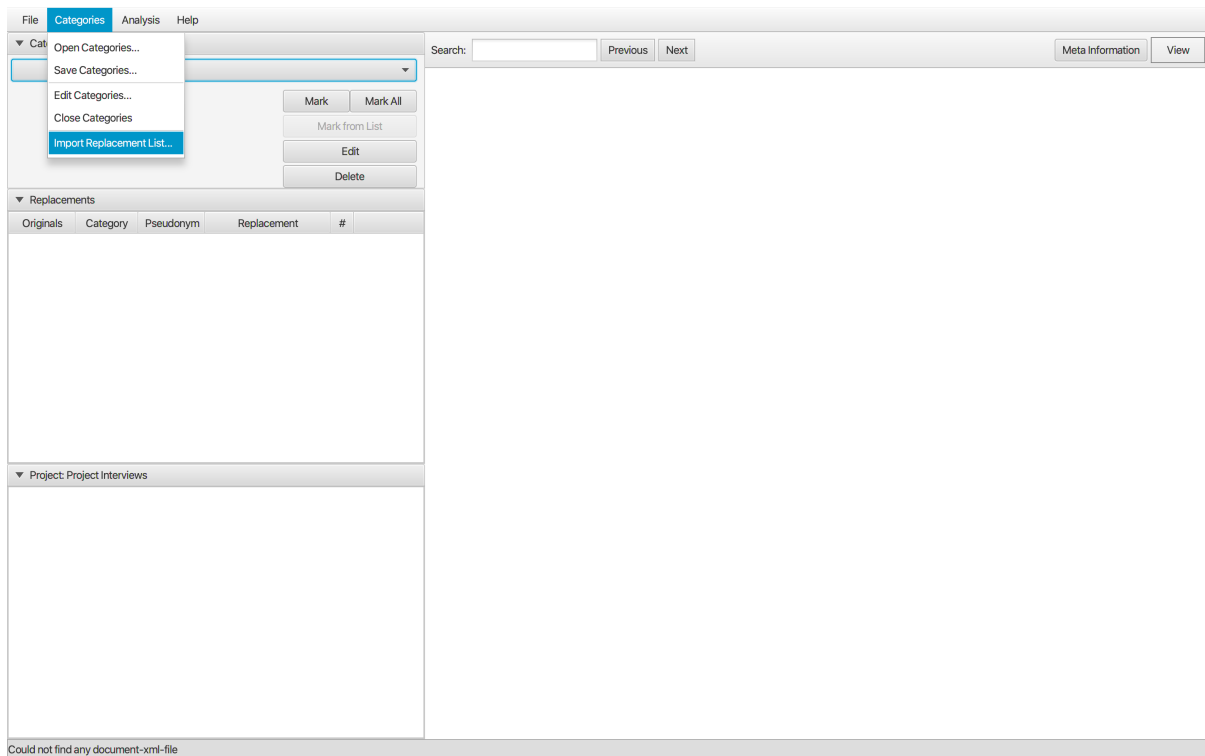
Categories and parameters can be added, edited or deleted. With a pseudonym names, places or events can be renamed. To coarsen or aggregate information classes can be build by adding new labels that refer to the inteded category. For anonymization purposes, information can be replaced that includes the meaning for and the relationship with the researcher.



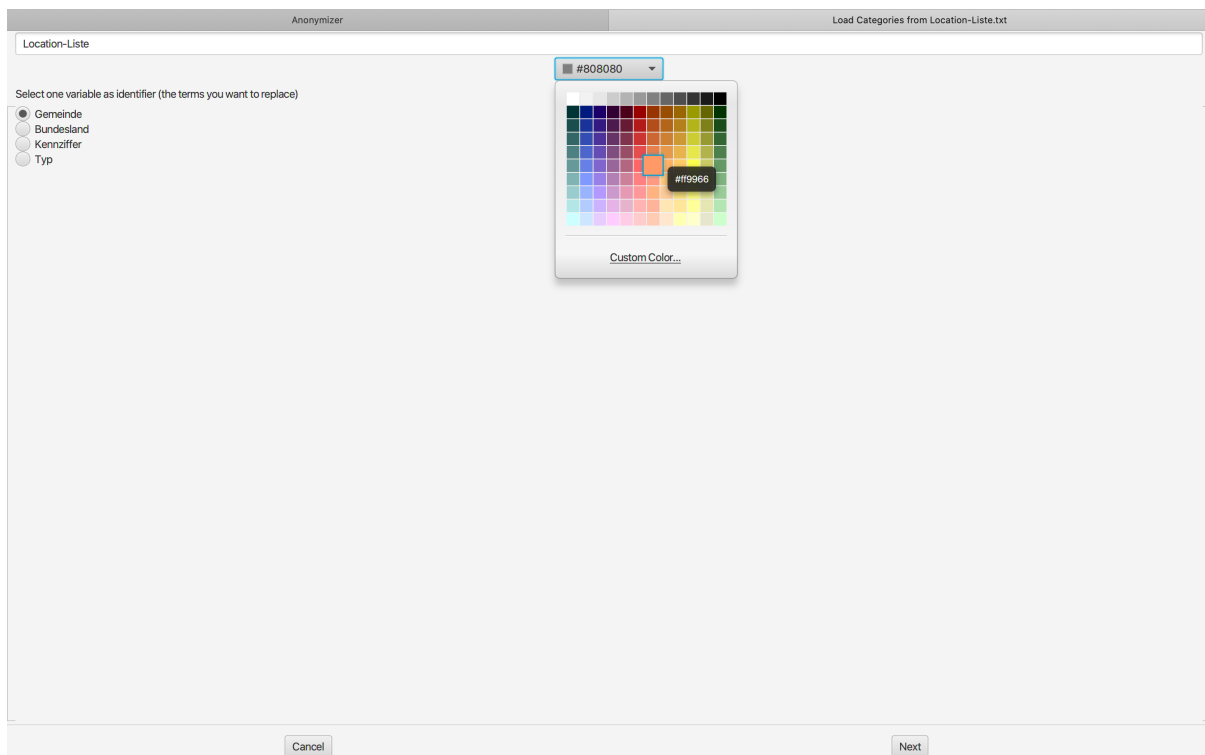


## 2.3.4 Import of lists

Importing lists allows to enrich replacements with standardised information.

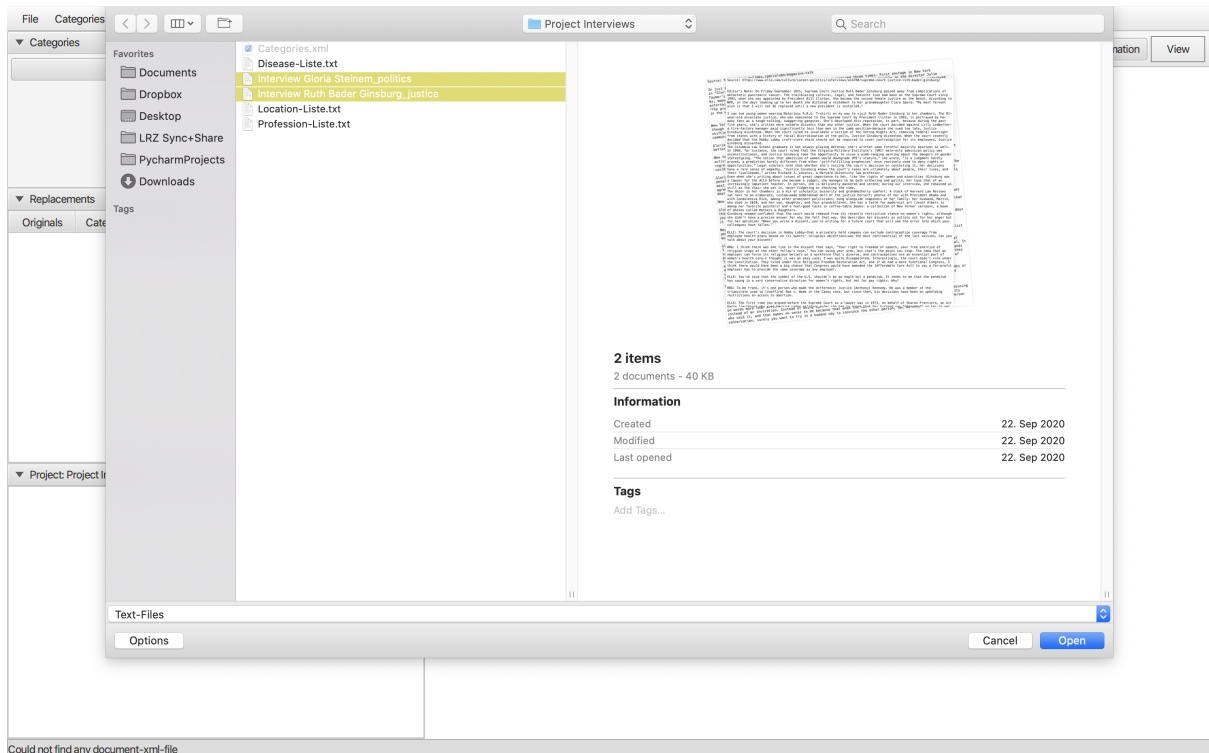
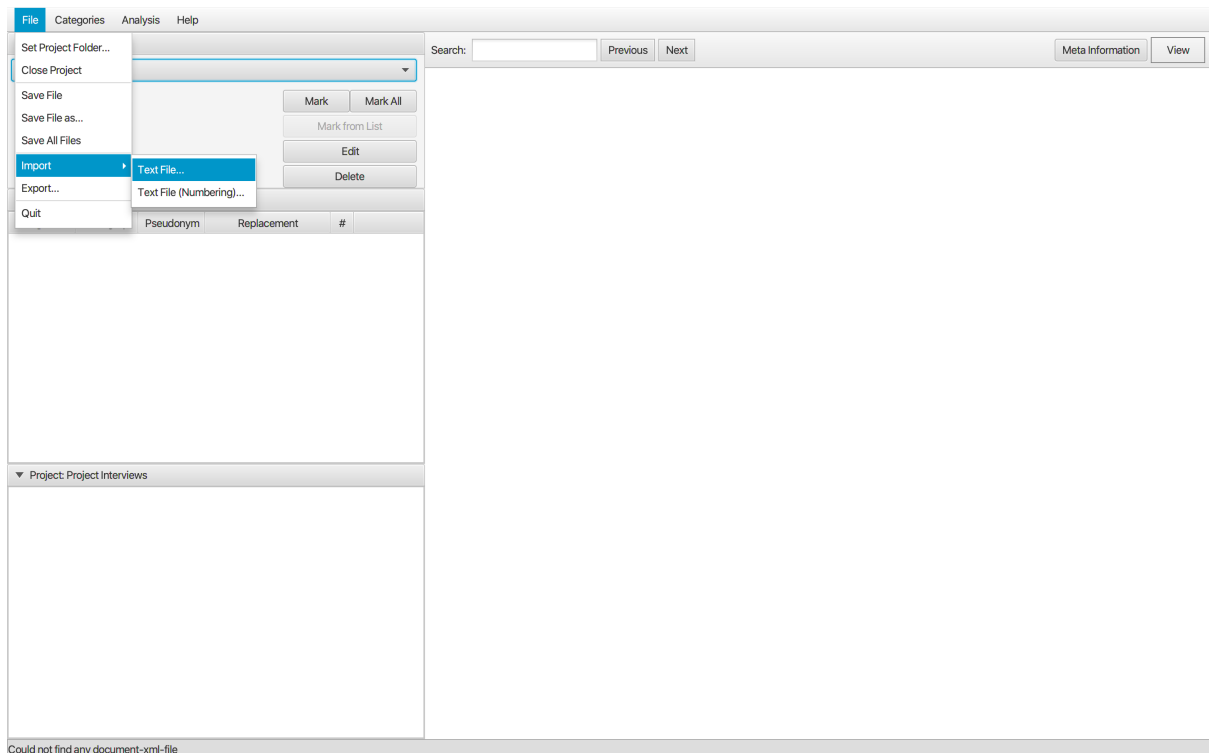


