

NVivo for Qualitative Research

Part II


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Qualitative Research Activities

1. Setting up a project that is well managed
2. Conceptualising the project: Reviewing the literature, defining research questions
3. Implementing your methodology: Storing and analysing data
4. Presenting data meaningfully and answering RQs
5. Ensuring and documenting trustworthiness



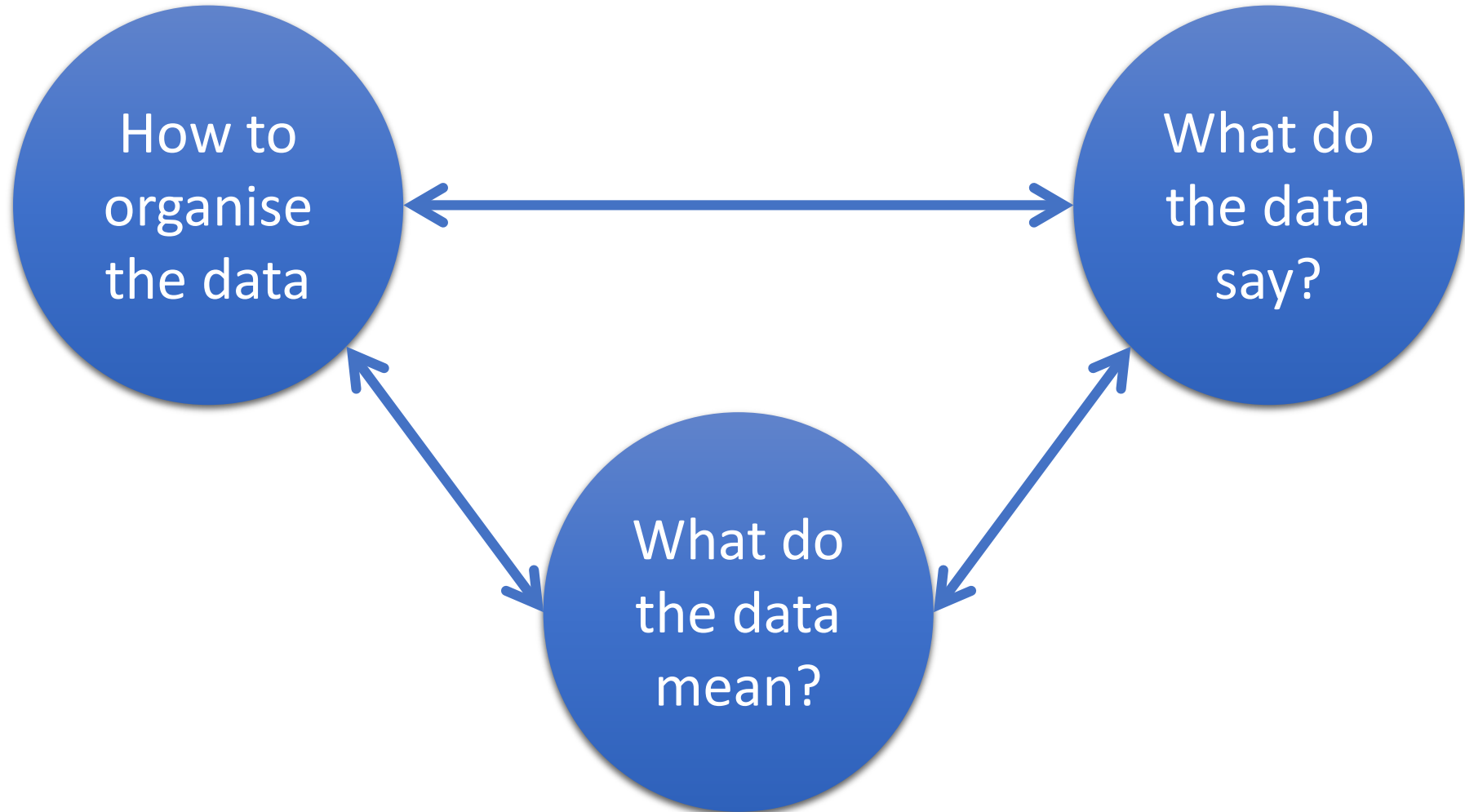
Implementing your methodology: Storing and analysing data

- Smart storing data sources and cases
- Keeping track of sources on your index

Some analytical strategies

Analysis strategy	Short Description of Strategy
Constant comparison analysis	Systematically condensing data to codes inductively, then developing categories and relationships from codes for theory generation.
Classical content analysis	Systematically condensing data to codes deductively or inductively and develop constructs that capture participants' perceptions, feelings, meanings, etc...
Theme analysis	Involves a search for relationships among concepts, as well as a search for how these relationships are linked to the overall cultural context

Implementing your methodology: Storing and analysing data



Commonly used analytical practices

[Coding](#)

[Jotting](#)

[Analytic memoing](#)

[Generating findings](#)

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Coding

First step in analysis

Act of condensing data

Approaches to coding vary

Coding is iterative

Coding is influenced by research focus

Coding – How can NVivo help?

