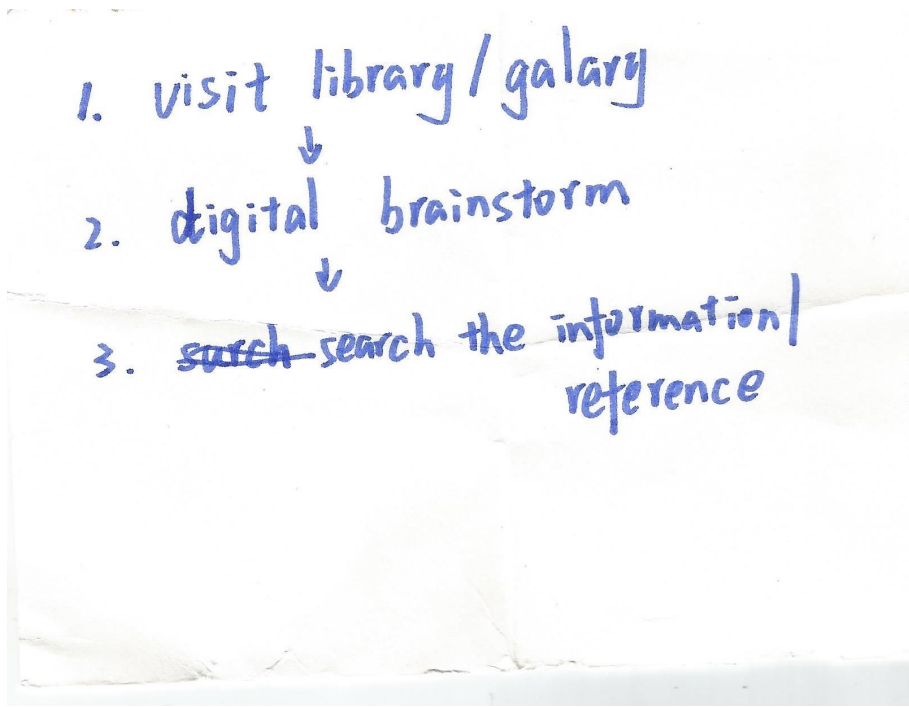
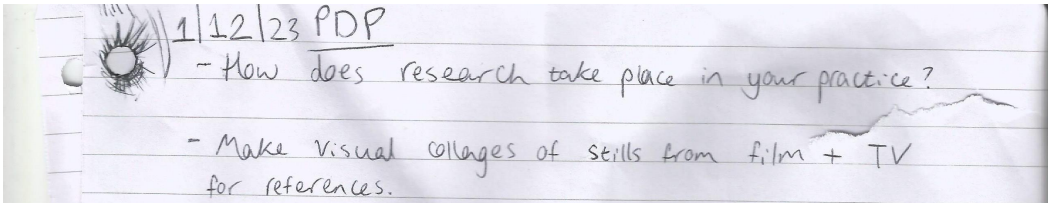
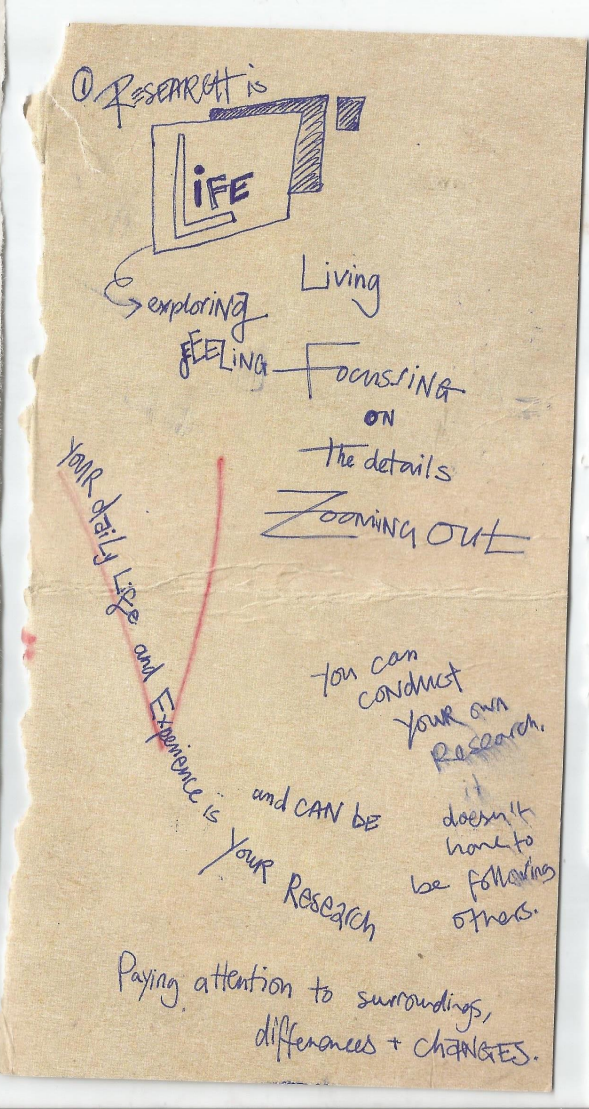


