

## Software Overview

	<b>ATLAS.ti 5</b>	<b>HyperResearch 2.6</b>	<b>MAXqda</b>	<b>The Ethnograph 5.08</b>	<b>QSR N 6</b>	<b>QSR NVivo</b>
<b>DATA ENTRY</b>	<p><b>Media types:</b> Text (txt, rtf, doc), graphic (jpeg, bmp, tiff and others), audio (wav, au, snd, mp3), video (avi, mpeg, mov, qt)</p> <p>Support of DBCS languages (i.e., Japanese, Chinese, Korean) both on DBCS and non-DBCS systems Right to left setting possible.</p> <p>Editing of coded documents supported</p>	<p>Media types: Text (txt), graphic (jpeg, bmp, gif, png, pict), audio (wav, aif, mov, mp3), video (avi, mpeg, mov, swf, gif)</p>	<p>Media types: rich text</p> <p>Editing of coded documents supported</p> <p>Option of five character sets: West European, Arabic, Cyrillic, Greek, Hebrew.</p>	<p><b>Media types:</b> Plain text + special formatting rules, can be done semi-automatically in the built-in editor.</p>	<p><b>Media types:</b> Plain text + up-front decision about length of text units</p> <p>Editing of coded documents supported</p>	<p><b>Media types:</b> Rich text not including embedded objects like pictures or tables</p> <p>Editing of coded documents supported</p>
<b>CODING</b>						
<b>Smallest unit that can be coded</b>	1 character	1 character	1 character	1 line (= 42 characters).	1 text unit	1 character
<b>On-screen coding</b>	By marking the text with the mouse; quick-coding and in-vivo coding possible.	By marking the text with the mouse, quick-coding and in-vivo coding possible.	By marking the text with the mouse; quick-coding and in-vivo coding possible.	By marking the text with the mouse or by entering start and stop lines; quick-coding and in-vivo coding possible.	By marking the text with the mouse or by entering start and stop text units, in-vivo coding possible.	By marking the text with the mouse; quick-coding and in-vivo coding possible.
<b>Display of code words and boundaries</b>	Code words and boundaries are displayed in the right margin (applies to text and graphic documents).	Code words are displayed in the left margin.	Code words and boundaries can be displayed in the right or left margin. Different colour attributes for systematic differentiation of codes.	Code words are displayed within the text, the boundaries are displayed in the margin.	Up to 26 boundaries of coded segments can be displayed in the margin if requested.	Code words and coding stripes can be displayed in the margin.

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<b>Length of code words/node titles</b>	Not limited	64 characters	64 characters	10 characters, longer definitions can be written into the code book.	Not limited	Not limited
<b>Layers of coding</b>	Not limited	Overlapping codes are difficult to see as no code boundaries are displayed in the margin.	Code tree can be up to 10 layers deep	12 code words per segment, 7 layers deep.	Not limited.	Not limited
<b>Hierarchical tree display</b>	The code list is generally displayed as a flat list, but it is possible via the network function to introduce a hierarchy.	The code list is generally displayed as a flat list.	Codes are generally displayed in form of a tree. The layers can be moved by drag & drop, layers themselves and/or the content of a layer can be copied and added to other ones.	Codes can be displayed as a flat list in the Code Book, or in form of a tree. The layers of the tree can be moved by drag & drop, layers themselves and/or the content of a layer can be copied and added to other ones.	Codes can either be organised as free codes in a flat list or structured in a code tree. The layers of the tree can be moved by drag & drop, layers themselves and/or the content of a layer can be copied and added to other ones.	The layers of the tree can be moved by drag & drop, layers themselves and/or the content of a layer can be copied and added to other ones.
<b>Other coding functions</b>	Codes can be merged, which is equivalent to copying the content of layers in tree displays. Codings can be cleaned up using the coding analyzer to find unintentional duplications.		Undo function for all codings of a work session. Weighting score can be added to each coding to indicate the relevance of a segment.			

