

## Anatomy of a Research Article and Comparison of Qualitative and Quantitative Approaches to Research

<b>General APA reference format (Journal article with DOI):</b>  Author, A. A., Author, B. B., & Author, C. C. (year). Title of article. <i>Title of Periodical</i> , xx, pp–pp. <a href="http://dx.doi.org/10.xxxx/xxxxxxx">http://dx.doi.org/10.xxxx/xxxxxxx</a>	
Qualitative Approach	Quantitative Approach
<b>Introduction/Literature Review</b>	
<b>Research Problem &amp; Scope:</b>  The main topic or problem being studied and how widespread or how much of a problem it is.	<b>Research Problem &amp; Scope:</b>  The main topic or problem being studied and how widespread or how much of a problem it is.
<b>Importance/Significance:</b>  Referred to as the “so what” question, it demonstrates why your topic is important and what potential contribution studying it could make.	<b>Importance/Significance:</b>  Referred to as the “so what” question, it demonstrates why your topic is important and what potential contribution studying it could make.
<b>Conceptual Framework/Theory:</b>  Includes a general background of the theory, its assumptions, connection to your research question, and what it suggests about your topic. The framework/theory should be consistent with <i>typical</i> epistemologies used in qualitative studies: There are multiple realities and truths that change by time and context, and many are influenced by power relations in society.	<b>Conceptual Framework/ Theory:</b>  Includes a general background of the theory, its assumptions, and relevant variables. Discusses what it would say about your topic and demonstrates how it relates to the hypothesis you proposed. The framework/theory should be consistent with <i>typical</i> epistemologies used in quantitative studies: There is one reality and one truth that can be known and research is used to know it.
<b>Previous Research:</b>  Review of previous studies. This should include reference to the samples and methods used across studies, and ideally, be a critical and integrated review.	<b>Previous Research:</b>  Review of previous studies. This should include reference to the samples and methods used across studies, and ideally, be a critical and integrated review.

<b>Gap in the literature:</b> After presenting some general overview of what is known about a topic we state what is <i>NOT</i> known and why this matters. This leads to the purpose statement, which will show how you plan to fill the gap.	<b>Gap in the literature:</b> After presenting some general overview of what is known about a topic we state what is <i>NOT</i> known and why this matters. This leads to the purpose statement, which will show how you plan to fill the gap.
<b>Purpose Statement:</b> Goals/Aims and general description of your study.	<b>Purpose Statement:</b> Goals/Aims and general description of your study.
<b>Research Question(s):</b> Details the central focus of the study and what the researcher wants to learn about it. When worded correctly, it indicates the design and methods of the study, theoretical framework, population of interest, and does not prescribe a particular set of findings. Subquestions may be used to further define the focus of a main research question.	<b>Basic Research Question and Hypotheses:</b> Specific predictions about what you expect the results of your study will be. When worded correctly, it indicates the level of measurement for each variable, the type of statistical test that will be used, and sometimes the design of a study.
<b>Methods</b>	
<b>Design:</b> Action Research; Authoethnography; Biography; Case Study; Discourse Analysis; Ethnography; Ethnomethodology; General Qualitative Design; Grounded Theory; Hermeneutics; Naturalism; Participatory Action; Photovoice; Phenomenology; Symbolic Interaction	<b>Design:</b> Time-Series; One-Group; Nonequivalent Groups; One-Shot Case Study; Posttest Only; Regression Discontinuity; Single-Subject; Static-Group Comparison; True Experimental (Pretest–Posttest or Solomon)
<b>Subdesign:</b> Cross-Sectional Longitudinal	<b>Subdesign:</b> Cross-Sectional Longitudinal

<b>Sample Type:</b> Convenience; Purposive; Quota; Snowball	<b>Sample Type:</b> Cluster; Convenience; Multistage Probability; Simple Random; Snowball; Stratified Random; Systematic random; Time–Space
<b>Sample Description:</b> Size and how determined (e.g., data saturation) Inclusion and Exclusion Criteria Demographics (e.g., Ethnicity, Gender, Race, Sexual Orientation, Socioeconomic Status)	<b>Sample Description:</b> Size and how determined Inclusion and Exclusion Criteria Demographics (e.g., Ethnicity, Gender, Race, Sexual Orientation, Socioeconomic Status)
<b>Sampling Strategies:</b> Recruitment procedures	<b>Sampling Strategies:</b> Recruitment procedures
<b>Data Collection Method:</b> Content Analysis; Focus Group; In-depth Interview; Written Texts; Photovoice; Observation; Secondary Data	<b>Data Collection Method:</b> Survey; Observational; Secondary data; Interview
<b>Collection Medium:</b> In-person; Telephone; Virtual	<b>Collection Medium:</b> In-person; Computer-Mediated; Mail; Telephone; Virtual
<b>Data Collection Procedures:</b> How rapport is established and how people participate throughout each part of the study. Includes informed consent and other ethical practices.	<b>Data Collection Procedures:</b> How people participate throughout each part of the study. Includes informed consent and other ethical practices such as debriefing.
<b>Questions, Content Coding Scheme:</b> Structured, Semistructured, Unstructured Formats can be used. Interview questions and example probing questions. A specific coding scheme may be developed for use or may emerge during coding.	<b>Measurement (Variables and Scales):</b> Independent; Dependent; Mediator; Moderator; Control; Descriptive Names of existing scales that were used, if any, how scored, response options, range and meaning of scores

<b>Trustworthiness:</b>  Credibility; Dependability; Negative Case Analysis; Plausibility; Reflexivity; Thick, Rich Description; Transferability; Triangulation	<b>Evidence of Validity, Reliability, &amp; Fairness:</b>  Empirical and procedure validity indicators (internal structure, test content, response processes, relations to other measures); Cronbach's Alpha, measurement error; evidence of fairness in testing and test development
<b>Data Analysis:</b> Constant Comparative Analysis; Discourse Analysis; Grounded Theory Analysis; Thematic Analysis, Interpretive Analysis	<b>Data Analysis:</b> ANOVA; Chi-Square; Correlation; Factor Analysis; Hierarchical Linear Modeling; MANOVA; Path Analysis; Regression (Logistic, Multiple, Simple); Structural Equation Modeling, T-Test
<b>Findings and Discussion</b>	<b>Results and Discussion</b>
<b>Theme 1 (sub-themes):</b>	<b>Hypothesis 1:</b>
<b>Theme 2+ (sub-themes):</b>	<b>Hypothesis 2+:</b>
<b>Take away point of results/discussion:</b>	<b>Take away point of results/discussion:</b>
<b>Future research needs:</b>	<b>Future research needs:</b>
<b>Overall Article</b>	
<b>Strengths:</b>	<b>Strengths:</b>
<b>Weaknesses:</b>	<b>Weaknesses:</b>
<b>Notes:</b>	<b>Notes:</b>