

## **Introduction**

I am writing this report to compare article and research paper. The article title is 'Suicides on the rail network rose last year, say Samaritans' it is quantitative data and primary research article. The research paper is 'The importance of 'morality' in the social construction of suicide in Scottish newspapers 'and it is qualitative and secondary research. The main point of this report is to show differences and similarities between quantitative and qualitative data comparing with newspaper article and research paper and difference between primary and secondary research. Firstly I shall highlight main arguments of both articles.

## **The newspaper article and research paper summary and main points**

According to the newspaper's article which I am going to analyze and compare with research paper says that men from poorer backgrounds, those who are unemployed or in manual jobs and those who have experienced difficult times such as financial worries or breakdowns in their family relationships were more likely to take their own lives, said Rachel Kirby-Rider of the Samaritans. The number of death by suicide is incredible, around 6000 people in UK, take their own lives every year, men are more likely to suicide than women at least two times. The most likely to die by suicide are aged 25 to 55. Also in this article there is interview with Welsh International rugby union referee Nigel Owens, who attempted to take his own life. In conclusion I want to highlight the main point of this newspaper article. The article reveals that men are more courage for suicide than women and most common age of people who likely to die by suicide are aged 25 to 55. Also this article is very subjective, because interviews and qualitative data don't reveal objective information.

The research paper 'The importance of 'morality' in the social construction of suicide in Scottish newspapers' talks about suicide types using quantitative data. Authors (Joanne Coyle and Doreen MacWhannell) used ninety-one different articles to base facts about suicide. The method of committing suicide was reported in 127 of the 191 reports of suicide. The most popular method was hanging (46.5 per cent), followed by shooting (15 per cent), jumping from a train, bridge or building (12.6 per cent), and self-poisoning (10.2 per cent). The sex of the person was reported in 178 articles. The reported suicides of males (72.5 per cent) outweighed those of females' (27.5 per cent). Age was reported in 168 cases. Overwhelming majority were aged between 16–29 years (47.6 per cent), followed by those aged 30–45 years (21.4 per cent), then 46–49 years (17.9 per cent). Mental and physical illness featured strongly as motives for suicide with 57 references. Twenty-five of these (23.4 per cent of the total) suggested that depression was the primary factor. In conclusion I want to emphasize that according to the research most commonly suicide is hanging and men are more likely to die by suicide than women. One of the most important problem in suicide is that most people who die by suicide are very young aged 16-29.

### **Qualitative and quantitative data, primary and secondary research**

One of the most important problems in our society is suicide that is why I chose article about suicide. The article 'Suicides on the rail network rose last year, say Samaritans' is primary research, what means that in primary research, there is no data available for the researcher, hence the researcher has to start from nothing. This means that the researcher needs to design questionnaires, collect data from respondents and then analyse the result. For example newspaper article 'Suicides on the rail network rose last year, say Samaritans' where main information based on subjective information such as interviews, conducting surveys or questionnaires. Also that article is qualitative data which means that the main aim is to write detailed descriptions, usually researcher only know

in advance what he/she is looking for, the most important information gathering instrument is researcher. In my opinion qualitative data and primary research are very subjective because it is based on very subjective affairs such as interviews etc.

As we know my chosen article about suicide is quantitative. The definition quantitative data is used to describe a type of information that can be counted or expressed numerically. This type of data deals with descriptions it can be observed but not measured,(numbers statistics) researcher knows clearly in advance what he/she is looking for, they usually use tools, for example questionnaires or numerical data. The authors of 'The importance of 'morality' in the social construction of suicide in Scottish newspapers' are Joanne Coyle and Doreen MacWhannell they used various surveys and data from newspapers researches to base facts about suicide. Most articles which were written by these authors are secondary research. In simple words secondary research is when you use information that other people have gathered through primary research. In my opinion quantitative data and secondary research are very objective, which means that information are very reliable.

### **Comparison newspaper article and research paper**

In my opinion research paper is better than newspaper article for many of the reasons. Research paper is more complex than newspaper article, it is written in formal, academic language. All of the times information is displayed precisely. Authors who usually write research paper never use slang or colloquial language what is very common in newspaper article. It is designed for academic audience to read and analyze. It has a clear argument structure, most of the times information is present as needed to support a position. The research paper has clearly methodological underpinnings: introduction, methods, results, discussion and references. Introduction describes the

importance of the study, states a specific hypothesis, and briefly describes what experimental design was used. Methods, results and discussion describes practical steps that were used in a research (semi-structured interviews), outcomes of research and analytical point of view to see whether statements were supported effectively enough or they were rejected during the research. On the other hand research paper also has more evidence than newspaper article (used ninety-one different articles to base facts about suicide).

## **Conclusion**

To sum up I want to highlight that research paper and newspaper article has a lot of differences. Newspaper article sometimes use colloquial language and slang. Research paper avoids using this style of language. So as a result research paper is commonly used between academic people. Newspaper article doesn't have clear structure of arguments so information is not always precisely. If we compare secondary and primary research we will see differences as well. As we know in primary research, there is no data available for the researcher. Hence the researcher has to start from nothing, so it means that this type of research is very subjective. Secondary research is more reliable, because you can compare other people primary researches consequences.