# Master of Arts
# [Police Administration]

# Case Study:

# Example Human Trafficking

# Case Studies – Selected Readings

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# Case Study Research and Applications: Design and Methods –
## 3 Nov 2017  by Robert K. Yin

Robert K. Yin
6e
CASE STUDY RESEARCH and APPLICATIONS
Design and Methods
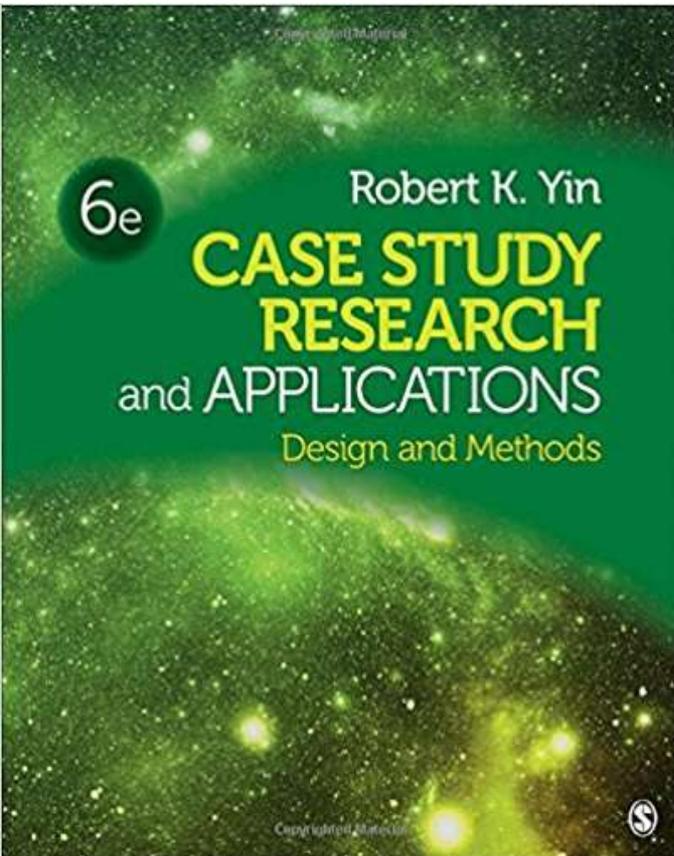
- **Case study design must have five components:**
- ➤ **the research question(s),**
- ➤ **its propositions,**
- ➤ **its unit(s) of analysis,**
- ➤ **a determination of how the data are linked to the propositions and**
- ➤ **criteria to interpret the findings.**

- **Yin points out that case studies are the preferred strategy when "how" and "why" questions are posed.**
- **1994 : Case study research: Design and methods (2nd ed.). Newbury Park, CA: Sage Publications]**

