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Metodos de investigacio

Systematic study undertaken to increase knowledge For other uses, see Researcher" redirects here. For the organisation, see Researched" redirects here. For the organisation, see Researched" redirects here. Research strategy Interdisciplinary Multimethodology Qualitative Art-based Quantitative Philosophical schools Antipositivism Critical realism Subtle realism Methodology Action research Art methodology Critical theory Grounded theory Hermeneutics Historiography Human subject research Narrative inquiry Phenomenology Pragmatism Scientific method Methods Analysis Case study Content analysis Ethnography Autoethnography Experiment Field experiment Social experiment Quasi-experiment Field research Historical method Inferential statistics Interviews Mapping Cultural mapping Phenomenography Secondary research Bibliometrics Literature review Meta-analysis Scoping review Systematic review Active data analysis Simulation Statistics Philosophy portalvte Communication PortalHistory General aspects Communication Communication Pragmatics Semiotics Sociology Fields Discourse Culture Argumentation Persuasion Research Rhetoric Media Categories Outline vte Research is creative and systematic work undertaken to increase the stock of knowledge.[1] It involves the collection, organization, and analysis of evidence to increase understanding of a topic, characterized by a particular attentiveness to controlling sources of bias and error. These activities are characterized by accounting and controlling for biases. A research may replicate elements of prior projects or the project as a whole. The primary purposes of basic research (as opposed to applied research) are documentation, discovery, interpretation, and the research and development (R&D) of methods and systems for the advancement of human knowledge. Approaches to research depend on epistemologies, which vary considerably both within and between humanities and sciences. There are several forms of research: scientific, humanities, artistic, economic, social, business, marketing, practitioner research, life, technological, etc. The scientific study of research research, especially in order to discover new information or to reach a new understanding.[2] In order to be a social researcher or a social sciencial science that they are specialized in. Similarly, in order to be a natural science (physics, chemistry, biology, astronomy, zoology and so on). Professional associations provide one pathway to mature in the research profession.[3] Aristotle, (384-322 BC), an Ancient Greek philosopher and pioneer in developing the scientific method[4] The word research is derived from the Middle French "recherche", which means "to go about seeking", the term itself being derived from the Old French term "recerchier," a compound word from "re-" + "cerchier", or "sercher", meaning 'search'.[5] The earliest recorded use of the term was in 1577.[5] Research has been defined in a number of different ways, and while there are similarities, there does not appear to be a single, all-encompassing definition that is embraced by all who engage in it. Research, in its simplest terms, is searching for knowledge and searching for truth. In a formal sense, it is a systematic study of a problem attacked by a deliberately chosen strategy, which starts with choosing an approach to preparing a blueprint (design) and acting upon it in terms of designing research hypotheses, choosing methods and techniques, selecting or developing data collection tools, processing the data, interpretation, and ending with presenting solution(s) of the problem.[6] Another definition of research is a process of steps used to collect and analyze information to increase our understanding of a topic or issue". It consists of three steps: pose a question, collect data to answer the question, and present an answer to the question.[7][page needed] The Merriam-Webster Online Dictionary defines research more generally to also include studying already existing knowledge: "studious inquiry or examination; especially: investigation or experimentation aimed at the discovery and interpretation of facts, revision of accepted theories or laws in the light of new facts, or practical application of such new or revised theories or laws".[5] "Original research, see Wikipedia:No original research, also called primary research, is research that is not exclusively based on a summary, review, or synthesis of earlier publications on the subject of research. This material is of a primary-source character. The purpose of the original research is to produce new knowledge rather than present the existing knowledge in a new form (e.g., summarized or classified).[8][9] Original research can take various forms, depending on the discipline it pertains to. In experimental work, it typically involves direct or indirect observation of the researched subject(s), e.g., in the laboratory or in the field, documents the methodology, results, and conclusions of an experiment or set of experiments, or offers a novel interpretation of previous results. In analytical work, there are typically some new (for example) mathematical results produced or a new way of approaching an existing problem. In some subjects which do not typically carry out experimentation or analysis of this kind, the originality is in the particular way existing understanding is changed or re-interpreted based on the outcome of the work of the researcher.[10] The degree of originality of the research is among the major criteria for articles to be published in academic journals and usually established by means of peer review.[11] Graduate students are commonly required to perform original research as part of a dissertation.