



Introduction to case study approach and methodology



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Case study ...

- ... is an intensive analysis of an individual unit (e.g., a person, group, or event) stressing developmental factors in relation to context.
[<http://en.academic.ru/dic.nsf/enwiki/183067>]
- The case study is common in social sciences and life sciences. Now it becomes popular method in the environmental sciences.

Types of case studies

- factual,
- interpretative and
- evaluative.

Each case study must outline the purpose, then depending on the type of case study and the actions proposed by the researcher [Guba and Lincoln (1981)]

The purposes of case study research may be exploratory, descriptive, interpretive and explanatory (Mariano, 1993).

Design of case study research

Yin (1994): the case study design must have five components:

1. the research question(s),
2. its propositions,
3. its unit(s) of analysis,
4. a determination of how the data are linked to the propositions and
5. criteria to interpret the findings.



Protocol of case study research (I)

- Purpose and rationale for case study (significance of the phenomena of interest, research questions)
- Design based on the unit of analysis and research purpose
- Data collection and management techniques (field methods, transcribed notes and interviews, mapping of major concepts, building typologies, member checking)

Protocol of case study research (II)

- Describe the full case (focus the analysis built on themes linked to purpose and unit of analysis; analyze findings based on the purpose, rationale, and research questions)
- Establishing rigor (credibility, transferability, dependability, confirmability) - *optimal*

Data collection and management techniques

- Case study includes preliminary investigation cartographic materials, legislative documents, background information, scientific and research publications, articles in local mass-media connected with research area and research objectives.
- After preliminary analysis main actors will be singled out, questionnaire will be conducted.
- Actors will be interviewed.
- Next stage will be made of transcription of interviews, their description and analysis. Describing and analysis of the case findings will be built on themes linked to purpose and research objectives.
- Results will be compared with other investigation.

Case study report (1)

I Introduction:

- Purpose and rationale for case study (significance of the phenomena of interest, research questions, **methods and approaches**)
- *Where did the case-study idea originate, or where did the proposal come from?*
- *What are research questions (problematic)?*
- *What are the objectives of case-study?*

Research questions

- Чего все-таки не хватает Минску?
- <http://citydog.by/post/chego-ne-khvataet-minsku/>



Case study report (2)

II Situation / problem analysis

- On the basis of available information, the existing situation is analyzed: i.e. the major problems are identified and the main causal relationships between these are visualized.

Methods of situation / problem analysis:

- STEEPL analysis,
- SWOT analysis,
- Problem tree
- etc.

STEEPL - analysis

- **S** - *Socio-cultural trends and strategic drives*
- **T** - *Technological trends and strategic drivers*
- **E** - *Economic trends and strategic drivers*
- **E** - *Environmental trends and strategic drivers*
- **P** - *Political trends and strategic drivers*
- **L** - *Legislative trends and strategic drivers*

STEEPL analysis

Social aspects	Technological aspects	Political aspects
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- positive growth of population (“developing city”);- high employability;- segregation of population based on incomes, social status, nationality and etc.;-	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- outdated technologies and approaches in construction industry;- low level of energy efficiency in housing sector;- old systems of water-	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- capital of the region Krasnoayrsk krai;- good interrelations between krai and municipal political powers;-
Economic aspects	Environmental aspects	Legislative aspects
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- investment attractiveness;- economic growth as the main goal of city development;- huge industrial potential;- natural resources including energy resources;- ...	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- high level of air pollution;- soil contamination with oil and point river pollution;- municipal solid waste;- ...	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- sale and lease of municipal lands regulate by Land Code of RF, Rules of land use and urban development of Krasnoyarsk city;- ...

SWOT-analysis

STRENGTH	WEAKNESS
OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS

Problem tree

- 1. Identify substantial and direct causes of the focal problem
- 2. Identify substantial and direct effects of the focal problem
- 3. Construct a problem tree showing the cause and effect relationships between the problems
- 4. Review the problem tree, verify its validity and completeness, and make necessary adjustments.