Point B: Analysis



As you can see here, responses at Point B were much more varied. Whereas at Point A I could point to a typical response, at Point B the answers given are too varied to do this. Some students give personal, feeling based responses, some are more schematic, and some are very specific.

Data point A & B: Comparative Analysis

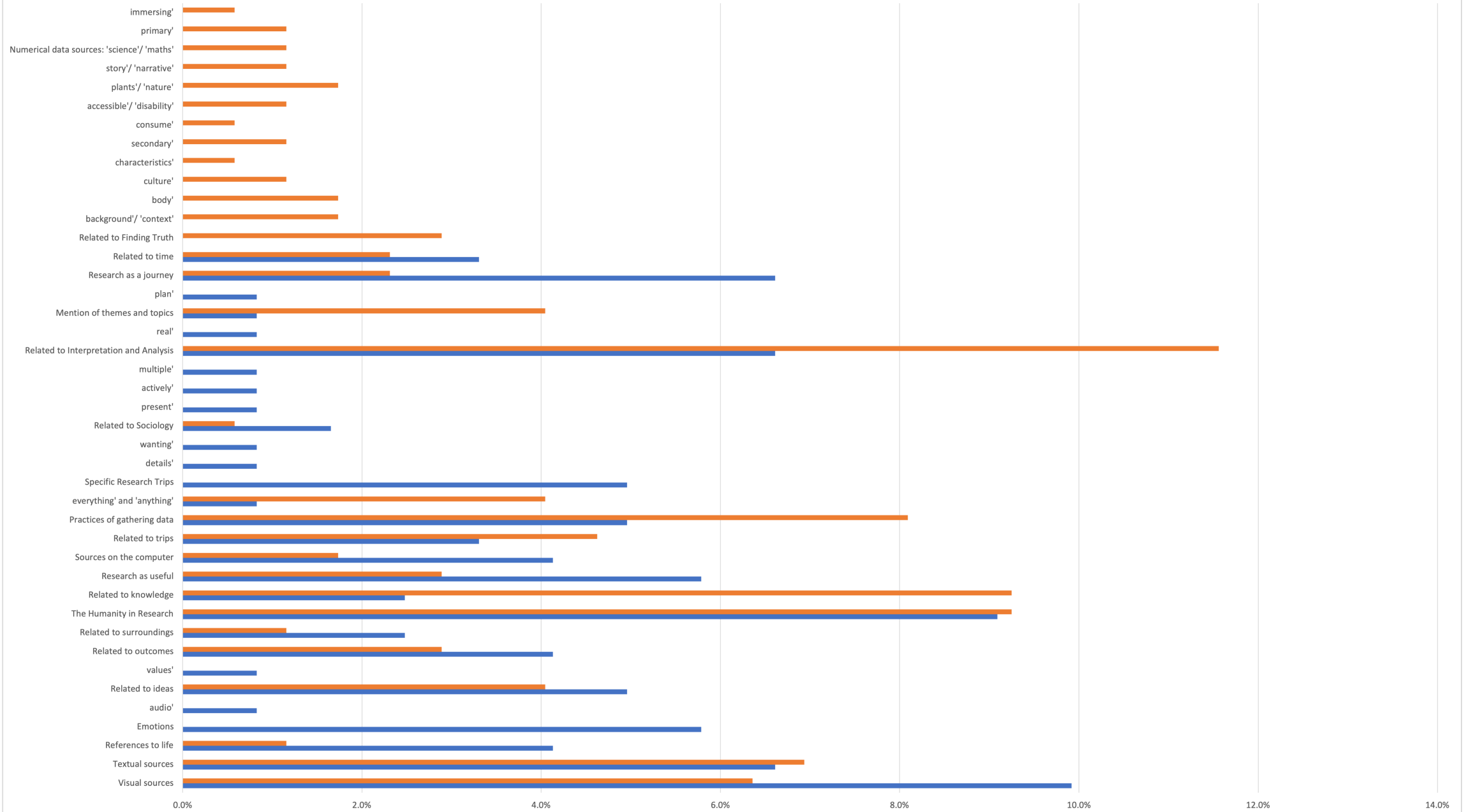
	Visual sources	Textual sources	References to life	Emotions	audio'	Related to ideas	values'	Related to outcomes	Related to surroundings	The Humanity in Research	Related to knowledge	Research as useful	Sources on the computer	Related to trips	Practices of gathering data	everything' and 'anything'	Specific Research Trips	details'	wanting'	Related to Sociology
POINT B	9.9%	6.6%	4.1%	5.8%	0.8%	5.0%	0.8%	4.1%	2.5%	9.1%	2.5%	5.8%	4.1%	3.3%	5.0%	0.8%	5.0%	0.8%	0.8%	1.7%
POINT A	6.4%	6.9%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	4.0%	0.0%	2.9%	1.2%	9.2%	9.2%	2.9%	1.7%	4.6%	8.1%	4.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%
Difference (Point B-Point A)	3.6%	-0.3%	3.0%	5.8%	0.8%	0.9%	0.8%	1.2%	1.3%	-0.2%	-6.8%	2.9%	2.4%	-1.3%	-3.1%	-3.2%	5.0%	0.8%	0.8%	1.1%