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<b>TEXT SEARCH AND AUTO CODING</b>	String, category and GREP searches. Results of text searches can automatically be coded, the process can be controlled	Supports text searches for phrases or words. All search results can be auto-coded.	Supports text searches for unlimited number of words or phrases in documents, coded text passages and memos. Searches can be restricted to selected texts. Search strings can be combined using two logic operators. Search lists may be saved for further use.  All search results can be auto-coded.	Simple string searches  Auto coding not supported	String, category and GREP searches in all or selected documents and nodes.  Results of text searches can automatically be coded, the process can be controlled	String, category and GREP searches in all or selected documents and nodes.  Results of text searches can automatically be coded, the process can be controlled
<b>MEMOS</b>	One or more memos can be attached to documents, quotes, codes and other memos.  A comment can be written for all object types.	You can write one memo (annotation) per coded segment. A descriptive comment can be written for codes.	One or more memos can be attached to text passages, one memo can be attached to each code.	Memos can be attached to a project, a data file or to lines of text.	One memo can be attached to each document and node. In addition, a description can be written for each document and for each node.	Memos can be linked to documents, selected passages or nodes.  Source documents can be classified as memos.
<b>DATA RETRIEVAL</b>						
<b>Search operators</b>	Tree sets of operators (Boolean, semantic and proximity operators), in total fourteen operators are available.	Three Boolean and four proximity operators are available.	A total of ten Boolean and proximity operators are available.	Boolean and proximity operators are available.	N6 offers a total of seventeen Boolean and proximity operators. In addition, matrix and vector searches can be performed.	Six Boolean and six proximity operators are available.
<b>Search filters / Can searches be restricted?</b>	Yes. Documents, a group/combination of documents, or a group /combination of codes can be used to filter/restrict searches.	Yes. Searches can be restricted to selected cases (= documents).	Yes. Searches can be restricted to selected documents, set of documents, codes, specific variable values and code weights.	Yes. Variables including specific variable values, identifiers and file codes can be used to restrict/filter searches	Yes. Searches can be restricted to certain documents or nodes.	Yes. Searches can be restricted to certain documents, nodes, node and document attributes. It is possible to specify attribute values.

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<b>Display of search results</b>	<p>ATLAS.ti generates a hit list displaying a source tag and the first 30+ characters of the coded segment (quotation). When clicking on a find, it is highlighted in the original context. Before creating a full report, you can first go through the result list and edit it. The report contains complete information about the source of the hit and the search function used.</p>	<p>Reports can be created for the currently selected codes or cases. The following options are available: code frequency, source material, annotations, master case and code lists, list of selected cases, case and code selection criteria, list of selected cases and codes, master source file list. Thus, it is up to you to decide what kind of information and source tags are provided. Other programmes include this information by default.</p>	<p>In MAXqda the results are immediately displayed in a separate window. Source tags clearly identify the find. When selecting a find, it is displayed in its original context.</p> <p>When running a search on selected codes, search results can also be displayed in table format. The original data segment can be accessed from within the table.</p>	<p>The Ethnograph immediately displays the full results, offering you very detailed information about the source of every hit, including the relevant speaker or identifier of the hit, and the search function used.</p> <p>Search results can be displayed as text (i.e., text of the coded segments), a count of all hits, or the percentages of all hits within and across data files.</p>	<p>N6 saves the results of a node search to a node in the Node Explorer. Results can be reviewed by requesting the node browse option. Source tags clearly identify the find.</p>	<p>Like in N6, results are saved to a node in the Node Explorer. In addition, results can be displayed in table format. The cells can optionally display the co-ordinates (node address), number of characters coded, number of documents coded, number of coding references, number of sets it is a part of. With a double click on a cell, the coded segments can be inspected. Source tags clearly identify the find.</p>
<b>Search output</b>	<p>Search results can be displayed on screen, in a text editor (mostly as rich text), saved to disk or printed.</p>	<p>Reports can be displayed on screen or exported as text files.</p>	<p>Search results can be displayed on screen (copied to the clipboard if desired) or saved as rich text file.</p> <p>When running a search on selected codes, the table can be exported as text only or html file. The exported html table include the full text of the coded segments.</p>	<p>Search results can be displayed on screen, printed or saved to disk. The output can be restricted to selected criteria or to marked segments.</p>	<p>A node report can be requested and its content can be copied and pasted into Word or a text editor for further processing.</p>	<p>Node reports are displayed in a text editor. From there, they can be saved or printed.</p> <p>Matrix tables can be exported as text or SPSS file.</p>