Case study report (3)

Stakeholder analysis

A comprehensive picture of the interest groups, the individuals and institutions involved has to be developed. Organizations, authorities at different levels and interest groups have different motives and interests. It is of fundamental importance to analyze the interests and expectations of the various participants

Stakeholder analysis (1)

1. Write down all persons, groups and agencies affected by the problem environment.
2. Categorize them, e.g. interest groups, individuals, organizations, authorities, etc.
3. Discuss whose interests and views are to be given priority when analyzing the problems.
4. Select the most important groups.

Stakeholder analysis (2)

5. Make a more detailed analysis of these groups, e.g. in terms of

a) level of stakeholder group, involving in problem and power to influence on decision-making process;

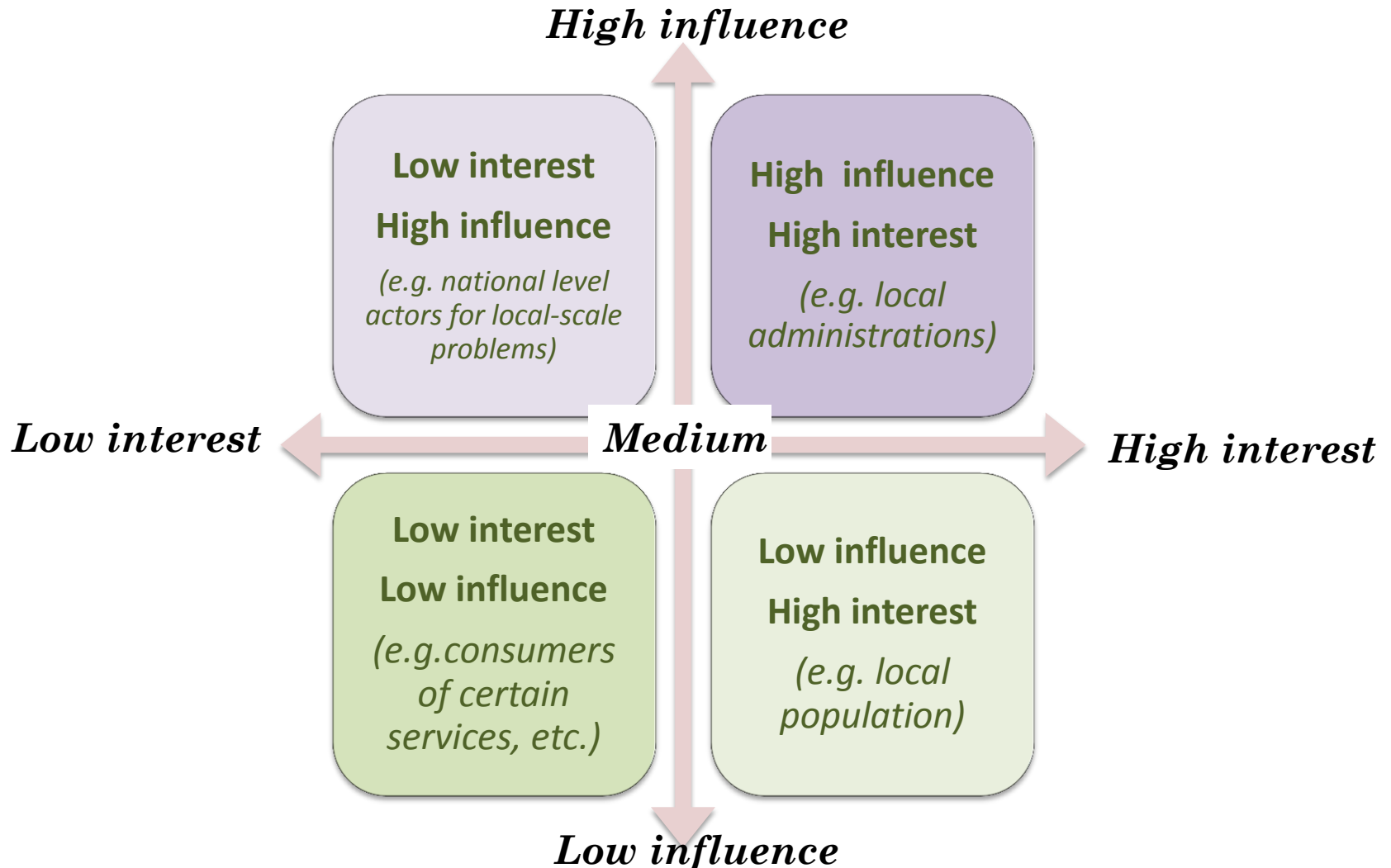
b) Functions of stakeholder group and its legitimacy;

