Folks,

This is the format that I suggest for your paper. If you will LITERALLY follow this format, it will mirror your presentation format and will make the paper sooooo much easier to write. I suggest LITERALLY using everything in red as subheadings.

Please, please, please read the rubric before you submit your paper. Please also spell and grammar check and make sure that you have used appropriate citation format (APA).

Title Page

Table of Contents Page

Abstract

(one paragraph description of study)

Introduction

(one – two paragraph why)

Literature Review

(all of the literature that informed your study)

Methodology

(How you designed your study and why)

**Introduction**

The purpose of this study was to investigate \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Procedures used in conducting this study are presented in this section. Descriptions of and rational for research design, data collection procedures, and data analysis procedures are included. Study design, decision making, and data collection and analysis were specifically chosen to answer the following overarching research questions:

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3, 4, if needed.

**Research Design**

Virginia Braun and Victoria Clarke (2013) defined qualitative research this way: “the term qualitative research is used to refer both to *techniques* (of data collection or data analysis) and to a wider **framework** for conducting research. Qualitative research, as we define it, is not just about data and techniques – it’s about the application of qualitative techniques “ (p. 4). Qualitative research concerns itself with words as units of data. Qualitative researchers seek to generate narrow but rich data, often referred to as “thick description.” It is research that is like learning to ride a bicycle – it is learned by doing (Potter, 1997).

Research participants COMPLETED A SURVEY OR QUESTIONNAIRE? Selected participants concented to an open-ended interview. Survey transcriptions were analyzed for emergent themes.While qualitative research is not primarily concerned with numbers, analysis of qualitative research can be expressed numerically. HERE IS WHERE YOU WANT TO TALK ABOUT WHETHER OR NOT YOU EXPRESSED YOUR DATA ANALYSIS QUANTITATIVELY, QUALITATIVELY, OR BOTH.

**Participants**

This is the paragraph or two in which you describe your participants. Something like…study participants included six k-12 educators. Each participant was considered a veteran teacher having taught more than six years. Their years in the field ranged from eight to twenty-one years. Participant were selected using (convenience, random, snowball) sampling. Describe that here.

**Analysis**

Survey responses were analyzed using NAME THE PROGRAM, LIKE GOOGLE FORMS, THAT YOU USED. Visual displays of these data are presented in the appendices. Participant interviews were transcribed and coded for emergent patterns. Data were collected, analyzed, and presented using the three-tiered cyclical model defined by Huberman and Miles (as cited in Denzin & Lincoln, 1988), which includes data reduction, display, and conclusion drawing and verification. I used content analysis as a form of initial data reduction (the first tier) in that individual participant interviews were first transcribed and coded for emergent themes independent of one another. The second tier involved using cross-case analysis to compare emergent themes between and among individual interviews.

Content analysis is the process of coding and categorizing response patterns which emerge from single-participant data analysis (Patton, 1990, p. 381). During multiple readings of individual participant transcripts, information categories began to emerge. As the categories emerged, I assigned each a title. Cross-case analysis is the comparison of emergent themes across multiple participants. In some cases, a single theme emerged from multiple participant interviews; in some cases, outlier themes were illustrative and were included after data reduction. Data reduction (Patton, 1990, p. 381) results when the researcher believes that all relevant data has been reduced to its most illustrative essence. The (NAME A NUMBER HERE) categories or themes which emerged from content analysis, cross-case analysis, and data reduction were:

1.

2.

3.

4.

Findings (Or Data Analysis)

(The themes that emerged from your interviews with supporting quotations)

Conclusion

(So what)

Bibliography or Works Cited Page

Appendices

(Tables, Graphs, Transcribed and Coded Interviews, Etc.)