[12] Main article: Scientific method This article has multiple issues. Please help improve it or discuss these issues on the talk page. (Learn how and when to remove these messages) This article needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations for verification. scholar · JSTOR (October 2021) (Learn how and when to remove this message) This article if you can. (March 2024) (Learn how and when to remove this message) (Learn how and when to remove this messag Primary scientific research being carried out at the Microscopy Laboratory at the Idaho National Laboratory Scientific research equipment at MIT The German maritime research vessel Sonne Scientific research is a systematic way of gathering data and harnessing curiosity.[citation needed] This research provides scientific information and theories for the explanation of the nature and the properties of the world. It makes practical applications possible. Scientific research may be funded by public authorities, charitable organizations. Scientific research can be subdivided by discipline. Generally, research is understood to follow a certain structural process. Though the order may vary depending on the subject matter and researcher, the following steps are usually part of most formal research, both basic and applied: Observations and formation of the subject area of one's interest and following that subject area to conduct subject-related research. The subject area should not be randomly chosen since it requires reading a vast amount of literature on the topic to determine the gap in the literature the researcher intends to narrow. A keen interest in the chosen subject area is advisable. The research will have to be justified by linking its importance to already existing knowledge about the topic. Hypothesis: A testable prediction which designates the relationship between two or more variables. Conceptual definition: Description of a concept by relating it to other concepts. Operational definition: Description of data: Consists of identifying a population and selecting samples, gathering information from or about these samples by using specific research instruments. The instruments used for data collection must be valid and reliable. Analysis of data: Involves breaking down the individual pieces of data to draw conclusions about it. Data Interpretation: This can be represented through tables, figures, and then described in words. Test, revising of hypothesis Conclusion, reiteration if necessary A common misconception is that a hypothesis, then the hypothesis is used to make predictions that can be tested by observing the outcome of an experiment. If the outcome is inconsistent with the hypothesis, then the hypothesis is rejected (see falsifiability). However, if the outcome is consistent with the hypothesis, the experiment is said to support the hypothesis. This careful language is used because researchers recognize that alternative hypotheses may also be consistent with the observations. In this sense, a hypothesis can never be proven, but rather only supported by surviving rounds of scientific testing and, eventually, becoming widely thought of as true. A useful hypothesis allows prediction and within the accuracy of observation improves with time, the hypothesis may no longer provide an accurate prediction. In this case, a new hypothesis will arise to challenge the old, and to the extent that the new hypothesis, which states no relationship or difference between the independent or dependent variables. Research in the humanities involves different methods such as for example hermeneutics and semiotics. Humanities scholars usually do not search for the ultimate correct answer to a question, but instead, explore the issues and details that surround it. Context is always important, and context can be social, historical, political, cultural, or ethnic. An example of research in the humanities is historical research which is embodied in historical method. Historians use primary sources and other evidence to systematically investigate a topic, and then to write histories in the form of accounts of the past. Other studies aim to merely examine the occurrence of behaviours in societies and communities, without particularly looking for reasons or motivations to explain these. These studies may be qualitative or quantitative, and can use a variety of approaches, such as queer theory.[13] Artistic research, also seen as 'practice-based research, also seen as 'practice-based research', can take form when creative works are considered both the research and the object of research and the object of research', can take form when creative works are considered both the research and the object of the object of research and the object of the object o an alternative to purely scientific methods in research being accepted as the primary mode of enquiry in art as in the case of other disciplines.[14] One of the characteristics of artistic research is that it must accept subjectivity as opposed to the classical scientific methods. As such, it is similar to the social sciences in using qualitative research has been defined by the School of Dance and Circus (Dans och Cirkushögskolan, DOCH), Stockholm in the following manner - "Artistic research is to investigate and test with the purpose of gaining knowledge within and for our artistic disciplines. It is based on artistic disciplines. It is based on artistic disciplines. It is based on artistic disciplines and understanding with presentation of the arts.[17] A simpler understanding by Julian Klein defines artistic research, see Giaco Schiesser.[19] According to artistic research, see Giaco Schiesser.[19] According to artistic research, see Giaco Schiesser.