c) Interests: the main needs and interests as seen from the group's point of view;

d) Linkages: main conflicts of interests, patterns of cooperation or dependency with other groups;

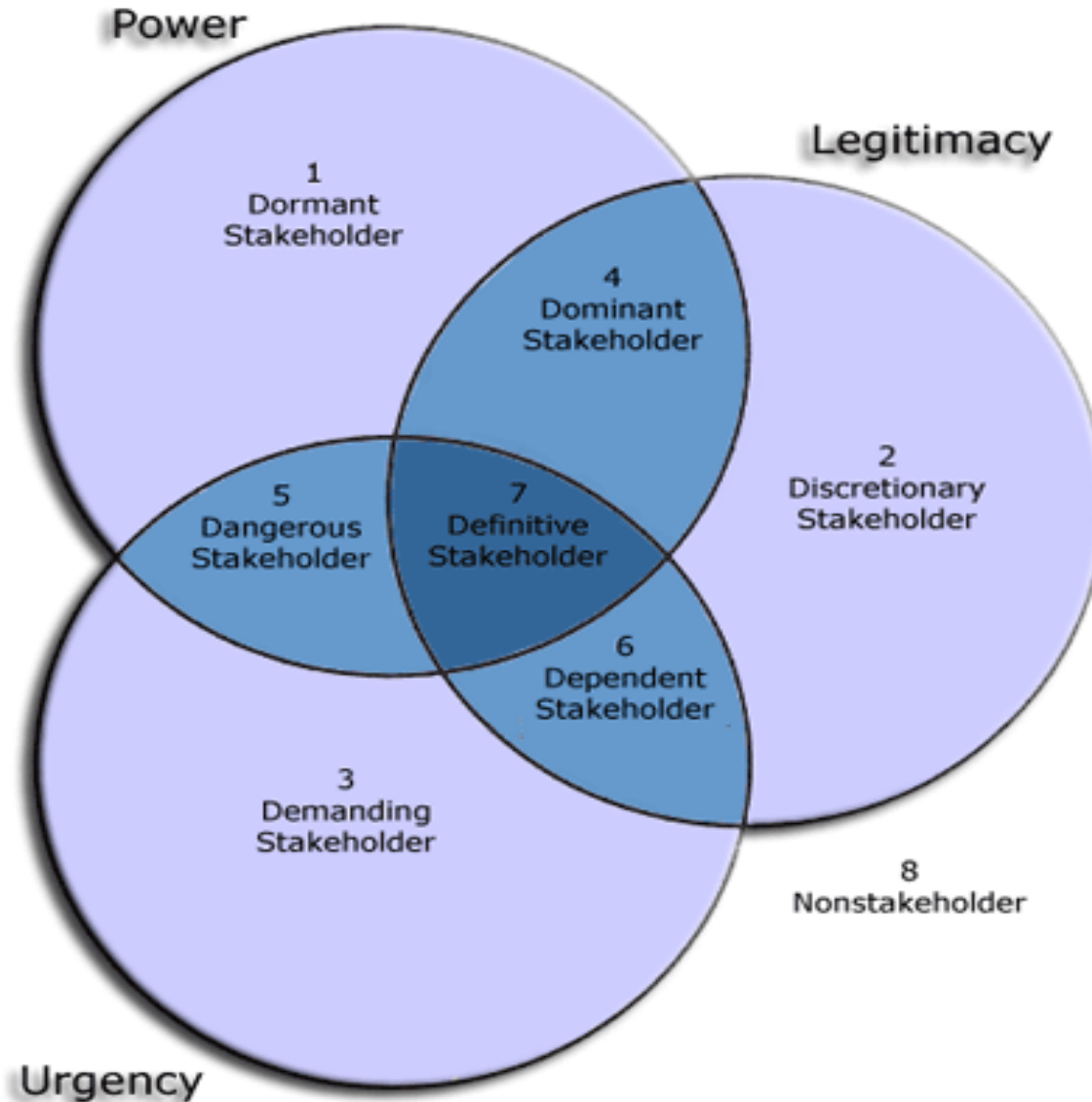
e) Potential: the strengths and weaknesses of the group.