When opening the Location txt-file, select the variable as identifier to define which information from a column of the list is needed and choose a colour.

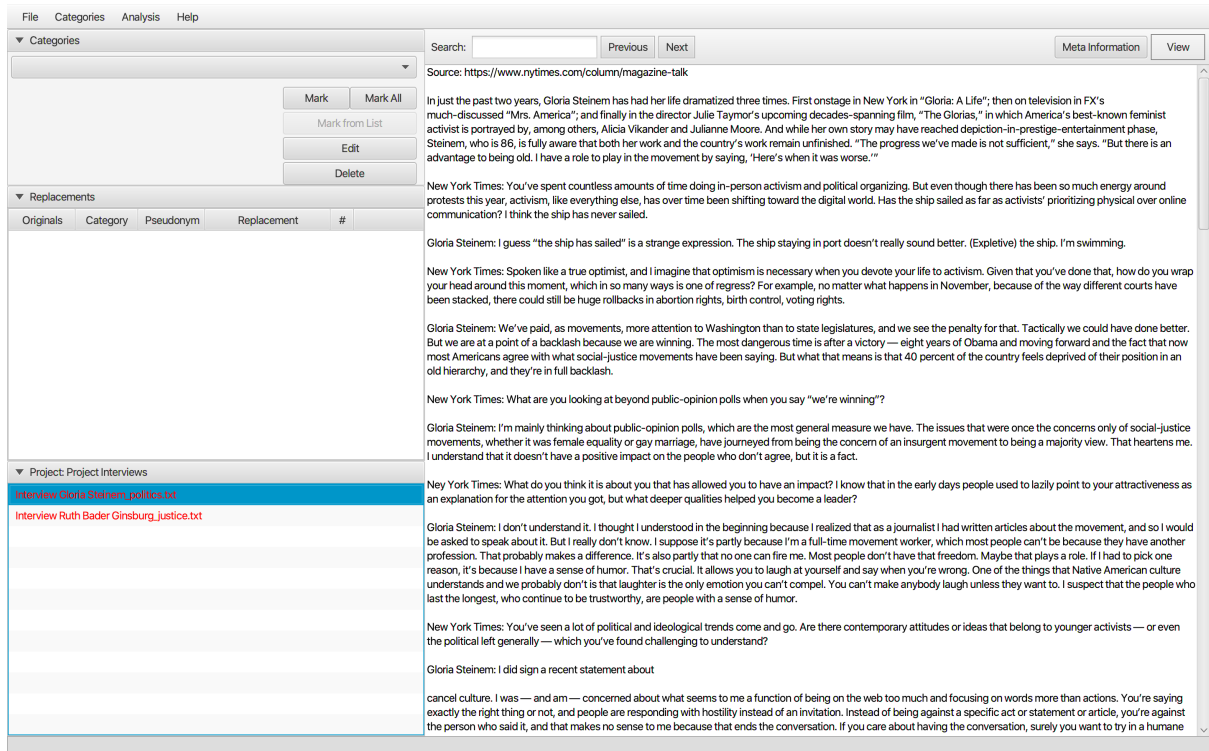


## 2.3.5 Import of text files

Import one or several interviews or other text data as txt-files from the project folder.



The txt-files titles appear subdivided in Projects, marked red, which means they are still unsaved. Clicking on the project, the text appears in the text editor field.



## 2.4 Working with interviews

### 2.4.1 Marking text

After defining the respective categories and importing the interviews as txt-files, words or passages of text can be marked. Simply click on the word to be anonymized and mark it by moving the arrow to the end. Use the category drop-down to get to the respective category. Whenever text is marked and assigned to a category, it appears in the replacement table. To use this data for secondary analysis, the anonymization steps are the following: for the purpose of this interview with Ruth Bader Ginsburg information should be aggregated by using the default categories and classes. Person is to be anonymized and we replace it just with information such as gender and role. It's Category - Person - Pseudonym would be Person1, that can be counted with the fill in button C and fortlaufend S and mark the respective person once or all. A subcategory or class is gender and the person is given a replacement, here Justice.

In this way several information in the interview regarding person, education profession, location, time and personal circumstances can be anonymized. If there are changes to be made for already marked texts, simply click on Edit, add or edit information and click on Edit again to save the changes.

File Categories Analysis Help

Categories

Person

Pseudonym: [C] [S] Mark Mark All

Gender: Mark from List

Role: Edit

Details: Delete

Replacements

Originals	Category	Pseudonym	Replacement	#
Justice Ginsburg	Person	Person 1	Female:Justice	1
Condoleezza Rice	Person	Person 2	Female:National Securit...	1
President Obama	Person	Person 3	Male:President:Democrat...	3
President Clinton	Person	Person 4	Male:President:Democrat	1
President Bill Clinton	Person	Person 4	Male:President:Democrat	1
Ginsburg	Person	Person 1	Female:Justice	6
Columbia Law School	Education	School 1	University:Private:Law	1
Washington	Location	Location 1	City:Mid-Size	1
1993	Time	-	Time Span:90's	2
ELLE	Person	Person 5	Interviewer:Magazine	38
passed away from c...	Personal ...	-	Death:Disease	1

Project: Project Interviews

Interview Gloria Steinem\_politics.txt

Interview Ruth Bader Ginsburg\_justice.txt

Search: Previous Next

Meta Information View

Source: https://www.ELLE.com/culture/career-politics/interviews/a14788/supreme-court-justice-ruth-bader-ginsburg

Editor's Note: On Friday September 18th, Supreme Court Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg passed away from complications of metastatic pancreatic cancer. The trailblazing cultural, legal, and feminist icon had been on the Supreme Court since 1993, when she was appointed by President Bill Clinton. She became the second female justice on the bench. According to NPR, in the days leading up to her death she dictated a statement to her granddaughter Clara Spera: "My most fervent wish is that I will not be replaced until a new president is installed."

I saw two young women wearing Notorious R.B.G. T-shirts on my way to visit Ruth Bader Ginsburg in her chambers. The 81-year-old associate justice, who was nominated to the Supreme Court by President Clinton in 1993, is portrayed by her many fans as a tough-talking, swaggering gangster. She's developed this reputation, in part, because during the past five years, she's written more notable dissents than any other justice. When the court decided against Lilly Ledbetter—a tire-factory manager paid significantly less than men in the same position—because she sued too late, Justice Ginsburg dissented. When the court ruled to invalidate a section of the Voting Rights Act, removing federal oversight from states with a history of racial discrimination at the polls, Justice Ginsburg dissented. When the court recently decided that the Hobby Lobby craft-store chain should not be required to cover contraception for its employees, Justice Ginsburg dissented.

The Columbia Law School graduate is not always playing defense; she's written some forceful majority opinions as well. In 1996, for instance, the court ruled that the Virginia Military Institute's (VMI) male-only admission policy was unconstitutional, and Justice Ginsburg took the opportunity to issue a wide-ranging warning about the dangers of gender stereotyping. "The notion that the admission of women would downgrade VMI's stature," she wrote, "is a judgment hardly proved, a prediction hardly different from other 'self-fulfilling prophecies' once routinely used to deny rights or opportunities." Legal scholars note that whether she's voicing the court's decision or contesting it, her decisions have a rare sense of empathy. Justice Ginsburg knows the court's cases are ultimately about people, their lives, and their livelihoods," writes Richard J. Lazarus, a Harvard University law professor.

Even when she's writing about issues of great importance to her, like the rights of women and minorities, Ginsburg was a lawyer for the ACLU before she became a judge, she manages to be both withering and polite, her tone that of an increasingly impatient teacher. In person, she is delicately mannered and serene; during our interview, she remained as still as the chair she sat in, never fidgeting or checking the time.

The decor in her chambers is a mix of scholastic austerity and grandmotherly comfort: A stack of Harvard Law Reviews sat next to an elaborate, custom-made bobblehead doll of the justice herself; photos of her with President Obama and with Condoleezza Rice among other prominent politicians, hung alongside snapshots of her family; her husband, Martin, who died in 2010, and her son, daughter, and four grandchildren. She has a taste for modernist art (Josef Albers is among her favorite painters) and a feel-good taste in coffee-table books: a collection of New Yorker cartoons, a book of photos called Mothers & Daughters.

