The background is a solid dark red color. It features several white line-art illustrations: a laptop at the top, a camera on the left, a pair of glasses on a book on the left, a keyboard and mouse at the bottom, and a tablet on the right. The text is centered over this background.

Managing Qualitative Research Data Using NVivo 12 for Mac Part 1

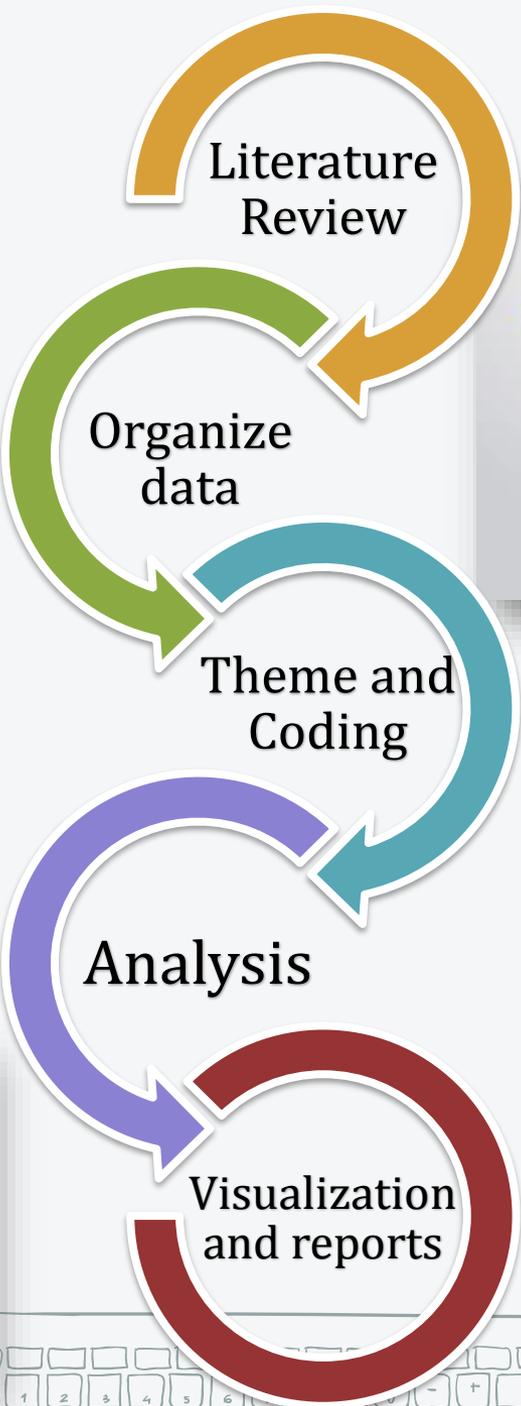
Agenda

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



Menu bar, Ribbon helps you to locate commands

Search box lets you search for items.

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 software interface. At the top is a menu bar with options: File, Edit, Create, Data, Analyze, Query, Explore, Layout, View, Window, Help. Below the menu bar is a ribbon with tabs for Home, Create, Data, Analyze, Query, Explore, Layout, and View. The View tab is active, showing icons for Close All, Close, Zoom, Detail View, Coding Stripes, Highlight, Node, Node Matrix, and Classification. A search box in the top right corner contains the text "water quality".

The main workspace is divided into several panes. On the left is the "Navigation view" showing a tree structure of project items under "DATA", "CODES", "CASES", and "NOTES". The "List view" in the center displays a list of items with names like Barbara, Betty and Paul, Charles, Dorothy, Helen, Ken, Margaret, Maria and Daniel, Mary and James, Richard and Patricia, Robert, Susan, Thomas, and William. The "Detail view" on the right shows a video player for "Ken" with a transcript table below it. The transcript table has columns for Start Time, End Time, Transcript, and Speaker. The status bar at the bottom shows the folder path: DATA > Files > Interviews > Ken.

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.	
		or	Henry
		things that	
		ment here?	
		and builds	Ken
		nd stuff that	
		goes into the water and estuaries, and for what I do	

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



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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 experime

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



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 **Create new project**
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 **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

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

Literature Review





Literature Review

TIME Science

Quang

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#ixzz26HlnTjgz>

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.

big issue in developing 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.

evolution looking electric water

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."

using clean energy to avoid catastrophe for using

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

shiny things

Solar panels for green

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 Msekani 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.

They don't know how to feed children

Msekani 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 Msekani, 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".

They getting food from charity

When the school's feeding programme was introduced, enrolment at Msekani 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

More student get into school because of the school

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),

major issues in the field

1) formation of movements
2) process of mobilization

3) organization of social movements

4) outcomes of challenges

contrast w RMT resource mobilization

institutional change vs personal change

J. Craig
Department

Abstr: clash basically different ways to define SM

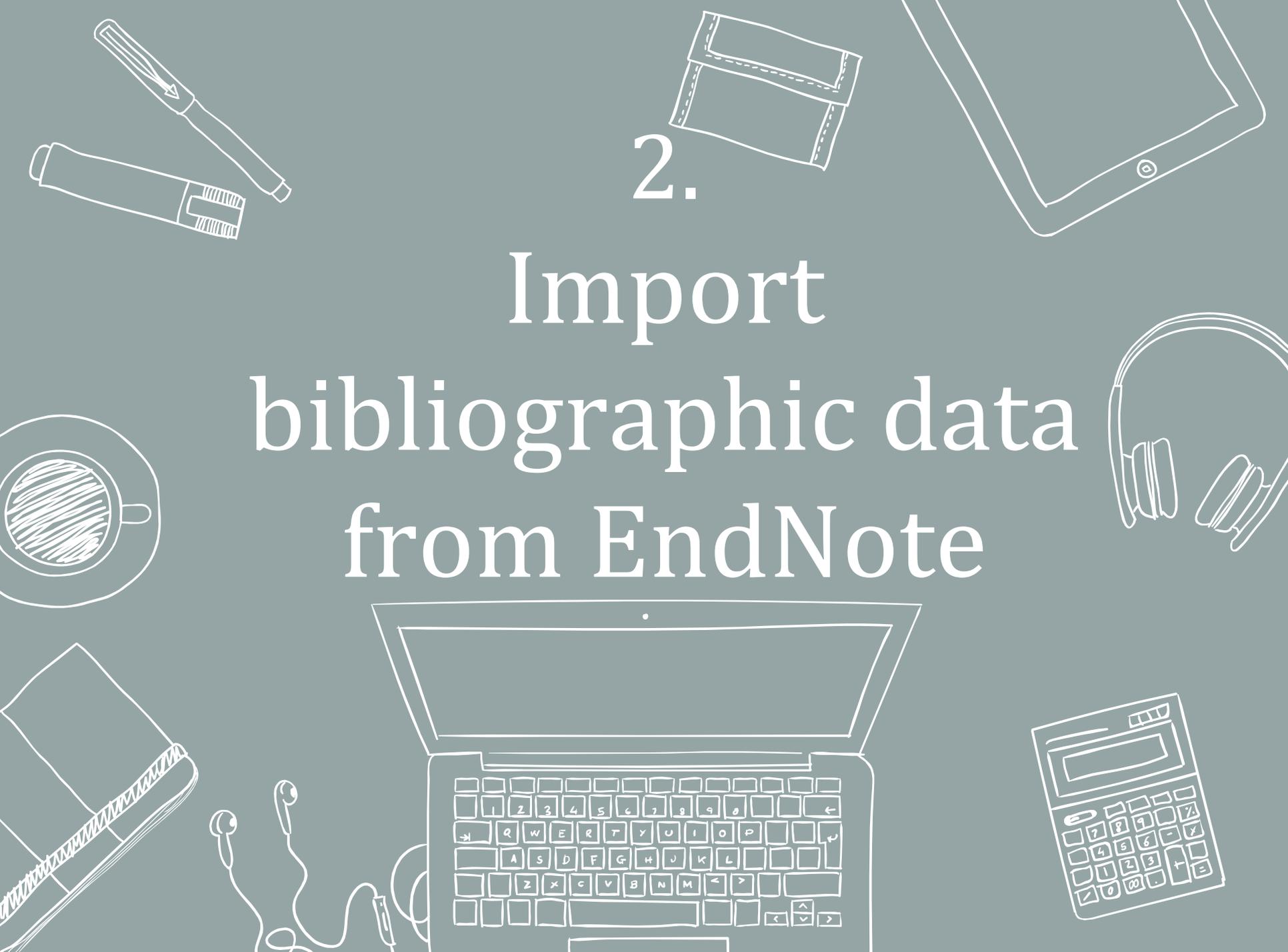
traditionally extension of movements
a) personal +
b) social change

table inst. change vs personal change



Literature Review

Memos,
annotations



2.

Import bibliographic data from EndNote

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 - 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, Ti		Record Summary...
Lefcheck,		New Reference...
Li, Hui; Ya		Edit References...
McKeown		Move References to Trash

Rating

Author
Hobbie, Sarah E.
Finlay, Jacques C.
Janke, Benjamin D.
Nidzgorski, Daniel A.
Millet, Dylan B.
Baker, Lawrence A.

Year
2017

Volume
114

Part/Supplement

Start Page

Errata
APA 6th

- Record Summary...
- New Reference...
- Edit References...
- Move References to Trash
- Add References To
- Copy References To
- E-mail Reference
- Remove References From Group
- Cut
- Copy
- Copy Formatted
- Paste
- Mark as Read
- Mark as Unread
- Rating
- Show All References
- Show Selected References
- Hide Selected References
- File Attachments**
- Find Full Text
- Find Reference Updates...
- URL
- Web of Science
- Restore to Library
- Resolve Sync Conflicts...

- Attach File...**
- Open with Preview
- Save As...
- Convert to Relative Links
- Rename PDFs...

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



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

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

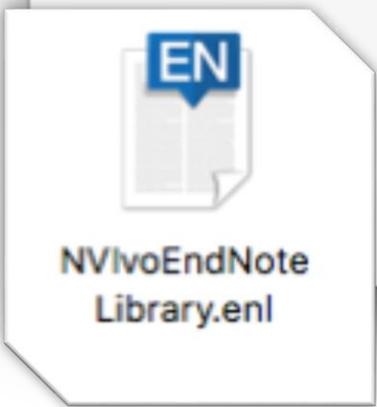
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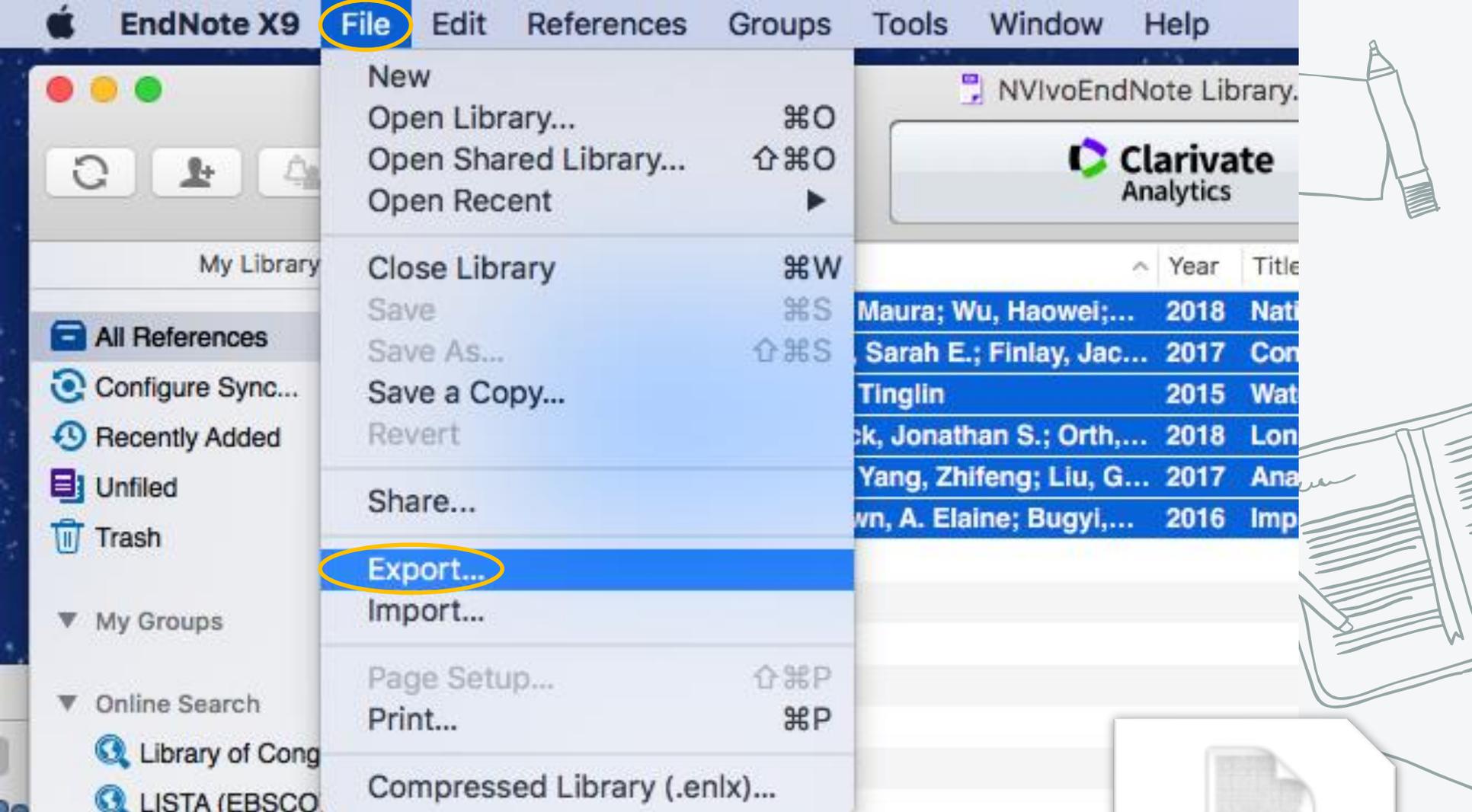
Errata

