

Consolidated Framework for Implementation Research (CFIR)

Rapid Qualitative Analysis Framework Fact Sheet

CFIR is a comprehensive framework used to assess and understand the factors influencing the successful implementation of programs or innovations. It organizes data into five domains (innovation, inner setting, outer setting, individuals, and implementation process), helping evaluators explore complex, multi-level implementation environments. CFIR helps identify facilitators and barriers to the implementation process by identifying various influencing factors within organizational, individual, and external settings.

Steps

1. Operationalize CFIR Domains:

- a) **Define the Subject of Each Domain:** Tailor the five key CFIR domains (innovation, inner setting, outer setting, individuals, implementation process) to fit the project context.
- b) **Replace Broad Language:** Adapt the framework's constructs to project-specific terminology.
- c) **Add Constructs as Needed:** Include any relevant themes that might be missing from the core CFIR model.
- d) **Data Collection and Analysis:** Use CFIR to guide data collection, helping to focus on predefined areas of interest.

2. Create Interview Protocol: The CFIR framework will structure your interview questions and guide data collection, ensuring you cover all relevant domains.

3. Take Detailed Notes: During interviews, the primary analyst should take detailed notes and capture key quotes related to CFIR constructs, emphasizing important themes like alignment with industry needs, workforce preparedness, and implementation barriers.

4. Immediately Post-Interview Coding: After each interview, the primary analyst codes the interview notes into a CFIR construct-by-facility matrix in MS Excel or a similar tool. Be sure to timestamp when necessary and note where additional detail may be needed.

5. Valence and Strength: After coding, analysts should rate each CFIR construct based on its:

- a) **Valence:** Whether the factor positively or negatively influenced program implementation.
- b) **Strength:** Whether the factor had a weak or strong influence on the program's overall success.

6. Domain Summaries: Draft a high-level summary for each domain, which the secondary analyst then reviews and refines.

Things to Consider

- **Understanding Complexity:** Applying the CFIR framework effectively requires a thorough understanding of how each domain influences project implementation.
- **Customization:** The CFIR framework is flexible but needs to be carefully adapted to reflect the study's specific context.
- **Relevance to Projects:** This framework is particularly beneficial for evaluations related to introducing new processes, programs, or technologies.

Rigorous and Accelerated Data Reduction (RADaR)

Rapid Qualitative Analysis Framework Fact Sheet

The RADaR technique systematically reduces large qualitative data sets through multiple stages, organizing raw data into concise tables for easier analysis. This phased reduction helps quickly identify key themes while maintaining the integrity of the original data.

Steps

- 1. Ensure Consistent Formatting:** Make sure all data transcripts are in a uniform format.
- 2. Create a Phase 1 Data Reduction Table:** Organize raw data into a comprehensive table with columns for transcript numbers, questions, participant responses, codes, and notes. (See Handout 10.)
- 3. Review the Phase 1 Data Reduction Table:** Examine the all-inclusive data table to identify specific areas or concepts you want to focus on.
- 4. Create the Phase 2 Data Reduction Table:** Remove irrelevant information from the Phase 1 table, retaining only the content that is most pertinent to your research questions for targeted analysis.
- 5. Further Reduction:** Continue condensing the data through additional rounds (Phase 3, 4, etc.) as necessary.
- 6. Draft Deliverables:** Create project reports or outputs using the final condensed table.

Things to Consider:

- **Collaborative Analysis:** Although this method is effective for team settings, solo analysts can still benefit from the structured approach to ensure consistent and accurate data reduction.
- **Balancing Efficiency and Depth:** While RADaR allows for rapid analysis, it may sacrifice some granularity as data is condensed, so be mindful of the level of detail needed for your evaluation.
- **Adaptability:** The RADaR technique is flexible and can be tailored to various stages of analysis, making it compatible with other qualitative approaches you may be using.

RADaR RQA Data Reduction Table

| Transcript # | Question | Response | Code | Notes |
|--------------|----------|----------|------|-------|
| | | | | |
| | | | | |

Rapid Identification of Themes from Audio (RITA)

Rapid Qualitative Analysis Framework Fact Sheet

RITA is a method where evaluators listen to audio recordings to identify themes directly from the source, without transcribing the data. It is faster than traditional methods and preserves nonverbal nuances like tone and emotion.