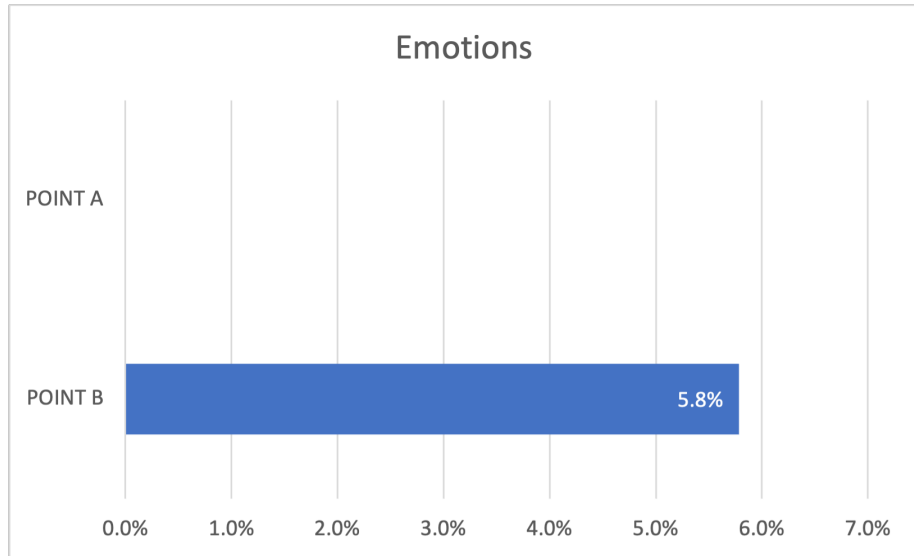
present'	actively'	multiple'	Related to Interpretation and Analysis	real'	Mention of themes and topics	plan'	Research as a journey	Related to time	Related to Finding Truth	background'/ 'context'	body'	culture'	characteristics'	secondary	consume'	accessible'/ 'disability'	plants'/ 'nature'	story'/ 'narrative'	Numerical data sources: 'science'/ 'maths'	primary'	immersing'
0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	6.6%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	6.6%	3.3%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	11.6%	0.0%	4.0%	0.0%	2.3%	2.3%	2.9%	1.7%	1.7%	1.2%	0.6%	1.2%	0.6%	1.2%	1.7%	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%	0.6%
0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	-4.9%	0.8%	-3.2%	0.8%	4.3%	1.0%	-2.9%	-1.7%	-1.7%	-1.2%	-0.6%	-1.2%	-0.6%	-1.2%	-1.7%	-1.2%	-1.2%	-1.2%	-0.6%

- As with Data Point A, I analysed the data using a combination of thematic textual and autoethnographic analysis. This led to new themes emerging, for example, 'Emotions', but also several themes that were the same.
- I made a table so that I could compare the two sets of data to see more clearly how student perspectives on research had changed or not. While sample sizes of students were relatively similar, in order to compare the data more precisely, I converted it to percentages.
- I highlighted themes where the difference between Point A and B was greater than 2.9%.