[19] According to artistic research, see Giaco Schiesser.[10] According to artistic research as any kind of research as any kind of research employing the artistic research employing the artistic research employing the artistic research employing to artist to research employing the artistic research emplo disciplines, intuition is utilized as a method to identify a wide range of new and unexpected productive modalities".[20] Most writers, whether of fiction or non-fiction books, also have to do research to support their creative work. This may be factual, historical, or background research. Background research could include, for example, geographical or procedural research.[21] The Society for Artistic Research (SAR) publishes the triannual Journal for the identification, publication, and dissemination of artistic research and its methodologies, from all arts disciplines and it runs the Research Catalogue (RC),[24][25][26] a searchable, documentary database of artistic research, to which anyone can contribute. Patricia Leavy addresses eight arts-based research, poetry, music, dance, theatre, film, and visual art.[27] In 2016, the European League of Institutes of the Arts launched The Florence Principles' on the Doctorate in the Arts. [28] The Florence Principles and the Salzburg Principles and the Salzburg Recommendations of the European University Association name seven points of attention to specify the Doctorate / PhD in the Arts compared to a scientific doctorate / PhD. The Florence Principles have been endorsed and are supported also by AEC, CILECT, CUMULUS and SAR. Main article: Historical method comprises the techniques and guidelines by which historians use historical sources and other evidence to research and then to write history. There are various history guidelines that are commonly used by historians in their work, under the headings of external criticism, and sensual criticism, internal criticism, and sensual criticism. Though items may vary depending on the subject matter and researcher, the following concepts are part of most formal historical research: [29] Identification of origin date Evidence of localization Recognition of authorship Analysis of data Identification of integrity Attribution of credibility Main article: Documentary research design and evidence Research cycle Research design and evidence Research cycle model starts with a broad spectrum for research, focusing in on the required information through the method of the project (like the neck of the hourglass), then expands the research problem Literature review Specifying the purpose of the hourglass). research Determining specific research questions Specification of a conceptual framework, sometimes including a set of hypotheses[32] Choice of a methodology (for data collection) Data collection) Data collection Verifying data Analyzing and interpreting the data Reporting and evaluating research Communicating the research findings and, possibly, recommendations The steps generally represent the overall process; however, they should be viewed as an ever-changing iterative process rather than a fixed set of steps.[33] Most research begins with a general statement of the problem, or rather, the purpose for engaging in the study.[34] The literature review identifies flaws or holes in previous research which provides justification for the study. Often, a literature review is conducted in a given subject area before a research question. The research question is identified by a research question to be tested. The researcher(s) collects data to test the hypothesis. The researcher(s) then analyzes and interprets the data analysis in rejecting or failing to reject the null hypothesis are then reported and evaluated. At the end, the researcher may discuss avenues for further research. However, some research problem that emerges in the findings and literature review. The reverse approach is justified by the transactional nature of the research endeavor where research inquiry, research questions, research method, relevant research literature, and so on are not fully known until the findings have fully emerged and been interpreted. Rudolph Rummel says, "... no researcher should accept any one or two tests as definitive. It is only when a range of tests are consistent over many kinds of data researchers, and methods can one have confidence in the results."[35] Plato in Meno talks about an inherent difficulty, if not a paradox, of doing research that can be paraphrased in the following way, "If you know what you're searching for, what are you searching for?!"[36] The research room at the New York Public Library, an example of secondary research in progress Maurice Hilleman, a 20th century vaccinologist credited with saving more lives than any other scientist of his era[37] The goal of the research room at the New York Public Library, an example of secondary research in progress Maurice Hilleman, a 20th century vaccinologist credited with saving more lives than any other scientist of his era[37] The goal of the research room at the New York Public Library, an example of secondary research in progress Maurice Hilleman, a 20th century vaccinologist credited with saving more lives than any other scientist of his era[37] The goal of the research in progress Maurice Hilleman, a 20th century vaccinologist credited with saving more lives than any other scientist of his era[37]. This process takes three main forms (although, as previously discussed, the boundaries between them may be obscure): Exploratory research, which tests theories and proposes solutions to a problem or question. Empirical research, which tests the feasibility of a solution using empirical evidence. There are two major types of empirical research design: qualitative research topic they want