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Conference contribution :

Miles, G. (2017). *"Why is Research important in the Abolition Movement and how do we do it?"*.

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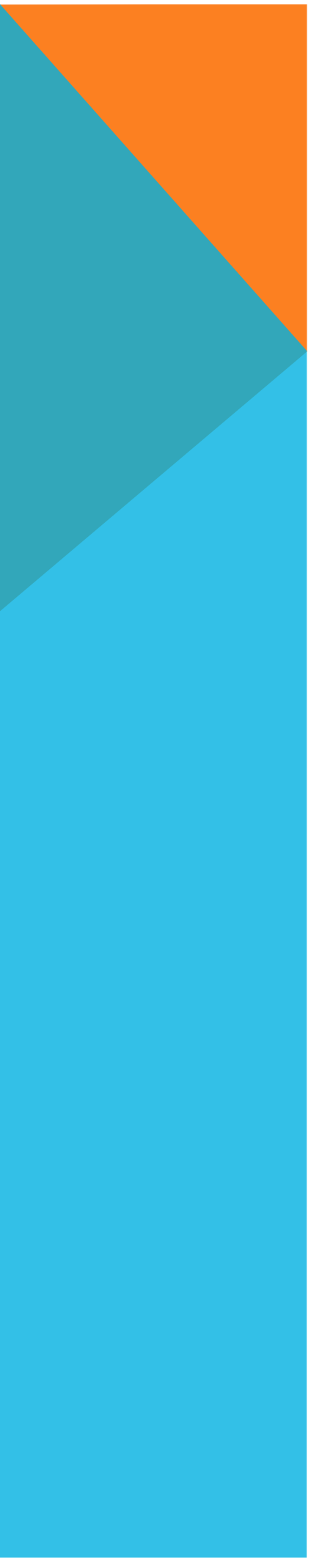
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RESEARCH
GLENN MILES PHD

DEFINITION OF RESEARCH

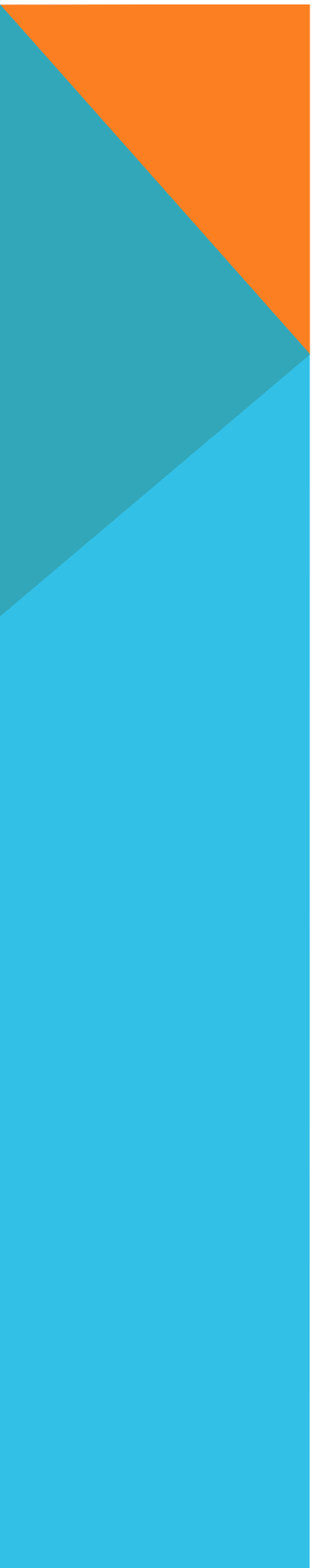
To Further Knowledge



WHO IS CLEVER?

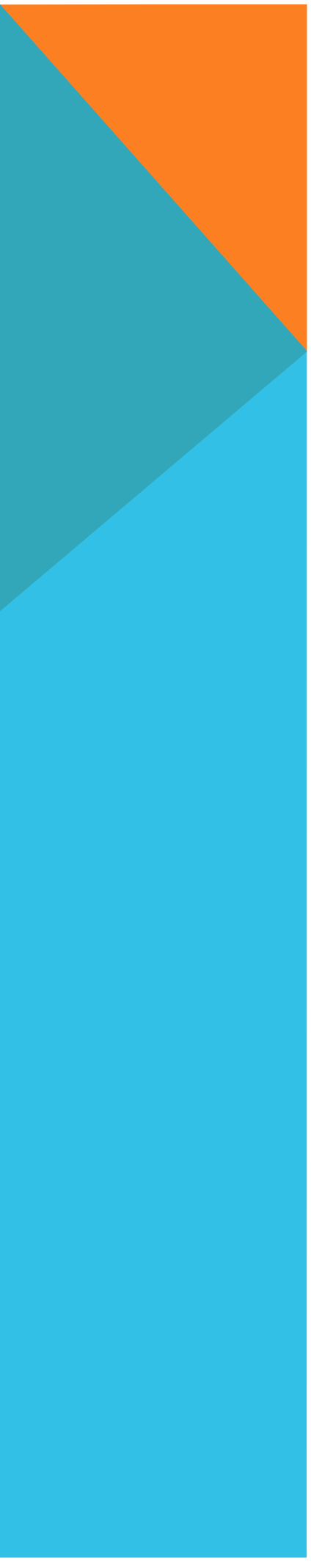


LITERATURE REVIEW



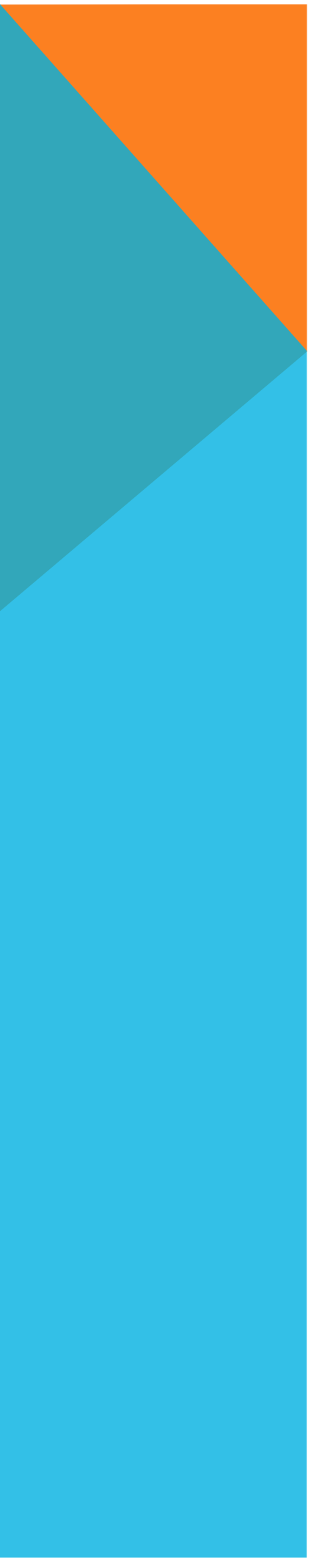
RESEARCH ISN'T...

- airy fairy in the clouds nonsense
- only something PhDs can do
- a waste of time when you are already too busy



RESEARCH IS...

