

A Conversation on Mixed Methods Research, with a Focus on Why and How

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Defining mixed methods research

Mixed methods research is "an approach... in which the investigator gathers both quantitative (closed-ended) and qualitative (open-ended) data, integrates the two, and then draws interpretations based on the combined strengths of both sets of data" (Creswell, 2015, p2)



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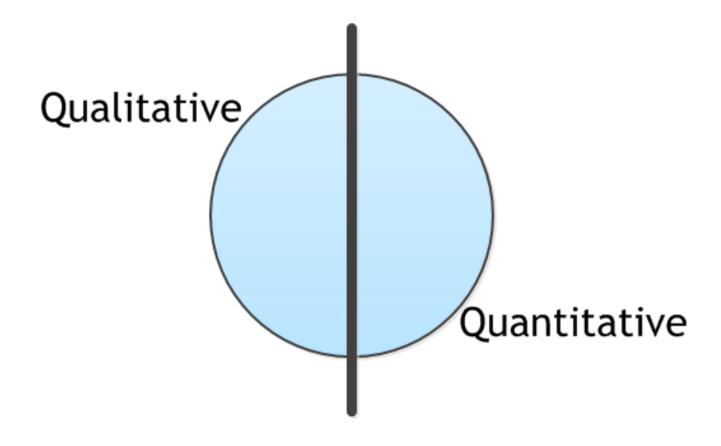


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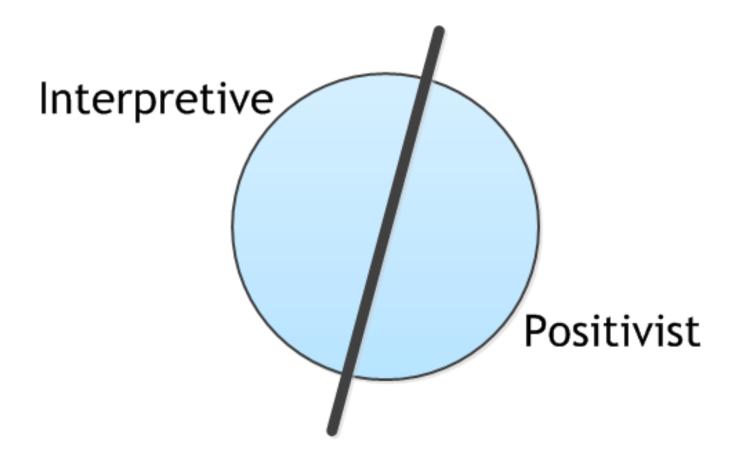


Differences in data type





Differences in epistemology



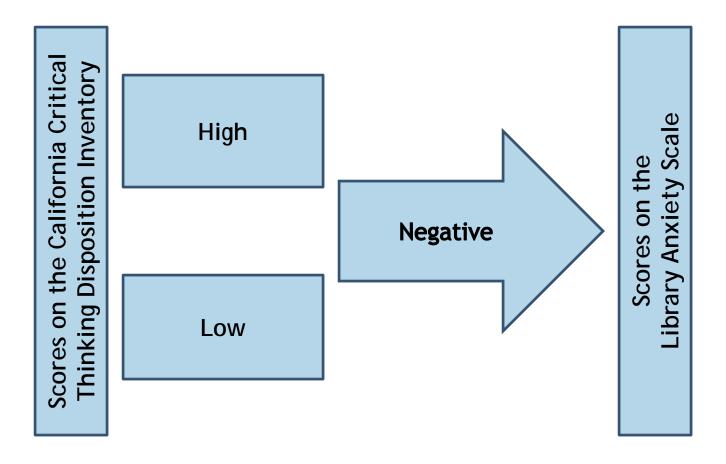


Why use mixed methods?

- A single type of data will not fully address the research question
 - Quantitative and qualitative data offset each other's weaknesses
 - Use qualitative data to further explain initial results from a quantitative study
 - Use quantitative data to be able to generalize results from an initial qualitative study

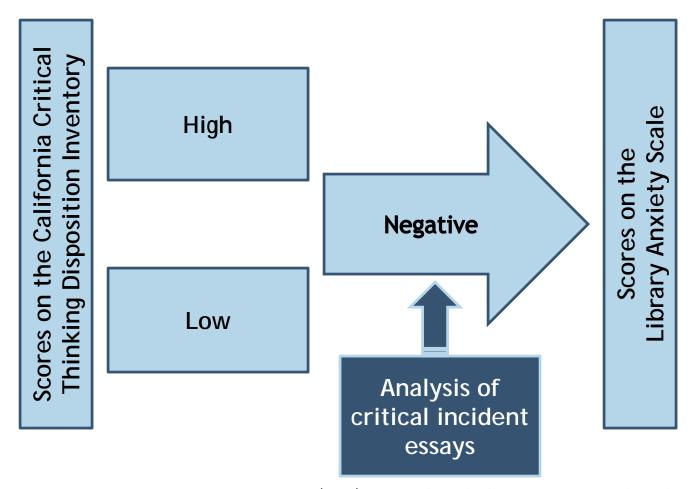


Example 1: Critical thinking and library anxiety (Kwon, 2008)





Example 1: adding in the qualitative results





Kwon, N. (2008). A mixed-methods investigation of the relationship between critical thinking and library anxiety among undergraduate students in their information search process. *College & Research Libraries*, 69(2), 117-131.

