

Getting Started with NVivo





Add PC/MAC to Your Zoom Name

In order to direct you to the proper room—Mac or Windows—please change your name to include what version of NVivo you will be using:

Example:
Amir-Windows
Jeremy-Mac







Welcome to the Research Commons!

- Workshops and One-on-one Consultations
 - Thesis Formatting
 - Citation Management
 - SPSS, R
 - NVivo
- Literature Reviews (Part 1 and 2)
- Graduate Student Writing Community

Check the <u>Website</u> for more





Getting NVivo

- UBC Library has NVivo on its computers (Room 217 and 218)
- From Nov. 21, 2016, NVivo is available to UBC students, faculty and staff Instructions: https://it.ubc.ca/services/desktop-print-services/software-licensing/nvivo-pro-software
- For new students, go to the following link (google- <u>UBC On the Hub</u>)
- 14-day free trial available to anyone at: http://www.qsrinternational.com/trial-nvivo





What is NVivo?

NVivo is a software package for computer-assisted qualitative data analysis (CAQDAS)

"that helps you easily organize and analyze unstructured information, so that you can ultimately make better decisions"

Source: QSR International

...and/or achieve better research outcomes!





Learning Objectives

By the end of this session,

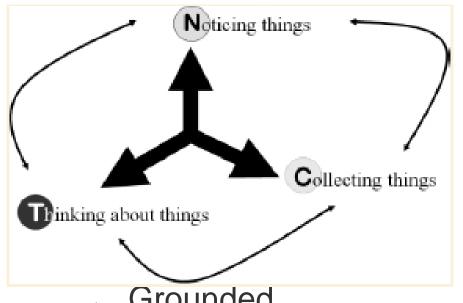
- You will be able to import files
- Save and backup your project
- Create annotations and memos
- Code your data into nodes (parents and children nodes)
- Run basic queries





Qualitative Data Analysis (QDA)

The NCT model of qualitative data analysis adapted by Susanne Friese (2019) from Seidel (19



Thematic analysis (Critical) Discourse Analysis Grounded Theory

Content analysis

Conversation Analysis etc.



Similarity-based relations (categorizing strategies)

resemblances or common features; their identification is based on comparison, which can be independent of time and place. In qualitative data analysis, similarities and differences are generally used to define categories and to group and compare data by category.

Contiguity-based relations (connecting strategies)

juxtaposition in time and space, the influence of one thing on another, or relations among parts of a text; their identification involves seeing actual connections between things, rather than similarities and differences;

may also be identified **among abstract concepts and categories**, as a **subsequent step** to a categorizing analysis of the data.

'How are they alike, and how are they different?' (Smith, 1979)





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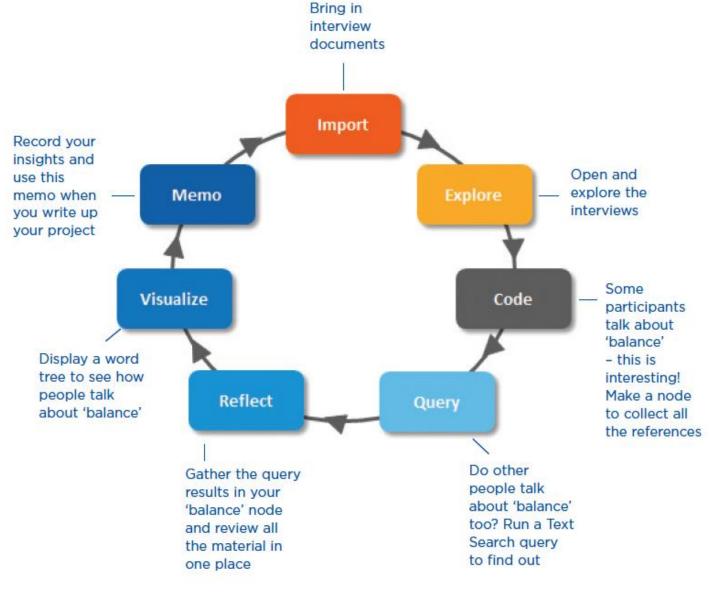
Stages of a research project in NVivo

	Stage	Processes
	Literature Review	Collecting relationships, themes, findings and gaps
	Research Design	Creating models Build audit trail
	Data collection and analysis	Bringing together similar data (demographics, themes, concepts) Inductive / deductive Explore data (queries) Linking data
	Writing	Keeping track of ideas Visualizing Reporting





How do I approach my research project?





