### Introduction
- Why is this problem interesting or significant?
- What has been said about it?

### Theories / Literature
- What is the current state of research?
- What are the main approaches to or explanations of your phenomenon of interest?
- Which variables have been identified as important?
- What is your alternative or point of departure? What’s new?

### Hypotheses
- State your main research hypotheses and any auxiliary hypotheses (H1, H2, H3…etc.)
- These should be rooted in theory, clear, directional and testable

### Research Design and Data
- Describe how you plan to test these hypotheses
- What kind of study is this Large-N, small-N, Comparative, etc?
- What Data are you using?
  - How was it collected?
  - How many cases do you have (sample size)?
- What is the unit of analysis?
- What spatial or temporal limits are there to the date

### Operationalization and Measurement
- Describe your Dependent and Independent variables.
- Detail any index variables you constructed.
- Were there any problems you needed to correct? Skewed or missing data etc.
- Provide descriptive statistics and/or charts if helpful

### Data Analysis
- Present the main statistical table(s) describing your model
- Be sure to include all the information needed to evaluate the table/model including model fit information
- Present diagnostic statistical info to demonstrate you model validity (correlation matrices, residual plots, tolerance scores as appropriate, etc.)
- Be the names you use for variables are recognizable from the sections above

### Data Presentation and Interpretation
- Here is your chance to get creative with ‘eye candy’!
- Present and Elaborate upon the data results from your statistical work – go beyond the table
- Explore the model by ‘plugging-in’ theoretically important values or inter-quartile scores (for logistic regression calculate predicted probabilities)
- Depict the findings graphically using charts, graphs, plots, diagrams– make it understandable for a ‘layperson’
- Verbally describe the important results as they relate to the H’s

### Diagram of your Model?
- If you think it would help the reader understand the relationships between variables draw them!

### Conclusion
- What are your findings?
- Revisit your hypotheses and the theory that generated them. Can you reject the null hypothesis? Can you pick a winner among the explanations you tested?
- What are the implications of findings in ‘real world’ terms?
- Critically evaluate the research project
- What shortcomings are there in your study? (be candid) What could you have done differently?
- What data, if it were available, would help to solve these problems?
- What future research questions do these findings generate?

### Footnotes & Works Cited
- If you use footnotes place them at the bottom of each section or in a notes area.
- Cite sources used in poster appropriately!
# Qualitative Analysis

**Your Title Is Your Research Question or It Indicates Your Main DV and IV**

Your Name goes here too (in smaller font)

## Introduction
- Why is this problem interesting or significant?
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## Theories / Literature
- What is the current state of research?
- What are the main approaches to or explanations of your phenomenon of interest?
- What is your alternative or point of departure? What’s new?
- What are you testing?

## Hypotheses
- State your main research hypotheses and any auxiliary hypotheses (H1, H2, H3…etc.)
- These should be rooted in theory, clear, directional and testable

## Research Design and Data
- Describe how you plan to test these hypotheses
- What kind of study is this? Comparative Case Analysis? Process Tracing? Analytic Narrative, etc?
- What Cases have you chosen to look at? And WHY? (theoretical importance, tough tests, data avail. etc.)
- Over what temporal period do you plan to examine the cases? Why?
- Which variables do you plan to qualitatively assess? And what data sources will you use to get this information? Government Docs, primary news reports? Memoirs and biographies? Secondary Analyses?
- How available and reliable is information about these cases?

## Case Presentations
- Cases should be presented in clear, well-organized and (if long) sub-sectioned narratives. Depending on your research design, following your case introduction or historical background section for that case you should then focus around the following tasks (depending on your research design)
  1. Assessing, qualitatively the values of the variables you have identified. Or..
  2. Examining the steps in the causal chain you have posited as operating. Or..
  3. Evaluating the accuracy of some deductive model.
- Each case should follow the same format, with the same subheadings and design.
- You should be looking at the same variables or process and evaluating them with the same tools and data (if possible) in each case.

## Analysis
- If you have multiple cases, provide a summary of the case findings vis-à-vis the variables in your model.
- Consider cross case variation, anomalous findings etc.

## Conclusion
- What are your findings?
- Revisit your hypotheses and the theory that generated them. Can you reject the null hypothesis? Can you pick a winner among the explanations you tested?
- What are the implications of findings in ‘real world’ terms?
- Critically evaluate the research project
- What shortcomings are there in your study? (be candid) What could you have done differently?
- What data, if it were available, would help to solve these problems?
- What future research questions do these findings generate?

## Diagram of your Model?
- If you think it would help the reader understand the relationships between variables draw them!
- Van Evera says every good explanation can be arrow diagramed!

## Footnotes & Works Cited
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