The Effects of using e-Portfolios in Teaching and Learning Curriculum

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# Research Methods Report # 2

## Quantitative Design

Quantitative research studies are techniques, approaches, and expectations used to study various areas, including events and categories. This research explores these areas using patterns, trends, and relationships to collect data. It is easier to comprehend quantitative research data. The scientific method is the structure when using a quantitative design process. Researchers form a hypothesis and collect data to investigate the problem. The data collected is then used to analyze and draw conclusions about the study for the researcher. The conclusions drawn are used to prove or disprove the hypothesis. Quantitative data is measurable, and it is objective in nature. This method of research is based on likelihood or probability. Failed to cite content.

There are several design methods of quantitative research. These methods include descriptive, correlational, experimental, and quasi-experimental. Quantitative analysis is used to measure variables or test broad explanations. This research method is also used to assess the effects of variables on outcomes or even apply results to many individuals or a large sample size. Failed to cite content.

When conducting quantitative studies, the researchers may use either independent or dependent variables (Citation). An independent variable is the one that is being manipulated in the study. During some studies, this variable is referred to as the “predictor” or even the “treatment” variable. This research method is objective because there is minimal room to argue using numbers. There are numerous reasons that quantitative research is conducted exploratory studies, descriptive studies, clinical trials, predictive research, experimental research, or descriptive studies. Also, another example of quantitative analysis where there is a randomized trial research study. It is possible to combine quantitative and qualitative methods. However, great care should be taken to ensure that the theory behind each technique is compatible and that the processes are being used for appropriate reasons (Hammarberg et al., 2016).

## Qualitative Design

Qualitative research is used to discover a problem by comprehensively understanding phenomena. The research purposes and questions of this study method are specified in an open-ended manner. Data collected for this research comes from small numbers of individuals and in the way of words. The data is analyzed using text to gather descriptive and detailed themes. Once information is analyzed, the researcher generates the results in a report through supple and developing structured assemblies. Qualitative research uses focus groups or interviews, and the sample size is small. Using this research, the researchers determine the intentions or meanings through subjective manners. Failed to cite content.

There are numerous methods of qualitative studies historical method, case studies, phenomenology, ethnography, and grounded theory. This research and quantitative studies utilize observations and interviewing methods. Also, these qualitative and quantitative research studies include introductions. These introductions set up the research question and its imperativeness. The reporting process of qualitative study is flexible in nature. The analysis of this research includes images and text. Qualitative research is used to research problems to measure over time and learn about individuals you plan to do the research on. In addition, it is conducted to gather comprehensive information on research locations or even individuals, and it produces theories based on subject viewpoints. Using small sample sizes of data allows the researchers to gain a more in-depth comprehension of the analyzed findings through the study. With qualitative research, researchers can begin with the findings used to analyze the study’s data to explain the results. Failed to cite content.

## Narrative Design

The qualitative method, narrative design, is used to write narratives and tell stories about individuals and groups of individuals. Investigating histories denotes using stories as data, which are conventionally analyzed using specific measures for qualitative information or motific study (Benson, 2014). These narratives are collections of stories, documents, and even conversations and focus on various purposes, such as learning more about a specific person and conferring the intentions of the actions of the person. Narrative research is used when people want to be heard and are ready to tell their stories. Also, researchers conduct this method of analysis when the researchers want to bond with individuals who participate and seek to report people’s experiences in a particular setting (Citation).

Additionally, researchers use this method Needed to be specific when they wish to study and report in a scholarly and influential format (Citation). Examples of studies in narrative design are biography, history of one’s life, spoken history, and autobiography (Citation). Cowger and Tritz (2021) stated that this approach to research in narrative design could be combined with other data analysis methods.

Characteristics of this research method Needed to be specific account for the order of events of an individual or collections of individuals (Citation). The research is conducted methodically. Research idea connections may be consistent with this method of qualitative research. The transcript of a recorded interview conducted by the researcher is a crucial attribute of narrative design. Then, taking the transcript and recognizing critical parts of the story in the study, including characters, actions, and issues, of the outcome, are also crucial components of this study method (Citation).

Narrative research methods are conducted surrounded by the system within tri-dimensional parameters, including the continuum of time as previously, current, and eventually, locality, and synergy (Citation). Also, a researcher may conduct this method design or several subtypes of narrative studies for dissimilar purposes (Smith & Monforte, 2020). Paragraphs need to be at least three sentences.

**Missing the scenario.**

## Ethnographic Design

This qualitative research method of ethnographical design is conducted through witnessing, relaying, examining, and rendering a culture-sharing group (Citation). This is performed on the group’s beliefs, behaviors, and language over time. This research design is used when there is a culture-sharing group to research or to comprehend a more significant issue from the group studied (Citation). An ethnographic study is often used when the objective is to understand a culture and to ready or describe its verbal and nonverbal nature to individuals who are not part of the culture (Grossoehme, 2014). This study design is also used to determine a day-to-day picture of those events or when the researcher has access long-term to the group and their behaviors and beliefs (Citation).