Epub Date

Date
APA 6th

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





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



NVivoEndNote
Library.xml

Export File Name

Save As: NVivoEndNote Library

Tags:

Where: NVivo Mac Demo

Save file as type: Text Only
Rich Text Format (RTF)
HTML
XML

Output Style:

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

Cancel

Export File Name

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Tags:

Where: NVivo Mac Demo

Save file as type: XML

Output Style: APA 6th

Export Selected References



NVivoEndNote
Library.xml

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Create a new project

Create a new project

New Project

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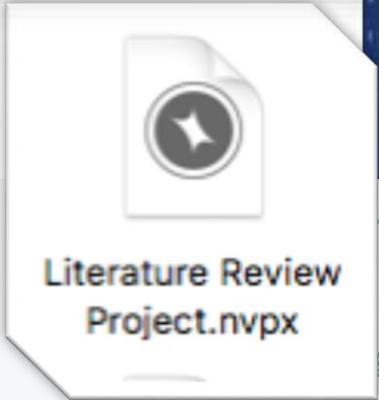
Where: 📁 Documents ⌵

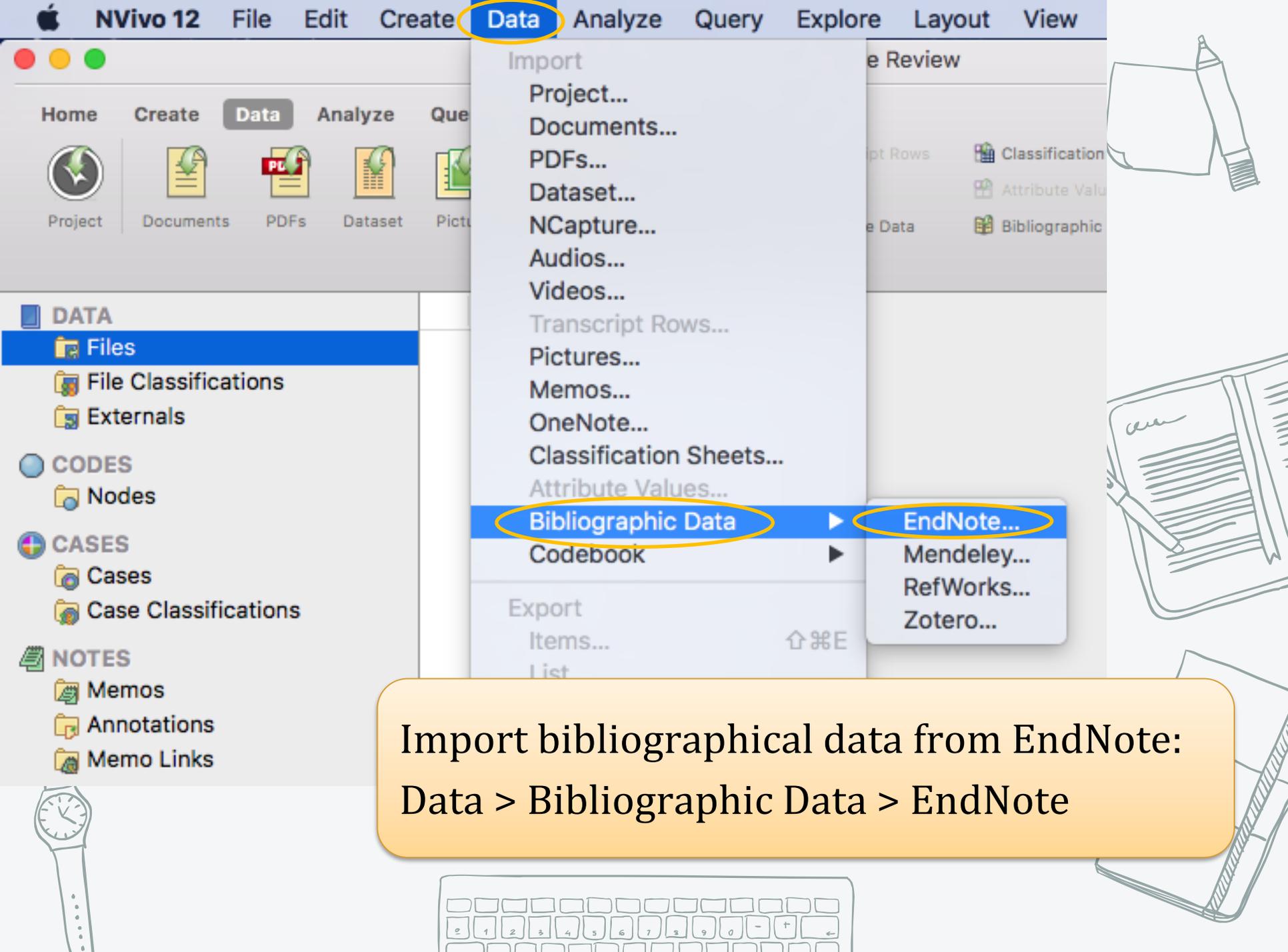
Title:

Description:

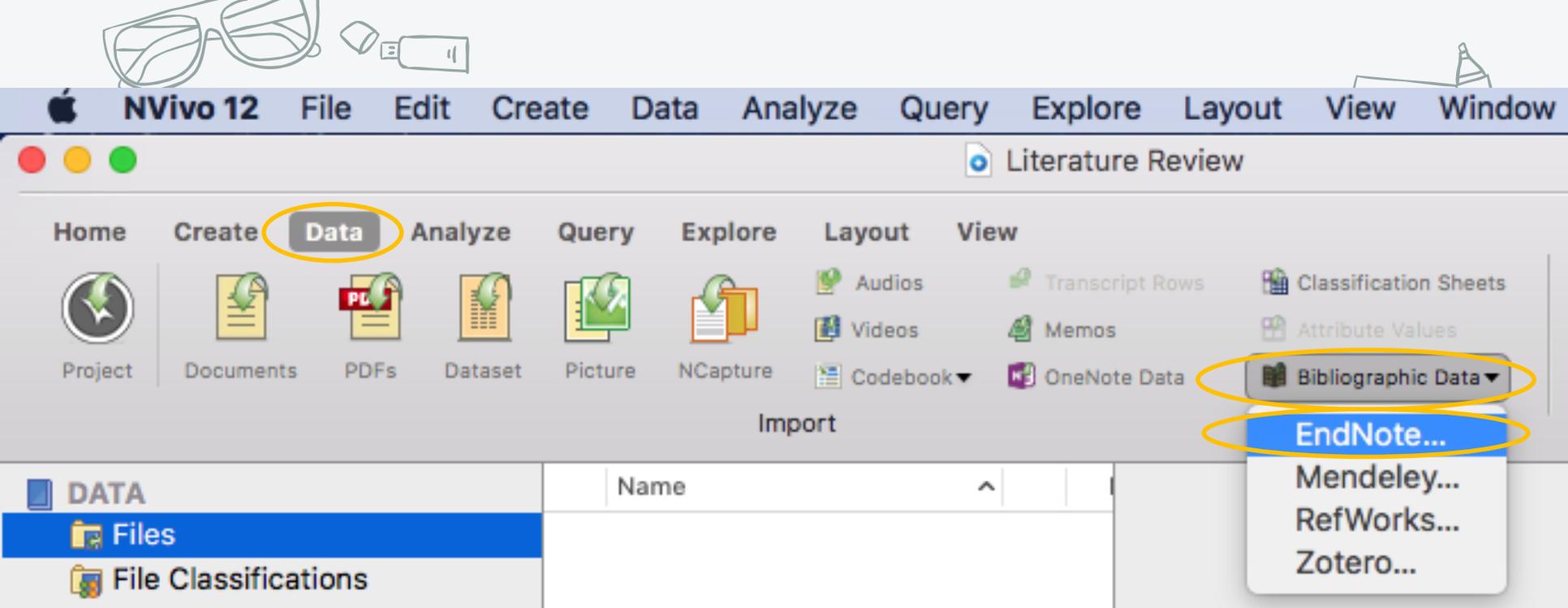
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Open Another Project...