to investigate and the research questions they aim to answer: Qualitative research Qualitative research refers to much more subjective non-quantitative, use different methods of collecting data, analyzing data, interpreting data for meanings, definitions, characteristics, symbols metaphors of things. Qualitative research further classified into the following types: Ethnography: This research mainly focus on culture of group of people which includes share attributes, language, practices, structure, value, norms and material things, evaluate human lifestyle. Ethno: people, Grapho: to write, this disciple may include ethnic groups, ethno genesis, composition, resettlement and social welfare characteristics. Phenomenology: It is very powerful strategy for demonstrating methodology to health professions education as well as best suited for exploring challenging problems in health professions educations. [38] In addition, PMP researcher Mandy Sha argued that a project management approach is necessary to control the scope, schedule, and cost related to qualitative research design, participant recruitment, data collection, reporting, as well as stakeholder engagement.[39][40] Quantitative research designs are experimental, by asking a narrow question and collecting numerical data to analyze it utilizing statistical methods. The quantitative research designs are experimental, correlational, and survey (or descriptive).[7] Statistics derived from quantitative research is linked with the philosophical and theoretical stance of positivism. The quantitative research is linked with the philosophical and theoretical stance of associative or causal relationships between variables. structured data collection instruments that fit diverse experiences into predetermined response categories. These methods produce results that can be summarized, compared, and generalized to larger populations if the data are collected using proper sampling and data collection strategies. hypotheses derived from theory or being able to estimate the size of a phenomenon of interest.[41] If the research question is about people, participants may be randomly assigned to different treatments (this is the only way that a quantitative study can be considered a true experiment).[citation needed] If this is not feasible, the research question is about people, participants may be randomly assigned to different treatments (this is the only way that a quantitative study can be considered a true experiment).[citation needed] If this is not feasible, the research question is about people, participants may be randomly assigned to different treatments (this is the only way that a quantitative study can be considered a true experiment).[citation needed] If this is not feasible, the research question is about people, participants may be randomly assigned to different treatments (this is the only way that a quantitative study can be considered a true experiment).[citation needed] If this is not feasible, the research question is about people, participants may be randomly assigned to different treatments (the research question is about people, participants may be randomly assigned to different treatments (this is the only way that a quantitative study can be considered a true experiment).[citation needed] If this is not feasible, the research question is about people at the study can be considered at the s collect data on participant and situational characteristics to statistically control for their influence on the dependent, or outcome, variable. If the intent is to generalize from the research participants to a larger population, the research participants to a larger population, the research participants and situational characteristics to statistically control for their influence on the dependent, or outcome, variable. If the intent is to generalize from the research participants to a larger population, the research participants and situational characteristics to statistically control for their influence on the dependent, or outcome, variable. researcher(s) may collect primary or secondary data is data collected specifically for the research, such as through interviews or questionnaires. Secondary data is data that already exists, such as census data, which can be re-used for the research. It is good ethical research practice to use secondary data wherever possible.[43 Mixed-method research, i.e. research that includes qualitative and quantitative elements, using both primary and secondary data, is becoming more common.[44] This method has benefits that using one method alone cannot offer. For example, a researcher may choose to conduct a qualitative study and follow it up with a quantitative study to gain additional insights.[45] Big data has brought big impacts on research methods so that now many researchers do not put much effort into data collection; furthermore, methods to analyze easily available huge amounts of data have also been developed. Non-empirical research Non-empirical (theoretical) research is an approach that involves the development of theory as opposed to using observation and experimentation. As such, non-empirical research is not an experimentation is not an experimentation and experimentation is not an experimentation. absolute alternative to empirical research because they may be used together to strengthen a research produces observations that need to be explained; then theoretical research produces observations that need to be explained; then theoretical research produces observations that need to be explained; then theoretical research produces observations that need to be explained; then theoretical research produces observations that need to be explained; then the other since they have their particular purpose in science. generates empirically testable hypotheses; these hypotheses are then tested empirically, giving more observations that may need further explanation; and so on. See Scientific method. A simple example of a non-empirical task is the prototyping of a new drug using a differentiated application of existing knowledge; another is the development of a business process in the form of a flow chart and texts where all the ingredients are from established knowledge. Much of cosmological research is theoretical in nature. Mathematics research does not rely on externally available data; rather, it seeks to prove theorems about mathematical objects. This section is an excerpt from Research ethics.