

# Beyond Inductive Thematic Analysis: Practical Qualitative Methods for Richer, Policy-Relevant Insights to Reduce Firearm-Related Harm

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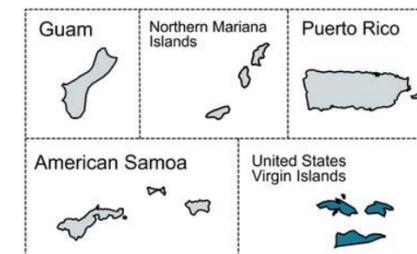
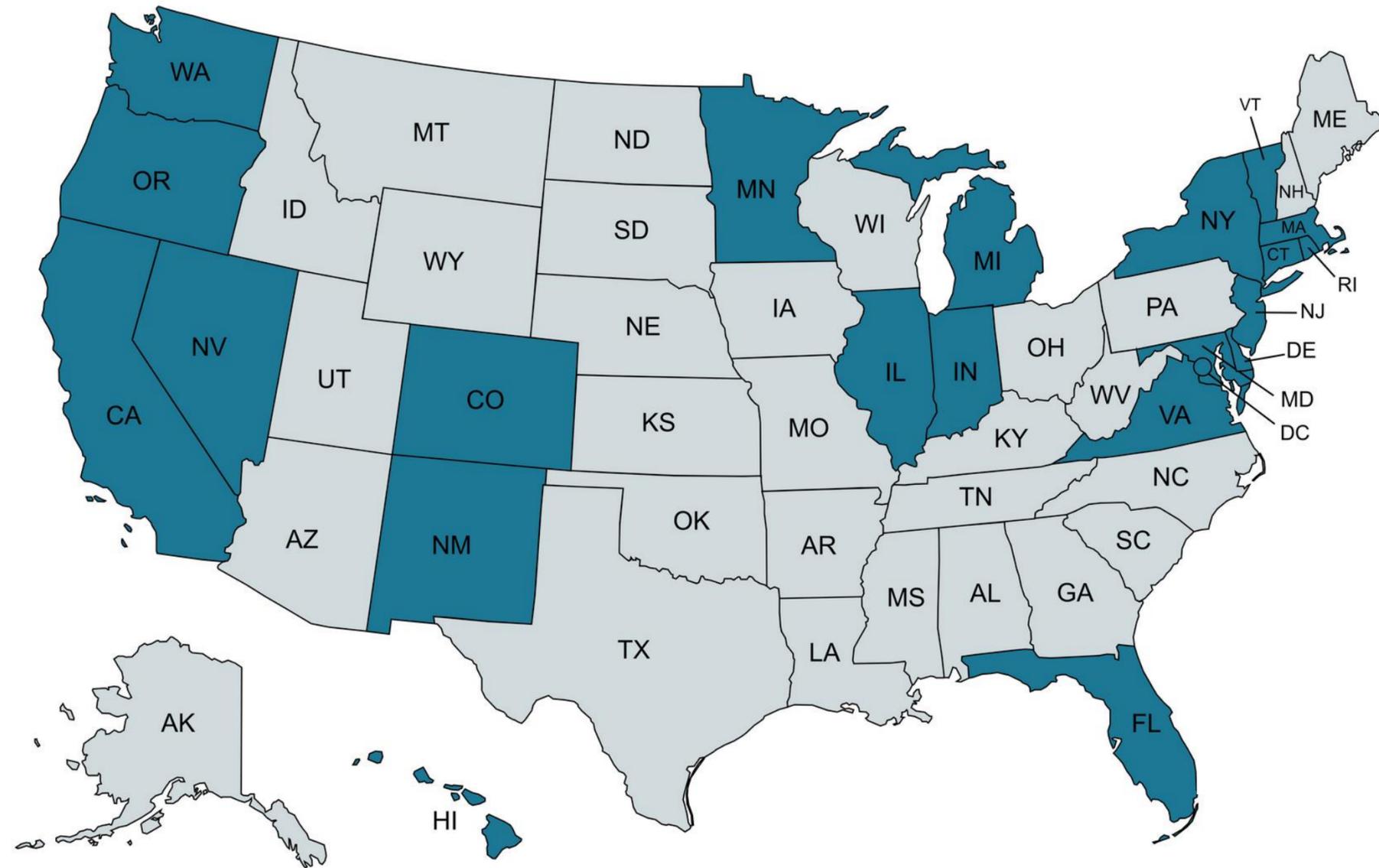
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UW Medicine



# Extreme Risk Protection Orders (ERPOs)

- Civil order to prevent harm to self and/or others
- **Respondent:** Person for whom ERPO is filed
- Temporarily (usually 1 year) restrict firearm access
  - Relinquish current firearms
  - Cannot buy firearms



Created with mapchart.net

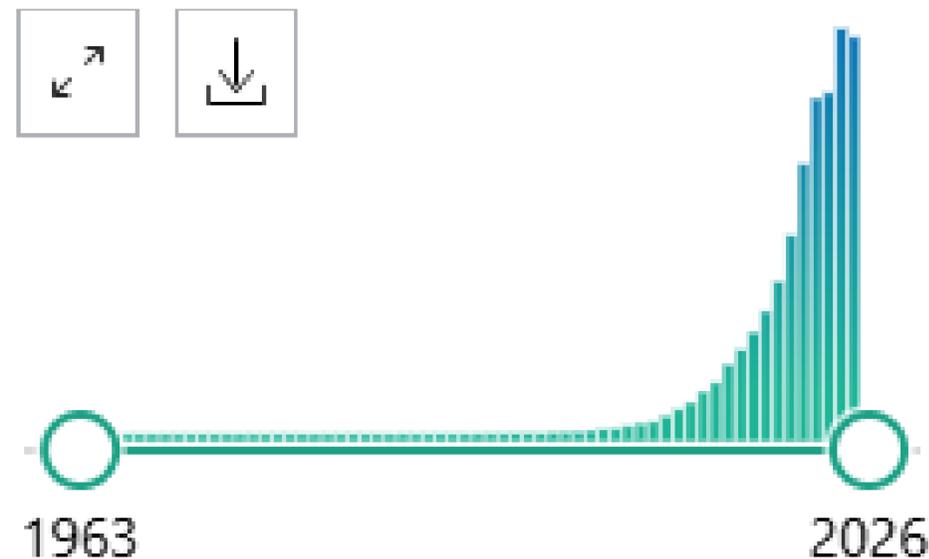


# Why Thematic Analysis is Our Bread and Butter



## A Brief History

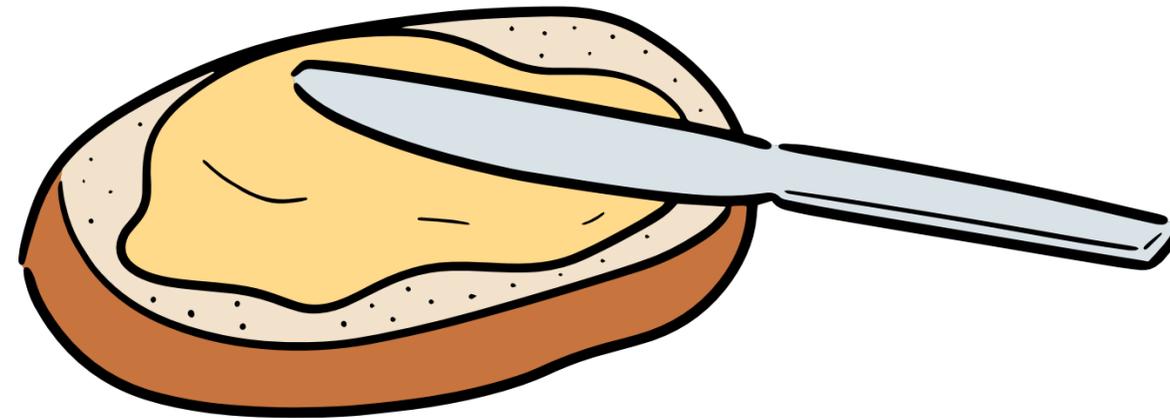
- **1970s-1980s:** Emerged from psychology and social sciences as researchers sought systematic ways to analyze interview data.
- **2006:** Braun & Clarke formalized Thematic Analysis (TA) as a distinct method with clear steps (familiar “six-phase” model).
- **2010s:** Rapid uptake across health, policy, and social research—especially in mixed-methods studies.
- **Today:** The default qualitative approach in many journals and grant proposals.



# Why Thematic Analysis is Our Bread and Butter

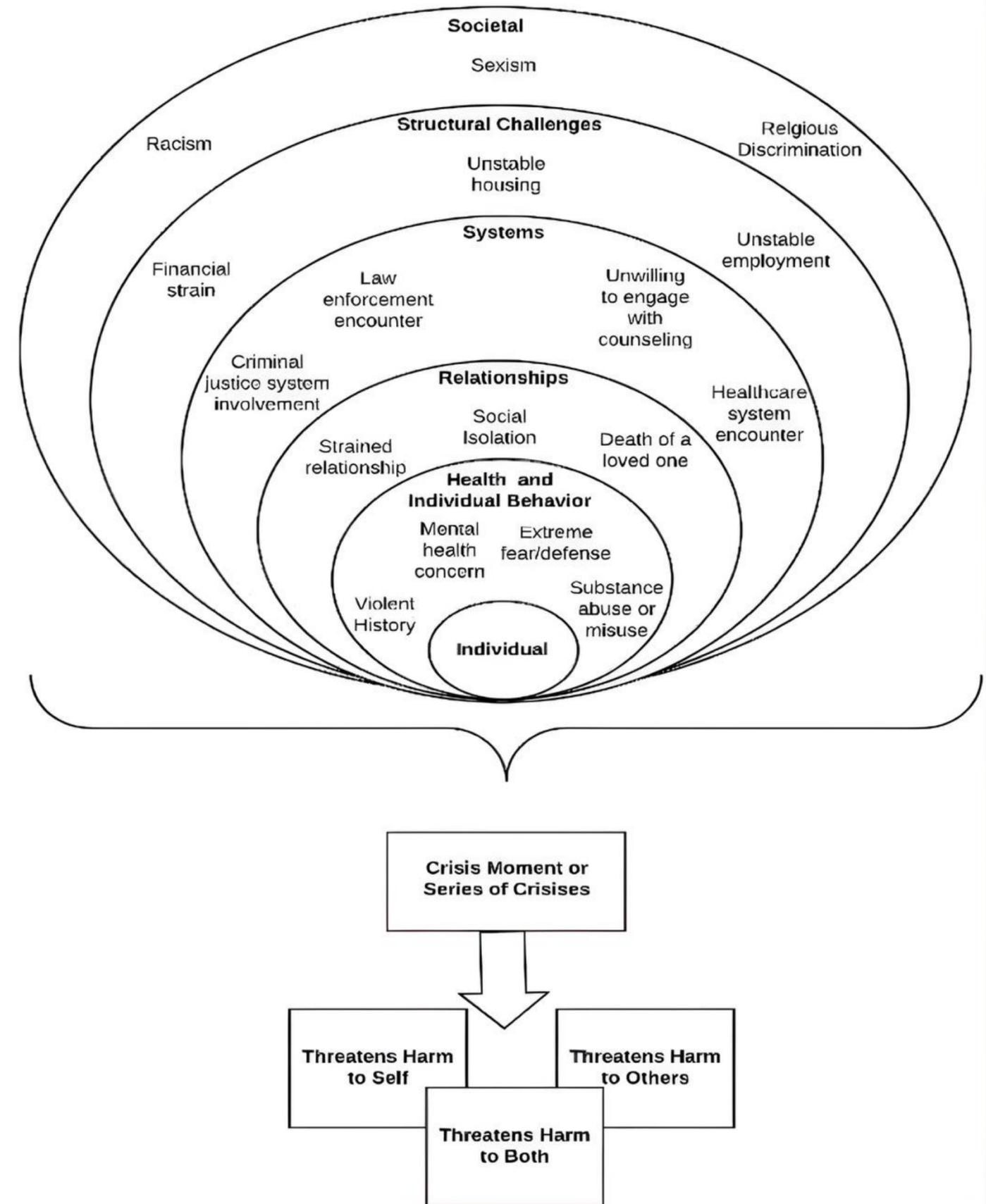
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- Clear, teachable, and fits short project timelines
- Flexible across epistemologies and disciplines
- Easy to communicate to reviewers and interdisciplinary teams



# An Example of TA

## Understanding the Process, Context, and Characteristics of Extreme Risk Protection Orders: A Statewide Study



Rooney L, Conrick KM, Bellenger MA, Moore M, Haviland MJ, Gause E, ... & Rowhani-Rahbar A. (2021). Understanding the process, context, and characteristics of extreme risk protection orders: a statewide study. *Journal of health care for the poor and underserved*, 32(4), 2125-2142.

