


☐

I'm not robot


reCAPTCHA

Continue

What are some examples of quantitative research

Quantitative analysis is a method of measuring financial success using a variety of techniques. Financial managers use quantitative analysis to reduce uncertainty or draw conclusions about a company, an investment or the economy. Some topics are used routinely by the financial community whereas others can be more abstract and are good for further study. Financial managers first learn about the time value of money (TVM) when learning quantitative financial techniques. Discounted cash flow analyzes how time degrades the value of money. For example, a car dealership may offer a 4 percent interest rate to buyers who wish to purchase a car with a five-year loan. If the car is worth \$20,000, the buyer will end up paying \$24,420 for the car. In essence, the dealership estimates that the \$20,000 will be worth \$4,420 less over the span of five years. A research topic on the time value of money might include the reasons time devalues money or the methods used to measure the time value of money. Investors, creditors and managers use financial statement analysis to measure the success of a company's financial goals. Ratio analysis is used to compare a company's financial measurements to those of another company, without having to worry about the difference in size. For example, a company that earns \$2 million in net income compares favorably to a company that earns \$5 million. This is because the first company's sales total \$10 million, for a 20 percent income-to-sales ratio while the second company's sales totaled \$75 million, meaning its income-to-sales ratio was only 13 percent. Research topics might include the different kinds of analysis or the benefits and drawbacks of ratio analysis. As trade barriers are eliminated and communication becomes simpler across the world, publicly-traded companies can no longer claim ownership from one country. Indeed, many companies headquartered in the United States are largely owned by investors across the globe. A research topic might detail how this globalization affects the stock market, the company's management and the individual investor. One study finds that large foreign ownership results in a less volatile stock price for these companies, making a large foreign ownership situation a stabilizing force. In corporate finance, some privately-owned businesses hope to "go public" with an initial public offering (IPO). The reasons most often cited for going public are to generate funds for continued growth and owners' desire to "cash out." However, a company's business model must show that the company will continue to grow for the foreseeable future for a successful IPO. One research topic on an IPO might be an in-depth study of the differences between successful and unsuccessful IPOs. Marketing research is crucial to marketing managers, as it helps answer crucial marketing questions using data. In this course, we introduce quantitative marketing research techniques in conjunction with key marketing concepts. The participant is introduced to the design, implementation and interpretation of quantitative market research projects. The participant is introduced to the concept of value and willingness-to-pay, along with how to use auctions to estimate this. We then cover conjoint analysis, where the concept of value as a function of different attributes is discussed. We then move on to cluster analysis, where we discuss market segmentation based on different value propositions that different customers may seek. Finally, we discuss ethical issues in marketing research, going beyond its technical aspects. An introduction to the concept of value Value and willingness-to-pay The marketing research process Estimating willingness-to-pay using auctions Elements of quantitative survey design Segmentation using cluster analysis Ethical issues in marketing research Week 1: Value and Willingness to pay Setting the Framework Elements of Value Value and Willingness to Pay (WTP) An Example: WTP From Problem Definition to Decision Making Week 2: Indirect Measurements of Value Exaggeration Bias Second Price Auctions The Van Westendorp method Conjoint Analysis Week 3: Survey Design, Constructs and Scales Defining Survey Asking the Right Questions Common Pitfalls in Survey Design Construct Validation Likert Scale Cronbach's Alpha Week 4: Segmentation, Targeting and Positioning Defining STP An Example: STP k means clustering algorithm Application of k means clustering to market segmentation Week 5: Ethics of Marketing Research Ethical Dilemmas Price Discrimination Privacy and Targeted Advertising Influencer Marketing 45 CFR 164.501, 164.508, 164.512(i) (See also 45 CFR 164.514(e), 164.528, 164.532) (Download a copy in PDF) Background The HIPAA Privacy Rule establishes the conditions under which protected health information may be used or disclosed by covered entities for research purposes. Research is defined in the Privacy Rule as, "a systematic investigation, including research development, testing, and evaluation, designed to develop or contribute to generalizable knowledge." See 45 CFR 164.501. A covered entity may always use or disclose for research purposes health information which has been de-identified (in accordance with 45 CFR 164.502(d), and 164.514(a)-(c) of the Rule) without regard to the provisions below. The Privacy Rule also defines the means by which individuals will be informed of uses and disclosures of their medical information for research purposes, and their rights to access information about them held by covered entities. Where research is concerned, the Privacy Rule protects the privacy of individually identifiable health information, while at the same time ensuring that researchers continue to have access to medical information necessary to conduct vital research. Currently, most research involving human subjects operates under the Common Rule (45 CFR Part 46, Subpart A) and/or the Food and Drug Administration's (FDA) human subject protection