The background is a solid dark red color. It features several white line-art illustrations of research-related items: a laptop at the top, a camera on the left, a smartphone on the right, a book with glasses on the bottom left, a keyboard and mouse at the bottom center, and a tablet at the bottom right.

Managing Qualitative Research Data Using NVivo 12 for Mac Part 1

Agenda

Part 1	1. Overview
	2. Import bibliographic data from EndNote
	Exercise and Break
Part 2	3. Import interview transcripts
	4. Import survey data
	5. Import image, audio and video files
	Exercise and Break
Part 3	6. Coding Queries
	Exercise and Break
Part 4	7. Codebook
	8. Work as a team



1.

NVivo for Mac overview

NVivo 12
for Mac

Literature
Review

Organize
data

Theme and
Coding

Analysis

Visualization
and reports

Interview
transcripts

Photo
images

Audio and
video files

Articles,
book
chapters

Documents

Web pages

Social
Media

Field Notes

Survey data



Menu bar, Ribbon helps you to locate commands

Search box lets you search for items.

NVivo 12
Workspace

Navigation view lets you organize your project items into folders

List view displays contents of your folders

Detail view is your work area for coding and exploring your contents.

Open items list displays items that are open.

Status bar shows folder location of the item.

The screenshot displays the NVivo 12 Workspace interface. At the top is a menu bar with options: File, Edit, Create, Data, Analyze, Query, Explore, Layout, View, Window, and Help. Below the menu bar is a ribbon with tabs: Home, Create, Data, Analyze, Query, Explore, Layout, and View. The ribbon contains various icons for actions like Close All, Close, Zoom, Detail View, Coding Stripes, Highlight, Node, Node Matrix, and Classification. On the left is the Navigation view, which shows a tree structure of project items. The central area is the List view, which displays a list of items. The right side is the Detail view, which shows a video player and a transcript. The status bar at the bottom shows the folder location of the item.

Sample Project 1126

Search: water quality

DATA

- Files
 - Area and Township
 - Interviews
 - Literature
 - News Articles
 - Social Media
 - Survey
- File Classifications
- Externals

CODES

- Nodes
 - Autocoded Responses
 - Autocoded Social Media

CASES

- Cases
- Case Classifications

NOTES

- Memos
- Annotations
- Memo Links

SEARCH

- Queries

OPEN ITEMS

- Ken

Name

- Barbara
- Betty and Paul
- Charles
- Dorothy
- Helen
- Ken
- Margaret
- Maria and Daniel
- Mary and James
- Richard and Patricia
- Robert
- Susan
- Thomas
- William

Ken

Code Edit

Loop Speed

Start Time End Time Transcript Speaker

00:00:00.1	00:00:02.9	What are your favorite places?	Henry
00:00:02.9	00:00:13.3	Down East? I'd say [Cedar Island] of course. That's where I always grew up, and that's where I live at. That...	Ken
00:00:13.3	00:00:15.3	Home	Henry
00:00:15.3	00:00:17.2	Home. It's my home. I've been here all my life.	Ken
00:00:17.2	00:00:23.9	This area...this particular spot in particular? This is a nice spot. It'd be easy to see	Henry
00:00:23.9		er,	Ken
00:00:32.3		family.	Ken
00:00:45.3		or	Henry
		ings that	Ken
		ment here?	Ken
		and builds	Ken
		and stuff that	Ken
		goes into the water and estuaries, and for what I do	Ken

DATA > Files > Interviews > Ken

<https://help-nv.qsrinternational.com/12/mac/v12.1.55-d3ea61/Content/about-nvivo/nvivo-workspace.htm>



Welcome to NVivo 12

Version: 12.2.0 (3262)



Learn about using NVivo

Access resources to help you get started with NVivo



Access support resources

Find answers in the QSR forum and FAQs or contact Customer Support

☒ Show this window when NVivo launches



Create new project

Create a new project



Create a copy of the sample project

Explore and experiment with NVivo using the sample project

Explore and experiment



Sample Project 1119.nvpx

~/Documents



Literature Review.nvpx

~/Documents



Sample Project 1119.nvpx

~/Documents



Literature Review.nvpx

Apple NVivo 12 File Edit Create Data Analyze

New Project ⌘N

Open Project... ⌘O

Open Recent ▶

Compact Project...

Close ⌘W

Save ⌘S

Revert to Saved

Open Item ⇧⌘O

✓ Edit Item F2

Get Info ⇧⌘I

Project Properties ⇧⌘,

Print... ⌘P

Print List... ⇧⌘P

Create Copy of Sample Project



Welcome to NVivo 12

Version 12.0



Learn about using NVivo
Access resources to help you get started.



Access support resources
Find answers in the QSR Knowledge Base or contact Support.

☒ Show this window when NVivo starts



Create new project
Create a new project



Create a copy of the sample project
Explore and experiment with NVivo using the sample project



Sample Project 1119.nvpx
~/Documents



Literature Review.nvpx
~/Documents

Explore and experiment

Open Sample Project

Save

Save As:

Tags:

Where:

Cancel

Save

Data Analyze

⌘N

⌘O



⌘W

⌘S

Open Item

⇧⌘O

✓ Edit Item

F2

Get Info

⇧⌘I

Project Properties

⇧⌘,

Print...

⌘P

Print List...

⇧⌘P

Create Copy of Sample Project

[illegible]



Literature Review

TIME Science

GOING GREEN

Building a Country by Switching On the Lights

By BRYAN WALSH Monday, Jan. 31, 2011

Available: <http://www.time.com/time/health/article/0,8599,2045426,00.html#ixzz26HnTjgz>

The first decades of the 21st century will be remembered as the ones in which the world finally began to grapple with global development. The likes of Bill and Melinda Gates and Bono — TIME's Persons of the Year in 2005 — have channeled funds to fighting malaria, TB and HIV, while supporting agriculture, infrastructure and even governance. But there's one obstacle to development that has too often been forgotten, a blind spot that does more than almost anything to keep the poor poor: they don't have electric power.



Some 1.6 billion people around the world lack reliable access to electricity. That means they don't have electric lights for students to study by at night. They can't easily charge cell phones — assuming they even have them — which means they can't easily create markets or sell goods. Without regular power, their hospitals are severely limited — after all, you can't even keep vaccines cold without a refrigerator. Agriculture is essentially peasantry if farmers lack powered machinery. As long as those hundreds of millions remain in the dark, they will remain poor — yet solving energy poverty isn't even one of the U.N.'s ambitious Millennium Development Goals.

At the same time, the reality of climate change means that even the developing world needs to look for cleaner sources of energy because Western-style growth driven by fossil fuels could lead to catastrophe. That's left a gap to be filled by small but innovative organizations like E+Co, a New Jersey-based group that lends out capital to entrepreneurs in the developing world to create clean energy businesses. The effect is multiple — the loans create business, help reduce energy poverty and keep carbon emissions from growing. "Without energy, very little can happen," says Christine Eibs Singer, who heads E+Co. "It's clear to us that if you want to help with development, you need to address energy."

In the 1990s, E+Co grew out of the Rockefeller Foundation, the venerable philanthropic organization that has funded development assistance for decades. Its philosophy is still the same: find entrepreneurs on the ground in the developing world who are ready to market clean-energy solutions, and get them the capital and support they need to get started. E+Co — which has offices in Africa, Asia and South America — works with local NGOs to support those entrepreneurs, often bypassing governments on the ground. Most of the projects they help fund are off-the-grid energy solutions — solar panels or biogas, which is produced with animal or human waste. That has another added benefit: for those parts of the developing world that aren't wired to any kind of power grid, on-site generation can be an instant solution. Solar panels remain a green luxury for citizens in rich nations — they already have access to reliably cheap

using clean energy to avoid catastrophe for using

Shining

Solar panels for green

1

The Economist

Nutrition

Food for thought

Global hunger is on the wane but it is still hampering the growth of people, and of economies

Jul 29th 2004 | DEDZA, MALAWI | from the print edition

Available: <http://www.economist.com/node/2963282>

Classrooms have been turned into storerooms. No study spaces for students.

THERE are not enough classrooms at the Msekeni primary school, so half the lessons take place in the shade of yellow-blossomed acacia trees. Given this shortage, it might seem odd that one of the school's purpose-built classrooms has been emptied of pupils and turned into a storeroom for sacks of grain. But it makes sense. Food matters more than shelter.

Msekeni is in one of the poorer parts of Malawi, a landlocked southern African country of exceptional beauty and great poverty. No war lays waste Malawi, nor is the land unusually crowded or infertile, but Malawians still have trouble finding enough to eat. Half of the children under five are underfed to the point of stunting. Hunger blights most aspects of Malawian life, so the country is as good a place as any to investigate how nutrition affects development, and vice versa.

The headmaster at Msekeni, Bernard Kumanda, has strong views on the subject.

He thinks food is a priceless teaching aid. Since 1999, his pupils have received free school lunches. Donors such as the World Food Programme (WFP) provide the food: those sacks of grain (mostly mixed maize and soyabean flour, enriched with vitamin A) in that converted classroom. Local volunteers do the cooking — turning the dry ingredients into a bland but nutritious slop, and spooning it out on to plastic plates. The children line up in large crowds, cheerfully singing a song called "We are getting porridge".

When the school's feeding programme was introduced, enrolment at Msekeni doubled. Some of the new pupils had switched from nearby schools that did not give out free porridge, but most were children whose families had previously kept them at home to work. These families were so poor that the long-term benefits of education seemed unattractive when set against the short-term gain of sending children out to gather

They getting food from charity

More students go to school because of the slop

1

theory and to assess critically the contribution of the theory to the major issues in the field: the formation of movements, the process of mobilization, the organization of social movements, and the outcome of challenges.

SOURCES OF CONTENTION: RESOURCE MOBILIZATION VS TRADITIONAL APPROACHES

The clash between resource mobilization theory and traditional approaches, especially collective behavior theories, has stemmed in large part from different conceptions of social movements. Traditional definitions have included any set of noninstitutionalized collective actions consciously oriented towards social change (or resisting such changes) and possessing a minimum of organization (Wilkinson 1971:27; Turner & Killian 1972:246). Social movements are traditionally seen as extensions of more elementary forms of collective behavior and as encompassing both movements of personal change (e.g. religious sects, cults, and communes) and those focused on institutional changes (e.g. legal reforms and changes in political power). Resource mobilization theorists have, in contrast, seen social movements as extensions of institutionalized actions and have restricted their focus to movements of institutional change that attempt to alter "elements of social structure and/or the reward distribution of society" (McCarthy & Zald 1977:1218), organize previously unorganized groups against institutional elites (Gamson 1975:16-18), or represent the interests of groups excluded from the polity (Jenkins & Perrow 1977; Tilly 1978, 1979).

Most of the disputes in the field flow from this difference. Institutional change movements tend to conform to the basic resource mobilization model: rational actions oriented towards clearly defined, fixed goals with centralized organizational control over resources and clearly demarcated outcomes that can be evaluated in terms of tangible gains. The premise that social movements are extensions of institutionalized actions is also plausible. The problem arises, however, in applying this model to movements of personal change in which expressive actions are intertwined with rational-instrumental actions. In such movements, goals tend to arise out of interaction; centralized control is tied to a charismatic leader or is weak; outcomes are diffuse. Continuities between these movements and elementary collective behavior are more apparent.

Given this bifurcation, how can the field develop? One direction is to apply resource mobilization models to the organizational aspects of personal change movements. Recent work by Lofland (1977, 1979), Shupe & Bromley (1979),

Literature Review

Abstract: clash
basically
different
ways to
define SM
traditionally
extension
of movements
a) personal
+
b) social
change

table
inst.
change
vs
personal
change

major
issues in
the field
1) formation of
movements
2) process
of
mobilization
3) organization
of
social mov
4) outcomes
of
challenges
contrast w
RMT
resource
mobilization

institutional
change
vs
personal
change

Literature Review

Memos, annotations



2.

Import bibliographic data from EndNote

Endnote@HKU



Endnote@HKU

Download Endnote

Training and Support

Download Endnote

Choose the operating system of your computer. Download Endnote and the filters.