# Why Bread and Butter isn't Always Enough

## Thematic Analysis is great for...

- Summarizing what people say and think
- Describing patterns and experiences (phenomenology)
- Exploring new or under-researched areas

## But it can fall short when we need to know...

- *How* systems, actors, and contexts interact
- *Why* certain outcomes or patterns emerge
- *What to do* with findings in policy or practice
- How to translate findings into action *quickly*



# Learning Objectives

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1. Describe the limitations of thematic analysis for addressing complex research questions related to firearm-related harm.
2. Identify three alternative qualitative approaches that offer distinct analytic advantages in studies focused on policy, implementation, or systems-level issues.
3. Recognize how research questions shape method selection and analytic strategy in qualitative and mixed methods research.



# Three Approaches

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- 1. Situational analysis:** Identify actors, systems, and discourses shaping complex issues
- 2. Pen portraits:** Case-based synthesis to reorganize and analyze data in context-rich ways to support within- and cross-case understanding
- 3. Rapid Qualitative Analysis:** Efficiently summarize findings and translate data into actionable insights in applied and time-sensitive ways

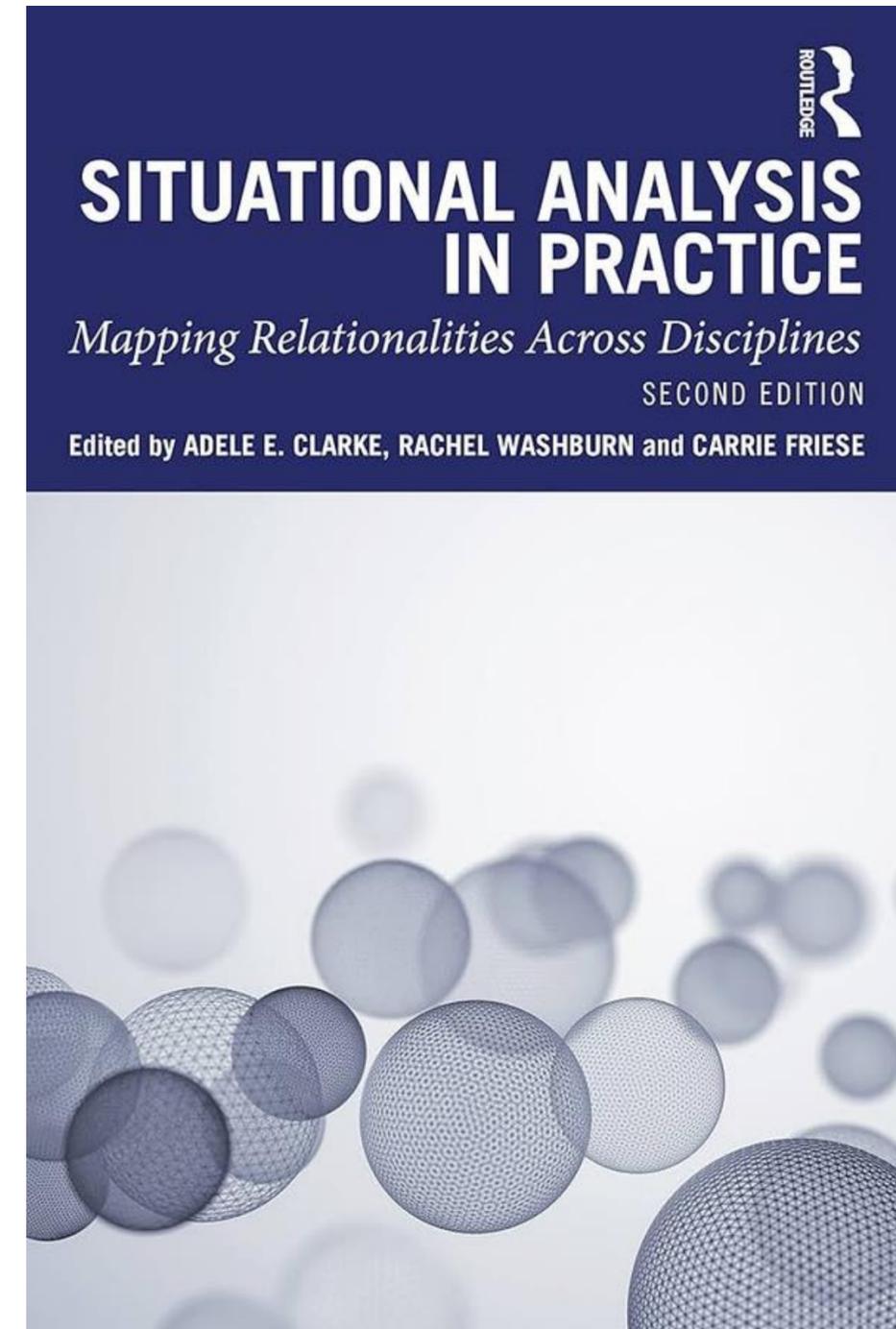


# **Situational Analysis**



# What is Situational Analysis?

- Developed by Adele Clarke (2005) as an extension of grounded theory.
- Responds to postmodern critiques of traditional qualitative methods
- Moves beyond linear coding to capture complex social worlds and relationships.
- Focuses on mapping the situation rather than only coding for categories.
- Emphasizes positionality, power, and relations among human and non-human actors.



# Three Types of Analytic Maps

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- **Situational Map:** Lists and maps all the key elements in a situation
  - e.g., people, institutions, discourses, policies, technologies
- **Positional Map:** Displays key positions or discourses on major issues
  - e.g., competing views on “public safety” or “mental health risk”
- **Social Worlds/Arenas Map:** Shows collective actors and their arenas of action
  - e.g., health providers, law enforcement, policymakers



# Three Types of Analytic Maps

- **Situational Map:** Lists and maps all the key elements in a situation
  - e.g., people, institutions, discourses, policies, technologies

## **INDIVIDUAL HUMAN ELEMENTS/ACTORS**

Nurses (RNs) and nursing aides (LVNs)  
 Patients and patients' families and friends  
 Physicians  
 Hospital managers/administrators/  
 consultants  
 Home health aides

## **COLLECTIVE HUMAN ELEMENTS/ACTORS**

Nurses', physicians', and others' professional organizations  
 Hospitals, chains, and hospital associations  
 HMOs, state and private insurers  
 Pharmaceutical and medical supply companies

## **DISCURSIVE CONSTRUCTIONS OF INDIVIDUAL AND/OR COLLECTIVE HUMAN ACTORS**

Nurses as caring/angels of mercy/"good mothers" imagery  
 Patients as needy, demanding  
 "Everybody's so different"/patient uniqueness  
 Physicians as unavailable  
 Administrators as manipulative  
 Management consultants as heartless

## **POLITICAL/ECONOMIC ELEMENTS**

Rising costs of hospitalization  
 Expansion of outpatient services  
 Limits/caps on insurance coverage

## **TEMPORAL ELEMENTS**

Caring as invisible nursing work that takes time  
 Nursing time per patient and overtime issues  
 Invisible aspects of caregiving

## **MAJOR ISSUES/DEBATES (USUALLY CONTESTED)**

Nurse/patient ratios as formulas of time per patient  
 Caring as proper nursing work  
 Caregiving—(invisible) emotion/caring work  
 Caregiving—technical/clinical work  
 Work redesign/restructuring plans

## **NONHUMAN ELEMENTS ACTANTS**

Information technologies  
 Medical technologies  
 Pharmaceutical drugs and treatments  
 Work redesign/restructuring plans  
 Cost containment and patient/customer satisfaction goals

## **IMPLICATED/SILENT ACTORS/ACTANTS**

Patients  
 Patients' families and friends

## **DISCURSIVE CONSTRUCTIONS OF NONHUMAN ACTANTS**

Managed care as antipatient, antinursing  
 Medical technologies as lifesaving and/or dehumanizing

## **SOCIOCULTURAL/SYMBOLIC ELEMENTS**

Caring as important, skilled professional work  
 Variations of expectations of caregiving and receiving among patients and nurses

## **SPATIAL ELEMENTS**

Distribution of patients on ward/floor  
 Invisible aspects of caregiving  
 Hospital design issues