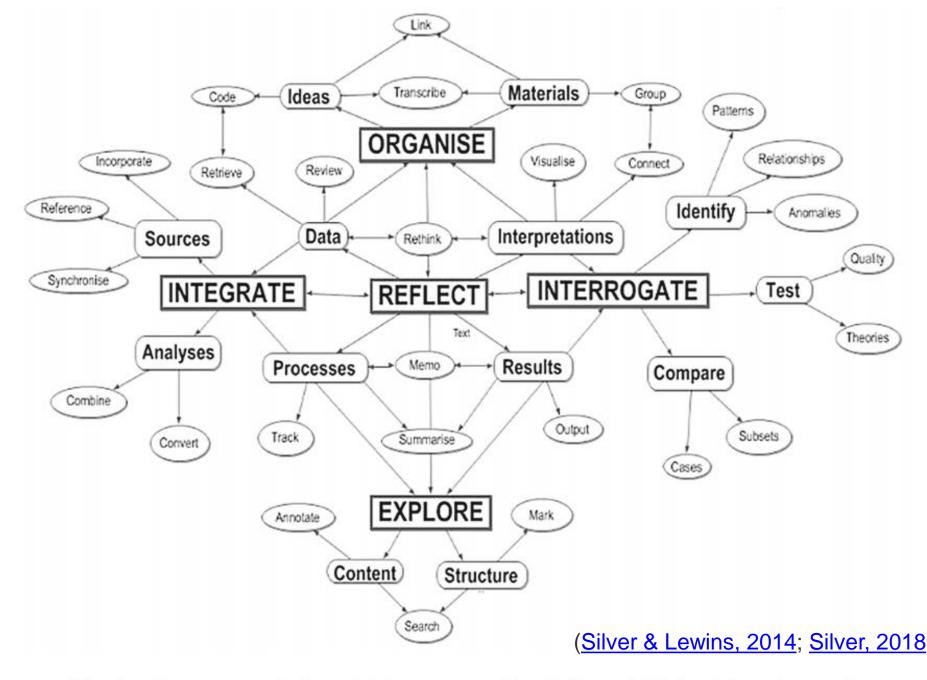


Fig. 3. Common analytic activities supported by dedicated CAQDAS packages [6]



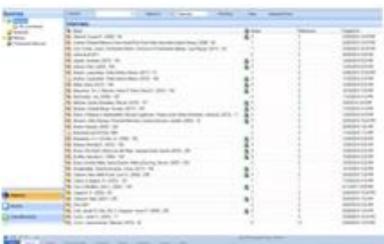
Organizing Qualitative Data

From this.....

To this:





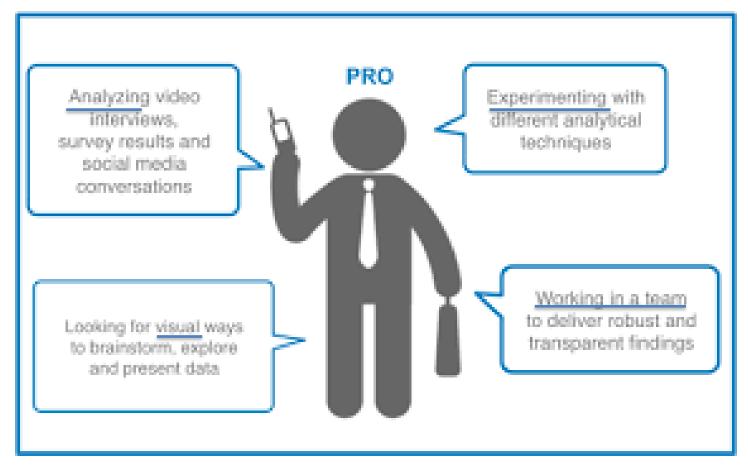








Benefits







Cautions

- NVivo can't tell you what or how to analyze!
 It's a translation process from analytic tasks to software tasks (Woolf & Silver, 2017).
- PC and Mac are becoming more similar, but PC still has more features than Mac version
- Proprietary software (if you're thinking about the future)