[edit] Research ethics is a discipline within the study of applied ethics. Its scope ranges from general scientific integrity and misconduct to the treatment of human and animal subjects. The social research. Beyond the issues of falsification, fabrication, and plagiarism that arise in every scientific field, research design in human subject research and animal testing are the areas that raise ethical questions most often. The list of historic cases includes many large-scale violations and crimes against humanity such as Nazi human experimentation and the Tuskegee syphilis experiment which led to international codes of research ethics. No approach has been universally accepted, but typically cited codes are the 1947 Nuremberg Code, the 1964 Declaration of Helsinki, and the 1978 Belmont Report. Today, research ethics committees, such as those of the US, UK, and EU, govern and oversee the responsible conduct of research. One major goal being to reduce questionable research practices. Research in other fields such as social sciences, information technology, or engineering may generate ethical concerns. See also: Criticism of science and Sciencing the use of research through the use of the study of the use of the study of the use of the us methods. Also known as "research on research", it aims to reduce waste and increase the quality of research is a low rates of reproducibility across a large number of fields. [46] See also Publish or perish The replication crisis, also known as the reproducibility or replicability crisis, refers to the growing number of published scientific results is an essential part of the scientific method, [47] such failures undermine the credibility of theories that build on them and can call into question substantial parts of science and Sexism in academia shaping research and the scientific knowledge. See also: Politicization of science and Sexism in academia shaping research and the scientific knowledge. or protected group. See also: Author-level metrics § Criticism, and Impact factor § Criticism Funding effect, is a tendency of a scientific study to support the interests of the study's financial sponsor. This phenomenon is recognized sufficiently that researchers undertake studies to examine bias in past published studies. Funding bias has been associated, in particular, with research into chemical toxicity, tobacco, and pharmaceutical drugs.[48] It is an instance of experimenter's bias. See also: Conflicts of interest in academic publishing In published academic research, publication bias occurs when the outcome of an experiment or research study biases the decision to publish or otherwise distribute it. Publishing only results that show a significant finding disturbs the balance of findings in favor of positive results. [49] The study of publication bias is an important topic in metascience. See also: Indigenous science and Neo-colonial science In many disciplines, Western methods of conducting research are predominant.[50] Researchers are overwhelmingly taught Western methods of data collection and study. The increasing participation of indigenous peoples as researchers has brought increased attention to the scientific lacuna in culturally sensitive methods of data collection.[51] Western methods of data collection may not be the most accurate or relevant for research on non-Western societies. For example, "Hua Oranga" was created as a criterion for psychological evaluation in Māori populations, and is based on dimension), taha hinengaro (the mental dimension), taha tinana (the physical dimension), and taha whanau (the family dimension)".[52] Even though Western dominance seems to be prominent in research, some scholars, such as Simon Marginson, argue for "the need [for] a plural university world".[53] Marginson argues that the East Asian Confucian model could take over the Western model. This could be due to changes in funding for research both in the East and the West. Focused on emphasizing educational achievement, East Asian cultures, mainly in China and South Korea, have encouraged the increase of funding for research expansion.[53] In contrast, in the Western academic world, notably in the United Kingdom as well as in some state governments in the United States, funding cuts for university research have occurred, which some [who?] say may lead to the future decline of Western dominance in research. Research is often biased in the languages that are preferred (linguicism) and the geographic locations where research occurs. Periphery scholars face the challenges of exclusion and linguicism in research and academic publication. As the great majority of mainstream academic journals.[54] Multilingual scholars' influences from their native communicative styles can be assumed to be incompetence instead of difference.[55] Patterns of geographic bias also show a relationship with linguicism: countries whose official languages. Within Africa, Englishspeaking countries are more represented than other countries.[56] See also: External validity Generalization is the process of more broadly applying the valid results of one study.