## **RELATED DISCOURSES (HISTORICAL, NARRATIVE, AND/OR VISUAL)**

Crisis of American health care

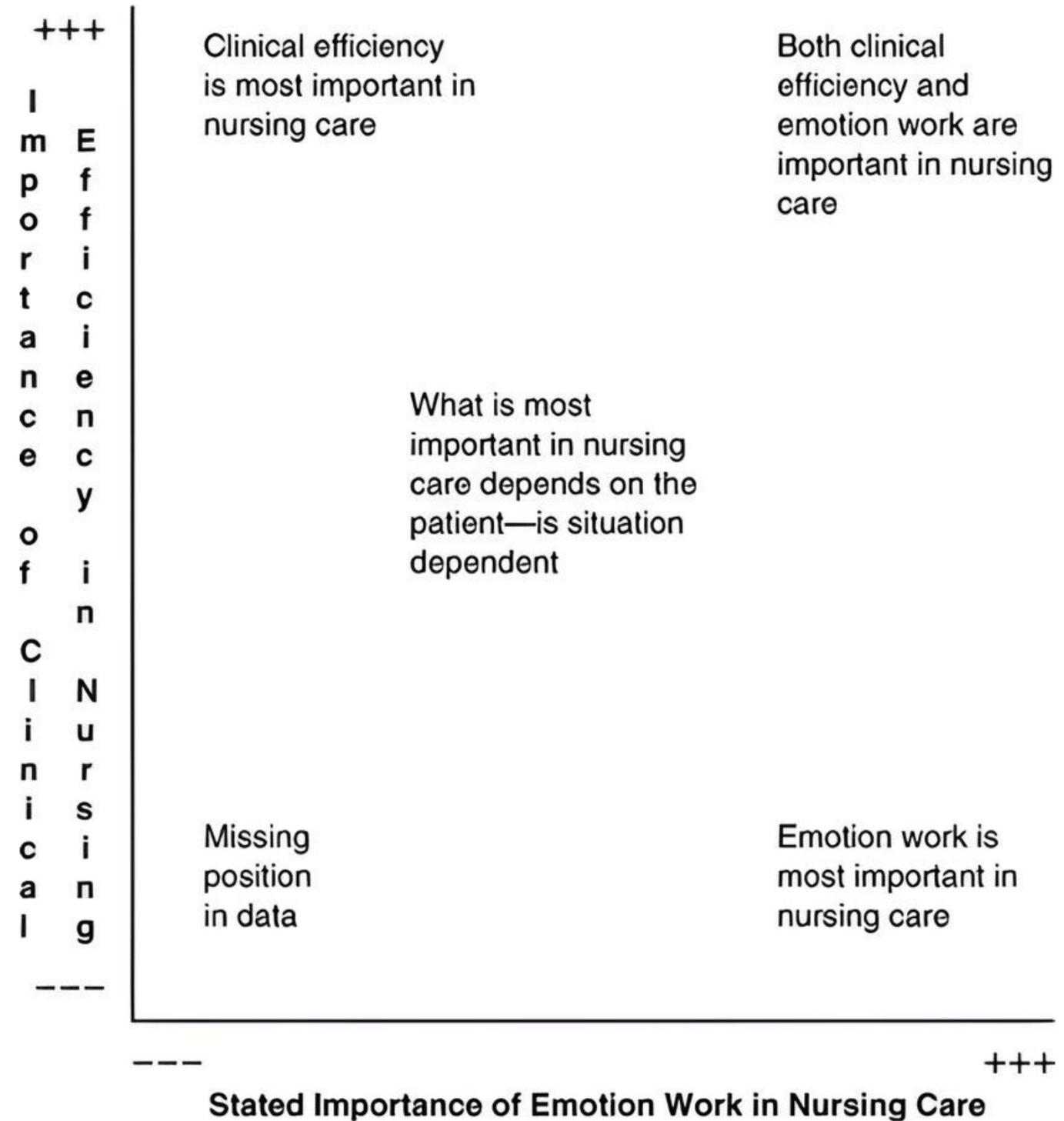
## **OTHER KEY ELEMENTS**

Emotion work  
 Emotions of patients, nurses, families, others



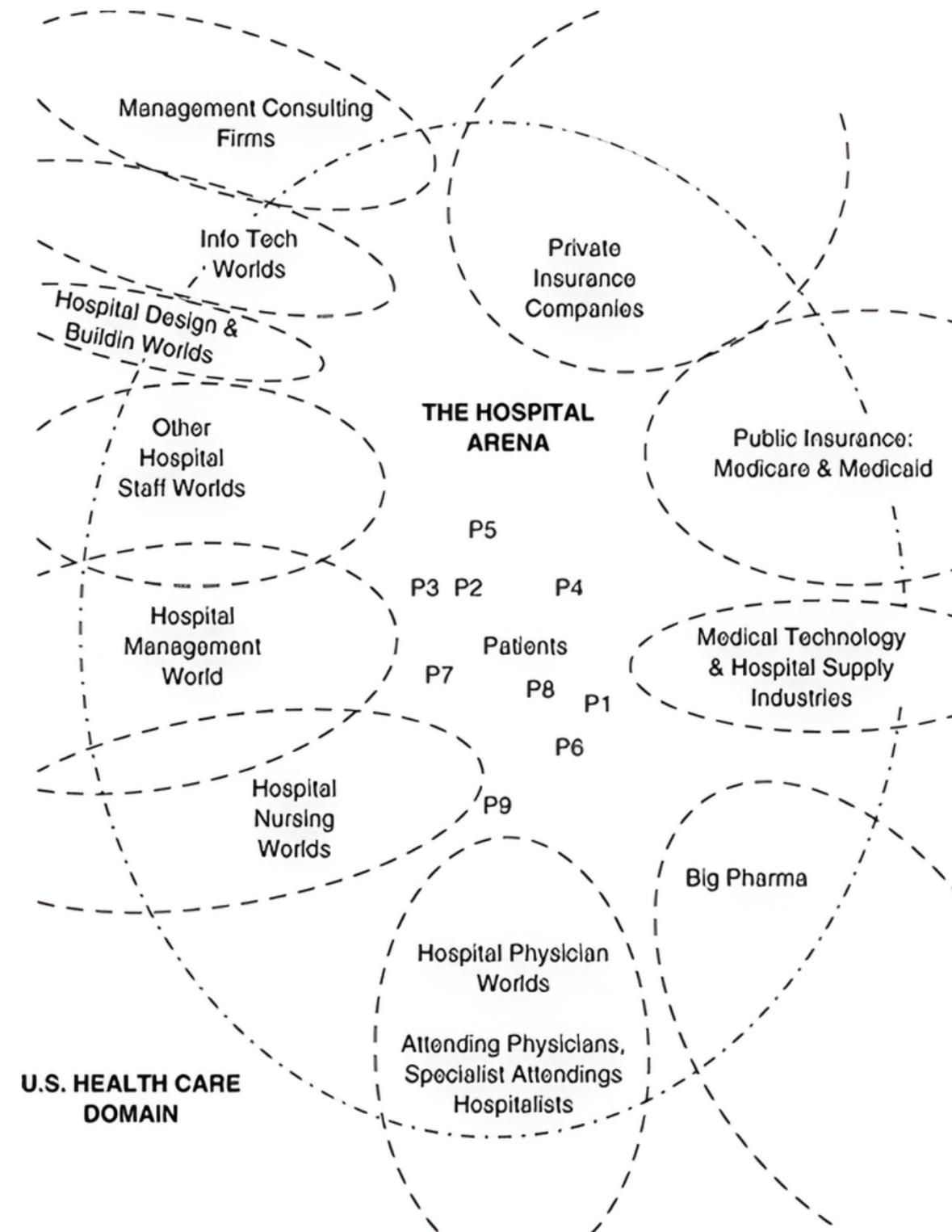
# Three Types of Analytic Maps

- **Positional Map:** Displays key positions or discourses on major issues
  - e.g., competing views on “public safety” or “mental health risk”



# Three Types of Analytic Maps

- **Social Worlds/Arenas Map:** Shows collective actors and their arenas of action
  - e.g., health providers, law enforcement, policymakers



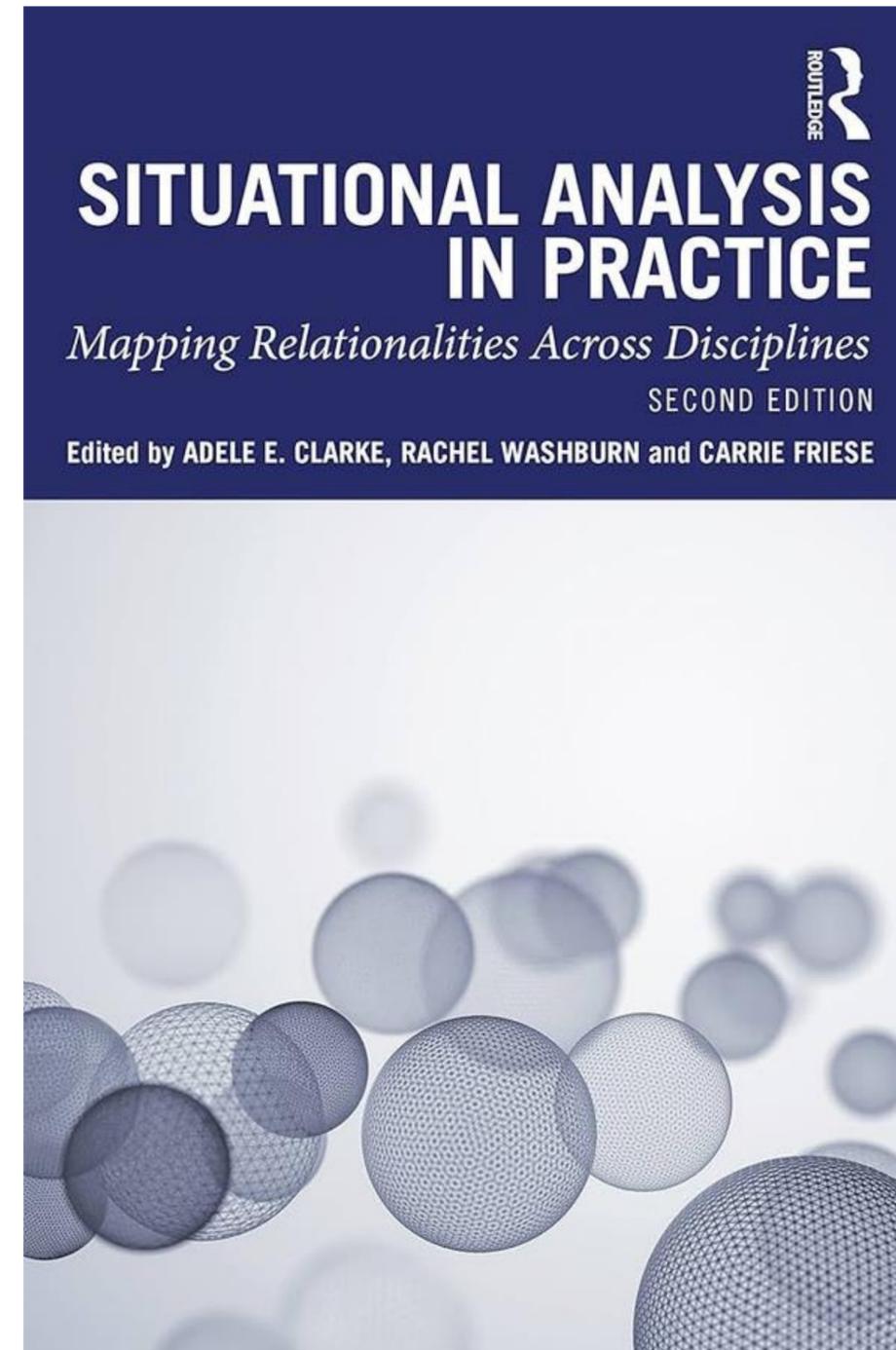
# How Situational Analysis Differs from Thematic Coding

Thematic Coding	Situational Analysis
Focuses on categorizing text	Focuses on mapping relationships
Seeks themes or core categories	Explores actors, discourses, and power dynamics
Often linear	Iterative and relational



# Why Use Situational Analysis?

- Values complexity, contradiction, and power relations
- Focus shifts from individuals → *the situation*
  - The situation is the unit of analysis
- Captures complexity and context in social phenomena.
- Helps visualize systems of influence.
- Useful for policy research, evaluation, and community-based studies.



# **Situational Analysis: An Example**

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# Applied Example

## Study:

“Preventing Unintended Consequences: A Mixed Methods Analysis of County-level ERPO Use and Incidence of Injurious Shootings by Police in Florida, 2015-2021”

## Objective:

Assess how differences in county context and agency processes related to ERPO petitioning and service may explain variation in ERPO uptake, respondent characteristics, and shooting incidence.

The poster features a dark background with gold and white text. At the top left is the Vanderbilt University logo. The title is in large, bold, gold letters. Below the title, the Principal Investigators (PIs) and Co-I are listed with their names and degrees. The Research Support section includes circular headshots of eight individuals, with their names and affiliations listed below. A small Vanderbilt logo is in the bottom right corner.