- **a systematic and rigorous way to generate information**
- **useful to understand the people you are working to understand their lives**
- **useful when you want to advocate for a particular group of misunderstood people**



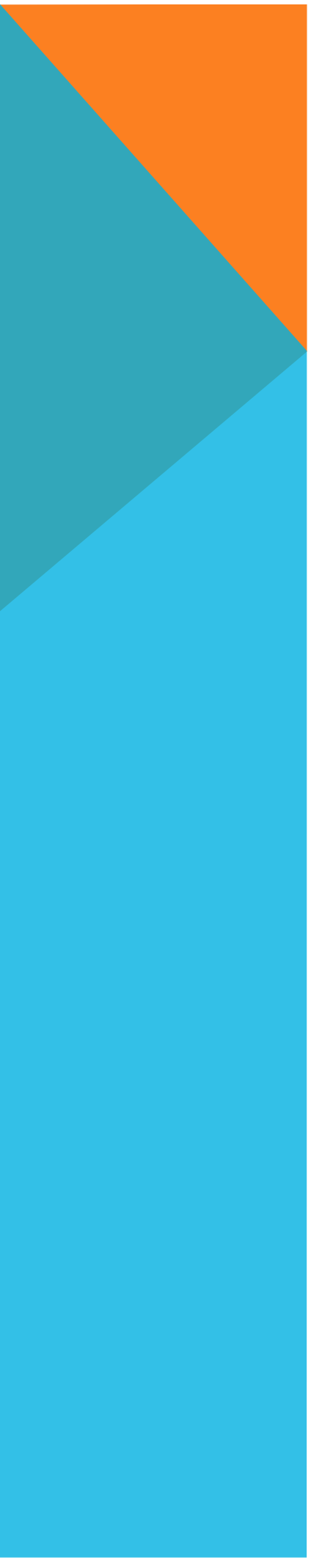
RESEARCH CAN HELP YOU

Demonstrate that there is a problem in the first place

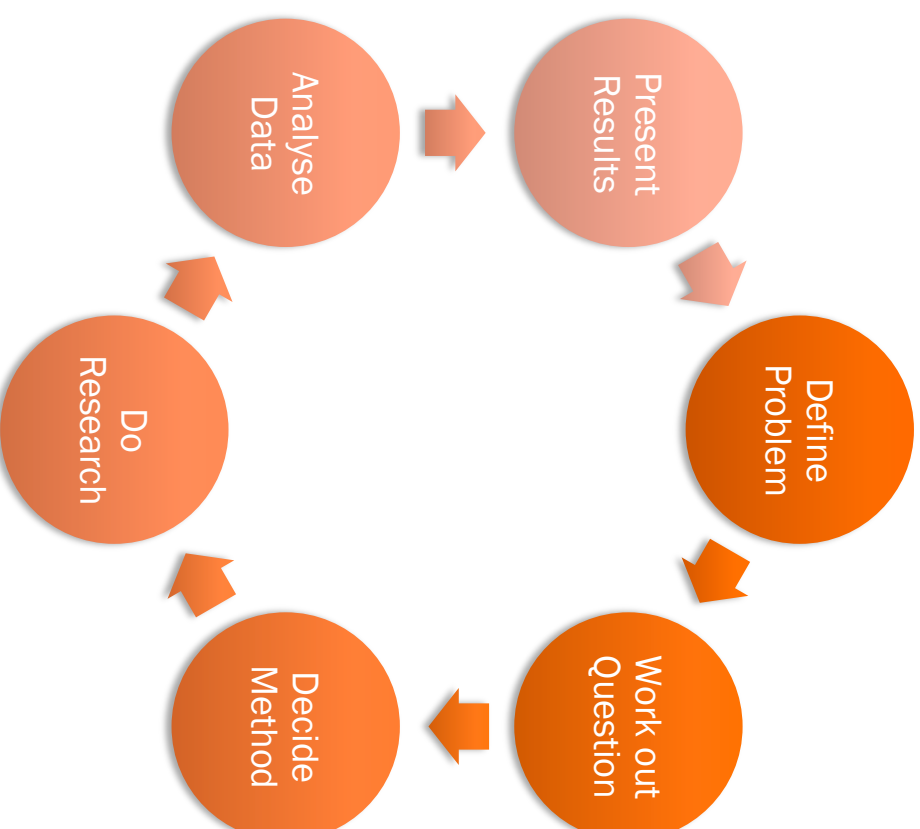
Verify what you think to be true but need evidence

Understand aspects that you are not sure about

Have credibility with policy makers, UN and Government

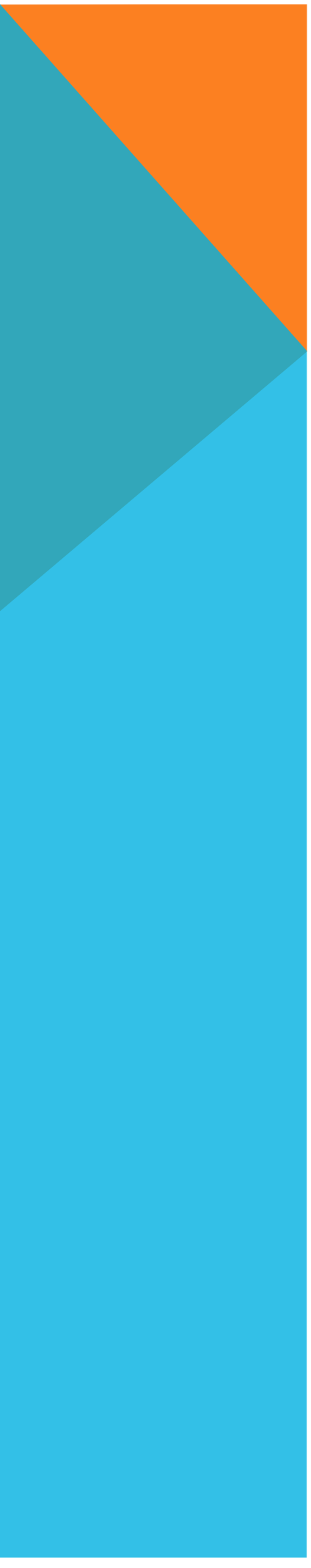
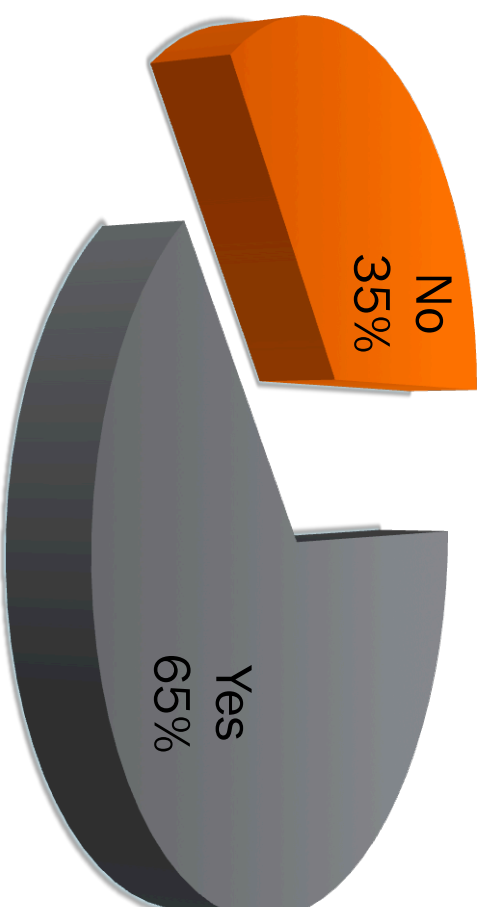