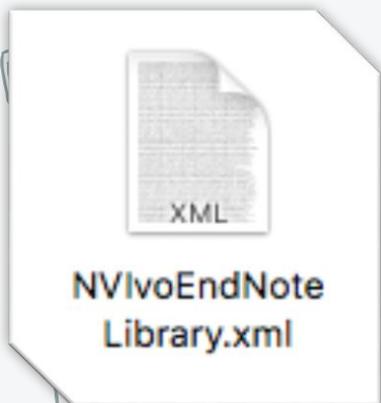


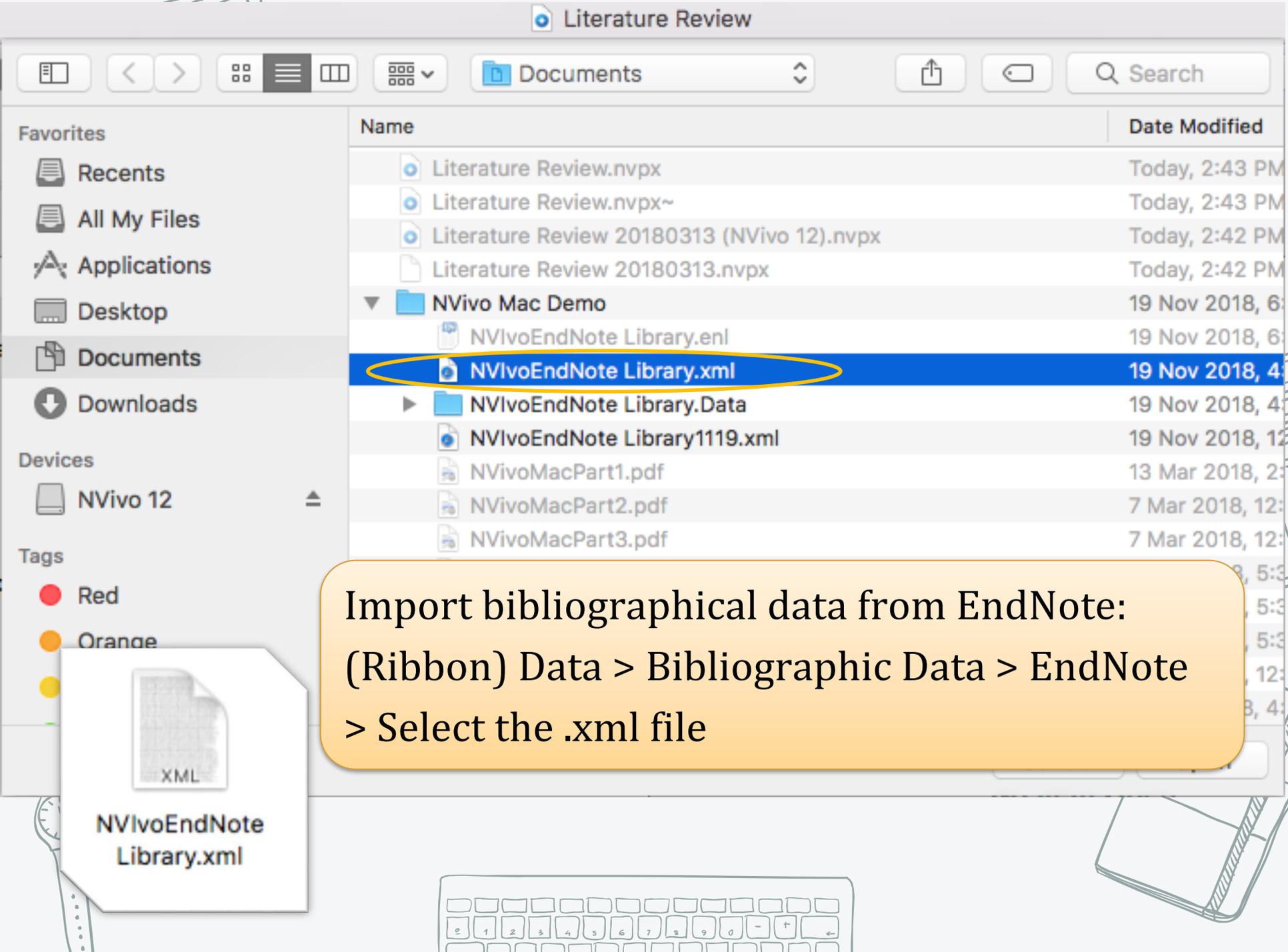


Import bibliographical data from EndNote:
Data > Bibliographic Data > EndNote

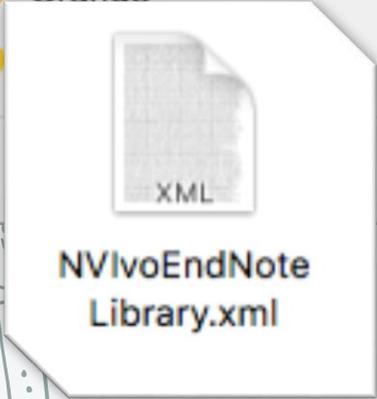


Import bibliographical data from EndNote:
(Ribbon) Data > Bibliographic Data > EndNote





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

Assign files to : Single classification (Reference)

Different classifications based on record type

Select Author and Year

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

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

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

Name
Allaire, Maura, Wu, Haowei & Lall, Upmanu (2018)
Li, Hui, Yang, Zhifeng, Liu, et al. (2018)

Articles with PDFs under "Files"

Allaire, Maura, Wu, Haowei & Lall, Upmanu (2018) Code Annotations

Selection Mode Aa [] Zoom 100% Recogni

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; ^bDepartment of Earth and Environmental Engineering, 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

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

AS PNAS PNAS

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

Application Window Coding Detail View

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

DATA

- Files
 - Area and Township
 - Interviews
 - Literature
 - News Articles
 - Social Media
 - Survey
- File Classifications
- Externals**
 - Literature
- CODES
 - Nodes
- CASES
 - Cases
 - Case Classifications
- NOTES

OPEN ITEMS

- Huang, Tinglin (2015)-8
- 2010 02 Cooper presentation
- McKeown, A. Elaine & Bugyi,...
- The Economic and Market V...
- Water Quality - Estuaries an...

Name	Nodes	Referen...	Created On	Created By	Modified On	Modified By
2010 02 Cooper presenta...	13	42	22 Jun 2010, 12:10...	WWS	27 Oct 2014, 1:27 P...	WWS
Hobbie, Sarah E., Finlay, J...	0	0	Today, 4:59 PM	CHAN	Today, 4:59 PM	CHAN
Huang, Tinglin (2015)-8	0	0	Today, 4:59 PM	CHAN	Today, 4:59 PM	CHAN
Lefcheck, Jonathan S., Or...	0	0	Today, 4:59 PM	CHAN	Today, 4:59 PM	CHAN
McKeown, A. Elaine & Bu...	0	0	Today, 4:59 PM	CHAN	Today, 4:59 PM	CHAN
The Economic and Marke...	1	1	3 Jun 2010, 5:07 AM	EDR	27 Oct 2014, 12:14...	WWS
This is Core Sound	18	36	17 Apr 2010, 7:47 P...	WWS	10 Nov 2015, 11:30...	WWS
Water Quality	2	3	3 Jun 2010, 7:36 PM	WWS	27 Oct 2014, 12:16...	WWS
Water Quality -						

Open

Get Info

Open External File

Export...

Print...

Copy

Delete

Code Files

Node Files

Code

Memo Link

Create As

Add To Set...

Visualize

Color

Classification

Articles without PDF in Externals

Right click > Get Info

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

Import

- Project
- Documents
- PDFs
- Dataset
- Picture
- NCapture
- Audios
- Videos
- Codebook
- Transcript Rows
- Memos
- OneNote Data
- Classification Sheets
- Attribute Values
- Bibliographic Data

Export

- Codebook
- Items
- List
- Classification Sheets

- DATA
 - Files
 - File Classifications
 - Externals
- CODES
 - Nodes
- CASES
 - Cases
 - Case Classifications
- NOTES
 - Memos
 - Annotations
 - Memo Links
- SEARCH
 - Queries
 - Query 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

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

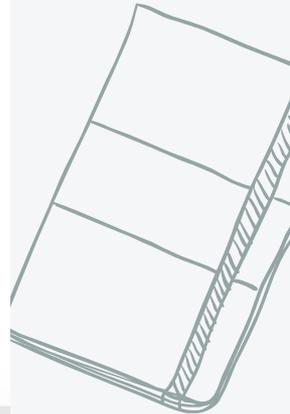
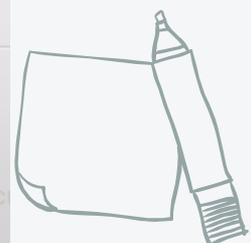
- DATA
 - Files
 - File Classifications**
 - Externals
- CODES
 - Nodes
- CASES
 - Cases
 - Case Classifications
- NOTES
 - Memos
 - Annotations
 - Memo Links
- SEARCH
 - Queries
 - Query Results
 - Node Matrices
 - Sets

File classification

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, Jacqu...
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.

Hobbie, Sarah E., Finlay



Home Create Data Analyze Query Explore Layout View

Application

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

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
- Li, Hui, Yang, Zhifeng, Liu, C...

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

Selection Mode Aa [] Zoom 100% Recognize Text

National trends in drinking water

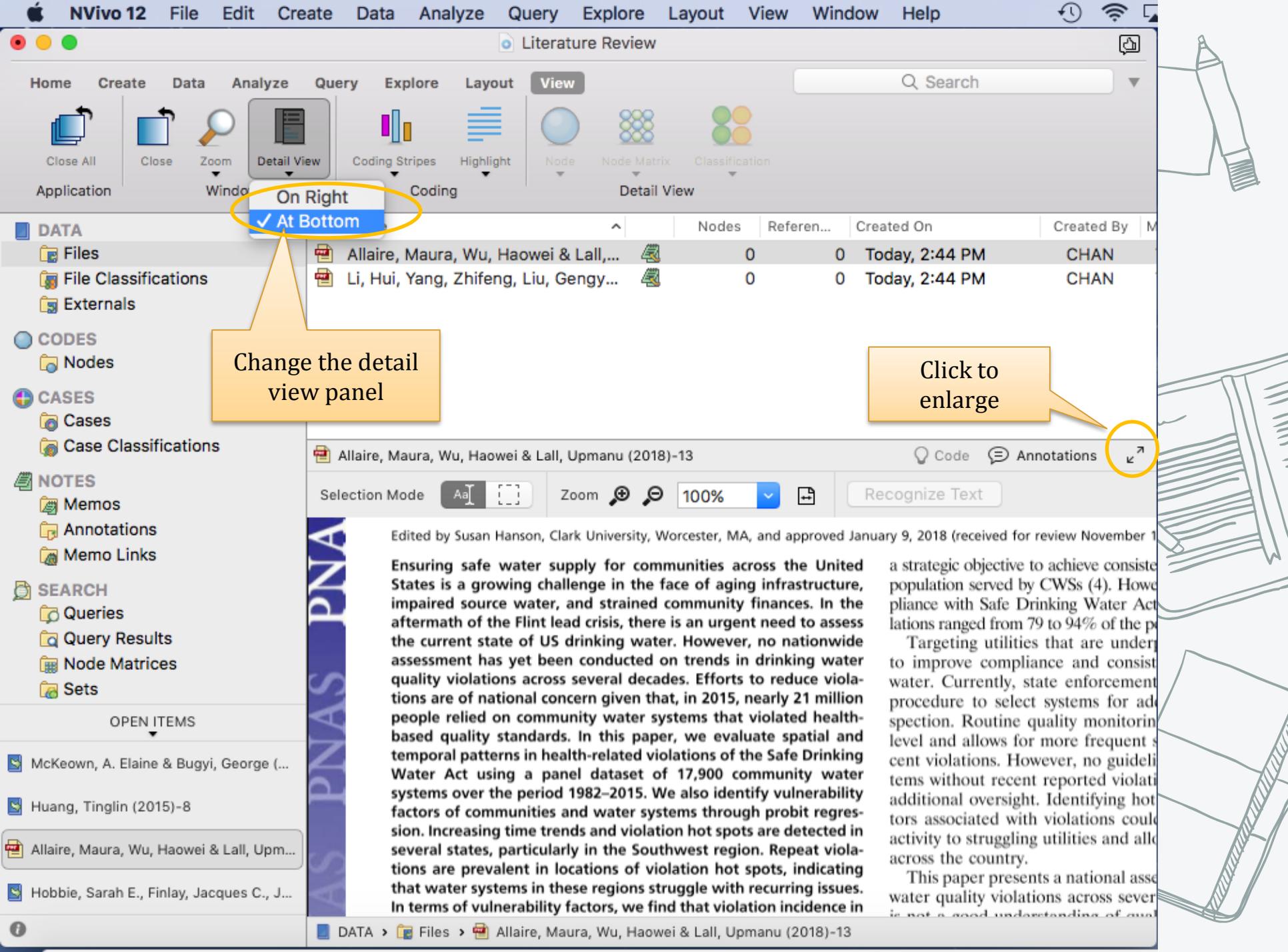
Maura Allaire^{a,1}, Haowei Wu^b, and Upmanu Lall^{b,c}

^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 February 28, 2018)

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 of the Safe Drinking Water Act is to ensure compliance with Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requirements. Violations ranged from... Targeting utilities for additional oversight to improve compliance with SDWA requirements is a key procedure to select high-risk utilities for additional oversight. Routine inspections at a higher level and allows for more frequent inspections. Currently, only 10% of violations are inspected. This paper presents a new procedure to select high-risk utilities for additional oversight. This paper presents a new procedure to select high-risk utilities for additional oversight.



On Right
✓ At Bottom

Change the detail view panel

Click to enlarge

	Nodes	Referen...	Created On	Created By
Allaire, Maura, Wu, Haowei & Lall,...	0	0	Today, 2:44 PM	CHAN
Li, Hui, Yang, Zhifeng, Liu, Gengy...	0	0	Today, 2:44 PM	CHAN

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

Selection Mode Aa Zoom 100% Recognize Text

Edited by Susan Hanson, Clark University, Worcester, MA, and approved January 9, 2018 (received for review November 1...

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 to achieve consist population served by CWSs (4). How compliance with Safe Drinking Water Act lations ranged from 79 to 94% of the p

Targeting utilities that are under to improve compliance and consist water. Currently, state enforcement procedure to select systems for ad spection. Routine quality monitorin level and allows for more frequent s cent violations. However, no guidelin tems without recent reported violati additional oversight. Identifying hot tors associated with violations could activity to struggling utilities and all across the country.

This paper presents a national asse water quality violations across sever is not a good understanding of our



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

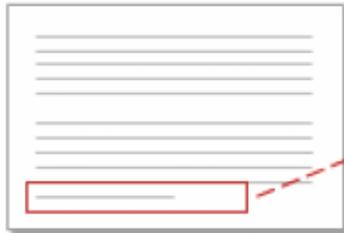
are containers for your coding that can **represent themes, topics or other concepts**—they let you gather related material in one place so that you can look for emerging patterns and ideas.

