

Using case studies to  
bridge the theory to  
practice gap.

Janet Helmer, Kathy L. Malone, Filiz Polat



NAZARBAYEV  
UNIVERSITY



# Case study Pedagogy:

- Apply theory to real problems
- Shift focus in class from teacher to students
  - The instructor acts as a and an equal partner in the learning process.
  - thoughtful questions to guide the discussion
- Problem-based pedagogy
  - engaging in class discussions with other students as well as the instructor.
  - Discussions are open ended.
- Professional Learning Communities for in-service teacher development
- Used in a number of disciplines: education, business, sciences

# Types of Case Studies

## Prepared Case Studies

- prepared by professionals such as the teacher

## Student Authored Case Studies

- Prepared by students
  - Individually or in groups
- Can be submitted to peers for class discussion.

Both include:

1. A rich, detailed and engaging narrative
2. A challenging problem based on
  - ✓ an actual situation or
  - ✓ an amalgam of several real situations;
3. A detailed analysis of the situation
4. Applying theoretical knowledge to real-world situations;
5. Allow for multiple paths to a problem solution

Research  
studies –  
Prepared  
case studies

---

Students prefer the use of case studies over more traditional methods

---

Case studies make the topic matter more relevant for all ages.

---

Can be used to discuss social issues in a safe environment

# Research studies – student authored case studies

- The students mentioned that the cases became a “tool for learning”
- Able to engage in problem solving
- Study issues from multiple perspectives
- Realization that one can learn from mistakes
- One student commented:
  - *‘The readings from this course and case studies taught me to act collaboratively as a way to solve problems’*

# Getting Started in the Classroom

- Start by having students work with a prepared case study.
  - read the case or watch a video that summarizes the case.
  - Break students into groups to solve the problem
  - Students will need to collect data (from multiple sources such as own experiments or internet)
  - Student groups present their solutions to peers for discussion
- Next, scaffold the student groups into constructing their own case studies

# Examples of use in Primary /Secondary Schools

- Can be used to discuss sensitive topics such as bullying
- Can be used to motivate grassroots action i.e. environmental issues
- Can be used in science to look at big data dealing with climate change in order to develop local “solutions”
  - Have students look at actual data such as about Venezuelan Guppies (Endler, 1978) to analyze differences in guppies between ponds
- Can be used in primary math to discuss cultural bias by analyzing why issues like segregation on buses does not make sense from a mathematical and economical point of view.
- Ask students to solve common issues such as:
  - Ways to limit food waste in cafeteria?
  - Ways to improve school recycling?



Your  
Thoughts?



HOW WOULD YOU USE IT  
IN YOUR CLASSES?



TALK TO YOUR NEIGHBOR

# Resources for Classrooms

- National Science for Case Study Teaching in Science:
  - <http://sciencecases.lib.buffalo.edu/cs/>
- Case Studies for Inclusive Educators and Leaders – for PLCs
- Interdisciplinary Journal of Problem-based learning – K12 examples of case studies
- Problems as Possibilities – for elementary classrooms