- Transcription
- Developing codes
- Developing multiple [coding structures](#)/schemes
- Applying codes
 - Manual coding
 - Automatic coding (text search query; word frequency query; auto-coding based on formatting; auto-coding datasets)
- Managing codes
 - Reviewing codes
 - Dissolving codes
- Comparing codes to the literature
- Collaborating on coding

Jotting

Inferences about the meanings derived from particular data excerpts/
implied meanings

Personal reflections about a particular data section or participant

Cross-reference to materials in another part of the dataset

Cross-reference to relevant theory piece or article

A note for researcher to pursue this issue further with upcoming data
collection

Doubts about the quality of particular excerpts of data

Specific circumstances related to particular data excerpts

A note about what hasn't been said / stated but was somehow expected

Jotting – How can NVivo help?

- Use [Annotations](#) to comment on selected parts of your data.
- Use '[See Also](#)' links to draw connections between items in your project.

Analytic memoing

Begin writing memos as soon as you begin data analysis

Memos are more about making connections and identifying relationships than they are about summarizing data

Memoing should be a priority – when an idea strikes, stop whatever you're doing and note it down. Jot down ideas as they come, not to worry about prose or grammatical correctness and elegance.

Keep memo organised and search-friendly. Best practice is to date each entry and create meaningful titles that are reflective of the content: "Agenda for Visit 2 in Site X"; "Connection between Code A and Code B".

Analytic memoing – How can NVivo help?

- Dedicated analytic memo
 - Create annotations and “See Also” links inside your memo

Generating findings



Descriptions of codes

Conceptual categories or code clusters

Patterns and themes


Frequency counts

Comparing and contrasting

Discussions of missing information

Generating findings – How can NVivo help?

- Codebooks
- [Queries](#)
- [Framework Matrices](#)
- Coding at relationships
- [Reports and extracts](#)
- [Using built-in diagrams](#)



Presenting data meaningfully and answering research questions

- Demographics of coding ([Charts](#))
- Dominant codes ([Word clouds](#))
- Themes and/or conceptual categories
 - Annotate influential quotes
 - Hierarchy of codes ([Tree map or sunbursts](#))
- Narratives or vignettes (Analytic memos)
- Using metaphors ([Conceptual maps](#))



Ensuring and documenting trustworthiness

- Guba and Lincoln's model
 - Credibility
 - Transferability
 - Dependability
 - Confirmability

- Analytic documentation

Criterion	Descriptors and measures taken	Where can NVivo help?
Credibility (truth-value)	Representative sampling Triangulation Negative case analysis Peer review of a project Member checks Thick description of the phenomenon under scrutiny Examination of previous research findings	Access to and scrutiny of participant information Ability to scrutinize negative cases by chunking datasets purposively Ability to collaborate and share information Ability to store and analyze large amounts of data to enable thick descriptions Integration of primary and secondary data sources (Literature and data)
Transferability (applicability)	sufficient contextual information about the fieldwork sites is provided to enable the reader to make sense of the findings and apply them to their contexts	Ability to smart store, access and process large amounts of information and to present ideas in condensed formats.
Dependability (consistency)	Provide clarity about: a) the research design and its implementation, describing what was planned and executed; b) the operational detail of data gathering, addressing the details of what was done in the field; c) reflective appraisal of the effectiveness of the process of inquiry undertaken.	Provision of an audit trail documenting all analytical steps as well as different pieces of the puzzle (Memos, analytical memo, jottings, queries results and logic, etc...)
Confirmability (results confirmed by others)	Triangulation is key as well as member checking	Ability to export datasets and subsets as well as reports and summaries to share with collaborators and participants for member checking Access to literature findings

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Why NVivo?

- Seeing the bush and the trees
- Versatile tool
 - Organising and managing your project
 - Reviewing the literature
 - Analysing your data
 - Presenting your findings
 - Ensuring trustworthiness
- Flexible
- Collaborative
- Everything in the one place

Thank you!

Microsoft Word ribbon: File, Home, Insert, Layout, References, Mailings, Review, Send Dele...