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

Interview



Article



Report



Water quality node



Coding



Coding

Theme structure



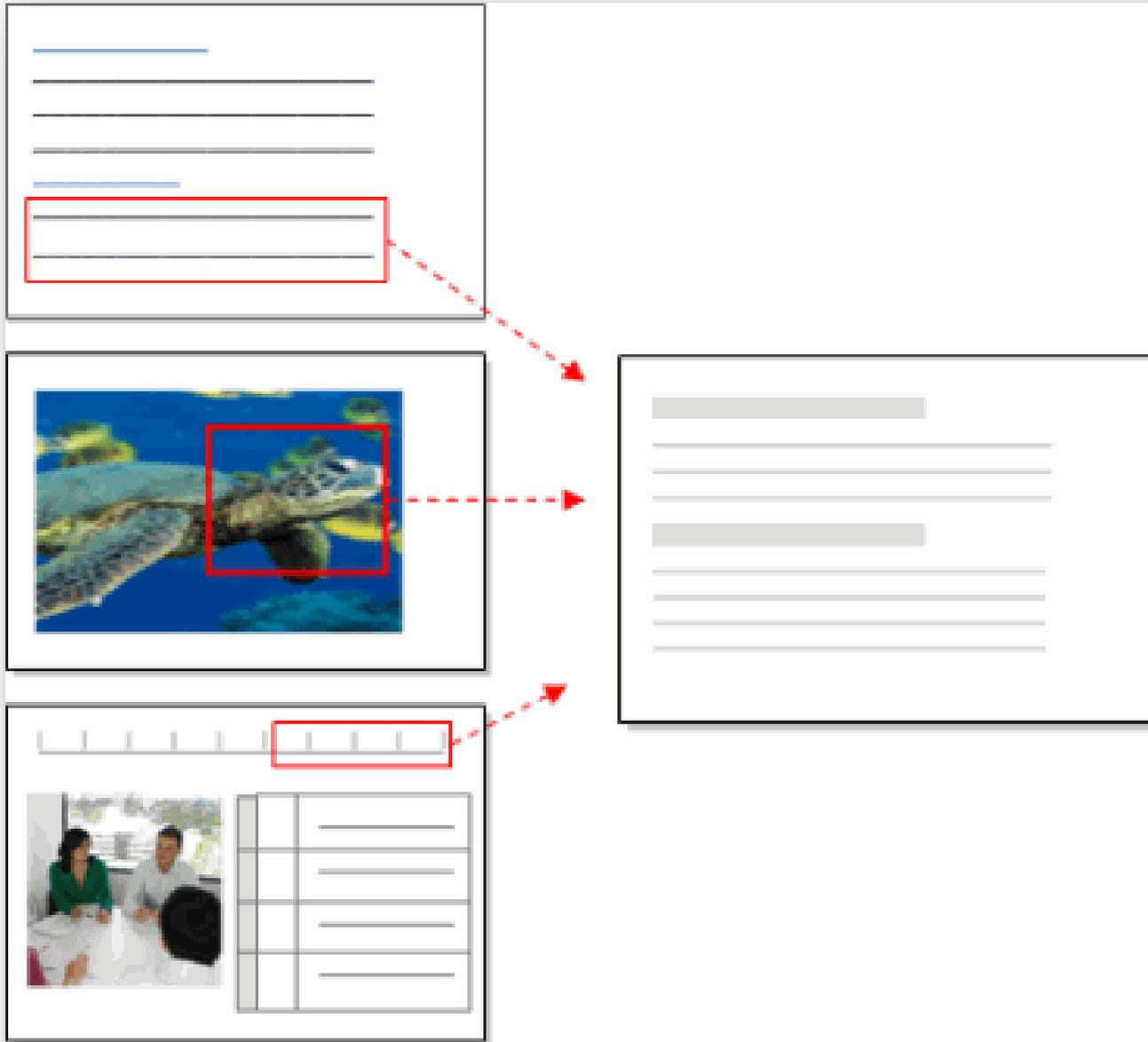
Finding themes



Coding

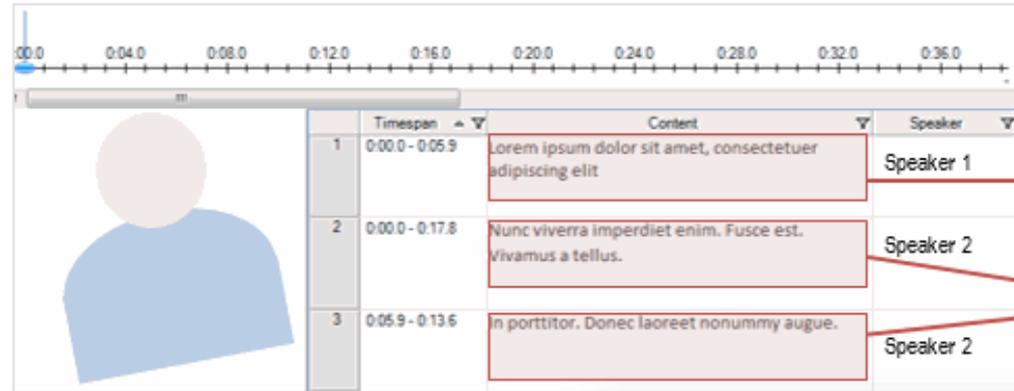
What is coding?

Coding



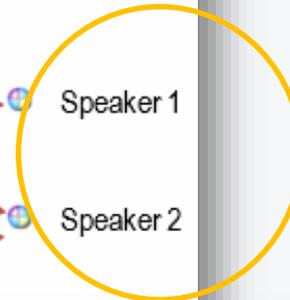
Coding and Nodes

Coding

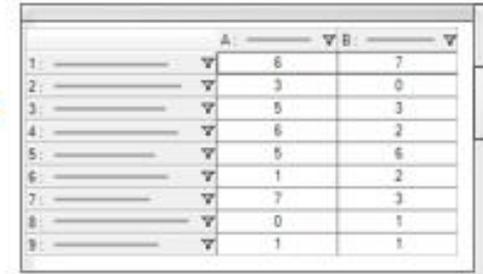


0:00 0:04.0 0:08.0 0:12.0 0:16.0 0:20.0 0:24.0 0:28.0 0:32.0 0:36.0

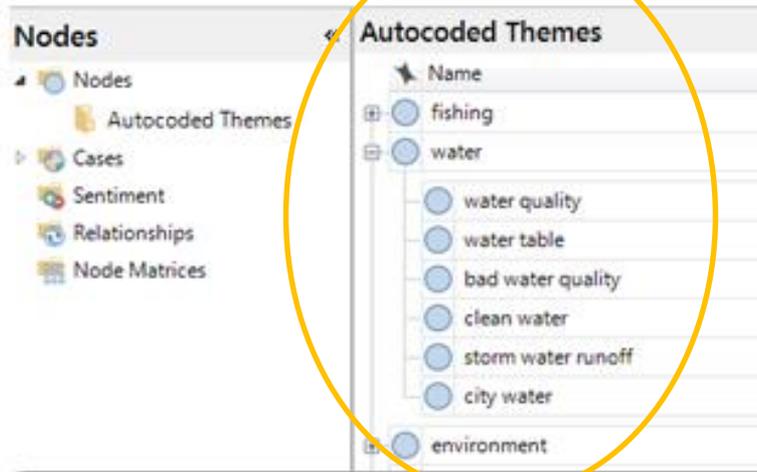
	Timespan	Content	Speaker
1	0:00.0 - 0:05.9	Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit	Speaker 1
2	0:00.0 - 0:17.8	Nunc viverra imperdiet enim. Fusce est. Vivamus a tellus.	Speaker 2
3	0:05.9 - 0:13.6	In porttitor. Donec laoreet nonummy augue.	Speaker 2



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

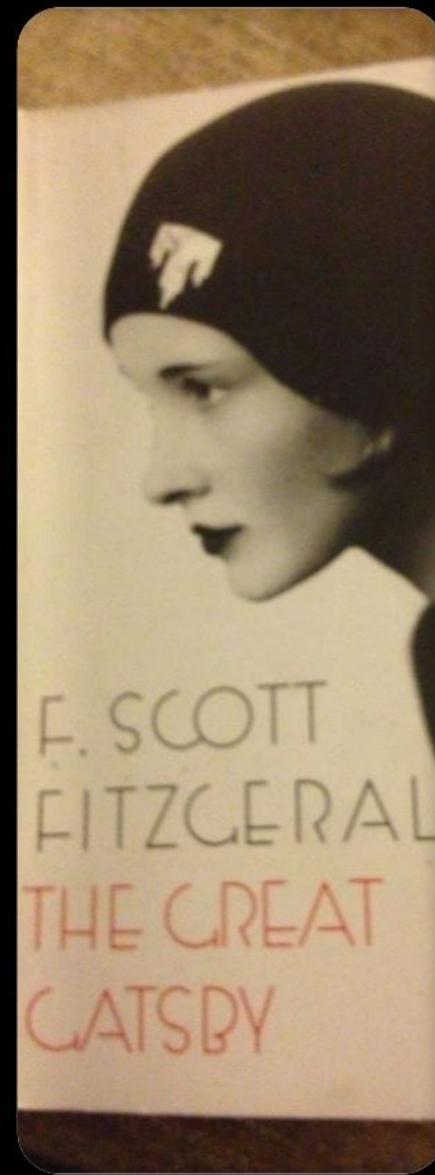
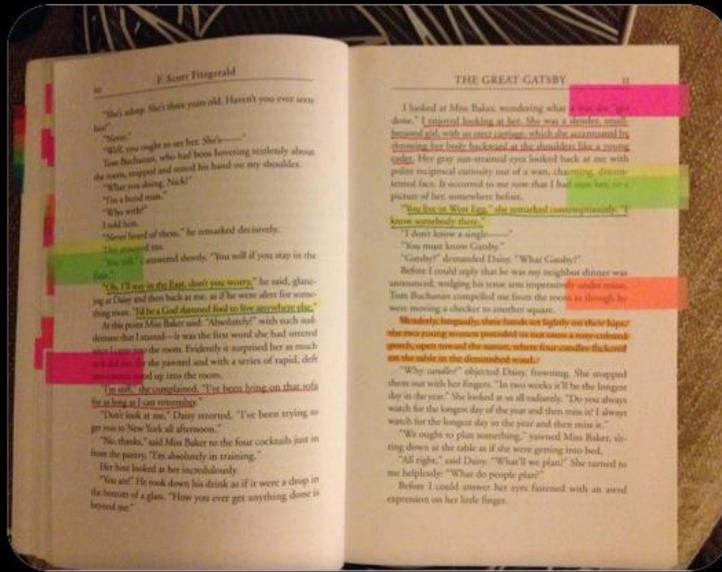
Autocoded Themes

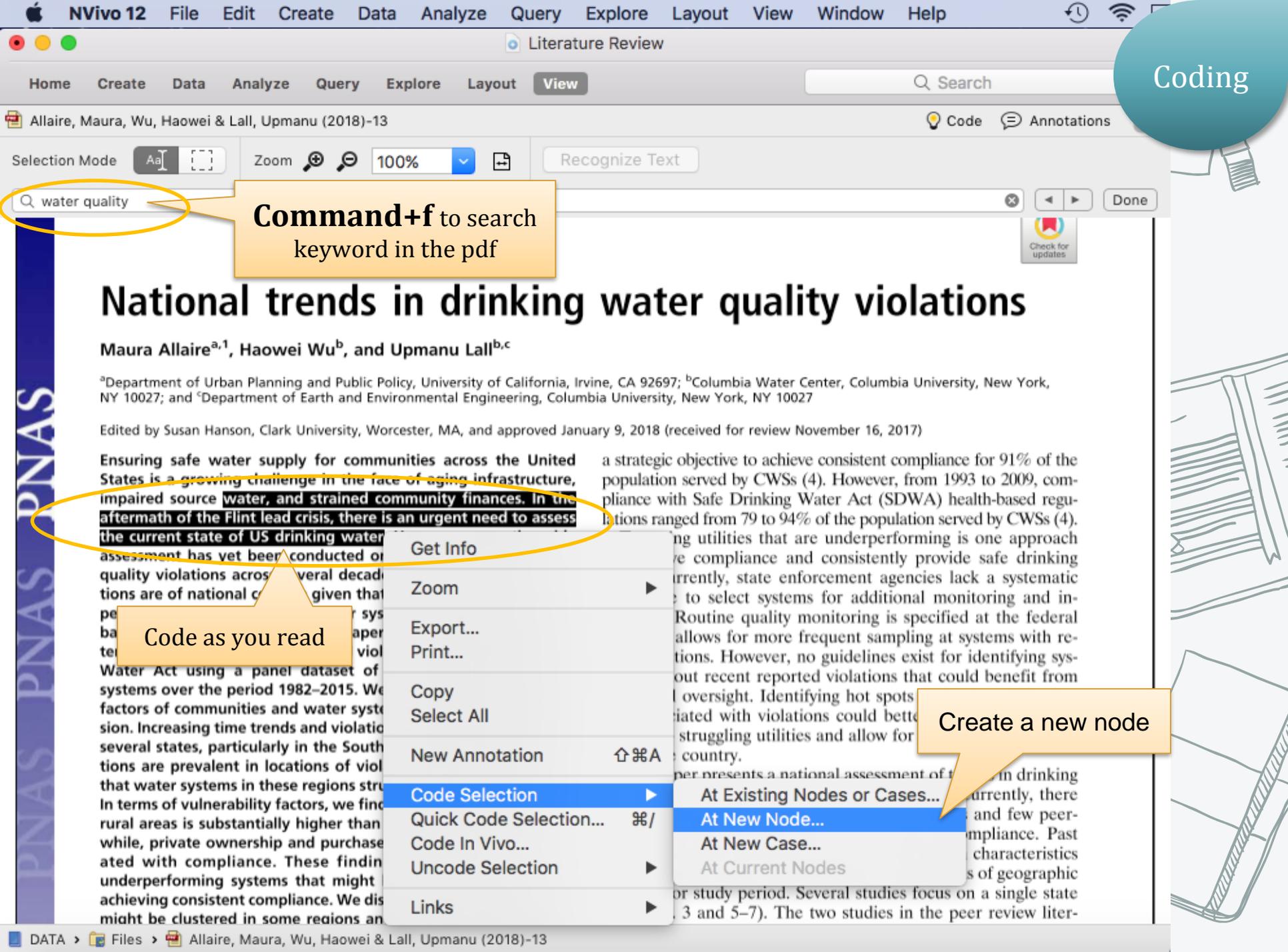
- fishing
- water
 - water quality
 - water table
 - bad water quality
 - clean water
 - storm water runoff
 - city water
- environment