Windows

Download and install EndNoteX9

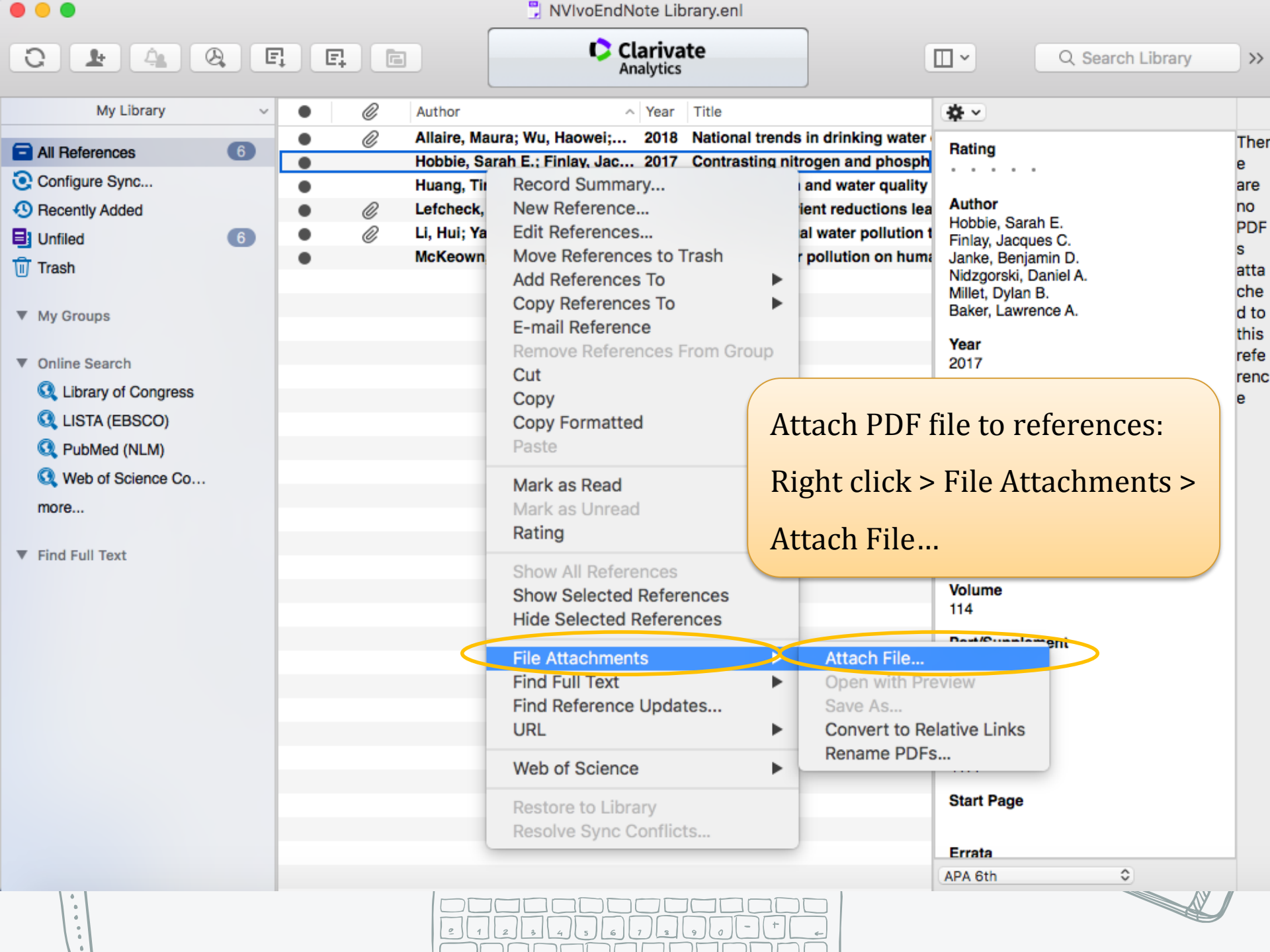
1. [Endnote X9 \(Windows\) \[Installation Guide for Windows\]](#)
2. [Filters for Windows](#)
3. [Check latest updates for Windows](#)

Mac

1. [Endnote X9 \(Mac\) \[Installation Guide for Mac\]](#)
2. [Filters for Mac](#)
3. [Check latest updates for Mac](#)

Earlier version of Endnote:

<https://lib.hku.hk/endnote/download.html>



Attach PDF file to references:
Right click > File Attachments >
Attach File...

My Library

All References 6

Configure Sync...

Recently Added

Unfiled 6

Trash

My Groups

Online Search

Library of Congress

LISTA (EBSCO)

PubMed (NLM)

Web of Science Co...

more...

Find Full Text

Author

Year

Title

●	●	Allaire, Maura; Wu, Haowei;...	2018	National trends in drinking water
●	●	Hobbie, Sarah E.; Finlay, Jac...	2017	Contrasting nitrogen and phosph
●	●	Huang, Tinglin	2015	Water pollution and water quality
●	●	Lefcheck, Jonathan S.; Orth,...	2018	Long-term nutrient reductions lea
●	●	Li, Hui; Yang, Zhifeng; Liu, G...	2017	Analyzing virtual water pollution t
●	●	McKeown, A. Elaine; Bugyl,...	2016	Impact of water pollution on huma

Settings

Rating

.

Author

Allaire, Maura

Wu, Haowei

Lall, Upmanu

Year

2018

Title

National trends in drinking water quality violations

Journal

Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences

Volume

115

Part/Supplement

Issue

9

Pages

2078

Start Page

Errata

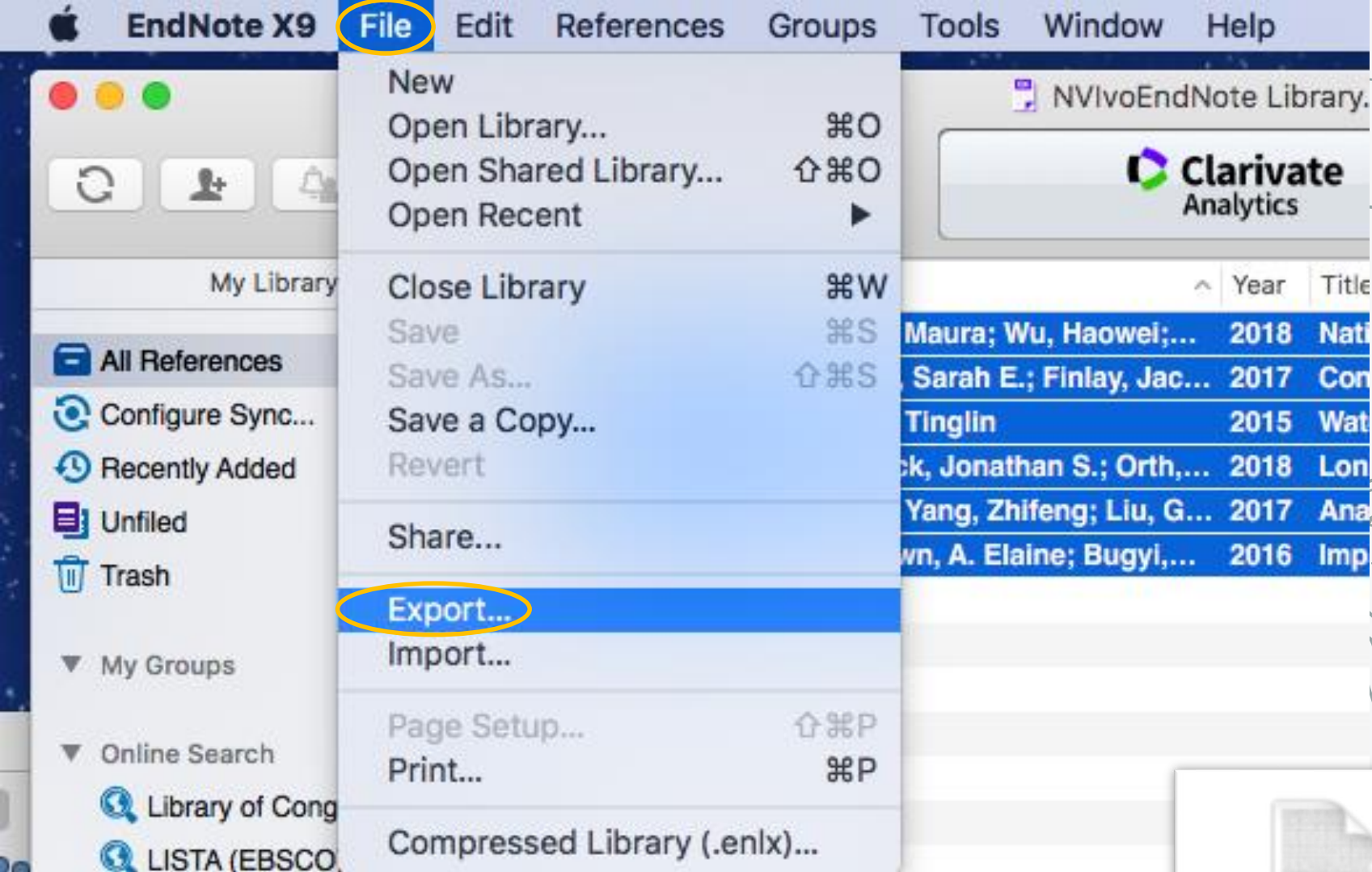
Epub Date

Date

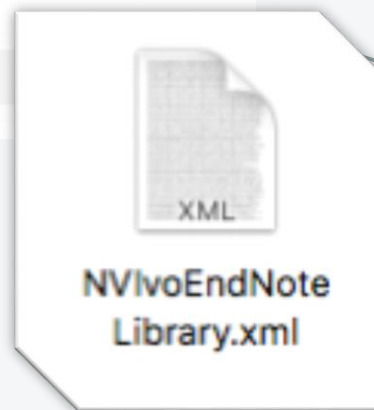
APA 6th

Select the items from EndNote
Will automatically import PDF
attachments as well

NVivoEndNote
Library.enl



Select the item from EndNote
File > Export > Save as XML (*.xml)



Export File Name

Save As: NVivoEndNote Library

Tags:

Where: NVivo Mac Demo

Save file as type: ☒ Text Only

☐ Rich Text Format (RTF)

Output Style:

☐ HTML

☒ XML

☐ Export Selected References

Select the item from EndNote
File > Export > Save as XML (*.xml)

Cancel

Export File Name

Save As: NVivoEndNote Library

Tags:

Where: NVivo Mac Demo

Save file as type: XML

Output Style: APA 6th

☒ Export Selected References

Cancel

Save



NVivoEndNote
Library.xml



Welcome to NVivo 12

Version: 12.2.0 (3262)



Learn about using NVivo

Access resources to help you get started with NVivo



Access support resources

Find answers in the QSR forum and FAQs or contact Customer Support

☒ Show this window when NVivo launches



Create new project

Create a new project

New Project

Save As: Literature Review

Tags:

Where: Documents

Title: Literature Review

Description:

