

한국 위기관리분야 사례연구방법에 관한 내용분석

Content Analysis of Case Study Research on the Crisis Management in Korea

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요약

본 연구는 2004년 이후 최근까지의 위기관리 분야 사례연구 논문의 연구경향을 연구문제 및 사례 대상에 대한 분석과 일반화 과정에 초점을 두며, 과학적 추론으로써 사례연구방법 활용에 있어서 향후 연구의 발전방향을 제시하고자 하였다.

분석 결과 현재 한국에서의 위기관리 분야 연구는 거의 대부분이 개별기술적 사례연구로서 위기관리 분야의 개별 분과학문으로서의 발전을 위한 이론 형성에 기여할 수 있는 연구가 드문 것으로 나타났으며, 연구설계에 있어서도 보다 치밀한 사례연구의 설계를 위한 연구문제의 규정 및 사례선정의 논리, 자료분석을 위한 틀을 구체적으로 제시하는 경우가 드문 문제점이 나타나 향후 사례연구 방법에 대한 접근에 있어 연구자들의 연구설계에 대한 심도 있는 접근이 요구된다 할 것이다.

■ 중심어 : | 위기관리 | 사례연구방법 | 내용분석 |

Abstract

This study is to present development plan for next study on applying the method of case study by applying scientific inference focusing on analysis and generalization of case study or study question about the tendency of thesis for case study of the field of crisis management released since 2004.

As the result of analysis, the study on crisis management of Korea is almost individual technical case study and it is rarely to get proper study which can contribute theoretical formation for development of individual course of crisis management. Furthermore researchers are required to study in-depth about study plan that presents organization of study or logic of case selection and formality for data analysis.

■ keyword : | Crisis Management | Content Analysis | Case Study Research |

I. Introduction

The purpose of this study is to evaluate the procedure

of a causal explanation and the generalization of study inflected case of study research on the crisis management. The scholarly monographs will be

checked its flaw by methodology and consider its contribution, confidence and validity on a theory formation based on the evaluation and judgment when accomplish the evaluation on the quality standard of thesis.

In accordance with this researchers study and find out the way of theory formation and how to enhance confidence and validity of thesis in every single process of applying for its plan step in detail[1].

There are study methods of various ways in actuality for researchers to choose in order to answer the questions of study themselves in studying social phenomenon. There are particularly three categories and they are the method of metric, non-metric, and case study. Among these methods, case study has been chosen often for study of crisis management in the field of political science and adjoining science due to its feature that is mixture of metric and non-metric.

It is known that case study research is complicated and there are various patterns existing and some of them can be used for good way of scientific deduction that stimulates new theory formation with verification and producing contrary opinion of the existing theory.

Thus, this study is to present the organized check list that researchers who plan to choose case study for their research methods have to consider in every single step of research process when they carry out case study and through this, focusing on generalization and causal explanation of case study on the crisis management and analyzing its problems, this study has its ultimate purpose to derive some important implications for developing of research on the crisis management complementing its defects of methodology.

The targets of analysis on this study are 34 case study research theses in total of Korean Public Administration Review, Korean Policy Studies Review,

Korean Review of Crisis & Emergency Management (2000-2008 current) according as the research theses have been proceeded briskly before and after a point of time of change for civil polity on the crisis management owing to new establishment of National Emergency management Agency.

II. The Method of Case Study as Scientific Logic

1. Overview of case study

It is true that the method of case study has been disregarded in an optional process of the method of study by reasons of its technical and unscientific prejudice in the social science field. That is to say that it is hardly helpful for theory formation because it is impossible to get causal inference through the method of case study. However, it can not be ignored that the method of case study by scientific inference contributes for theory formation on how to understand the method of case study and remove faults of methodology. It is especially important to understand special features of its various types[1-3].

1) The type and role of the method of case study

It is hard for the method of case study to present unified types and it is because scholars could classify them using each different standard. And Harry Eckstein[6] and Arend Lijphart[4] based on general classification specially will be examined[4-6].

Above all, the method of configurative-idiographic case study is that its case explanation is not based on objective theory but intuitional or subjective validity of researcher. This research is set in with interests about case so put value to describe the contents of case or to grasp entire outline of it and focus on the

promotion of understanding on the case. The strength of this case study is to be able to describe the subject chosen by researcher graphically. On the other hand it is hard to accomplish explanation or prediction on the meaning of scientific logic because it doesn't pursue generalization or a law and also has limit that can not affect to theory formation. Even though it is a type of case study for beginner, it is nevertheless a method of study that has been applied to the study of politics and social science.

Secondly, the method of interpretive case study puts its purpose not on the theory formation but the interest of case itself and it is relatively simple case study formation that is far from generalization. It is, however, distinguished from configurative-idiographic case study in that it has explanation about cause of some specific phenomenon based on general theory or law. Especially, it is possible to interpret and explain specific phenomenon based on general laws even though it is not through description. But it should not be understood that interpretive case study is only to be applied to general law or specific case passively. Applying theory on specific case could be translated that it supports theory relatively strongly or offers the motivation about the birth of new theory on the discordance. Thus, interpretive case study depends on the intention of researcher applying the method of study whether it can contribute for theory formation.