Code as you read

Finding themes





Coding

Command+f to search keyword in the pdf

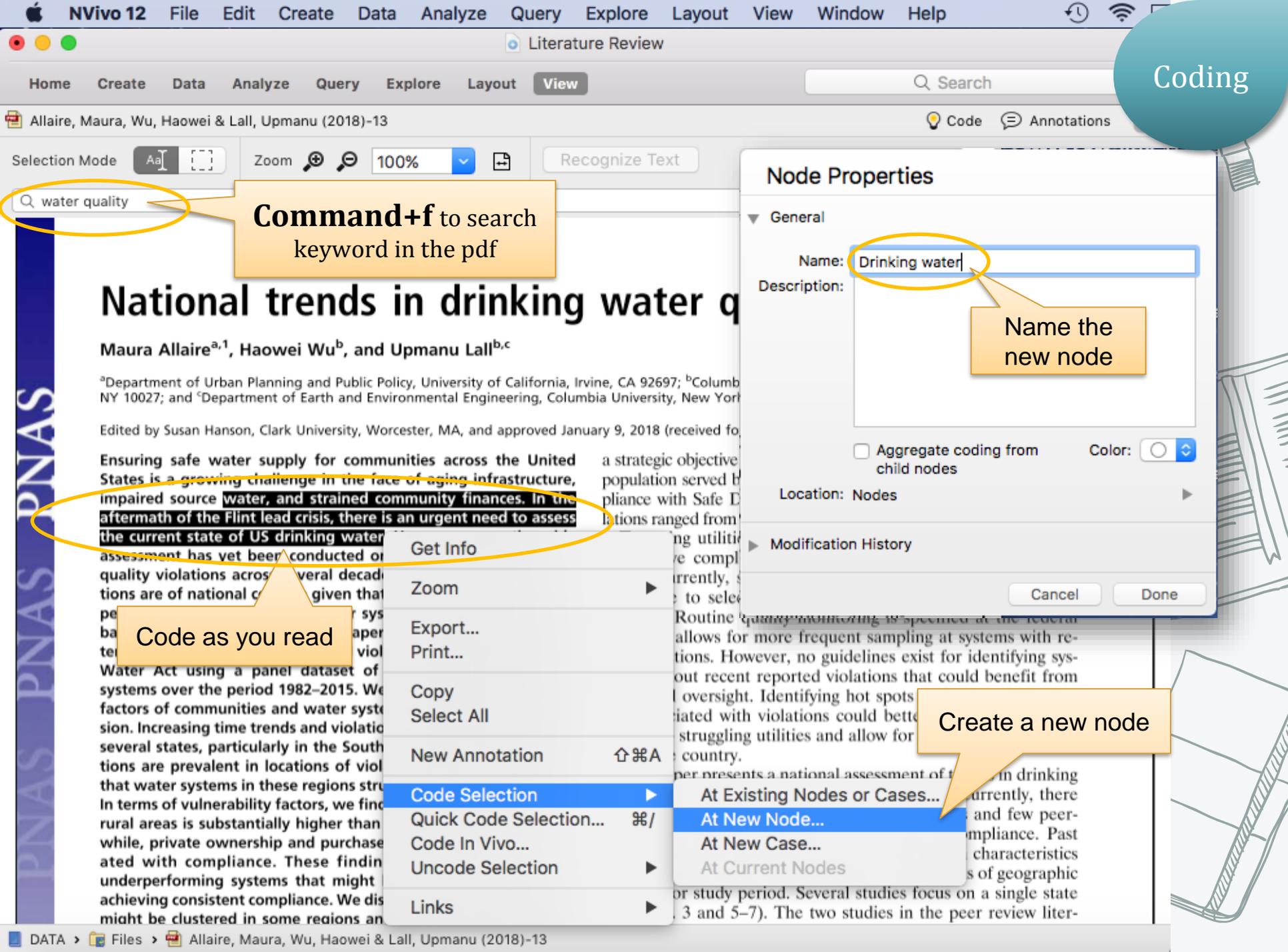
water quality

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

Code as you read

- Get Info
- Zoom
- Export...
- Print...
- Copy
- Select All
- New Annotation ⌘⇧A
- Code Selection ▶
 - At Existing Nodes or Cases...
 - At New Node...
 - At New Case...
 - At Current Nodes
- Quick Code Selection... ⌘/
- Code In Vivo...
- Uncode Selection
- Links

Create a new node



Coding

Command+f to search keyword in the pdf

Name the new node

Code as you read

Create a new node

Node Properties

General

Name: Drinking water

Description:

Aggregate coding from child nodes

Color: [Color Picker]

Location: Nodes

Modification History

Cancel Done

Get Info

Zoom

Export...

Print...

Copy

Select All

New Annotation ⌘⇧A

Code Selection

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

Quick Code Selection... ⌘/

Code In Vivo...

Uncode Selection

Links

DATA

- Files
- File Classifications
- Externals

CODES

- Nodes

CASES

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NOTES

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SEARCH

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OPEN ITEMS

- McKeown, A. Elaine & Bugyi,...
- Huang, Tinglin (2015)-8
- Allaire, Maura, Wu, Haowei &...
- Hobbie, Sarah E., Finlay, Jacq...
- Drinking water

Name

Drinking water

Node created

Drinking water

Code Annotations

Summary Reference

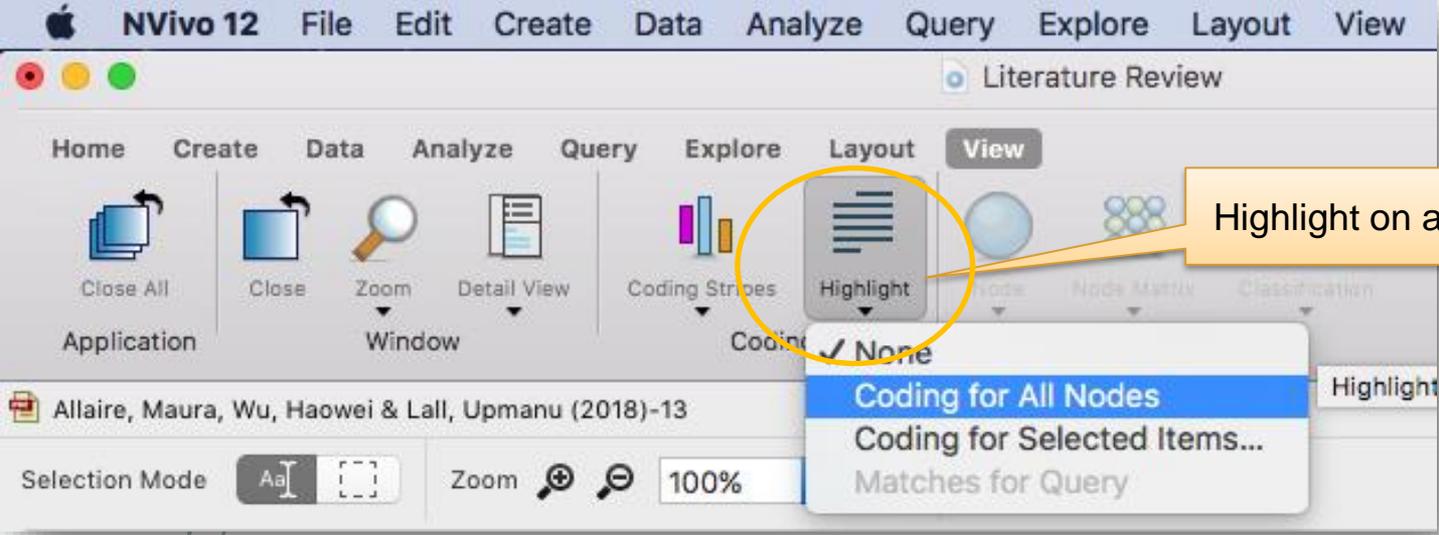
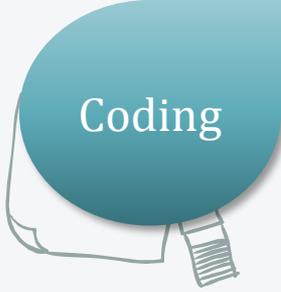
[Files\\Allaire, Maura, Wu, Haowei & Lall, Upmanu \(2018\)-13](#)
1 reference coded, 0.19% coverage

Reference 1: 0.19% coverage

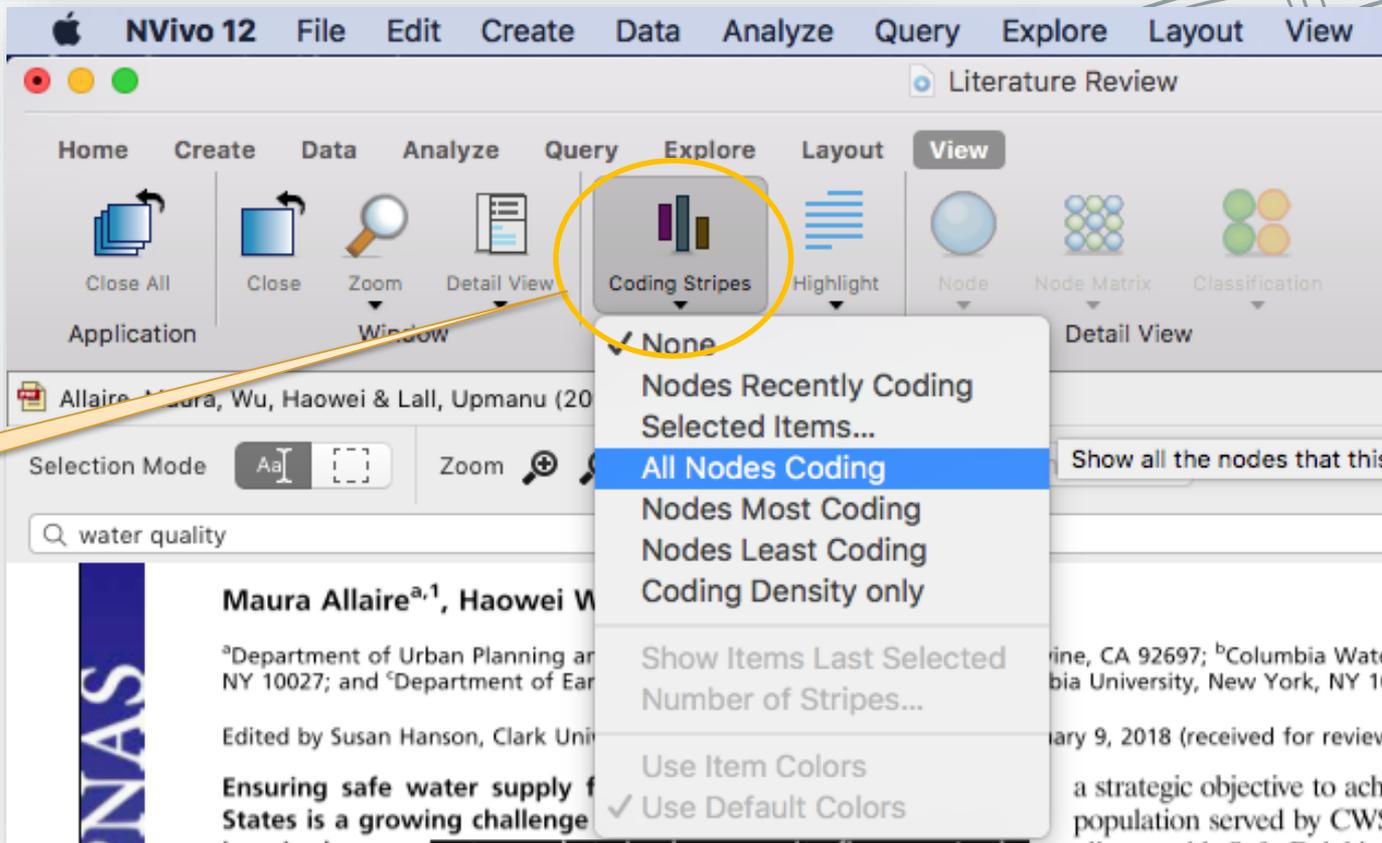
water, and strained community finances. In the aftermath of the Flint lead crisis, there is a urgent need to assess the current state of US drinking water

