

<b>Definitions:</b>		
<p><b>Qualitative Approach</b></p> <p>Inquirer often makes knowledge claims based primarily on constructivist perspectives or advocacy/participatory perspectives or both.</p> <p>Researcher collects open-ended emerging data in order to develop themes.</p> <p>Uses strategies of inquiry such as narratives, phenomenologies, ethnographies, grounded theory or case studies.</p>	<p><b>Quantitative Approach</b></p> <p>Primarily uses postpositive claims for developing knowledge.</p> <p>Employs strategies of inquiry such as experiments and surveys.</p> <p>Collect data on predetermined instruments that yield statistical data.</p>	<p><b>Mixed Methods Approach</b></p> <p>Researcher tends to base knowledge on pragmatic grounds.</p> <p>Employs strategies of inquiry that involve collecting data either simultaneously or sequentially to best understand research problem.</p> <p>Data collection involves gathering both numeric and textual information.</p>
<b>Practices:</b>		
<p><b>Qualitative Approach</b></p> <p>Collaborates with participants.</p> <p>Brings personal values into research study.</p> <p>Studies context or setting of participants.</p> <p>Makes interpretations of the data.</p>	<p><b>Quantitative Approach</b></p> <p>Tests/verifies theories.</p> <p>Uses standards of validity and reliability.</p> <p>Observes and measures phenomena numerically.</p> <p>Uses unbiased approaches.</p> <p>Employs statistical procedures.</p>	<p><b>Mixed Methods Approach</b></p> <p>Collects both quantitative and qualitative data.</p> <p>Develops rationale for mixing.</p> <p>Employs practices from both quantitative and qualitative research.</p> <p>Integrates data at different stages of the research study.</p>
<b>Procedures:</b>		
<p><b>Qualitative Approach</b></p> <p>Emerges.</p> <p>Data: Interviews; Direct observation; Documents; Audio Visual</p> <p>Analysis: Coded and Thematic text and image analysis.</p>	<p><b>Qualitative Approach</b></p> <p>Predetermined.</p> <p>Instrument based questions.</p> <p>Data: Performance; Observational; Census; Claims.</p> <p>Analysis: Statistical.</p>	<p><b>Mixed Methods Approach</b></p> <p>Predetermined and emerges.</p> <p>Open, closed and instrument based questions.</p> <p>Data: All forms; May transform between qualitative and quantitative.</p> <p>Analysis: Statistical integrated or compared with text and/or image analysis</p>

<b>Methods:</b>		
<b>Qualitative Approach</b>	<b>Quantitative Approach</b>	<b>Mixed Methods Approach</b>
Grounded Theory: Systematic; Emerging; Constructivist.  Ethnographic: Realistic, Critical, Case Study. Narrative Research.  Biography. Phenomenology. Case Study.	Experimental: Between Group Designs; Within Group Designs.  Quasi-Experimental. Correlational: Explanatory; Prediction.  Survey: Cross-Sectional; Longitudinal.	Action Research: Practical; Participatory; Community- Based.  Mixed Designs: Triangulation; Embedded; Sequential; Explanatory; Exploratory.

A summary of definitions, practices, procedures, and methods for the different research approaches (Adapted from Cresswell, 2003. p16; Galt, 2009)