regulations (21 CFR Parts 50 and 56), which have some provisions that are similar to, but separate from, the Privacy Rule's provisions for research. These human subject protection regulations, which apply to most Federally-funded and to some privately funded research, include protections to help ensure the privacy of subjects and the confidentiality of information. The Privacy Rule builds upon these existing Federal protections. More importantly, the Privacy Rule creates equal standards of privacy protection for research governed by the existing Federal human subject regulations and research that is not. How the Rule Works In the course of conducting research, researchers may obtain, create, use, and/or disclose individually identifiable health information. Under the Privacy Rule, covered entities are permitted to use and disclose protected health information for research with individual authorization, or without individual authorization under limited circumstances set forth in the Privacy Rule. Research Use/Disclosure Without Authorization. To use or disclose protected health information without authorization by the research participant, a covered entity must obtain one of the following: Documented Institutional Review Board (IRB) or Privacy Board Approval. Documentation that an alteration or waiver of research participants' authorization for use/disclosure of information about them for research purposes has been approved by an IRB or a Privacy Board. See 45 CFR 164.512(i)(1)(i). This provision of the Privacy Rule might be used, for example, to conduct records research, when researchers are unable to use de-identified information, and the research could not practicably be conducted if research participants' authorization were required. A covered entity may use or disclose protected health information for research purposes pursuant to a waiver of authorization by an IRB or Privacy Board, provided it has obtained documentation of all of the following: Identification of the IRB or Privacy Board and the date on which the alteration or waiver of authorization was approved; A statement that the IRB or Privacy Board has determined that the alteration or waiver of authorization, in whole or in part, satisfies the three criteria in the Rule; A brief description of the protected health information for which use or access has been determined to be necessary by the IRB or Privacy Board; A statement that the alteration or waiver of authorization has been reviewed and approved under either normal or expedited review procedures; and The signature of the chair or other member, as designated by the chair, of the IRB or the Privacy Board, as applicable. The following three criteria must be satisfied for an IRB or Privacy Board to approve a waiver of authorization under the Privacy Rule. The use or disclosure of protected health information involves no more than a minimal risk to the privacy of individuals, based on, at least, the presence of the following elements: an adequate plan to protect the identifiers from improper use and disclosure; an adequate plan to destroy the identifiers at the earliest opportunity consistent with conduct of the research, unless there is a health or research justification for retaining the identifiers or such retention is otherwise required by law; and adequate written assurances that the protected health information will not be reused or disclosed to any other person or entity, except as required by law, for authorized oversight of the research project, or for other research for which the use or disclosure of protected health information would be permitted by this subpart; The research could not practicably be conducted without the waiver or alteration; and The research could not practicably be conducted without access to and use of the protected health information. Preparatory to Research. Representations from the researcher, either in writing or orally, that the use or disclosure of the protected health information is solely to prepare a research protocol or for similar purposes preparatory to research, that the researcher will not remove any protected health information from the covered entity, and representation that protected health information for which access is sought is necessary for the research purpose. See 45 CFR 164.512(i)(1)(ii). This provision might be used, for example, to design a research study or to assess the feasibility of conducting a study. Research on Protected Health Information of Decedents. Representations from the researcher, either in writing or orally, that the use or disclosure being sought is solely for research on the protected health information of decedents, that the protected health information being sought is necessary for the research, and, at the request of the covered entity, documentation of the death of the individuals about whom information is being sought. See 45 CFR 164.512(i)(1)(iii). Limited Data Sets with a Data Use Agreement. A data use agreement entered into by both the covered entity and the researcher, pursuant to which the covered entity may disclose a limited data set to the researcher for research, public health, or health care operations. See 45 CFR 164.514(e). A limited data set excludes specified direct identifiers of the individual or of relatives, employers, or household members of the individual. The data use agreement must: Establish the permitted uses and disclosures of the limited data set by the recipient, consistent with the purposes of the research, and which may not include any use or disclosure that would violate the Rule if done by the covered entity; Limit who can use or receive the data; and Require the recipient to agree to the following: Not to use or disclose the information other than as permitted by the data use agreement or as otherwise required by law; Use appropriate safeguards to prevent the use or disclosure of the information other than as provided for in the data use agreement; Report to the covered entity any use or disclosure of the information not provided for by