**Preventing Unintended Consequences:  
A Mixed-Methods Analysis of County-Level ERPO Use and  
Incidence of Injurious Shootings by Police in Florida 2015-2021**

**PIs:**  
Julie A. Ward, PhD, MN, RN, PHNA-BC  
Cassandra K. Crifasi, PhD, MPH

**Co-I:**  
April M. Zeoli, PhD, MPH

**Research Support:**

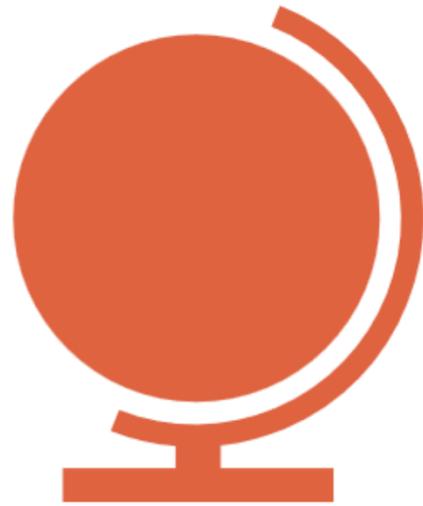
  
George Abu, Jolie Shah, Grace Bebarta, & Hiyab Berhe  
Vanderbilt University

  
Jacob Guntern  
University of Michigan

  
Jessica Van Tassel, Nandita Somayaji, & Liz Wagner  
Johns Hopkins University

# An Analytic Shift

## Thematic Analysis



Identifying general themes and forces that shape ERPO use

## Situational Analysis



Drawing out nuances to characterize ERPO implementation in low-, moderate-, and high-use contexts

# Methods: Framing

## Pre-Session:

1. Smallest-unit inductive coding (completed with interest in key actors, systems, & discourses in mind)
2. All members establish initial familiarity with materials

## Analyses:

“Framing the Analysis” exercises

- Create **messy or ordered situational maps**: Identify all the human and non-human things that might matter. Look for what is present and areas of silence.
- **Relational Analysis**: Next, identify and define potential connecting lines to explore and map relationships across the various elements.

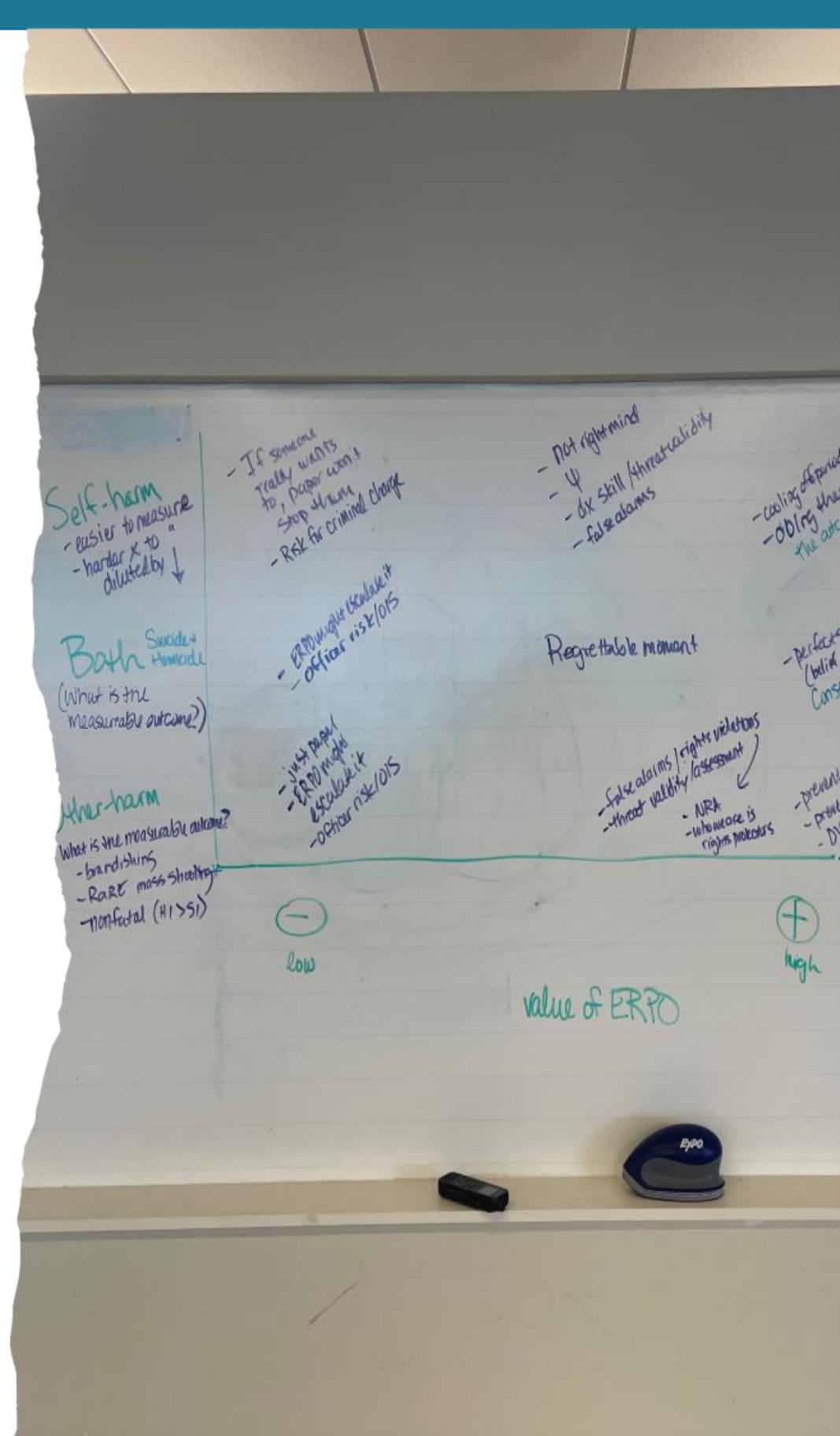




# Methods: Meaning-Making

Once satisfied with familiarizing exercises, work toward determining what “big stories” could be told:

- **Social Worlds/Arenas Map**
  - People “doing things together”
  - Analysis of social/symbolic interactions and collective actors
- **Positional Map**
  - A deeper dive into some aspect of actions that define the worlds
  - What are the basic issues about which there are different positions?
  - Define axes of interests
  - Plot and define clusters of codes on the matrix



A photograph of three women sitting around a table in a meeting room. They are all smiling and looking at documents or sticky notes on the table. The woman on the left is wearing a patterned top, the woman in the middle is wearing a green top and glasses, and the woman on the right is wearing a black top and glasses. The room has large windows in the background.

# Team Reflections on Situational Analysis

“It felt like a Saturday!”

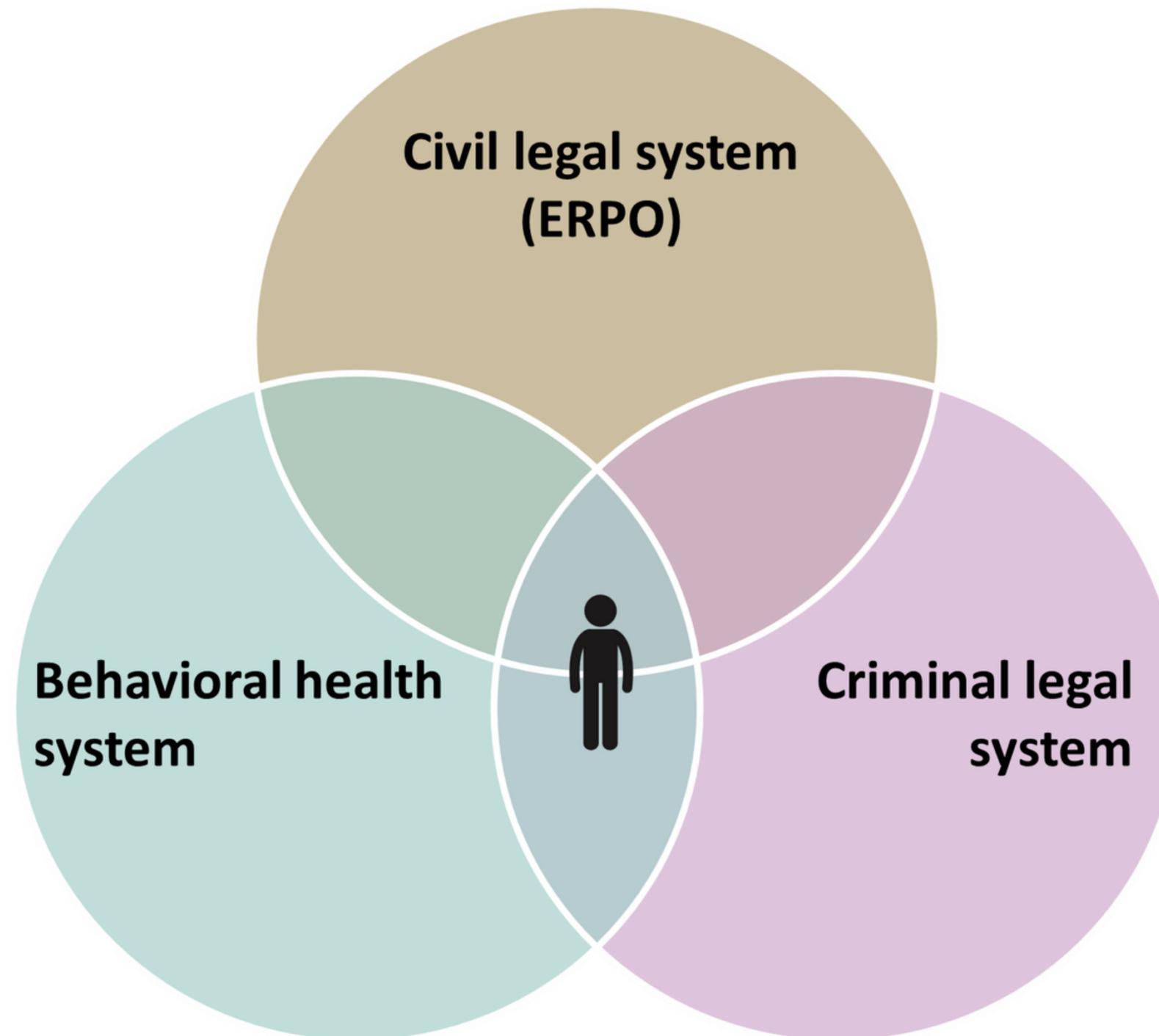
In-person, physical engagement with content