Student definitions of Research: Comparative analysis

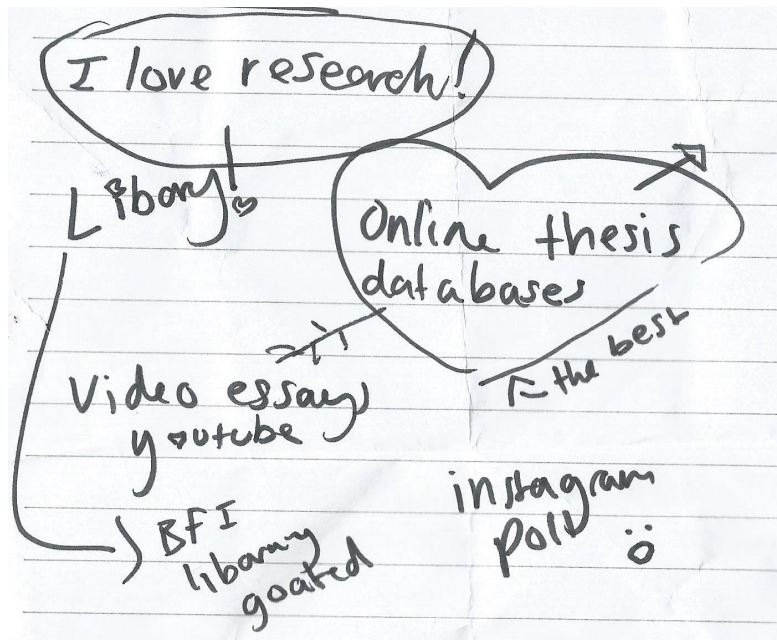
POINT A POINT B



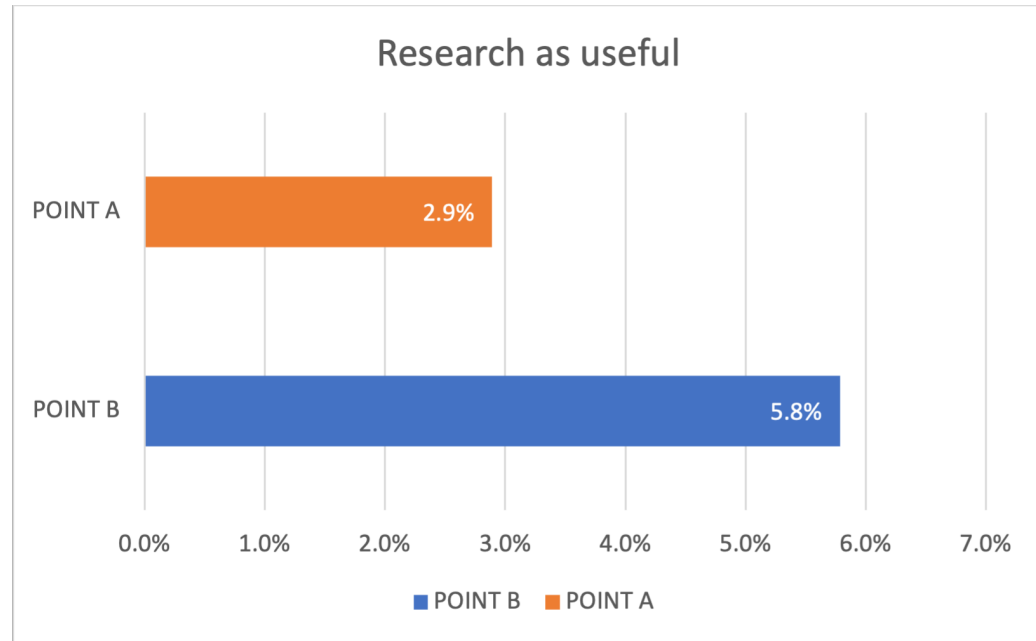


Comparative Analysis

- Emotions, both positive and negative were referenced 7 times during the discussion at Point B, making up 5.8% of the discussion (a relatively large share).
- This was a category that previously I hadn't created as there had been no emotional responses mentioned.
- Emotional words and drawn symbols included: 'love', 'goated', 'feeling', 'disappointed', 'heart', 'surprising'.



Comparative Analysis



- There was a significant increase in research being spoken about as useful in some way, 2.9% more than Point B.
- Words students used included: 'base', 'core', 'insight', 'helpful', 'determines', 'affects'.