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<b>Further analysis of search results</b>	<p>Search queries can be saved to super codes and used in further searches. Super codes can be turned into regular codes by creating snapshot codes and subjected to further analysis. Reports of search results can be copied into a memo and assigned as primary document. This way, they can be coded and analysed further.</p>	<p>HyperResearch offers the unique feature of testing hypothesis. This means that you can define rules. If a rule applies, action and consequences can be specified, like adding or removing codes to/from a case.</p>	<p>As the window with the search results and the originally data can be displayed side by side, further coding or modifications to the coded data segments are possible. The entire search result can also be coded to a new or existing code.</p>	<p>Only possible when introducing saved search output as document to a project.</p>	<p>As search results are saved to a node, they can be handled like any other coded text, i.e. browsed and coded further.</p>	<p>As search results are saved to a node, they can be handled like any other coded text, i.e. browsed and coded further.</p>
<b>WORKING WITH VARIABLES OR ATTRIBUTES</b>	<p>Possible by working with document families or by coding sections. Tables including dichotomous and non-dichotomous document variables can be created in Excel and imported into ATLAS.ti. The variables are then assigned automatically to the specified documents.</p> <p>When coding is required, attribute codes can be assigned automatically, if unique identifiers have been inserted into the text.</p>	<p>The underlying idea of HyperResearch is to work with cases. Depending on how you set up your project, it is possible to analyse data based on certain case attributes.</p>	<p>Variables can be assigned to documents and are managed as an Excel style table. Data matrix with standardized variables (e.g. from SPSS) may be imported.</p>	<p>Variables can be assigned to documents, speaker and section identifiers. Excel or ASCII text tables can be imported and exported. The Ethnograph offers the easiest solution when it comes to working with variables.</p>	<p>Variables are managed by coding the data material accordingly, either by coding entire documents or sections. For the latter to be possible, sections need to be marked by a unique identifier.</p> <p>The process can be handled automatically by running a command file to create the so-called base data tree.</p>	<p>Documents and nodes can have attributes. When for example working with focus group data, the text of a focus group participant first has been coded to a node. Like in N6, then process can be handled automatically via section identifiers. Then as many attributes as applicable like age, gender, profession, etc. can be assigned to this node.</p>

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<b>MAPPING</b>	<p>All ATLAS.ti objects (documents, codes, quotes, memos, family groups and super codes, other networks) can be mapped in the network editor. When connecting codes with other codes, or quotes with other quotes, named relations can be used using simple or arrowed lines. Access to the underlying source material is possible at all times.</p> <p>A hierarchical display in form of a sideways tree of all objects or of codes only is available.</p>	<p>The code mapping tool allows you to graphically portray master codes and possible relations between them. The code map can also be used as filter device.</p>	<p>The coding system is displayed in form of a sideways tree.</p>	<p>The coding system can be displayed in form of a sideways tree.</p>	<p>The coding system can be displayed either in form of a hierarchical tree structure, or in the node explorer as a sideways tree</p>	<p>You can draw models in which items like documents, nodes, attributes or other models can be joined by simple or arrowed lines. The items are linked to the objects they represent. Models can be tied to certain subsets of documents, nodes or attributes. This allows for developing model series. The appearance of each item can be set individually.</p> <p>The coding system can be displayed in the node explorer as a sideways tree</p>
<b>COMBINATION WITH QUANTITATIVE CONTENT ANALYSIS APPROACHES</b>	<p>A list of words including frequencies can be created. A stop list can be used to exclude certain words, characters or patterns. Results can be opened in Excel.</p>	<p>Only simple text search are possible.</p>	<p>Simple text searchers and pattern searches. With the add-on module MAXdictio quantitative content analysis can be performed. MAXdictio offers go- and stop-lists and automatic coding by use of dictionaries.</p> <p>Add-on tool for online survey research (Form2Data)</p>	<p>Only simple text searches are possible.</p>	<p>Simple text search and pattern searchers are possible.</p>	<p>Simple text search and pattern searchers are possible.</p>

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<b>QUANTITATIVE OUTPUT</b>	List of code words including frequencies (plain text) / cross-tabulation of code words and primary documents (plain text) / list of word frequencies (tab-delimited or comma separated file) / document variables as tab-delimited or comma separated file / entire coding system as SPSS syntax file	Code frequencies can be exported (plain text)	List of codes including frequencies as tab delimited file / list of coded segments (all or only selected code) as tab delimited or html file / variable matrix as tab-delimited file.	Code word index (plain text), summary output of search results as text file, frequency output of search results as tab-delimited text file or v4 Excel file. Export of variables as ASCII text or Excel file.	Tables as tab-separated text file for document or case base data, coding at a node or matrix/vector searches / When creating a report for a node, percentages of text units across and within data files are provided (plain text).	Nodes in all or a set of documents including character counts, numbers of paragraphs, documents and passages coded / character counts or number of passages coded at each node / results of matrix searches are displayed in table format. All tables can be exported as text or dat (SPSS) file.
<b>TEAM SUPPORT</b>	User accounts can be defined and users can log in. All new entries are stamped with the name of the currently logged in user (=author). The name of authors can be changed if necessary. A set of co-authors can be defined for a project. Projects can be merged employing a number of different strategies. A team may work simultaneously on the same documents on a shared network (albeit in different project files). If documents are edited by one user, this is propagated to all users of this document.	Not supported.	Memos include an author field. Team member can code a particular text or part of a text. This text can be transferred to other team members. A project merge option is provided. Teamwork is also supported by exporting and importing codes, memos and coded segments for selected texts. This allows simultaneous work on the same text.	Memos include an author field. Coded data files can be combined.	A free project merge tool as add-on to N6 is available.	Users with administrative functions, team members and guest can be defined. Administrators can determine the user privileges of team members and guests. A merge software can be purchased separately. A new possibility offered by the NVivo merge software (as compared to the N6 merge tool) is that projects can be compared on the basis of similarities and differences.