Leaning-in to differences and tensions to push thinking to new places

# **Pen Portrait Method**



# ERPO Respondents and System Interactions

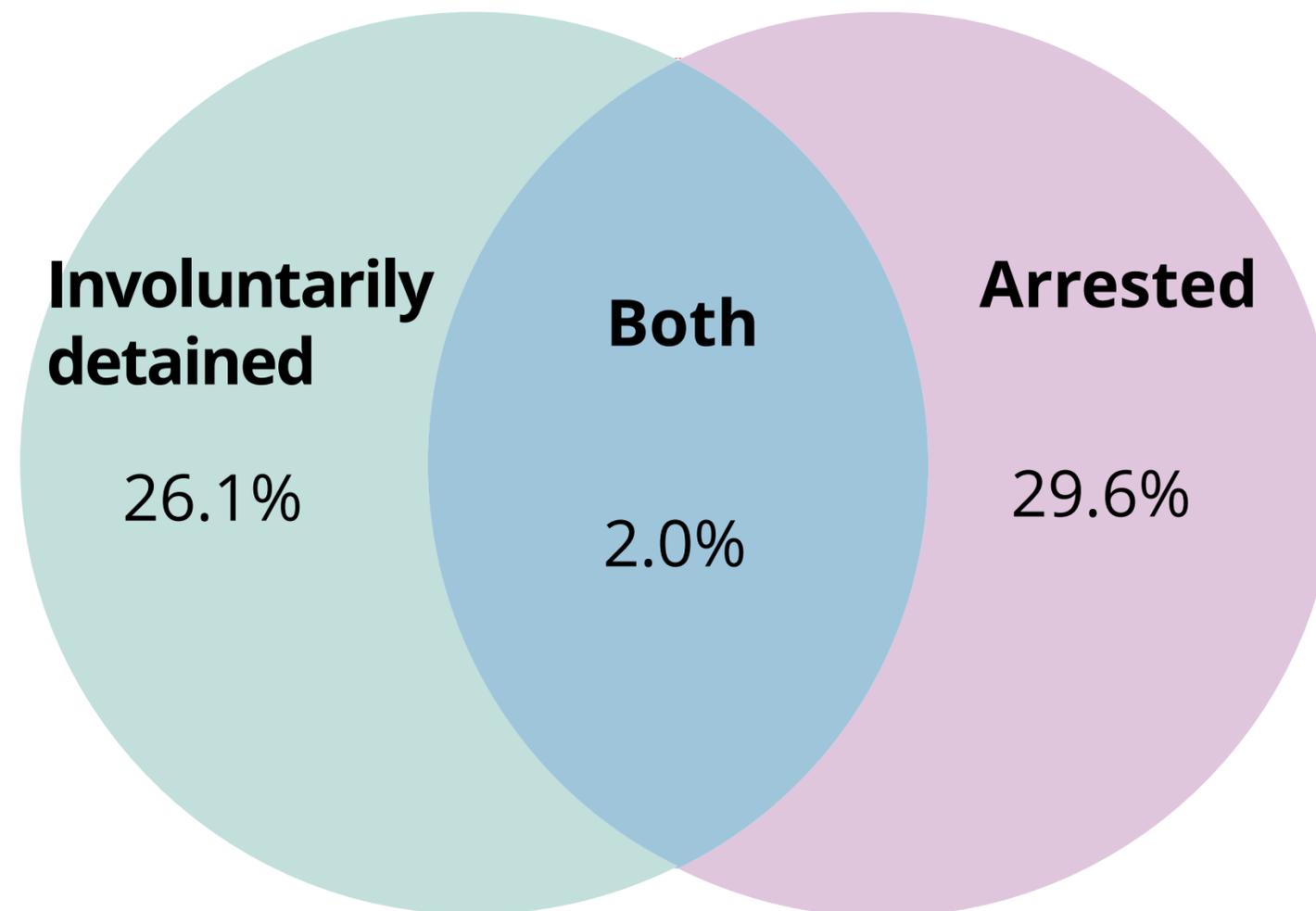


# ERPO Respondents and System Interactions

952 ERPOs granted at ex parte level from Dec 2016-Dec 31, 2022

859 (90.2%) of those were filed by law enforcement

n=495 (57.6%) were detained, arrested, or both



# ERPO Respondents and System Interactions

NATIONAL  
COLLABORATIVE ON  
GUN VIOLENCE  
RESEARCH

Behavioral Health and Criminal Legal System Interactions  
of ERPO Respondents: A Statewide Mixed-Methods Study

GRANT AMOUNT  
\$349,892

FOCUS AREAS  
ERPOs



**PI:**  
**Ali Rowhani-  
Rahbar**



**Staff:**  
**Esprene  
Liddell-  
Quintyn**



**Staff:**  
**Rachel Ross**



**Staff:**  
**Ayah  
Mustafa**



**Co-I:**  
**Julia  
Schleimer**



**Staff:**  
**Erika Marts**



**PhD Student:**  
**Niki Asa**

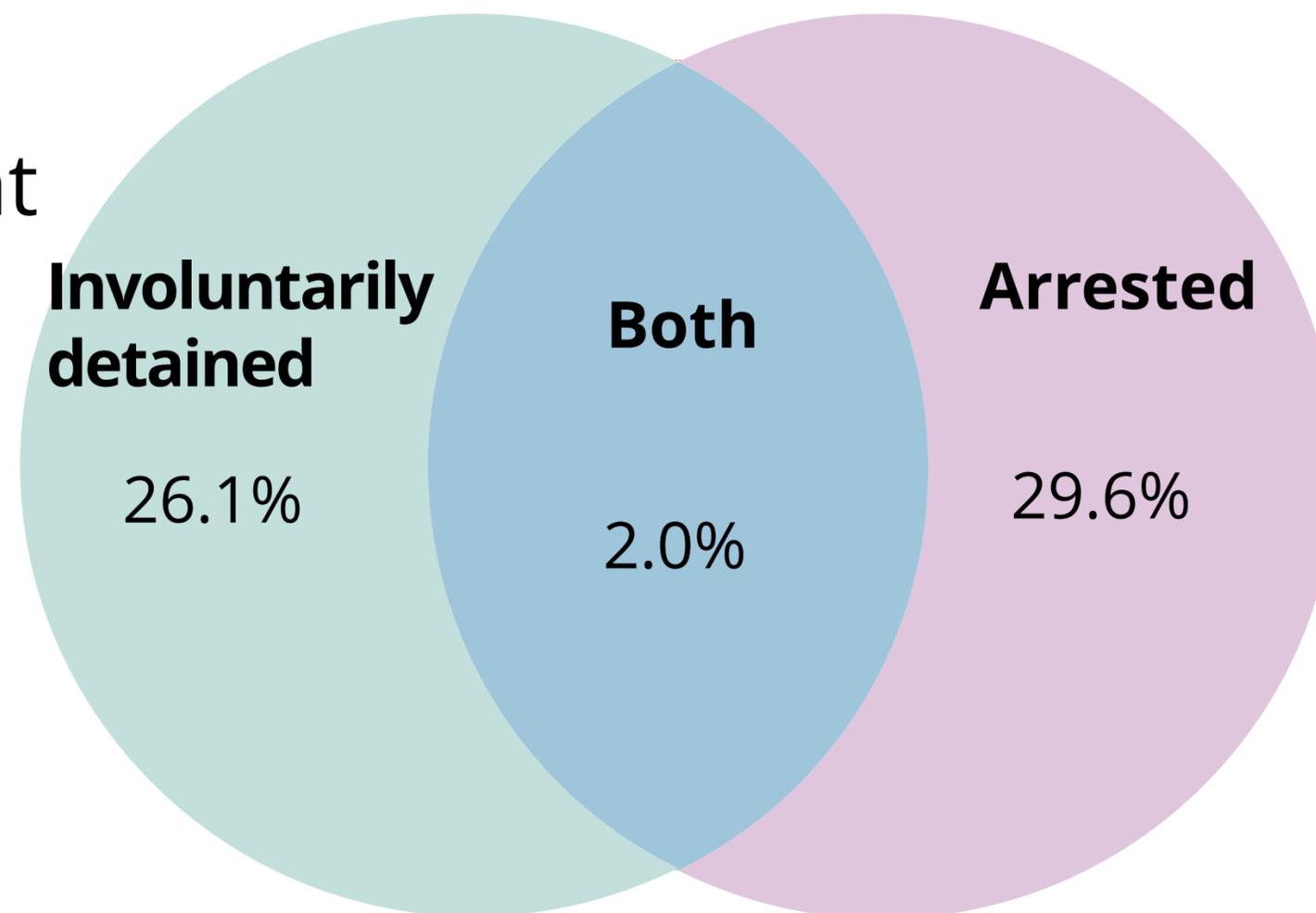


**Staff:**  
**Sam Banks**

# ERPO Respondents and System Interactions

Among ERPOs with law enforcement petitioners, what **narratives** are documented in ERPO court records when the respondent is arrested and/or involuntarily detained?

n=495 (57.6%) were detained, arrested, or both



# ERPO Respondents and System Interactions

- **Critical social constructionism:** Meaning is constructed through language, institutional contexts, and social relationships
- How state actors use narratives to assign meaning to risk and danger
- Narratives are strategic



# ERPO Court Document Structure

1.A  I am a family or household member of the respondent. My relationship with the respondent is (check all that apply):

- Spouse or former spouse
- Parent of a child in common
- Current or former domestic partner
- Current or former cohabitant within the past year
- Current or former dating relationship

Relationship

1.B  I am filing on behalf of the Clallam County Sheriff's Office

- I have already notified the respondent's family or household members and any known 3rd parties who may be at risk of violence; OR
- My agency will make a good faith effort to provide notice to them by  telephone  email  in-person  other \_\_\_\_\_ within a reasonable period of time.

2.  I reside in this county.  
 I am filing on behalf of a law enforcement agency that is located in this county.  
 The respondent resides in this county.

3. Describe below any firearms the respondent currently owns, possesses, has custody of or controls.

Type of firearm	How many firearms?	Where is the firearm kept?	Date/time/place you last saw the firearm
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Handgun	6	Possibly in his truck as Respondent is a transient.	Not known
<input type="checkbox"/> Shotgun / Rifle			
<input type="checkbox"/> Assault Rifle			

**Check all the boxes that apply and describe below:**

- Respondent has access to someone else's firearm.
- Respondent expressed an intent to obtain a firearm.
- Respondent has unlawfully or recklessly used, displayed
- Respondent recently acquired a firearm.

Describe:

Firearms

4. **Between the respondent and me:** List any criminal or civil protection, restraining or no-contact orders, pending lawsuits, or other legal action: *If you have more than three matters, list details on additional sheet.*

	Case #1	Case #2	Case #3
Case Name	None	None	None
Case Number	Pre-existing legal		
Court/County/State			
Type of Case			
Protected Person			
Was there any order violation?			

5. **Between the respondent and any other person:** List any criminal or civil protection, restraining or no-contact orders: *If you have more than three matters, list details on additional sheet.*

	Case #1	Case #2	Case #3
Protected Person	None	None	None
Case Number			
Court/County/State			
Was there any order violation?			

# ERPO Court Document Structure

## 6. Request for an Extreme Risk Protection Order

I want a temporary extreme risk protection order effective immediately, without prior notice to respondent, that lasts up to 14 days, or until the court hearing:

These are the specific facts known to me that cause me to believe the respondent poses a **significant danger in the near future** of causing personal injury to self or others by having custody or control, purchasing, possessing, or receiving firearms. More detailed information is provided in the Statement in section 7.

See [REDACTED] County Sheriff's Office Case Report : [REDACTED], where the Respondent told two persons of his intent to return to the County Jail and shoot all law enforcement present there and then kill himself if he could not obtain his [REDACTED] upon his release from confinement.