Navigation pane: Home, Insert, Layout, References, Mailings, Review, Send Dele...

Document content:

Introduction

The purpose of this document is to provide a comprehensive overview of the project's objectives, scope, and timeline. This document will serve as a guide for all stakeholders involved in the project, ensuring that everyone is on the same page and working towards the same goals.

Objectives

The primary objectives of this project are to:

- Identify the key stakeholders and their roles.
- Define the project's scope and deliverables.
- Establish a clear timeline and milestones.
- Communicate the project's progress and any changes.

Scope

The project will focus on the development and implementation of a new system. The scope includes the following areas:

- System requirements gathering.
- System design and architecture.
- Development and testing.
- Deployment and user training.

Timeline

The project is scheduled to start on [Date] and is expected to be completed by [Date]. The timeline is divided into several phases, each with its own set of tasks and milestones.

Conclusion

This document provides a clear and concise overview of the project's objectives, scope, and timeline. It is intended to serve as a reference for all stakeholders involved in the project. We look forward to working with you to ensure the project's success.

...beginning, whilst they were involved initially they did not want to be present when we were assessing him because of issues with dad. Niece kind of hung around outside but she backed off as well care coordinator who'd worked with him for a few weeks knew him so he was there for his support really. I think what had happened is that the family had gone quite frightened things had escalated even that morning, tipping the chair over and stuff. Mum and dad were quite elderly so it was you could understand that erm, so we discussed that we said these are the options. Dad was nearest relative he even though it was section 2, he made no objection to him being admitted, mum had no objection. Niece actually consented that's the last thing that's what was used when he went to hospital last time. He

Annotations

Line	Content
24	required under the Mental Health Act that the person knows who the next order for some sections to consult
25	there is a need to consult the nearest Relative under certain Sections

It is interesting to see how **different** answers to the needs of human child children emerge in some cultures and not **others**. Is this **biological** and **genetic**? Mike Wynn's makes a strong case about how **cultural** social factors may actually cause more harm than good to human child children because it largely ignores the local cultural knowledge systems which don't even operate at all like **Western** culture.

The example of the boy who believed that a **chewing** remedy would cure him reveals the importance of the local context and beliefs. Much of the efforts provided by the aid community to focus on conveying the epidemiological needs of oral care may actually be a large waste of resources and tend to cause **problems** that remedy.

See Also Links

¹ [Journal: The Journal of Applied Anthropology: The Role of Oral Care in Child Health](#)

² [Journal: The Journal of Applied Anthropology: The Role of Oral Care in Child Health](#)

³ [Journal: The Journal of Applied Anthropology: The Role of Oral Care in Child Health](#)

⁴ [Journal: The Journal of Applied Anthropology: The Role of Oral Care in Child Health](#)

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⁵ [Journal: The Journal of Applied Anthropology: The Role of Oral Care in Child Health](#)

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Data Queries

- Specify the content you want to search for. For example, find content that is coded at:
 - A particular code
 - All these codes
 - Any of these codes
 - Any case with specific attribute values.
- Choose where you want to search. Choose whether you want to look for coded content in all your sources, or restrict the search to selected items or folders.
- Sometimes you can also choose whether the outcome of the query is data or meta-data: for example, you can have it set to data or to number of references
- Choose whether to add the query to your project.

Type of query	What it allows to do
Text search query	Find all occurrences of a word, phrase, or concept.
Word frequency query	Find the most frequently occurring words or concepts.
Simple Coding query	Find all content coded at selected nodes, a combination of nodes, or a combination of nodes and attributes.
Compound Coding query	<p>Use a compound query to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Combine a text search query with a coding query ▪ Search for two words that occur in the same paragraph (or other specified context). ▪ A Compound query can also combine two Text Search queries or two Coding queries.
Matrix Coding query	Find a combination of items (usually nodes and attributes) and display the results in a table.
Group Query	Use Group queries to find items that are associated in a particular way with other items in your project.