# Doing Case Study Research: A Practical Guide for Beginning Researchers – Import, 30 Dec 2016
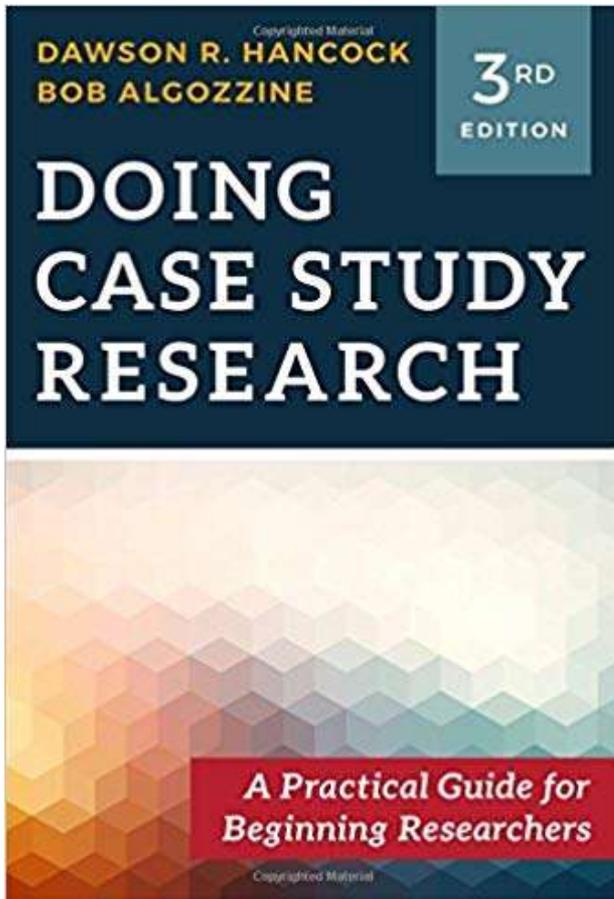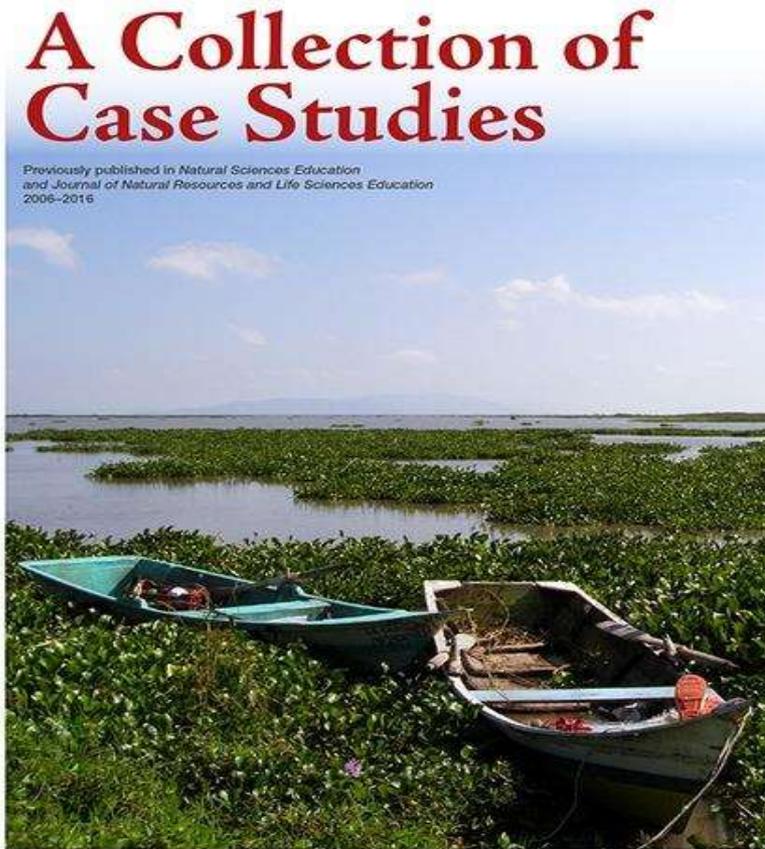


- how to do case study research-from the first step of deciding whether a case study is the way to go to the last step of verifying and confirming findings before disseminating them.

- how to: determine an appropriate research design; conduct informative interviews; record observations; document analyses; delineate ways to confirm case study findings; describe methods for deriving meaning from data; and communicate their findings.

# The Art of Case Study Research
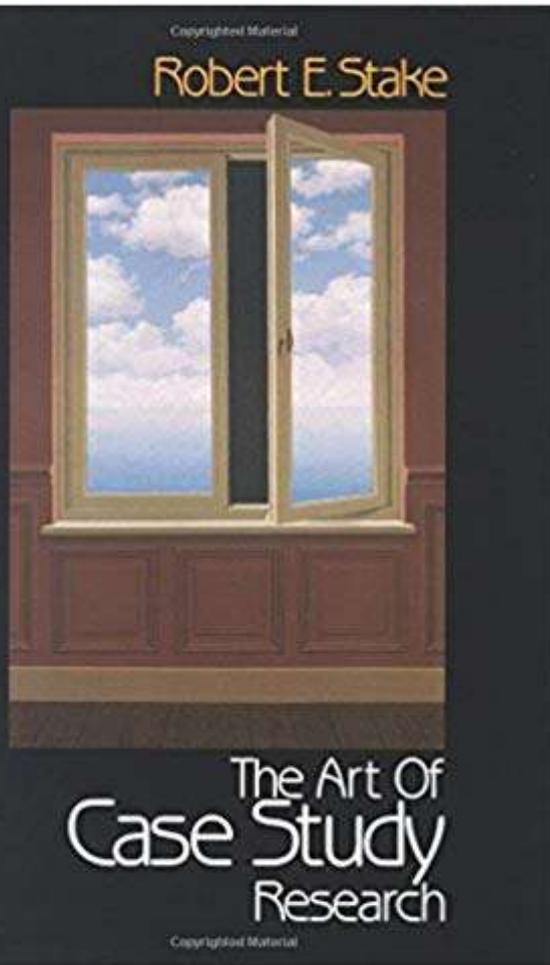
- qualitative exploration of case study methods by drawing from naturalistic, holistic, ethnographic, phenomenological and biographic research methods.