PROCESS

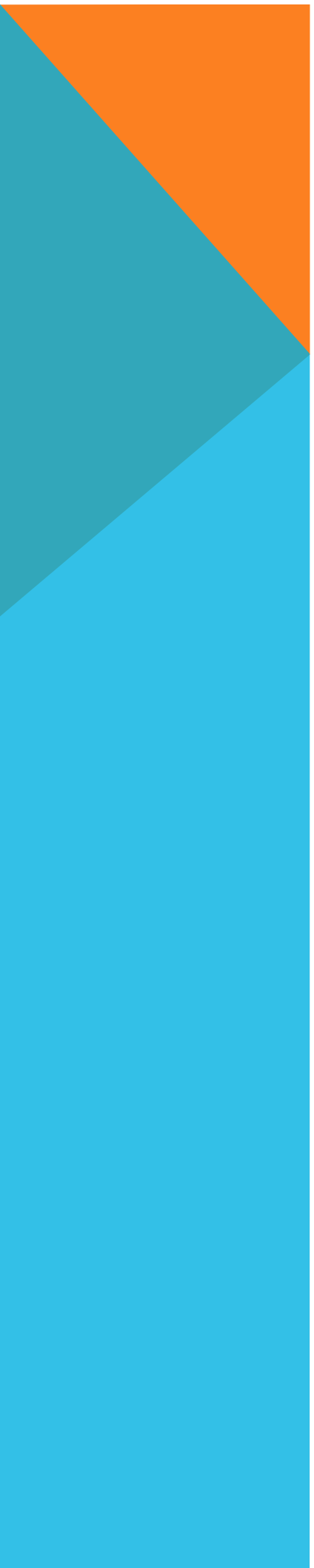


SIMPLE STATISTICS

Violence from client

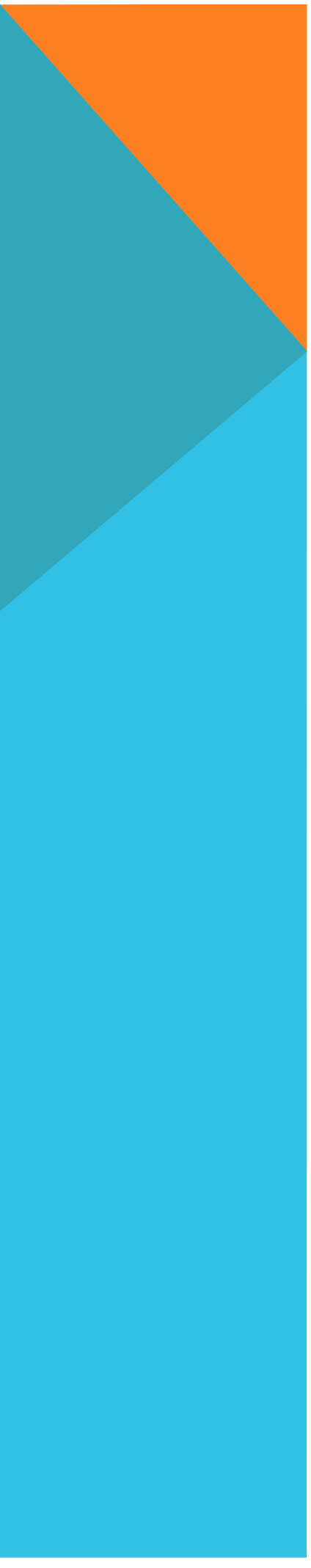


DISSEMINATING RESULTS

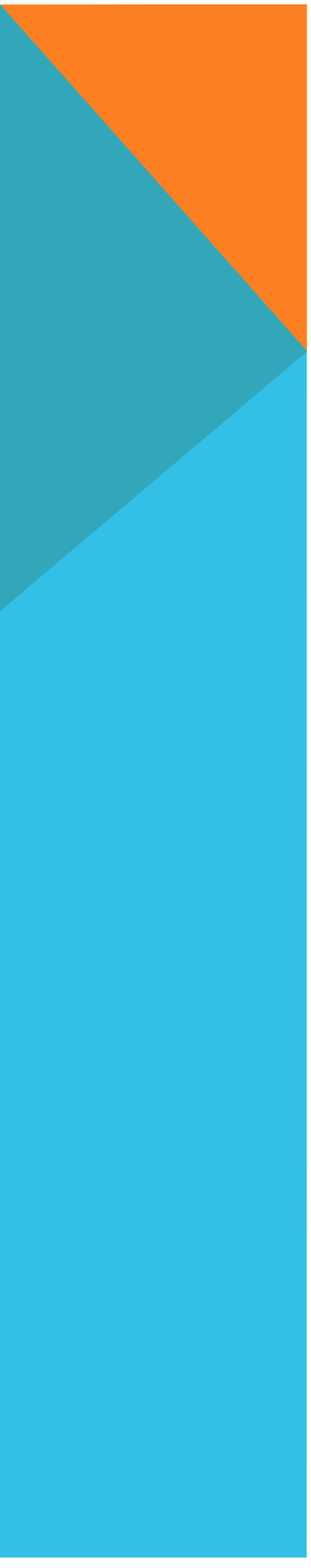


SMALL RESEARCH PROJECTS CANNOT

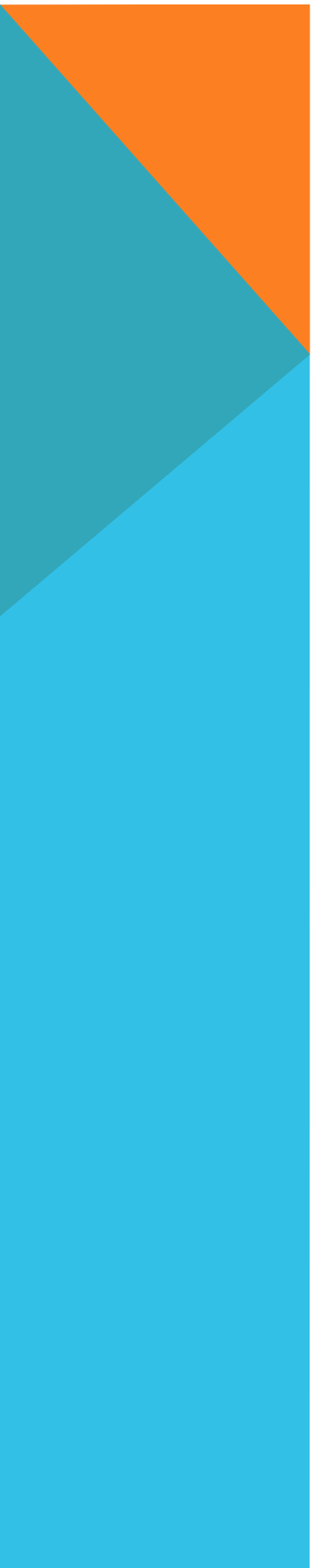
Provide accurate information on prevalence – the size of the problem – but you need to remind people that due to the secretive nature of the issue this is extremely difficult to obtain even where there is unlimited funding.