# ERPO Court Document Structure

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**Petition**

**Police incident reports**

**Affidavits**

**Orders/ Dismissals**

**Court minutes**

**Receipt for  
surrendered firearms**

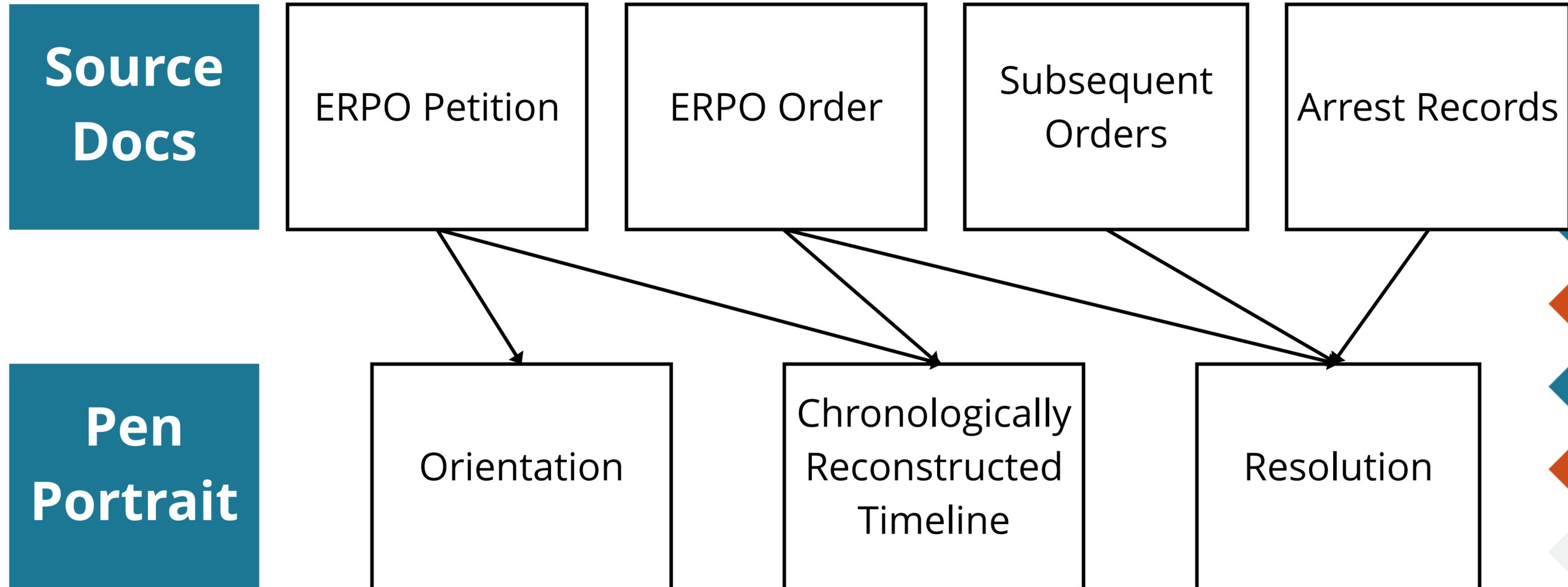


# Pen Portrait Method

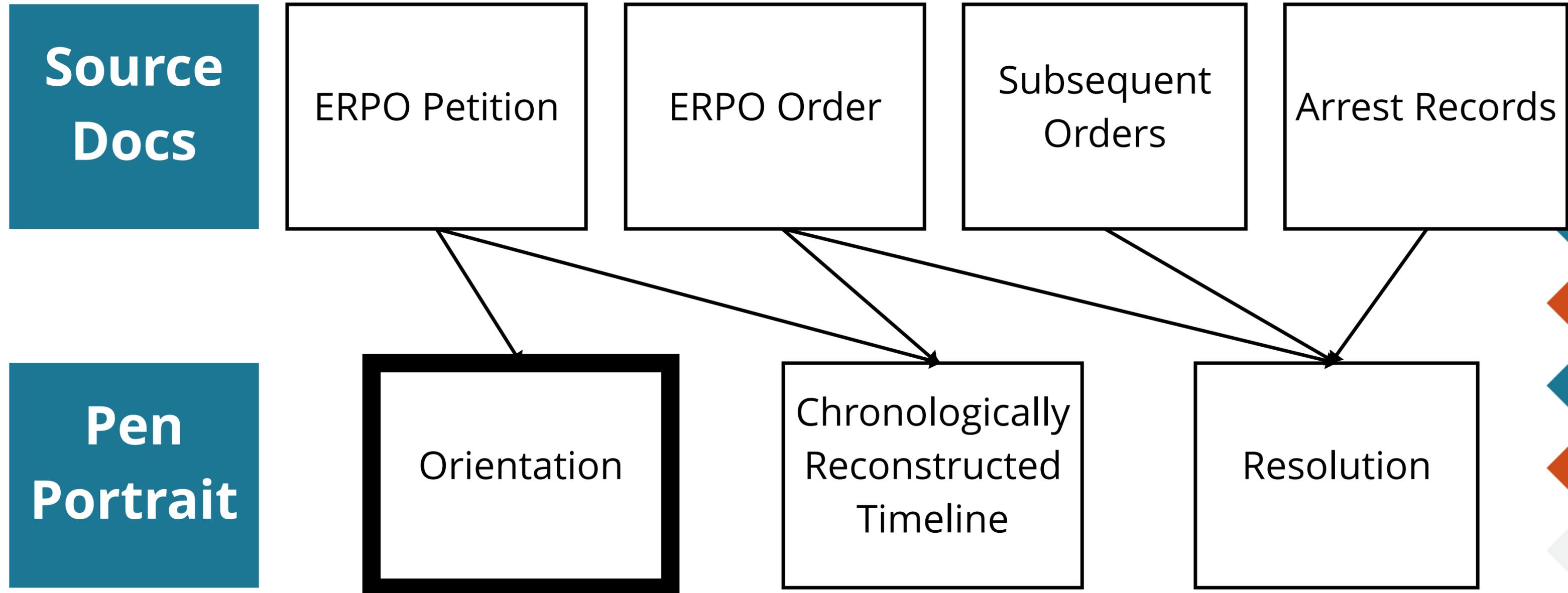
- Longitudinal qualitative research
  - Serial interviews
  - Intervention implementation, ethnography, experience of illness
- Goal of pen portraits: Create a focused account
  - Integrate large amounts data
  - Varyied structure
  - Over time
  - From different sources



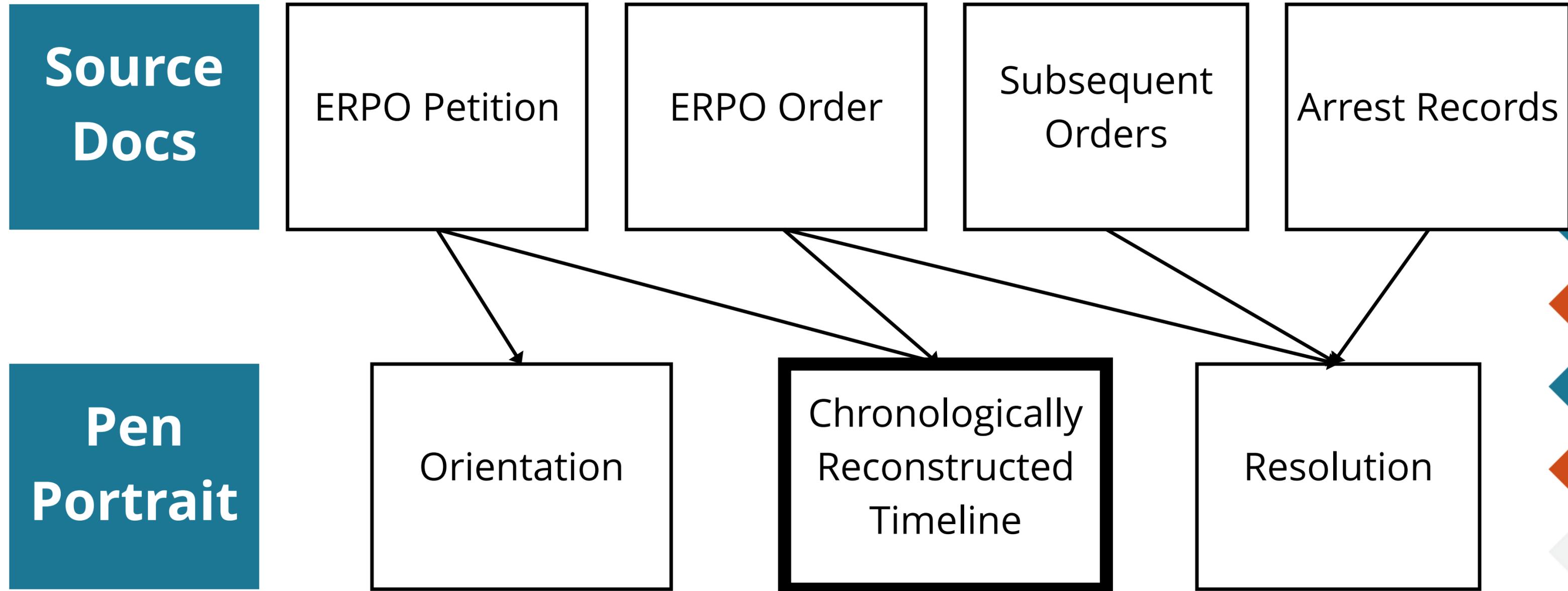
# Pen Portrait Method



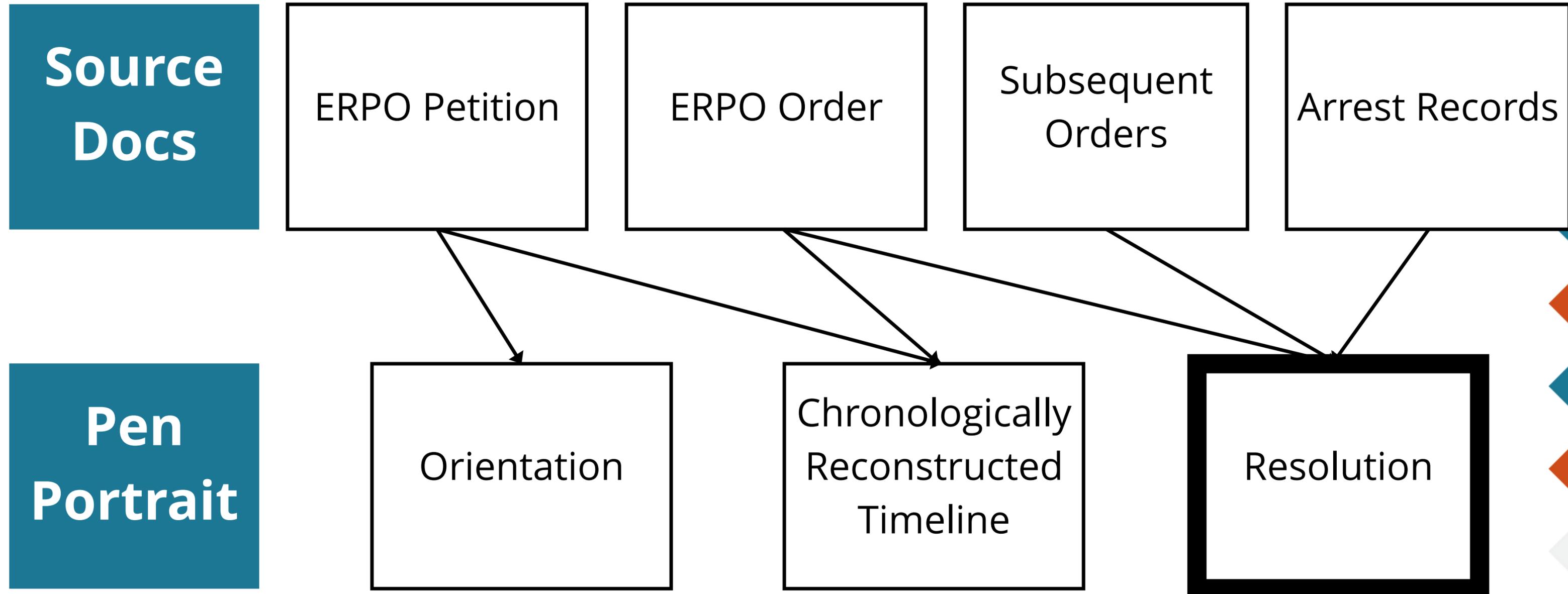
# Pen Portrait Method



# Pen Portrait Method



# Pen Portrait Method



# Pen Portrait Method: Findings

## Behavior category

Public mass shooting threat

Threat or use of violence (e.g., intimate partner violence, interpersonal violence)