Cancel

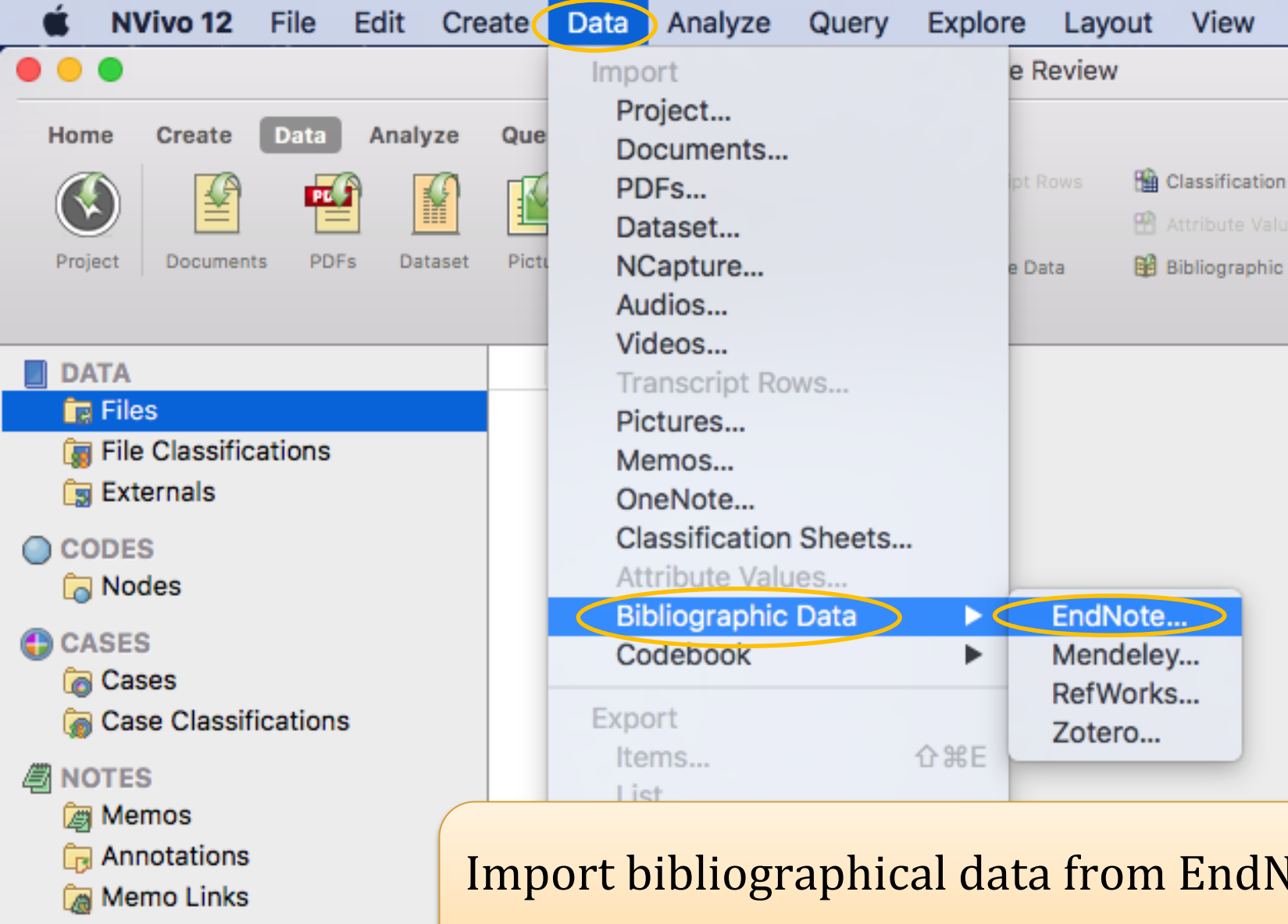
Create

Create a new project

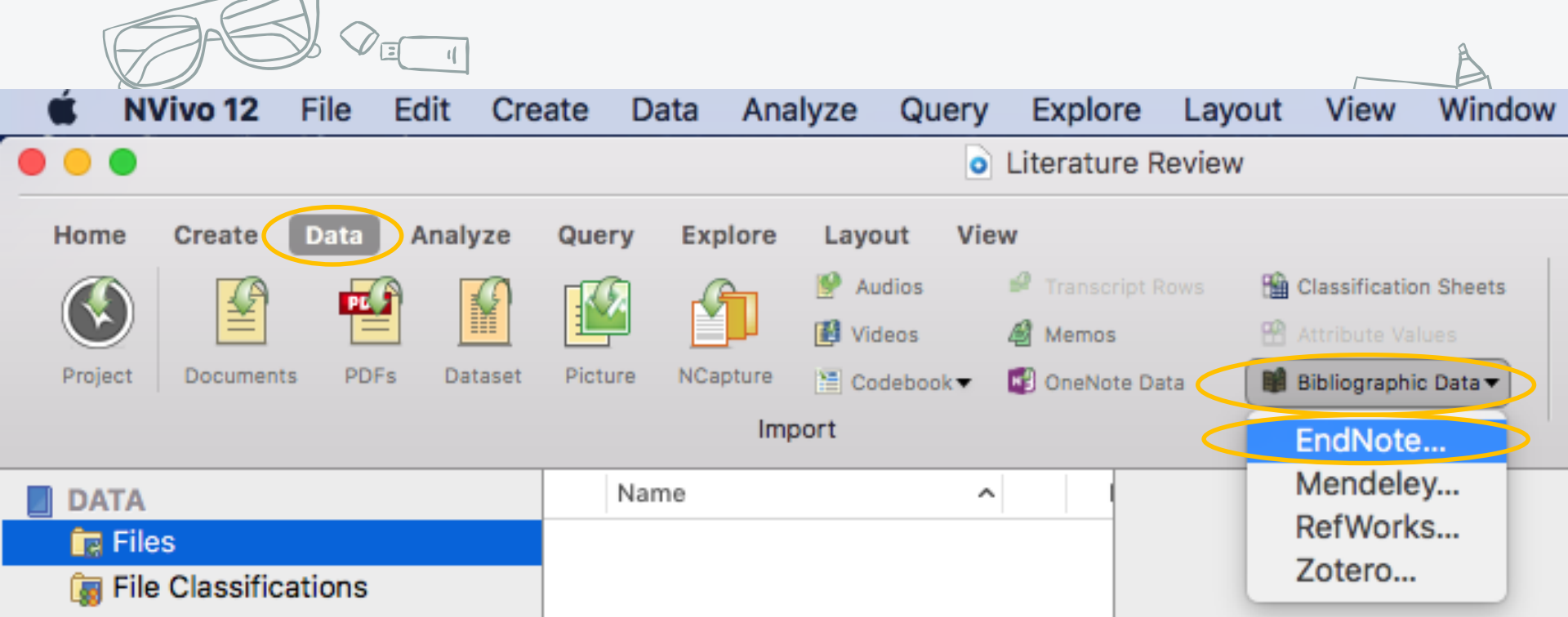
Open Another Project...



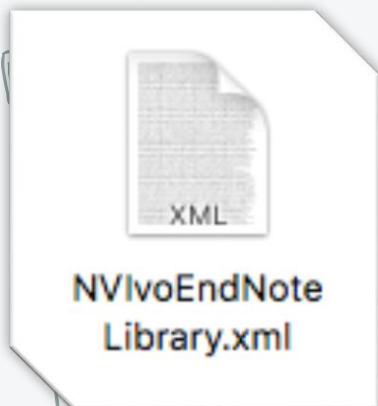
Literature Review
Project.nvpx

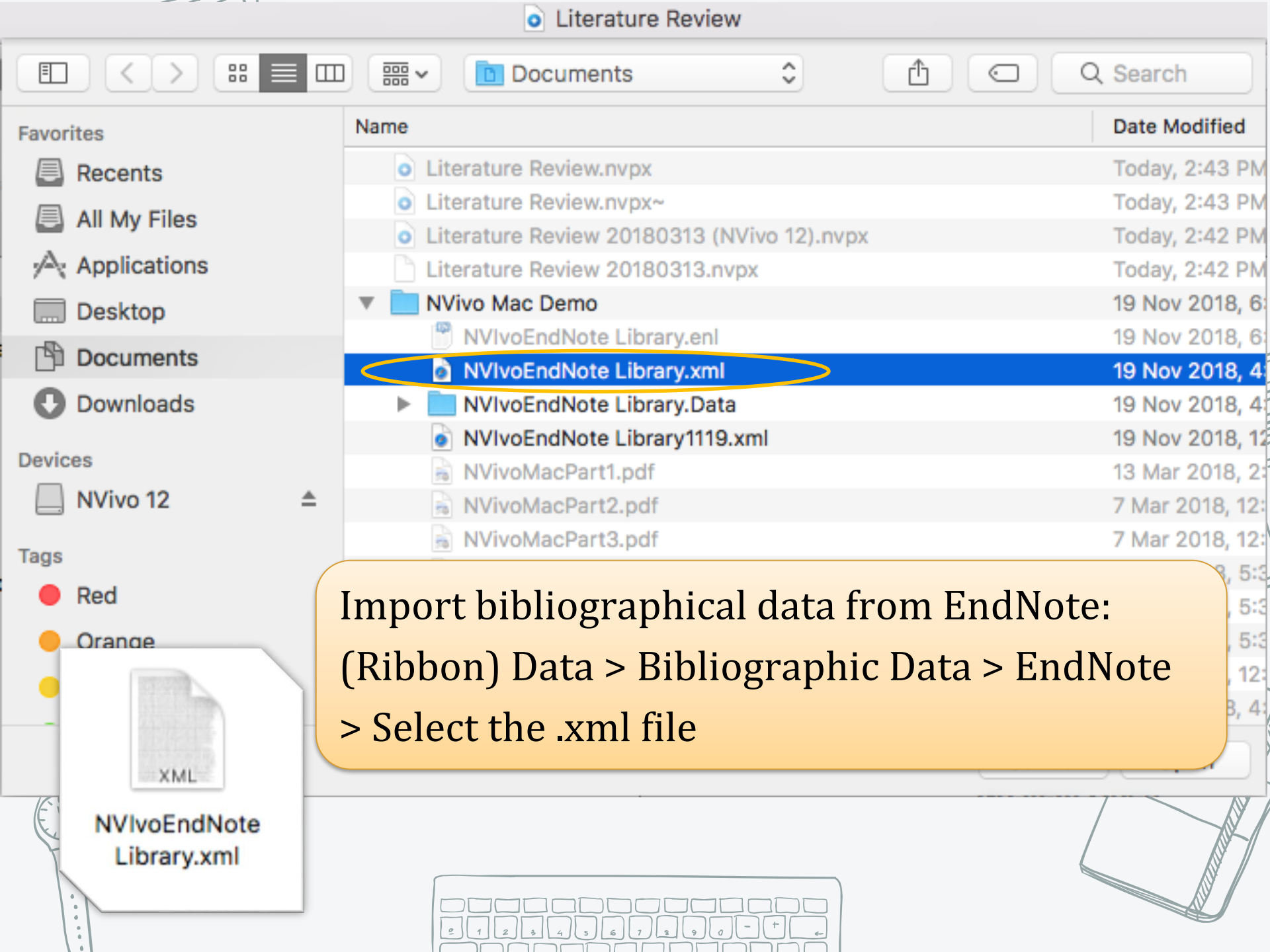


Import bibliographical data from EndNote:
Data > Bibliographic Data > EndNote



Import bibliographical data from EndNote:
(Ribbon) Data > Bibliographic Data > EndNote





Import bibliographical data from EndNote:
(Ribbon) Data > Bibliographic Data > EndNote
> Select the .xml file

Import Bibliographic Data Assistant - Step 1 of 2

Specify name and classification options

Name files by : ☒ Author and Year

☐ Title

Select Author and
Year

Assign files to : ☐ Single classification (Reference)

☒ Different classifications based on record type

Select Different
classifications




Cancel


Next

Import Bibliographic Data Assistant - Step 2 of 2

Specify how reference records are handled

Location to create files

Create Files in :  Files

Create Externals in :  Externals

☒ Import content from file attachments, URLs or figures where available

☒ Create memos from abstract, keywords and notes

Select these two
options



Cancel

Back

OK



Export

Code Annotations

 Maps

Allaire, Maura, Wu, Haowei & Lall, Upm...

a stra
popu
plian
lation. Ta
to in
water
proce
spect
level
cent
tems
addit
tors
activ
acros
Th
water

External Properties

▼ General

Name: Lefcheck, Jonathan S., Orth, Robert J., Denn

Description: Human actions, including nutrient pollution, are causing the widespread degradation of coastal habitats, and efforts to restore these

Location: Externals

Size: 9 KB

Color: ☐ ☒

▼ External

Type: File Link

File Path: ...9885386/1715798115.full.pdf

Location Description:

Contents:

Unit:

Start range: 0

End range: 0

▼ Attribute Values

Classification: Journal Article

Attribute	Value
Access Date	Unassigned
Accession Num...	Unassigned
Added To Library	Unassigned

► Modification History

Cancel

Done

External Properties

▼ General

Name: McKeown, A. Elaine & Bugyi, George (2016)-

Description: "This book highlights several important water-related issues and explores a number of potential solutions to the problem of water

Location: Externals

Size: 9 KB

Color: ☐ ☒

▼ External

Type: Other

Location:

Location Description: Unknown

Contents:

Unit:

Start range: 0

End range: 0

▼ Attribute Values

Classification: Book

Attribute	Value
Abbreviation	Unassigned
Access Date	Unassigned
Accession Num...	Unassigned

► Modification History

Cancel

Done

HomeCreateDataAnalyzeQueryExploreLayoutView

ProjectDocumentsPDFsDatasetPictureNCAaptureCodebookOneNote DataBibliographic Data

Import

Classification SheetsAttribute Values

Export

DATA

FilesFile ClassificationsExternals

CODES

Nodes

CASES

CasesCase Classifications

NOTES

MemosAnnotationsMemo Links

SEARCH

QueriesQuery Results

OPEN ITEMS

McKeown, A. Elaine & Bugyi,...Li, Hui, Yang, Zhifeng, Liu, Ge...Lefcheck, Jonathan S., Orth,...Huang, Tinglin (2015)-8•Hobbie, Sarah E., Finlay, Jac...

Name	Nodes	Referen...	Created On	Created By	Modified On
Hobbie, Sarah E., Finlay, Jacques...	0	0	Yesterday, 2:44 PM	CHAN	Today, 11:57 AM
Huang, Tinglin (2015)-8	0	0	Yesterday, 2:44 PM	CHAN	Yesterday, 2:47 PM
Lefcheck, Jonathan S., Orth, Rob...	0	0	Yesterday, 2:44 PM	CHAN	Yesterday, 2:47 PM
McKeown, A. Elaine & Bugyi, Geo...	0	0	Yesterday, 2:44 PM	CHAN	Yesterday, 2:44 PM

•Hobbie, Sarah E., Finlay, Jacques C., Janke, Benjamin D., Nidzgorski, Daniel A., Millet, Dylan B. & Baker, Lawrence A. (2017)-1

CodeAnnotations

Edit

Click Memos to view abstract imported from EndNote

Managing excess nutrients remains a major obstacle to improving ecosystem service benefits of urban waters. To inform more ecologically based landscape nutrient management, we compared watershed inputs, outputs, and retention for nitrogen (N) and phosphorus (P) in seven subwatersheds of the Mississippi River in St. Paul, Minnesota. Lawn fertilizer and pet waste dominated N and P inputs, respectively, underscoring the importance of household actions in influencing urban watershed nutrient budgets. Watersheds

Click to edit memo

Literature Review

Search

McKeown, A. Elaine & Bugyi,...

