

References

- Cohen, L., Marion, L., & Morrison, K. (2011). Research methods in education (7th ed). Milton Park, Abingdon, Oxon: Routledge.
- Higgins, C. (2010). The promise, pitfalls, and persistent challenge of action research. *Ethics and Education*, 11(2), 230-239. doi: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/1749952.2010.1185831>
- Ferrance, E. (2000). Action research. Providence, RI: LAB, Northeast and Island Regional Education Laboratory at Brown University. Retrieved January 28, 2017, from https://www.brown.edu/academics/education-alliance/sites/brown.edu/academics/education-alliance/files/publications/act_research.pdf.
- Kenneth Borell. "Pedagogy of the Oppressed, Paulo Freire." *Social Service Review* 46, no. 4 (Dec., 1972): 630-632. DOI: 10.1086/642915
- Lowry, M. (Director). (2014, January 24). History of Action History [Video file]. Retrieved January 22, 2017, from www.youtube.com/watch?v=mbtgdP9X9zxs
- McNiff, J. (2016). You and your action research project (4th ed.) [4th]. Retrieved January 23, 2017, from www.etlib.com
- Webber, A. N. (Director). (2014, April 13). Pedagogy of the Oppressed-A 5-10 Minute Tour. [Video file]. Retrieved January 28, 2017, from <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ej3JTq6B4&list=PLs4fK8q5bMHKuzSHVUWvCgNQ4Zb5GAX4>
- Woodford, J. (2014). Self-Regulation in the Primary Classroom: An Action Research Study (Unpublished master's thesis). Vancouver Island University. Retrieved January 21, 2016, from <http://hdl.handle.net/10613/2319>
- Woods, C. (1927). The Values of Educational Research to the Classroom Teacher. *The Journal of Educational Research*, 16(3), 172-178. Retrieved from <http://www.jstor.org/stable/27523517>

Value: Axiology in Action Research

"Corey believed that the value of action research lies in the change that occurs in everyday practice rather than the generalization to a broader audience." - Ferrance

General

- Personal
- For others
- For the World

"...Perhaps the greatest value of research lies not so much in the conclusions reached as in the problems raised in connection with the investigation undertaken" - Woody

Specific

- Personal
- For others
- For the World

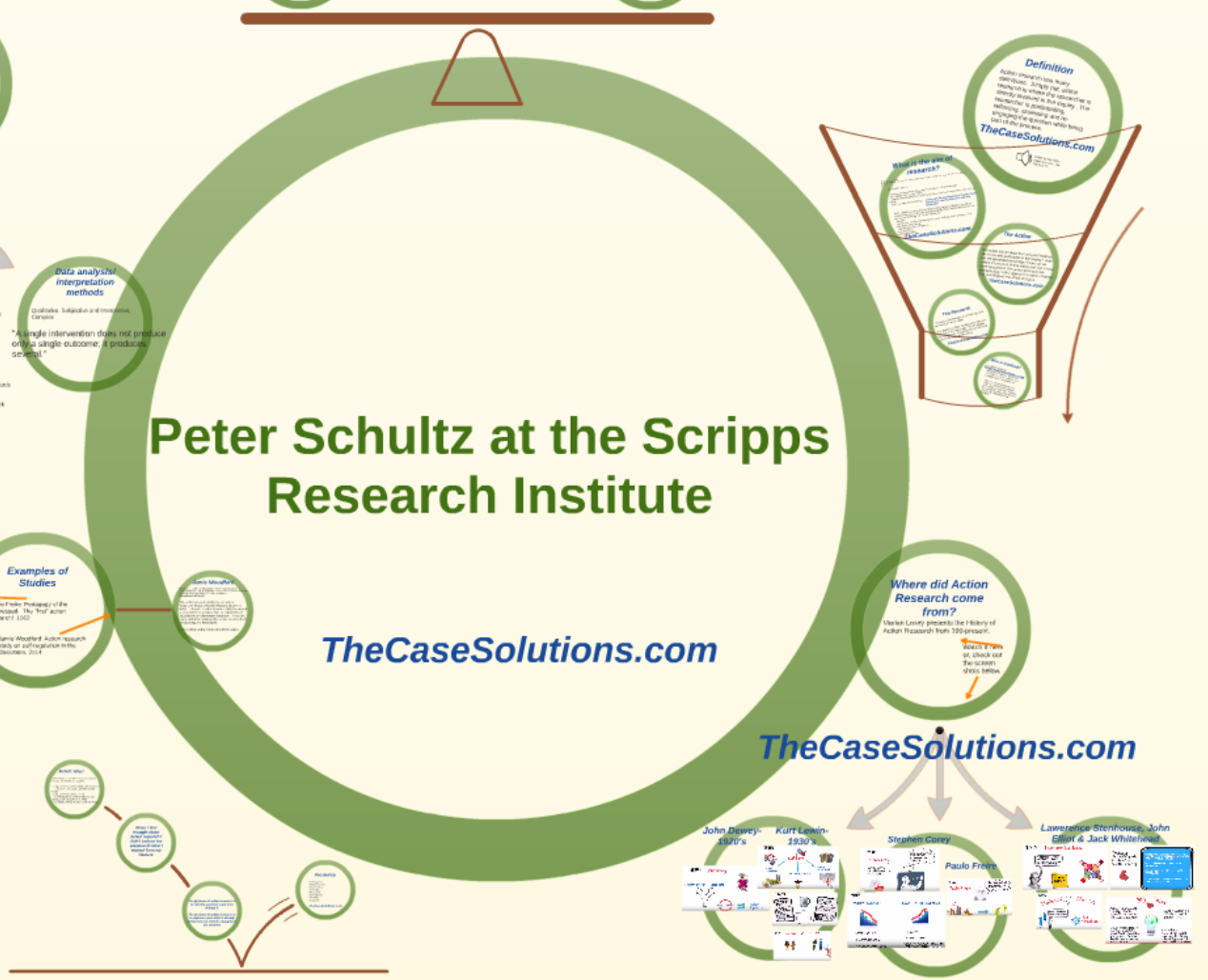
What is Action Research?