Define interest. Define impact



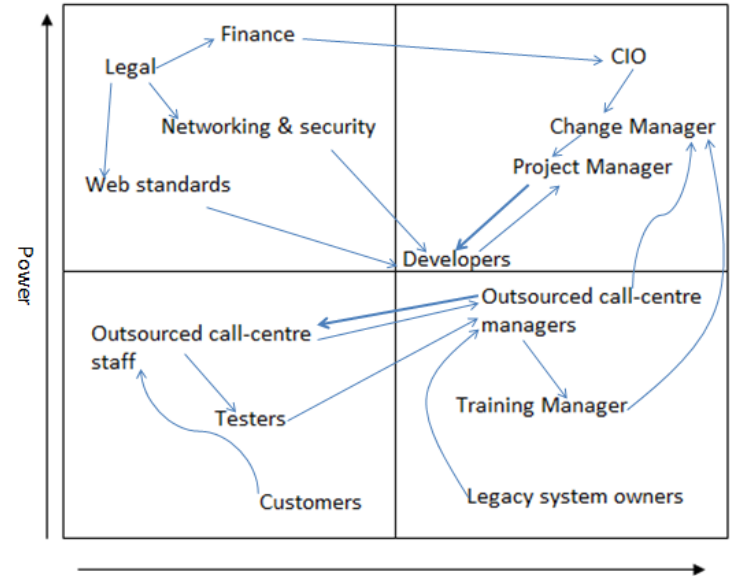
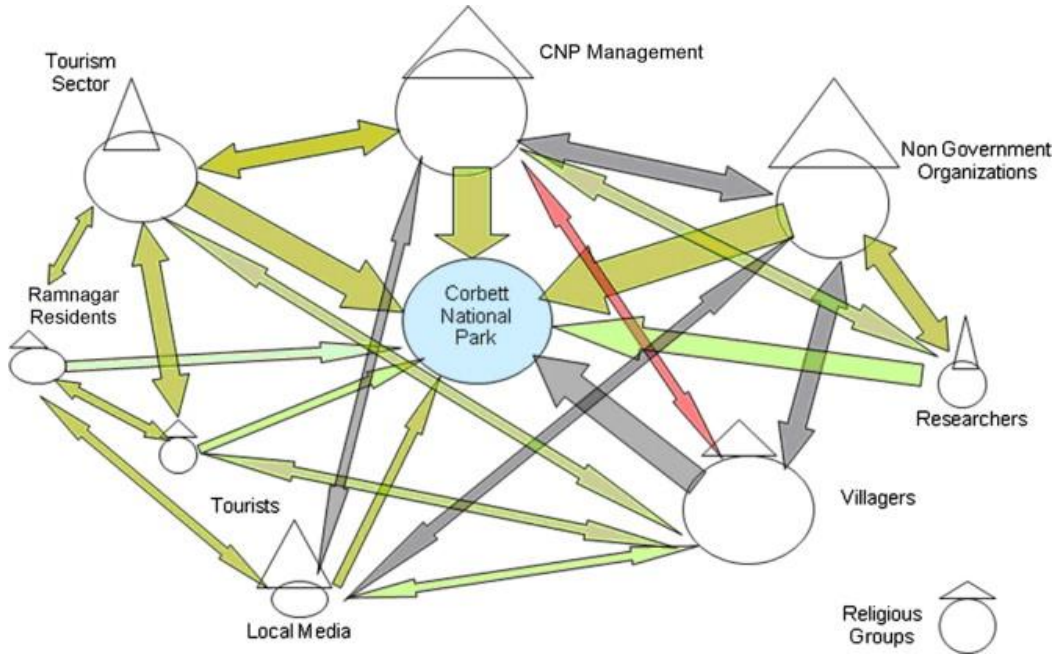
Define impact.