Ginsburg seemed confident that the court would rebound from its recently restrictive stance on women's rights, although she didn't have a precise answer for why she felt that way. She describes her dissents as outlets not for her anger but for her optimism: "When you write a dissent, you're writing for a future court that will see the error into which your colleagues have fallen."

ELLE: The court's decision in Hobby Lobby—that a privately held company can exclude contraception coverage from employee health plans based on its owners' religious objections—was the most controversial of the last session. Can you talk about your dissent?

RBC: I think there was one line in the dissent that says, "Your right to freedom of speech, your free exercise of religion stops at the other fellow's nose." You can swing your arms, but that's the point you stop. The idea that an employer can force its religious beliefs on a workforce that's diverse, and contraceptives are an essential part of women's health care—I thought it was an easy case; I was quite disappointed. Interestingly, the court didn't rule under the Constitution. They ruled under this Religious Freedom Restoration Act, and if we had a more functional Congress, I think there would have been a big chance that Congress would have amended the (Affordable Care Act) to say a for-profit employer has to provide the same coverage as any employer.

ELLE: You've said that the symbol of the U.S. shouldn't be an eagle but a pendulum. It seems to me that the pendulum has swung in a very conservative direction for women's rights, but not for gay rights. Why?

RBC: To be frank, it's one person who made the difference: Justice (Anthony) Kennedy. He was a member of the triumvirate used to (reaffirm) Roe v. Wade in the Casey

For the purpose of the next interview with Gloria Steinem, places, persons and events are given a pseudonym, hence are being renamed. Gloria Steinem becomes Anna Blau, a movie is renamed accordingly and other persons are given different names. In this way the readability of a text for secondary analysis can be obtained.

File Categories Analysis Help

Categories

Other Category

Pseudonym: "Anna" [C] [S] Mark Mark All

Type: Mark from List

Description: Edit

Details: Delete

Replacements

Originals	Category	Pseudonym	Replacement
Gloria Steinem	Person	Anna Blau	Feminist
New York Times	Person	The Guardian	
Steinem,	Person	Anna Blau	
"Gloria: A Life"	Other Cat...	"Anna"	Movie
Alicia Vikander	Person	Jane Wood	Feminist
Julianne Moore	Person	Cathryn Parker	Feminist
"The Glorias,"	Other Cat...	"Anna"	

Project: Project Interviews

Interview Gloria Steinem\_politics.txt

Interview Ruth Bader Ginsburg\_justice.txt

Search: Previous Next

Meta Information View

Source: https://www.nytimes.com/column/magazine-talk

In just the past two years, Gloria Steinem has had her life dramatized three times. First onstage in New York in "Gloria: A Life"; then on television in FX's much-discussed "Mrs. America"; and finally in the director Julie Taymor's upcoming decades-spanning film, "The Glorias," in which America's best-known feminist activist is portrayed by, among others, Alicia Vikander and Julianne Moore. And while her own story may have reached depiction-in-prestige-entertainment phase, Steinem who is 86, is fully aware that both her work and the country's work remain unfinished. "The progress we've made is not sufficient," she says. "But there is an advantage to being old. I have a role to play in the movement by saying, 'Here's when it was worse.'"

New York Times: You've spent countless amounts of time doing in-person activism and political organizing. But even though there has been so much energy around protests this year, activism, like everything else, has over time been shifting toward the digital world. Has the ship sailed as far as activists' prioritizing physical over online communication? I think the ship has never sailed.

Gloria Steinem: I guess "the ship has sailed" is a strange expression. The ship staying in port doesn't really sound better. (Expletive) the ship. I'm swimming.

New York Times: Spoken like a true optimist, and I imagine that optimism is necessary when you devote your life to activism. Given that you've done that, how do you wrap your head around this moment, which in so many ways is one of regress? For example, no matter what happens in November, because of the way different courts have been stacked, there could still be huge rollbacks in abortion rights, birth control, voting rights.

Gloria Steinem: We've paid, as movements, more attention to Washington than to state legislatures, and we see the penalty for that. Tactically we could have done better. But we are at a point of a backlash because we are winning. The most dangerous time is after a victory—eight years of Obama and moving forward and the fact that now most Americans agree with what social-justice movements have been saying. But what that means is that 40 percent of the country feels deprived of their position in an old hierarchy, and they're in full backlash.

New York Times: What are you looking at beyond public-opinion polls when you say "we're winning"?

Gloria Steinem: I'm mainly thinking about public-opinion polls, which are the most general measure we have. The issues that were once the concerns only of social-justice movements, whether it was female equality or gay marriage, have journeyed from being the concern of an insurgent movement to being a majority view. That heartens me. I understand that it doesn't have a positive impact on the people who don't agree, but it is a fact.

New York Times: What do you think it is about you that has allowed you to have an impact? I know that in the early days people used to lazily point to your attractiveness as an explanation for the attention you got, but what deeper qualities helped you become a leader?

Gloria Steinem: I don't understand it. I thought I understood in the beginning because I realized that as a journalist I had written articles about the movement, and so I would be asked to speak about it. But I really don't know. I suppose it's partly because I'm a full-time movement worker, which most people can't be because they have another profession. That probably makes a difference. It's also partly that no one can fire me. Most people don't have that freedom. Maybe that plays a role. If I had to pick one reason, it's because I have a sense of humor. That's crucial. It allows you to laugh at yourself and say when you're wrong. One of the things that Native American culture understands and we probably don't is that laughter is the only emotion you can't compel. You can't make anybody laugh unless they want to. I suspect that the people who last the longest, who continue to be trustworthy, are people with a sense of humor.

New York Times: You've seen a lot of political and ideological trends come and go. Are there contemporary attitudes or ideas that belong to younger activists—or even the political left generally—which you've found challenging to understand?

Gloria Steinem: I did sign a recent statement about

cancel culture. I was—and am—concerned about what seems to me a function of being on the web too much and focusing on words more than actions. You're saying exactly the right thing or not, and people are responding with hostility instead of an invitation. Instead of being against a specific act or statement or article, you're against the person who said it, and that makes no sense to me because that ends the conversation. If you care about having the conversation, surely you want to try in a humane

For the purpose of this interview with Adele originals in the text were replaced. And since this refers strongly to the researchers own meaning, the category Other was chosen to

replace information with the meaning of the researchers interest and relationship. Adele is becoming a songstress, the Dachshund is just a pet, parts of her intimate relationship are being marked and replaced with personal experience.

File Categories Analysis Help

Search:  Previous Next Meta Information View

Source: <https://www.interviewmagazine.com/music/Adele-21>

Other Category

Pseudonym:  C S Mark Mark All

Type:  Mark from List

Description:  Edit

Details:  Delete

Originals	Category	Pseudo...	Replacement	#
22	Other Category	-	something in the twenties	
Adele	Other Category	-	this songstress	1
British songstress	Other Category	-	songstress	
Dachshund	Other Category	-	pet	
ESTHER ZUCKERMAN...	Other Category	-	Interviewer	
It was inspired by m...	Other Category	-	personal experience as ...	
Someone Like You	Other Category	-	the song	
ZUCKERMAN	Other Category	-	Interviewer	

Project: Project Interviews

- Interview Adele\_personal.txt
- Interview Gloria Steinem\_politics.txt
- Interview Ruth Bader Ginsburg\_justice.txt

It wasn't a given that Adele, the 22-year-old British songstress, would name her new album 21. After the success of her debut 19, which won her the best new artist and best female pop vocal performance awards at the 2009 Grammys, she was asked if she would continue the trend.

"I'd be like, "No, I'll have an imagination thank you very much, I'm not going to carry it on," she says. "And then when it came to naming this record it was the only relevant thing, because my relationship that the entire record is about was about me coming of age, and 21 is the age when you're suddenly a proper adult and on your own."

Not only is Adele's album more mature than her last, but also she now has a "proper adult" hit on her hands. For all the acclaim of 19, 21 has already brought Adele into new territory. According to Sky News, she is at the top of the UK single and album charts with "Someone Like You" and 21. New single "Rolling in the Deep" and 19 are each in their respective top-five lists. This combined feat hasn't been accomplished since the Beatles.

The album didn't come from an easy place, though. 21 chronicles the disintegration of a relationship, and when her voice artfully cracks in a falsetto on the song "Someone Like You," it sounds as if she is about to cry. We talked to Adele on Saturday about how she feels when listeners apply their own experiences to her songs, letting her ex hear the new album, and her Dachshund.

**ESTHER ZUCKERMAN:** You have explained that this album is about one particular relationship. Can you tell me about the process of writing it?

**Adele:** There wasn't really a specific process to it. I just sort of happen to sit and wait patiently until I'm ready to write the record. I can't really plan it very well. If I try to plan, it never works out well. I have to kind of wait. It happens on its own. It was inspired by my last boyfriend, my ex. Even though on some songs I'm really portraying him in a really bad light and I'm being quite bitchy about him, it was the most phenomenal relationship I've ever been in so far. I'm very young, so hopefully I will find someone that will be better than him or at least find someone like him again. It was very intense and very extreme and my first kind of all-or-nothing relationship. Looking back on it, it was still very much a teenage relationship. So it is just kind of the growth of a relationship and the rise and the fall of us really, and once I did start writing it and once the ideas did hit me when I was literally sitting there twiddling my thumbs, it didn't take very long for it to all come out.

**ZUCKERMAN:** Obviously this album is very personal, but each song can also apply to anyone listening. When I heard "Rolling in the Deep" and "Someone Like You" for the first time, I was like, "Oh my God, that totally can apply to me!" Is that something you intended in writing the album, or does that just kind of come naturally?

**Adele:** It's not like something I hoped to be able to achieve. I don't do it on purpose. The way I write my songs is that I have to believe what I'm writing about, and that's why they always end up being so personal—because the kind of artists I like, they convince me, they totally win me over straight away in that thing. Like, "Oh my God, this song is totally about me." I have to feel that about my own songs for me to be happy with them and to be able to let them go. So I think people can relate to them because I'm so honest in them. It's warts and all in my songs, and I think that's why people can relate to them. I don't write songs about a specific, elusive thing. I write about love and everyone fucking knows what it is like to have your heart broken.

