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# Case Study Method

B.A.Part-3
Psychology Hons.
Paper -7
( Clinical Psychology)

### Case Study- Definition

- Case studies are in-depth investigations of a single person, group, event or community.
   Typically, data are gathered from a variety of sources and by using several different methods e.g. observation & interview.
- It refers to the collection and presentation of detailed information about a particular participant or small group, frequently including the accounts of subjects themselves.

### DESIGN

#### SINGLE-CASE DESIGN-

It is where events are limited to a single occurrence. However, the drawback of this design is its inability to provide a generalizing conclusion, in particular when the events are rare.

#### DESIGN CONT..

### Multiple- case design-

It can be adopted with real- life events that show numerous sources of evidence through replication rather than sampling logic.

### TYPES-

- 1. Explanatory
- 2.Exploratory
- 3.Descriptive
- 4.Multiple case study
- 5.Intrinsic
- 6.Instrumental
- 7.Collective

# Advantages-

- Stimulating new research- A case study can sometimes highlight extraordinary behaviour, which can stimulate new research.
- Contradicting established theory- Case studies may sometimes contradict established psychological theories.

## Advantages cont..

- It is mostly descriptive- Highly detailed, trying to collect as much data as possible, including the contexts.
- Giving new insight into phenomena or experience. Because case studies are so rich in information, they can give insight into phenomena, which we could not gain in any other way.

## Disadvantages-

 Replication not possible- Uniqueness of data means that they are valid for only one person. While this is strength in some forms of research, it is a weakness for others, because it means that findings cannot be replicated and so some types of reliability measures are very low.

## Disadvantages cont...

- The researcher's own subjective feelings may influence the case study (researcher bias).
- Clinical case studies the researcher's own interpretations can influence the way that the data are collected.

