



# School Based Action Research

- ◆ Teacher research
- ◆ Action research
- ◆ Practitioner inquiry
- ◆ Teacher professional development
- ◆ Teacher as researcher



# Four Beliefs of Action Research

## ◆ Teachers

- should engage in their own professional growth
- want to improve practice and need data to do so
- are able to carry out action research
- need to examine findings in their own context



Turn to table 17.1 page 594 in text



# Characteristics of Action Research

- ◆ Specific purposes : find problems & correct them
- ◆ Teacher carries out research
- ◆ Teacher involved in remediation
- ◆ Value based – intention is to conform to researcher's values



# Teacher Reflection

- ◆ Spontaneous – not useful
- ◆ Momentary
- ◆ Fleeting
- ◆ Tacit
- ◆ Post hoc
- ◆ Concentrated
- ◆ Depend on accurate recall
- ◆ Closed system – teacher is both observer and observed



# Teacher Reflection

- ◆ Open to bias- lapses in memory, misrepresentation
- ◆ Formal evidence
- ◆ Most valuable
- ◆ Can be used to corroborate or validate
- ◆ Poll students
- ◆ Colleague observes



# Steps in Action Research

- ◆ Problem identification
- ◆ Data gathering
- ◆ Decision making
- ◆ Resulting action



# Problem Identification

- ◆ Narrowly stated
- ◆ Manageable
- ◆ Feasible
- ◆ Focused
- ◆ Reflections during and after instruction help identify problems





# Decision Making

- ◆ Teacher collects, analyses, and interprets data.
- ◆ Teacher is the decision maker



# Resulting Action

- ◆ Teacher implements action



## Your Turn (page 599 – 601)

With a partner discuss the information on Tables 17.3, 17.4, and 17.5



# Validity Issues and Action Research

- ◆ Action Research
- ◆ Teacher determined
- ◆ Teacher conducted
- ◆ Teacher interpreted



# Validity Must be a Feature

- ◆ Clearly defined focus
- ◆ Student data collected anonymously
- ◆ Comparison of data
- ◆ Test claims
- ◆ Others share conclusions
- ◆ A mix of self and peer validation



# Commonalities of Research

- ◆ Systematic inquiry
- ◆ Ordered
- ◆ Planned
- ◆ Logical approach to topic
- ◆ Purpose
- ◆ Asking questions to which there are no answers
- ◆ Informed
- ◆ Requires collection and interpretation of data to produce results