

# Types of Research

*1. DESCRIPTIVE/  
SURVEY (EX-POST FACTO)*

- Surveys & fact-finding enquiries
- State of affairs as it exists
- No control over variables
- Try to discover causes (I.e., ex-post facto)

*2. APPLIED*

- Finding a solution for an immediate problem & not rigorous / flexible in application of the conditions

*ANALYTICAL*

- Uses facts or information already available and analyze to make a critical evaluation

*FUNDAMENTAL (BASIC OR  
PURE)*

- Concerned with generalizations & formulation of theory
- Knowledge for knowledge's sake (I.e., pure or basic research)

### 3. *QUANTITATIVE*

- Measured & expressed in terms of quantity
- Expression of a property or quantity in numerical terms
- Quantitative research helps:
  - a. Precise measurement
  - b. Knowing trends or changes overtime
  - c. Comparing trends or individual libraries / units

### 4. *CONCEPTUAL*

- Related to some abstract idea or theory (for thinkers & philosophers)
- Relies on literature

### *QUALITATIVE*

- Involves quality or kind
- Helps in having insight into problems or cases

### *EMPIRICAL*

- Relies on experience or observation alone, i. e., data based research
- Capable of being verified by observation or experiment
- Experimenter has control over variables