**ZUCKERMAN:** Is it weird for you to hear people coming up to you and saying, "I had a similar experience?" Is it weird for people to applying be your songs, which are so personal, to their own experience?

**Adele:** Absolutely, it's the strangest thing ever. When I like an artist, I'm so obsessed by them, to the point where I always try to tell them if I ever meet them... (she mucks speechlessly stumbling over her words) I always get really fanatical about it. For people to link my music to their lives, it's incredible, there's no other feeling like it.

**ZUCKERMAN:** Did you want the person who you wrote the album about to hear it? Do you know if he has heard it?

**Adele:** It's my own therapy. I'm not on good terms with any of my exes. That's why we're not together anymore. We're not friends. We had the same friends though, so I imagine he's heard it. It's also been number-one for ages in England, so I doubt he can avoid it. I don't know what he thinks of it. I lost most of our friends in that relationship. He ended up getting all the friends. You know, when you break up with someone that you share your entire life with, he got all the friends, I lost them all. So I don't really know. I hope he can see past songs like "Rolling in the Deep" and hear one like "Someone Like You," so he knows just how much I actually did love him. I hope that to an extent—but not to the point where he'd be like, "Oh she wants me back," not like that. I hope he finds comfort hearing the record, like how I found comfort

## 2.4.2 Save categories

The default categories only need to be saved if they have been changed using the editor. Click on Categories Save Categories.

The screenshot shows a software interface with a 'Categories' menu open, highlighting 'Save Categories...'. The main window contains a 'Replacements' table and a text editor displaying an article about Ruth Bader Ginsburg. The table lists various entities and their replacements, such as 'Ruth Bader Ginsburg' being replaced by 'Female:Justice'.

Originals	Category	Pseud...	Replacement	#
Ruth Bader Ginsburg	Person	Person 1	Female:Justice	2
RBG	Person	Person 1		38
Justice Ginsburg	Person	Person 1	Female:Justice	7
Condoleezza Rice	Person	Person 2	Female:National Security A...	1
President Obama	Person	Person 3	Male:President:Democrats	3
President Clinton	Person	Person 4	Male:President:Democrat	1
President Bill Clinton	Person	Person 4	Male:President:Democrat	1
Ginsburg	Person	Person 1	Female:Justice	6
Columbia Law School	Education	School 1	University:Private:Law	1
Washington	Location	Location 1	City:Mid-Size	1

The text editor shows an article about Ruth Bader Ginsburg, with several instances of her name highlighted in red. The article discusses her career, her role on the Supreme Court, and her personal life.

And save them in the project folder.

The screenshot shows the same software interface as before, but with a 'Save As' dialog box open. The dialog box displays the file name 'Categories RGB\_justice.xml' and the location 'Project Interviews'. The background shows the 'Categories' menu and the 'Replacements' table.

The categories can be reopened as xml-file in a text editor.

```

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2 <category>
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4 <color>#ff0000ff</color>
5 <pseudonym>
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7 <subcategories>Male / Female / Diverse </subcategories>
8 <label><level>2</level>Role</label>
9 <label><level>3</level>Details</label>
10 </category>
11 </categories>
12 <category>
13 <name>Institutions</name>
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16 <labelsub><level>1</level>Type</labelsub>
17 <subcategories>Companies / Schools / Theater / Association / Party / Prison / Orphanage </subcategories>
18 <label><level>2</level>Activity</label>
19 <label><level>3</level>Details</label>
20 </category>
21 <category>
22 <name>Location</name>
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24 <pseudonym>
25 <labelsub><level>1</level>Type</labelsub>
26 <subcategories>Country / Fed. Country / Region / City / Street </subcategories>
27 <label><level>2</level>Size</label>
28 <label><level>3</level>Details</label>
29 </category>
30 <category>
31 <name>Location-Liste</name>
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34 <label><level>1</level>Bundesland</label>
35 <listcategory>
36 <file>Location-Liste.txt</file>
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40 </listcategory>
41 </category>
42 <category>
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47 <subcategories>Trade / Services / Industry / Craft / Science / Research / Administration </subcategories>
48 <label><level>2</level>Work</label>
49 <label><level>3</level>Details</label>
50 </category>
51 <category>
52 <name>Profession-Liste</name>
53 <color>#d3d3d3ff</color>
54 <pseudonym>
55 <label><level>1</level>Code-Level 1</label>
56 <listcategory>
57 <file>Profession-Liste.txt</file>
  
```

Line 1, Column 1 — 111 Lines

## 2.4.3 Save files

The interview texts are saved as text files. It can be saved one file, all files or as a different file.

The screenshot shows a text editor interface with a menu bar (File, Categories, Analysis, Help) and a search bar. A file menu is open, showing options like 'Set Project Folder...', 'Close Project', 'Save File', 'Save File as...', 'Save All Files', 'Import', 'Export...', and 'Quit'. Below the menu is a table with columns for 'Category', 'Pseud...', 'Replacement', and '#'. The table lists several interview files, with 'Interview Adele\_personal.txt' highlighted in grey. The main text area shows the content of the selected file, which is an interview transcript about Adele's album '21'.

Category	Pseud...	Replacement	#
Adele	Other Categ...	- this songstress	12
22	Other Categ...	- something in the twenties	1
British songstress	Other Categ...	- songstress	1
Someone Like You	Other Categ...	- the song	1
ESTHER ZUCKERMAN	Other Categ...	- interviewer	1
ZUCKERMAN	Other Categ...	- interviewer	6
Dachshund	Other Categ...	- pet	3
It was inspired by m...	Other Categ...	- personal experience as bac...	1

Project: Project Interviews

- Interview Adele\_personal.txt
- Interview Gloria Steinem\_politics.txt
- Interview Ruth Bader Ginsburg\_justice.txt

Search:  Previous Next

Source: <https://www.interviewmagazine.com/music/Adele-21>

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When the file is saved it is marked grey.

File Categories Analysis Help

Categories

Search:  Previous Next Meta Information View

Source: <https://www.interviewmagazine.com/music/adele-21>

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Project: Project Interviews

Interview Adele\_personal.xml

Interview Gloria\_Steinem\_politics.txt

Interview Ruth Bader Ginsburg\_justice.txt

## 2.4.4 View

Clicking on View enables to see the different anonymizations in the text. Different combinations of abstraction are possible. For anonymization purposes of the interview with Ruth Bader Ginsburg Level2 - the replacements - is chosen to see the different labels that were assigned.

File Categories Analysis Help

Categories

Search:  Previous Next Meta Information View

Source: <https://www.Role=Interviewer.com/culture/career-politics/interviews/a14788/supreme-court-justice-ruth-bader-Role=Justice/>

Editor's Note: On Friday September 18th, Supreme Court Justice [Role=Justice] [Description=Disease] the trailblazing cultural, legal, and feminist icon has Supreme Court since [Time=90s], when she was appointed by [Role=President]. She became the second female justice on the bench. According to NPR, leading up to her death she dictated a statement to her granddaughter Clara Sper: "My most fervent wish is that I will not be replaced until a new president

I saw two young women wearing Notorious R.B.G. T-shirts on my way to visit [Role=Justice] in her chambers. The 81-year-old associate justice, who was the Supreme Court by [Role=President] in [Time=90s], is portrayed by her many fans as a tough-talking, swaggering gangster. She's developed this reputation because during the past five years, she's written more notable dissents than any other justice. When the court decided against Lilly Ledbetter—a tire-factory manager paid significantly less than men in the same position—because she sued too late, [Role=Justice] dissented. When the court ruled to invalidate a section of the Voting Rights Act, removing federal oversight from states with a history of racial discrimination at the polls, [Role=Justice] dissented. When the court recently decided that the Hobby Lobby craft-store chain should not be required to cover contraception for its employees, [Role=Justice] dissented.

The [Description=Private] graduate is not always playing defense; she's written some forceful majority opinions as well. In 1996, for instance, the court ruled that the Virginia Military Institute's (VMI) male-only admission policy was unconstitutional, and [Role=Justice] took the opportunity to issue a wide-ranging warning about the dangers of gender stereotyping. "The notion that admission of women would downgrade VMI's stature," she wrote, "is a judgment hardly proved, a prediction hardly different from other 'self-fulfilling prophecies' once routinely used to deny rights or opportunities." Legal scholars note that whether she's voicing the court's decision or contesting it, her decisions have a rare sense of empathy. "[Role=Justice] knows the court's cases are ultimately about people, their lives, and their livelihoods," writes Richard J. Lazarus, a Harvard University [Work=Professor].

Even when she's writing about issues of great importance to her, like the rights of women and minorities, [Role=Justice] was a lawyer for the ACLU before she became a judge, she manages to be both withering and polite, her tone that of an increasingly impatient teacher. In person, she is delicately mannered and serene; during our interview, she remained as still as the chair she sat in, never fidgeting or checking the time.

The decor in her chambers is a mix of scholastic austerity and grandmotherly comfort: A stack of Harvard Law Reviews sat next to an elaborate, custom-made bobblehead doll of the justice herself; photos of her with [Role=President] and with [Role=National Security Advisor], among other prominent politicians, hung alongside snapshots of her family: her husband, Martin, who died in 2010, and her son, daughter, and four grandchildren. She has a taste for modernist art (Josef Albers is among her favorite painters) and a feel-good taste in coffee-table books: a collection of New Yorker cartoons, a book of photos called Mothers & Daughters.

[Role=Justice] seemed confident that the court would rebound from its recently restrictive stance on women's rights, although she didn't have a precise answer for why she felt that way. She describes her dissents as outlets not for her anger but for her optimism: "When you write a dissent, you're writing for a future court that will see the error into which your colleagues have fallen."

[Role=Interviewer]: The court's decision in Hobby Lobby—that a privately held company can exclude contraception coverage from employee health plans based on its owners' religious objections—was the most controversial of the last session. Can you talk about your dissent?