- Actual case study to answer such questions as: How is the case selected?

- How do you select the case which is most likely to lead to maximizing what can be learned?

- How can what is learned from one case be applied to another?

- How can what is learned from a case be interpreted?

# Book: A Collection of Case Studies, 2018

**A Collection of Case Studies**

Previously published in Natural Sciences Education and Journal of Natural Resources and Life Sciences Education 2006–2016

- Case studies are in-depth studies of a phenomenon, like a person, group, or situation.

- It can provide a deeper understanding of a complex topic or assist a person in gaining experience about a certain historical situation

# Crime Scene Investigation Case Studies
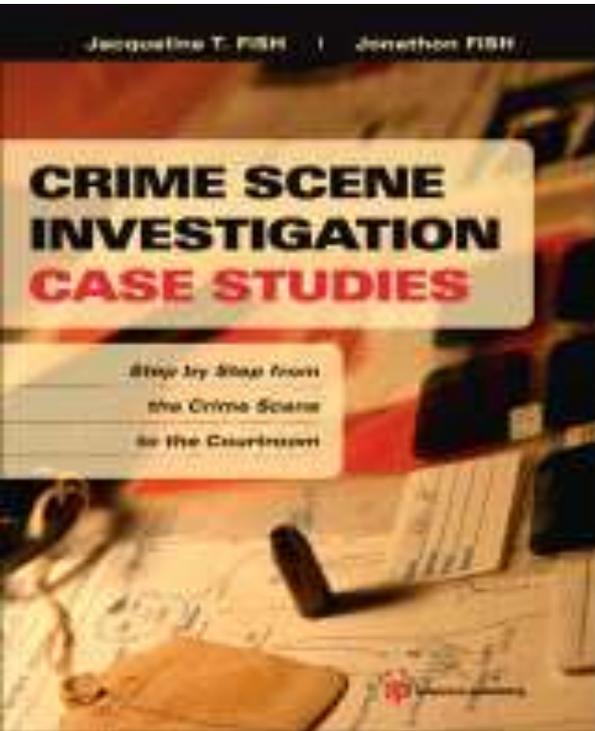


- Crime Scene Investigation Case Studies
- *Step by Step from the Crime Scene to the Courtroom*
- **Book**  978-1-4557-3123-7 •   Elsevier Inc. 2014
- Authors:

  Jacqueline T. Fish and Jonathon Fish

# CASE STUDIES FOR INDIAN POLICE:

CASE STUDIES ON CRIME, LAW & ORDER, MAN MANAGEMENT AND OTHER PROBLEMS FACED BY POLICE

- D. V. GURUPRASAD
- ISBN: 1549607472
- 8 April 2014

# Visit website, like   ncrb.nic.in,  bprd.nic.in,

# Definition of Case Study

- Investigates a contemporary phenomenon within its real-life context, especially when

- The boundaries between phenomenon and context are not clearly evident.

- (Case studies focus on understanding the dynamics present within a single setting (Eisenhardt, 1989)).

Yin, Robert (1994) *"Ch 1: Designing Case Studies,"* **Case Study Research: Design & Methods**, 2nd edition, Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications

Eisenhardt, Kathleen M., (1989) *"Building Theories From Case Study Research,"* **Academy Of Management Review**, 14(4) 532-550.

# Characteristics of a case study

1. **The case study method aims at deep and detailed investigation of a unit.**

2. **It covers a sufficient wide cycle of time**

3. **It is continuity in nature**

4. **It is qualitative in character. And it may equally be quantitative**

5. **The number of units to be studied is small**

6. **It is flexible with which the researcher has independence in selecting the problem.**

7. **The data is to be scientifically synthesized which should be as much prognostic as diagnostic**.

# The case study method is appropriate to:

- Answer *why?* Questions;
- Gain an in depth understanding of a particular phenomenon;
- Develop an initial hypothesis;
- Establish a basis for future research;
- Develop new theories;
- Extend existing theories;
- Test existing theory.

☑ Eisenhardt (1989), suggests from 4 to 10 is ideal;
☑ Yin (1984) and Stake (1995) suggest that one can be acceptable;
☑ The key is to justify your choice.

