**P2 - Planning Research Processes**

**Thorough** planning of research processes appropriate to the research question:

* Planning for individual processes e.g. interview/survey questions, including specifics e.g. *what* do I hope to gain by asking these questions, *who* to interview (e.g. processes mind map)
* Analysis of how processes can be applied to answering question – specifics (e.g. processes mind map)
* Ethical considerations – specific steps to be taken, not just vague statements
* Management of processes and timing (e.g. timeline/Gantt chart with elaborations on connections between the timing of various processes)
* **General Expectation:** Writing is fluent, logical and clear

Examples of: Research processes

* website research
* journal and book search
* archival search
* interviewing, surveying, consulting
* photographing, observing, visiting locations
* experiment, testing
* taking a class, participating, practising

Examples of: Ethical considerations

* making sure you are safe
* not causing physical or psychological harm
* any legal or moral issues
* properly acknowledging others work (e.g. referencing)
* being respectful and sensitive (e.g. to culture/customs/religion)
* obtaining permission
* respecting the right of others to remaining anonymous
* storing data securely and confidentially
* wastage of time/money/food/resources
* contribution to society/school values
* bias (research is not supposed to have it)

More about: Timeline

This could be a timeline image or Gantt chart but it could also just be comments throughout the proposal. The important thing is to make sure you show you are certain you will have time for the project and that its length is going to be appropriate for the time we have. Include not just headings like: Folio, Outcome and Evaluation but *when you will use specific processes too***.**

**Working toward the Research Outcome:**

* There are a number of aspects of the question which can become paragraphs
* Possible required skills and knowledge considered

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| An example of reserach process planning | | | | |
| **Research Processes** | **Valid**?  Why/why not?  (Does this process actually measure what you intend it to measure? How appropriate is it for your topic?) | **Reliable**?  Why/why not? (How biased, honest, trustworthy is this source of information?) | **Manageable**?  Why/why not? (How realistic is this process in terms of time, accessibility, communication, skill etc.) | **Ethical?**  What are the issues and considerations needed?  (Does this process avoid harm to self and others? Is it, legally and morally sound?) |
| **Interviews with skateboard videographers** | This research process is valid, it is a great way to find and talk to people who have been in the field for ages, and who have experience and who have got helpful advice to share. | This is one of the most reliable sources when it comes to my topic of skate videography, although everyone films differently, it is good to focus on people who use different cameras, editing processes etc. for a wide variety of information. | I have been lucky enough to contact one professional Skate Videographer and one amateur videographer for interviews; both have been easily accessible through email and the internet. | I will have to make sure that both interviewees are happy for me to record and analyse what they say for the benefit of my research topic. |
| **Video and film analysis** | If I am not able to contact another professional videographer, I can always analyse their films, and annotate certain techniques and methods they use when it comes to filming and editing. | I am easily able to access skate videos on the internet, and watch videos in my own collection. | This is a manageable research process with the availability of my videos being on the internet, I can ask for constructive criticism over the internet with  anyone who I can easily contact. | I will have to make sure I  reference the video properly. |
| **Asking other videographers for constructive criticism on filming and editing techniques** | There are a number of local skate videographers who I have been asking for Advice on how to improve my style of filming and editing. And they are all happy to help me out. | Most of the local skateboarders film with different cameras to me, and do not like skateboarding being filmed in HD (high definition) quality; this thought can potentially come across as biased in relation to who uses what camera, so I will have to make sure I speak to people with a similar style to myself. | I think I can get hold of a few of these people from online contacts and I know someone locally. | I will have to make sure that the interviewees views are properly referenced when being noted. |
| **Reading books and magazine articles** | This will be a valid process because if I am unable to contact more than one professional, I can always read their advice/tips and personal experience stories in books and magazines. This process will help me gain some advice and more knowledge on my topic. | Most skateboard magazines feature an article on filming or photography ever so often, but they don't often go into  too much depth. There are also not that many books on skateboarding, so the  chances on me finding a book  on skateboarding videography are pretty slim. | I have been looking through a number of magazines and emailing some editors of the larger skateboard magazines and have had no luck finding anything yet. I have also Google Searched for books on skate videography and have not found anything thus far. | I will have to reference the magazines and books if I manage to find an article in  relation to skate videography.  Including the name of the author, the publisher, the year etc. |
| **Reading and looking at online interviews** | I have found online interviews (both written and in video form) to be a very useful resource for information. Similar to reading books and magazine articles, if I am not able to contact another professional, this will help me gain information without directly contacting them, and just listening/reading their interviews. | There are a heap of interviews with these famous skate videographers over the internet; however, I will try to focus on the videographers who film with a similar camera to myself. | These online interviews are very manageable; these are something that I can go over to analyse as many times as I wish. | I will have to make sure I reference the video/ article properly. |
| **My own filming** | This is possibly the most important research process. Simply analysing my own footage and being able to criticise on the negatives will give me the chance to learn from my own mistakes. | Due to the fact that I am happy to criticise my own work, I do not have to rely on others being afraid to give advice on the negatives of my filming. | I spend a lot of time filming, and I believe it will be very manageable, as I have a lot of footage to analyse, and a lot of time to get my filming techniques right. | I have to make sure that I ask permission of all the people that I have filmed. |

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| **Online reserach (Text)** | | | |
| * Blogs * Websites * News sites * Journal Articles | **Research processes**   * Developing keywords to search * Searching different sites * Reading, highlighting and annotating the source * Recording key findings in a way that is easy to use in your outcome * Analysing the source for reliability, credibility, limitations etc. | | |
| **Audio-Visual Sources** | | | |
| * YouTube * Television/streaming * Documentaries * Podcasts * Recorded interviews | **Research processes**   * Searching different sites * Watching and writing down key findings in a way that is easy to use in your outcome * Analysing the source for reliability, credibility, limitations etc. | | |
| **Interviews** | | | |
| * Contact experts or people with experience in your topic. * Face to face/phone interviews work best as you can have a conversation. * Email is popular as it is easier for you, but often you won’t get a response. * Better once you have a good grip on your topic, if they sense you know what you’re talking about and are asking good questions they’re more likely to give a good response. | | | |
| **Other Practical Research Processes** | | | |
| **Focus group** Get a small group of people together (the more diverse the better) and ask them questions about your topic. | | **Experiment** Design and conduct an experiment to test a hypothesis relating to your question. | **Observations** Watch and record notes on something relating to your question. Different times of day, longer periods of time etc. will make results stronger. |