Research Methodology Group

Mansureh Kebritchi, Ph.D. and Committee of Methodologists
Who we are?

A cross disciplinary community of researchers consists of committee of methodologists and members who are experts or interested in social science research methods and designs.
Mission: Why do we need RM SIG?

To enhance the quality of research method of the studies conducted within the University of Phoenix

• Research center studies
• Resources for Faculty, Staff, Students across UOPX
• Internal studies within UOPX
• Enhance students’ retentions/satisfactions
• Enhance the brand, increase students’ enrolments
• Increase opportunity for sponsored programs/external partnership
• Fulfill HLC requirements
How do we fulfill the mission of RMG?

Form/Cultivate a resourceful network of quantitative, qualitative, mixed methods methodologists

- Collaborate as committee of experts and enrich research method knowledge and skills of University of Phoenix researchers.
- Conduct research
- Provide resources
Research Agenda

Issues and challenges related to implementing the established research methods and designs

Exploring emerging research designs within qualitative, quantitative, and mixed methods such as arts-based, collaborative inquiry, and appreciative inquiry

Effective practices related to teaching and learning research methods and designs
Committee of Methodologists

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Participants, 88, Support and Programs

- Provided guidelines and materials, resources
- Offer Monthly Design Webinars
- Consult, address conflicts
- Conduct research related to research methods
- Blog
- Design Groups?
Design Webpage at RMG site

Separate page for each design; components

- Design Introduction, Focus, When do we use it?
- Specific Characteristics
  - Data Collection
  - Data Analysis
  - Write up Results
- Resources
  - References
  - Video clips
  - Guidelines, Tips, FAQs
- Link to Discussion Threads
Jim Lane Ed.D., Autoethnography

- Former high school English teacher and magazine writer
- Dissertation applied autoethnography and narrative inquiry to analyze professional ethical dilemmas
- Several conference presentations and two book chapters using autoethnography
- Through autoethnography
  - We offer reflexive stories of lived experiences.
  - We use autobiographical data to analyze and interpret cultural implications
Narrative Research
Ryan Rominger, Ph.D. & Jim Lane, Ed.D.

• Dr. Rominger: trained in expressive art therapy, closely aligned with narrative therapy. Led to Chairing dissertations using narrative research methods.

• Dr. Lane: Dissertation applied autoethnography and narrative inquiry to analyze professional ethical dilemmas; Several conference presentations and three current research projects using narrative inquiry

• Covers a WIDE range; many approaches. Focus is on participant story/narrative. Trying to make sense of life as lived. Analysis can be individual narrative analysis or creation of meta-narrative. Can include interviews, journals, photos (such as in photo-elicitation or photo-journalism); anything to convey the story. Subjective. Based in constructivist theory.
Mixed Methods
Ryan Rominger, Ph.D.

- Dissertation was mixed method study; published several articles off original study; several additional studies using different types of mixed methods & taught MM to doc students
- Key element: combining different data sets to get better understanding of a phenom. Triangulation.
- Key terms: sequential, convergent, explanatory, exploratory, embedded, weighting of Quant/Qual (often using diagrams), multiphase
- Important to know: must align philosophy and different types of data collection & analysis; must know when streams will be joined (at data collection, analysis, or synthesis); works better if researcher has both quant and qual skills (or use team)
I learned qualitative content analysis through my professional practice as a researcher and dissertation chair.

I was drawn to the descriptive qualities of content analysis where naturally occurring human communications can be used as data.
Karen Johnson, Ed.D., Phenomenology

- University of Phoenix University Research Methodologist and Dissertation Chair; SAS facilitator since 2005
- Literature on phenomenology is sometimes inconsistent.
- Our dissertation students are selecting the phenomenology research design without understanding the nuances that differentiate it from other qualitative designs.
- IMO, phenomenology works best when the study calls for first-person data collection of the participants’ lived experiences and what matters is their perception and interpretation of it.
Phil Davidson, Ph.D.
The Delphi technique

• I have been using the Delphi technique as a research design for about 10 years.

• I am intrigued by the Delphi technique for too many reasons to list here. However, the focus on forecasting and future possible solutions has always intrigued me. How can you “guess” the future?

• I first came across this design when working on a healthcare project (the most common application of Delphi). I have published on this design, and am working with a peer-reviewed journal to publish a short series about this design.

• It is a controversial research process, but my primary concern at the moment is to help students and faculty understand its strengths and weaknesses.
• **Design Introduction and Focus:**
  – Non-experimental research is research that lacks the manipulation of an independent variable, random assignment of participants to conditions or orders of conditions, or both - characteristics pertinent to experimental designs (O'Dwyer & Bernauer, 2013).

• **Specific Characteristics:**
  – Non-experimental research is used in cases when the research question or hypothesis can be about one variable rather than about the relationships between variables (e.g. How satisfied are participants with the meeting?). Also the research can be about a causal relationship, but the independent variable cannot be manipulated or participants cannot be randomly assigned to conditions or orders of conditions (e.g., Does length of TV-watching affect student achievement in ELA?),

• **Design Types**
  – Descriptive Design
  – Causal-Comparative/Ex Post Facto Design – t-test, different types of ANOVA
  – Correlational Design – Other than correlation analysis, 19 types of regression analysis listed
General Outline for Each Type of Design

- Design Type
- When do we use the design?
- Type of problem appropriate for this design
- Theoretical framework/discipline background
- Specific Characteristics
- Sample Size
- Sampling Method
- Data Collection
- Limitations
- Write up Results
- Video clips
- Guidelines, Tips, FAQs
- Link to the Design Discussion Threads

Sample Resources:

A doctoral degree in economics with a specialization in labor economics, that delved into quantitative experimental

Also completed a continuing education course sponsored by the American Economic Association (AEA) on cross-sectional econometrics (taught by Joshua Angrist) that dealt with this design.

This design requires a careful understanding of the relationships among the variables and how these relationships should be carefully modeled.
Methodologist Introduction: Survey Development, Chara Price, M.S.

• Background
  – Developed new surveys from qualitative research
  – Developed existing surveys for longitudinal and cross-cultures use (languages)
  – Specialization in measurement and design from ASU

• Interests
  – Survey design vs development
  – Consistency in research questions, analysis, and measurement scales
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<td>Oct 11, 2018</td>
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Webinar Time: 4-5 pm AZ

Platform: Shindig; Event links will be uploaded to RMG group site

The webinar links are available at: [https://research.phoenix.edu/content/research-methodology-group](https://research.phoenix.edu/content/research-methodology-group)
Next Steps

Engaged in Discussion Thread

Additional ideas for further support

Research Projects

Next meeting: Case Study

• Feb 15, Thursday 4-5 pm Arizona Time
Questions?

Research Methodology Group