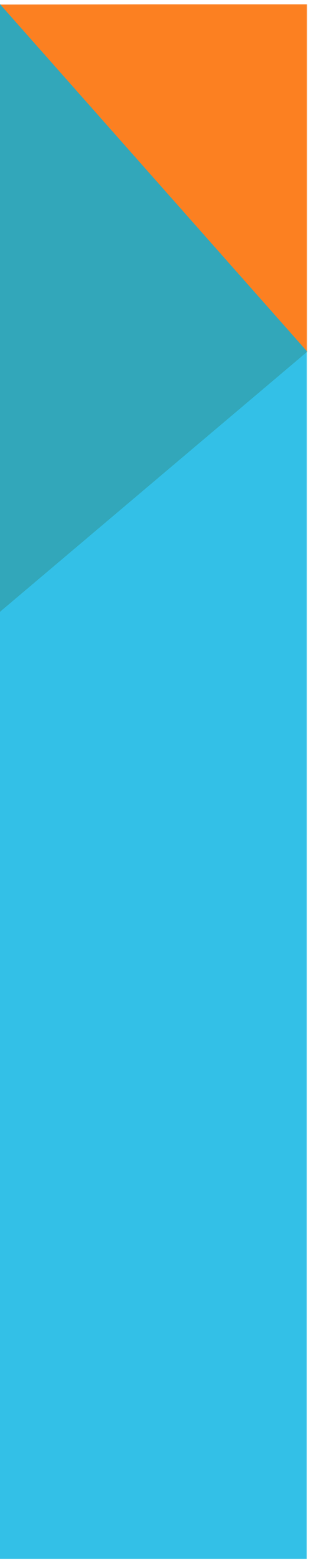
TEAMWORK



PRESENTING THE RESULTS

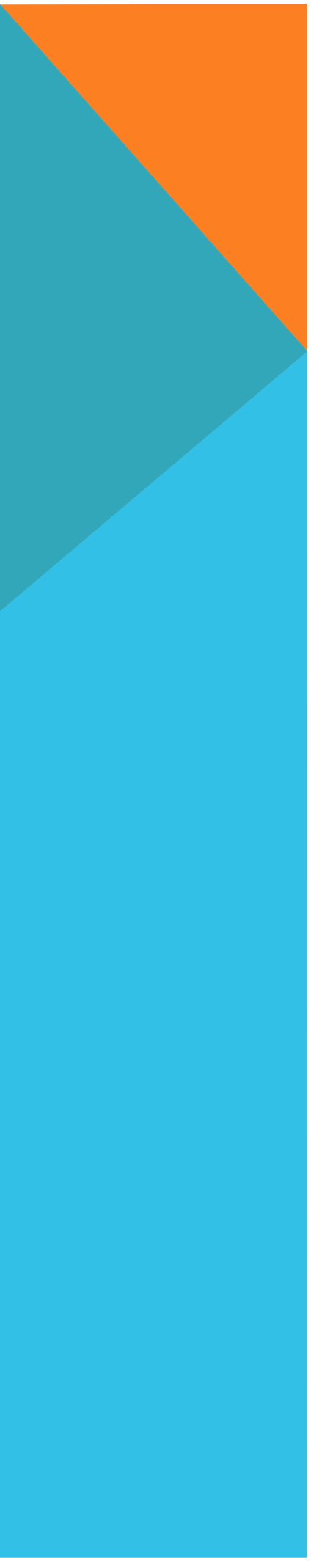


PARTNERSHIP WITH NGOS, GOVERNMENT & UN

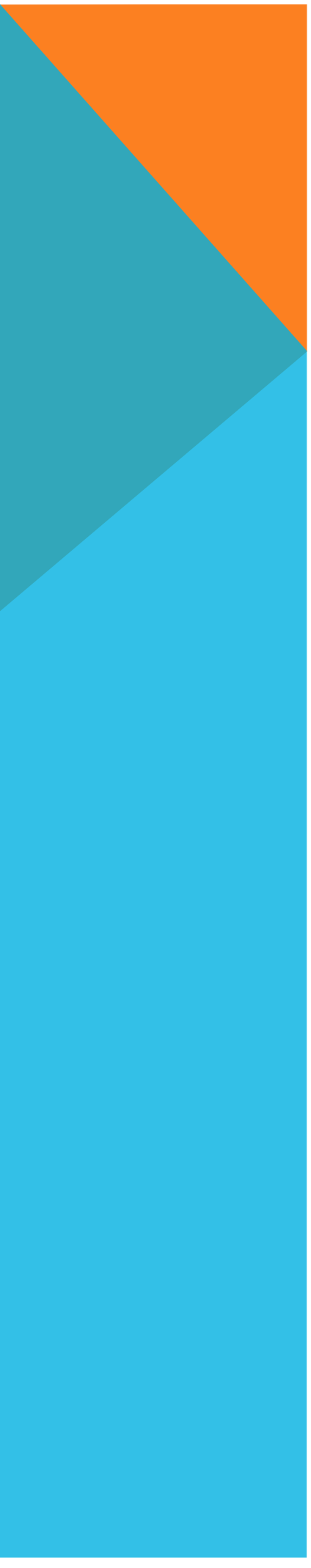


HOW IS RESEARCH DONE?

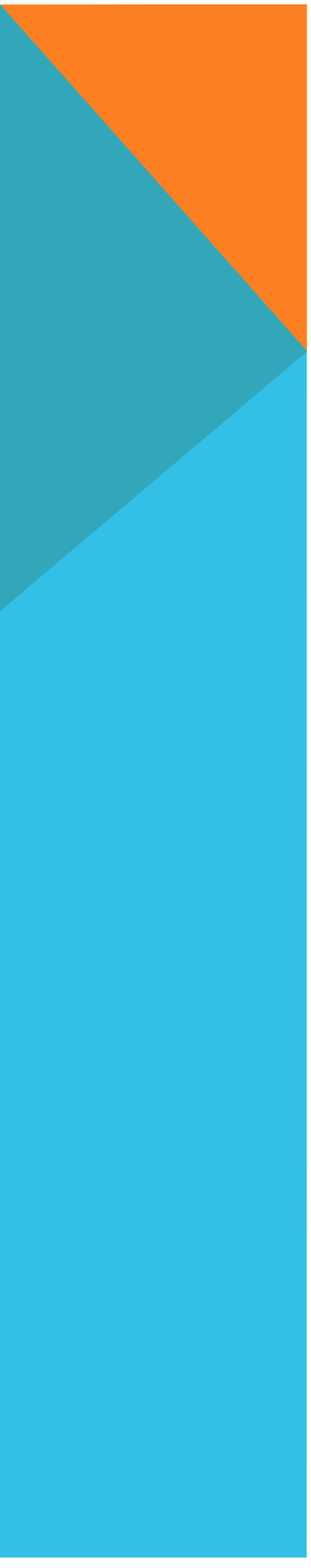
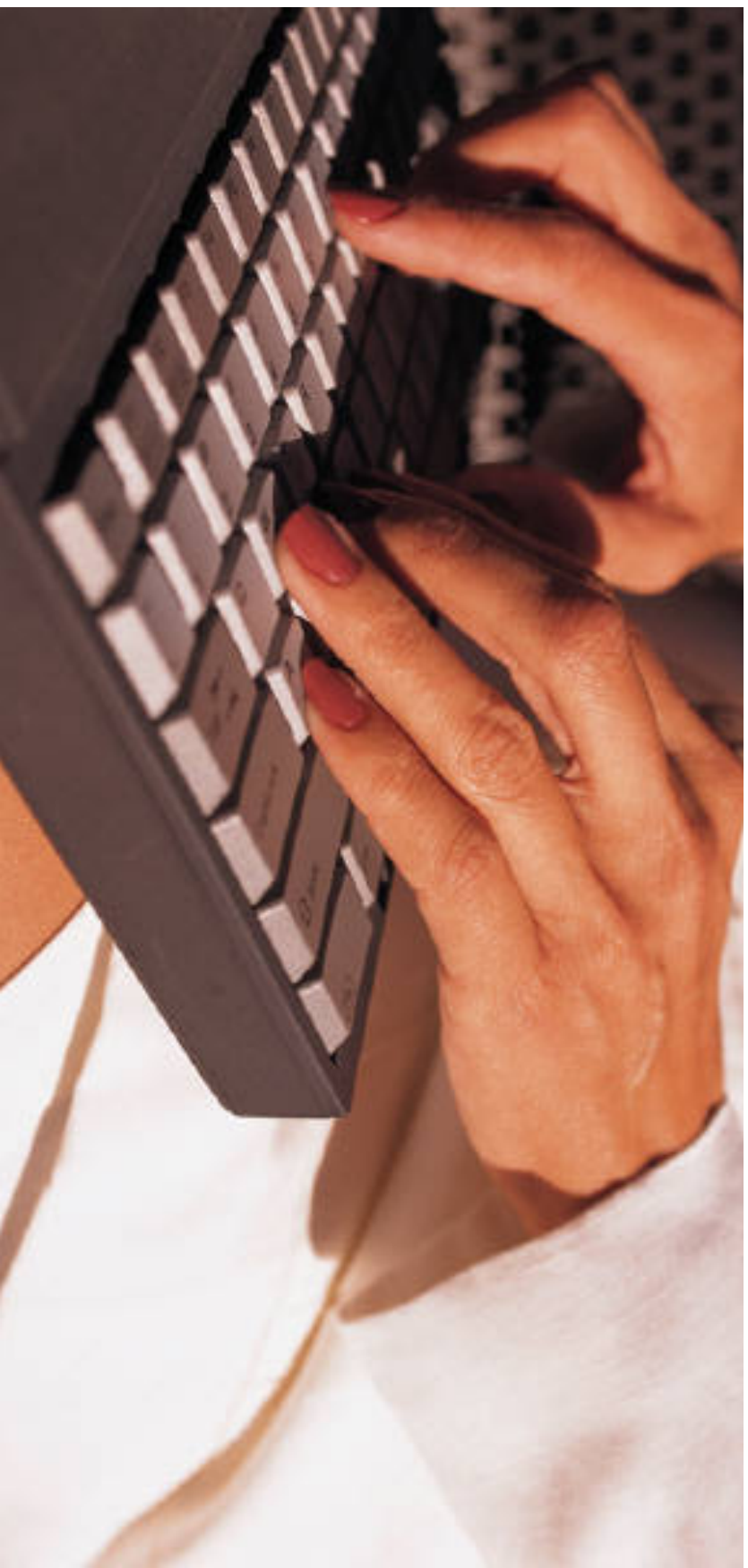
- **Literature Review**
- **Working out your question(s)**
- **Systematic collection of data**
- **Analysis of data**
- **Understanding of the problem**
- **Write up**
- **Presentation of data**



