Models of Action Research The Action Research Process

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The Action Research Planner

Doing Critical Participatory Action Research



Session Objectives

By the end of the session students will be able to:

- Explain the purpose of using models in action research
- Identify a suitable model to use in their action research
- Studies
- Describe the steps in the action research process
- Generate ideas for their action research study

Why use a model?

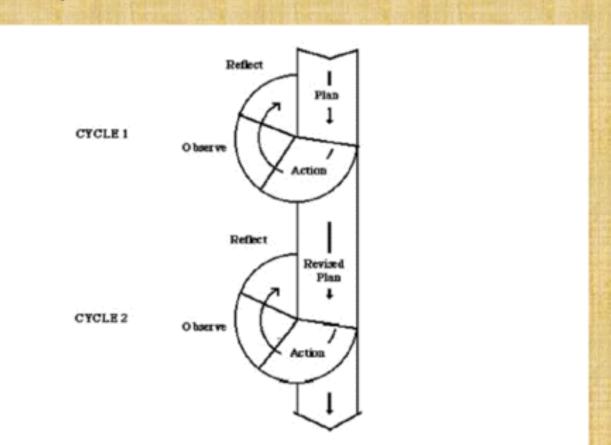
- It provides and organizing framework/structure
- Keeps you focused on the key elements of your research
- It allows you to evaluate your work
- Justifies the use of the action research approach
- Helps you produce your report

What does the organizing framework look like?

STEPHEN KEMMIS'S MODEL

 Stephen Kemmis has developed a simple model of the cyclical nature of the typical action research process.

- Each cycle has four steps
- 1. Plan
- 2. Act
- 3. Observe
- 4. Reflect



STEPS IN ACTION RESEARCH (FERRANCE, 2000)

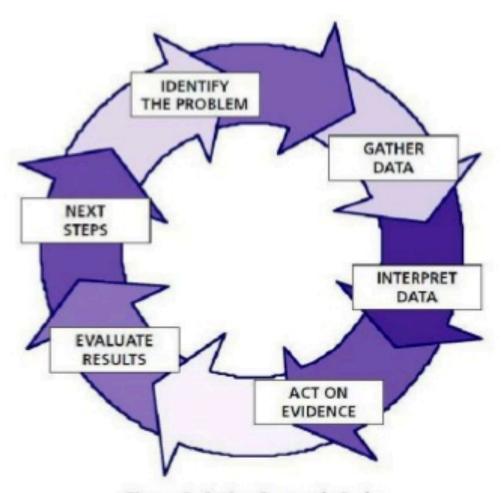
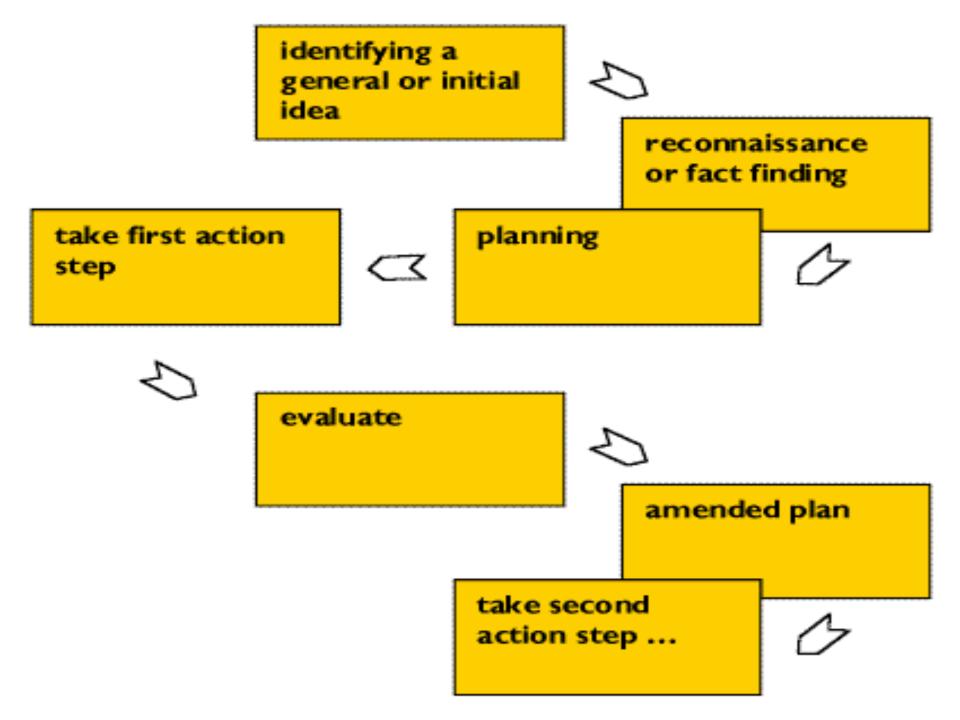