CODES > Nodes > Drinking water

Link to article

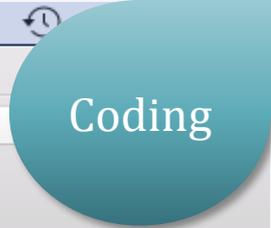


Highlight on and off



Coding Stripes on and off





Literature Review

Home Create Data Analyze Query Explore Layout View

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

Application Window Coding Detail View

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

Selection Mode [Aa] [] Zoom 100% Recognize Text

Q water quality [x] [] [] Done

Coding strips

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 Water Center, Columbia University, New York NY 10027; and ^cDepartment of Earth and Environmental Engineering, Columbia University, New York, NY 10027

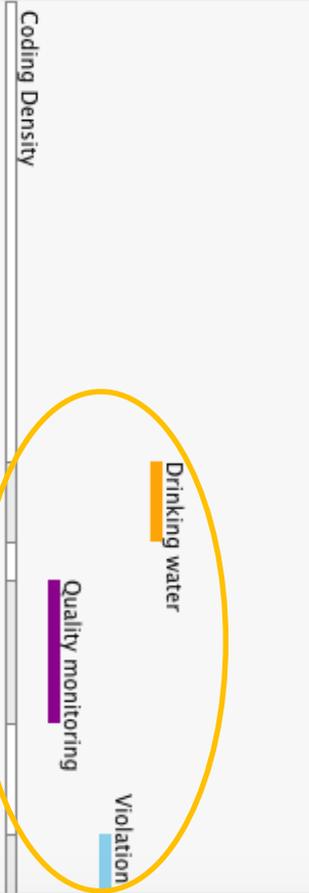
Edited by Susan Hanson, Clark University, Worcester, MA, and approved January 9, 2018 (received for review November 16, 2017)

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 compliance with Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) health-based violations 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 peer-reviewed studies have been done on SDWA compliance. Previous 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 area (e.g., refs. 3 and 5–7). The two studies in the peer review



PNAS



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

Application Window Coding Detail View

Search

DATA

- Files
- File Classifications
- Externals

CODES

- 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 Aa [] Zoom 100%

Recognize Text

Q water quality

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

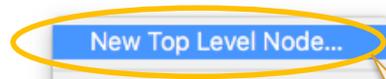
^aDepartment of Urban Planning and Public Policy, University of California, Irvine, CA 92697; ^bColum... NY 10027; and ^cDepartment of Earth and Environmental Engineering, Columbia University, New Yo...

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

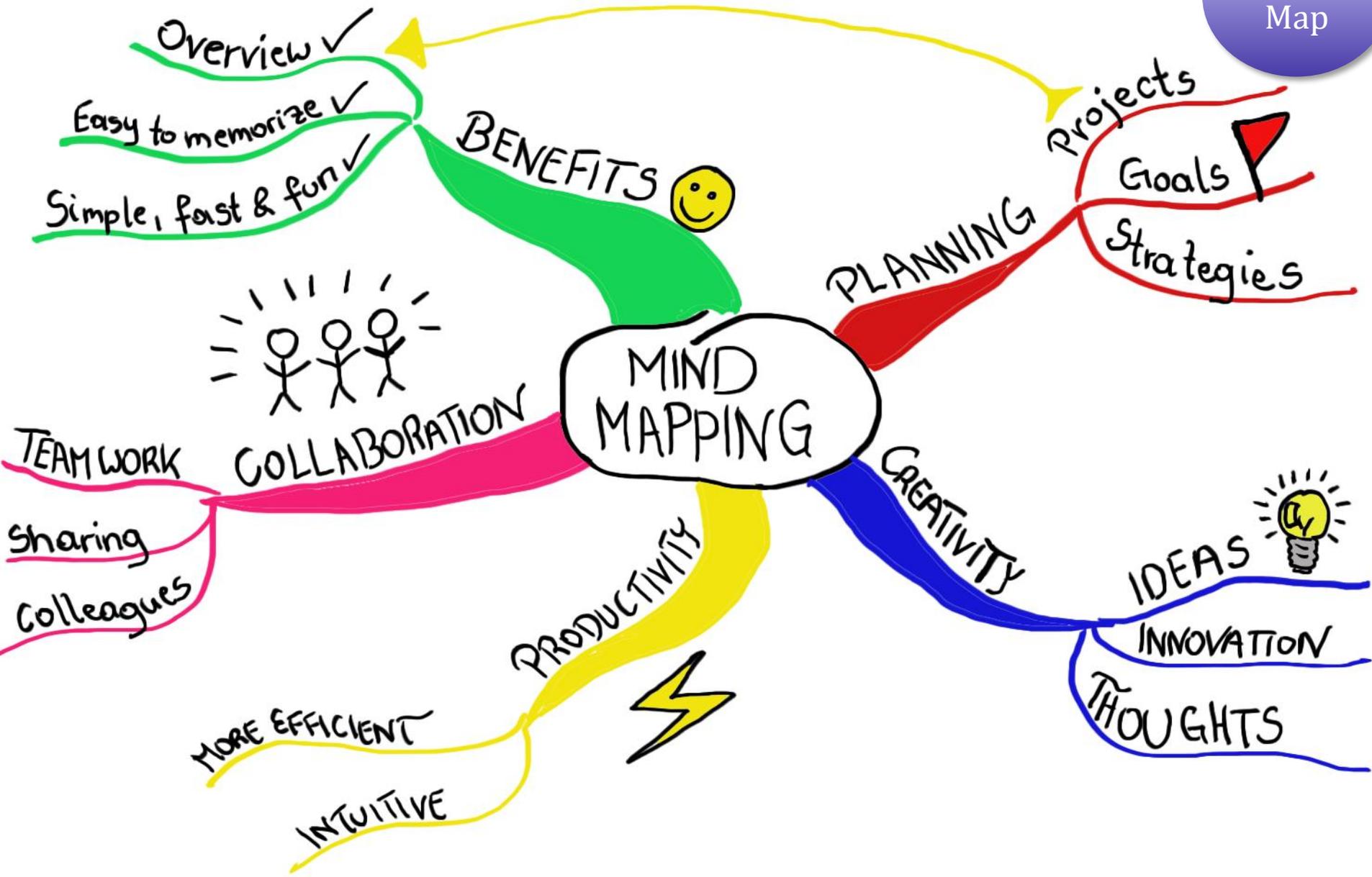
Ensuring safe water supply for communities across the United States is a growing challenge in the face of aging infrastructure, impaired source water, and strained community finances. In the aftermath of the Flint lead crisis, there is an urgent need to assess the current state of US drinking water. However, no nationwide data are available on trends in drinking water quality over several decades. Efforts to reduce violations have been given that, in 2015, nearly 21 million people live in water systems that violated health-based 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

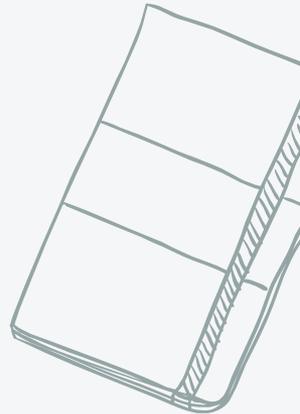
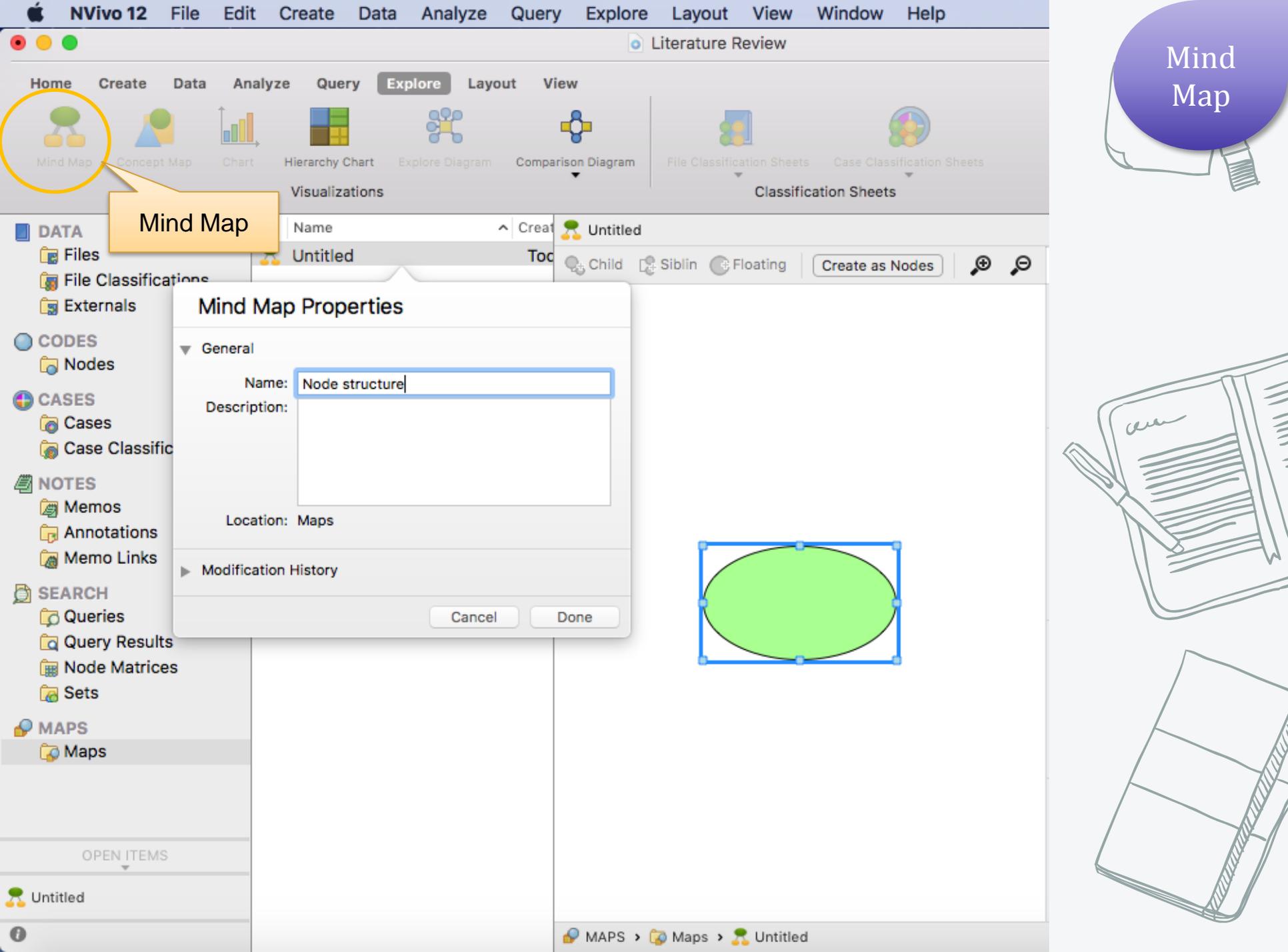
Coding Density