RITA is designed to expedite the identification of key themes in qualitative data by forgoing transcription, allowing for more immediate analysis of participant responses.

Steps

- 1. Specify Key Evaluation Foci:** Clarify the themes or topics that will be the focus of the analysis.
- 2. Develop a Codebook:** Identify the key themes and create a codebook with codes, descriptions, and any inclusion/exclusion criteria.
- 3. Create a Coding Form:** Design a form to track themes in audio recordings in designated time segments, including sections for codes, descriptions, and criteria for their application.
- 4. Test and Refine the Codebook:** Pilot the codebook on a subset of interviews, refining codes and definitions as necessary.
- 5. Coding:** Code each audio segment using the finalized codebook and coding form. Additionally, code the sentiment (valence) of the theme as + (positive), - (negative), or 0 (neutral).
- 6. Analysis of Codes:** Tally the occurrences of each code or valence within and across interviews. Calculate the percentages to identify trends and the context of themes.

Things to Consider

- **Capture Nonverbal Cues:** While listening to audio recordings, notice nonverbal elements like tone and mood that might be missed in transcription. These cues can provide valuable context for your analysis.
- **Time Efficiency:** RITA speeds up the analysis process by skipping the transcription phase. However, some details may be lost, so consider making notes on any important nuances you observe during the listening process.
- **Focus on Established Themes:** RITA works best for studies with specific, clearly defined themes. If your research questions are not well-defined, consider refining them before starting your analysis to ensure you stay focused on the most relevant insights.

RITA Coding Form

In each audio clip, identify whether a theme occurs and mark its presence with a checkmark. Additionally, code the sentiment (valence) of the theme as + (positive), - (negative), or 0 (neutral). Focus only on whether the theme appears in the segment, not its frequency.

| | Clip 1 | Clip 2 | Clip 3 | Clip 4 | Clip 5 | Clip 6 | Clip 7 | Clip 8 | Clip 9 | Clip 10 |
|------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| Theme 1: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sub Code: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sub Code: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sub Code: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Theme 2: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sub Code: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sub Code: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Theme 3: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sub Code: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sub Code: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sub Code: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Theme 4: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sub Code: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sub Code: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sub Code: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Theme 5: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sub Code: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sub Code: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sub Code: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Emergent Theme: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sub Code: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sub Code: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sub Code: | | | | | | | | | | |

Hamilton Rapid Qualitative Analysis

Rapid Qualitative Analysis Framework Fact Sheet

The Hamilton RQA method provides a structured, deductive approach to summarizing qualitative data from interviews, making it easier to analyze and report key findings quickly.

Hamilton RQA accelerates the qualitative analysis process by using predefined domains for data collection, which guides a focused and efficient review of interview data.

Steps

- 1. Create Neutral Domains:** Align each interview question with a corresponding domain utilizing interview and evaluation questions. Domains refer to categories or thematic areas that group related interview questions.
- 2. Design a Summary Template:** Develop a standardized template for capturing interview summaries highlighting these domains.
- 3. Test the Template:** Ensure the template is user-friendly and relevant to the study.
- 4. Summarize Transcripts:** Summarize each transcript based on the template.
- 5. Matrix Organization:** Transfer summarized data into a matrix (respondent x domain)

Things to Consider

- **Predefined Structure:** The deductive approach including predetermined domain may limit the discovery of emergent themes but ensures consistency.
- **Iterative Analysis:** Be prepared to revisit and refine your summaries and analyses as new insights emerge. Qualitative analysis is often an iterative process, and allowing for flexibility can lead to a deeper understanding of the data.
- **Comprehensive Documentation:** Keep detailed notes of your decisions, coding choices, and rationale throughout the analysis. This documentation promotes transparency and can be valuable for revisiting your work or justifying your conclusions later on

Hamilton RQA Matrix

Prepared By:

Respondent Role:

| Domain | Summary |
|-----------|---------|
| Domain 1 | |
| Domain 2: | |
| Domain 3: | |
| Domain 4 | |

Hamilton RQA Matrix

| | Domain 1 | Domain 2 | Domain 3 | Domain 4 |
|--------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Respondent 1 | | | | |
| Respondent 2 | | | | |