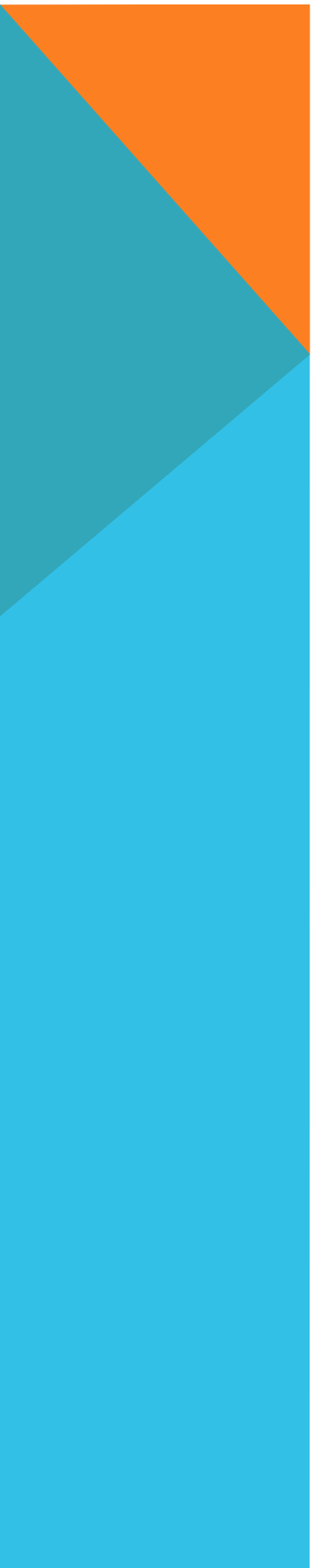
ARE ALL YOUR DUCKS IN A ROW?



WRITE UP



IS IT COMMON SENSE?



IS IT COMMON SENSE?

Sometimes it verifies information that you may already know

BUT

It often produces some surprises

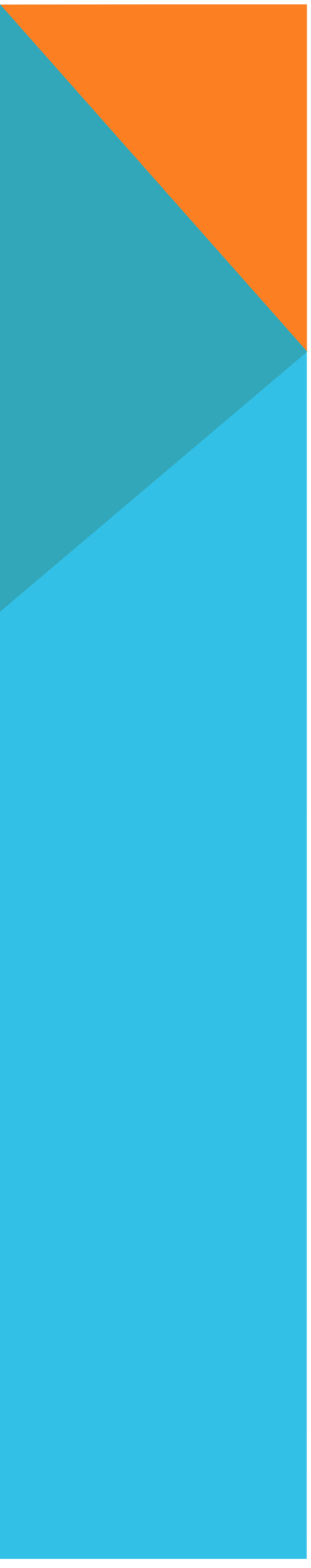
But you need to

Use **RIGOROUS RESEARCH** Methods and techniques

Use theory

Use Ethical Codes

Be Open to Scrutiny from others

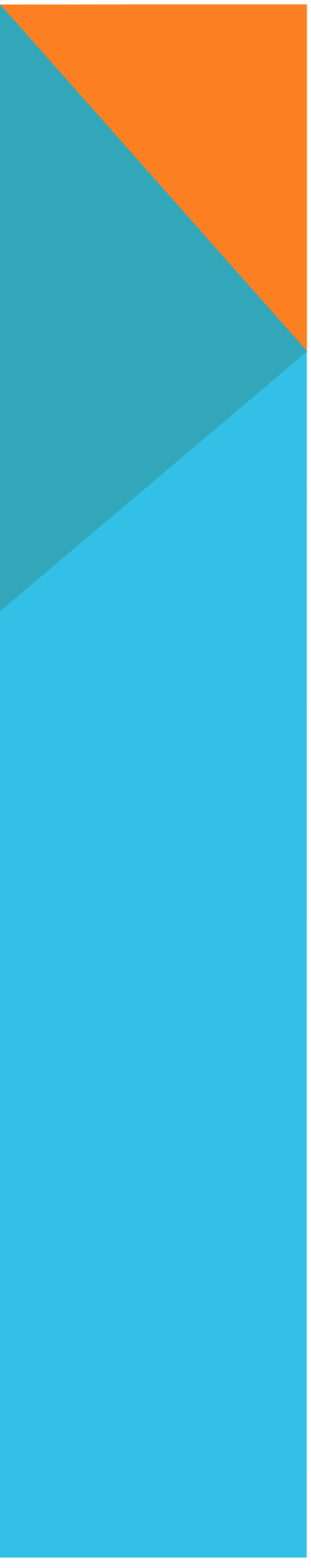


RESEARCH VS. EXPERIENCE

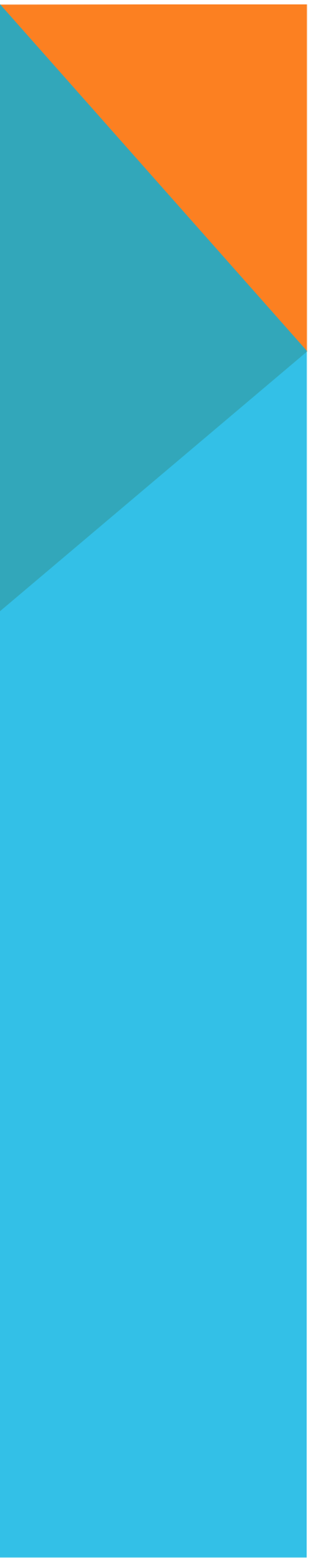
Much information is gathered simply by working with people.

Good Researchers will work closely with these people and ask for their help in developing the right questions

Also good researchers will invite the experienced staff to be present during questions to be sure that they have understand the context correctly and can add things that the research has not understood or tackled.



