

Quantitative methodology

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Quantitative Methodology Quantitative Methodology Manuscript Reference:
Bonetti, L., Campbell, M. A. & Gilmore, L. (2010). The relationship of
loneliness and social anxiety with childrens and adolescents online
communication. *Cyberpsychology, Behavior, and Social Networking*, 13(3),
279-285.

Type of Study: Quantitative Methodology

Research Topic: The relationship of loneliness and social anxiety with
childrens and adolescents online communication.

Purpose of the Study:

The purpose of the study was to investigate the different usages of online
form of communication and the online communication patterns between the
children and adolescents with self-reported solitude and social apprehension,
and those without (Bonetti, Campbell & Gilmore, 2010). The research also
attempted to find out the motives behind the lonely and social anxious
children and adolescents to use the internet, and if the internet fulfils their
needs.

Theoretical Framework:

The researchers applied the social compensation hypothesis to argue that
the lonely and society anxious children often turn to online communication in
the quest to find new friends as well as be in touch with their families
(Bonetti, Campbell & Gilmore, 2010). The hypothesis also explained that
online forms of communication are an avenue for forming and maintaining
relationships.

Specific Research Questions/ Philosophical Underpinnings:

What is the relationship between lonely and social anxious children and
adolescents' with online communication?

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What are the motives behind the lonely and social anxious children and adolescents to use the internet?

Does using the internet to fulfill their needs? If so, partially or fully?

Sample: Six hundred twenty-six students between the age of 10 to 16 years (Bonetti, Campbell & Gilmore, 2010).

Methodological approach/ research design

This study took a quantitative approach.

Procedure:

Data was collected quantitatively using a survey and questionnaires where the participants included the amount of time they spend online and the topics they discuss (Bonetti, Campbell & Gilmore, 2010). Convenience sampling was used to get the best students from the selected 626 students so as to get the best students that would give the correct information on the use of the internet.

Variables/Concepts:

The independent variable was the loneliness and social anxiety among children and adolescents while the dependent was online communications as a form of maintaining relationships with families, friends, and even foreigners (Bonetti, Campbell & Gilmore, 2010).

Instrument(s) analysis:

Data was gathered via the use of survey where the participants were subjected to a summarized version of the UCLA Loneliness Scale as well as an shortened gauge of the Social Anxiety Scale for Adolescents (SAS-A) (Bonetti, Campbell & Gilmore, 2010). Students also filled questionnaires in their free time.

Data analysis:

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Chi-square analysis was applied to assess the statistical inconsistencies between the loneliness and social anxiety and regularity of the use of the internet for communication purposes (Bonetti, Campbell & Gilmore, 2010). ANOVA was also used to estimate the variances between the time used in online communication by the children with self-reported solitude and social apprehension and the students without (Bonetti, Campbell & Gilmore, 2010).

Consent:

The ethical guideline of obtaining consent before conducting research was followed in this research. Prior to participating in the study, the interested students signed and handed in the committal consent forms to their educators. The parents and the guardians of the participants were also contacted before the research was carried out.

Reference

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