Suicide threat or attempt

Reckless use or display

# Pen Portrait Method: Findings

Behavior category	PATHWAY		
	Invol. transport	Arrest only	Both
Public mass shooting threat			
Threat or use of violence (e.g., intimate partner violence, interpersonal violence)			
Suicide threat or attempt			
Reckless use or display			

# Pen Portrait Method: Findings

Behavior category	PATHWAY		
	Invol. transport	Arrest only	Both
Public mass shooting threat	Vague threats or threats made after suicidal crisis	Explicit threats targeting public spaces	Implicit threats; delayed arrest after invol. transport
Threat or use of violence (e.g., intimate partner violence, interpersonal violence)	No firearm present at precipitating event	1. Explicit threats or firearm use against others 2. No firearm present, but: a. IPV involvement OR b. Extensive prior mental health system interactions OR c. Threatened law enforcement	Firearm threats or use with chemical dependency detoxification followed by arrest
Suicide threat or attempt	Acute crises such as divorce or breakup	Suicide threats or attempts involved IPV circumstances	1. Suicide attempt endangered others 2. Suicide threat and threat toward others occurred separately
Reckless use or display	Respondents discharging firearms alone, no immediate risk to others	Firearm use directly endangered others	None

# Pen Portrait Method: Findings

Behavior category	PATHWAY		
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# Pen Po

Behavior category			
Public mass shoot threat			
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Suicide threat or attempt	break	IPV circumstances	suicide threat and threat toward others occurred seperately
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**Invol. Detained for BHE**  
 "Officers responded to a reported assault involving a weapon at [RP]'s apartment.[RP] told officers that he thought someone may have been in his apartment, and when he went to transfer the gun from one hand to the other, he discharged the firearm. **There were no injuries or property damage from the incident.**"

**Arrested**  
 "Multiple witnesses reported seeing [RP] shoot rounds in his front yard, some believing he fired into the air. [RP]'s gunfire caused damage to a nearby residence **where four people, including a juvenile, were sleeping.** The bullet's trajectory was close to the occupied bedrooms."

# **Rapid Qualitative Analysis**

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# What is a Rapid Qualitative Analysis (RQA)?

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- Addresses common challenges of traditional qualitative research
- Focuses on translating data into actionable results & insights
- Combines structured methods with flexible techniques
- Delivers timely findings that can directly inform practice

# When would you consider using the RQA approach?

## An RQA can:

- Reduce time & cost
- Improve data collection efficiency
- Improve accuracy
- Increase amount of data collected

### Applicable with a variety of data:

- Interviews
- Focus Groups
- Observations
- Secondary data (e.g, meeting minutes)

- Can be utilized by teams with varying qualitative experience
- Best for teams with familiarity on the study topic
- ★ Projects that utilize semi-structured data & have a focused/applied research questions

# What potential limitation's of the RQA approach should you consider?

- Theory generation or exploratory research questions
- Unstructured data
- Detailed types of analysis (i.e., discourse analysis)
- Non-embedded research team



# RQA vs. Traditional Qualitative Methods

## Example:

**Table 3** Time taken to complete analysis using rapid analysis and thematic analysis

		Rapid analysis team			Thematic analysis team			
		Time taken (hours)			Time taken (hours)			
	Activity	[R1]	[R2]	Total	Activity	[R4]	[R5]	Total
Primary data review and management	Review two transcripts and develop summary template	6	5	11	Review/code initial transcripts	11	9.5	20.5
	Refine template	2	2	4	Developing framework	3	1	4
	Complete summary template for remaining transcripts	13	11	24	Review/code remaining transcripts	82		82
	Reviewing documents	2	2	4	Reviewing documents	4		4
	Reviewing matrix	2	3	5	Final themes	8		8
	<b>Total</b>		<b>25</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>10.5</b>
Interpretation and report writing	Writing up findings	16	16	32	Writing up findings	4		4
	Writing recommendations	8	12	20	Writing recommendations	4		4
	<b>Total</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>Total</b>			<b>100</b>				<b>126.5</b>	



# Overview of RQA Process



- 1 Create domain name for interview questions
- 2 Create a template for summarizing data
- 3 Test the summary template and revise as needed
- 4 Divide transcripts among team to summarize using the template
- 5 Transfer summaries into a matrix (matrix mapping)
- 6 Synthesize findings & recommendations

# Step 1: Create Domain Names

Example Question	Domain
Based on your expertise, what technical, compliance, or policy considerations should we keep in mind?	<b>Compliance or Policy Considerations</b>
What type of training or support would you and your team need to effectively use/upload documents into a centralized ERPO database?	<b>Training and Resources</b>

## Tips

- Domain name should be neutral & a brief summary of question
- If interview guide is based on existing framework, constructs can be used as domains



# Step 2: Create Summary Template

Interview #:

Interviewer:

Interview Date:

Analysis START Date:

SEC	Q #	Domains	Notes/Important Quotations
	1	Current Role & Responsibilities	
	1	Current ERPO Utilization	
	1	Current Database/Dashboard Utilization	
	2	ERPO document management and data-sharing	
	2	Impact of ERPO database on practice	
	3	Impact of ERPO dashboard on practice	
	2, 3	Barriers to Feasibility of Centralized ERPO database/dashboard	
	2,3	Facilitators to Feasibility of Centralized ERPO database/dashboard	
	3, 7	Data Integration Facilitators/Challenges	
	4	Compliance or Policy Considerations	
	5,6,8,12	User Access and Security Safeguard	
	5,6,7, 10	Database Key Features & Functionality	
	7	Dashboard Key Features & Functionality	
	9	Training and Resources	
	11,12	Collaboration and feedback from stakeholders	
		Other important information	

Extra information/notes:

Optional columns



# Step 3: Test Summary Template



**Do the domain names make sense?**



**Is there additional information that needs to be captured?**



**How long did it take?**

# Step 3: Test Summary Template (Cont.)

## What to include:

- Key points within each domain
- Insightful quotes
- Note of agreement or disagreement between interviewees
- Note missing data
  - *“None Discussed”*

Interview #: 14  
 Interviewer: Rachel  
 Interview Date: 3/27/2025  
 Analysis START Date: 4/29/2025

SEC	Q #	Domains	Notes/Important Quotations
	1	Current Role & Responsibilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Superior Court Clerk in [County Name]               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Responsible for all court records/files</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
	1	Current ERPO Utilization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Only a few ERPOs have been filed in [County Name]               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ These are usually filed via hard copies by LE</li> <li>◦ LE will file the signed Proof of Surrender or Declaration of Non-Surrender Forms (either in person or via email) -- have never had to directly interact with a ERPO respondent</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
	1	Current Database/Dashboard Utilization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All hard copies of POs are scanned (via barcodes) into a document imaging system which then feeds into Odyssey (Enterprise Justice)</li> <li>• Do not regularly utilize JABS (only judges' access)</li> </ul>
	2	ERPO document management and data-sharing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Unique in [County Name] – court hands out civil PO packets, petitioners (civilians) then go to a DV clinic (within the courthouse) where they receive assistance filling out the PO and then bring them back to the clerk who then hands the POs over to the judge to review/sign</li> <li>• Can only recall one electronic PO being completed by a petitioner</li> </ul>
	2	Impact of ERPO database on practice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Already file, on average, 300 documents each day (not just POs) and has small staff – would need to minimize duplicative data entry efforts</li> </ul>
	3	Impact of ERPO dashboard on practice	NONE DISCUSSED
	2, 3	Barriers to Feasibility of Centralized ERPO database/dashboard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “They’re county documents. My feeling is they should be owned by the county, I mean, we upload our documents every day to the digital archives. So, if you want to go out and search for a document, you can go out to the digital archives.”</li> </ul>
	2,3	Facilitators to Feasibility of Centralized ERPO database/dashboard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “It’s nice to know when service it happens. And, like I said, as soon as they get served from the PD, they fax us over a copy of the return of service, and then we put that in our court file, and they also send us a hard copy...We don’t track to see if somebody’s been served. That’s up to Law Enforcement agency to get them served so I assume they would be the ones that would, you know, they’re tracking to make sure they get them served.”</li> </ul>

**\*Template summaries should be 1-2 pages for interviews and 2-4 pages for focus groups**

# Step 4: Divide Tasks & Complete Summaries



- Only need one summary per interview or focus group
- Can be completed while data collection is ongoing or after data collection is complete

\*May be helpful to complete when the interview or focus group is fresh in their mind

# Step 5: Transfer Summaries into Matrix

## Example matrix:

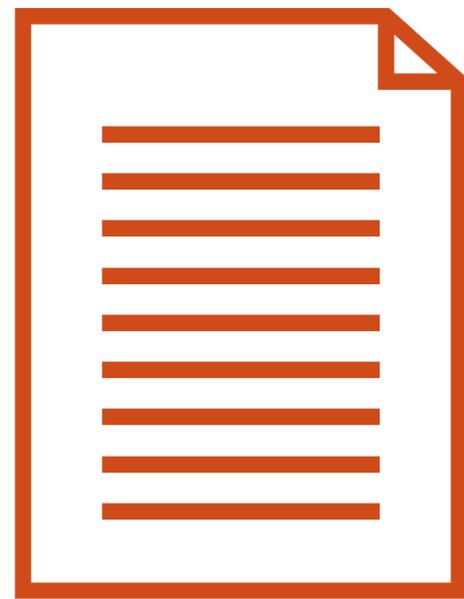
	Current Database/Dash board Utilization	ERPO document management and data-sharing	Barriers for ERPO repository	Facilitators for ERPO repository	Policy Considerations	User Access and Safeguard	Key Features and Functionality	Training and Resources
Interview 1								
Interview 2								
Interview 3								

- Can use Excel, Word or Google Docs
- Can create individual matrices for each domain or can create one overall matrix
- Can use color coding to highlight a specific feature

# Step 6: Synthesize Findings

- Identify any variation among or within domains
- Summarize by domain, stakeholder type, etc.
- Identify insightful quotes

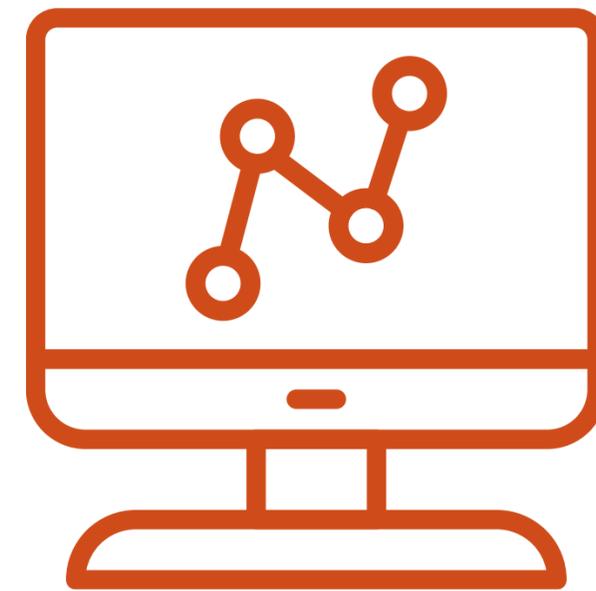
Presenting findings will depend on the project goals