# How to Conduct Case Studies

- **Determine / define research question**
  - **good for "how" & "why" questions / limited number of events and their interrelationships**
- **Select cases & determine data gathering / analysis techniques**
  - **not a "sampling technique" -- select to maximize what can be learned**
  - **with multiple cases, each is a single case with conclusions contributing to the whole study**
- **Prepare to collect data**
  - **systematic organization is key!**
- **Collect / evaluate data**
- **Prepare the report (and graduate!)**

- The key features of a "case study" are
- its scientific credentials and its evidence base for professional applications.

- A "case review" might emphasize a critical reappraisal of a case.

- A "case report" might refer to a summary of a case or to the document reporting a case, as in case law or police investigation.

- Using a step-wise approach students will learn how to design studies, generate data, analyze and interpret the data and disseminate findings

# Case Study Steps

- **Step 1. Determine and Define the Research Questions**

- **Step 2. Select the Cases and Determine Data Gathering and Analysis Techniques**

- **Step 3. Prepare to Collect the Data**

- **Step 4. Collect Data in the Field**

- **Step 5. Evaluate and Analyze the Data**

- **Step 6. Prepare the report**

- common case study protocol that guides the researcher's methodology: • 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
- 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
- Case perspective
- Disciplinary perspective
- Cross-case comparison
- Write up the case from an emic perspective
- Biography, autobiography, narratives
- Establishing rigor
- Credibility
- Transferability
- Dependability
- Confirmability

# Conducting
# A Case Study

## [Example Human Trafficking]

# Case Study Research

- *The essence of a case study, the central tendency among all types of case study is that it tries to illuminate a decision or set of decisions:  why they were taken, how they were implemented, and with what result.*

Yin, Robert (1994) *"Ch 1: Designing Case Studies,"* **Case Study Research: Design & Methods**, 2nd edition, Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications

# Usefulness of Case Studies

Case studies can be:

- **Exploratory**
- **Explanatory**
- **Descriptive (Yin, 1994)**

Case studies can be used to:

- **Provide description**
- **Test theory**
- **Generate theory (Eisenhardt, 1989).**

Yin, Robert (1994) *"Ch 1: Designing Case Studies,"* **Case Study Research: Design & Methods**, 2nd edition, Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications
Eisenhardt, Kathleen M., (1989) *"Building Theories From Case Study Research,"* **Academy Of Management Review**, 14(4) 532-550.

# Preparing Proposal for Case Study Research
## (What is *the* Case, with example Human Trafficking)

- **Problem:**
  - Human smuggling and trafficking are the oldest *illegal* trades. The reviewed literature establish that human trafficking is a global problem affecting all societies despite the many interventions which have achieved little.

- **Research Concern:**
  - Despite the many legislations, both local and international that have been put in place to tackle human trafficking, human beings have continued to invent new ways to circumvent them and the numbers of victims involved have been rising sharply, hence the concern of this research.

- **Purpose:**
  - The purpose of this study is to evaluate the situation of the human trafficking phenomenon narrowing down to explore the situation from the district/state/national perspective

# Objectives (What to study)

The  Case study objectives are:

- to explore the linkages of human trafficking (**Magnitude**);

- to examine the common forms of human trafficking during *Time, say last 10 years* (**Space**-in the area)

- to  identify the  major  causes  of  human trafficking in (**Causes-** district/state/country)

- to analyze the effectiveness of law enforcement agencies in tackling the human trafficking phenomenon. (**Study- empirical scientific research**)

# Theoretical Frame (known explanations) for example for Human Trafficking Case Study

- Rational Choice Theory and Bales' Theory of Human Trafficking will be adopted.

- The choice of these two theories as is informed through literature review is their ability to determine **push** and **pull** factors that encourage human trafficking activities.

# Crime Related Theories :

- **Rational choice theory-**The rational choice theory adopts a utilitarian belief that man is a reasoning actor who weighs means and ends, costs and benefits, and makes a rational choice. Thus, one way for society to prevent crime is by the threat of punishment. The deterrent effect of this is much debated.

- **Subcultural theory-**Subcultural theory are a set of theories arguing that certain groups or subcultures in society have values and attitudes that are conducive to crime and violence.

- **Social disorganization theory-**Social disorganization theory links high crime rates to neighborhood ecological characteristics.

- **Social learning theory-**Social learning theory explain deviancy by combining variables which encouraged delinquency (e.g. the social pressure from delinquent peers) with variables that discouraged delinquency (e.g. the parental response to discovering delinquency in their children).

- **Differential association-**Differential association theory is a theory proposing that through interaction with others, individuals learn the values, attitudes, techniques, and motives for criminal behavior.

- **Social control theory-**Social control theory proposes that exploiting the process of socialization and social learning builds self-control and reduces the inclination to indulge in behavior recognized as antisocial.

