

Summarize research study report examples

[Profession](#), [Student](#)



List/Outline

1. 1.

Introduction.

1. 2.

Aim/Goals.

1. 3.

Methods.

1. 4

Results or Findings.

1. 5

Conclusion.

1. 6

Critics.

1. 1. Introduction/background.

The case study was conducted in an attempt to find out the impact of social media on health and fitness among university students. This was as a result of a concern by health and fitness of university students by their faculty members. This paper is an abstract of the survey retrieved from the American Journal of Health Education, 42(4), pp. 222-227, by Frimming, Polsgrove and Bower, conducted in 2011.

1. 2. Aim.

The purpose was to evaluate what students think about social media and its

influence to health and fitness in an attempt to enhance the knowledge of health and fitness to the students.

1. 3. Methods.

1. 3. 1. Type of Study.

The study involved a collection of quantitative data. The sample collected was numerical and could be used to come up with models that simply described the results; this limited the qualitative element. The response from the questionnaires could be tallied to provide numerical results that could later be measured and analyzed statistically. The study had a hypothesis and a defined problem statement (Nordquist, 2011). This indicated that the researchers had a clear idea of what was to be researched and measured before the results were analyzed.

1. 3. 2. Design.

The survey used a quasi experimental design.

1. 3. 3. Participants.

The study involved a section of learners and Pre-Service Health and Fitness Professionals (PSHPF). 92 samples were collected by learners while 35 samples were collected by the PSHPF. Their age, economic status, sexes, mental levels, and their demographic features were not defined.

1. 3. 4. Procedure.

The survey involved learners posting some questions on Face Book, on health and fitness. All participants then used the questionnaires to record the responses from the site. The findings from the questionnaires could be used in making inferences that either supported the hypothesis or rendered it null (Fleming, 2010). The learners acted as the independent variables while the

responses were treated as dependent variables. The report did not define the measures used to depict the reliability and validity of the findings. The scale used in categorizing the responses in this survey was nominal.

1. 3. 5 Sample.

The sample used in this survey was related. The variables used were a set of university students who could represent the whole population. The sampling technique used in this survey was not clearly defined.

1. 3. 6. Statistical Tests.

The data collected also involved some non parametric variables which could be tested using the Friedman's Test. Friedman's test was used to detect and overrule the randomized variations on the results from the outlined respondents (DeVault, 2011).

1. 4. Results or Findings.

Findings revealed that 51. 1% believed that social media supports fitness routine. There was also a revelation that 52. 9% learned health and fitness from peers. The former was supported by a learner who indicated that the social site made him more informed on fitness. The latter was supported by a response from the PSHFP who indicated that peer influence made him establish better means on health and fitness.

1. 5. Conclusions.

1. 6 Critics.

The findings of the study can be criticized under some weaknesses and limitations. The author failed to describe the research methods used in coming up with the findings. This proves insufficiency on research methodology and may be a sign of biasness in the findings. The survey also

fails to be conclusive on the models and/or theories developed from it. This makes it look incomplete. Further studies should be conducted to find out the influence of the peer as well as the means used in compiling the results from the questionnaires.

Reference.

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Fleming, G. (2010). Narrow Your Research Topic. European Journal of Business, 5(2), 301-312. Retrieved June 27, from about. com guide.

Nordquist, R. (2011). Research paper. Journal of Sociological studies, 11(4), 102-115. Retrieved August 5, from about. com guide.