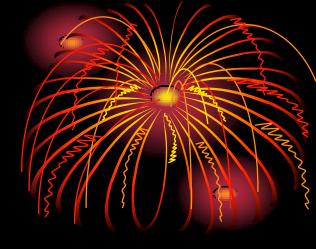
# QUALITATIVE & QUANTITATIVE & RESEARCH

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## QUALITATIVE APPROACH

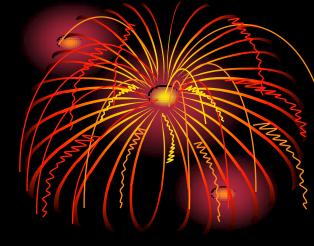
- postpositivistic, naturalistic
- inductive
- holistic
- subjective/insider centered
- process oriented
- anthropological worldview
- relative lack of control
- goal: understand actor's view
- dynamic reality assumed; "slice of life"
- discovery oriented
- explanatory

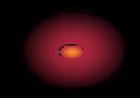




## QUANTITATIVE APPROACH

- positivistic
- deducto-hypothetico verificative
- particularistic
- objective/outsider centered
- outcome oriented
- natural science worldview
- attempt to control variables
- goal: find facts & causes
- static reality assumed; relative constancy in life
- verification oriented
- confirmatory

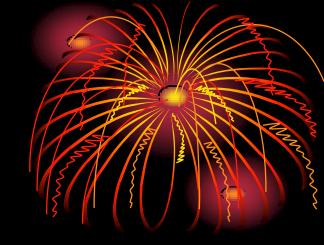




# QUALITATIVE APPROACH

#### **Strengths**

- Close association with both participants and activities within the settings
- Insider's view of the field
- Important role of suggesting possible relationships, causes, effects, and dynamic processes
- In-depth information



#### Weaknesses

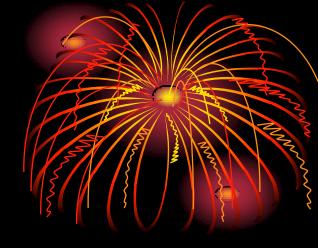
Problem of validity and reliability

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- Much time required for data collection, analysis, and interpretation
- Reactive effects on subjects
- Possible bias
- No generalization

## QUANTITATIVE APPROACH

#### **Strengths**

- Precision and control
- Experimentation
- Hypotheses
- Statistical analysis

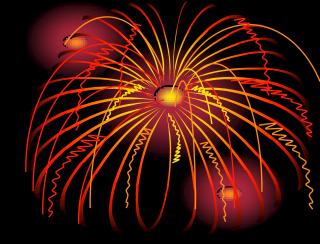




#### Weaknesses

- Inability to cope with the complexity of human beings
- Inability to predict multiple responses
- Ignorance of human individuality
- Assumption that facts are true and the same for all people all the time
- Production of trivial findings

### EPISTEMOLOGY



#### Philosophy

- Homocentric reality as a social construct, contextual verities
- Ontology
- The nature of the psyche, perception, creativity, intelligence
- **Epistemology**
- Self-verified evidence, grounded theory, recorded testimony

Methodology

Phenomenology, ethnography, etc.

- **1.** Phenomena: holistic
- 2. Researcher: maintaining an openness
- **3. Perceptions: those of participants**
- 4. Post hoc conclusions: avoiding a priori assumptions
- 5. Phenomena in the world: cloudlike