Li, Hui, Yang, Zhifeng, Liu, Ge...

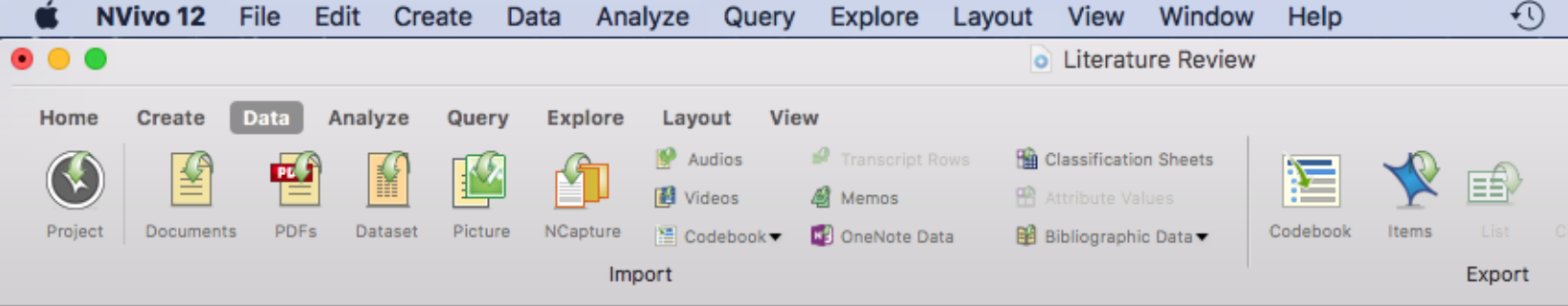
Lefcheck, Jonathan S., Orth,...

Huang, Tinglin (2015)-8

•Hobbie, Sarah E., Finlay, Jac...

Externals

Hobbie, Sarah E., Finlay, Jacques C., Janke, Benjamin D., Nidzgorski, Daniel A., Millet, Dylan B. & Baker, Lawrence A. (2017)-1



DATA

- Files
- File Classifications**
- Externals

CODES

- Nodes

CASES

- Cases
- Case Classifications

NOTES

- Memos
- Annotations
- Memo Links

SEARCH

- Queries
- Query Results
- Node Matrices
- Sets

OPEN ITEMS

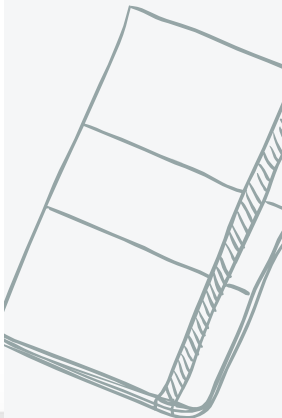
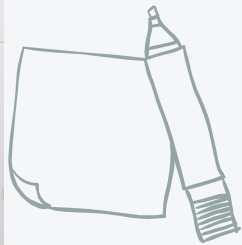
- McKeown, A. Elaine & Bugyi, George (...)
- Huang, Tinglin (2015)-8
- Allaire, Maura, Wu, Haowei & Lall, Upm...
- Hobbie, Sarah E., Finlay, Jacques C., J...**

Name

- Book
- Journal Article
 - Allaire, Maura, Wu, H...
 - Hobbie, Sarah E., Finl...**

Access Date	Unassigned
Accession Number	Unassigned
Added To Library	Unassigned
Alternate Journal	Unassigned
Article Number	Unassigned
Author	Hobbie, Sarah E.; Finlay, Jacq
Author Address	Unassigned
Call Number	Unassigned
Caption	Unassigned
Database Provider	Unassigned
Date	Unassigned
DOI	10.1073/pnas.1618536114
Epub Date	Unassigned
Figure	Unassigned
File Attachments	Unassigned
ISSN	Unassigned
Issue	16
Journal	Proceedings of the National A.
Keywords	Eutrophication; Nitrogen; Phos...
Label	Unassigned
Language	Unassigned
Last Updated	Unassigned
Legal Note	Unassigned
Name Of Database	Unassigned

Hobbie, Sarah E., Finlay, Jacques C.



Home Create Data Analyze Query Explore Layout View

Close All Close Zoom Detail View Coding Stripes Highlight Node Node Matrix Classification

Application Window Coding Detail View

✓ On Right
At Bottom

Change the detail
view panel

DATA

- Files
- File Classifications
- Externals

CODES

- Nodes

CASES

- Cases
- Case Classifications

NOTES

- Memos
- Annotations
- Memo Links

SEARCH

- Queries
- Query Results
- Node Matrices
- Sets

OPEN ITEMS

- McKeown, A. Elaine & Bugyi, George (...)
- Huang, Tinglin (2015)-8
- Allaire, Maura, Wu, Haowei & Lall, Upm...
- Hobbie, Sarah E., Finlay, Jacques C., J...

Allaire, Maura, Wu, Haowei & Lall, Upmanu (2018)-13

Selection Mode Aa [] Zoom 100% Recognize Text

National trends in drinking water

Maura Allaire^{a,1}, Haowei Wu^b, and Upmanu Lall^{b,c}

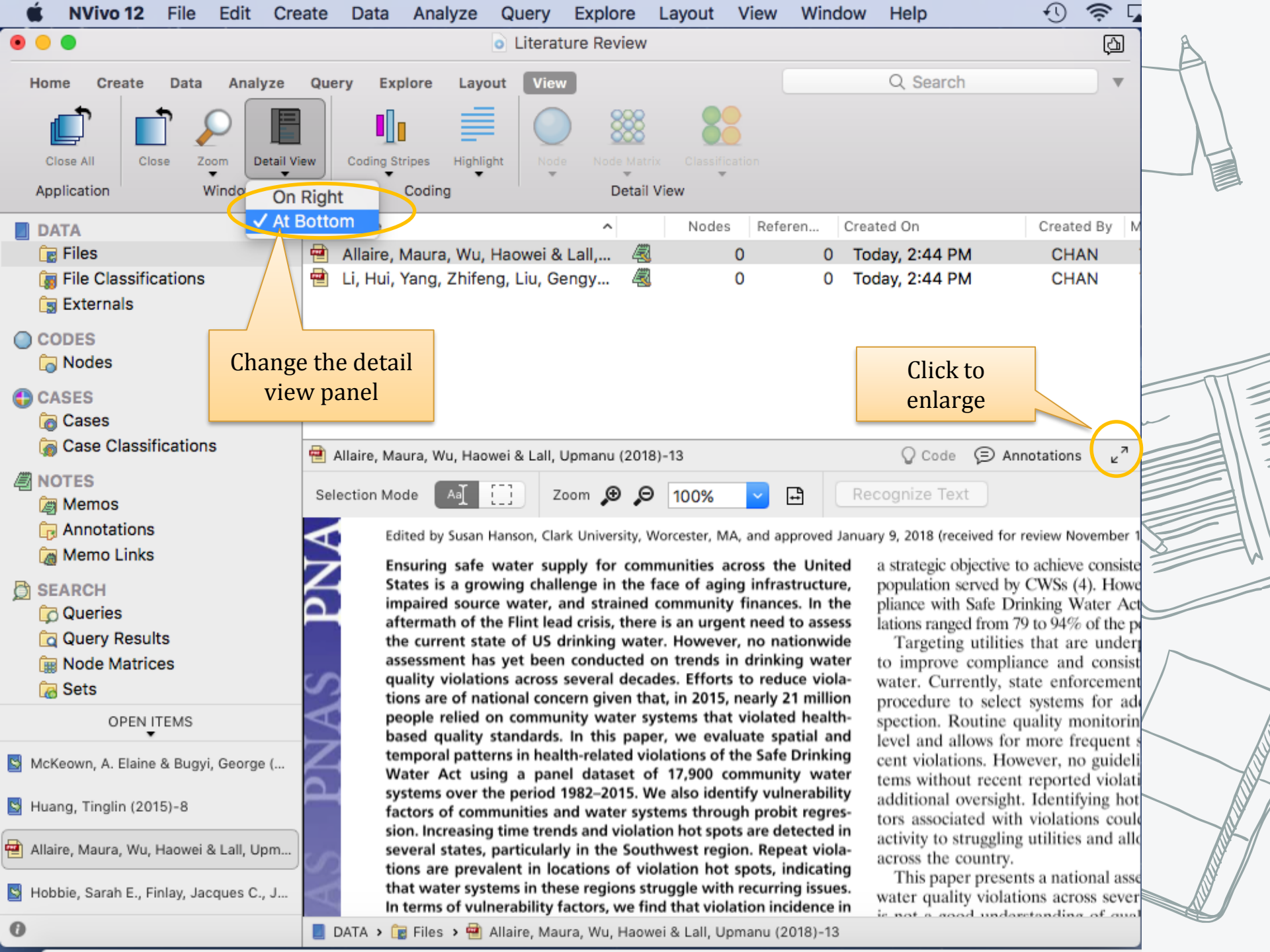
^aDepartment of Urban Planning and Public Policy, University of California, Irvine, CA 92697; ^bColumbia University, New York, NY 10027; and ^cDepartment of Earth and Environmental Engineering, Columbia University, New York, NY 10027

Edited by Susan Hanson, Clark University, Worcester, MA, and approved January 9, 2018 (received ...)

Ensuring safe water supply for communities across the United States is a growing challenge in the face of aging infrastructure, impaired source water, and strained community finances. In the aftermath of the Flint lead crisis, there is an urgent need to assess the current state of US drinking water. However, no nationwide assessment has yet been conducted on trends in drinking water quality violations across several decades. Efforts to reduce violations are of national concern given that, in 2015, nearly 21 million people relied on community water systems that violated health-based quality standards. In this paper, we evaluate spatial and temporal patterns in health-related violations of the Safe Drinking Water Act using a panel dataset of 17,900 community water systems over the period 1982–2015. We also identify vulnerability factors of communities and water systems through probit regression. Increasing time trends and violation hot spots are detected in several states, particularly in the Southwest region. Repeat violations are prevalent in locations of violation hot spots, indicating that water systems in these regions struggle with recurring issues. In terms of vulnerability factors, we find that violation incidence in

a strategic objective ... population served ... pliance with Safe ... lations ranged from ... Targeting utili ... to improve com ... water. Currentl ... procedure to sel ... spection. Routin ... level and allows ... cent violations. ... tems without rec ... additional oversi ... tors associated v ... activity to struggl ... across the count ... This paper pre ... water quality vio ... is not a good us

DATA > Files > Allaire, Maura, Wu, Haowei & Lall, Upmanu (2018)-13



Change the detail view panel

Click to enlarge



NVivo Key Terms

Coding

is the process of gathering material by **topic, theme** or case. For example, selecting a paragraph about water quality and coding it at the node 'water quality'.

Nodes

are containers for your coding that can **represent themes, topics or other concepts**—they let you gather related material in one place so that you can look for emerging patterns and ideas.