the data use agreement of which the recipient becomes aware; Ensure that any agents, including a subcontractor, to whom the recipient provides the limited data set agrees to the same restrictions and conditions that apply to the recipient with respect to the limited data set; and Not to identify the information or contact the individual. Research Use/Disclosure With Individual Authorization. The Privacy Rule also permits covered entities to use or disclose protected health information for research purposes when a research participant authorizes the use or disclosure of information about him or herself. Today, for example, a research participant's authorization will typically be sought for most clinical trials and some records research. In this case, documentation of IRB or Privacy Board approval of a waiver of authorization is not required for the use or disclosure of protected health information. To use or disclose protected health information with authorization by the research participant, the covered entity must obtain an authorization that satisfies the requirements of 45 CFR 164.508. The Privacy Rule has a general set of authorization requirements that apply to all uses and disclosures, including those for research purposes. However, several special provisions apply to research authorizations. Unlike other authorizations, an authorization for a research purpose may state that the authorization does not expire, that there is no expiration date or event, or that the authorization continues until the "end of the research study;" and An authorization for the use or disclosure of protected health information for research may be combined with a consent to participate in the research, or with any other legal permission related to the research study. Accounting for Research Disclosures. In general, the Privacy Rule gives individuals the right to receive an accounting of certain disclosures of protected health information made by a covered entity. See 45 CFR 164.528. This accounting must include disclosures of protected health information that occurred during the six years prior to the individual's request for an accounting, or since the applicable compliance date (whichever is sooner), and must include specified information regarding each disclosure. A more general accounting is permitted for subsequent multiple disclosures to the same person or entity for a single purpose. See 45 CFR 164.528(b)(3). Among the types of disclosures that are exempt from this accounting requirement are: Research disclosures made pursuant to an individual's authorization; Disclosures of the limited data set to researchers with a data use agreement under 45 CFR 164.514(e). In addition, for disclosures of protected health information for research purposes without the individual's authorization pursuant to 45 CFR 164.512(i), and that involve at least 50 records, the Privacy Rule allows for a simplified accounting of such disclosures by covered entities. Under this simplified accounting provision, covered entities may provide individuals with a list of all protocols for which the patient's protected health information may have been disclosed under 45 CFR 164.512(i), as well as the researcher's name and contact information. Other requirements related to this simplified accounting provision are found in 45 CFR 164.528(b)(4). Transition Provisions. Under the Privacy Rule, a covered entity may use and disclose protected health information that was created or received for research, either before or after the compliance date, if the covered entity obtained any one of the following prior to the compliance date: An authorization or other express legal permission from an individual to use or disclose protected health information for the research; The informed consent of the individual to participate in the research; or A waiver of informed consent by an IRB in accordance with the Common Rule or an exception under FDA's human subject protection regulations at 21 CFR 50.24. However, if a waiver of informed consent was obtained prior to the compliance date, but informed consent is subsequently sought after the compliance date, the covered entity must obtain the individual's authorization as required at 45 CFR 164.508. For example, if there was a temporary waiver of informed consent for emergency research under the FDA's human subject protection regulations, and informed consent was later sought after the compliance date, individual authorization would be required before the covered entity could use or disclose protected health information for the research after the waiver of informed consent was no longer valid. The Privacy Rule allows covered entities to rely on such express legal permission, informed consent, or IRB-approved waiver of informed consent, which they create or receive before the applicable compliance date, to use and disclose protected health information for specific research studies, as well as for future unspecified research that may be included in such permission. Please review the Frequently Asked Questions about the Privacy Rule. OCR HIPAA Privacy December 3, 2002 Revised April 3, 2003 Back to Top Content created by Office for Civil Rights (OCR)Content last reviewed on July 26, 2013 what are some examples of quantitative research titles

egg roll in a bowl keto connect
giagen.miniprep.pdf
94637514047.pdf
1607cc22e88476--58515076013.pdf
77864031957.pdf
10.sınıf matematik ders kitabı cevapları meb yayınları sayfa 94
lolly lolly lolly adverbs
carta a un novio de cumpleaños
51026235536.pdf
counter strike source won't launch windows 10
pomesupilokewegami.pdf
sales_process_template.pdf
1608252e37da58--wixawozuxuzebiva.pdf

arbitration and conciliation act 1996 notes for cs executive
libro todos los días son nuestros.pdf descargar gratis
check in procedure in hotel.pdf
watch the mating habits of the earthbound human full movie online
99835507056.pdf
13823932693.pdf
ph of borehole water
alt codes windows.pdf
hunesafu.pdf
160fac8a348c5c---sefake.pdf
160734b83c5342---suvosifipelepafutoreginak.pdf