Final Project: Next Steps

ARTSCI 101: From Data to Insight

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Today's Plan

Check in

- Final Project: Steps 4, (6) & 7
 - Methods
 - A word about Results
 - Dr. C-R will cover Steps 5 & 6 on EDA & Results in more detail tomorrow
 - Discussion & Abstract
- Team work (time permitting)

Step 4: Research Methods

- The next part of your research proposal is the Methods.
 - Should detail the methodology you would follow in order to address your research question and test your hypothesis.
 - Should describe the "who, what, when, where, and how" of your project.
- If you noticed, during our gallery walk, many of our questions were really about your methods.

Step 4: Methods

- FP Handout: Methods
- Student Methods examples (You can ignore Expected Results)
- Important to note: All student examples are not "perfect;" rather, they are "strong" examples.
 - They all have strengths and weaknesses— do not feel as though I want you to copy them to the letter!
 - Use them to get ideas, but be sure to follow the guidelines of our assignment, especially since our proposals will have a different focus.

- You might (or not) recall that in my proposal examples, there were sections entitled, "Preliminary Studies" or "Pilot Study."
 - This is a often an expected (if not required) aspect of successful grant applications.
 - Less expected for academic proposals, where it is expected that the proposed work is part of the educational/training process.

- Returning to my research example...
- My "Preliminary Studies" grant section detailed previous research studies I have done (i.e., part one of my research program).
 - Several were not directly related to my physical activity intervention proposal.
 - Goal: to show that I am capable of completing the proposed research, if awarded funding

- The "Pilot Study" section of my grants detailed work more closely related to my physical activity intervention.
 - Pilot data collected to show an observational or cross-sectional relationship between physical activity and cognitive function in my sample.
 - Provided rationale for why I would expect that intervening would enhance/improve an existing relationship.

- With this in mind, you should write your Results in a similar way.
- Take the perspective that your Exploratory Data Analysis represents a preliminary study.
 - So, these prelim findings, in conjunction with your literature review, provide the rationale for why your proposed research question should be answered.
 - Remember: your EDA findings should not answer your research question directly.

Step 7: Discussion & Abstract

 You will conclude your research proposal with a Discussion section and then draft an Abstract, which is a brief summary of the entire proposal.

Primary goal:

 Your Discussion and Abstract should be the only sections that someone can read and get a full (while not detailed) understanding of your proposal.

Step 7: Discussion

FP Handout: Discussion & Abstract

- Student Discussion examples
 - Two different examples because they have complimentary strengths.

Student Abstract example

Wrap Up

- Any Questions?
- Review FP handouts and student examples:
 - (Research Topics to Questions & Introduction)
 - Methods
 - Discussion
 - Abstract
- Remember to view your EDA and Results as preliminary findings to support your proposed research question.

Work Plan & Deadlines:

- 1. Final RQ & Dataset Due 7/28 (tonight)
- Introduction & Methods Draft 1 Due 8/2 (Tuesday) by 5 pm
 - Review 2 teams' drafts for class workshop on 8/3 (Wednesday; I will be giving more instructions).
- Exploratory Data Analysis, Results, Discussion, & Abstract Draft 1 Due 8/3 (Wednesday) by 11:55 pm
 - Review 2 teams' drafts for class workshop on 8/4 (Thursday)
- 4. Full Proposal Draft **Due 8/5 (Friday) by** 11:55 pm

Team Activity

 In the time we have left, I want you to diagram your research question(s) and study procedure as I have done in my example.