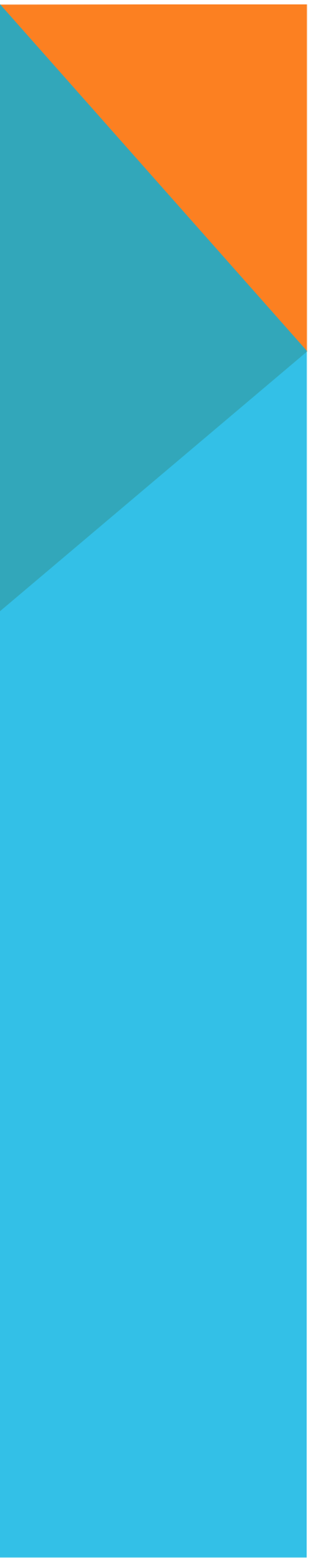
BRAIN STORM ALL QUESTIONS YOU WANT TO ASK



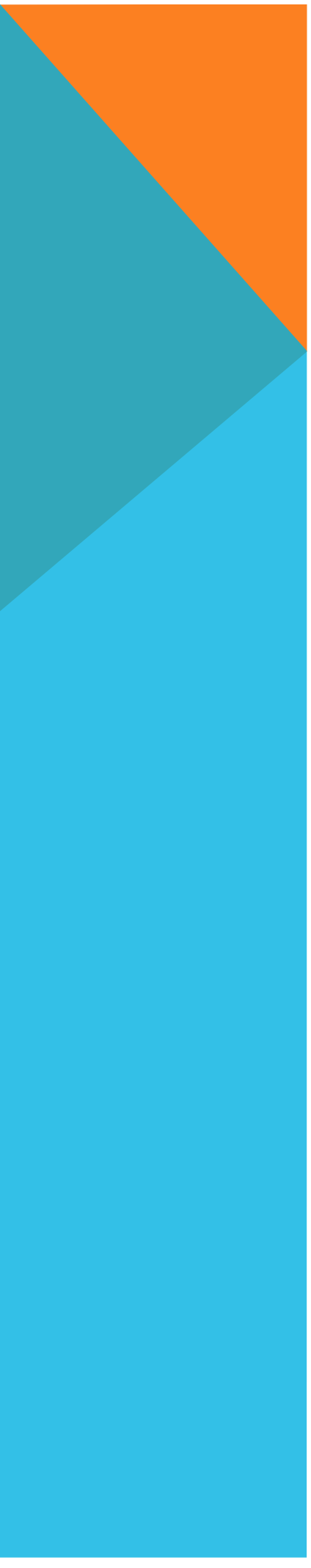
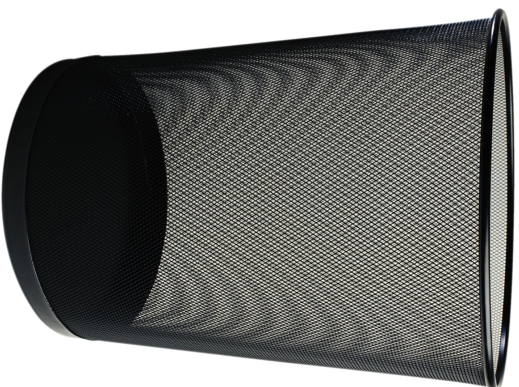
IS IT OR ISN'T IT?



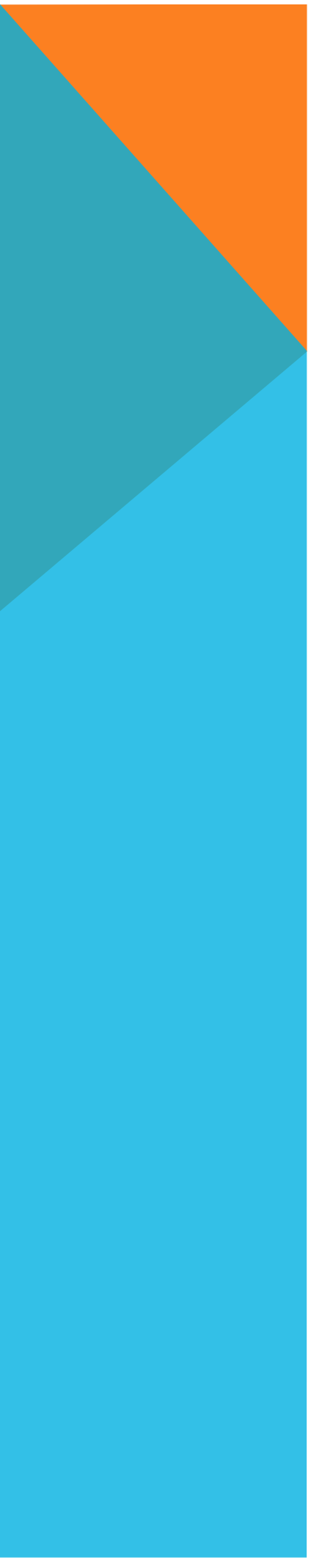
THINK ABOUT THE KEY QUESTION?



