The future of education research at IES: Research that is useful and used

Comments by Carrie Conaway • June 29, 2021

What characterizes research that is useful and used?

- Always relevant
- Often descriptive and localized
- Often internal or in partnership

What does research use look like?

- Instrumental: informing a specific decision
- Conceptual: influencing the problems we work on and the solutions we consider
- Social: making meaning together from research findings

What could NCER and NCSER do to promote research that is useful and used?

Demand

- 1. Fund studies on how to measure research use
- 2. Fund studies on mechanisms and enabling conditions for increasing research use
- 3. Fund training programs on research use for educators in preparation and in practice

Supply

- 1. Increase the voice of practice in guiding research funding
 - a. Reinvigorate the NBES board and use all 7 available lots for practitioners
 - b. Include practitioners in the review process to evaluate relevance and feasibility
 - c. Increase funding to support answering questions from practice
 - d. Ask practitioners what problems they're trying to solve, what they think their next big issue will be, what they're curious about.
- 2. Reduce the barriers to the grant application process, especially for start-up projects
 - a. Create a grant program to support immediate evaluation needs: short term, small dollars, simple application, one-month turnaround on review
- 3. Require stronger evidence of authentic partnership for studies in local education settings
- 4. Prioritize the types of projects that actually answer practitioners' questions
 - a. "What are effective strategies for solving my problem?" → meta-analyses and synthetic literature reviews
 - b. "Is it true for me?" \rightarrow replications, descriptive work
 - c. "How and why does it work?" → inquiry on causal mechanisms, not just impacts
- 5. Fund research-practice partnerships to build local knowledge on local priorities
 - a. Differentiated to support RPPs at different stages of development
- 6. Fund training programs for researchers on how to work effectively with practitioners
 - a. Communication/translation (writing for non-academic audiences)
 - b. Navigating people and organizations in contested spaces

Market-clearing mechanisms

- 1. Fund research on what boundary spanners do and how they do it
- 2. Fund research staff in practice settings, and network them together
- 3. Fund convenings that bring researchers and practitioners together to make meaning from research