Peter Schultz at the Scripps Research Institute

TheCaseSolutions.com

TheCaseSolutions.com



Peter Schultz at the Scripps Research Institute

TheCaseSolutions.com

TheCaseSolutions.com

Where did Action Research come from?

Marian Lowry presents the History of Action Research from 190-present.

Watch it here or, check out the screen shots below.

What is the aim of research?

What is the aim of research? Action research is a form of research that is carried out by people who are directly involved in the process of the research. It is a form of research that is carried out by people who are directly involved in the process of the research. It is a form of research that is carried out by people who are directly involved in the process of the research.

The Action

The Action is the part of the research that is carried out by people who are directly involved in the process of the research. It is a form of research that is carried out by people who are directly involved in the process of the research. It is a form of research that is carried out by people who are directly involved in the process of the research.

The Research

The Research is the part of the research that is carried out by people who are directly involved in the process of the research. It is a form of research that is carried out by people who are directly involved in the process of the research. It is a form of research that is carried out by people who are directly involved in the process of the research.

Who is involved?

Who is involved? Action research is a form of research that is carried out by people who are directly involved in the process of the research. It is a form of research that is carried out by people who are directly involved in the process of the research. It is a form of research that is carried out by people who are directly involved in the process of the research.

Data analysis/ interpretation methods

Qualitative, Subjective and Interpretive, Complex

"A single intervention does not produce only a single outcome; it produces several."

Examples of Studies

Paulo Freire: Pedagogy of the Oppressed. The "first" action research! 1962

Jamie Woodford: Action research study on self-regulation in the classroom. 2014

Jamie Woodford

Jamie Woodford: Action research study on self-regulation in the classroom. 2014

SECRET WHY?

SECRET WHY? Action research is a form of research that is carried out by people who are directly involved in the process of the research. It is a form of research that is carried out by people who are directly involved in the process of the research. It is a form of research that is carried out by people who are directly involved in the process of the research.

When I first thought about action research I didn't believe the purpose of what I wanted from my Masters.

John Dewey- 1920's

Kurt Lewin- 1930's

Stephen Corey

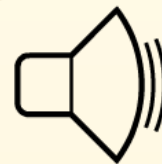
Paulo Freire

1955

Definition

Action research has many definitions. Simply put, action research is where the researcher is directly involved in the inquiry . The researcher is participating, reflecting, assessing and re-engaging the question while being part of the process.