What are the sources of impact and influence?

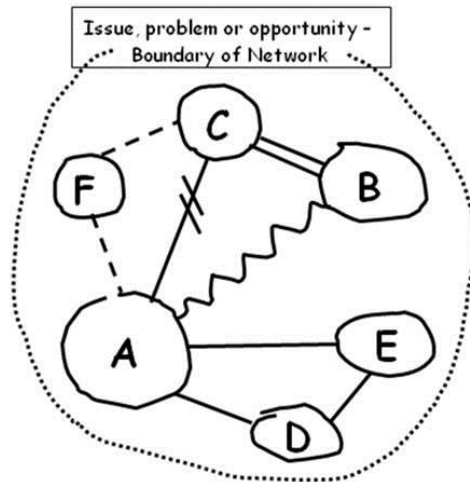
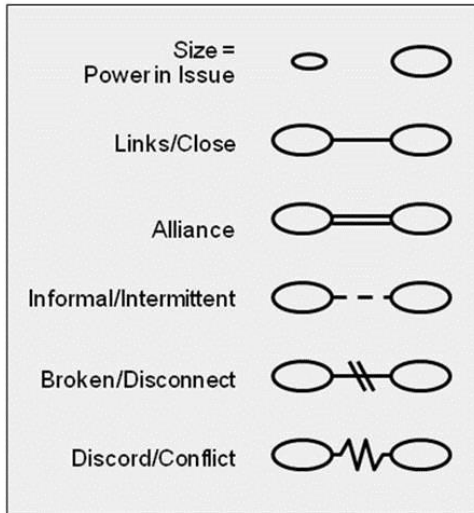


DEFINE CONNECTIONS WITH OTHER GROUPS / INDIVIDUALS.

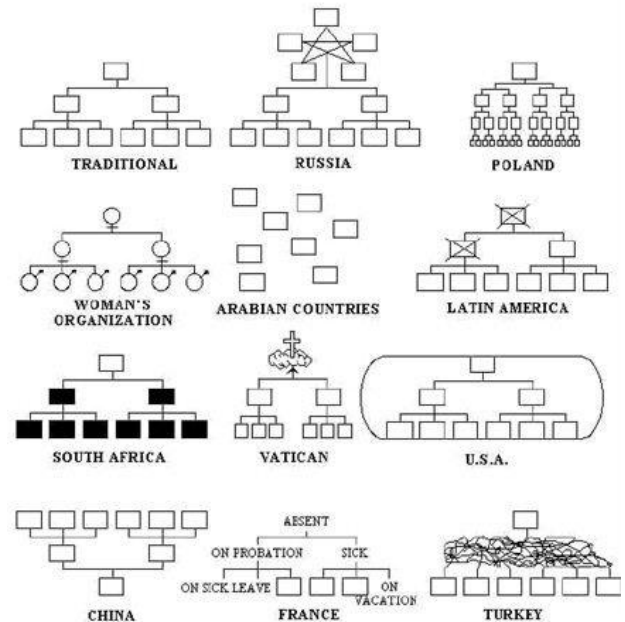
EXAMPLES OF GRAPHICAL PRESENTATIONS.



