East Tennessee State University Digital Commons @ East Tennessee State University

ETSU Faculty Works

Faculty Works

11-19-2011

Graduate Student Research Projects: A Path for Productive Research

Kerry Proctor-Williams East Tennessee State University, williamk@etsu.edu

Jessica Fitzpatrick East Tennessee State University, zjmb30@etsu.edu

Nicole Vaughn East Tennessee State University

Jessica Qualls East Tennessee State University

Angelica Wiggins East Tennessee State University

Follow this and additional works at: https://dc.etsu.edu/etsu-works Part of the <u>Speech and Hearing Science Commons</u>, and the <u>Speech Pathology and Audiology</u> <u>Commons</u>

Citation Information

Proctor-Williams, Kerry; Fitzpatrick, Jessica; Vaughn, Nicole; Qualls, Jessica; and Wiggins, Angelica. 2011. Graduate Student Research Projects: A Path for Productive Research. *American Speech-Language-Hearing Association Convention*, San Diego, CA. https://www.asha.org/Events/convention/handouts/2011/Proctor-Williams-Qualls-Vaughn-Wiggins-Fitzpatrick/

This Presentation is brought to you for free and open access by the Faculty Works at Digital Commons @ East Tennessee State University. It has been accepted for inclusion in ETSU Faculty Works by an authorized administrator of Digital Commons @ East Tennessee State University. For more information, please contact digilib@etsu.edu.

Graduate Student Research Projects: A Path for Productive Research

Copyright Statement

This document is the intellectual property of the author(s). It was originally published by the *American Speech-Language-Hearing Association Convention*.

Graduate Student Research Projects: A Path for Productive Research

Kerry Proctor-Williams, Ph.D. Jessica Qualls, B.A. Nicole Vaughn, B.A. Angelica Wiggins, B.A. Jessica Fitzpatrick, M.S.

East Tennessee State University

Agenda

- Introduction
- Description of Research Path Components
- Student Perspectives on Project Participation
- Presentation of Outcomes
- Challenges & Solutions
- Questions

Student Research: <u>A Project-based Learning Approach</u>

- Master's level students in SLP are required to complete a faculty-mentored research project in a first semester Research Methods course
- Student Objectives:
 - Develop an evidence-based approach to professional practice
 - Discover the connection between EBP and ethical responsibilities
 - Critically appraise and apply research
 - Design and conduct research to answer a research question
 - Demonstrate knowledge of the use of statistics in their own research projects and to analyze the research of others
 - Develop oral and written communication skills for sharing research information with clients and other professionals

Path 1: Prelinguistic Communication

- Project 1: Concurrent Validity of the PICS and the CSBS-DP (Brown et al., 2006)
- Project 2: Prelinguistic Communication Act Rates at Transition to First Words (Fitzpatrick et al., 2007)
- Project 3: Parents' Responsiveness and Toddlers' Early Vocabulary Acquisition (Bacon, et al., 2010)
- Project 4: Child Temperament, Child Communicative Intent, and Parental Responsivity (2011)

Path 2: Temperament and Communication Disorders

- Project 1: Temperament and Early Communication in Premature Children (King, 2007)
- Project 2: Temperamental Profiles of Children with Communication Impairment (Lau, 2011)
- Project 3: Temperamental Profiles of Children with Communication Impairment (Proctor-Williams & Lau, Ongoing)

Path 3: Preschool Narratives

- Project 1. Optional Infinitive Theory and Surface Account in Children's Narratives (Balint et al., 2003).
- Project 2: Verb Phrase Analysis of Preschooler Narratives: A Pilot Study (Burke et al., 2006).
- Project 3: The Impact of Grammatical Complexity on Sentence Disruptions Production (Render, et al. 2008).

Benefits of Research Project-Based Learning for Students

- Active engagement provides students with a greater sense of responsibility over their learning process
- A sense of authenticity through the connection to realworld experience
- A sense of ownership for what they have designed, developed, and learned
- An opportunity to develop personal connections and practice collaborative skills with one another, faculty and participants
- Promoting a sense of audience by encouraging students to think beyond the classroom and consider how others will react and use the information that they have discovered

(Williams & Fagelson, 2003)

Benefits of Research Project-Based Learning for Students

- Developing a research training environment positively affects students':
 - Interest in research
 - Research self-sufficiency
 - Research outcome expectations
 - Scholarly productivity (Scott et al., 2003)
- Creating a community of research practice fosters the development of students who:
 - Ask questions and challenge assumptions
 - Search for ways to challenge themselves
 - Do not accept boundaries
 - Identify mentors

(Comas et al.,2009)

Benefits of Research Project-Based Learning for Students

- Collaborative skills
 - Mentorship with faculty member
 - Partnering with peers
 - Other professionals/departments
- Understanding of research in the field
 - Components of a research article
 - Analysis of research design and execution
 - Interpreting results
- Relationship between research and practice
 - Evidence-based practice
 - Critically evaluate literature and its applications to academic and clinical experiences

Challenges for Students

- Limited time
- Statistical analyses
 - Limited experience with statistical analysis
- Critically analyzing literature
 - Protocol for analyzing literature
 - Integrating research from other fields of study
- Applying research concepts
 - Generalization

Take-Away

- Professional development
 - Journal Club
 - Appalachian Research Forum
 - ASHA Poster Session
- Provides a foundation that could be further explored in post-graduate studies
- Evidence-Based Practice
 - Integrating research into practice
 - Evaluate efficiency, effectiveness, efficacy of studies in literature

Influences on a Graduate



- Through the creation of a sequence of doable student research projects, faculty can:
 - Establish databases
 - Conduct pilot studies
 - Present and publish outcomes
 - Develop fundable grant proposals
 - Enhance collaborations with colleagues
- Contribute to a productive path of research in the absence of external funding.