[Role=Justice]: I think there was one line in the dissent that says, "Your right to freedom of speech, your free exercise of religion stops at the other fellow's nose." You can swing your arms, but that's the point you stop. The idea that an employer can force its religious beliefs on a workforce that's diverse, and contraceptives are an essential part of women's health care—I thought it was an easy case; I was quite disappointed. Interestingly, the court didn't rule under the Constitution. They ruled under this Religious Freedom Restoration Act, and if we had a more functional Congress, I think there would have been a big chance that Congress would have amended the (Affordable Care Act) to say a for-profit employer has to provide the same coverage as any employer.

[Role=Interviewer]: You've said that the symbol of the U.S. shouldn't be an eagle but a pendulum. It seems to me that the pendulum has swung in a very conservative direction for women's rights, but not for gay rights. Why?

[Role=Justice]: To be frank, it's one person who made the difference: Justice (Anthony) Kennedy. He was a member of the triumvirate used to (reaffirm) Roe v. Wade in the Casey case, but since then, his decisions have been on upholding restrictions on access to abortion.

Person

Pseudonym:  C S Mark Mark All

Gender:  Mark from List

Role:  Edit

Details:  Delete

Replacements

Originals	Category	Pseudonym	Replacement	#
Ruth Bader Ginsburg	Person	Person 1	Female:Justice	3
RBG	Person	Person 1	Female:Justice	3
Justice Ginsburg	Person	Person 1	Female:Justice	3
Condoleezza Rice	Person	Person 2	Female:National Secur...	3
President Obama	Person	Person 3	Male:President:Democr...	3
President Clinton	Person	Person 4	Male:President:Democrat	3
President Bill Clinton	Person	Person 4	Male:President:Democrat	3
Ginsburg	Person	Person 1	Female:Justice	3
Columbia Law School	Education	School 1	University:Private:Law	3
Washington	Location	Location 1	City:Mid-Size	3

Project: Project Interviews

Interview Adele\_personal.xml

Interview Gloria\_Steinem\_politics.txt

Interview Ruth Bader Ginsburg\_justice.xml



For the interview with Gloria Steinem the Pseudonym as anonymization was chosen. So, in View the Pseudonym is chosen and in the text the renamed persons and events are anonymized.

The screenshot shows a software interface with a 'View' dropdown menu open. The menu options are: Original, Pseudonym (checked), Level 1, Level 2, and Level 3. The main window displays a document with a search bar at the top right containing the URL 'https://www.nytimes.com/column/magazine-talk'. The document text includes several paragraphs, some of which are highlighted in red. A table of replacements is visible on the left side of the interface.

Originals	Category	Pseudonym	Replacement	#
Gloria Steinem	Person	Anna Blau		22
New York Times	Person	The Guard...		20
Steinem,	Person	Anna Blau		1
"Gloria: A Life"	Other Cat...	"Anna"		1
Alicia Vikander	Person	Jane Wood		1
Julianne Moore	Person	Cathlyn Pa...		1
"The Glorias,"	Other Cat...	"Anna"		1

In Adeles interview again Level2 - replacements - is chosen.

The screenshot shows a software interface with a 'View' dropdown menu open. The menu options are: Original, Pseudonym, Level 1, Level 2 (checked), and Level 3. The main window displays a document with a search bar at the top right containing the URL 'https://www.interviewmagazine.com/music/[Description=this songstress]-21'. The document text includes several paragraphs, some of which are highlighted in red. A table of replacements is visible on the left side of the interface.

Originals	Category	Pseudonym	Replacement	#
Adele	Other Cat...	-	this songstress	12
22	Other Cat...	-	something in the twenties	1
British songstress	Other Cat...	-	songstress	1
Someone Like You	Other Cat...	-	the song	1
ESTHER ZUCKERMAN	Other Cat...	-	interviewer	1
ZUCKERMAN	Other Cat...	-	interviewer	6
Dachshund	Other Cat...	-	pet	3
It was inspired by my last...	Other Cat...	-	personal experience as ...	1

## 2.4.5 Meta information

Information about the interviews can be added by clicking on Meta Information on the top right side.

The screenshot shows a software interface with a document viewer. The 'Meta Information' tab is selected, and the document text is displayed. The text is highlighted with red boxes, indicating that it has been searched or is the subject of the meta-information. The search bar at the top contains the text 'Search:'. The document text includes the following paragraphs:

Editor's Note: On Friday September 18th, Supreme Court Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg passed away from complications of metastatic pancreatic cancer. The trailblazing cultural, legal, and feminist icon had been on the Supreme Court since 1993, when she was appointed by President Bill Clinton. She became the second female justice on the bench. According to NPR, in the days leading up to her death she dictated a statement to her granddaughter Clara Spera: "My most fervent wish is that I will not be replaced until a new president is installed."

I saw two young women wearing Notorious R.B.G. T-shirts on my way to visit Ruth Bader Ginsburg in her chambers. The 81-year-old associate justice, who was nominated to the Supreme Court by President Clinton in 1993, is portrayed by her many fans as a tough-talking, swaggering gangster. She's developed this reputation, in part, because during the past five years, she's written more notable dissents than any other justice. When the court decided against Lilly Ledbetter—a tire factory manager paid significantly less than men in the same position—because she sued too late, Justice Ginsburg dissented. When the court ruled to invalidate a section of the Voting Rights Act, removing federal oversight from states with a history of racial discrimination at the polls, Justice Ginsburg dissented. When the court recently decided that the Hobby Lobby craft-store chain should not be required to cover contraception for its employees, Justice Ginsburg dissented.

The Columbia Law School graduate is not always playing defense; she's written some forceful majority opinions as well. In 1996, for instance, the court ruled that the Virginia Military Institute's (VMI) male-only admission policy was unconstitutional, and Justice Ginsburg took the opportunity to issue a wide-ranging warning about the dangers of gender stereotyping. "The notion that admission of women would downgrade VMI's stature," she wrote, "is a judgment hardly proved, a prediction hardly different from other 'self-fulfilling prophecies' once routinely used to deny rights or opportunities." Legal scholars note that whether she's voicing the court's decision or contesting it, her decisions have a rare sense of empathy. "Justice Ginsburg knows the court's cases are ultimately about people, their lives, and their livelihoods," writes Richard J. Lazarus, a Harvard University law professor.

Even when she's writing about issues of great importance to her, like the rights of women and minorities, Ginsburg was a lawyer for the ACLU before she became a judge, she manages to be both withering and polite, her tone that of an increasingly impatient teacher. In person, she is delicately mannered and serene; during our interview, she remained as still as the chair she sat in, never fidgeting or checking the time.

The decor in her chambers is a mix of scholastic austerity and grandmotherly comfort: A stack of Harvard Law Reviews sat next to an elaborate, custom-made bobblehead doll of the justice herself; photos of her with President Obama and with Condoleezza Rice, among other prominent politicians, hung alongside snapshots of her family; her husband, Martin, who died in 2010, and her son, daughter, and four grandchildren. She has a taste for modernist art (Josef Albers is among her favorite painters) and a feel-good taste in coffee-table books: a collection of New Yorker cartoons, a book of photos called Mothers & Daughters.

Ginsburg seemed confident that the court would rebound from its recently restrictive stance on women's rights, although she didn't have a precise answer for why she felt that way. She describes her dissents as outlets not for her anger but for her optimism: "When you write a dissent, you're writing for a future court that will see the error into which your colleagues have fallen."

ELLE: The court's decision in Hobby Lobby—that a privately held company can exclude contraception coverage from employee health plans based on its owners' religious objections—was the most controversial of the last session. Can you talk about your dissent?

RCG: I think there was one line in the dissent that says, "Your right to freedom of speech, your free exercise of religion stops at the other fellow's nose." You can swing your arms, but that's the point you stop. The idea that an employer can force its religious beliefs on a workforce that's diverse, and contraceptives are an essential part of women's health care—I thought it was an easy case; I was quite disappointed. Interestingly, the court didn't rule under the Constitution. They ruled under this Religious Freedom Restoration Act, and if we had a more functional Congress, I think there would have been a big chance that Congress would have amended the (Affordable Care Act) to say a for-profit employer has to provide the same coverage as any employer.

ELLE: You've said that the symbol of the U.S. shouldn't be an eagle but a pendulum. It seems to me that the pendulum has swung in a very conservative direction. Why?

RCG: To be frank, it's one person who made the difference: Justice (Anthony) Kennedy. He was a member of the triumvirate used to (reaffirm) R

A text field opens where information regarding the interviews can be added.

The screenshot shows a software interface with a dialog box titled 'Meta-Information'. The dialog box has a title bar with 'Anonymizer' and 'Meta-Information' tabs. The main area contains a text field with the placeholder text 'Here some more information can be added.' and 'Cancel' and 'OK' buttons at the bottom.

## 2.4.6 Search

With the search function a specific word can be searched.

File Categories Analysis Help

Search: Wash Previous Next Meta Information View

Person

Pseudonym: C S Mark Mark All

Gender: Mark from List

Role: Edit

Details: Delete

Originals	Category	Pseudonym	Replacement	#
Gloria Steinem	Person	Anna Blau		22
New York Times	Person	The Guard...		20
Steinem,	Person	Anna Blau		1
"Gloria: A Life"	Other Cat...	"Anna"		1
Alicia Vikander	Person	Jane Wood		1
Julianne Moore	Person	Cathlyn Pa...		1
"The Glorias,"	Other Cat...	"Anna"		1

Project: Project Interviews

- Interview Adele\_personal.xml
- Interview Gloria Steinem\_politics.xml
- Interview Ruth Bader Ginsburg\_justice.xml

[Anna Blau] We've paid, as movements, more attention to Wash... ington than to state legislatures, and we see the penalty for that. Tactically we could have done better. But we are at a point of a backlash because we are winning. The most dangerous time is after a victory — eight years of Obama and moving forward and the fact that now most Americans agree with what social-justice movements have been saying. But what that means is that 40 percent of the country feels deprived of their position in an old hierarchy, and they're in full backlash.