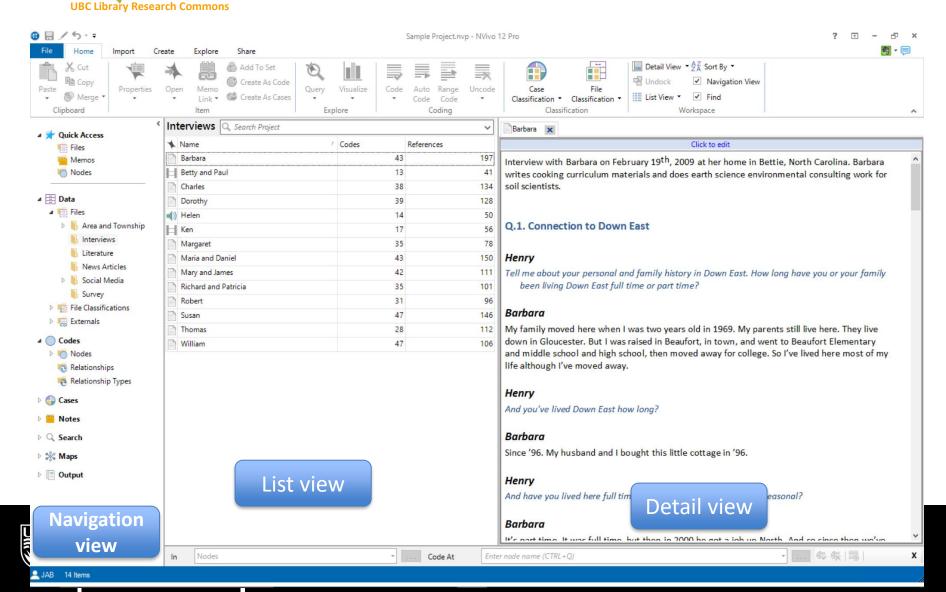


Task 1

- Download sample interview transcripts from RC website.
- Open NVivo.
- Open a new blank project: Give it a name and a description.
- Import the interview with Barbara.
- Check out the software interface.



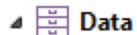
General: Software screenshot





DATA

- Files
- File Classifications
- Externals



- ▶ 🖷 Files
- ▶ ## File Classifications
- 🗦 🔚 Externals





Files

- Supports file types
 - Audio (.mp3, .m4a, .wma, .wav)
 - Video (.MPEG, .mp4, .avi, .wmv, .mov, etc.)
 - Pictures (.bmp, .gif, .jpg, .png, .tiff)
 - Documents (.docx, .doc, .rtf, .txt)
 - Datasets (.xlsx, .xls, .txt, SurveyMonkey, Qualtrics)
 - PDFs (Smart PDFs are best, though!)
 - Information from websites/social media (via NCapture)





Files Classifications

- File classifications also allow you to capture general information about your files—for example, date of publication, issue, volume.
- If you conduct a literature review, you can import the literature references into NVivo—the bibliographical data is stored using 'file classifications'.





Externals

- Externals are 'proxies' for the material you cannot import into NVivo
 - Books
 - Physical artifacts
- Externals appear as documents with a content summary of the original source

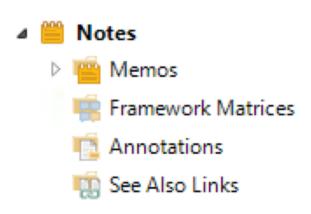




Notes

What can you do with them?

- Memos
- Framework Matrices (PC only)
- Annotations
- See Also Links







Memos

Memos are like documents and they can be linked to sources or nodes.

- Tell the story of your project
- Talk to yourself as you make sense of your data
- Track your analytical process





Task 2

- Open Barbara's transcript:
 - annotate
 - create a memo
- Notice the difference?

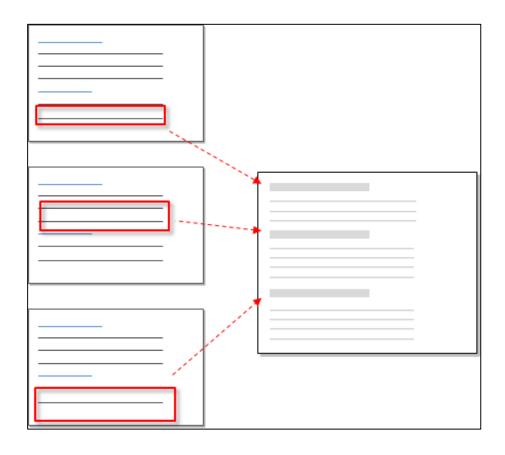




Coding

'Coding' your sources is a way of gathering all the references to a specific topic, theme, person or other entity. You can code all types of sources and bring the references together in a single 'node'

code=node



Source: QSR International





Task 3

- Code sections of the interview with Barbara.
- See coded sections using Coding Stripes.
- Explore multiple technical ways of coding.