Example 1, the research design

- Concurrent data collection
 - All three data points (two scales plus essay)
 collected in one session
- Analysis split
 - Relationship between two variables confirmed first (quantitative)
 - Qualitative data applied to understand the relationship that was established

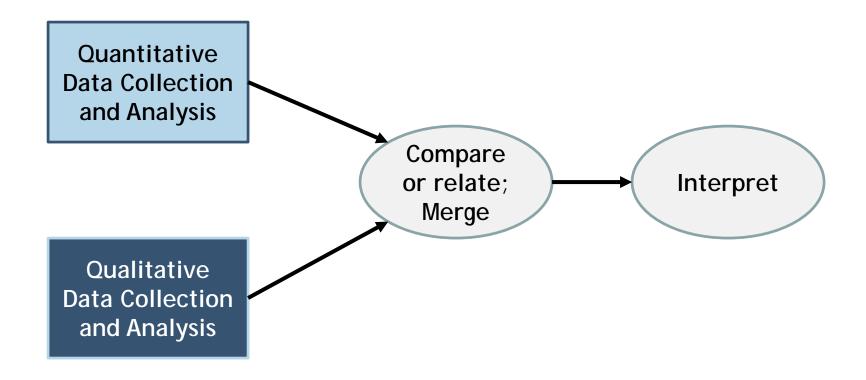


Mixed methods research designs

- Convergent design
- Explanatory sequential design
- Exploratory sequential design

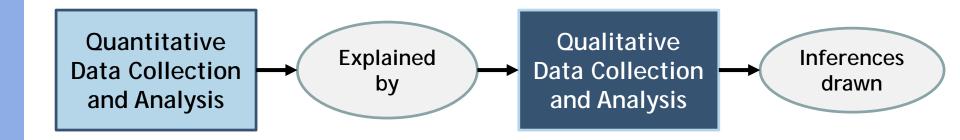


Convergent design

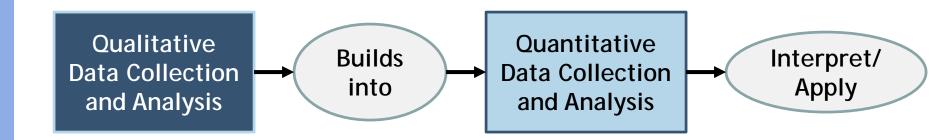




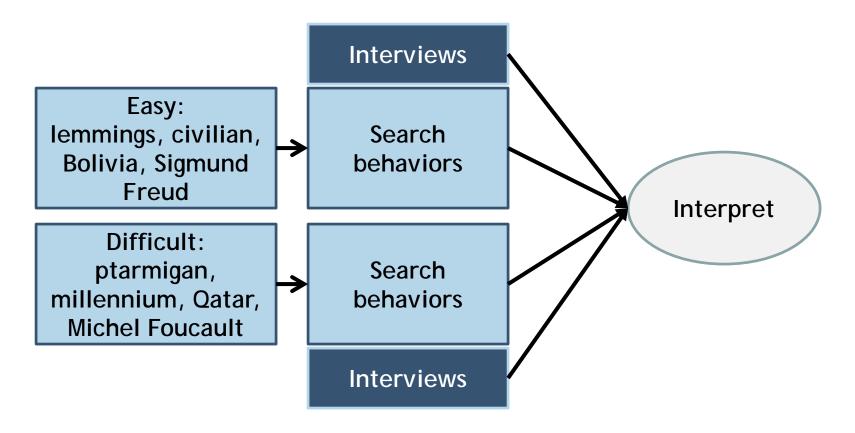
Explanatory sequential design



Exploratory sequential design

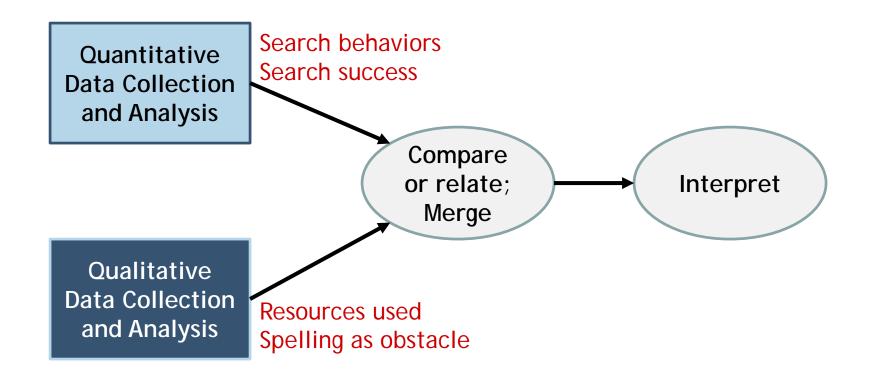


Example 2: Spelling and Search Behavior (Willson & Given, 2010)





Example 2: Convergent design





Reprise: Why use mixed methods?

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Additional questions or comments?

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