

Mixed Methods Reporting in Rehabilitation & Health Sciences (MMR-RHS)

Instructions: The following checklist outlines essential information for mixed methods reporting. **1) Indicate “Y” if the standard is *fully met* or “N” and additional comments if lacking. 2) Document page number where element is located.**

For more specific guidance, refer to the following linked checklists and individual journal requirements: Clinical Trials ([CONSORT](#)), Diagnostic Studies ([STARD](#)), Measurement Evaluation ([COSMIN](#)); Observational studies ([STROBE](#)); Intervention ([TIDieR](#)); Quality Improvement ([SQUIRE](#)); Qualitative ([SRQR](#)).

Title	Y/N; Comments
Concisely describes the topic of the study identifying the study as mixed methods	
Abstract	Y/N; Comments
Summarizes key elements using <i>journal specific</i> abstract format; For example: Introduction, Methods, Results, Discussion, and Significance/potential impact to rehabilitation and/or societal health	
	Y/N; Page # Comments
Introduction	
Includes literature review on the topic of interest (quantitative, qualitative, and mixed)	
<i>Identifies gap that justifies the need for mixed methods approach</i>	
Clearly states overarching goal of the study that supports a mixed methods approach	
<i>States the rationale for using mixed methods research</i>	
Clearly identifies discrete aim(s) for qualitative and quantitative components Aims align with corresponding component methods	
Provides statement of significance and potential impact	
Methods	
Design – <i>Clearly describes the mixed methods design</i> (exploratory sequential, explanatory sequential, concurrent, etc.) used to accomplish the overarching goal of the project:	
<i>Emphasis noted</i> (i.e., Sequential QUAL--> quan or QUAN--> qual; Concurrent QUAL + QUAN) <i>Visual display of overall design highlighting integration</i> (e.g., model, flow chart, figure)	

Mixed Methods Reporting in Rehabilitation & Health Sciences (MMR-RHS)

Methods (continued...)	Y/N; Page # Comments
Describes and supports the qualitative and quantitative methodologies (phenomenology, randomized control trial) used to accomplish the discrete aim(s) of the project	
States researcher(s) background and contributions to project (e.g. content or methods expertise, relationships to participants)	
Identifies setting (e.g. hospital system, geographical location)	
Subjects/Participants - Clearly describes and supports the following: • Sampling and recruitment • Inclusion/Exclusion criteria • Ethical considerations (consent process, researcher relationship with participants)	
Data collection - Clearly describes and supports the following: • Pilot study (if applicable) • Instrumentation (validity, reliability) • Implementation matrix (e.g. data source, timeline, type, anticipated outcomes)	
Data analysis - Clearly states and describes analysis procedures for: • Qualitative • Quantitative • <i>Mixed Methods (integration)</i>	
Methodological Rigor – Clearly describes steps taken to establish rigor: • Qualitative (e.g. credibility, dependability, confirmability, transferability) • Quantitative (e.g. validity, reliability, generalizability) • <i>Mixed Methods</i> (validity or legitimacy)	
Results/Findings	
Clearly presents findings for study components: • Qualitative (includes data exemplars) • Quantitative • <i>Mixed Methods-Provides integrated findings/overall study results</i> (e.g., joint display)	
Discussion	
• <i>Incorporates discussion on implications of integrated findings</i>	
• Provides synthesis and interpretation of findings in the context of existing literature and theoretical/conceptual framework	
• Includes subsection of limitations	