[57] Studies with a narrow scope can result in a lack of generalizability, meaning that the results may not be applicable to other populations or regions. In comparative politics, this can result from using a single-country studies, with heavy emphasis on prevalence since the late 2000s.[56] For comparative politics, Western countries are over-represented in single-country studies, with heavy emphasis on Western Europe, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand. Since 2000, Latin American countries have become more popular in single-country studies. [56] See also: Open peer review is a form of self-regulation by qualified members of a profession within the relevant field. Peer review methods are employed to maintain standards of quality, improve performance, and provide credibility. In academia, scholarly peer review process involves experts in the same field who are consulted by editors to give a review. publications from periphery countries rarely rise to the same elite status as those of North America and Europe.[55] The open research, open science and belongs to a "public domain", that of "humanity".[59] This idea gained prevalence as a result of Western colonial history and ignores alternative conceptions of knowledge circulation. For instance, most indigenous communities consider that access to certain information proper to the group should be determined by relationships.[59] There is alleged to be a double standard in the Western knowledge system. On the one hand, "digital right management" used to restrict access to personal information on social networking platforms is celebrated as a protection of privacy, while simultaneously when similar functions are used by cultural groups (i.e. indigenous communities) this is denounced as "access control" and reprehended as censorship.[59] See also: Academic ranks, staff, and Scientists Further information: Research fellow, Research associate, and Research associate, and represent a worldwide view of the subject. You may improve this section, discuss the issue on the talk page, or create a new section, as appropriate. (January 2014) (Learn how and when to remove this message) In several national and private academic systems, the professionalisation of research has resulted in formal job titles. In present-day Russia, and some other countries of the former Soviet Union, the term research has resulted in formal job titles. been carrying out scientific research, and as a job position within the frameworks of the Academy of Sciences, universities, and in other research Associate) Research Associate) Senior Research Associate) Leading Research en (Junior Research Associate) Leading Research en (Junior Research Associate) Research en (Junior Research Associate) Leading Research en (Juni (Leading Research Associate)[60] Chief Researcher (Chief Research Associate) The cover of the first issue of Nature, 4 November 1869 See also: Academic journal publishing reform Academic journal publishing is a system that is necessary for academic scholars to peer review the work and make it available for a wider audience. The system varies widely by field and is also always changing, if often slowly. Most academic work is published in journal article or book form. These forms of research can be found in databases explicitly for theses and dissertations. In publishing, STM publishing is an abbreviation for academic publications in science, technology, and medicine. Most established academic fields have their own scientific journals are somewhat interdisciplinary, and publish work from several distinct fields or subfields. The kinds of publications that are accepted as contributions of knowledge or research vary greatly between fields, from the print to the electronic format. A study suggests that researchers should not give great consideration to findings that are not replicated frequently.[61] It has also been suggested that all published studies should be subjected to some measure for assessing the validity or reliability of its and the subject of the subje procedures to prevent the publication of unproven findings.[62] Business models are different in the electronic environment. Since about the early 1990s, licensing of electronic resources, particularly journals, has been very common. Presently, a major trend, particularly with respect to scholarly journals, is open access.[63] There are two main forms of open access: open access publishing, in which the articles or the whole journal is freely available from the time of publication, and self-archiving, where the author makes a copy of their own work freely available on the web. Main articles: Funding of science and List of sovereign states by research and development spending Most funding for scientific research comes from three major sources: corporate research and development departments; private foundations; and government research council in the UK. These are managed primarily through universities and in some cases through military contractors. Many senior researchers (such as group leaders) spend a significant amount of their time applying for grants for research but also as a source of merit. The Social Psychology Network provides a comprehensive list of U.S. Government and private foundation funding sources. The total number of researchers (full-time equivalents) per million inhabitants for individual countries is shown in the following table. Country researchers (full-time equivalents) per million inhabitants for individual countries is shown in the following table. Costa Rica 380 Croatia 1921 Cyprus 1256 Czechia 3863 Denmark 8066 Egypt 687 Estonia 3755 Finland 6861 France 4715 Georgia 1464 Germany 5212 Greece 3483 Hungary 3238 Iceland 