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# 5 LEVELS OF ANALYSIS

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## 5 LEVELS OF ANALYSIS

- **Explicit** – Requires reading for facts, seeking information that is straight from the reading, unarguable, and summative.
- **Implicit** – Makes inferences based on suggested meaning, context clues, and reading between the lines; inferences made are arguable.

## 5 LEVELS OF ANALYSIS

- **Theoretical** – Philosophical or conceptual interrogations are used to explain the meaning of texts; theoretical analysis enables readers to arrive at more sophisticated understandings and responses to information. Theoretical frameworks from disciplinary and social theory and philosophy can be used to focus and systematize analysis. In this case study, the theoretical question posed essentially asks, “What does this mean in relation to social justice?”
- **Interpretive** – This analysis is based on readers’ emotional and visceral responses to the analysis conducted on the prior levels of analysis. It asks: How is this relevant? How do you feel about this?

## 5 LEVELS OF ANALYSIS

- **Applicable** – This level of analysis looks to arrive at pragmatic implications. It asks: Now what? Based on the prior analysis, what should be done?