THINK ABOUT WHAT YOU WILL USE AND HOW



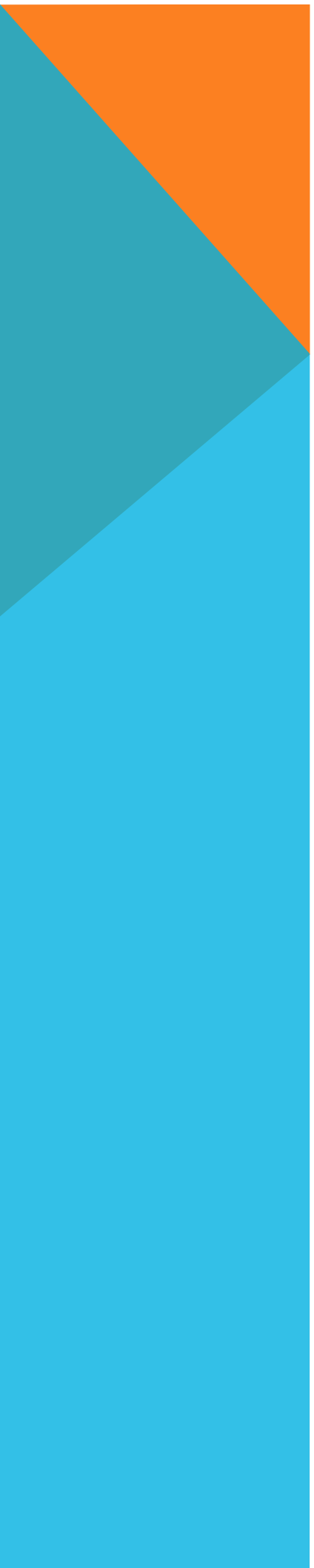
**YOU WANT TO HIT THE NAIL ON THE HEAD NOT
WASTE TIME**



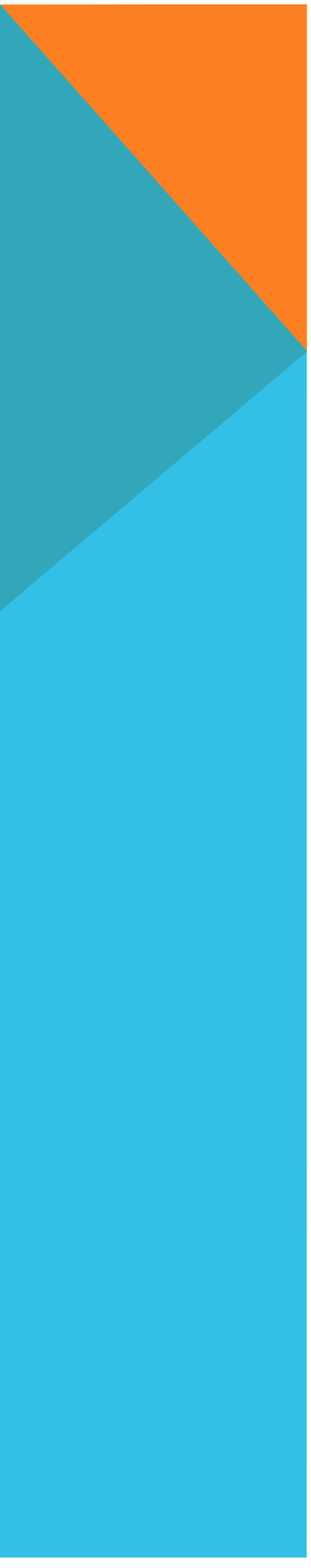
NEED CLEAR VISION



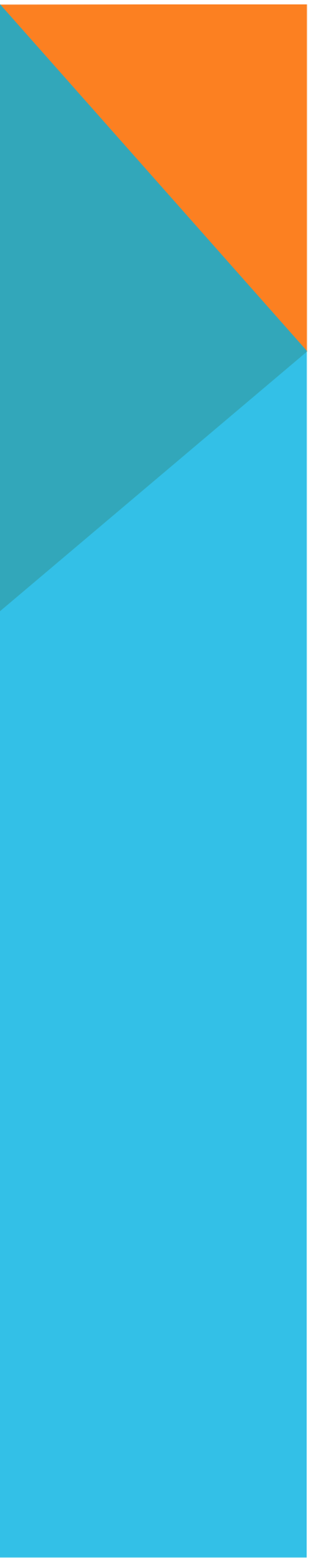
PRESENTATION



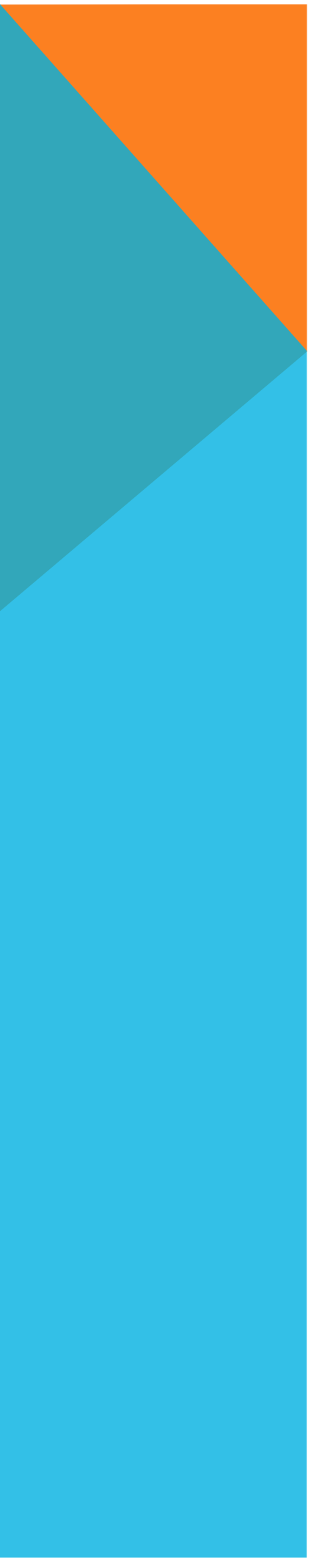
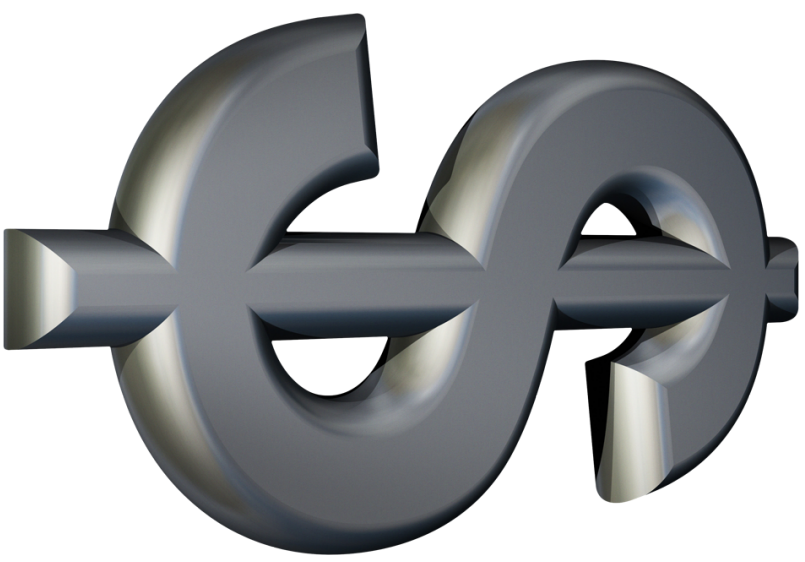
WHAT NEXT? HANDING ON RESPONSIBILITY TO...



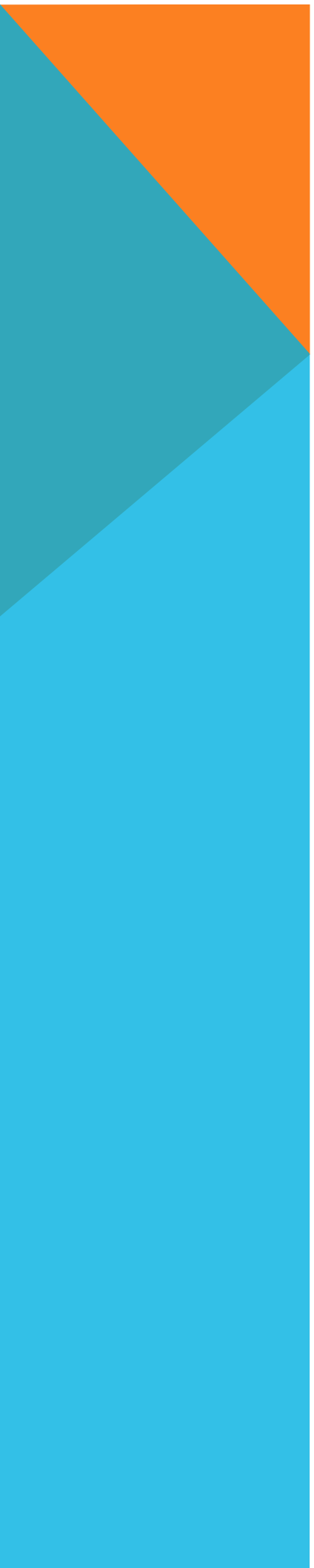
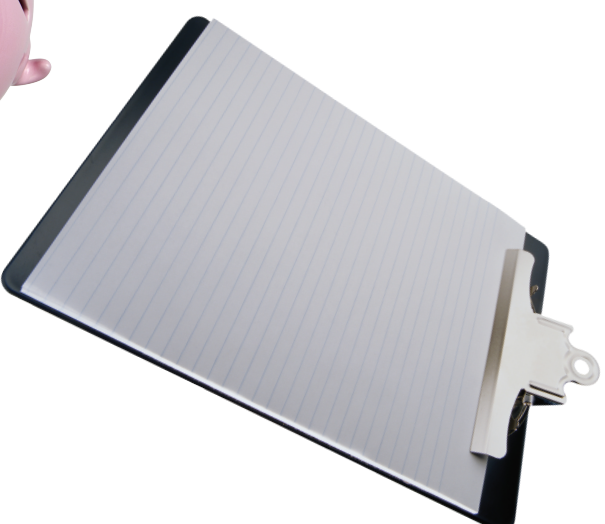
THINK ABOUT A TIME WHEN STAFF AVAILABLE



BUDGET



WHAT DO YOU NEED?