[The Guardian] What are you looking at beyond public-opinion polls when you say "we're winning"?

[Anna Blau] I'm mainly thinking about public-opinion polls, which are the most general measure we have. The issues that were once the concerns only of social-justice movements, whether it was female equality or gay marriage, have journeyed from being the concern of an insurgent movement to being a majority view. That heartens me. I understand that it doesn't have a positive impact on the people who don't agree, but it is a fact.

Ney York Times: What do you think it is about you that has allowed you to have an impact? I know that in the early days people used to lazily point to your attractiveness as an explanation for the attention you got, but what deeper qualities helped you become a leader?

[Anna Blau] I don't understand it. I thought I understood in the beginning because I realized that as a journalist I had written articles about the movement, and so I would be asked to speak about it. But I really don't know. I suppose it's partly because I'm a full-time movement worker, which most people can't be because they have another profession. That probably makes a difference. It's also partly that no one can fire me. Most people don't have that freedom. Maybe that plays a role. If I had to pick one reason, it's because I have a sense of humor. That's crucial. It allows you to laugh at yourself and say when you're wrong. One of the things that Native American culture understands and we probably don't is that laughter is the only emotion you can't compel. You can't make anybody laugh unless they want to. I suspect that the people who last the longest, who continue to be trustworthy, are people with a sense of humor.

[The Guardian] You've seen a lot of political and ideological trends come and go. Are there contemporary attitudes or ideas that belong to younger activists — or even the political left generally — which you've found challenging to understand?

[Anna Blau] I did sign a recent statement about

cancel culture. I was — and am — concerned about what seems to me a function of being on the web too much and focusing on words more than actions. You're saying exactly the right thing or not, and people are responding with hostility instead of an invitation. Instead of being against a specific act or statement or article, you're against the person who said it, and that makes no sense to me because that ends the conversation. If you care about having the conversation, surely you want to try in a humane way to convince the other person, not do away with them.

[The Guardian] People have tried to cancel you before. What have you learned about the best way to mitigate those kinds of attacks?

[Anna Blau] It's important to learn from criticism. We all (expletive) up. If and when the criticism bears no resemblance to reality, then we have to move forward and understand it comes with the territory. Part of what may seem unfamiliar to some people is because we've been raised with this patriarchal, racist idea of normalcy. Those of us who are not obeying those past ideas may seem to be unnatural.

[The Guardian] Did you follow all the hubbub around that cancel-culture letter you signed?

[Anna Blau] I was asked to sign the letter, and I signed it. I believed in the letter, so I thought, Fine. I didn't read any of the response because I knew that it was going to be mixed. But if someone has a problem with it, then start another letter. There should be lots of letters. The most painful criticism or attacks come from people who share your values, not people who don't share your values. If Trump spoke well of me, I would shoot myself.

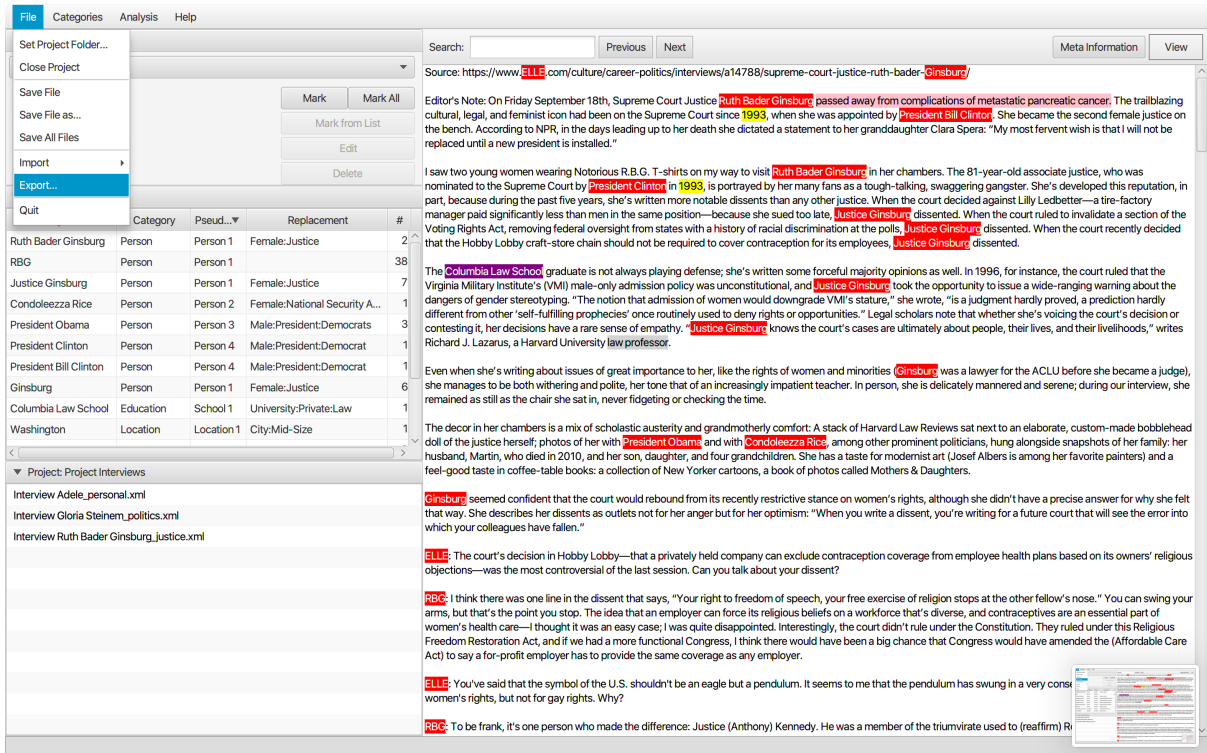
[The Guardian] Have you ever met the president?

[Anna Blau] It's interesting you ask that. I did, a very long time ago. I was raising money for something, as usual, and I went to see him. He was sitting on the other side of the desk, and he praised me to the skies in a way that made me know he didn't have a clue who I was. Then he gave me a

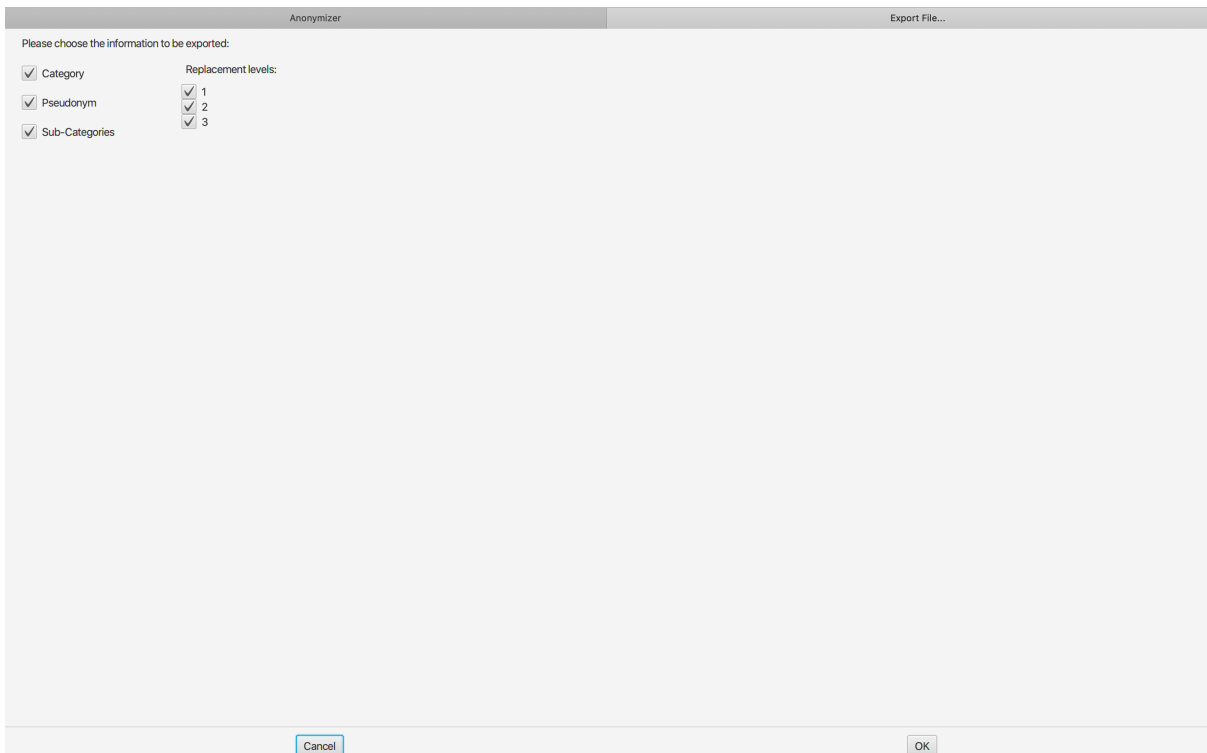
## 2.5 Export

### 2.5.1 Exporting text files

Exporting text files enables archiving anonymized interviews for secondary analysis. Comparisons of anonymizations can be done across different interviews. When exporting the files, the connections to the original interview will be lost.



A new window opens and the information to be exported can be chosen.



Now it is saved in the Project Folder and can be used for other purposes such as publications or sharing schemes.