Source: NVivo-for-Mac-Getting-Started-Guide.pdf

Interview



Article



Report



Water quality node



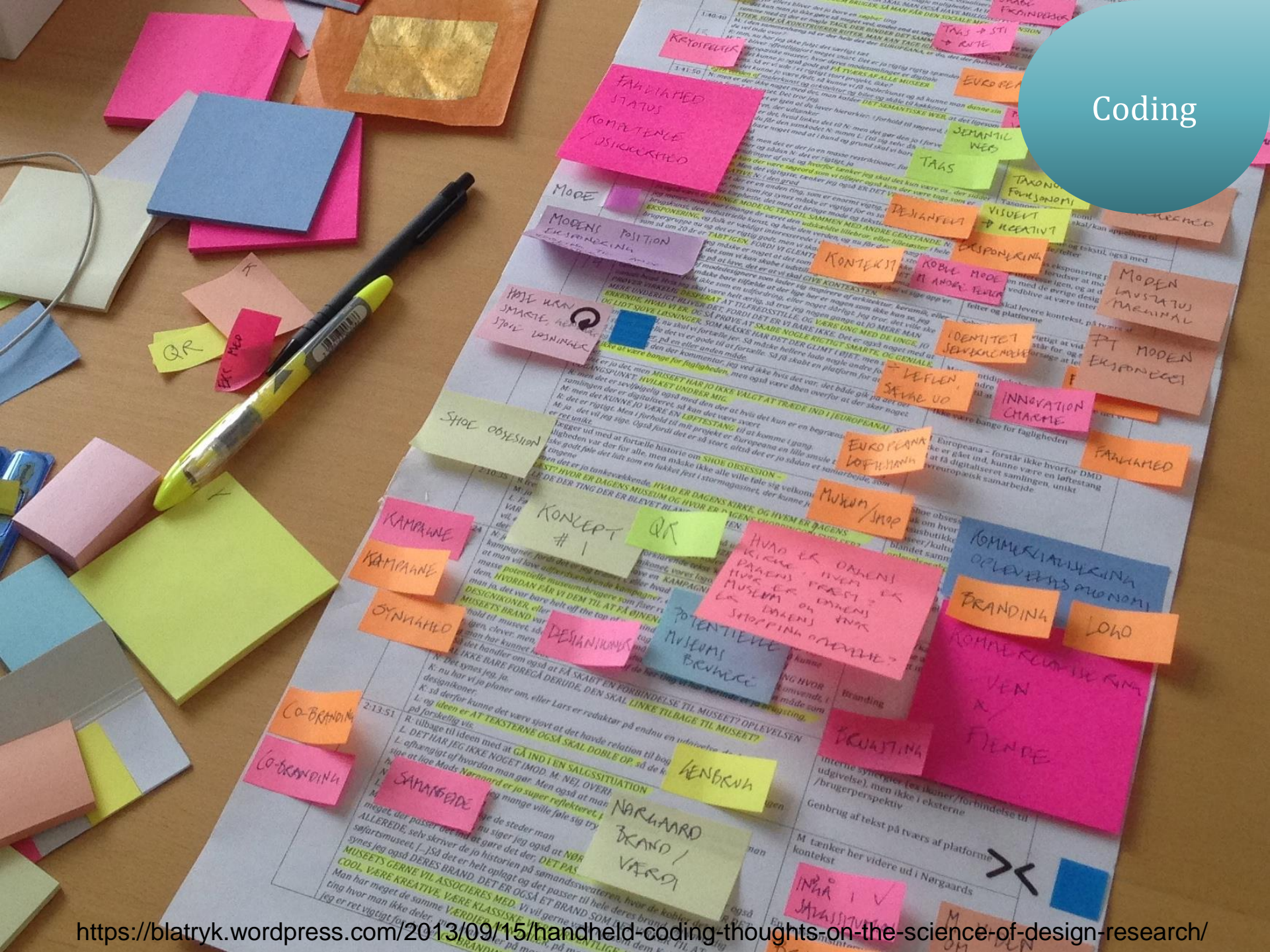


Coding

Theme
structure

Finding
themes

Coding



Coding

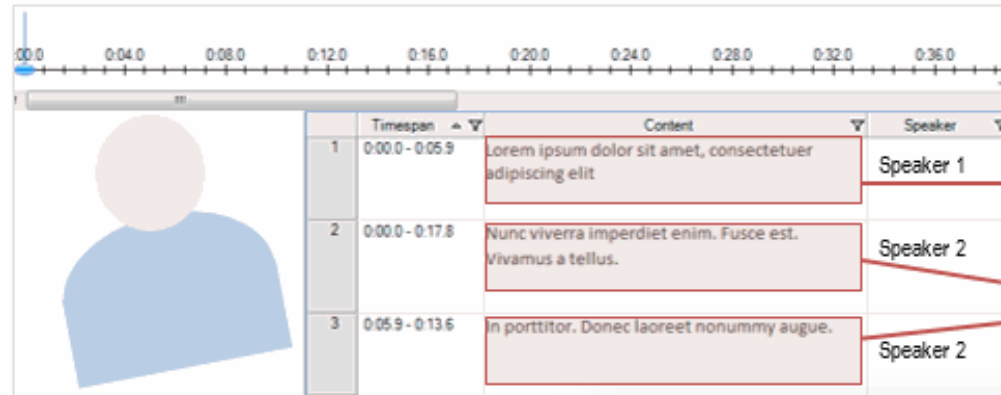
What is coding?

Coding



Coding and Nodes

Coding



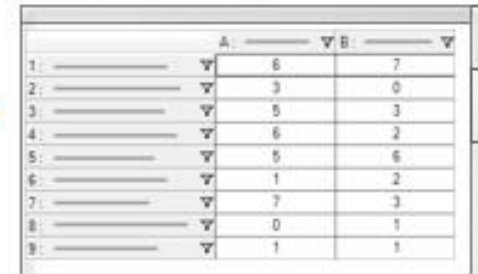
	Timespan	Content	Speaker
1	0:00.0 - 0:05.9	Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit	Speaker 1
2	0:00.0 - 0:17.8	Nunc viverra imperdiet enim. Fusce est. Vivamus a tellus.	Speaker 2
3	0:05.9 - 0:13.6	In porttitor. Donec laoreet nonummy augue.	Speaker 2

Speaker 1

Speaker 2



Auto Code
Wizard



	A	B
1	6	7
2	3	0
3	5	3
4	6	2
5	5	6
6	1	2
7	7	3
8	0	1
9	1	1

Nodes

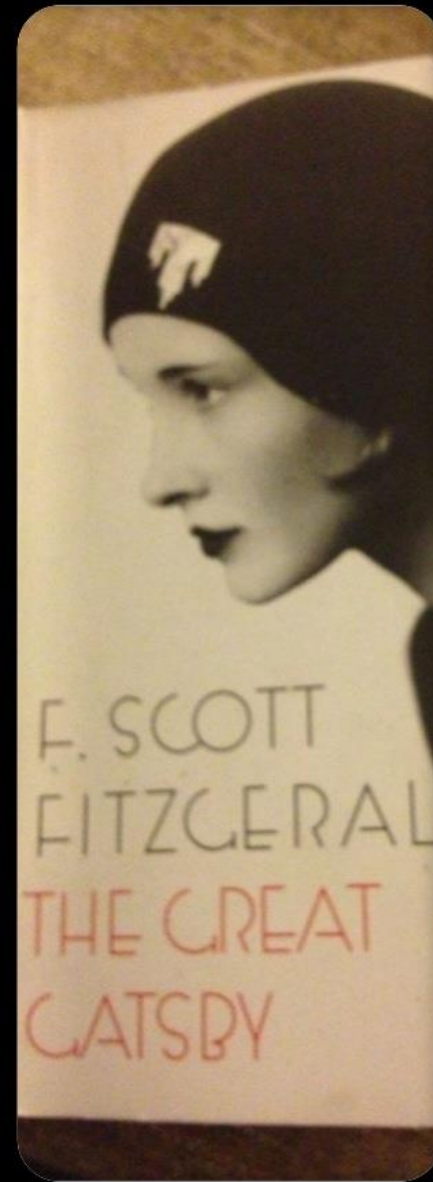
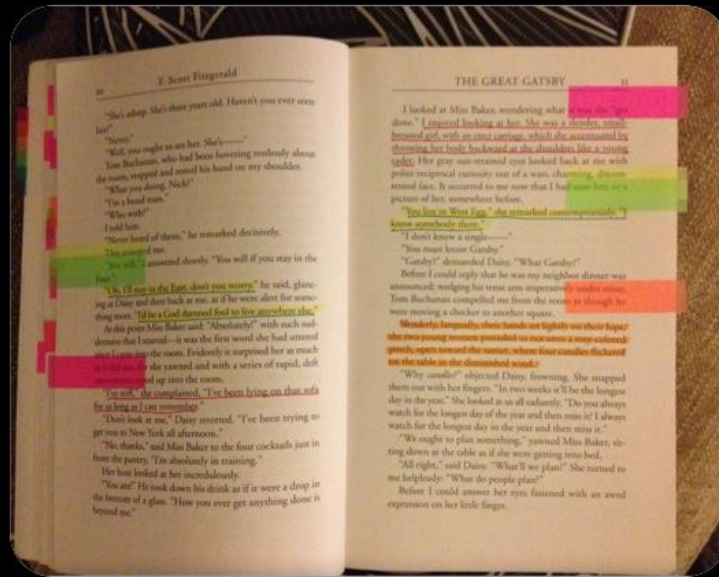
- Nodes
- Autocoded Themes
- Cases
- Sentiment
- Relationships
- Node Matrices

Autocoded Themes

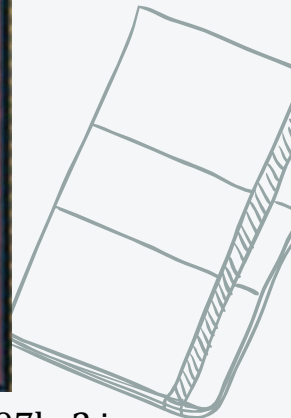
- Name
- fishing
- water
 - water quality
 - water table
 - bad water quality
 - clean water
 - storm water runoff
 - city water
- environment

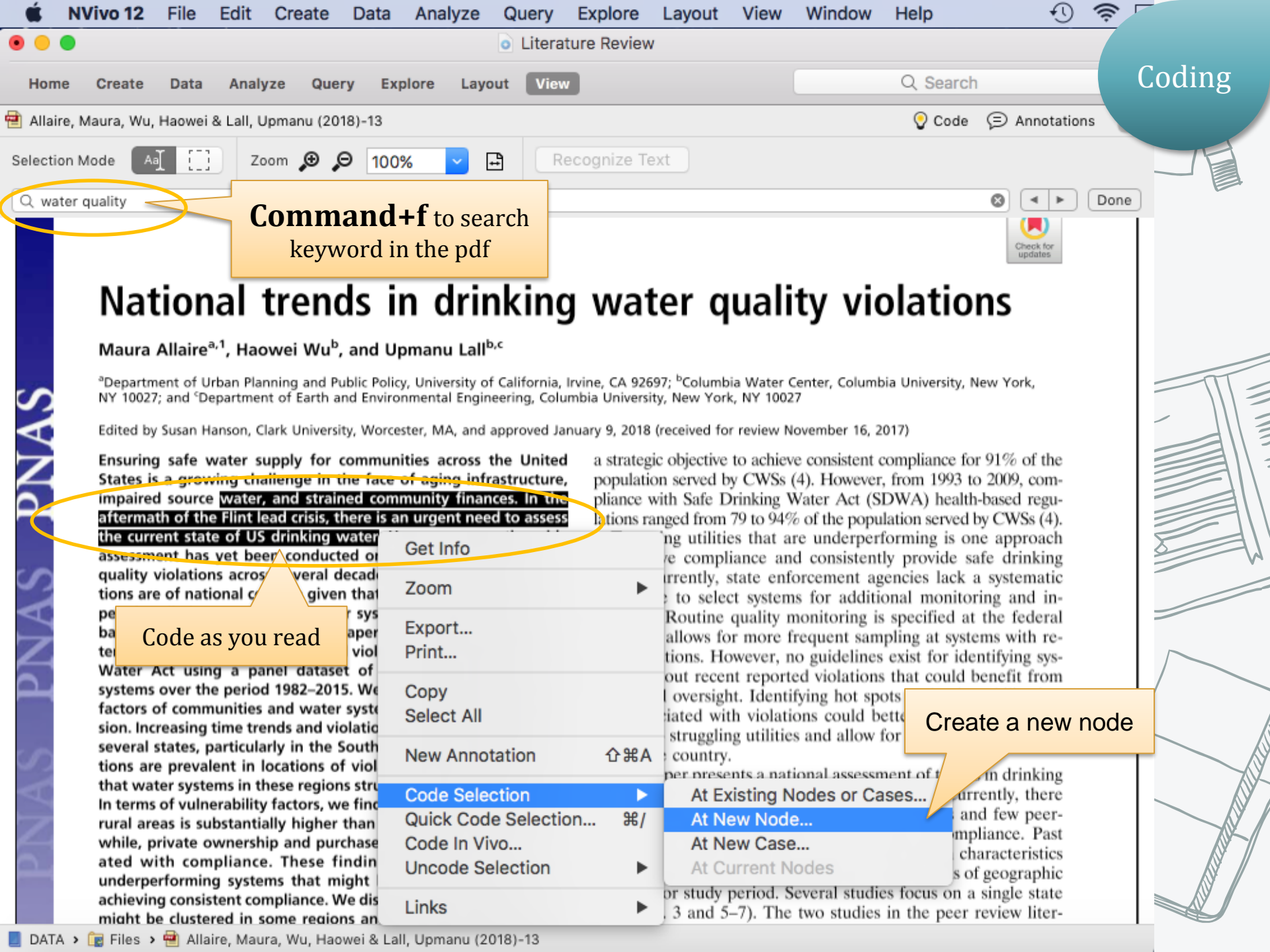


Finding themes



Code as you read





Coding

Command+f to search
keyword in the pdf

Code as you read

Create a new node

Recognize Text

Command+f to search keyword in the pdf

Maura Allaire^{a,1}, Haowei Wu^b, and Upmanu Lall^{b,c}

Edited by Susan Hanson, Clark University, Worcester, MA, and approved January 9, 2018 (received for review October 10, 2017).

assessment has yet been conducted or
quality violations across several decadi
tions are of national concern given that

Code as you read

a strategic objective
population served b
pliance with Safe D
lations ranged from

ing utilities
ve compl
urrently, s
e to sele

Routine quality monitoring is specified at the federal level, but the current standard allows for more frequent sampling at systems with violations. However, no guidelines exist for identifying systems with recent reported violations that could benefit from oversight. Identifying hot spots associated with violations could better target struggling utilities and allow for more consistent monitoring across the country.