ETHICS

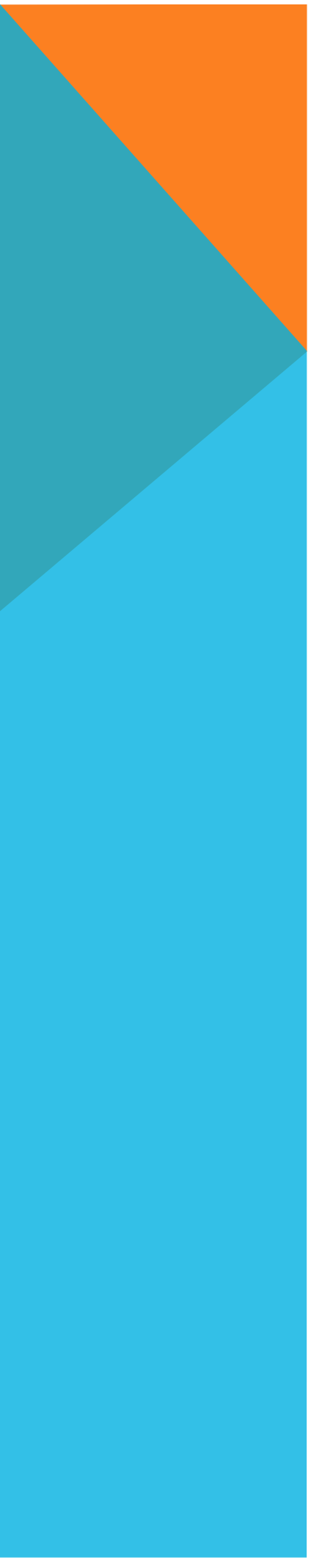
It is important that any methods of obtaining research data is done ethically

People should always know why the research is being done

They should always have the choice whether to give information, to avoid questions they do not want to answer and to stop at any time

Participants should be given a contact person/number so that if they want to ask questions, change their minds or withdraw information they are free to do so.

Body language of Children should be given particular attention.



DEVELOPING A SCHEDULE



SAFETY

Need to do a risk assessment before you start the research

How can you ensure that all those doing the research will be safe?

Working in pairs/threes?

Having a man around? Help or hindrance?

Is it ever completely safe?

Ask those who you trust what they think.

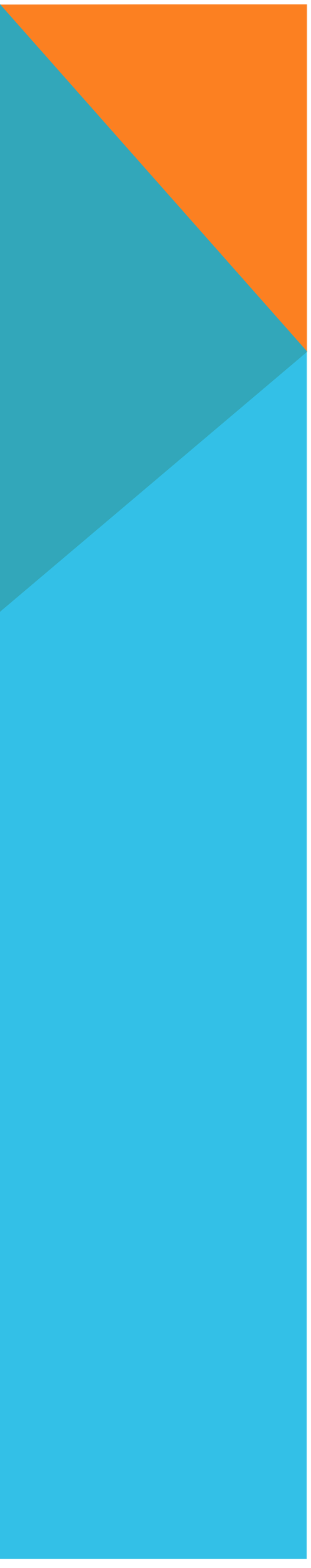


METHODS

Questionnaire Survey – completed by trained non-judgemental ‘listeners’.

Focus Groups – discussion groups (recorded with permission). May involve drawings or photos or role plays

Observation



DON'T FORGET TO PILOT METHODS

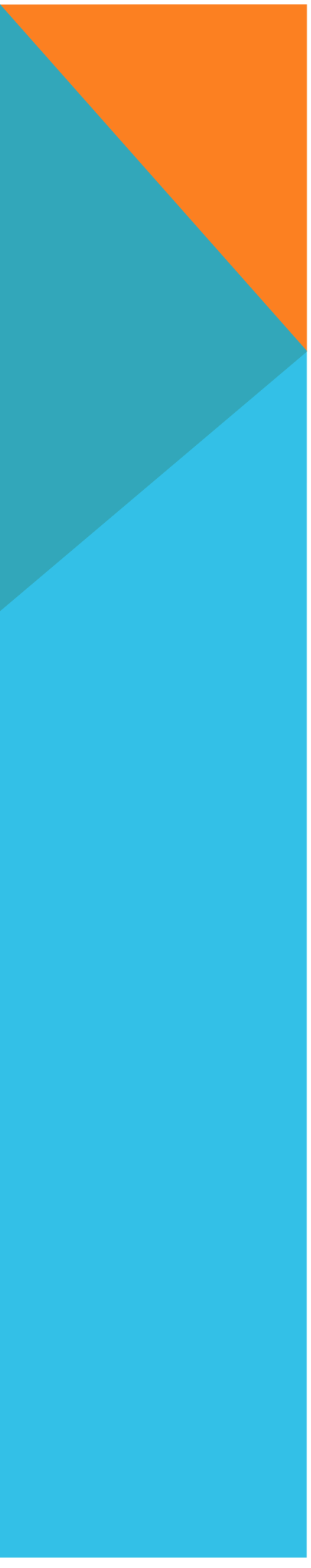
Try out the surveys with a small group to assess

Research Assistants understand process and are confident to do it

Participants understand the questions and words used

The length of time it takes to do the survey/exercise

Example: *Massage Women in Phnom Penh*



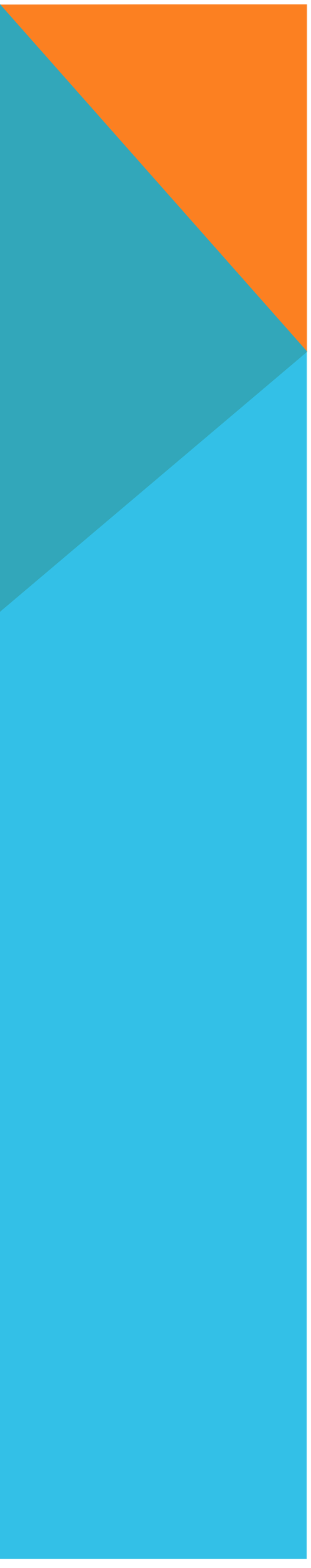
WHEN YOU FAIL YOU MAY STILL GET A RESULT

Ethnic Vietnamese in Cambodia

In a study that was supposed to be random

Realized that the staff were xenophobic towards Vietnamese

Then able to tackle this issue with staff



STAFF DOING THIS NEED CARE