TheCaseSolutions.com



Listen to me while I
insert my voice into
the project...

***the aim of
research?***

What is the aim of research?

This comes directly from
McNiff, J. (2016). You and your action research project (4th ed.) [4th]. Retrieved January 23, 2017, from www.eblfb.com
p.17-27

All research aims to:

- discover and create knowledge and make claims to that knowledge
- test validity of knowledge claims
- generate new theory (I can explain what I know and how I have come to know it) [p17 McNiff]
- share and disseminate findings ***Asking specific questions that will guide theory into practice creating reflections and new knowledge!***

Some specific questions that can lead to taking responsibility for ourselves as teacher/researcher and in developing knowledge that is valid and subjective can be found in McNiff pg. 23. Some lead ins are:

- How do I...
- How do we...understand my practice better, help you learn, contribute to a wider body of knowledge
- I wonder what would happen if...
- Is it possible to...
- How about trying...

TheCaseSolutions.com

The action :

The Action

The action is how does the research/ teacher/ me fit into and participate in the inquiry? How can we generate knowledge? How can we collect information that is viable and can create more questions? The action connects the epistemology to the agency in a series of steps that McNiff goes into detail on pg.51.

TheCaseSolutions.com

The Research

The research is the data and knowledge that is created from the action.

The research collects, analyzes the data and reflects on the next steps. The knowledge then creates the stepping stones for the next action that needs to take place.

TheCaseSolutions.com

Who is involved?

I love this question!

TheCaseSolutions.com

Everyone is involved. That is the entire point of action research, it is participatory and collaborative!

The who can be the teacher, the students, other teachers, support staff, admin, parents and caregivers, the community, and anyone else that is part of the education of the learners!

.com

Where did Action Research come from?

Marian Lowry presents the History of Action Research from 190-present.

Watch it here or, check out the screen shots below.

TheCaseSolutions.com

John Dewey- 1920's

Kurt Lewin- 1930's

Stephen Corey

Lawrence Stenhouse, John Elliot & Jack Whitehead

1920s John Dewey

KNOWLEDGE ACTION

Theory Practice Action Research

1930s Kurt Lewin

SOCIAL PROBLEMS SELF EDUCATION DYNAMIC GROUP WORK

1940s

1940 1945

1945 John Dewey vs Kurt Lewin

John Dewey vs Kurt Lewin

1950s Stephen Corey

TEACHERS STUDY THEIR OWN PRACTICE TO SOLVE CLASSROOM PROBLEMS

was the first to use action research in education

Paulo Freire

1960s Paulo Freire

1960s Paulo Freire

1960s ACTION RESEARCH vs QUANTITATIVE RESEARCH

1. UNSCIENTIFIC	1. OBJECTIVE
2. COMMON SENSE	2. LARGE STUDIES
3. WORK OF AMATEURS	3. DIVISION BETWEEN RESEARCHER AND PRACTITIONER

1970s Lawrence Stenhouse

1970s Lawrence Stenhouse

IT IS TEACHERS WHO, IN THEIR OWN SCHOOLS, WILL CHANGE THE WORLD OF EDUCATION BY WHAT THEY DO IN IT!

EMPIRICAL CURRICULAR THEORY

The rise of Action Research in Education was the result of:

1. TRADITIONAL RESEARCH INAPPROPRIATE FOR THE STUDY OF PLANNED INTERACTIONS AND/OR PROBLEM SOLVING
2. LACK OF RELEVANCE OF ACADEMIC RESEARCH
3. LACK OF FACTORS WITH TOP-DOWN APPROACHES
4. TRADITIONAL APPROACHES SEPARATED THEORY AND PRACTICE

1990s Stenhouse's John Elliot Jack Whitehead

1990s Stenhouse's John Elliot Jack Whitehead

HOW DO IMPROVE WHAT I AM DOING?

1920 Today

Action Research cycle is a self-reflective, systematic, data driven and accountable process

Action Research is a responsible social research practice

Action Research practices can pass if community development, organization and business education, health care and medicine, and social work

In education Action Research has become a well-recognized and embedded professional development of teachers

Vocabulary

- Interrogation
- Deconstruction
- De-centering
- Reflection
- Evaluation
- Participation
- Improving
- Changing

TheCaseSolutions.com