File Categories Analysis Help

▼ Categories

Person

Pseudonym: [C] [S] Mark Mark All

Gender: [ ] Mark from List

Role: [ ] Edit

Details: [ ] Delete

▼ Replacements

Originals	CategoryA	Pseudonym	Replacement	#
Ruth Bader Ginsburg	Person	Person 1	Female:Justice	2
RBG	Person	Person 1		38
Justice Ginsburg	Person	Person 1	Female:Justice	7
Condoleezza Rice	Person	Person 2	Female:National Secur...	1
President Obama	Person	Person 3	Male:President:Democr...	3
President Clinton	Person	Person 4	Male:President:Democrat	1
President Bill Clinton	Person	Person 4	Male:President:Democrat	1
Ginsburg	Person	Person 1	Female:Justice	6
Columbia Law School	Education	School 1	University:Private:Law	1
Washington	Location	Location 1	City:Mid-Size	1
1993	Time	-	Time Span:90's	2

▼ Project: Project Interviews

Interview Adele\_personal.xml

Interview Gloria Steinem\_politics.xml

Interview Ruth Bader Ginsburg\_justice.xml

Save As: Export RBG\_justice.txt

Tags: [ ]

Source: [ ]

Where: Project Interviews

Editor's cultural, the ben replaced

Cancel Save

Meta Information View

8/supreme-court-justice-ruth-bader-Ginsburg

Justice Ginsburg passed away from complications of metastatic pancreatic cancer. The trailblazing 83, when she was appointed by President Bill Clinton. She became the second female justice on the bench. She dictated a statement to her granddaughter Clara Spera: "My most fervent wish is that I will not be replaced until a new president is installed."

I saw two young women wearing Notorious R.B.G. T-shirts on my way to visit Ruth Bader Ginsburg in her chambers. The 81-year-old associate justice, who was nominated to the Supreme Court by President Clinton in 1993, is portrayed by her many fans as a tough-talking, swaggering gangster. She's developed this reputation, in part, because during the past five years, she's written more notable dissents than any other justice. When the court decided against Lilly Ledbetter—a tire-factory manager paid significantly less than men in the same position—because she sued too late, Justice Ginsburg dissented. When the court ruled to invalidate a section of the Voting Rights Act, removing federal oversight from states with a history of racial discrimination at the polls, Justice Ginsburg dissented. When the court recently decided that the Hobby Lobby craft-store chain should not be required to cover contraception for its employees, Justice Ginsburg dissented.

The Columbia Law School graduate is not always playing defense; she's written some forceful majority opinions as well. In 1996, for instance, the court ruled that the Virginia Military Institute's (VMI) male-only admission policy was unconstitutional, and Justice Ginsburg took the opportunity to issue a wide-ranging warning about the dangers of gender stereotyping. "The notion that admission of women would downgrade VMI's stature," she wrote, "is a judgment hardly proved, a prediction hardly different from other 'self-fulfilling prophecies' once routinely used to deny rights or opportunities." Legal scholars note that whether she's voicing the court's decision or contesting it, her decisions have a rare sense of empathy. "Justice Ginsburg knows the court's cases are ultimately about people, their lives, and their livelihoods," writes Richard J. Lazarus, a Harvard University law professor.

Even when she's writing about issues of great importance to her, like the rights of women and minorities, Ginsburg was a lawyer for the ACLU before she became a judge, she manages to be both withering and polite, her tone that of an increasingly impatient teacher. In person, she is delicately mannered and serene; during our interview, she remained as still as the chair she sat in, never fidgeting or checking the time.

The decor in her chambers is a mix of scholastic austerity and grandmotherly comfort: A stack of Harvard Law Reviews sat next to an elaborate, custom-made bobblehead doll of the justice herself; photos of her with President Obama and with Condoleezza Rice among other prominent politicians, hung alongside snapshots of her family; her husband, Martin, who died in 2010, and her son, daughter, and four grandchildren. She has a taste for modernist art (Josef Albers is among her favorite painters) and a feel-good taste in coffee-table books: a collection of New Yorker cartoons, a book of photos called Mothers & Daughters.

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ELLE: The court's decision in Hobby Lobby—that a privately held company can exclude contraception coverage from employee health plans based on its owners' religious objections—was the most controversial of the last session. Can you talk about your dissent?

RBG: I think there was one line in the dissent that says, "Your right to freedom of speech, your free exercise of religion stops at the other fellow's nose." You can swing your arms, but that's the point you stop. The idea that an employer can force its religious beliefs on a workforce that's diverse, and contraceptives are an essential part of women's health care—I thought it was an easy case; I was quite disappointed. Interestingly, the court didn't rule under the Constitution. They ruled under this Religious Freedom Restoration Act, and if we had a more functional Congress, I think there would have been a big chance that Congress would have amended the (Affordable Care Act) to say a for-profit employer has to provide the same coverage as any employer.

ELLE: You've said that the symbol of the U.S. shouldn't be an eagle but a pendulum. It seems to me that the pendulum has swung in a very conservative direction for women's rights, but not for gay rights. Why?

RBG: To be frank, it's one person who made the difference: Justice (Anthony) Kennedy. He was a member of the triumvirate used to (reaffirm) Roe v. Wade in the Casey

## This text file contains only the anonymizations.

Source: https://www.[Person | Person 5 | Role=Interviewer | Details=Magazine].com/culture/career-politics/interviews/a14788/supreme-court-justice-ruth-bader-[Person | Person 1 | Role=Justice | Gender=Female]

Editor's Note: On Friday September 18th, Supreme Court Justice [Person | Person 1 | Role=Justice | Gender=Female] [Personal Circumstances | Type=Death | Description=Disease] the trailblazing cultural, legal, and feminist icon had been on the Supreme Court since [Time | Type=Time Span | Time=90's], when she was appointed by [Person | Person 4 | Role=President | Details=Democrat | Gender=Male]. She became the second female justice on the bench. According to NPR, in the days leading up to her death she dictated a statement to her granddaughter Clara Spera: "My most fervent wish is that I will not be replaced until a new president is installed."

I saw two young women wearing Notorious R.B.G. T-shirts on my way to visit [Person | Person 1 | Role=Justice | Gender=Female] in her chambers. The 81-year-old associate justice, who was nominated to the Supreme Court by [Person | Person 4 | Role=President | Details=Democrat | Gender=Male] in [Time | Type=Time Span | Time=90's], is portrayed by her many fans as a tough-talking, swaggering gangster. She's developed this reputation, in part, because during the past five years, she's written more notable dissents than any other justice. When the court decided against Lilly Ledbetter—a tire-factory manager paid significantly less than men in the same position—because she sued too late, [Person | Person 1 | Role=Justice | Gender=Female] dissented. When the court ruled to invalidate a section of the Voting Rights Act, removing federal oversight from states with a history of racial discrimination at the polls, [Person | Person 1 | Role=Justice | Gender=Female] dissented. When the court recently decided that the Hobby Lobby craft-store chain should not be required to cover contraception for its employees, [Person | Person 1 | Role=Justice | Gender=Female] dissented.

The [Education | School 1 | Type=University | Description=Private | Details=Law] graduate is not always playing defense; she's written some forceful majority opinions as well. In 1996, for instance, the court ruled that the Virginia Military Institute's (VMI) male-only admission policy was unconstitutional, and [Person | Person 1 | Role=Justice | Gender=Female] took the opportunity to issue a wide-ranging warning about the dangers of gender stereotyping. "The notion that admission of women would downgrade VMI's stature," she wrote, "is a judgment hardly proved, a prediction hardly different from other 'self-fulfilling prophecies' once routinely used to deny rights or opportunities." Legal scholars note that whether she's voicing the court's decision or contesting it, her decisions have a rare sense of empathy. "[Person | Person 1 | Role=Justice | Gender=Female] knows the court's cases are ultimately about people, their lives, and their livelihoods," writes Richard J. Lazarus, a Harvard University [Profession | Profession 1 | Details=Law | Work=Professor].

Even when she's writing about issues of great importance to her, like the rights of women and minorities ([Person | Person 1 | Role=Justice | Gender=Female] was a lawyer for the ACLU before she became a judge), she manages to be both withering and polite, her tone that of an increasingly impatient teacher. In person, she is delicately mannered and serene; during our interview, she remained as still as the chair she sat in, never fidgeting or checking the time.

The decor in her chambers is a mix of scholastic austerity and grandmotherly comfort: A stack of Harvard Law Reviews sat next to an elaborate, custom-made bobblehead doll of the justice herself; photos of her with [Person | Person 3 | Role=President | Details=Democrat | Gender=Male] and with [Person | Person 2 | Role=National Security Advisor | Details=Republican | Gender=Female], among other prominent politicians, hung alongside snapshots of her family: her husband, Martin, who died in 2010, and her son, daughter, and four grandchildren. She has a taste for modernist art (Josef Albers is among her favorite painters) and a feel-good taste in coffee-table books: a collection of New Yorker cartoons, a book of photos called Mothers & Daughters.

[Person | Person 1 | Role=Justice | Gender=Female] seemed confident that the court would rebound from its recently restrictive stance on women's rights, although she didn't have a precise answer for why she felt that way. She describes her dissents as outlets not for her anger but for her optimism: "When you write a dissent, you're writing for a future court that will see the error into which your colleagues have fallen."

[Person | Person 5 | Role=Interviewer | Details=Magazine]: The court's decision in Hobby Lobby—that a privately held company can exclude contraception coverage from employee health plans based on its owners' religious objections—was the most controversial of the last session. Can you talk about your dissent?

[Person | Person 1]: I think there was one line in the dissent that says, "Your right to freedom of speech, your free exercise of religion stops at the other fellow's nose." You can swing your arms, but that's the point you stop. The idea that an employer can force its religious beliefs on a workforce that's diverse, and contraceptives are an essential part of women's health care—I thought it was an easy case; I was quite disappointed. Interestingly, the court didn't rule under the Constitution. They ruled under this Religious Freedom Restoration Act, and if we had a more functional Congress, I think there would have been a big chance that Congress would have amended the (Affordable Care Act) to say a for-profit employer has to provide the same coverage as any employer.

[Person | Person 5 | Role=Interviewer | Details=Magazine]: You've said that the symbol of the U.S. shouldn't be an eagle but a pendulum. It seems to me that the pendulum has swung in a very conservative direction for women's rights, but not for gay rights. Why?

[Person | Person 1]: To be frank, it's one person who made the difference: Justice (Anthony) Kennedy. He was a member of the triumvirate used to (reaffirm) Roe v. Wade in the Casey case, but since then, his decisions have been on upholding restrictions on access to abortion.

[Person | Person 5 | Role=Interviewer | Details=Magazine]: The first time you argued before the Supreme Court as a lawyer was in 1973, on behalf of Sharon Frontiero, an Air Force lieutenant who sued because under military rules she had to prove that her husband was "dependent" on her to get housing and medical benefits for him. (Servicemen, meanwhile, were automatically granted benefits for their wives.) What was it like to stand before the justices?