6131 India 253 Indonesia 216 Iran 1475 Ireland 5243 Israel 2307 Italy 2307 Japan 5331 Jordan 596 Kazakhstan 667 Kuwait 514 Latvia 1792 Lithuania 3191 Luxembourg 4942 Malaysia 2397 Malta 1947 Mauritius 474 Mexico 315 Moldova 696 Montenegro 734 Morocco 1074 Netherlands 5605 New Zealand 5530 North Macedonia 799 Norway 6467 Pakistan 336 Poland 3106 Portugal 4538 Romania 882 Russia 2784 Serbia 2087 Singapore 6803 Slovakia 2996 Slovenia 4855 South Africa 518 South Korea 7980 Spain 3001 Sweden 7536 Switzerland 5450 Thailand 1350 Tunisia 1772 Turkey 1379 Ukraine 988 United Kingdom 4603 United States of America 4412 Uruguay 696 Vietnam 708 Research expenditure by type of research as a share of GDP for individual countries is shown in the following table. Country Research expenditure as a share of GDP by type of research (%), 2018[66] Basic Applied Development Algeria 0.08 0.47 0.20 Chile 0.10 0.14 0.08 China 0.12 0.24 1.82 Costa Rica 0.10 0.07 0.02 Croatia 0.33 0.28 0.25 Cyprus 0.08 0.30 0.18 Czechia 0.50 0.77 0.66 Denmark 0.56 0.95 1.54 Estonia 0.35 0.28 0.66 France 0.50 0.92 0.78 Greece 0.35 0.37 0.41 Hungary 0.26 0.30 0.78 Iceland 0.42 0.55 Italy 0.31 0.58 0.49 Israel 0.52 0.51 3.93 Japan 0.41 0.62 2.10 Kazakhstan 0.02 0.07 0.03 Kuwait 0.00 0.06 0.00 Latvia 0.16 0.22 0.13 Lithuania 0.24 0.38 0.28 Luxembourg 0.48 0.49 0.33 Malaysia 0.42 0.81 0.21 Malta 0.30 0.12 0.09 Mauritius 0.03 0.12 0.09 Mauritius 0.09 Mauri 0.53 Romania 0.10 0.31 0.09 Russia 0.15 0.21 0.65 Serbia 0.29 0.34 0.29 Singapore 0.46 0.61 0.87 Slovakia 0.33 0.20 0.30 Slovenia 0.33 0.82 0.71 South Korea 0.68 1.06 3.07 Spain 0.26 0.50 0.45 Switzerland 1.41 1.09 0.88 Thailand 0.10 0.27 0.64 Ukraine 0.11 0.10 0.27 United Kingdom 0.30 0.74 0.64 United States of America 0.47 0.56 1.80 Vietnam 0.07 0.30 0.04 Advertising research European Charter for Research Integrity Research I cluster Research organization Research proposal Research university Scholarly research Social research Social research Social research Condary research Social research Activities. doi:10.1787/9789264239012-en. hdl:20.500.12749/13290. 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Scott Armstrong & Robert Fildes (2006). "Monetary Incentives in Mail Surveys" (PDF). International Journal of Forecasting. 22 (3): 433-441. doi:10.1016/j.ijforecast.2006.04.007. S2CID 154398140. Archived from the original on 21 May 2021. A Research input and output worldwide, various years since 2014, Statistical Annex, by country, Table C2: Total researchers and researchers per million inhabitants, 2015 and 2018 ^ Research input and output worldwide, various years since 2014, Statistical Annex, by country, Table B1: Research expenditure as a share of GDP and in purchasing power parity dollars (PPP\$), 2015-2018, year 2018 Creswell, John W. (2008). Educational Research: Planning, conducting, and evaluating quantitative and qualitative research (3rd ed.). Upper Saddle River, NJ: Pearson. ISBN 0-13-613550-1. Kara, Helen (2012). Research and Evaluation for Busy Practitioners: A Time-Saving Guide. Bristol: The Policy Press. ISBN 978-1-44730-115-8. Groh, Arnold (2018). 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In 2008, American entrepreneur Gabriel Weinberg created DuckDuckGo to improve the search engine experience. Within a year, it became popular among the Hacker News and Reddit communities. In order to differentiate it from competitors, Weinberg took a... Some cars are fast, some are fuel-efficient and some are difficult to find. If the history of cars teaches us anything, some of the finest models ever created were produced in limited numbers, adding to their demand, status, and present worth... Nvidia is among the world's top 5 most valuable publicly traded companies, with a market capitalization of over \$2.4 trillion. It designs and supplies GPUs, SoCs, and APIs. In recent years, it has also become the largest supplier of AI... Fighter jets have become the crown jewels of national defense arsenals, symbolizing technological prowess, deterrence, and battlefield dominance. As of 2025, more than 14,000 advanced fighter jets are actively deployed by the world's leading... A business banking account is a specialized bank account that allows business owners and entrepreneurs to manage their business related finances more efficiently. It also provides access to important services and get a grip on microeconomics? Well, you've come to the right place! Learning through hands-on experience is proven to be one of the most... A fintech startup (or company) is any business entity that uses modern technology to provide financial services to its users. It includes everything from essential money transfer services to automated investments and insurance. Over the last... For most of us, a computer probably seems fast enough if it can run 8K videos or the latest version of Far Cry at 60 fps without slowing down. However, there are many complicated tasks that require billions of calculations per second -... Are you looking for a change from Windows or Mac systems but don't want to compromise on quality? Well, you have an obvious choice: Linux. Linux came into the big picture in the early 1980s, when many developers started using it in their... Quantum finance is a branch of econophysics, a heterodox interdisciplinary research field that involves applying theories and techniques to solve complex problems in economics. Implementing quantum technology to financial problems — especially... There was a time when playing games meant you had to use Microsoft Windows. But things have changed. Linux (a free, open-source operating system) is now more popular than ever. It's true that Linux still isn't as widely used as Windows or macOS. But...

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