At Existing Nodes or Cases...
At New Node...
At New Case...
At Current Nodes

▼ General

Name the new node

☐ Aggregate coding from child nodes

Color:

► **Modification History**

Cancel

Done

Create a new node

Get Info

Zoom

Export...

Print...

Copy

Select All

New Annotation

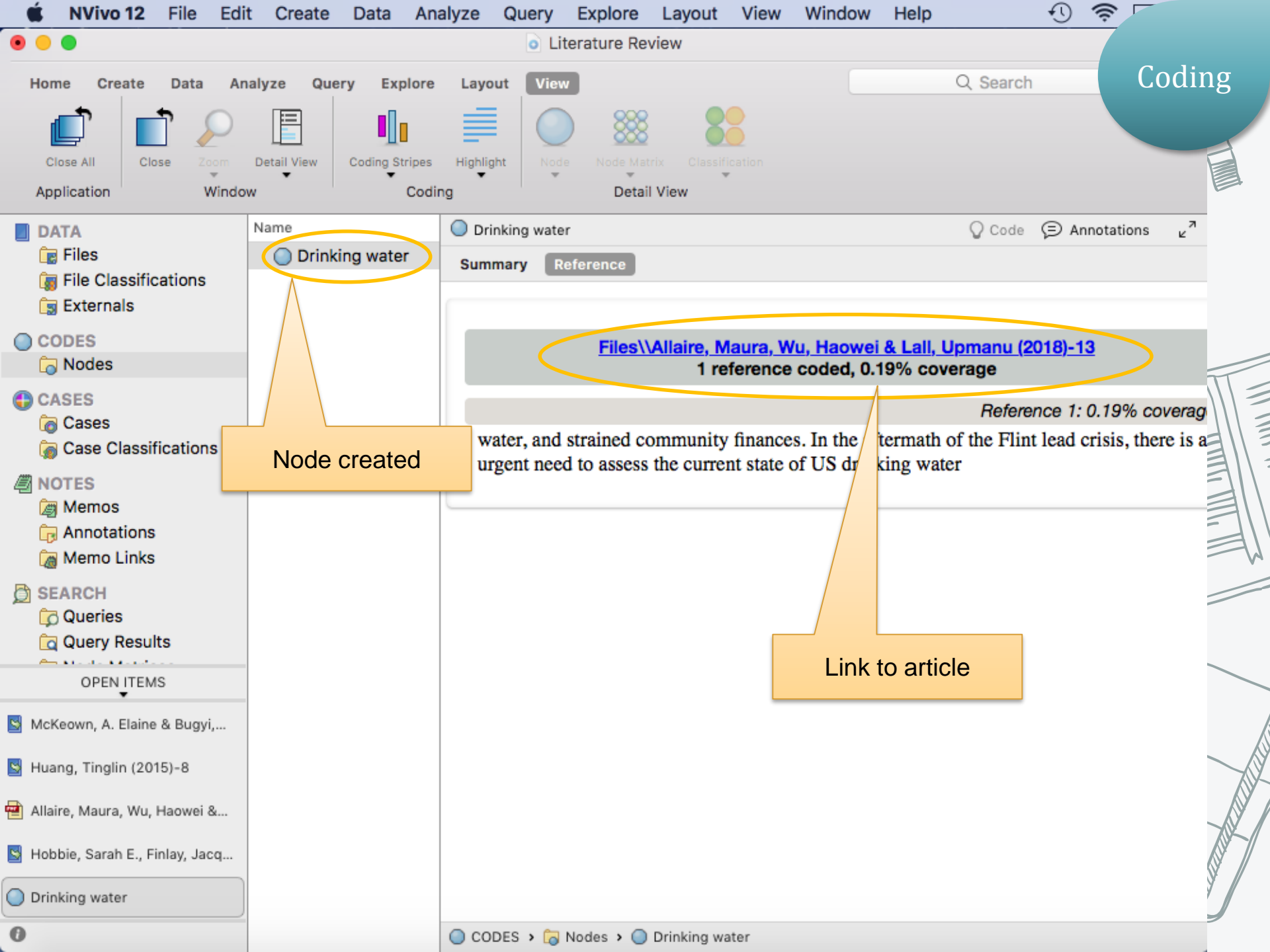
Code Selection

Quick Code Selection...

Code In Vivo...

Unicode Selection

Links



Coding

Drinking water

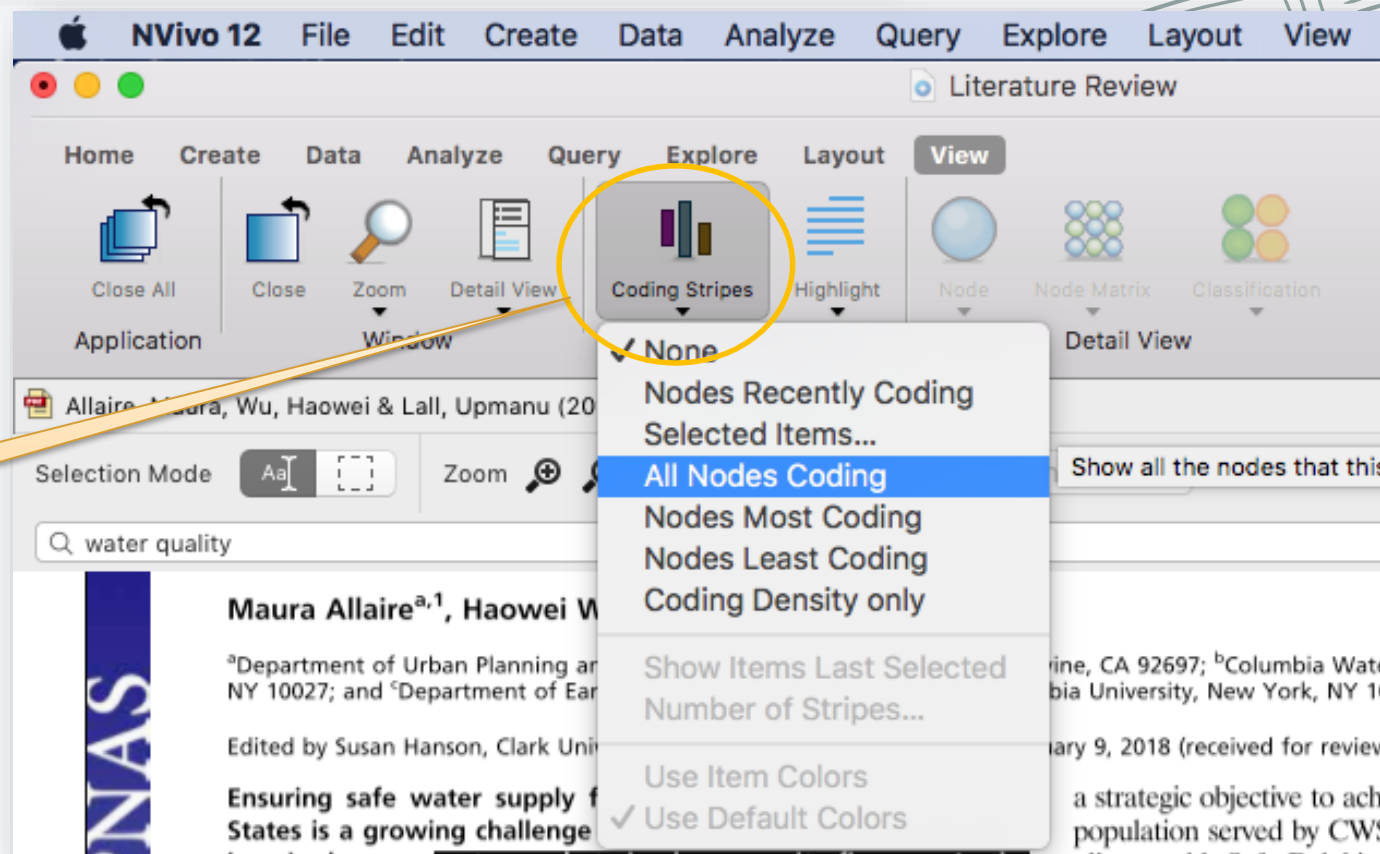
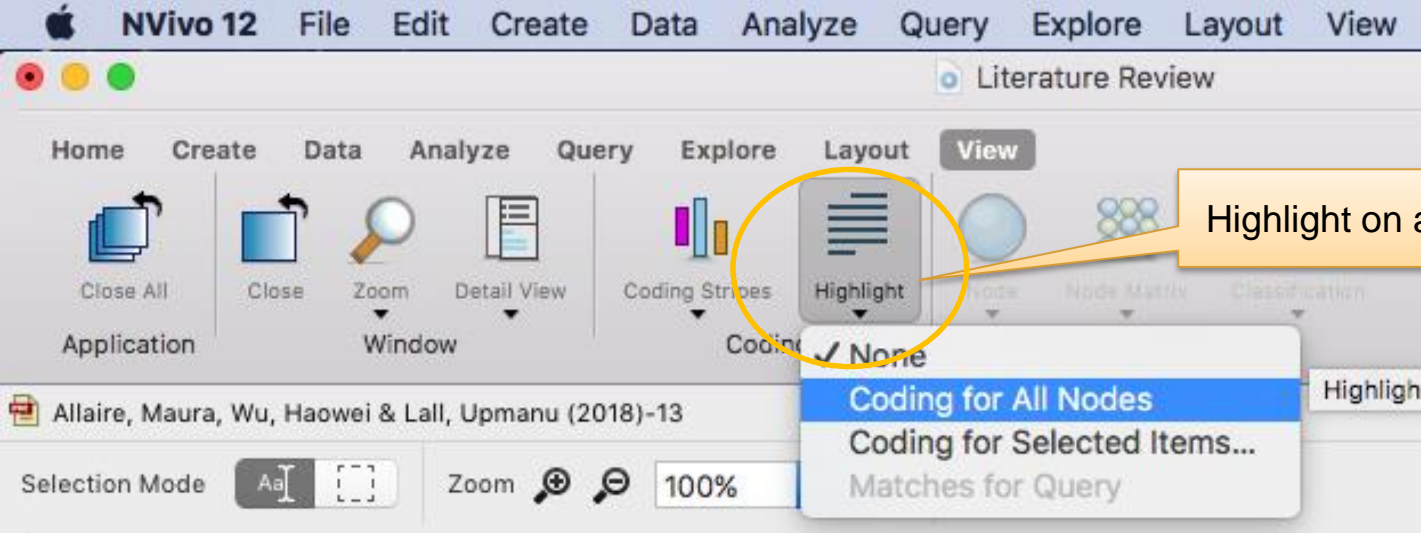
Node created

[Files\\Allaire, Maura, Wu, Haowei & Lall, Upmanu \(2018\)-13](#)

1 reference coded, 0.19% coverage

Link to article

Coding



Coding Stripes on and off

Coding strips

^aDepartment of Urban Planning and Public Policy, University of California, Irvine, CA 92697; ^bColumbia Water Center, Columbia University, New York, NY 10027; and ^cDepartment of Earth and Environmental Engineering, Columbia University, New York, NY 10027

Edited by Susan Hanson, Clark University, Worcester, MA, and approved January 9, 2018 (received for review November 16, 2017)

Ensuring safe water supply for communities across the United States is a growing challenge in the face of aging infrastructure, impaired source water, and strained community finances. In the aftermath of the Flint lead crisis, there is an urgent need to assess the current state of US drinking water. However, no nationwide assessment has yet been conducted on trends in drinking water quality violations across several decades. Efforts to reduce violations are of national concern given that, in 2015, nearly 21 million people relied on community water systems that violated health-based quality standards. In this paper, we evaluate spatial and temporal patterns in health-related violations of the Safe Drinking Water Act using a panel dataset of 17,900 community water systems over the period 1982–2015. We also identify vulnerability factors of communities and water systems through probit regression. Increasing time trends and violation hot spots are detected in several states, particularly in the Southwest region. Repeat violations are prevalent in locations of violation hot spots, indicating that water systems in these regions struggle with recurring issues. In terms of vulnerability factors, we find that violation incidence in rural areas is substantially higher than in urbanized areas. Meanwhile, private ownership and purchased water source are associated with compliance. These findings indicate the types of underperforming systems that might benefit from assistance in achieving consistent compliance. We discuss why certain violations might be clustered in some regions and strategies for improving

a strategic objective to achieve consistent compliance for 91% population served by CWSs (4). However, from 1993 to 2009 pliance with Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) health-based lations ranged from 79 to 94% of the population served by CW

Targeting utilities that are underperforming is one approach to improve compliance and consistently provide safe drinking water. Currently, state enforcement agencies lack a systematic procedure to select systems for additional monitoring and inspection. Routine quality monitoring is specified at the federal level and allows for more frequent sampling at systems with recent violations. However, no guidelines exist for identifying systems without recent reported violations that could benefit from additional oversight. Identifying hot spots and vulnerability factors associated with violations could better direct enforcement activity to struggling utilities and allow for increased compliance across the country.