Ethnographical methods are critical in nature (Citation). Researchers who may conduct critical ethnographic studies include challenges of the status quo, those concerned about control and power, worth-burdened positioning, those who look to empower others, supporters against disparities, politically motivated, and others. The traits of ethnographical studies include the investigation experiences, groups of cultural nature, explanations, motifs, and the researcher’s reflectiveness. Other attributes may be a situation, scenario, climate, behavior arrangements, dialect, and faith of individuals or groups (Citation). Such ethnographic events would then contain multiple sensual meetings with others in addition to how these individuals experience those individuals’ societal surroundings (Low, 2015). Ethnographic researchers occasionally need specific skills to get near and comprehend the sensation they study (Citation). They should keep a distance (Aspers & Corte, 2021).

**Missing the scenario.**

## Case Study Design

A case study is a method of research that examines a system in-depth. Some examples of the subjects studied through this method include individuals, events, activities, and developments. This method of qualitative study may concentrate on different and various belongings. The in-depth examination of a surrounding system may include individuals, events, processes, or activities. Occasionally case study involves reviewing more than one case. In such instances, it is often good to choose a cross-case analysis after initially studying each case individually. Failed to cite.

The case study method of research can offer further understanding of what gaps exist in its distribution or why one implementation approach may be chosen over another (Crowe et al., 2011). In the case of the study, researchers read all the data thoroughly to seek understanding from the Study. Qualitative research is conducted on a small scale and includes investigations that pursue to be all-inclusive and studied in its appropriate setting (Citation). The intention of using the case study is to get thorough specifics as much as possible about people, events, or processes (Njie & Asimiran, 2014).

Qualitative case studies research includes several types: collective case study, instrumental case study, and intrinsic study (Citation). An intrinsic case study is a research method involving unusual cases or cases. An intrinsic case study is a research method unique in characteristics, and the case by itself is being examined. The subject or individual alone is the focus of this study method and is to discuss a more thorough understanding of that subject or individual. An instrumental case study is conducted and seeks to comprehend more than what was initially observed or evident. This type of case study aims to investigate a singularity outside the rudiments of the research. The collective case study is a qualitative method of analysis that studies a series of case studies to establish a new research study that includes the joint assembly of case studies (Citation).

**Missing the scenario.**

## Action Research versus Formal Research

Action research is a method of research that examines an area of study to take action to improve or make better the area of interest being studied. Action research is indicated when there is a problem in education that needs to be investigated to resolve the academic issue or when there are academic institution problems. Action research is also advantageous when an educator wants to examine the educator’s educational practices to improve the educator’s teaching pedagogy. Occasionally educators may desire to participate in research projects of this type and often in collaboration. Failed to cite.

Some possible ethical dilemmas with action research that may hinder the outcome of the research results and benefits. There can be a lack of close connections that are caring, a conflict of interest with the educator being the researcher as well in the study, or data collection contamination that is coercive in nature. In addition, not thinking the research all the way through clearly before beginning the study survey looking at how the research outcomes will be used, and not including individuals to participate in every phase of the survey can hinder the validity of the use of action research. Failed to cite.

Formal research is a method of research that investigates systematically and scientifically the area of study. The advantage of formal research is the convenience of the research methods for the participants. Researchers can compare and rank systems with study results, which is advantageous. Some disadvantages to conducting formal research methods are the costs of the study, limitations of who participates, the time needed to complete this method of analysis, and the work and meticulous detail and labor-intensive procedures of the researchers to conduct formal research. Failed to cite content.

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|  | **Research Methods Report Grading Rubric**  *CLAQWA (modified), Flateby & Metzger – University of South Florida* |
| Points | **Assignment Requirements** |
| 25 | Addresses and develops each aspect of the assignment and goes beyond the assignment prompt to address additional related material. |
| 20 | Addresses each aspect of the assignment. |
| 15 | Addresses the appropriate topic and partially fulfills assignment requirements. |
| 10 | Addresses the appropriate topic, but omits most or all of the assignment requirements. |
| 5 | Off topic or vaguely addresses the topic. |
|  | **Quality of Details** |
| 25 | Provides details that help develop each element of the text and provide supporting statements, evidence or examples necessary to explain or persuade effectively. |
| 20 | Provides details that support the elements of the text with sufficient clarity, depth, and accuracy. |
| 15 | Provides details that are related to the elements of the text, but do not support those elements with sufficient clarity, depth or accuracy. |
| 10 | Provides details that are loosely related to the elements of the text, but are lacking clarity, depth, and accuracy. |
| 5 | Provides details that do not develop the elements of the text. |
|  | **Quantity of Details** |
| 25 | All points are supported by a sufficient number of details. |
| 20 | All points are developed, but some may need additional details. |
| 15 | Additional details are needed to develop some points. |
| 10 | Additional details are needed to develop most points. |
| 5 | Virtually no details are present. |
|  | **Grammar and Mechanics** |
| 25 | Sentences are grammatically and mechanically correct. |
| 20 | Rare grammatical and mechanical errors exist, but do not affect readability. Failed to cite several paragraphs. |
| 15 | A limited variety of grammatical errors exist. |
| 10 | A variety of grammatical errors appear throughout the text possibly affecting readability. |
| 5 | Most sentences exhibit multiple grammatical and mechanical errors, obstructing meaning. |
|  | **Earned Points Total: 80/100** |

All assignments must use appropriate APA (7th edition) style formatting.

It is strongly suggested that that a spelling and grammar check be completed on all assignments prior to submitting to the folder for grading.