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RESEARCH IN EDUCATION

**A
CONCEPTUAL
INTRODUCTION**

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PREFACE

The increasing use of research as a basis for knowledge about education and for influencing decisions, programs, and policy demands that educators possess research skills. To assist students in attaining skills in reading, conducting, and understanding research, we set out to present a comprehensive yet concise, an accurate yet nontechnical introduction to the principles, concepts, and methods currently used in educational research and evaluation. We hope that students will develop an appreciation for the contributions research can make to educational practice.

Rationale

Students enrolled in their first educational research course typically have two instructional needs. Some plan to take additional work in statistics, research design, or evaluation. In addition to mastering the skills needed to conduct studies, students must also develop both an awareness of the breadth of educational research and a conceptual base for understanding more technical aspects of research. Other students, whose immediate career goals lie more in educational practice than in conducting research, need an emphasis on key research terms, practice in reading studies critically, a knowledge of the way design and procedures may effect empirical findings, and an understanding of the different functions of research. This book provides the knowledge base to meet the needs of both groups of students.

Educational research in the past has been dominated by the psychological research model. Emphasis was placed on designing experiments, doing research with groups of subjects, and testing hypotheses. We can thus think of this research model as a quantitative approach that stresses measurement and statistics. We believe that educational research is no longer dominated by this model. Qualitative research in which meaning is derived from words rather than numbers focuses on a particular event, person, process, institution, or concept in a case study design. Such studies are noted for their richness of contextual descriptions and detailed analyses to provide an understanding of the complexities of education. Because education itself is an interdisciplinary field, basic, applied, and evaluation research will reflect methodologies drawn from various disciplines. Our task in this book is to present a balanced emphasis on quantitative and on qualitative methodologies. Furthermore, because most students intend to use their research skills in practical situations, we explain the importance of basic research, and we go on to emphasize applied and evaluation research.

Organization

We have divided the book into three parts. Part I, Basic Principles of Educational Research, defines research as scientific inquiry to produce knowledge. The functions of basic, applied, and evaluation research are carefully delineated, and an overview of research designs, techniques, and formats is presented. Problem selection and formulation of a problem statement are illustrated with research statements, questions, and hypotheses. The literature review chapter includes descriptions of current research and evaluation sources, techniques for manual and computer searches, and methods to write a critical literature review.

In Part II, Research Designs and Methods, we begin with a discussion of principles that are important for designing all types of research, with an emphasis on internal and external validity. Several chapters then focus on quantitative methods, beginning with data collection techniques and followed by descriptive statistics. Experimental research, including experimental designs, single-subject designs, and *ex post facto* research, is followed by inferential statistics. The statistical chapters will help both the consumer of research and the researcher develop a conceptual understanding of basic statistical procedures. Computational methods and use of the computer are reserved for Appendices B and C. We then turn to two qualitative methodologies, analytical research and ethnography. Both are presented as having distinctly different research orientations in their problem statements, procedures, presentation of results, and criteria for evaluating a study. Part II concludes with evaluation research, which is defined as the application of research skills to a particular practice in order to facilitate decision-making. An overview of four approaches to evaluation is followed by procedures for developing an evaluation proposal and criteria for judging evaluation reports.

Part III, Communication of Educational Research, returns to more general principles of and perspectives on educational research. The writing style, summary and interpretation of results, and the conclusions and recommendations of a journal article, research study, or evaluation report are emphasized. Throughout the book educational research is presented as an evolving field influenced by changing practices, previous research, and methodological advancements.

Instructional Aids

In each chapter we have included a number of instructional aids to assist the student: a list of key terms, a set of self-instructional test items and application problems, and a list of criteria for evaluating studies conducted by different methodologies. We believe the instructor, rather than a book, best determines course objectives and level of student competencies. The instructor can emphasize general knowledge, certain methodologies, or specific skills, such as making an annotated bibliography on a topic, writing a critical literature review, developing a preliminary proposal with problem statement

and design, or conducting a small-scale study. We have used all four approaches to meet different student and programmatic needs.

A major instructional aid of this book is the use of excerpts from published studies in all chapters except 1 and 14. Excerpts were chosen by the following criteria: the excerpt within a chapter concisely illustrates the text explanation; excerpts across chapters represent different disciplines; and excerpts across chapters are applicable to a variety of such education practices as administration, supervision, instruction, special education, early childhood, counseling, adult education, and programs in noneducational agencies. We believe these excerpts will be especially helpful in introducing students gradually to the style and format of published articles and evaluation reports.

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Because this book resulted from a merging of our specializations as researchers and professors, there is no senior author. Each author contributed equally to the book. We gratefully acknowledge the support of our colleagues, mentors, friends, and students, all of whom are too numerous to name. We also wish to thank the reviewers whose ideas, criticisms, and suggestions helped fashion the book. They were H. Parker Blount, Georgia State University; Alice Boberg, University of Calgary; David J. Cowden, Western Michigan University; Jane A. Goldman, University of Connecticut; Harry Hsu, University of Pittsburgh; Sylvia T. Johnson, Howard University; Stephen Olejnick, University of Florida; and Robert J. Yonker, Bowling Green State University. We sincerely appreciate the guidance and support of our editor, Mylan L. Jaixen, and others at Little, Brown. Pattie Aigner and Janet Dooley were our capable typists. Finally, our families, Mrs. F.X. Schumacher, Donald F.X., and Macia Schumacher, and Janice McMillan have provided continued encouragement for this exciting, if at times difficult, undertaking.

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PART I

Basic Principles of Educational Research

What is research? Educators unfamiliar with scientific methods frequently ask this question. They may also ask: Why is research considered more useful in making decisions than experience or the advice of others? How does research influence educational practices? What kinds of studies are done in education? Is there a simple way to understand a research article?

Chapters 1 and 2 answer these questions by providing an introduction to the field of educational research, an overview of designs and methodologies, and the format of a research journal article. This introduction will familiarize the reader with basic terminology and fundamental concepts of research.

All research begins with a problem statement and usually involves a literature review. Chapters 3 and 4 help one to recognize and state a research problem and to review the literature. What is a research problem and how is it stated in order to be useful in planning a study? What should a problem statement convey to a reader? How are problem statements evaluated? Why is a literature review important? What are the sources for a literature review? How does one conduct a manual or a computer search of the literature? How is a literature review evaluated?

Together, these four chapters present basic principles of research that are necessary for a student to understand when conducting, reading, and analyzing different types of research and methodologies. Part II will discuss in greater detail the procedures for specific methodologies.

CHAPTER 1

Introduction to the Field of Educational Research

Educational research has gradually affected most of our ideas about education and the practices we use to achieve our objectives in education. Yet many excellent teachers and administrators know little about educational research and assume that research has had no effect on their daily activities. Practitioners may also assume that research cannot be useful in program planning and development.

This chapter introduces the reader to the field of educational research by defining research and discussing how educators and others use different types of research. In it we note the contributions and limitations of educational research. Most important, we indicate why it is important to read educational research and to conduct studies.

KEY TERMS

research	science
research methods	scientific method
quantitative	generalizability
qualitative	basic research
objectivity	theory
verification	scientific law
explanation	applied research
empiricism	evaluation research
data	informed consent
scientific inquiry	limitations of a study
