Note by Chun Lee 2\_17\_2015

Research methods

Epicdemiologist- study of disease and illness

mortality- people die of that illness

morbidity- people who have that illness

incidence- # of new cases that have that illness in specific time

Prevalence- # of current cases that have illness in specific time

relative risk- # of cases in a population.

Incidence and mortality- clue that illness link and bring lots of questions

charts tell us bring questions to other topic like environment or healthcare questions or putting race in a group that says everyone is idential in that group. There are different other things that may be linked besides race.

Qualitative- words, Quantitative- numbers

Experiment- involves more than one group, and you did something, you cause something

Relationship vs Cause and effect ( experiment is only way to do cause and effect)

Qualitative: Case Study-special, individual, hard to get alot of people. Focus group- small group of people. interview- interview the persons

Quantitative: Correlation studies- relationship between 2 variables or more. Similar in as a 1 whole group but in the group there is a difference in particular area. Qusai experiment- group differences. Intervention- want to see how well the things you offer E.g. offer new drug. Longitudinal vs cross sectional- characteristic

Confounding variables- things that might question on dependent

Random sampling- good sampling is randomized