This paper presents a national assessment of trends in drinking water quality violations across several decades. Currently, there is not a good understanding of quality violations and few published reviewed studies have been done on SDWA compliance. Analyses of the association between water system characteristics and violations have generally been limited in terms of geographic area and/or study period. Several studies focus on a single violation (e.g., refs. 3 and 5–7). The two studies in the peer review

Coding Density

Quality monitoring

Violation

Drinking water

Home

Create

Data

Analyze

Query

Explore

Layout

View

Close All

Close

Zoom

Detail View

Coding Stripes

Highlight

Node

Node Matrix

Classification

Application

Window

Coding

Detail View

DATA

Files

File Classifications

Externals

CODING

Nodes

CASES

Cases

Case Classifications

NOTES

Memos

Annotations

Memo Links

SEARCH

Queries

Query Results

OPEN ITEMS

McKeown, A. Elaine & Bugyi,...

Huang, Tinglin (2015)-8

Allaire, Maura, Wu, Haowei &...

Hobbie, Sarah E., Finlay, Jacq...

Drinking water

Name

Drinking water

Quality monitoring

Violation

New Top Level Node...

Export Codebook...

Export List...

Print List...

Paste

Merge Into New Node...

Sort By

Expand/Collapse

Allaire, Maura, Wu, Haowei & Lall, Upmanu (2018)-13

Selection Mode

Zoom

100%

Recognize Text

Q water quality

Maura Allaire^{a,1}, Haowei Wu^b, and Upmanu Lall^{b,c}

^aDepartment of Urban Planning and Public Policy, University of California, Irvine, CA 92697; ^bColum

NY 10027; and ^cDepartment of Earth and Environmental Engineering, Columbia University, New Yo

Edited by Susan Hanson, Clark University, Worcester, MA, and approved January 9, 2018 (received f

Ensuring safe water supply for communities across the United

States is a growing challenge in the face of aging infrastructure,

impaired source water, and strained community finances. In the

termath of the Flint lead crisis, there is an urgent need to assess

current state of US drinking water. However, no nationwide

conducted on trends in drinking water

eral decades. Efforts to reduce viola-

given that, in 2015, nearly 21 million

water systems that violated health-

this paper, we evaluate spatial and

temporal patterns in health-related violations of the Safe Drinking

Water Act using a panel dataset of 17,900 community water

systems over the period 1982–2015. We also identify vulnerability

factors of communities and water systems through probit regres-

sion. Increasing time trends and violation hot spots are detected in

several states, particularly in the Southwest region. Repeat viola-

tions are prevalent in locations of violation hot spots, indicating

that water systems in these regions struggle with recurring issues.

In terms of vulnerability factors, we find that violation incidence in

rural areas is substantially higher than in urbanized areas. Mean-

while, private ownership and purchased water source are associ-

ated with compliance. These findings indicate the types of

underperforming systems that might benefit from assistance in

achieving consistent compliance. We discuss why certain violations

might be clustered in some regions and strategies for improving

a strategic objective

population served

pliance with Safe

lations ranged from

Targeting utilit

to improve comp

water. Currently,

procedure to sel

spection. Routine

level and allows f

cent violations. H

tems without rec

additional oversig

tors associated w

activity to struggl

across the countr

This paper pres

water quality viol

is not a good unc

reviewed studies

analyses of the as

and violations hav

area and/or study

(e.g., refs. 3 and

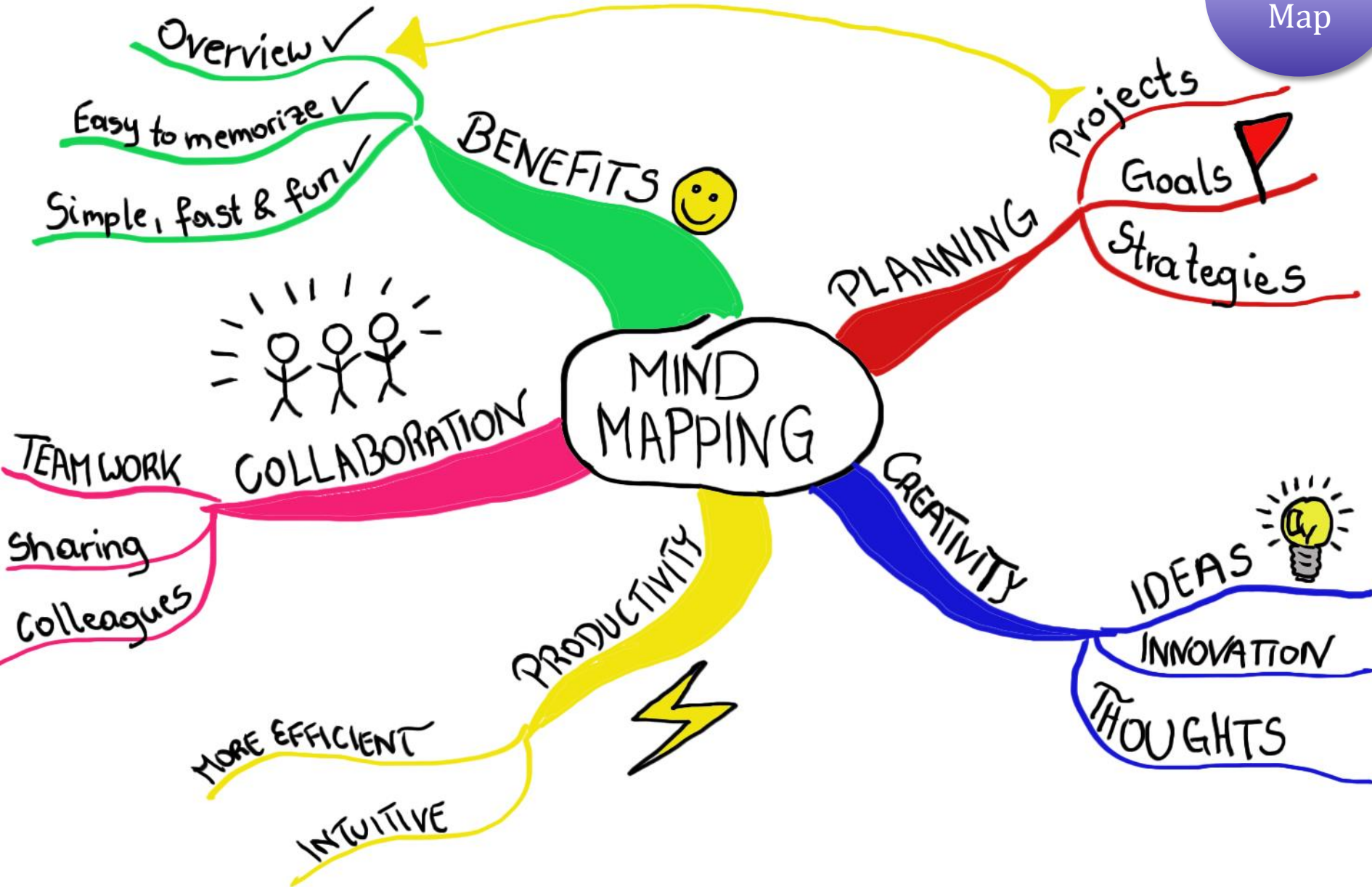
Coding Density

Drinking water

Quality monitoring

Violation

Right click on space to create new node at the root level



NVivo 12 File Edit Create Data Analyze Query Explore Layout View Help

Literature Review

Home Create Data Analyze Query Explore Layout View

Mind Map Concept Map Chart Hierarchy Chart Explore Diagram Comparison Diagram

Visualizations

File Classification Sheets Case Classification Sheets

Classification Sheets

DATA

- Files
- File Classifications
- Externals

CODES

- Nodes

CASES

- Cases
- Case Classifications

NOTES

- Memos
- Annotations
- Memo Links

SEARCH

- Queries
- Query Results
- Node Matrices
- Sets

MAPS

- Maps

OPEN ITEMS

- Untitled

Mind Map Properties

General

Name: Node structure

Description:

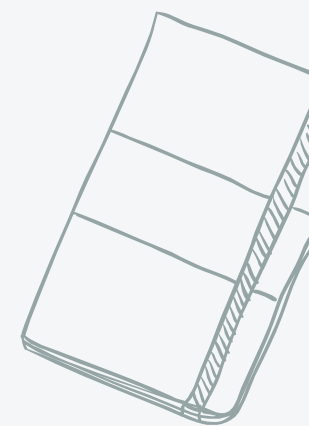
Location: Maps

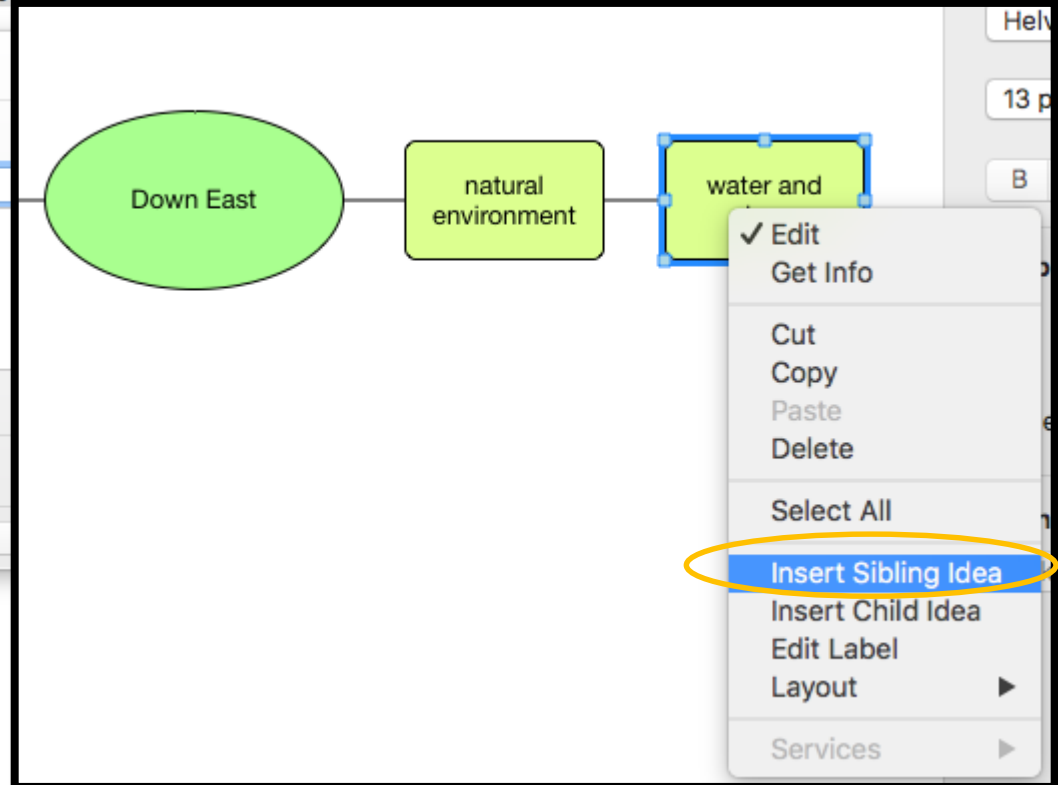
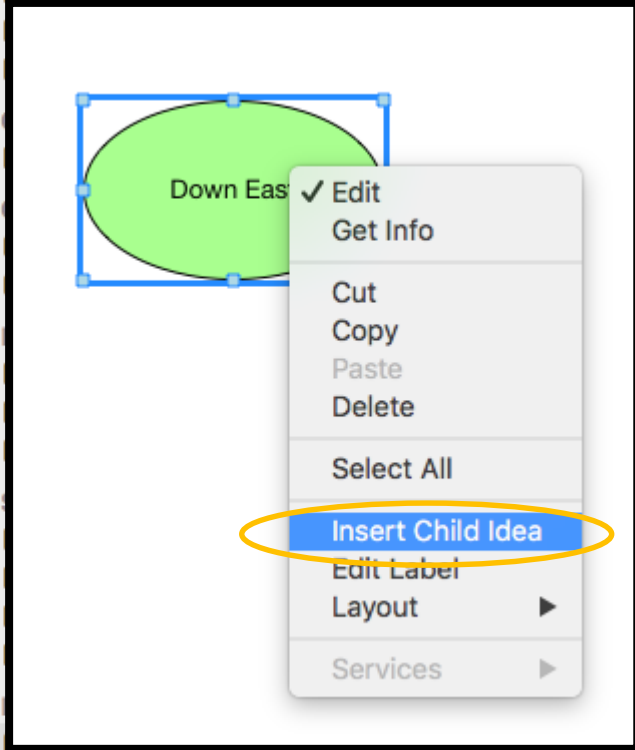
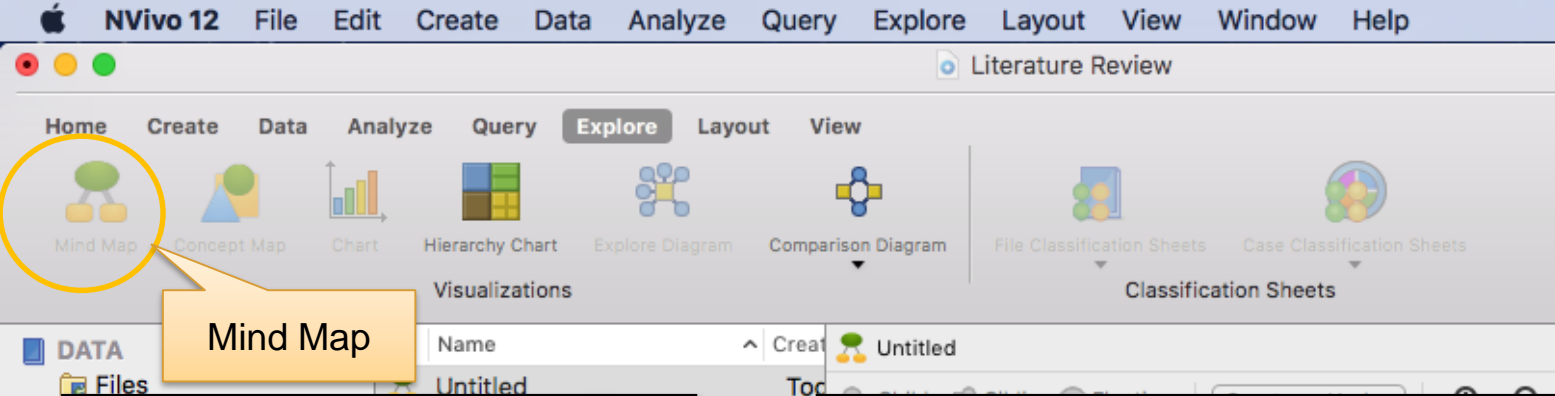
Modification History

