


I'm not robot  reCAPTCHA

Continue

Strengths of case study research method

PRECISION-Panc is a multi-trial initiative that will use molecular profile of each individual cancer to establish a stratified medicine platform for pancreatic cancer and provide personalized treatment choices to patients. Using cutting-edge methods to collect and analyze genomic data, TRACERX aims to identify patients who could benefit from trials of new targeted treatments. TRACERX is using analytical edge techniques to analytically investigate the genomic landscape of lung cancer, and how tumours evolve, metastasise and develop resistance. Examples of a case study could be anything in doing research on why a single subject has nightmares when they sleep in their new apartment, why a group of people feel uncomfortable in areas that are very popular. A case study is an in-depth analysis of a person or a group of people. Case studies are usually conducted over a sustained period of time, and involve various forms of research, such as: observations, testing, exams and even interviews. Case studies are used in a variety of social sciences and life, and the type of study conducted varies greatly depending on the field of science used. Case studies are usually broken down into categories. For example, science may be illustration-based instances of the instance or instances of a particular event that describes what a situation is like. An example of these studies would be that children fear the doctor at a young age. Another type of case study is the cumulative study that collects information from multiple locations over the course at different times. These types of studies try to reduce repetitive research and focus on gathering information from the past to reach a conclusion. An example of this case study might be something along the lines of pre-existing behavior of a creature throughout the course of various situations. A case study is a research method that relies on a single case rather than a population or sample. When researchers focus on one case, they can make detailed observations over a long period of time, something that can't be done with large samples without cost a lot of money. Case studies are also useful in the early stages of research when the goal is to explore ideas, tests, and instrument perfect measurements, and to prepare for a larger study. The research method can be popular not only in the field of sociology, but also in the fields of anthropology, psychology, education, political science, clinical sciences, social work, and administrative sciences. A case study is unique in the social studies to focus on study on a single entity, which can be a person, group or organization, event, action, or situation. It is also unique to that, as a focus of research, is a chosen case for specific purposes, rather than randomly, as is usually done when doing empirical research. Often, when using the case study method, they focus on a case that is exceptional in some way because it is possible to learn a lot about social relationships and social strengths when studying things that deviate from norms. In doing so, a researcher is often able to, in their study, to test the validity of the social theory, or to create new theory using the theory-based method. The first case studies in social sciences were likely conducted by Pierre Guillaume Frédéric Le Gamble, a French sociologist 19th century economist and economist who studied family budget. The method has been used in sociology, psychology, and anthropology since the early 20th century. In sociology, case studies are typically conducted with qualitative research methods. They are regarded as micro rather than macro in nature, and one may not necessarily generally result in a case study in other situations. However, this is not a limitation of the method, but a force. Through a case study based on ethnic observation and interviews, among other methods, sociologists can enlighten otherwise difficult to view and understand social relationships, structure, and processes. In doing so, the results of case studies often encourage more research. There are three main types of case studies: key case, case outlier, and local knowledge case. Key cases are those who choose because the researcher has a particular interest in him or his enthusiasm circumstances. Outlier cases are those who choose because the case stands out from other events, organizations, or situations, for some reason, and social scientists acknowledge that we can learn a lot from the things that are different from the normal. Finally, a researcher may decide to do a local case study when they have issued an amount of money can be used on a given subject, person, organization, or event, and so who are well asked to make a study of it. Of these types, a case study can take four different forms: illustrational, exploratory, cumulative, and critical. Illustration case studies are descriptive in nature and designed to shed light on a particular situation, set of circumstances, and their social relationships and the processes that are integrated into them. They are useful in bringing to light something about which most people don't know. Sciences can be exploratory are also known as pilot studies. This type of case study is typically used when a researcher wants to identify research questions and methods of study for a large, complex study. They are useful for clarifying the research process, which can help a researcher make better use of time and resources in the larger study that will follow it. Cumulative case studies are those in which a researcher pulled together previously completed case studies on a particular subject. They are helpful in helping researchers make generalizations studies that have something in common. Studies can critically occur when a researcher wants to understand what happened with a unique and/or common event that occurred often assumptions about it that can be undo due to a lack of critical understanding. Whatever type and form of case study you decide to do, it's important to first identify the goals, objectives, and approaches to perform methodologically sound research. Content analysis is a research method used by sociologists to analyze social life by interpreting words and images from documents, films, arts, music, and other cultural and media products. The researchers watched how the words and images were used, and the context of where they are used to draw inference on the underlying culture. Content analysis can help researchers study studies in sociology that are otherwise difficult to analyze, such as gender issues, business strategy and