Why do you want to do it? Is it an important and practical problem, something worth your time and effort, something that could be beneficial to you, your students and others?

PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION

 Is the problem stated clearly and in the form of a

question? Is it broad enough to allow for a range of insights and findings? Is it narrow enough to be manageable within your time frame and your daily work?

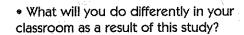
• What types of data should you try to collect in order to answer your question?



 How will you ensure that you have multiple

perspectives?

 What resources exist and what information from others might be useful in helping you to frame your question, decide on types of data to collect, or to help you in interpreting your findings?





 What might you recommend to others?

 How will you write about what you have learned so that the findings will be useful to you and to others?

ACTION RESEARCH: FIVE PHASES



 Will you develop and implement a new strategy or approach to address your question? If so, what will it be?

PLAN OF ACTION

• Will you focus your study on existing practices?

If so, which particular ones?

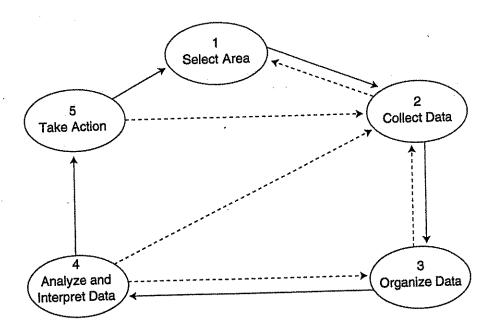
 What is an appropriate timeline for what you are trying to accomplish?

• What can you learn from the data? What patterns, insights, and new understandings can you find?

ANALYSIS OFDATA

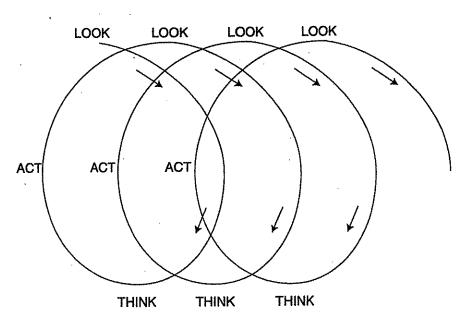
 What meaning do these patterns, insights

and new understandings have for your practice? for your students?



The Action Research Cycle

From How to Use Action Research in the Self-Renewing School by Emily Calhoun, 1994, Alexandria, VA: Association for Supervision and Curriculum Development. Copyright @1994 ASCD. Reprinted by permission. All rights reserved.



Action Research Interacting Spiral

From Ernest Stringer, Action Research: A Handbook for Practitioners p. 17, copyright @1996 by Sage Publications. Reprinted by Permission of Sage Publications, Inc.