- **Strain theory-**Strain theory states that social structures within society may encourage citizens to commit crime.

- **Labeling theory-**Labeling theory holds that deviance is not inherent to an act, but instead focuses on the linguistic tendency of majorities to negatively label minorities or those seen as deviant from norms.

- **Correlations and Causes: Areas** of research in criminology include the incidence, forms, causes and consequences of crime, as well as social and governmental regulations and reaction to crime. For studying the distribution and causes of crime, criminology mainly relies upon quantitative methods

- **Social disorganization** theory postulates that neighborhoods plagued with poverty and economic deprivation tend to experience high rates of population turnover. With high turnover, informal social structure often fails to develop, which in turn makes it difficult to maintain social order in a community.. Many studies have found that crime rates are associated with poverty, disorder, high numbers of abandoned buildings, and other signs of community deterioration. As working and middle class people leave deteriorating neighborhoods, the most disadvantaged portions of the population may remain. suggesting a poverty "concentration effect", which may cause neighborhoods to be isolated from the mainstream of society and become prone to violence.

- **Anomie Theory:** If the social structure of opportunities is unequal and prevents the majority from realizing the dream, some of them will turn to illegitimate means (crime) in order to realize it. Others will retreat or drop out into deviant subcultures (gang members, "hobos": urban homeless drunks and drug abusers).Anomie theory with Freud's reaction formation idea, suggesting that delinquency among lower class youths is a reaction against the social norms of the middle class. Some youth, especially from poorer areas where opportunities are scarce, might adopt social norms specific to those places which may include "toughness" and disrespect for authority.

- **Social Learning Theory**: bonds, through peers, parents, and others, can have a countering effect on one's low self-control. For families of low socio-economic status, a factor that distinguishes families with delinquent children from those who are not delinquent is the control exerted by parents or chaperones.

- **Labeling Theory: It** is said that when someone is give the label of a criminal, some reject it whilst others accept it and go on to commit crime. Even those that initially reject the label can eventually accept it as the label becomes more well known particularly amongst their peers.

- **Family Dysfunction Theory: how** a process of brutalization by parents or peers that usually occurs in childhood results in violent crimes in adulthood.

- **Routine activity theory:** Routine activity theory, developed by Marcus Felson and Lawrence Cohen, draws upon control theories and explains crime in terms of crime opportunities that occur in everyday life. A crime opportunity requires that elements converge in time and place including (1) a motivated offender (2) suitable target or victim (3) lack of a capable guardian. A guardian at a place, such as a street, could include security guards or even ordinary pedestrians who would witness the criminal act and possibly intervene or report it to police

# Research Probabilities
## (Why happens- probability/ possible linkages)

Four probabilities may be explored to conduct this case study:

- That a region's (district/state/country) geo- political characteristics determined the nature and levels of *this* crime;
- involuntary servitude and labour trafficking are the most common forms of human trafficking in district/state/country;
- poverty and unemployment levels within the society have a direct relationship with the incidence of human trafficking in district/state/country;
- lack of appropriate training among law enforcement officers possess a great challenge to the fight against human trafficking in district/state/country.

# Research Methodology (**How to** )

- The study will adopt descriptive survey design to collect primary data.

- Snowballing method will be used to identify human trafficking victims.

- A total of N respondents will be selected as sample for this study.

- The study will use either/both questionnaire and interview schedule as primary data collection instrument to collect quantitative data.

- Questionnaires will be administered to the respondents, while face to face interviews will be conducted by the researcher.

# Data Analysis (facts interpretation)

- Quantitative data will be analyzed using descriptive statistics such as frequencies, means and standard deviations using Statistical Package for Social Sciences computer software version 20.

- Qualitative data will be analyzed through data reduction, data discussion and drawing conclusions. Data reduction will involve data mining of interview report that reveal key issues which help to separate the relevant issues from the irrelevant ones.

- Data discussion will involve the compilation of the reduced data into an organized logical manner.

- Cross-tabulation will be used to test the relationship between the study variables.

- The analyzed quantitative data will be presented in tables and charts while qualitative findings will be presented in narratives, verbatim quotations, discussions and making inferences.

# Expected Outcome (So what)

- The study may recommended as a matter of policy, how to train all law enforcement officers to counter human trafficking.

- It is expected that the research findings will be of benefit to the government and stakeholders involved in counter human trafficking effort locally, state/national level/globally.

# Thanks

For queries and questions pl contact
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