

lack of understanding and/or lack of recognition of the due importance of what is occurring. These six sources with their strengths and weaknesses are in table 1.

Yin says that no single source has a complete advantage over the others; rather, they might be complementary and could be used in tandem. For the purposes of this study, documentation, archival records, interviews, and direct observations will be used. In addition to these sources, surveys, focus groups and a girls' empowerment group will also be used as a methodology for this study.

Table 1. Sources of Case Study Evidence

Source of Evidence	Strengths	Weaknesses
Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • stable – repeated review • unobtrusive - exist prior to case study • exact - names etc. • broad coverage - extended time span 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • retrievability - difficult • biased selectivity • reporting bias - reflects author bias • access - may be blocked
Archival Records	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Same as above • precise and quantitative 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Same as above • privacy might inhibit access
Interviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • targeted - focuses on case study topic • insightful - provides perceived causal inferences 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • bias due to poor questions • response bias • incomplete recollection • reflexivity - interviewee expresses what interviewer wants to hear
Direct Observation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reality - covers events in real time • contextual - covers event context 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • time-consuming • selectivity - might miss facts • reflexivity - observer's presence might cause change

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • cost - observers need time
Participant Observation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Same as above • insightful into interpersonal behavior 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Same as above • bias due to investigator's actions
Physical Artifacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • insightful into cultural features • insightful into technical operations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • selectivity • availability

(p. 80)

Written surveys are one of the most popular methods of conducting scholarly research. They provide a convenient way of gathering information for a target population. There are several advantages to written surveys. According to Berdie, Anderson, and Niebuhr (1986), surveys are easy to analyze and cost effective compared to face-to-face interviews. They are familiar to most people. Berdie et.al. also says that written surveys reduce interviewer bias because there is uniform question presentation.

Krueger (1988) advocates using focus groups for gathering opinions of a variety of people in instances where not much is known about the subject. Some of the advantages of focus group interviews versus individual interviews can be likened to those of group counseling versus individual counseling, or, more generally speaking, any group discussions versus individual ones (Morgan, 1988). One obvious advantage is that greater amounts of information can be gathered in shorter and more efficient time spans (Krueger, 1994). Secondly, the group synergy fosters more creativity and therefore provides for a greater range of thought, ideas, and experiences (Vaughn, Schumm, & Sinagub, 1996). The peer validation inherent in such groups also can serve as a catalyst