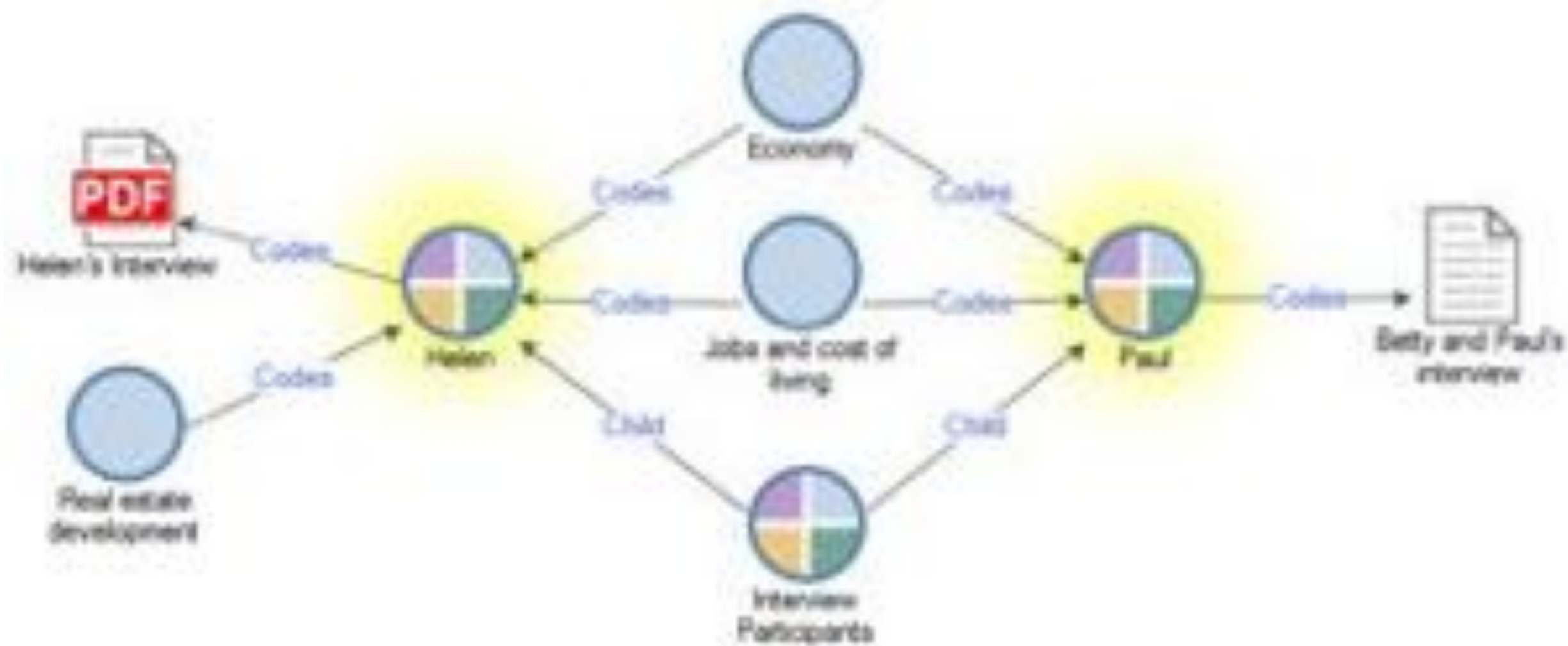
	Code 1	Code 2	Code 3	Code 4	Code 5
Case 1	Dataset 1.1	Dataset 1.2	Dataset 1.3		
Case 2					
Case 3				Dataset 3.4	