Interest
ORGANIZATION SCHEMES



NEXT Summer school

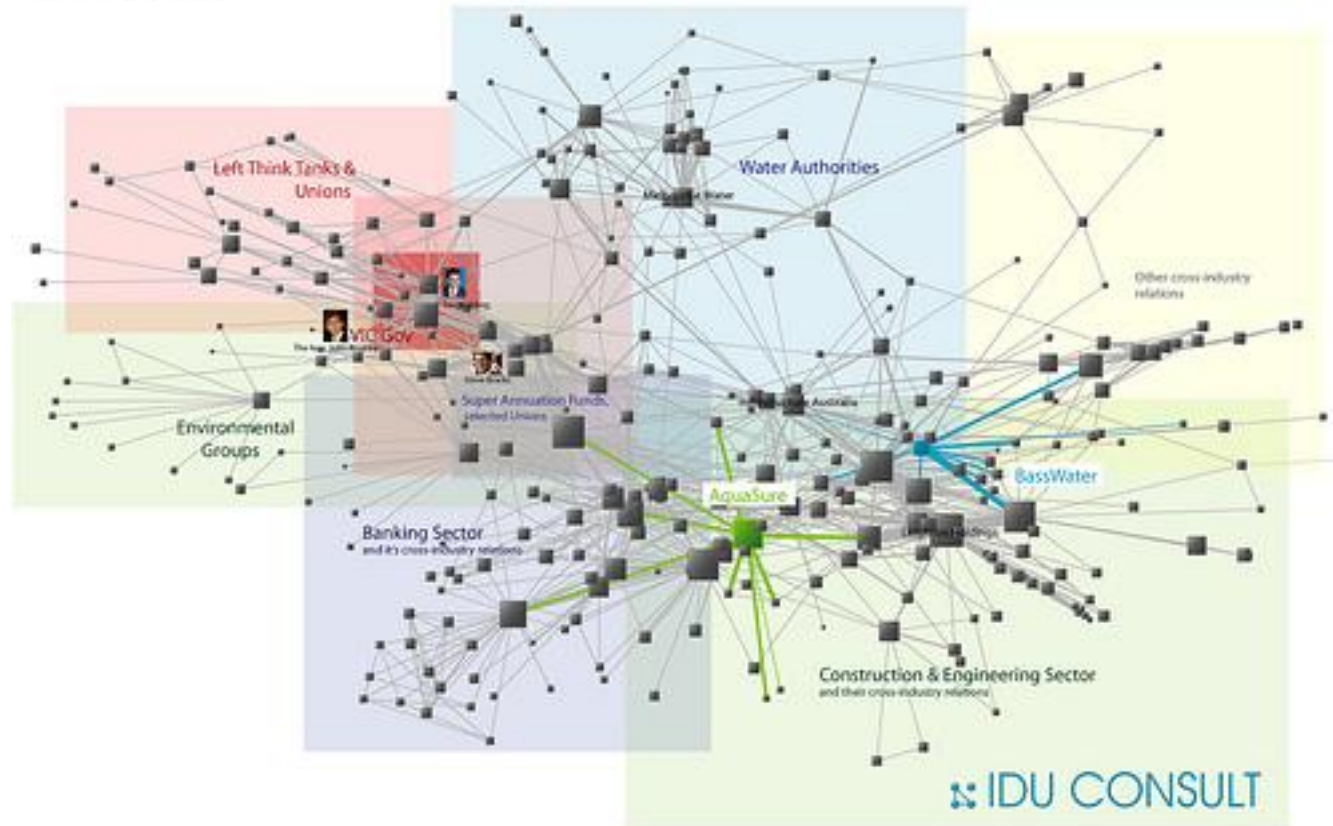


DEFINE CONNECTIONS WITH OTHER GROUPS / INDIVIDUALS.

EXAMPLES OF GRAPHICAL PRESENTATIONS.

Relationship Map of the Wonthaggi Desal Bid

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Case study report (3)

Institutional analysis

1. Analyze formal norms, rules and procedures.
2. Analyze informal norms, rules and procedures.
3. Analyze interconnections, interplays and conflicts between different institutions

Formal institutions for urban planning

Level / scale	Legislation (Codes, laws)	Regulation (rules, norms)	Programs, Instructions
Federal			
Regional			
Local			

Informal institutions for spatial planning process

Establishing civil self-organized groups

Lobbying of interests by business groups in City Council, City Administration

Shadow schemes for sale and rent of land for constructions

....

NEXT Summer school

Case study report (4)

Conclusions

- Analyze findings based on the purpose, rationale, and research questions;
- Compare with other investigations;
- Propose for next stage of research.

Visualization of results

- Paper / essay
- Presentation

Questions?



Good Luck!