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<b>SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS</b>						
<b>Platform</b>	PC / Apple Macintosh with Virtual PC installed / PCI based Sun Ultra Workstations with SunPCI Coprocessor	PC and Apple Macintosh	PC	PC	PC	PC
<b>Processor</b>	Recommended: Pentium/AMD 500 MHz or higher		Pentium 2 or better	486 or better 33mhz	100MHz or better	400MHz or better
<b>RAM</b>	Recommended: 128MB or higher	Windows: 32 MM Mac: 64 MB	64MB (minimum)	8 MB	Microsoft Windows Me 64MB minimum Windows 2000, XP 128MB minimum 16Mb virtual memory	Microsoft Windows Me 64MB minimum Windows 2000, XP 128MB minimum (256MB recommended for XP) Virtual memory: 100MB
<b>Monitor</b>	Recommended: 1024x768, True Colour	640 x 480 display resolution, 8, 16, or 24/32-bit colour	Recommend 1024x768 resolution	Colour VGA Monitor	800 x 600 resolution OK (1024 x 768 recommended)	800 x 600 resolution OK (1024 x 768 recommended)
<b>Available disk space</b>	Recommended: 45 MB or more			18 MB hard disk space required	15 MB (plus space for project files)	40-125 MB (plus space for project files)
<b>Soundcard</b>	For processing audio and video data	For processing audio and video data	--	--	--	When linking multimedia data bites
<b>Operating System</b>	Windows 98 2ed edition, Windows ME, Windows NT 4.0 SP5, Windows 2000 or Windows XP (Recommended: W2000 and XP)	Windows: 95/98/NT, or Windows 3.1 with Win32s Mac: 68040 or better with System 7.5 or higher (Power PC preferred)	Microsoft Windows 98, Windows ME, Windows NT 4.0 or Windows 2000	Windows 3.1, 95, 98, some precautions when installing under Windows XP, NT or 2K	Microsoft Windows 95, Windows 98, Windows Me, Windows NT 4.0, Windows 2000 or Windows XP	Microsoft Windows 95, Windows 98, Windows Me, Windows NT 4.0, Windows 2000 or Windows XP

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<b>PRICES</b>	Educational: € 390/US\$ 470 Standard: € 760/ US\$ 950 Student: € 160/ US\$ 180 Merge tool included	Educational: US\$ 370 Standard: US\$ 644 Student: n/a	Educational: € 340/US\$ 445 Standard: € 450/US\$ 745 Student: € 140/US\$ 250 Merge tool included MAXdictio: Educational: €150/US\$ 175 Standard: € 200/US\$ 235 Student.: n/a	Educational: US\$ 295 Standard: US\$ 515 Student: US\$ 200	Educational: US\$ 340 Standard: US\$ 560 Student: US\$ 150 (12 months limited licence) (product maintenance: US\$ add 65/110) free merge tool	Educational: US\$ 445 Standard: US\$ 735 Student: n/a (product maintenance: add US\$ 85 edu./140 stand.) NVivo and Merge for NVivo: US\$ 590/935 (product maintenance: add US\$ 200/120)
<b>USER SUPPORT</b>	Manual, tutorial, FAQ, email support, mailing list, workshops	Manual, tutorial, FAQ, email support	Manual, tutorial, FAQ, Internet user forum, user meetings, workshops.	Manual, tutorial, FAQ, email support, mailing list, workshops	Manual, tutorial, FAQ, email support (only available for users with maintenance agreement), email user discussion list, user conferences, workshops.	Manual, tutorial, FAQ, email support (only available for users with maintenance agreement), mailing list, user conferences, workshops.
<b>LANGUAGE</b>	Software and manual: English	Software and manual: English Customer Service Information: English, German, Spanish, Portuguese, Italian, French	Software and manual: English, German, Spanish	Software and manual: English	Software and manual: English	Software and manual: English
<b>HOME PAGE</b>	<a href="http://www.atlasti.com">www.atlasti.com</a>	<a href="http://www.researchware.com">www.researchware.com</a>	<a href="http://www.maxqda.com">www.maxqda.com</a>	<a href="http://www.qualisresearch.com">www.qualisresearch.com</a>	<a href="http://www.qsr.com.au">www.qsr.com.au</a>	<a href="http://www.qsr.com.au">www.qsr.com.au</a>

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