Summary  
Report



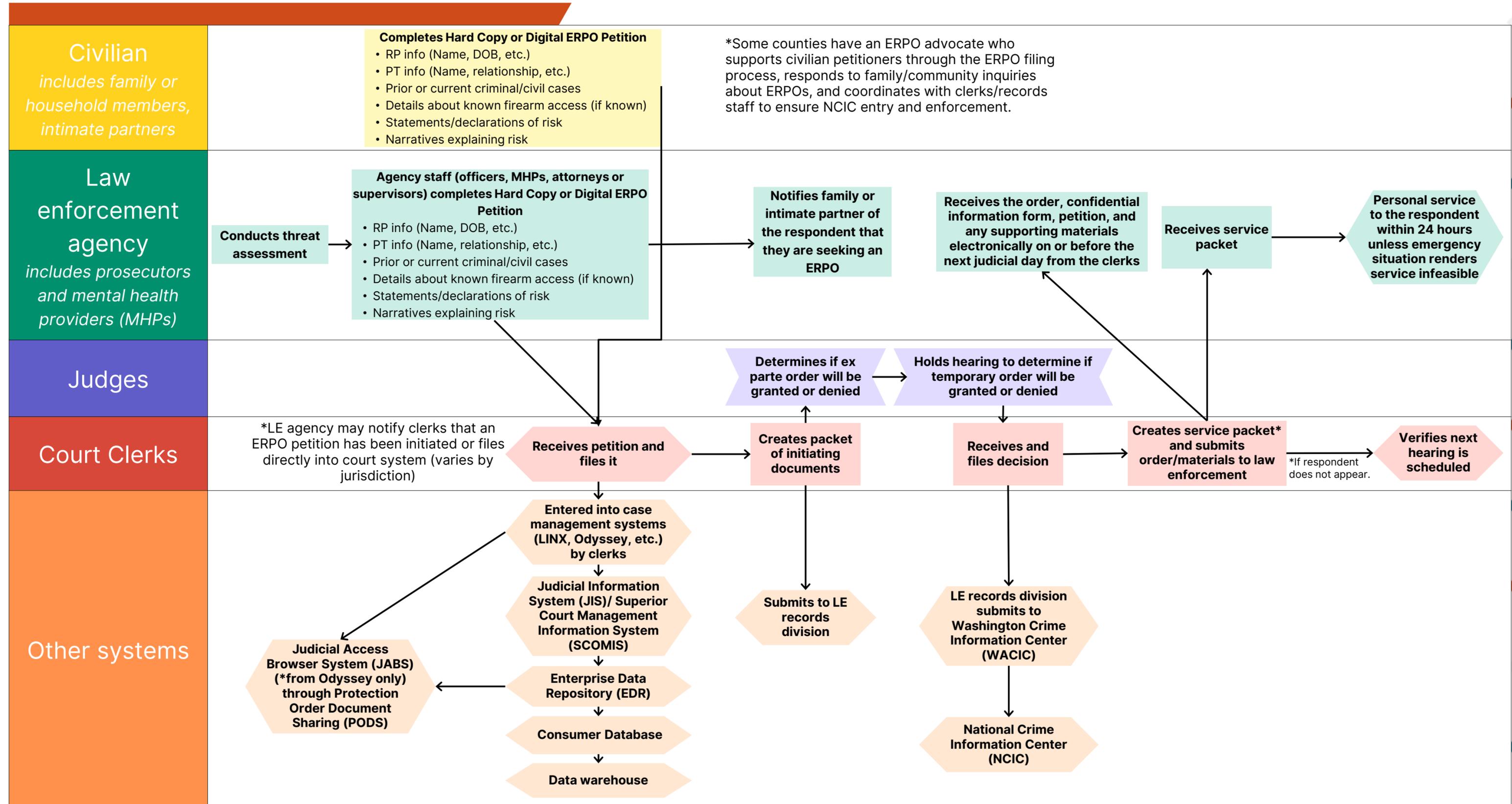
ERPO Workflow Process Map



Online ERPO Repository



# Step 6: Synthesize Findings



# **Small Group Exercise**



# Situational Analysis Breakout

This break-out focuses on the first step of the process, comprehensively identifying elements for potential use in a situational analysis about ERPO implementation:

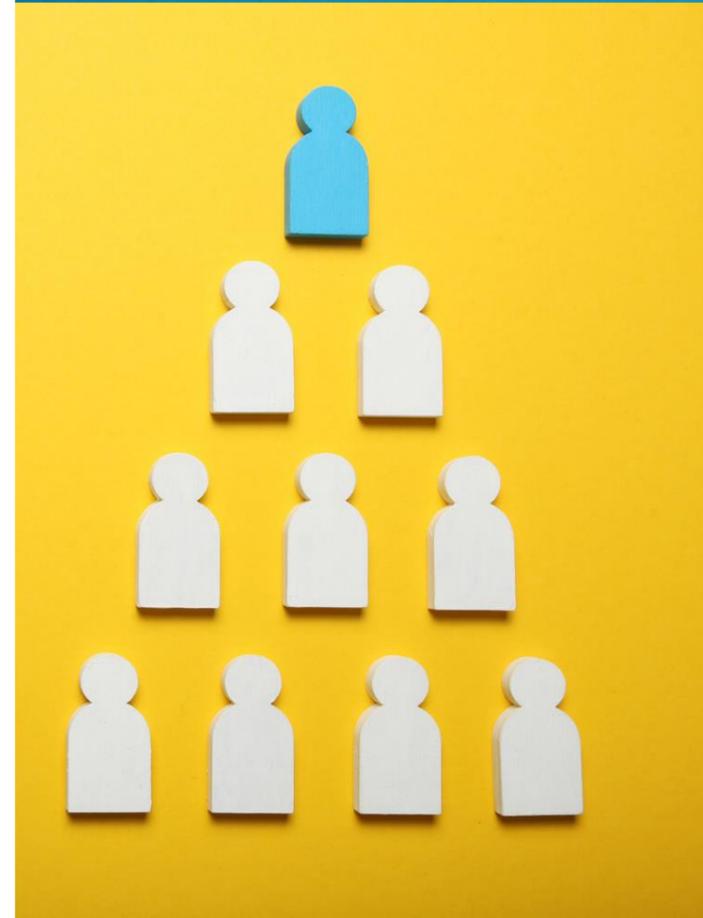
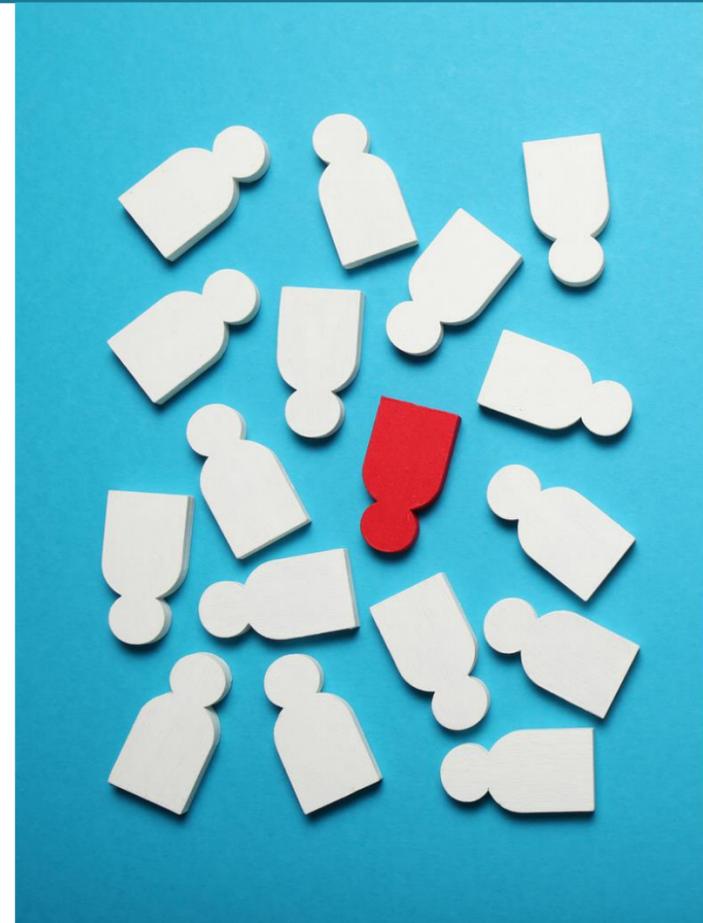
- Human and non-human actors,
- Systems (e.g., agencies, policies, networks),
- Key events or characteristics,
- Beliefs, priorities, perceptions
- Discourses and debates,
- Points of silence (i.e., what's not being said?)



# Pen Portrait Breakout

This break-out focuses on the process of chronologically reconstructing a case narrative and identifying the precipitating event.

- Reorganizing fragmented data sources
- Sequencing events to understand the case trajectory
- Identifying precipitating events and turning points
- Noting gaps, contradictions, and missing information
- Reflecting on how chronology shapes interpretation and meaning

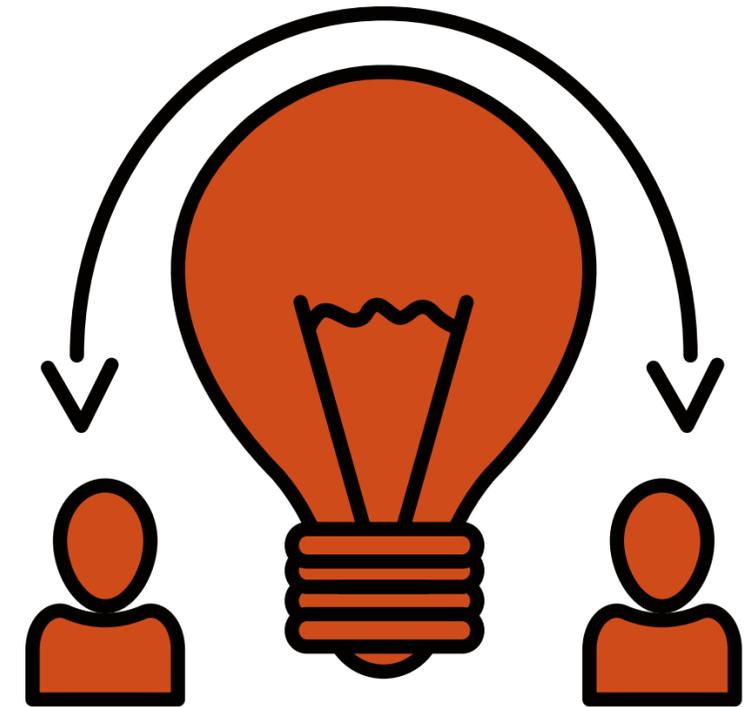


# RQA Breakout

This break-out focuses on the last step of the RQA process, synthesizing stakeholder perspectives on developing a centralized ERPO document repository.

This activity focuses on:

- Reviewing a completed matrix
- Creating stakeholder-specific insights
- Developing cross-stakeholder recommendations that inform system design and implementation



# Digital Version of Materials

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# Report Back

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# Resources

Thank you!