politics, human resources, and organizational theory. He used the disposal to examine the place of women in society. In advertising, for example, women tend to be depicted as subordinate, often via lower physical positioning in relation to their men or the disaster nature of owning them or gestures. Before advancing to computers, content analysis was a pain process, and was imprak for large text or body of data. At first, the researchers mainly do count words of text in particular words. However, that change once primary computers have been developed, providing researchers with the ability to crunch larger amounts of data automatically. This allows them to expand their work beyond individual words to include concepts and semantic relationships. Today, content analysis is used in a huge number of fields, including marketing, political science, psychology, and sociology, in addition to gender issues in society. Researchers now recognize several types of content analysis, each of which embraced a slightly different approach. According to a report in the journal Qualitative Health Qualitative Research, there are three different types: conventional, directed, and summarized. In conventional content analysis, encoding categories are out directly from the text data. With a directed approach, the analysis begins with a theory or relevant search results as guidance for initial codes. Summative content analysis involves count and comparison, usually of keywords or content, followed by the interpretation of the underlying context, the authors wrote. Other experts write about the differences between conceptual analysis and relationship analysis. The design analysis determines how many times a text uses certain words or phrases, while relationship analysis determines how these words and phrases relate to certain wider concepts. Conceptual analysis is the form of more traditionally used in Analysis. Typically, researchers start by identifying questions they would like to answer via content analysis. For example, they might want to consider women being deported to advertisers. If so, researchers would choose a set of advertising data—perhaps the scripts for a commercial tv set—to analyze. Then they would look at the use of certain words and images. To continue example, researchers could study the television ads for stereotypical sexual roles, for language meant that women in sales were less knowledgeable than men, and for the sexual purpose of either sex. Content analysis can be used to provide insights into particularly complex topics such as gender relations. It does, however, have some drawbacks: it's labor-intensive and time-consuming, and researchers can bring legacy bias to the equation when formulating a research project. ReflectionCo uses cookies to provide you with a great user experience. By using ThoughtCo, you accept usage of cookies. Caiimage/Sam Edwards/Getty Images Psychology researchers study a wide variety of topics, from the development of babies to the behavior of social groups. Psychologists use the scientific method to investigate questions both systematic and worsening. Use this study guide to familiarity yourself with the psychology research process or brush up on your skills. If you think you have mastered this, take our psychology research method top-tests to check! The first step in your review should include a basic introduction to psychology research methods. Experience psychology can vary between simple to complex, but there are some basic themes and concepts that all students in psychology should understand. Start your study by learning more about the different types of research, the basics of experimental design and relationship between variables. Psychologists use the scientific method to perform studies and research in psychology. The basic process of doing psychology research involves asking a question, designing a study, collecting data, analyzing results, reaching conclusions and sharing results. Choose a topic, select query methods, and calculate knowing how to analyze the data you collect can intimidate, especially if you have little or no background in experimental methods. If you need help preparing for a research project, study, or experiment, start by reading this article outlining the basic steps of psychology research. Correlational studies are one of the two major types of psychology research. Correlational studies are often used in psychology research to look for relationships between variables. While correlational studies can suggest that there is a relationship between two variables, finding a correlation does not prove that one variable causes one change to another In other words, correlation does not equal collision. Learn more about the subtypes of correlational sciences as well as methods for observation and scientific surveys. The simple experience is one of the most basic methods to determine if there is a cause-and-effect relationship between two variables. A simple experience uses a control group of participants who receive no treatment with an experimental group of who receive the treatment. Then compare the results of the two groups to determine if the treatment had an effect. Get more information about the parts in a simple experience and how results are measured. Reliability is an important component of a valid psychological test. What is reliability? How can we measure it? Simply put, reliability refers to the consistency of a measure. A test is considered reliable if we get the same result repeatedly. Learn more about reliability in psychology testing. When determining the merits of a psychological test, validity is one of the most important factors to consider. What exactly is validity? One of the biggest concerns when creating a psychological test is whether or not it actually measures what we think it is measured. For example, a test can be designed to measure a stable personality feature but instead, emotion transit measures generated by situational or environmental requirements. A valid test ensures that the results are an accurate reflection of the undergoing dimension evaluation. Review some of the key terms that you should know and understand about psychology research methods. Spend some time studying these terms and definitions before your exam. Thanks for your feedback! What are your concerns? Treywell Ideas uses only high-quality sources, including peer-reviewed science, to support the making of our articles. Read our editorial process to learn more about how we fact-check and keep our content accurate, reliable, and confident. Smith JA. Qualitative Psychology, A Practical Guide to Research Methods. SAGE; 2015. 2015.