Scholarly Benefits:

- Establish and maintain a current literature base for an area of interest.
- Discussions with students challenge beliefs, hone arguments and promote exploration of alternative theories and explanations.
- Contribute to a strong rationale for grant funding
- Keep research momentum going

- Grant Development Benefits
 - Pilot projects
 - Offer opportunities for internal grant funding
 - Demonstrate legitimacy of lines of inquiry and viability of methodology for external grant funding
 - Provides empirical, methodological, and administrative evidence for external grant application
 - Evidence of research productivity through presentation and publication
 - Establishes a track-record of ability to conduct research

- Administrative Benefits
 - Offers a coherent plan for student research mentoring
 - Establishes a track-record of including students, which is often a grant requirement
 - Develops community networks that facilitate participant recruitment
 - Develops a broader community of scholarship
 - Junior senior faculty
 - Intradepartmental
 - Interdepartmental

 Timely coordination with the IRB

 Completion of a project within the one semester time-frame

- Consult with your IRB Administrators to establish protocol / timelines
- Write ICDs in a way that allows data to be analyzed for a variety of different analysis projects
- Use modifications whenever possible
- Collaborate with students on the timeline
- Gain student commitment for completion / presentation
- Use established databases
- Modify the project expectations

- Research design limitations
 - Statistical transparency to students
 - Number of experimental sessions
 - Number of participants

- Develop a sequence of focused straightforward questions that can be answered with basic statistical analysis approaches
- Set data collection time limits
 - 2 session max protocol for group design
 - 10 session max protocol for individual design
 - 6 week max data collection and what you get is what you get

- Limitations of funding to support administration of student projects, conference dues, travel
- Become familiar with internal research and student research funding sources
- Develop departmental budget commitment to support student research
- Work with local NSSHLA group for fund-raising
- Enter student research contests
- Write in funds for student research support in any external grants

Time to create posters

- The minimum outcome for any student project should be a poster for local, state and/or national conference
- Time to write up projects for publication
- Time to write up grants

Open to suggestions

Some Final Suggestions

- Develop broad enough databases to support a sequence of projects and find ways to continue adding to it
 - Repeat and tweak
- Collaborate with colleagues who have similar interests within and outside the department
 - Create agreements to share databases, projects, presentation, and publication opportunities
 - Talk with anyone, anytime about research interests
- Become familiar with areas of emphasis of external funding agencies
- Use projects to work out methodological issues and establish pilot data that support external grant proposals

References

- Bacon, C., Barding, E., Lowe, E., Williams, D. & Proctor-Williams, K. (2011, Nov.19). Parents' Responsiveness and Toddlers' Early Vocabulary Acquisition. Poster presentation at the American Speech-Language-Hearing Association Convention. San Diego, CA.
- Balint, M., Dykes, A., Nolley, W., & Proctor-Williams, K. (2003, Nov 14). Optional Infinitive Theory and Surface Account in Children's Narratives. Poster presentation at the American Speech-Language-Hearing Association Convention. Chicago, IL.
- Brown, A., Lee, S., McDonald, E., Reeder, E., & Proctor-Williams, K. (2006, Nov. 17). Concurrent Validity of the PICS and the CSBS-DP. Poster presentation at the American Speech-Language-Hearing Association Convention. Miami, FL.
- Burke, T., Davidson, C., Sims, K., Mumpower, K. & Proctor-Williams, K. (2008, Nov. 22.) The Impact of Grammatical Complexity on Sentence Disruptions Production. Poster presentation at the American Speech-Language-Hearing Association Convention, Chicago, IL.
- Comas, K., Fry, L., Frank, S., McNealy, K., Reynolds, M. B.,, & Miller, B. (2009) Community of Research Practice: A Story of Cultural Change. Presentation at the American Speech-Language-Hearing Association Convention, New Orleans, LA
- Fitzpatrick, J., Ringley, M., Barber, T., & Newell-Light, C., & Proctor-Williams, K. (2007, Nov. 16). Prelinguistic Communication Act Rates at Transition to First Words. Poster presentation at the American Speech-Language-Hearing Association Convention, Boston, MA.
- King, N. (2008). Temperament and Early Communication in Premature Children. Unpublished thesis.
- Lau, W. C. (2011). Temperamental Profiles of Children with Communication Impairment. Unpublished thesis.
- Qualls, J., Vaughn, N., Wiggins, A., Proctor-Williams, K., & Dixon, W. E. (2011, Nov.17). Child Temperament, Child, Communicative Intent and Parental Responsivity. Poster presentation at the American Speech-Language-Hearing Association Convention. San Diego, CA.
- Render, M., Smith, J., Perrine, L., Kirk, S., & Proctor-Williams, K. (2006, Nov. 17). Verb Phrase Analysis of Preschooler Narratives: A Pilot Study. Poster presentation at the American Speech-Language-Hearing Association Convention. Miami, FL.
- Scott, L. A. (2007). The Influence of the Research Training Environment: Preliminary Data. Presentation at the American Speech-Language-Hearing Association Convention, Boston, MA.
- Williams, A. L. & Fagelson, M. (2003). Fostering a community of scholars in a graduate program. The ASHA Leader.