Coding





- Definition: A code in qualitative inquiry is most often a word or short phrase that symbolically assigns a summative, salient, essence-capturing, and/or evocative attribute for a position of language-based or visual data. (Saldaña, 2016)
- Categorizing and connecting strategies (<u>Maxwell & Miller, 2008</u>).
- You can visualize or collect connections between codes: **relationships** or **maps**.
- It can be done in cycles First(s) & Second(s).
- in vivo coding, emotion coding, values coding, etc.
- You can create sub-codes
- You can apply multiple codes for a given segment.
- You can (or must) write memos as you annotate and/or code.
- Your RQs are your guides.
- <u>Rule for categorization:</u> Each code, category, concept, or theme should <u>appear in</u> only one place in the coding system (<u>Jackson & Bazeley, 2019</u>).





Useful, meaningful codes, will have:

- A label (i.e., name)
- A definition of what the code contains (i.e., the characteristic or issue constituting the code)
- Examples, both positive and negative, to eliminate possible confusion when looking for the code.

(Boyatzis, 1998, p.31)





Examples of categories

- Actions things that are done at a point in time (e.g., Argue, Cheer, Laugh, Listen).
- Activities ongoing actions (e.g., Aging, Learning, Raising children, Supervising).
- Beliefs, ideological positions, frameworks intellectual positions (or discourses) which are evident in thinking and action (e.g., Honesty, Independence, Reason, Spirituality).
- Context the settings in which actions, events, etc. occur (e.g., Adolescence, Downtown, School, Work).
- Culture social behaviours and norms that are likely to have multiple sub-branches, depending on the type of culture (e.g., Art, Careers, Kinship, Technology).
- Emotions feelings (e.g., Anticipation, Gratitude, Joy, Sorrow).
- Events highly structured actions or rituals (e.g., Birthday parties, Recitals, Weddings, Vacations).
- Issues matters raised about which there might be some debate (e.g., Control, Ownership, Privacy, Transparency).





Examples of categories

- Narrative narrative features (e.g., Contradictions, Omissions, Pronouns, Repairs).
- People (or actors or entities) that are referred to or talked about the locus or target of a comment, either specifically (e.g., Dr. Almos or My boss) or generally (e.g., Employees, Managers, Nurses, The industry).
- Valences (also sometimes called sentiments or attitudes) the participant's implicit or explicit response to a topic (e.g., a participant says or implies they are Conflicted, Negative, Positive, or Uncertain about an event or action; or identify it as a Barrier or Facilitator to success).
- Strategies a purposeful activity to achieve a goal or deal with an issue (e.g., Making amends, Negotiating, Planning, Raising money).

(Jackson & Bazeley, 2019)





Examples useful (non-hierarchical) codes

- Good quotes an area to store References that are especially compelling, poignant, or typical. These can be cross-referenced with your other Nodes with a Coding Query to find the quotes that pertain to a particular concept or theme to assist you in writing up your findings (but be careful about cherry picking your findings just because of these quotes).
- Suggestions to capture the recommendations provided by participants about how things could or should be done or changed.
- Retired Nodes to store any defunct concepts or themes in case you are not fully convinced
 you want to delete them.

(Jackson & Bazeley, 2019)





Task 4

- Open Sample project.
- Explore the codes and their structure.
- Change the hierarchical structure (move codes from top level to sub-level and vice versa.
- Aggregate / disaggregate





What is a query?

- ✓ <u>Find and analyze</u> words or phrases in your sources, annotations and nodes
- ✓ <u>Ask questions</u> and <u>find patterns</u> based on your coding and check for coding consistency among team members
- ✓ Code and/or visualize the <u>results</u>

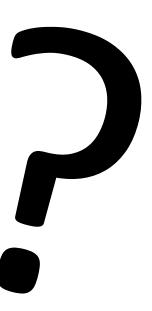
Source: QSR International





Queries we will cover today

- Text search & word frequency
- Matrix
- Crosstab
- Coding
- Interrater agreement(?)







Task 5

- Run frequency queries
- Create a word cloud (explore some of the words inside)
- Save the query
- Run text search queries (based upon the frequency query)
- Create nodes from your queries



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