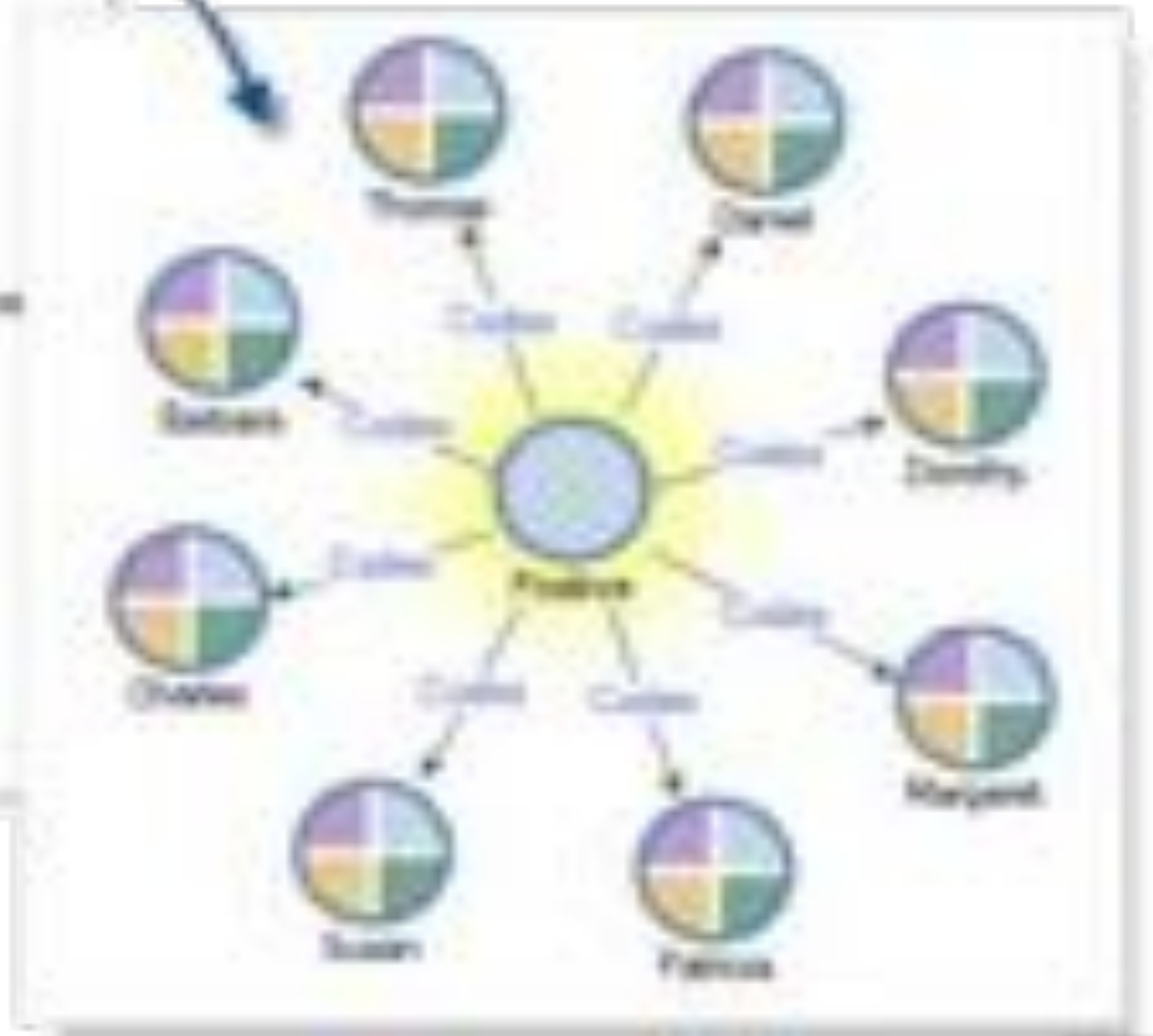
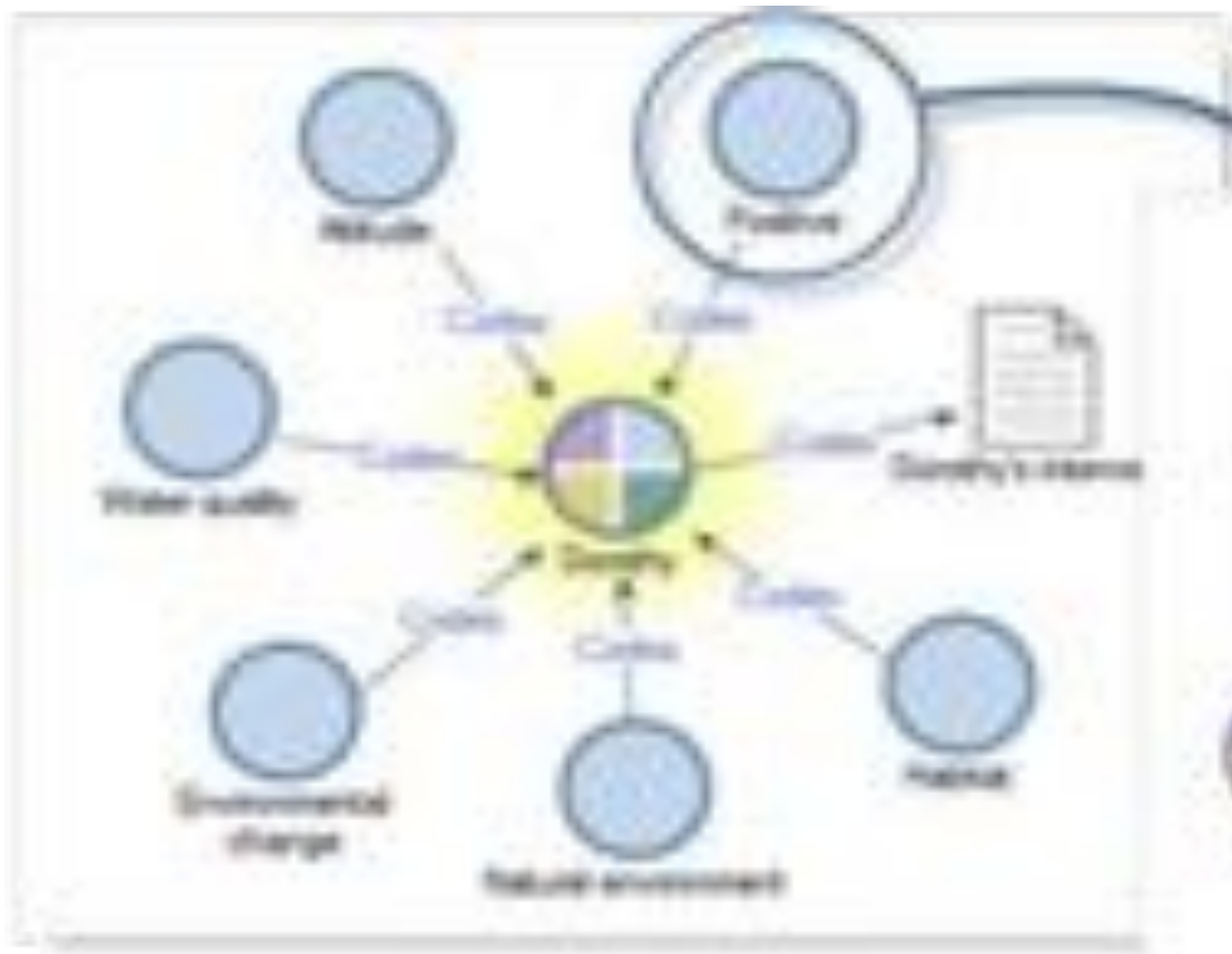


