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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Experimental Research** | **Correlational Study** | **Survey Research** | **Grounded Theory** | **Ethnogra- phy** | **Case Study** | **Narrative Research** | **Mixed Method** | **Action Research** |
| **Type of Research** | Quantitative | Quantitative | Quantitative | Qualitative | Qualitative | Mixed | Qualitative | Mixed | Mixed |
| **Purpose** | Used to verify or validate a hypothesis | Determine if there are any similarities between 2 quantitative variables | Collect information about a certain population of interest. | Allows researchers to decipher if a theory apply or doesn’t apply to the phenomenon they are studying | Explores cultural phenomenon by using the point of view of the subject. | To do an in depth analysis of a subject using prior research to gain further understanding of the research | To research and understand the way people create meaning in their lives as narratives | Combines findings from Qual and Quan research to see if something was missed in the research or to provide definite evidence for the results. | Collaborates with a member of an organization to solve a organizational problem. |
| **Example of Research Problem** | What is the connection between study time and Student scores amongst High School students? | Does performing physical training for 90 min create better Army Physical Training scores than the current 60 min? | Would Soldiers obey orders even if they are dangerous? | How many college students return back to college after taking a year off? | How is the level of work performance in the office different when the supervisor is not present? | How do Soldiers that are within 10 to 15 years of service decide to stay in the Army until retirement? | How does an average student move on to be a well known doctor? | How well has the Army community embraced female Soldiers serving in combat jobs? | How does an Army unit lower their DUI rates? |
| **Type of Research Questions** | Causal or Relational | Relational or Causal | Descriptive | Causal or Relational | Descriptive | All | Descriptive | ALL | All |
| **Type of Variables** | I/V and D/V  The I/V is manipulated to see if there’s any change in the D/V | D/V and I/V. The variables are not manipulated. The data will determine if there is a positive, negative or zero correlation. | D/V and I/V. there is no manipulation of I/V data. The researcher just records the findings | D/V and I/V. The I/V are labeled and examined for interrelationships. Codes are used to determine categories. | The variables are not manipulated in order to see the true differences | The variables are not manipulated | The data is used to tell a story | The D/V and I/V are not manipulated. The data is explored qualitatively then quantitatively. | The D/V and I/V are not manipulated. The data is used to determine a solution to a problem |
| **Role of Literature Review** | Major | Major | Major | Minor | Minor | Major | Minor | Major | Minor |
| **Sample Population** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Data Collection** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Data Analysis** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Evaluation of Findings** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |