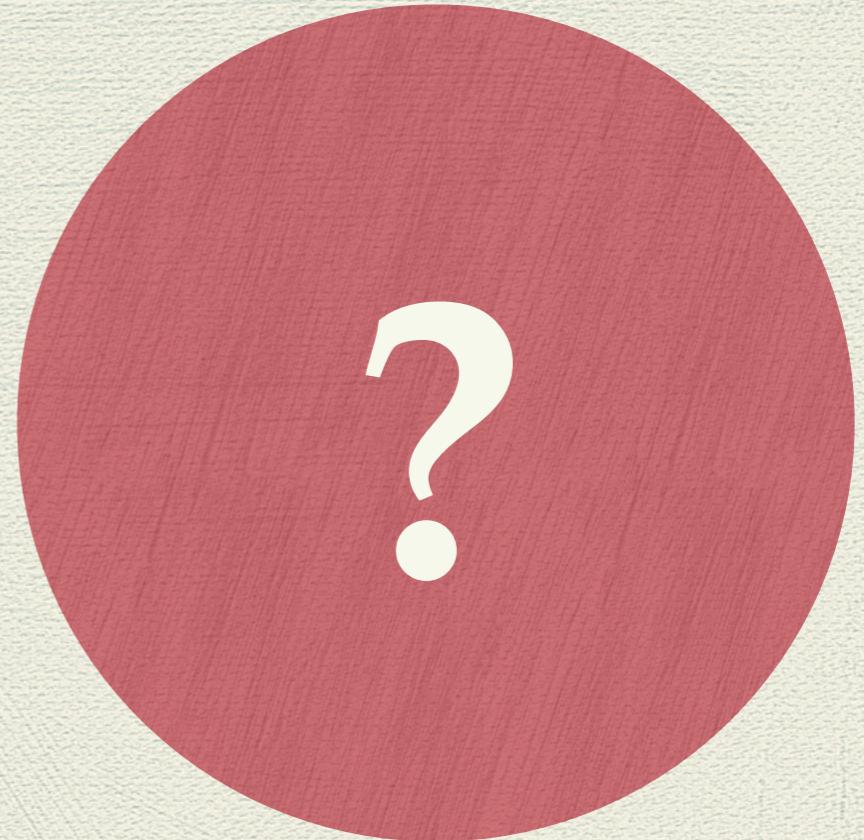


# Research Questions

*Developing a Focus to What Your  
Study is Evaluating*



Jacob Campbell, LICSW  
Heritage University

Fall 2019 SOWK 459

# Agenda

- ◆ We will **identify** the qualities of a good research question.
- ◆ We will **write** good research questions for our proposals.

# Characteristics of a good (nomothetic) research question

- ◆ It is empirical, not ethical
- ◆ It is written in the form of a question
- ◆ It is clearly written
- ◆ It is not a yes/no
- ◆ It has more than one plausible
- ◆ It considers relationships among multiple variables
- ◆ It is specific and clear about the concepts it addresses
- ◆ It contains a target population

# Good vs. Bad Research Questions

**What percentage of youth use alcohol in Toppenish, Washington?**

**What are the effects of youth alcohol use in the United States?**

**How many drinks does the average Toppenish youth drink in a typical week?**

**How does parents' educational level affect the use of alcohol among youth in Toppenish, Washington?**

**What is the relationship between youth alcohol use and suicide ideation in Toppenish, Washington?**

# Good vs. Bad Research Questions

**How does the number of drinks a youth has in a typical week relate to early initiation of sexual behavior?**

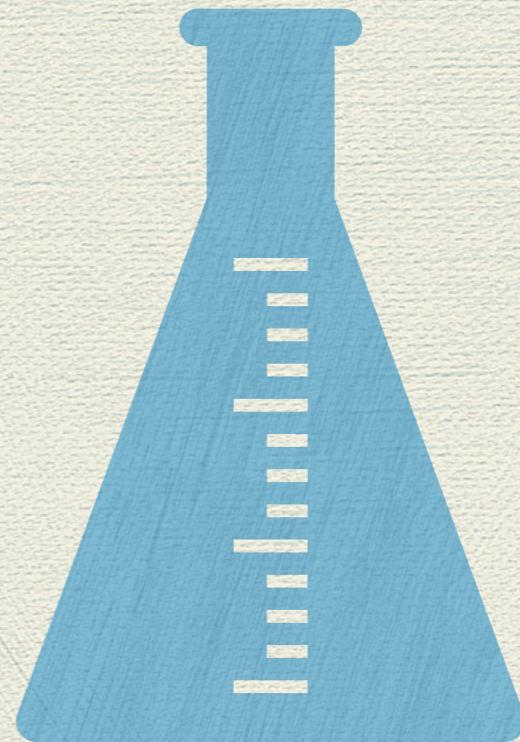
**What are the causes of domestic violence?**

**How are schools addressing youth alcohol use?**

**What are the effects of alcohol prevention programs on the rate of alcohol use among Toppenish high school students?**

# Try It

Write a high-quality research question for your proposal.



# Group Activity

Share your research questions in your group



Do they meet the criteria for a good research question

Do they have...  
An independent variable  
A dependent variable  
A target population

## Watch Words

IV- watch words: factors, causes  
DV- watch words: effects, outcomes,  
effective, useful, efficient  
Etc., so forth,

# Qualitative Research Questions

## Nomothetic Questions

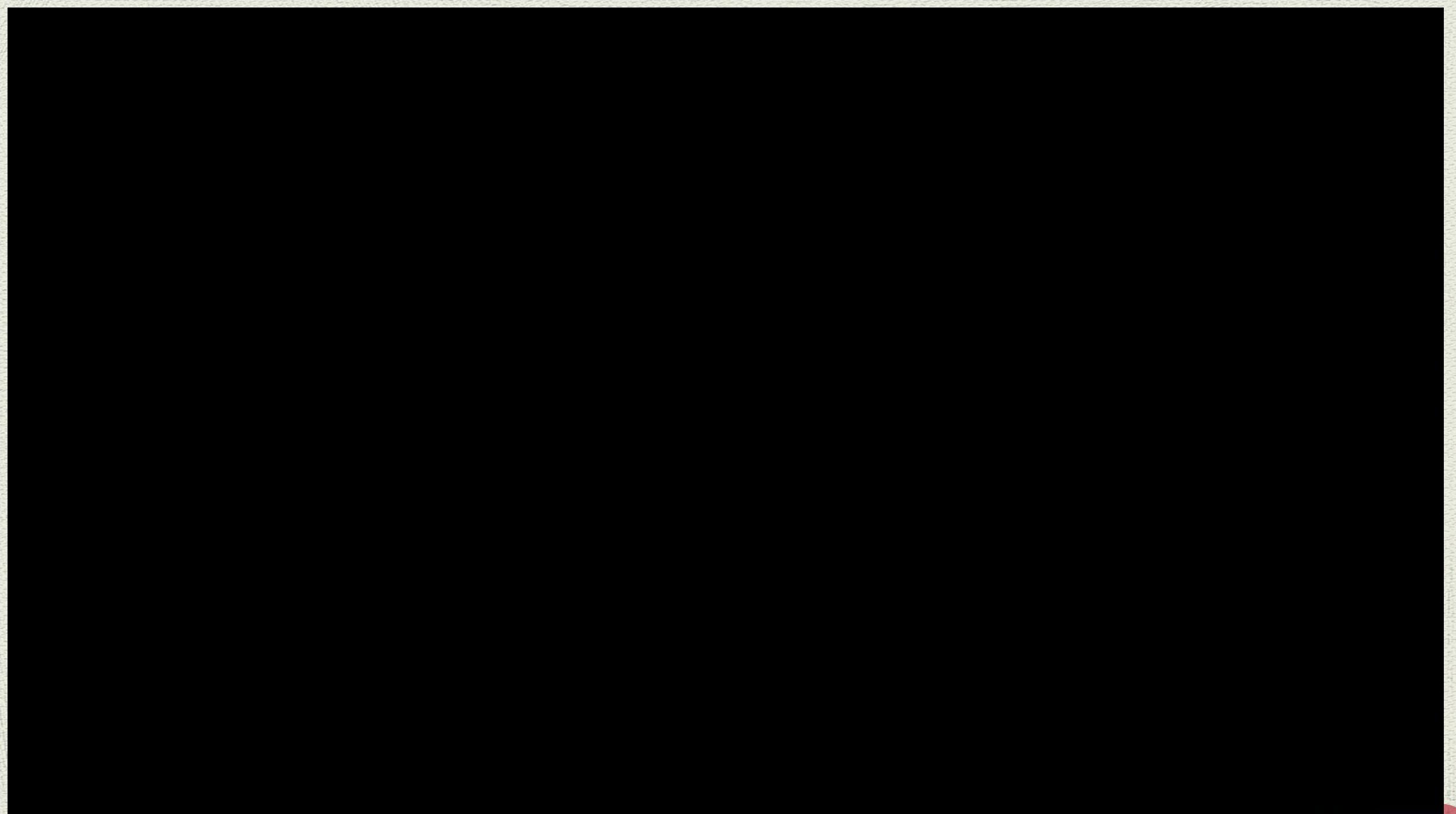
Theory-testing  
Deductive reasoning  
Generalizability  
Prediction  
Quantitative  
Independent and dependent variables. Clear causality  
Doesn't change during a study

## Idiographic questions

What is true for a group of people, in one time and place  
Theory-building  
Inductive reasoning  
Understanding  
Qualitative  
Many variables, complicated connections.  
Open to change during a study

# The power of vulnerability

Brené Brown



# Nomothetic vs. Idiographic

What do you notice about this kind of research?

- ◆ Control & predict vs. listen & understand
- ◆ Clean & clear vs. unpredictable & complicated
- ◆ Objectivity & math vs. subjectivity & researcher-as-instrument

**Figure 9.1** Example of Where to Find Reference Information for a Journal Article