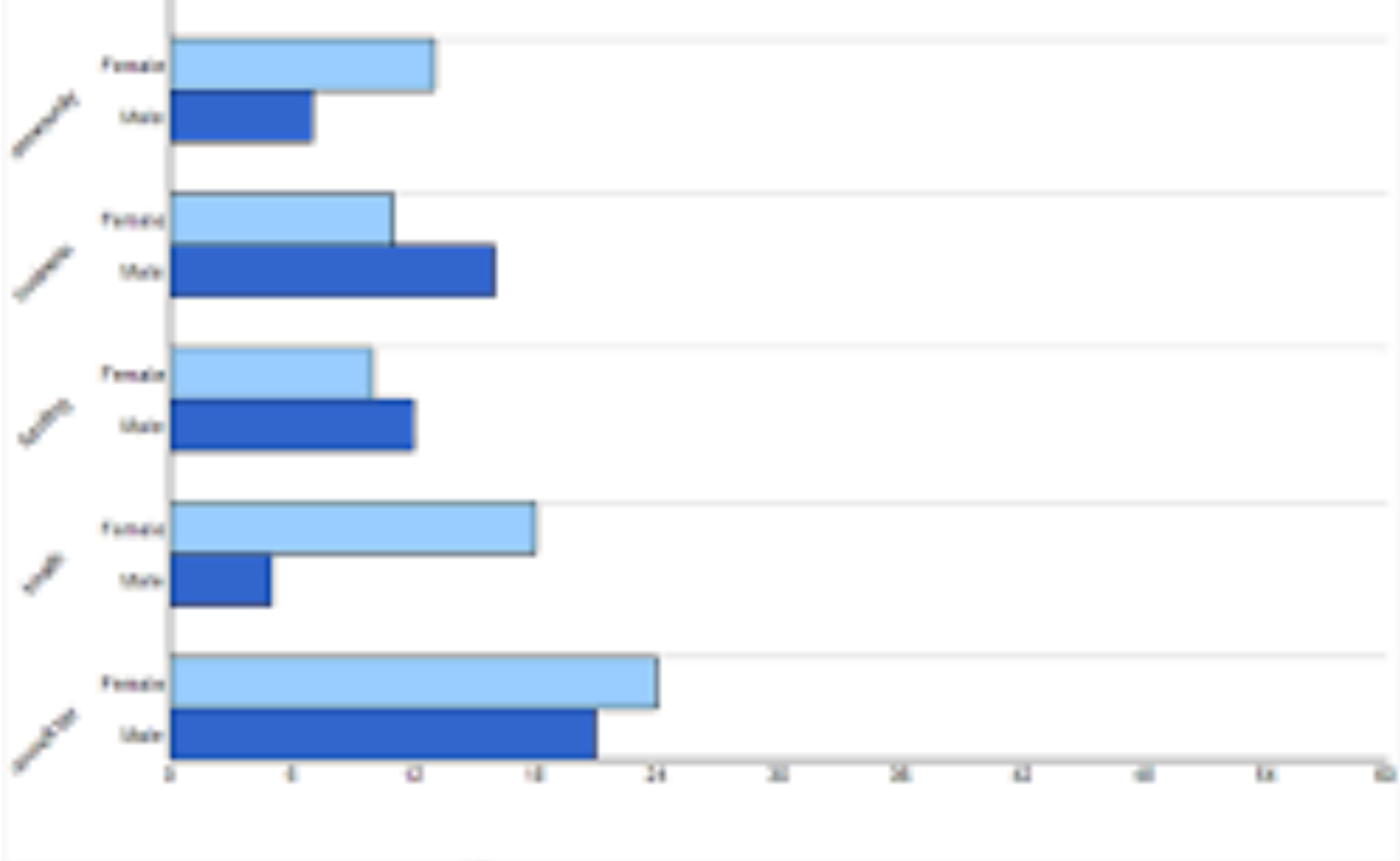
	Code 1	Code 2	Code 3	Code 4	Code 5
Case 1	Summary	Summary	Summary		
Case 2					
Case 3				Summary	