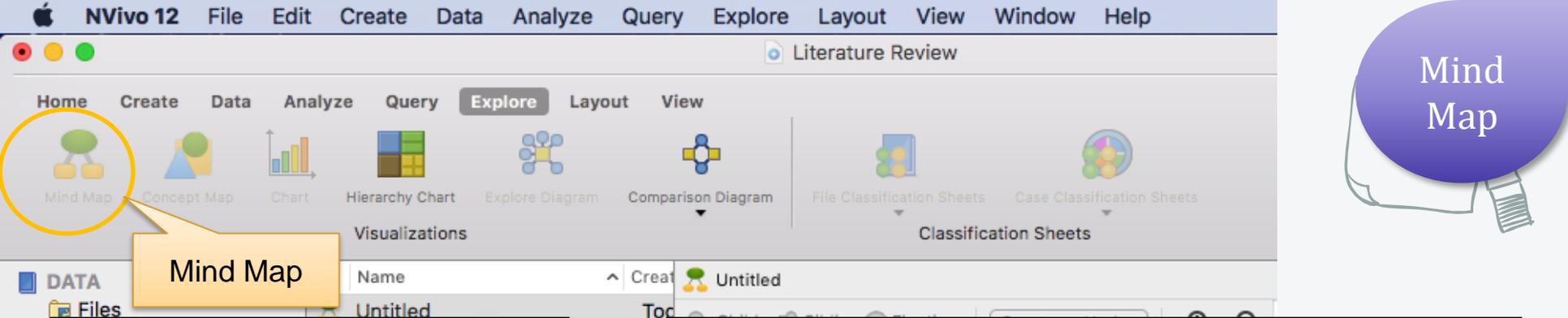
- Drinking water
- Quality monitoring
- Violation



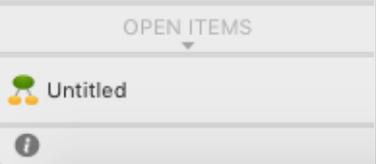
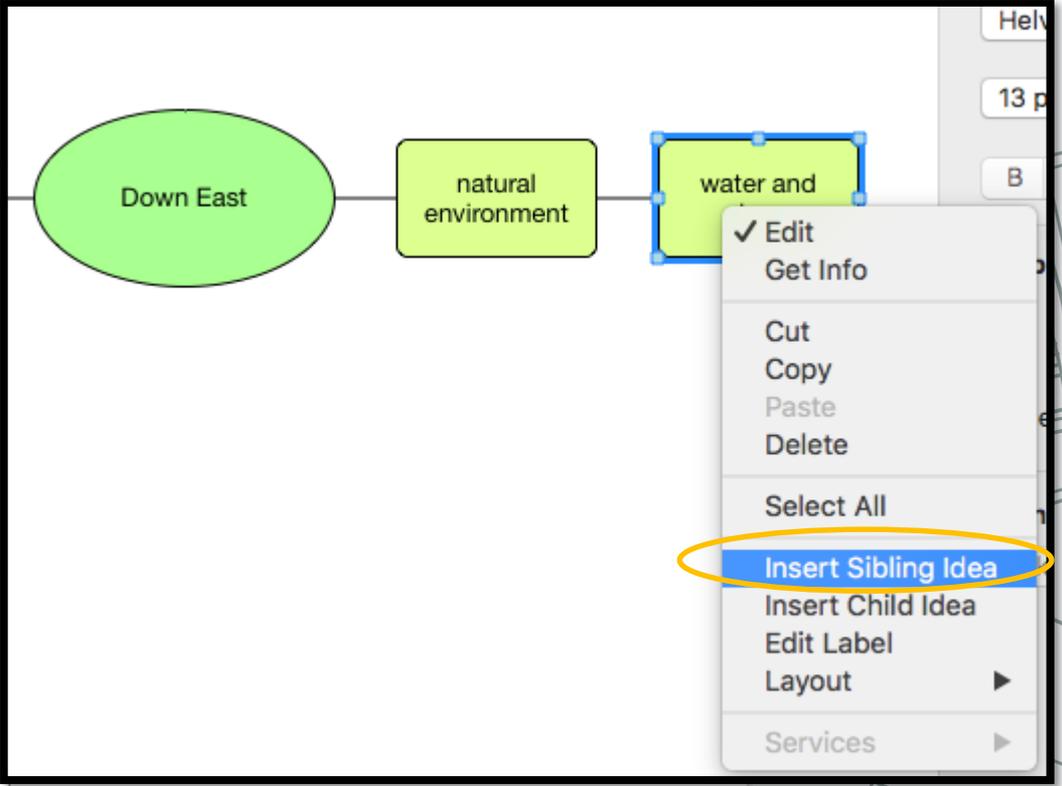
Right click on space to create new node at the root level





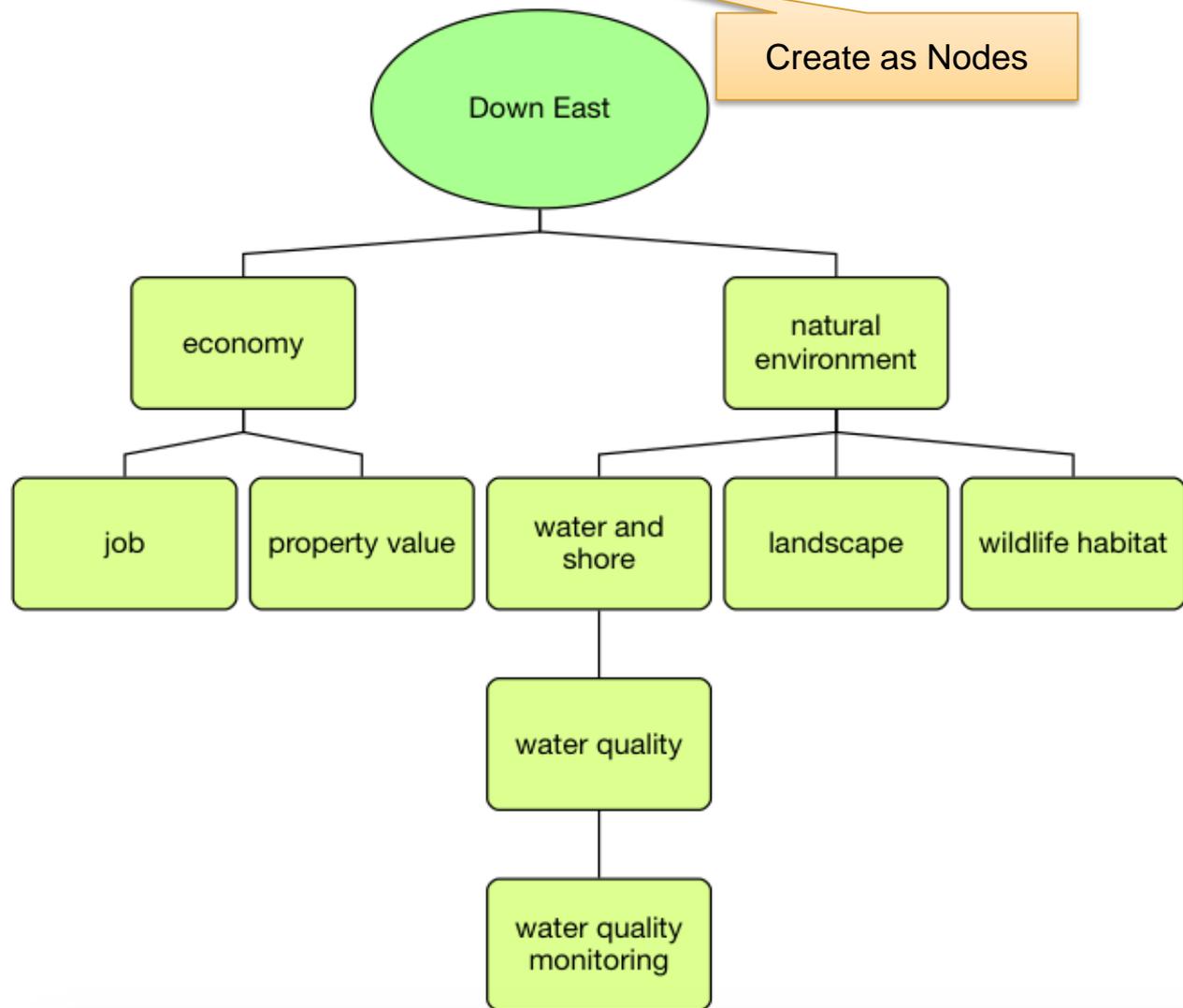


Mind Map

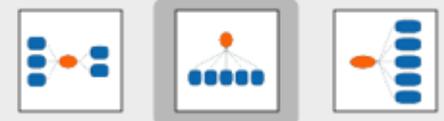




Create as Nodes



Layout:



Font

Helvetica Neue

13 pt

B I U

[List Icon] [List Icon] [List Icon]

Shape

Fill: [Green Color Picker]

Border: [Line Style] [Black Color Picker]

Alignment and Distribution

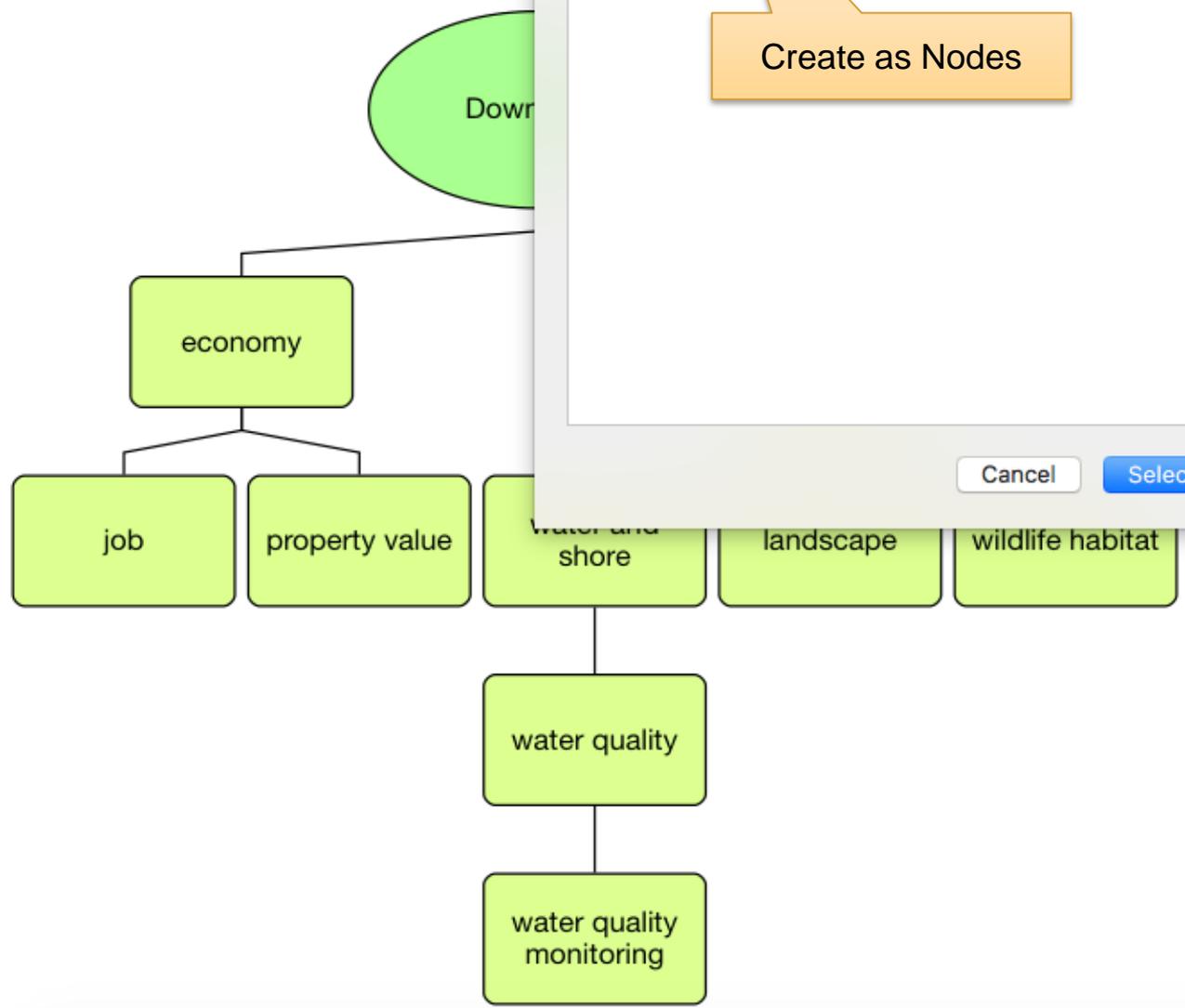
Make Same Size



Nodes
Cases

Create as Nodes

Cancel Select



Layout:

Font

Helvetica Neue

13 pt

B I U

Shape

Fill

Border

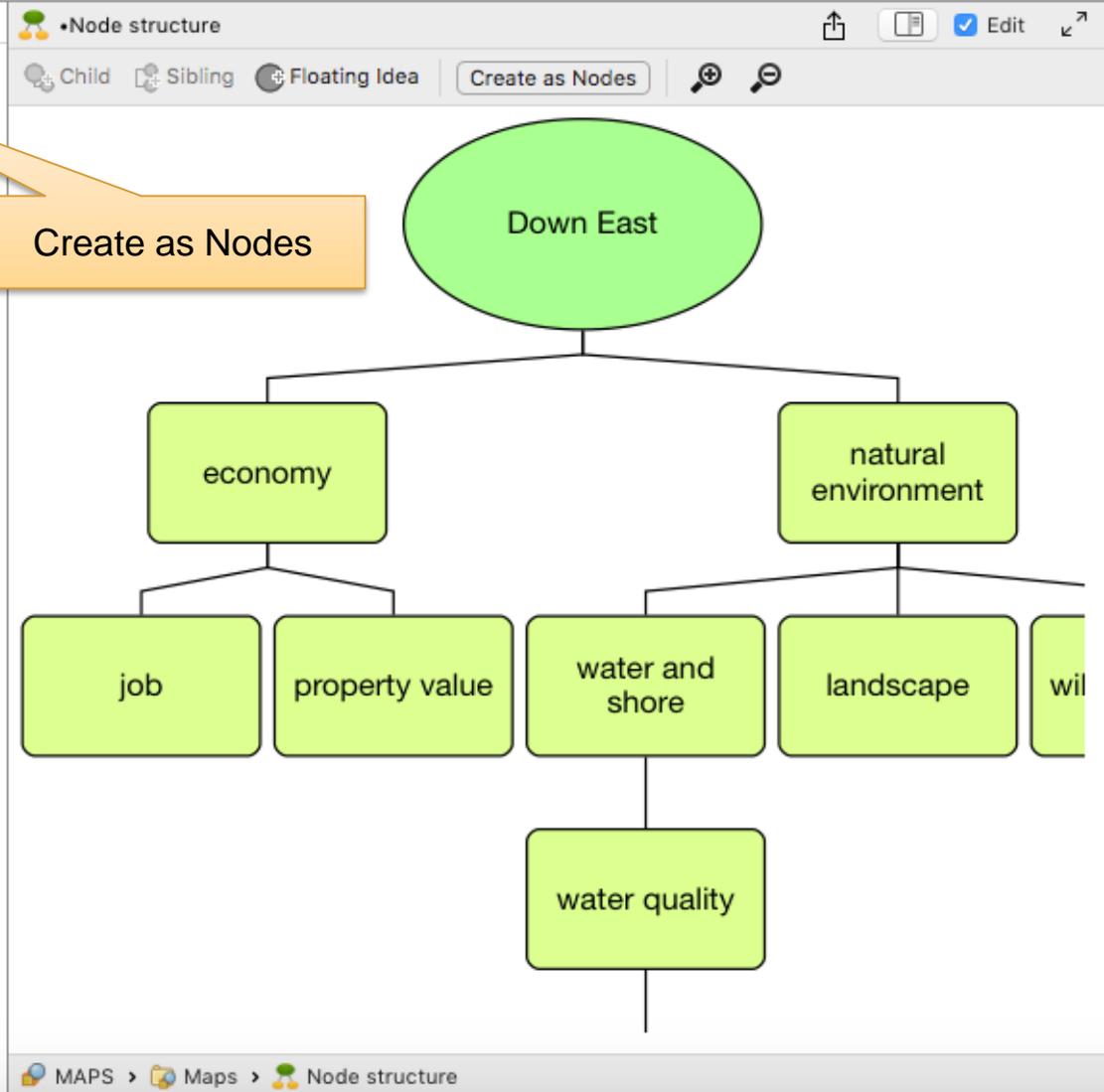
Alignment and Distribution

Make Same Size



- DATA
 - Files
 - File Classifications
 - Externals
 - CODES
 - Nodes**
 - CASES
 - Cases
 - Case Classifications
 - NOTES
 - Memos
 - Annotations
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 - SEARCH
 - Queries
 - Query Results
 - Node Matrices
 - Sets
 - MAPS
 - Maps
- OPEN ITEMS
- Node structure

- Name
- Down East
 - economy
 - job
 - property value
 - natural environment
 - landscape
 - water and shore
 - water quality
 - water quality m...
 - wildlife habitat
 - Drinking water
 - Quality monitoring
 - Violation





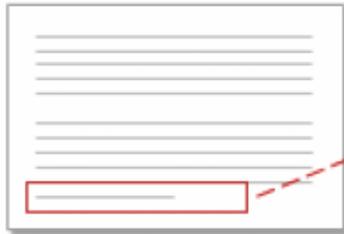
NVivo Key Terms



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

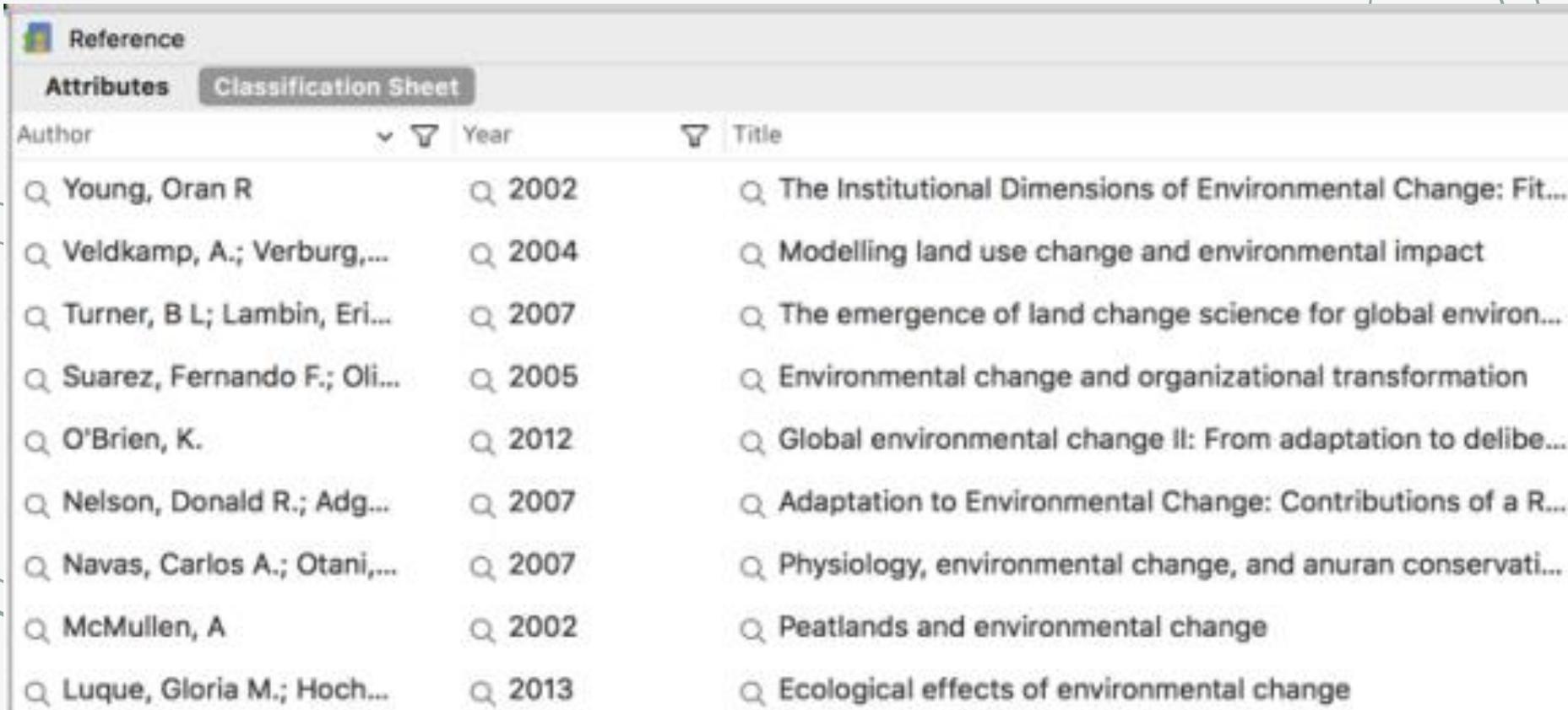
1

Name

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

2

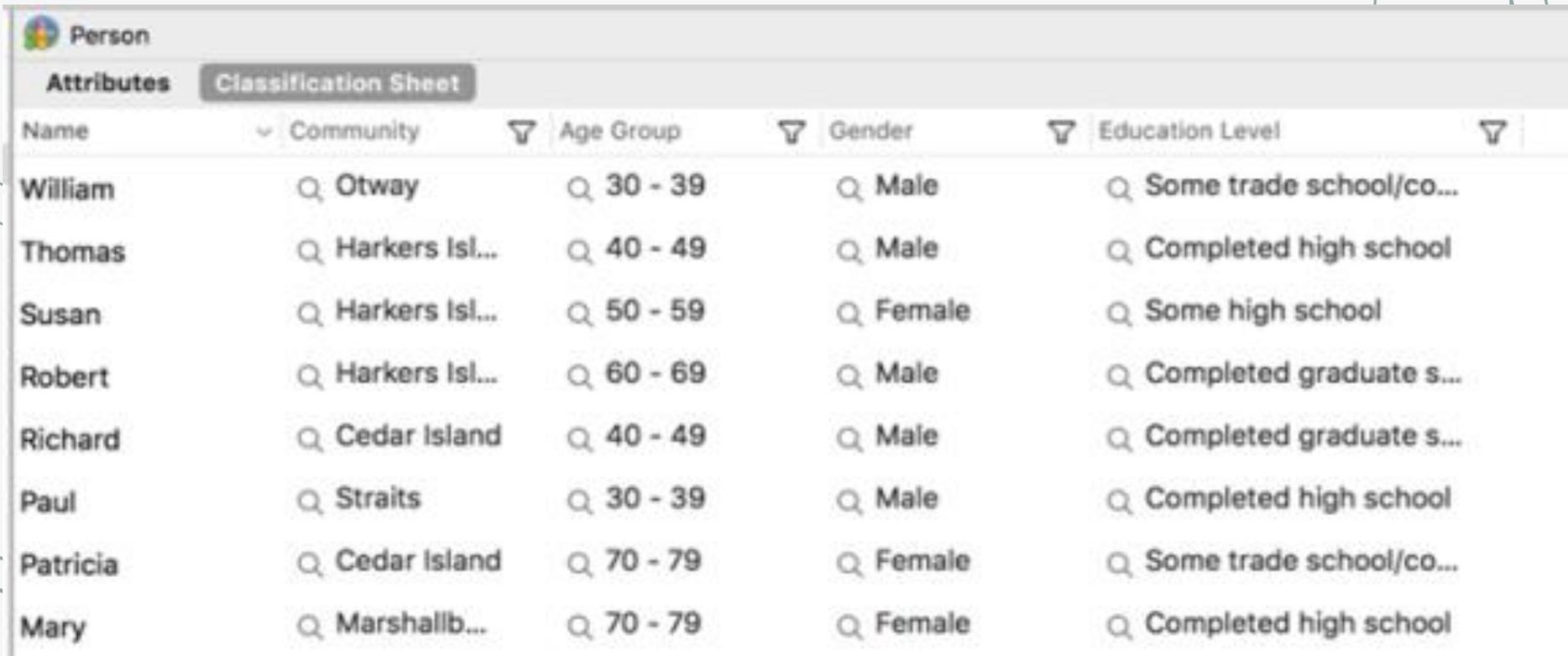
Case Nodes > Case Classifications



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



The screenshot displays a software interface for a 'Person' classification sheet. The interface includes a header with 'Person' and two tabs: 'Attributes' and 'Classification Sheet'. Below the tabs is a table with five columns: Name, Community, Age Group, Gender, and Education Level. Each column has a search icon (magnifying glass) and a dropdown arrow. The table contains eight rows of data for individuals named William, Thomas, Susan, Robert, Richard, Paul, Patricia, and Mary.

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

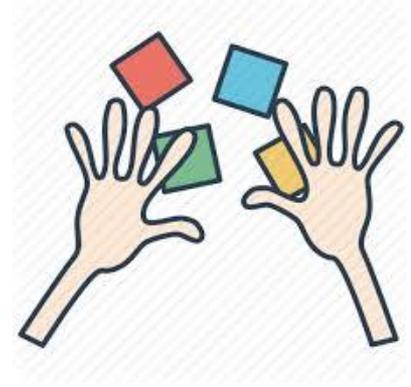
	Mixed	Positive	Neutral	Negative
Age 16-25				
Age 26-35				
Age 36-45				
Age 46-55				

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