



**Student name:**

**Student ID:**

**Module name:**

**Module code:**

**Lecturer name**

## **Content page**

## **Introduction/ Literature based background to the study**

In the introduction, set up your research topic, purpose, and relevance, and tell the reader what to expect in the rest of the text. Use relevant in text references to support your discussion.

### *Establish your research topic:*

- Introduce your broad topic in an engaging way.
- Provide relevant background information to contextualize your work.

### *Narrow down the focus:*

- Go into more detail about the specific area you'll be focusing on.
- Define the scope of the research.

### *Overview:*

- Give an overview of the structure of the rest of the report.
- Use the present tense, e.g. "Chapter 4 discusses..."

## **Rationale & Research Questions/Aims/Hypothesis**

*Discuss existing research:*

- Briefly discuss the current state of knowledge on your topic.
- Show your work's relevance to a broader problem or debate.

*Research questions and objectives:*

- State the questions you set out to answer in your dissertation.
- Describe your concrete objectives in conducting the research.

Use relevant in text references to support your discussion.

## **Research Methodology (Research methods)**

The research methodology chapter describes exactly how you collected and analyzed your data, allowing your reader to assess the validity of your findings.

Use relevant in text references to support your discussion.

## **Research design**

*Explain your research design:*

- Is your research qualitative or quantitative (or a combination of both)?
- What type of research design did you use (e.g. longitudinal, experimental, case study, ethnography...)?
- The specific terms you use to describe your approach should follow the conventions of your field.

Use relevant in text references to support your discussion.

## **Recruitment, Sampling & Study Participants**

- Discuss where, when, and with whom the research took place
- Discuss your sampling methods if relevant.

Use relevant in text references to support your discussion.

**Materials/Data Collection Method(s)/ procedure i.e.**

- Discuss your methods of collecting data (e.g. interviews, surveys, archives).
- Discuss what questions will you ask? Who will you ask? How will you ask?

Use relevant in text references to support your discussion.

### **Data analysis technique**

- Your methods of analyzing data (e.g. thematic analysis, discourse analysis, content analysis, narrative analysis, grounded theory analysis).
- Tools and materials you used (e.g. computer programs, printed documents, notes, photographs, audio/video recordings.. ).

Support this section with relevant in text references

### **Ethical considerations**

- Was ethical approval obtained from the Research Ethics Committees of the University of Wales Trinity Saint David (Reference number **XYZ**).
- We obtained verbal informed consent from all study participants before conducting the interviews. Participation in the study was voluntary and confidentiality of the participant data was maintained.

Support this section with relevant in text references

## Results

The results section is where you list the findings of your research. Report the results concisely and objectively, without interpreting their meaning.

### *Presenting qualitative results:*

- Structure the results around research questions or key themes.
- Make general observations about what the data showed.
- Mention recurring points of agreement or disagreement, patterns and trends.
- Highlight individual responses that were particularly noteworthy.
- Support with direct quotations from participants.

### *Tables:*

- Include tables and figures if they help the reader understand your results.
- Refer to all tables and figures in the text, and give them clear titles and labels.

## Discussion

The discussion chapter is where you delve into the meaning and relevance of your results. Give your own interpretations and cite relevant sources to put your results in context.

### *Interpret your results:*

- What do the results tell us?
- Did they meet your expectations? If not, why might that be?
- Are there any alternative explanations for your findings?

### *Discuss the implications:*

- Are the results consistent with previous studies?
- Do the results support or challenge an existing theory?
- Why do these results matter?
- Are there any practical implications?

### *Acknowledge the limitations:*

- What can the results *not* tell us?
- Does the data have limited generalizability (e.g. due to your methods or sample size)?
- Are there any potentially relevant variables that you didn't take into account?

## Conclusion

The conclusion is the last part of your main text. It's where you wrap up your research, summarizing your main findings and recommendations. No new information or arguments should appear in the conclusion.

*Answer the main research question:*

- Clearly and concisely state the overall conclusion that your research has led you to.

*Reflect on the research:*

- To what extent was your approach effective in answering your questions?
- Did the research raise any new questions or unexpected insights?

*Make recommendations:*

- You can make recommendations for practice (e.g. in business or policy) or for future research.
- Frame practical recommendations as suggestions, not instructions.
- Be specific about research recommendations, explaining how future studies can build on your conclusions.

*Emphasize your contribution:*

- Show what new knowledge you have contributed.
- Leave the reader with a clear impression of why your research matters.

## **Reference list**

Provide your reference list that contains all of the sources cited in your research report following Harvard referencing style.

## **Appendix 1: [Title]**

Documents that do not fit into the main body of your research report but that may be useful to your reader (such as interview transcripts, full questionnaires, or tables with raw data) can be added as appendices.

- Only include appendices that are referenced in some way in your main text.
- Refer to appendices in the text with statements like “see Appendix 1.”
- If you have just one appendix, no number is needed; otherwise, they should be numbered Appendix 1, Appendix 2, etc.
- Give each appendix a clear, descriptive name.
- Start a new page for each appendix.
- Introduce each appendix with a sentence or two explaining what it is.

## **Appendix 2: [Title]**