[Back](#)

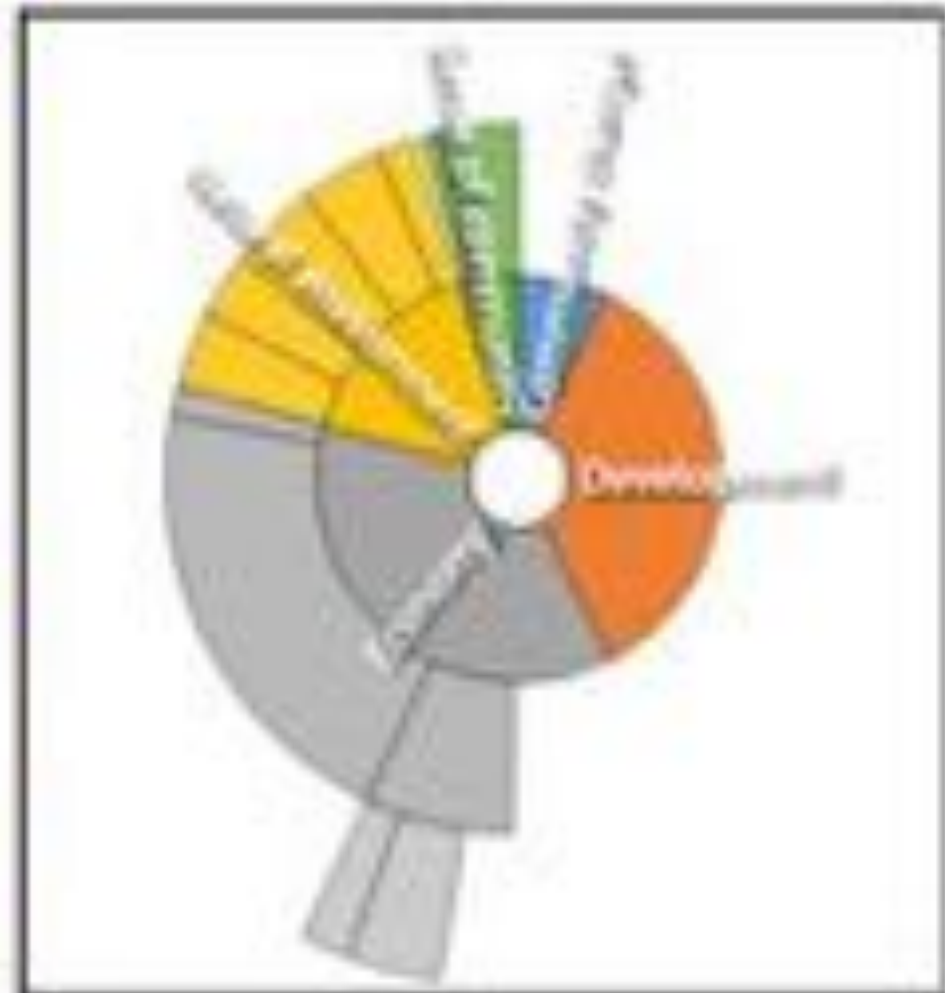
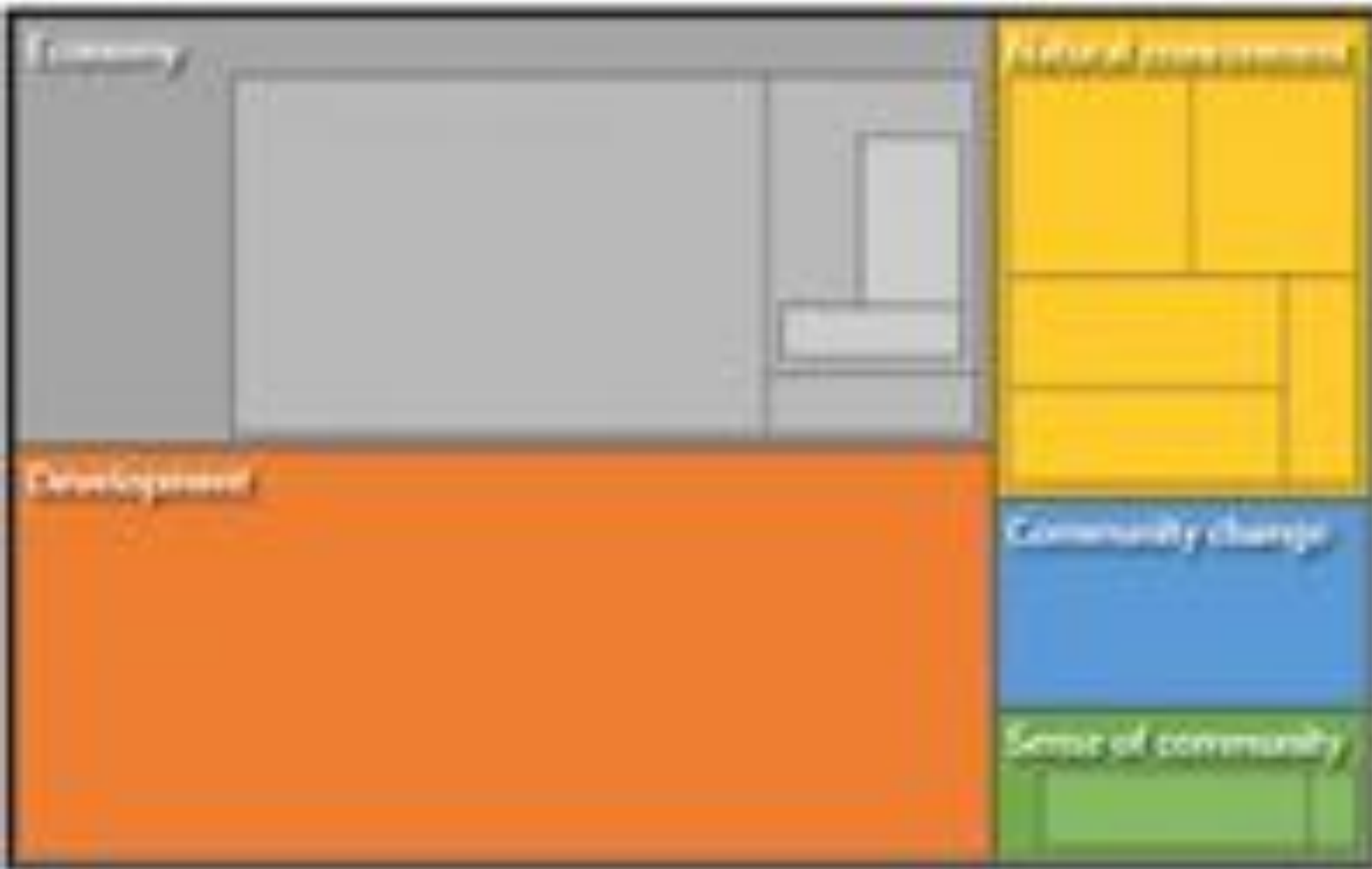
Predefined reports and extracts	Description
Coding Summary by Codes	Lists your codes and the sources that are coded at them.
Coding Summary by Source	Lists your sources and the codes that code them.
Code Summary	Lists the codes in the project including statistical information about each code —for example, the number of sources coded at the code. Assists with frequency counts.
Case Classification Summary	Lists the classifications and attributes for the cases in your project.
Source Classification Summary	Lists the classifications and attributes for the sources in your project.







Back



War

military conflict

combat

military strategies

actions: attack, defend

participants: at least two enemies

results: win, lose

tools: weapons

Argument

verbal conflict

exchange of utterances

discourse strategies

actions: express a view, express an opposite view

participants: discussants aligned with two views

results: presenting more/less convincing points

tool: expressions addressing specific aspects of the dispute