Prospectus

Derrick Snow

Omega Graduate School

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Professor

Dr. Reichard

**Assignment #1 – Discuss Essential Elements**

Based on the Prospectus Tutorial and Prospectus Template, compose brief definitions of the

following research components and explain why they are important to the dissertation:

1. Methodology (quantitative or qualitative)

2. Design (quasi-experimental, correlational, or basic qualitative)

3. Problem Statement

4. Purpose Statement

5. Research Questions

6. Hypotheses (quantitative)

7. Literature

8. Data Collection and Analysis

1) Methodology (quantitative or qualitative)

Research methodology is a process of how one will conduct one’s research. Quantitative methods utilize numerical data that is statistically analyzed to uncover insight and utilize hypothesis testing of the data to answer the research question. Qualitative methods utilize narrative-based information, such as ethnographic information, to uncover insight. Mixed methods include a combination of both quantitative and qualitative methods within the given research.

2) Design (quasi-experimental, correlational, or basic qualitative)

Research design is the research logic that is used to investigate the research question. The quantitative designs are quasi-experimental, which are used to test the difference between two groups from the same sample. Correlational design tests the relationship between two continuous variables. Basic qualitative design seeks to uncover insights from participant interviews.

3) Problem Statement

The problem statement is a statement identifying the issue the researcher aims to examine and why it is worth researching. The problem statement is a product of the research problem, the issue that needs to be addressed by research (Creswell, 2009).

4) Purpose Statement

The purpose statement is a statement laying out the intended goal of the research. The purpose statement aims to help address the understanding of the problem identified in the problem statement. The purpose statement directs the overall research process and identifies the intent of the research (Creswell, 2014).

5) Research Questions

A research question is a focused question that identifies exactly what the researcher intends to answer based on their research (Walshe & Brearley, 2020). The research question will be in turn, transformed into a hypothesis statement.

6) Hypotheses (quantitative)

Hypotheses are statements that are directly tested (or at least the null hypothesis is) from the statistical procedure that is used. Hypotheses are derived from the research question and are stated as a null hypothesis (there is no statistically significant difference or relationship) and an alternative hypothesis, which states that there is a statistically significant difference or relationship. We can either reject the null hypothesis or fail to reject the null hypothesis.

7) Literature

Literature review serves several purposes for the research; it identifies previous work in that research area and provides a framework within which your research exists (Creswell, 2009). In addition, it provides the researcher with knowledge about the area of research they are interested in. Literature takes the form of mainly academic journal articles and books, but could also be governmental reports.

8) Data Collection and Analysis

Data collection is the process by which data is collected, such as a survey. Data collection must be thought through and even tested to ensure that one is collecting valid and reliable data. The data is then analyzed through descriptive statistics and visual output to gain an understanding of the data. Then, the process of statistically analyzing the data with statistical procedures that fit with your data and research objectives.

WORKS CITED

Creswell, J. W. (2009). *Research design: qualitative, quantitative and mixed methods approaches*. Sage.

Creswell, J. W. (2014). *Understanding research: a consumer's guide*. Pearson.

Walshe, C., & Brearley, S. (Eds.). (2020). *Handbook of theory and methods in applied health research: questions, methods and choices*. Edward Elgar Publishing.