Name

Professor name

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Education

Coleman conducted his research by considering the differences in the Intelligent Quotient (IQ) and emotional intelligence of the students. His purpose was to identify how these two factors influence the performance of the students. He also stressed in determining the achievement gap among learners. This was based on the concepts of IQ and emotional intelligence. Coleman through his study emphasized on between school effects in the American education. The purpose was to uncover factors that have negatively influenced the academic performance of the students. Coleman stressed the educational inequalities existing in the American education system. The factors that affected the quality of education included religion, background and ethnicities. The assessment of the verbal and non-verbal skills was used for identifying the gap in learning. The findings revealed that students that belonged to black backgrounds had limited education opportunities. This undermined their possibilities to build adequate academic competency.

The study of Coleman obtained data from 4,000 schools that was based on the views of sixty thousand teachers who filled the forms on student competency. The findings of the survey research indicate that 80 per cent of the white kids were attending schools while only 10 percent of the black children managed to learn at schools. This exhibited a wider difference between the black and white community. The results also depict that whites and Asian American kids scored high on the assessments compared to the black kids.

Kozol conducted his research by surveying schools across thirty neighborhoods in America. special logic was used for identifying the schools for the research, However, he chose the schools knew the teachers, ministers and principals. His findings uncovered the inequalities prevailing in the education system. The results of the comparisons among schools depict that the black children encounter difficulties in education because they get fewer opportunities compared to the whites. The findings also reveal the around 98 per cent of the blacks are associated with trash jobs. This reflected that their low education eliminated the possibilities of getting better jobs.

Based on these researches it can be conferred that the research method of Coleman is more appropriate. The central reason for relying on Coleman's method is the fact that he chose a reliable survey method. In the case of Kozol, he exhibited certain degrees of bias because he selected the schools where he knew the teachers, principals and the ministers. While in conducting a research survey it is advised to choose the targeted population randomly for avoiding the probability of bias. Compared to Coleman's technique there is a high degree of bias in Kozol’s research methodology. Although Kozol chose different neighborhoods for conducting research and targeting people from different regions. But he failed to eliminate researcher bias that might have affected the validity of the results. The findings of Kozol’s study also reveals that health problem is another factor that undermines the academic performance of the black students. It is thus important to provide them with better health and learning opportunities.

Coleman selected a larger sample size by inquiring sixty thousand teachers from 4,000 schools. This reflects that he has covered an adequate sample size that provides more practical results. The comparison of the two research methods depicts that Coleman has used a reliable sample because he selected the targeted population randomly. The results of the two studies exhibit similarities because they lead to a common conclusion that unequal educational opportunities undermined the academic performance of black students. Their educational competency is evaluated on the basis of verbal and subject performance.