Figure 2. Action Research Cycle



Generating Ideas

The emphasis is trying something out...doing something Different...a variation of current practice

- 1. I would like to improve the...
- 2. In what ways could....improve......
- 3. To what extent does.....enable.....
- 4. What difference does....make to.....
- 5. How can the use of.....increase......
- 6. I have an idea I would like to try out in my class
- 7. How can the experience of...be applied to......

Link Ideas to Action

Examples...

A. Students are unhappy with current assessment methods How can we collaborate to improve student assessment?

B. Students seem to waste a lot of time in class. How can I increase the time students spend on task?

NOTE: Each example has two characteristics:

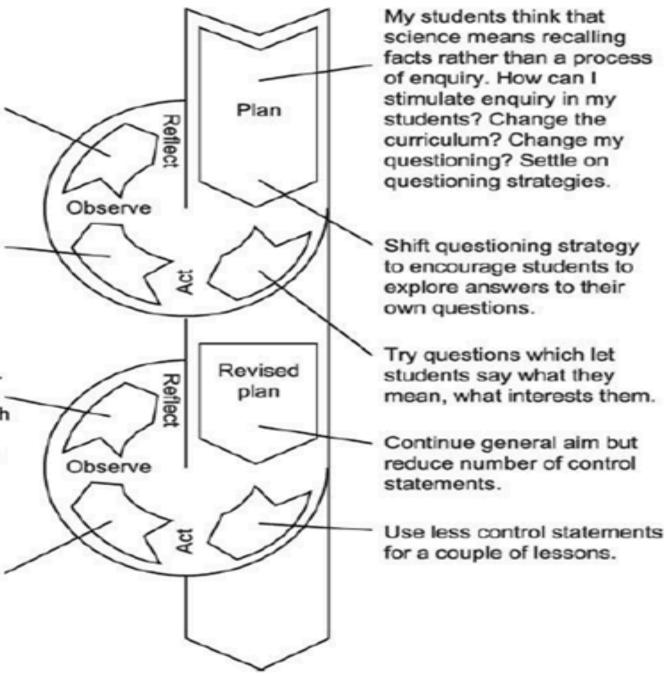
- 1. Identifying what is currently happening
- 2. Trying or doing something to improve or change

My enquiry questioning is disrupted by my need to keep control in ways the class expects.

Record questions and responses on tape for a couple of lessons to see what is happening. Keep notes of my impressions in a diary.

Enquiry developing but students are more unruly. How can I keep them on track? By listening to each other, probing their questions? What lessons help?

Record on tape questioning and control statements. Note in diary effects on student behaviour.



The 'Action Research Spiral' (Kemmis & McTaggart, 1988:14)



Identifying a General Idea

Instructions

Step One: Reflect/Think

Ask yourself the following questions and record your responses on The Padlet, your word document or paper:

- 1. What is happening now?
- 2. In what sense is it problematic? (30-50 words)
- 3. What can I do about it?
- 4. Use the hooks on the generating ideas slide (21) on the power point from the last class to guide you
- 5. Try to link the idea, present practice and strategic action that will lead to improvement (use slide 23) on power point from last class

Identifying a General Idea

Instructions

Step Two: Pair

- Discuss your ideas with the person next to you
- Refine your ideas based on your discussions

Step Three: Share

Some students will be called to share your idea

Wrap Up

What is your understanding of the following terms:

Problem/Issue Rationale Intervention Reconnaissance

Cycle of Action Research

