

Second Edition

Action Research in Education

Ernie Stringer

CONTENTS

1	The Purposes of Action Research	1
	Action Research in Classrooms and Schools	1
	Research Conceptualized	2
	An Action Research Routine: Systematic Processes of Inquiry	4
	Using Action Research	5
	Case Study: Teacher Action Research	5
	Characteristics of Action Research	9
	Working Developmentally: Enlarging the Circle of Inquiry	11
	Summary	13
2	Understanding Action Research: Paradigms and Methods	14
	Introduction: Teaching as a Process of Inquiry	14
	Objective Science and Experimental Research	15
	Understanding Human Social Life: Naturalistic Inquiry	18
	Objective Science and Naturalistic Inquiry: A Comparison	21
	Gaining Insight: Meaning, Interpretation, and Qualitative Research	23
	Research Relationships in Classrooms and Schools	25
	The Social Principles of Action Research: Not Just a Technical Routine	27
	Conclusion	28
	Summary	29
3	Initiating a Study: Research Design	30
	Setting the Stage: Creating a Productive Research Environment	31
	With Head, Heart, and Hand: The Human Dimensions of Action Research	31
	Working Principles of Action Research	34
	<i>Relationships</i>	34
	<i>Communication</i>	34

<i>Participation</i>	35
<i>Inclusion</i>	35
Research Design	36
Building a Preliminary Picture: The Reflective Practitioner	36
Focusing the Study	38
Framing the Study: Delimiting the Scope of the Inquiry	40
<i>Preliminary Literature Review</i>	41
<i>Sampling: Selecting Participants</i>	42
<i>Sources and Forms of Information (Data Gathering)</i>	44
<i>Distilling the Information (Data Analysis)</i>	44
Research Ethics	44
<i>Confidentiality, Care, and Sensitivity</i>	45
<i>Permissions</i>	45
<i>Informed Consent</i>	46
Validity in Action Research: Evaluating Quality	47
<i>Credibility</i>	48
<i>Transferability</i>	50
<i>Dependability</i>	50
<i>Confirmability</i>	51
<i>Validity and Participation</i>	51
<i>Validity and Utility</i>	51
Summary	52

4	Gathering Data: Sources of Information	53
	Building a Picture: Gathering Information	54
	Interviewing: Guided Conversations	55
	<i>Initiating Interviews: Establishing Relationships of Trust</i>	56
	<i>Questioning Techniques</i>	57
	<i>Recording Information</i>	62
	<i>Interviewing Children</i>	64
	<i>Using Focus Groups to Gather Data</i>	66
	Participant Observation	70
	<i>Recording Observations</i>	71
	Artifacts: Documents, Records, Materials, and Equipment	73
	<i>Documents</i>	73
	<i>Records</i>	74
	<i>Student Work Samples</i>	74
	<i>Materials, Equipment, and Facilities</i>	75
	<i>Recording Information</i>	75

Surveys	76	
<i>Conducting a Survey</i>	77	
Quantitative Information: Statistical and Numerical Data	79	
<i>Teacher-Made Tests</i>	79	
<i>Textbook Unit Tests</i>	80	
<i>Standardized Tests</i>	80	
<i>School Report Cards</i>	80	
<i>School Records</i>	80	
<i>Forms of the Data</i>	80	
<i>Selecting Quantitative Information</i>	81	
Reviewing the Literature	81	
<i>Procedures for Reviewing, Summarizing, and Critiquing the Literature</i>	82	
<i>Using the Literature Review</i>	83	
Emergent Understandings	83	
Summary	85	
5		
Identifying Key Issues: Data Analysis		86
Introduction	87	
The Goals of Data Analysis in Action Research	88	
Data Analysis (1): Key Issues and Experiences	88	
<i>Analyzing Key Experiences</i>	89	
<i>Identifying Key Experiences Within Observations and Other Data</i>	96	
<i>Constructing Conceptual Frameworks</i>	97	
<i>Using People's Terms and Concepts: The Verbatim Principle</i>	99	
Data Analysis (2): Categorizing and Coding	100	
<i>Purposes and Processes of Categorizing</i>	100	
<i>Reviewing Data Sets</i>	100	
<i>Unitizing the Data</i>	101	
<i>Categorizing and Coding</i>	102	
<i>Organizing a Category System</i>	104	
Data-Driven Decisions: Incorporating Quantitative Data	106	
<i>Presenting Data: Frequency Distributions and Graphs</i>	107	
<i>Measures of Central Tendency</i>	108	
<i>Measures of Variability: The Spread of Scores</i>	110	
<i>Inferential Statistics</i>	111	
Enhancing Analysis: Incorporating Information from Diverse Sources	113	
Using Category Systems: Frameworks for Reports and Accounts	114	
Analyzing Data Collaboratively	116	
Conclusion	118	
Summary	118	