[Person | Person 1]: I had, I think, 12 minutes, or something like that, of argument. I was very nervous. It was an afternoon argument. I didn't dare eat lunch. There were many butterflies in my stomach. I had a very well-prepared opening sentence I had memorized. Looking at them, I thought, I'm talking to the most important court in the land, and they have to listen to me and that's my captive audience.

[Person | Person 5 | Role=Interviewer | Details=Magazine]: And then you relaxed?

[Person | Person 1]: I felt a sense of empowerment because I knew so much more about the case, the issue, than they did. So I relied on myself as kind of a teacher to get them to think about gender. Because most men of that age, they could understand race discrimination, but sex discrimination? They thought of themselves as good fathers and as good husbands, and if women are treated differently, the different treatment is benignly in women's favor. To get them to understand that this supposed pedestal was all too often a cage for women—that was my mission in all the cases in the '70s. To get them to understand that these so-called protections for women were limiting their opportunities. I try to have them think what they would like the world to be like for their daughters and granddaughters. I think it makes a big difference if someone has a close relationship with a girl growing up. I saw it in my old chief (the late William H. Rehnquist). He, in the '70s, every case except one, he was on the other side, but he wrote the most wonderful decision upholding the Family Medical Leave Act. I attribute that to his close association with his granddaughters. His daughter had divorced. He became a substitute father for those children.

## 2.6 Analysis

### 2.6.1 Create replacement list

For an initial analysis, the anonymized information for each interview can be listed in an Excel file. Click on Analysis and Create Replacement List...

The screenshot shows the software interface with the 'Analysis' tab selected. The 'Create Replacement List' dialog box is open, displaying a list of replacements and a preview of the source text. The list of replacements is as follows:

Originals	Category	Pseud...	Replacement	#
Ruth Bader Ginsburg	Person	Person 1	Female:Justice	2
RBG	Person	Person 1	Female:Justice	38
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Ginsburg	Person	Person 1	Female:Justice	6
Columbia Law School	Education	School1	University-Private:Law	1
Washington	Location	Location 1	City:Mid-Size	1

The preview of the source text shows the following text:

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The **Columbia Law School** graduate is not always playing defense; she's written some forceful majority opinions as well. In 1996, for instance, the court ruled that the Virginia Military Institute's (VMI) male-only admission policy was unconstitutional, and **Justice Ginsburg** took the opportunity to issue a wide-ranging warning about the dangers of gender stereotyping. "The notion that admission of women would downgrade VMI's stature," she wrote, "is a judgment hardly proved, a prediction hardly different from other 'self-fulfilling prophecies' once routinely used to deny rights or opportunities." Legal scholars note that whether she's voicing the court's decision or contesting it, her decisions have a rare sense of empathy. **Justice Ginsburg** knows the court's cases are ultimately about people, their lives, and their livelihoods," writes Richard J. Lazarus, a Harvard University law professor.

Even when she's writing about issues of great importance to her, like the rights of women and minorities **Ginsburg** was a lawyer for the ACLU before she became a judge), she manages to be both withering and polite, her tone that of an increasingly impatient teacher. In person, she is delicately mannered and serene; during our interview, she remained as still as the chair she sat in, never fidgeting or checking the time.

The decor in her chambers is a mix of scholastic austerity and grandmotherly comfort: A stack of Harvard Law Reviews sat next to an elaborate, custom-made bobblehead doll of the justice herself; photos of her with **President Obama** and with **Condoleezza Rice** among other prominent politicians, hung alongside snapshots of her family; her husband, Martin, who died in 2010, and her son, daughter, and four grandchildren. She has a taste for modernist art (Josef Albers is among her favorite painters) and a feel-good taste in coffee-table books: a collection of New Yorker cartoons, a book of photos called Mothers & Daughters.

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**ELLE**: The court's decision in Hobby Lobby—that a privately held company can exclude contraception coverage from employee health plans based on its owners' religious objections—was the most controversial of the last session. Can you talk about your dissent?

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**RBG**: To be frank, it's one person who made the difference: Justice (Anthony) Kennedy. He was a member of the triumvirate used to (reaffirm) Roe v. Wade in the Casey

It can be saved as an Excel-file in the project folder.

The screenshot shows the software interface with the 'Analysis' tab selected. The 'Save As' dialog box is open, showing the file name 'Repl RGB\_justice.xlsx' and the location 'Project Interviews'. The dialog box is open, showing a list of replacements and a preview of the source text. The list of replacements is as follows:

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The file can be sorted, for example, by column, comparisons can be made if things have been coded similar or the same concepts differently (template provided by Qualiservice).

Paragraph	Original	Category	Pseudonym	Replacements
2	Source: ELLE	Person	Person 5	Interviewer:Magazine
3	Source: Ginsburg	Person	Person 1	Female:Justice
4	Editor's Ruth Bader Ginsburg	Person	Person 1	Female:Justice
5	Editor's passed away from complications of metastatic pancreatic cancer.	Personal Circumstances	-	Death:Disease
6	Editor's 1993	Time	-	Time Span:90's
7	President Bill Clinton	Person	Person 4	Male:President:Democrat
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9	President Clinton	Person	Person 4	Male:President:Democrat
10	1993	Time	-	Time Span:90's
11	Justice Ginsburg	Person	Person 1	Female:Justice
12	Justice Ginsburg	Person	Person 1	Female:Justice
13	Justice Ginsburg	Person	Person 1	Female:Justice
14	The Columbia Law School	Education	School 1	University:Private:Law
15	Justice Ginsburg	Person	Person 1	Female:Justice
16	The Justice Ginsburg	Person	Person 1	Female:Justice
17	The law professor	Profession	Profession 1	Professor:Law
18	Even Ginsburg	Person	Person 1	Female:Justice
19	The President Obama	Person	Person 3	Male:President:Democrats
20	The Condoleezza Rice	Person	Person 2	Female:National Security Advisor:Republican
21	[10] Ginsburg	Person	Person 1	Female:Justice
22	[14]: ELLE	Person	Person 5	Interviewer:Magazine
23	[2]:1 RBG	Person	Person 1	
24	[14]: ELLE	Person	Person 5	Interviewer:Magazine
25	[2]: To RBG	Person	Person 1	
26	[14]: ELLE	Person	Person 5	Interviewer:Magazine
27	[2]:1 RBG	Person	Person 1	
28	[14]:And ELLE	Person	Person 5	Interviewer:Magazine
29	[2]:1 RBG	Person	Person 1	
30	[14]:Do ELLE	Person	Person 5	Interviewer:Magazine
31	[14]: ELLE	Person	Person 5	Interviewer:Magazine
32	[2]:A RBG	Person	Person 1	
33	[14]: ELLE	Person	Person 5	Interviewer:Magazine
34	[2]: Depends RBG	Person	Person 1	
35	[14]: ELLE	Person	Person 5	Interviewer:Magazine
36	[2]:1 RBG	Person	Person 1	
37	[14]: ELLE	Person	Person 5	Interviewer:Magazine
38	[2]: The RBG	Person	Person 1	
39	[14]: ELLE	Person	Person 5	Interviewer:Magazine
40	[14]: Washington	Location	Location 1	City:Mid-Size
41	[2]: Justice RBG	Person	Person 1	
42	[2]: Justice Ginsburg	Person	Person 1	Female:Justice
43	[2]: Justice Ginsburg	Person	Person 1	Female:Justice
44	[14]: ELLE	Person	Person 5	Interviewer:Magazine

## 2.6.2 Comparing Codes

To compare codes across interviews, click on Compare Codes...

**Analysis** Help

Categories: Create Replacement List..., Compare Codes...

Search:  Previous Next Meta Information View

Source: <https://www.ELLE.com/culture/career-politics/interviews/a14788/supreme-court-justice-ruth-bader-ginsburg/>

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Project: Project Interviews

Interview Adele\_personal.xml

Interview Gloria Steiner\_politics.xml

Interview Ruth Bader Ginsburg\_justice.xml

And save it as an excel-file in the project folder.

Save As: Compare Codes.xlsx

Where: Project Interviews

8/supreme-court-justice-ruth-bader-Ginsburg

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RBG	Person	Person 1	Female:Justice	38
Ruth Bader Ginsburg	Person	Person 1	Female:Justice	2

Project: Project Interviews

Interview Adele\_personal.xml

Interview Gloria Steinem\_politics.xml

Interview Ruth Bader Ginsburg\_justice.xml

Comparing codes allows to see how often a coding occurs in which document.

Original	Category	Pseudonym	Replacements	Interview Adele_personal.xml	Interview Gloria Steinem_politics.xml	Interview Ruth Bader Ginsburg_justice.xml
Adele	Other Category	-	this songstress	2	0	0
British songstress	Other Category	-	something in the twenties	1	0	0
Someone Like You	Other Category	-	the song	1	0	0
ESTHER ZUCKERMAN	Other Category	-	interviewer	1	0	0
ZUCKERMAN	Other Category	-	interviewer	0	0	0
Dachshund	Other Category	-	pet	1	0	0
It was inspired by my last boyfriend, my ex...	Other Category	-	personal experience as background for songs	1	0	0
Gloria Steinem	Person	Anna Blau		0	22	0
New York Times	Person	The Guardian		0	20	0
Steinem,	Person	Anna Blau		0	1	0
"Gloria: A Life"	Other Category	"Anna"		0	1	0
Alicia Vikander	Person	Jane Wood		0	1	0
Julianne Moore	Person	Cathlyn Parker		0	1	0
"The Glorias,"	Other Category	"Anna"		0	1	0
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ELLE	Person	Person 5	Interviewer:Magazine	0	0	38
passed away from complications of metasta...	Personal Circumstances	-	Death:Disease	0	0	1
law professor	Profession	Profession 1	Professor:Law	0	0	1

\*\*\*Created with Anonymizer Tool by Forschungszentrum für qualitative sozialwissenschaftliche Forschungsdaten, www.qualiservice.org



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