

# How do you Design a Case?

<b>Plan</b>	
Consider the purpose.	<p>How is the case going to be used?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• exam question</li> <li>• individual assignment</li> <li>• group discussion</li> <li>• group project</li> <li>• practice</li> <li>• learn new topics</li> </ul> <p>What will students gain?</p>
Consider the objectives.	<p>Keep in mind issues specific to your area of study</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assessment: collects, analyze, interpret data</li> <li>• Planning: form goals, objectives, choose intervention/services for care plan</li> <li>• Implementation: activate care plan</li> <li>• Evaluation: appraise effectiveness of intervention and professional competence</li> </ul> <p>Allow students to explore primary areas in your discipline,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Clinical</li> <li>• Education</li> <li>• Administration</li> <li>• Research</li> <li>• Policy</li> <li>• Ethics</li> </ul> <p>Match the case to the course objectives and course level .</p>
Consider level of difficulty.	<p>Should the case be straightforward or complex?</p> <p>What level of content/theory should be addressed?</p>
<p>Consider what level of thinking you want from the students.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Knowledge/Comprehension</li> <li>2. Application</li> <li>3. Critical Thinking: analyze, synthesize, evaluating, recommending</li> </ol>	<p>To cultivate high-level thinking:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One course or activity is not sufficient, build in several opportunities.</li> <li>• It takes time, so it is better to build activities into a whole program, so that it can develop over time, through experience with challenging content.</li> <li>• Students should be aware of the expectation.</li> </ul>
<b>Prepare</b>	
Imagine situations.	<p>Think of several real situations, then pick the best.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• go talk to people: colleagues, clients</li> <li>• examine current events</li> <li>• video clips</li> <li>• government decisions or policies</li> </ul>
Find necessary details	<p>Sometimes it is necessary to go and find out details. Students need sufficient background to be able to identify with the situation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• relevant details about people: such as age, gender, culture, socio-economic status</li> <li>• relevant details about the environment (ex. Private, Public)</li> <li>• if appropriate, details about how the problem arose</li> </ul>
Consider teaching methods to prepare students.	<p>Will you need workshop, activities or handouts?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Are the students used to this kind of learning?</li> <li>• Do they know the benefits of this kind of learning,</li> </ul>

	<p>for them?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Will they be expected to work in groups?</li> <li>• Do they have experience working in groups?</li> </ul>
<b>Write</b>	
Choose the point of view.	Usually write the case from the point of view of the decision maker
Choose what facts to include.	<p>Include relevant facts needed to understand the situation and make a decision.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Do not distort real facts, but do disguise real people.</li> </ul>
Choose the writing style.	<p>Use the 'active voice' because it is more dynamic, and takes less space.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• "She did it." rather than "It was done."</li> </ul>
Decide how the case will be delivered.	<p>Will the case be given all at once? Will the case be divided up and given one part at a time?</p>
Decide if you will include any materials.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Resources (materials, suggested readings, websites)</li> <li>• List of Learning Goals (it may be best to give these after they have worked on the case)</li> <li>• Instructor's Guide: if more than one person is using the case to teach the same thing, it gives the objectives, the main anticipated issues, possible questions</li> </ul>
Choose a title.	This will make it easier to refer to the case.
Decide how the student will be assessed and write clear instructions.	<p>How much is it worth in grades? How much time should it take?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Exam: multiple choice or short answer</li> <li>• essay, research summary</li> <li>• presentation, group work</li> </ul>
<b>Revise</b>	
Revise.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Remove unnecessary words or phrases to make the case more clear and exciting, avoid jargon.</li> <li>• Label charts, tables and appendices and identify them in the case.</li> <li>• Make sure that it is clear to the student what is an opinion and what is a fact.</li> <li>• Change any real names and locations. <i>(see checklist for additional points)</i></li> </ul>
Present to the students. Revise again!	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• You will only know if it is a good case after you have given it to your students!</li> </ul>

Adapted by Erika Kustra, McMaster University (2008) from resources including:

Erskine, J., Leenders, M. & Mauffette-Leenders, (1998). *Teaching With Cases*. Richard Ivey School of Business; The University of Western Ontario, London.  
Leedners, M. & Erskine, J. (1978). *Case Research: The Case Writing Process*. School of Business Administration, The University of Western Ontario, London.