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Statement of the problem in research example qualitative

Find three articles (3) related to the topic of improving student learning outcomes by teaching brain-based learning to educators through professional development training. Develop a 1- to 2-paragraph PROBLEM statement that is the result of a review of the three (3) articles you located on your topic. In the paragraphs clearly answer the following: Briefly describe the phenomena you are interested in studying.

Problems can be researched in a variety of different ways depending upon your interests and the sample populations available to you: The problem statement reflects the design and the problem.

Qualitative Problem Statements

- It is not know what supporting positive and negative organizational factors and experiences have enabled a current female executive to become the CEO in a Fortune 500 company.
- It is not known how a group of successful executives feel their 2-year global assignment influenced their ability to manage their own emotions in their leadership role and the emotions of their followers in the workplace. (qualitative phenomenological study)
- It is not known how and why the organizational culture influenced the values, beliefs and behaviors of a group of 5 successful global executives during their 3-year global assignment. (qualitative ethnographic study)
- It is not known how to increase the level of emotional intelligence in leaders in an organization? (action research)

Briefly summarize the key findings or what is understood about this phenomena based on the three articles you reviewed. Briefly identify the “gap”—what do you see as an important, relevant, next step in learning more about this topic that would be appropriate for a qualitative study. 3. Write a PURPOSE statement using terminology of qualitative research. The purpose statement should contain: A statement using the following template: The purpose of this qualitative study is to [choose one: explore, describe, understand, explain] the meaning/experience/culture/stories of [phenomenon of interest] in [population/setting]. A justification of why the purpose of your study is suited for the qualitative approach in terms of: The phenomena you choose -The “fit” with a constructivist epistemology and ontology -The relevance of the naturalistic setting or context to the phenomena of interest Based on your knowledge of reflexivity, explain your relationship to the problem; and the issues of bias and positionality to be addressed.

A qualitative problem statement

Brain drain in Kenya is increasing (GENERAL PROBLEM). Every year about 50 professionals migrate abroad due to unsatisfactory working conditions (SPECIFIC PROBLEM WITH NUMBERS and supported with a citation). This brain drain is different from previous shortages, because it involves not only fresh graduates but also seasoned professionals (quotes).

This crisis in the professionals' industry requires innovative solutions. One innovative solution may be a less structured leadership style, such as servant leadership (quote). This qualitative case study (DESCRIPTION OF STUDY TYPE) will explore perceptions of professionals in Kenya (POPULATION BEING STUDIED) about servant leadership as a strategy to alleviate or reduce factors contributing to the brain drain among professionals in the lake basin region (GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION OF STUDY). The data to be gathered in this study may provide leaders with information relating to how they may address or mitigate factors contributing to the current brain drain.

A quantitative Statement of the Problem: an American example

Identity fraud is one of the fastest growing crimes in America (Adams, 2002). In 2003, at least 7 million Americans were victims of identity fraud, an increase of 79% from 2002 (APR. 2003). GENERAL PROBLEM SUPPORTED BY LITERATURE. The nation's system of

Include a brief description of the setting (P-20 classrooms) and possible sources of data. 4. Write a RESEARCH QUESTION using terminology of qualitative research. The research question should incorporate and mirror the purpose statement using the following template: What is the meaning/experience/culture/stories of [phenomenon of interest] in [population/setting]? 5. Use APA 7 in articles from the last five (5) years 6. Write annotated bibliography from articles used. Topic References: improving learning outcomes for students by teaching brain based learning in Professional Development Trainings for educators - Bing This content belongs to the Conducting Research Stage A problem statement is a concise and concrete summary of the research problem you seek to address.

It should: Contextualize the problem. What do we already know? Describe the exact issue your research will address. What do we still need to know? Show the relevance of the problem. Why do we need to know more about this? Set the objectives of the research. What will you do to find out more? When should you write a problem statement? There are various situations in which you might have to write a problem statement. In the business world, writing a problem statement is often the first step in kicking off an improvement project. In this case, the problem statement is usually a stand-alone document. In academic research, writing a problem statement can help you contextualize and understand the significance of your research problem. It is often several paragraphs long, and serves as the basis for your research proposal. Alternatively, it can be condensed into just a few sentences in your introduction. A problem statement looks different depending on whether you're dealing with a practical, real-world problem or a theoretical issue.

A Sample Quantitative Research Proposal Written in the APA 6th Style

[Note: This sample proposal is based on a composite of past proposals, simulated information and references, and material I've included for illustration purposes – it is based roughly on a fairly standard research proposal. I say roughly because there is no one set way of creating a quantitative research proposal. Much of its design is based on the nature of the research, your preferences, and your decisions regarding how to describe or portray what it is you plan to accomplish. The material in this document was adapted from a dissertation proposal created by Dr. Ralph Brockner. A biography is not included in this sample proposal. To examine ways of creating references in the APA format and other suggestions for using the APA stylistic guide, see <http://www.distance.cst.edu/apaf6th.html> or <http://www.distance.cst.edu/apaf6th.pdf>. Roger Hornsby]

Problem Statement

An important area of emphasis in gerontological research over the past several decades has been the issue of life satisfaction. Questions about the physical, psychological, social, and economic status of older adults have surfaced, either directly or indirectly, as the predominant focus of the aging research (e. g., Maddox and Wiley, 1996). It is these kinds of questions that have increased understanding of the processes and problems of aging and have led to the development of strategies designed to maximize the potential of the later years.

At the same time, self-directed learning has generated considerable interest in the adult education literature. This has been fueled by the development of the SDLRS (Guglielmino, 1997), a scale designed to measure a person's readiness for self-directed learning. Unfortunately, very few have looked at self-directed learning and older adults. Romans (1975) studied older adult's learning projects and found a strong relationship between a preference for assuming personal control over learning and age. This was supported by Hansen (1991) and McCoy (1992). Hansen also looked at the self-directed learning readiness scores of older adults and found a corresponding positive relationship between age and scores on the SDLRS. However, apparently no published reports of subsequent research with the older adult exist.

In addition, no one has published accounts of any comparisons between SDLRS and Life Satisfaction among older adults. If life satisfaction can be improved by learning efforts as shown by Dowden (2008), it is important to determine if a propensity and readiness for self-directed learning among older adults has a relationship to measures of life satisfaction. Therefore, the intent of this proposed research will be to examine such relationships.

Problem Statement

Based on the above discussion, it is possible to identify a two-fold problem that will serve as a point of departure for the present investigation. As has been noted above and is clarified in the later review of literature section, one problem area is the fact that many older adults face various

Regardless, all problem statements follow a similar process. Step 1: Contextualize the problem The problem statement should frame your research problem, giving some background on what is already known. Practical research problems For practical research, focus on the concrete details of the situation: Where and when does the problem arise? Who does the problem affect?

What attempts have been made to solve the problem? ExampleVoter turnout in the Southeast has been decreasing steadily over the past ten years, in contrast to other areas of the country. According to surveys conducted by local nonprofits, turnout is lowest among those under 25 years of age. There have been some effective attempts at engaging these groups in other regions, and in the last two elections, major parties increased their campaigning efforts. However, these interventions have yet to have any significant effect on turnout.

Theoretical research problems For theoretical research, think about the scientific, social, geographical and/or historical background: What is already known about the problem? Is the problem limited to a certain time period or geographical area?

HOW TO WRITE A STATEMENT PROBLEM

YOUR PROPOSAL WRITING COMPANION

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INTRODUCTION

It is a constant complaint among those who evaluate proposals that the most frequent deficiency noted by them is the lack of a clear problem

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How has the problem been defined and debated in the scholarly literature? ExampleIn the past ten years, the “gig economy” has become an increasingly important segment of the labor market. People under 30 are now more likely to engage in freelance arrangements (rather than full-time jobs) than in the past. Research on the reasons for and consequences of this shift has focused on objective measures of income, working hours, and employment conditions.

Statement of the Problem

- Provides an overview of the study by stating
- What the study is about
- Why is it important and timely
- What contributions are made to knowledge and practice
- How the study fits in the existing knowledge
- i.e., tells the story behind the variables or concepts to be studied and provides background for the purpose statement and research questions

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However, there has been little work exploring young people’s subjective experiences of the gig economy. Scribbr editors not only correct grammar and spelling mistakes, but also strengthen your writing by making sure your paper is free of vague language, redundant words, and awkward phrasing. See editing example Step 2: Show why it matters The problem statement should also address the relevance of the research. Why is it important that the problem is addressed? Don’t worry, this doesn’t mean you have to do something groundbreaking or world-changing. It’s more important that the problem is researchable, feasible, and clearly addresses a relevant issue in your field. Practical relevance? Are similar issues found in other contexts?

ExampleLow voter turnout has been shown to have negative associations with overall civic engagement. It is becoming an area of increasing concern in many European democracies. When specific groups of citizens lack political representation, they are likely to become more excluded over time, leading to an erosion of trust in democratic institutions. Addressing this problem will have practical benefits for the Southeastern US as well, and will contribute to understanding of this widespread phenomenon. Theoretical research problems Sometimes theoretical issues have clear practical consequences, but sometimes their relevance is less immediately obvious. To identify why the problem matters, ask: How will resolving the problem advance understanding of the topic? What benefits will it have for future research? Does the problem have direct or indirect consequences for society? ExampleLiterature on the gig economy characterizes these new forms of employment sometimes as a flexible, active choice and sometimes as an exploitative last resort. To gain a fuller understanding of why young people engage in the gig economy, in-depth qualitative research is required.

Focusing on workers’ experiences can help develop more robust theories of flexibility in contemporary employment, as well as potentially informing future policy objectives. Step 3: Set your aims and objectives Finally, the problem statement should frame how you intend to address the problem. Your goal here should not be to find a conclusive solution, but rather to propose more effective approaches to tackling or understanding it. The research aim is the overall purpose of your research. It is generally written in the infinitive form: The aim of this study is to determine... This project aims to explore... This research aims to investigate... The research objectives are the concrete steps you will take to achieve the aim: Qualitative methods will be used to identify... This work will use surveys to collect... Using statistical analysis, the research will measure... Practical research aims and objectivesThe aim of this research is to investigate effective engagement strategies to increase voter turnout in the Southeast. It will identify the most significant factors in non-voting using surveys and interviews, followed by conducting experiments to measure the effectiveness of different strategies. Theoretical research aims and objectivesThis project aims to better understand young people’s experiences in the gig economy.

Qualitative methods will be used to gain in-depth insight into the motivations and perceptions of those under 30 engaged in freelance work across various industries. This data will be contextualized with a review of recent literature on the gig economy and statistical analysis of demographic changes in the workforce. The aims and objectives should lead directly to your research questions. Learn how to formulate research questions Problem statement example You can use these steps to write your own problem statement, like the example below. Problem statement example Step 1: Contextualize the problem A family-owned shoe manufacturer has been in business in New England for several generations, employing thousands of local workers in a variety of roles, from assembly to supply-chain to customer service and retail. Employee tenure in the past always had an upward trend, with the average employee staying at the company for 10+ years. However, in the past decade, the trend has reversed, with some employees lasting only a few months, and others leaving abruptly after many years. Step 2: Show why it matters As the perceived loyalty of their employees has long been a source of pride for the company, they employed an outside consultant firm to see why there was so much turnover. The firm focused on the new hires, concluding that a rival shoe company located in the next town offered higher hourly wages and better “perks”, such as pizza parties. They claimed this was what was leading employees to switch.

However, to gain a fuller understanding of why the turnover persists even after the consultant study, in-depth qualitative research focused on long-term employees is also needed. Focusing on why established workers leave can help develop a more telling reason why turnover is so high, rather than just due to salaries. It can also potentially identify points of change or conflict in the company’s culture that may cause workers to leave. Step 3: Set your aims and objectives This project aims to better understand why established workers choose to leave the company.

Qualitative methods such as surveys and interviews will be conducted comparing the views of those who have worked 10+ years at the company and chose to stay, compared with those who chose to leave. Other interesting articles If you want to know more about the research process, methodology, research bias, or statistics, make sure to check out some of our other articles with explanations and examples. Frequently asked questions about problem statementsHow do I write a research objective? Once you’ve decided on your research objectives, you need to explain them in your paper, at the end of your problem statement. Keep your research objectives clear and concise, and use appropriate verbs to accurately convey the work that you will carry out for each one. Example: Verbs for research objectivesI will assess ... I will compare ... I will calculate ... If you want to cite this source, you can copy and paste the citation or click the “Cite this Scribbr article” button to automatically add the citation to our free Citation Generator. McCombes, S. & George, T. (2023, May 31). How to Write a Problem Statement | Guide & Examples. Scribbr. Retrieved August 2, 2023, from 1. Research.com. How to write a research question: Types, steps, and examples. [Updated 2021]. [Accessed January 2, 2022]. .2. Chigbu UE. Visually hypothesising in scientific paper writing: confirming and refuting

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[PMC free article] [PubMed] [Google Scholar]Page 2Summary of types of quantitative and qualitative research questions and hypothesesQuantitative research questionsQuantitative research hypothesesDescriptive research questionsSimple hypothesisComparative research questionsComplex hypothesisRelationship research questionsDirectional hypothesisNon-directional hypothesisAssociative hypothesisCausal hypothesisNull hypothesisAlternative hypothesisWorking hypothesisStatistical hypothesisLogical hypothesisHypothesis-testingQualitative research questionsQualitative research hypothesesContextual research questionsHypothesis-generatingDescriptive research questionsEvaluation research questionsExplanatory research questionsExploratory research questionsGenerative research questionsIdeological research questionsEthnographic research questionsPhenomenological research questionsGrounded theory questionsQualitative case study questions