Cancel Done

Child Sibling Floating Create as Nodes

MAPS > Maps > Untitled





HomeCreateDataAnalyzeQueryExploreLayoutView

•Node structure

ChildSiblingFloating IdeaCreate as Nodes

Down East

economy

jobproperty value

natural environment

water and shorelandscapewildlife habitat

water quality

water quality monitoring

Create as Nodes

Mind Map

Format

Layout:

Font

Helvetica Neue

13 pt

B I U

Shape

Fill

Border

Alignment and Distribution

Make Same Size

MAPS > Maps > Node structure

HomeCreateDataAnalyzeQuery

•Node structure

ChildSiblingFloating IdeaCreate as N

Down

economy

job

property value

water and shore

landscape

wildlife habitat

water quality

water quality monitoring

Literature Review

NodesCases

Create as Nodes

CancelSelect

Search

Format

Layout:

Font

Helvetica Neue

13 pt

B I U

Shape

Fill

Border

Alignment and Distribution

Make Same Size

Mind Map

MAPS > Maps > Node structure

FileEditCreateDataAnalyzeQueryExploreLayoutViewWindowHelp

HomeCreateDataAnalyzeQueryExploreLayoutView

OpenGet InfoEdit

Clipboard

Format

Paragraph

Styles

Editing

DATA

FilesFile ClassificationsExternals

CODES

Nodes

CASES

CasesCase Classifications

NOTES

MemosAnnotationsMemo Links

SEARCH

QueriesQuery ResultsNode MatricesSets

MAPS

Maps

OPEN ITEMS

•Node structure

Literature Review

Search

SelectFind

Mind Map

Name

Down East

economy

jobproperty value

natural environment

landscape

water and shore

water quality

water quality m...

wildlife habitat

Drinking water

Quality monitoring

Violation

•Node structure

ChildSiblingFloating Idea

Create as Nodes

Down East

economy

natural environment

jobproperty value

water and shore

water quality

landscape

wildlife habitat

MAPS > Maps > •Node structure

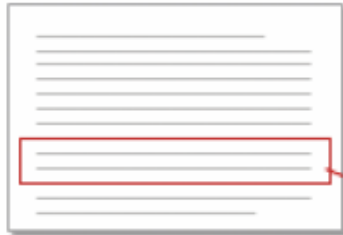
Create as Nodes

```
graph TD; DE([Down East]) --> E[economy]; DE --> NE[natural environment]; E --> J[job]; E --> PV[property value]; NE --> WS[water and shore]; NE --> L[landscape]; NE --> WH[wildlife habitat]; WS --> WQ[water quality];
```

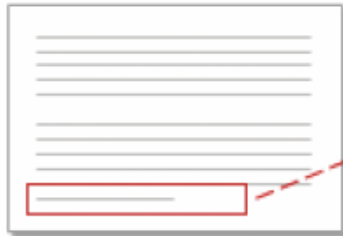



NVivo Key Terms

Interview



Article



Report



Water quality node



Coding

is the process of gathering material by **topic, theme** or case. For example, selecting a paragraph about water quality and coding it at the node 'water quality'.

Nodes

are containers for your coding that can **represent themes, topics or other concepts**—they let you gather related material in one place so that you can look for emerging patterns and ideas.

Source: NVivo-for-Mac-Getting-Started-Guide.pdf



Theme Nodes and Case Nodes

Name

- ▶ ● Attitude
- Balance
- ▶ ● Community
- ▼ ● Economy
 - Agriculture
 - ▶ ● Fishing or aquaculture
 - Jobs and cost of living
 - Tourism
- Memorable quotes
- ▶ ● Natural environment

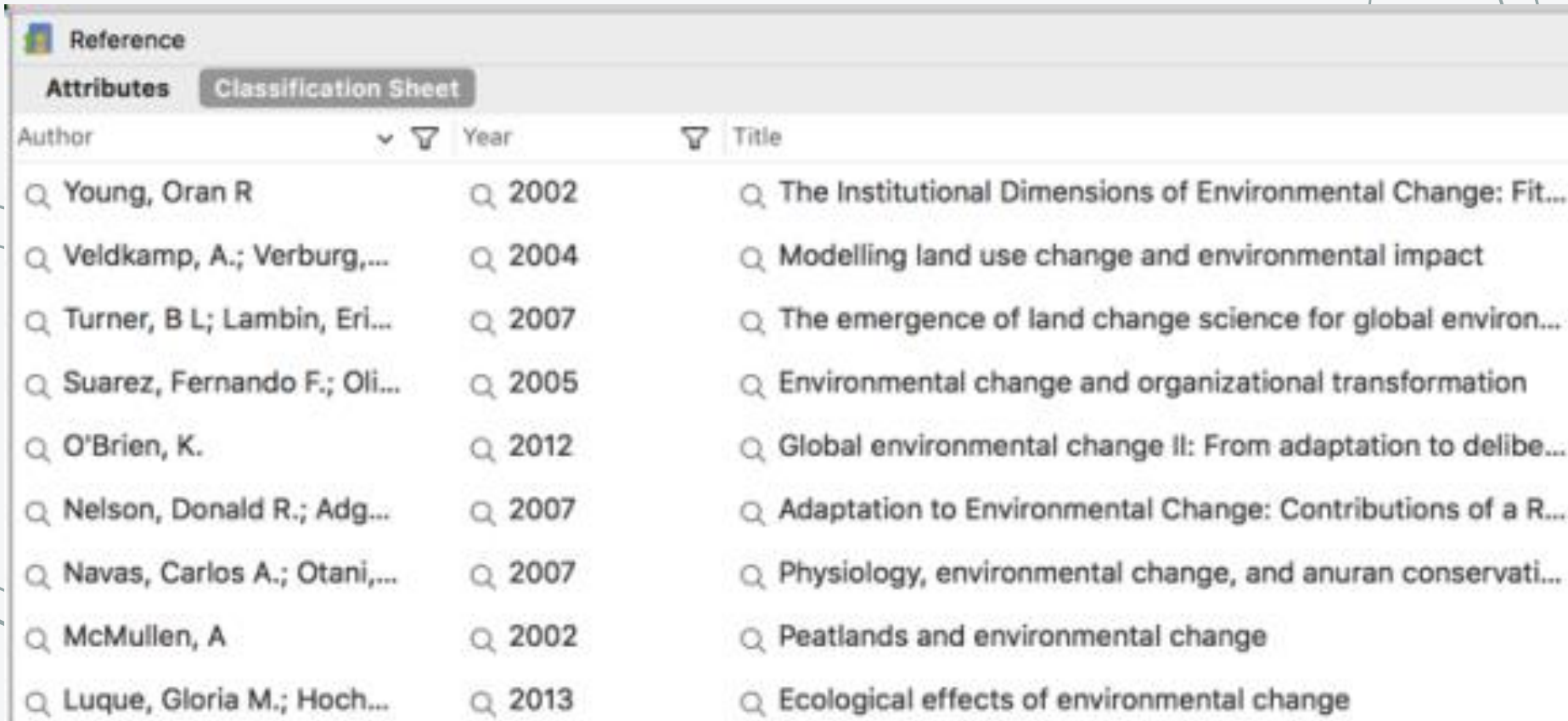
1

Name

- ▼ ● Interview Participants
 - Barbara
 - Charles
 - Daniel
- ▼ ● Survey Respondents
 - DE001
 - DE002
 - DE003
 - DE004
 - DE005

2


Case Nodes > Case Classifications



Reference		
Attributes Classification Sheet		
Author	Year	Title
Young, Oran R	2002	The Institutional Dimensions of Environmental Change: Fit...
Veldkamp, A.; Verburg,...	2004	Modelling land use change and environmental impact
Turner, B L; Lambin, Eri...	2007	The emergence of land change science for global environ...
Suarez, Fernando F.; Oli...	2005	Environmental change and organizational transformation
O'Brien, K.	2012	Global environmental change II: From adaptation to delibe...
Nelson, Donald R.; Adg...	2007	Adaptation to Environmental Change: Contributions of a R...
Navas, Carlos A.; Otani,...	2007	Physiology, environmental change, and anuran conservati...
McMullen, A	2002	Peatlands and environmental change
Luque, Gloria M.; Hoch...	2013	Ecological effects of environmental change

<https://help-nv.qsrinternational.com/12/mac/v12.1.55-d3ea61/Content/classifications/classification-sheets.htm?Highlight=cases>

Case Nodes > Case Classifications



Person

Attributes Classification Sheet

Name	Community	Age Group	Gender	Education Level
William	Otway	30 - 39	Male	Some trade school/co...
Thomas	Harkers Isl...	40 - 49	Male	Completed high school
Susan	Harkers Isl...	50 - 59	Female	Some high school
Robert	Harkers Isl...	60 - 69	Male	Completed graduate s...
Richard	Cedar Island	40 - 49	Male	Completed graduate s...
Paul	Straits	30 - 39	Male	Completed high school
Patricia	Cedar Island	70 - 79	Female	Some trade school/co...
Mary	Marshallb...	70 - 79	Female	Completed high school

<https://help-nv.qsrinternational.com/12/mac/v12.1.55-d3ea61/Content/classifications/classification-sheets.htm?Highlight=cases>

Nodes on themes

	Mixed	Positive	Neutral	Negative
2 weeks before election day				
1 week before election day				
On election day				
1 day after election day				

Case Nodes to
compare across time

Nodes on themes

	Mixed	Positive	Neutral	Negative
Hong Kong Island				
Kowloon West				
Kowloon East				
New Territories East				

Case Nodes
represent places

Nodes on themes

	Mixed	Positive	Neutral	Negative
Male				
Female				

Case Nodes for
demographic
attributes

Nodes on themes

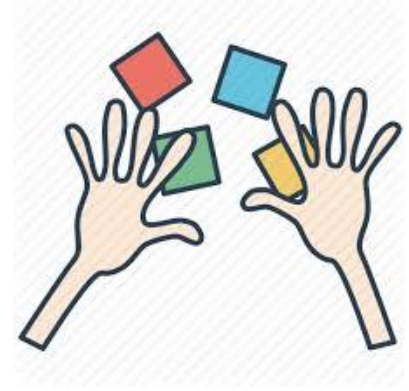
	Mixed	Positive	Neutral	Negative
Age 16-25				
Age 26-35				
Age 36-45				
Age 46-55				

Case Nodes for
demographic
attributes

1. Keep node structure simple.
Up to a maximum of 3 levels.
2. Unique node name
3. Separate nodes for AutoCode and
Manually coded nodes



1.



Create at least 3 new nodes from the articles you've imported to Nvivo.
Each code with some references

5 minutes