6	Reporting: Communicating Research Processes and Outcomes	120
	Action Research Reports	121
	Keeping People Informed: Reporting Procedures in Action Research	121
	Different Strokes for Different Folks: Forms of Reporting	123
	Written Reports	124
	<i>Narrative Accounts: Biographies, Autobiographies, and Ethnographies</i>	125
	<i>Joint and Collective Accounts: Connecting Stakeholder Experiences</i>	126
	Constructing Reports	128
	<i>Describe the Audience and Purpose</i>	129
	<i>Select Participant Perspectives</i>	129
	<i>Review the Data</i>	129
	<i>Identify Significant Features and Elements of Experience</i>	129
	<i>Construct Report Framework</i>	129
	<i>Write the Report</i>	129
	<i>Review and Edit</i>	130
	<i>Member Check</i>	130
	Writing Formal Reports	131
	<i>Section 1: Introduction—Focus and Framing</i>	131
	<i>Section 2: Literature Review</i>	131
	<i>Section 3: Methodology</i>	132
	<i>Section 4: Research Outcomes/Findings</i>	132
	<i>Section 5: Conclusion—Discussion of Findings</i>	133
	Presentations: Effective Communication	133
	<i>Audiences and Purposes</i>	134
	<i>Planning Presentations</i>	136
	<i>Enhancing Verbal Presentations: Audio/Visual Materials</i>	137
	<i>Interactive Presentations</i>	139
	Performances: Representing Experience Artistically and Dramatically	140
	<i>Planning Performances: Developing a Script</i>	141
	<i>Producing Performances</i>	141
	<i>Video and Electronic Media</i>	142
	<i>Examples of Performances</i>	143
	Summary	145
7	Taking Action: Passion, Purposes, and Pathways	146
	Introduction	147
	Engaging People's Passions	148
	Solving Problems: Action Planning in Classrooms and Schools	149
	<i>Setting Priorities: Establishing an Action Agenda</i>	150

<i>Creating Pathways: Constructing an Action Plan</i>	150
<i>Reviewing the Plan</i>	152
<i>Supervision: Supporting and Monitoring Progress</i>	154
Classroom Teaching and Learning	154
<i>Constructing Programs of Learning: Creating a Syllabus</i>	154
<i>Lesson Plans</i>	157
<i>Outcomes-Based Learning Projects</i>	158
<i>Assessment of Student Learning</i>	159
Curriculum Development	160
<i>Curriculum Planning</i>	161
<i>Transformative Curriculum Leadership</i>	162
Evaluation: Assessing the Value and Quality of Educational Programs and Services	164
<i>Responsive Evaluation</i>	164
<i>Action Evaluation: Everyday Evaluation on the Run</i>	166
Professional Development	167
Linking School, Families, and the Community	169
Strategic Planning: Building the Big Picture	172
Summary	175

8 Case Studies: Action Research Reports, Presentations, and Performances 176

Introduction	176
1. A Study of Sexual Harassment in the Lives of Middle School Students	177
2. Small Is Beautiful: Internal Evaluation Report	184
3. Listening to Families: Improving Communication Between the School and the Community	192
4. Students and Teacher as Co-researchers: Developing Multicultural Awareness in a High School Class	197
5. Creating a Dialogue for the Role of Computers in the Classroom	204
6. Doggerel	209
7. Classroom Chaos	210
8. Class Evaluation: Something	212
9. Ode to Denizen	215
10. Children's Construction of History: A Quilt	216

9 Online Resources 224

Introduction	224
Online Web Searches	224
Useful Websites	225
General Website Resources	225

Action Research Resources	226	
Action Research Guidelines and Methodology	226	226
Teacher Researcher Resources	227	
Teacher Education	227	
Action Research in Schools	227	
Community Education	228	
Lists, Organizations, and Groups	228	
Papers and Journal Articles	228	
REFERENCES		229
INDEX		234

Action research is one of those terms that we hear quite often in today's educational circles. But just what does it mean? If you ask three people to define action research, you may find yourself with three different responses. Typically, action research is undertaken in a school setting. It is a reflective process that allows for inquiry and discussion as components of the research. 1. Themes in education. that teachers should be constantly researching and educating themselves about their area of expertise, this is different from the study of more educational questions that arise from the practice of teaching. Implicit in the term action research is the idea that teachers will begin a cycle of posing questions, gathering data, reflection, and deciding on a course of action. Action research seeks transformative change through the simultaneous process of taking action and doing research, which are linked together by critical reflection. Kurt Lewin, then a professor at MIT, first coined the term "action research" in 1944. In his 1946 paper "Action Research and Minority Problems" he described action research as "a comparative research on the conditions and effects of various forms of social action and research leading to social action" that uses "a spiral of steps, each of