Thirdly, the method of hypothesis-generating case study is one of the methods of case study that begins with a vague hypothesis and corrects and complements it through case study and concretizes the hypothesis. In case that the hypothesis created through regular case study is corrected or complemented, hypothesis concretized has its generally and theoretically bigger meanings. The strength of this method of case study is that can stimulate new theoretical generalization in the sphere

that a theory has not been formed yet. In other words, this is a method of case study to form theory as its purpose.

Fourthly, Contrary to hypothesis-generating case study, there is also method of case study that is operated for the purpose to verify proposition which is inherent in existing hypothesis or generalization through the observation of important case. In this case, two methods of case study can be divided into 'theory confirming' and 'theory infirming'.

It is explained that 'theory confirming' is to announce the explanation of existing hypothesis or theory more, contrary to that, 'theory infirming' is a process to remove inversely the explanation of them. Thus, this mostly coincides with the method of case study of the general process on scientific inference that decides the expansion of explanation about theory premising proposition or statement of theory encyclopedically, deriving and verifying the statement of experience from the statement of theory.

Lastly, the method of deviant case study has been formed by the way of redefinition about the existing variable or discovery new variable not considered before on studying unitary case which digressed excessively from existing hypothesis or general proposition. It is premised that unitary case exists which contributes its feature to verify theory basically. This method of case study might cause a fatal blow to original theory proposition and explanation of hypothesis or strengthen the explanation of existing theory presenting corrected proposition [7-11].

2) The generalization logic of result on case study[3]

It is said that generalization of result of a study means that analyzed facts or patterns can be repeated its same patterns on the other objects that have 'same

conditions' which bore original facts and patterns and it is expanded and applied to other situation based on the premises[3][12].

It is that the generalization of result on case study is not different from any other studies on the logical ability of generalization.

The generalization of result on case study can be examined dividing into analytic generalization and natural generalization[3].

Firstly, it is said that analytic generalization accomplishes generalization based on judgment on similarity of character contexts which the case shave when study result of a case applied on the other case study for its generalization[8]. And the level and standard of generalization can be as higher as similarity of contexts can be. This is not limited by only ecological contexts which cases have but also theoretical contexts which premises process or situational contexts.

The first generalization based on the similarity of process of case study or situational contexts[3][7][8] is to compare and investigate the similarity and difference of each process and situational contexts that the studied case for generalization. This compares every important matter in detail as much as possible. And proper generalization can be formed under getting confirmation of stability between cases through this.

The next generalization is about theoretical contexts of result on case study. Theoretical contexts indicate regular propositions related existing contexts which is the base of theoretical generalization. This generalization enlarges its sphere and the standard of application making analyzed matters absorbed and unified with contexts[13-17]. In short, this is not a generalization about populations or universe as the subject of study but about theoretical propositions based on study[3][7][14]. It can be said that the

important thing for this generalization is proper choice of theoretical propositions.

Secondly, natural generalization is formed based on the personal experience and particularly tacit knowledge of researcher who joined the case study[8][15]. In this case, the experiences and knowledge are made of personal proxy experiences and explaining comprehension gotten from continuous contact with the object of study, various research activities, and plural data from the field. Some of generalizations are based on this experiences and knowledge. however, the propriety of this generalization is lower relatively compared to analytic generalization.

It is very important condition that rich thick description on specific situational contexts of case studied for both natural generalization and analytic generalization. Because there could be bases that can try proper generalization judging similarity between studied case and generalized case experienced by researchers or readers effectively[9][13].

2. The organizational factors of case study plan & establishment of check list

It can be different for organizational factors important for case study in accordance with the features of case study to establish study plan for case study. However, no matter what case study is, in the case of establishment objective study or study plan, it has to take steps for each regulation of case subject, incitement of general idea formality, case selection, data collection, explaining data, and generalizing[1][3].

According to this, check list below is presented as analyzing formality for study tendency on case study of the field for crisis management.

Table. 1 check list[1].

Organizational factors	Check list
Regulation of case subject	1. Are the study questions formed for causal studies? 2. Are they formed based on enough examination on exiting pre-studies? 3. Are they subdivided into detail questions to explain big question, and considered logical relationship between them?
Incitement of general idea formality	1. Are theoretical formality formed properly coinciding the study question? 2. Are enough explanation and work for general idea included in theory or variable used study question and theoretical formality? 3. Are the relationship between individual variable and subordinate variable established?
Case selection	1. Is the selected case proper to the purpose and question of study? 2. Is this justified clearly of logic of case selection 3. Is character of case study the purpose of theory formation or simple case study?
Data collection	1. Is necessary data collected enough through various ways? 2. Isn't this formed with only the data justifying the purpose of study? 3. Is objectivity of data considered?
Data Explaining & Generalizing	1. Is the selected data divided and summarized each variable classification on the purpose of study? 2. Does data explaining maintain objectivity based on theoretical formality? 3. Does it pursue objectification of analyzed result showing analysis chart or prototype?

III. Analysis problem of existing case study in the field of crisis management

1. Regulation of case subject

Unlike general non-metric study, the method of case study forms differently in accordance with the question is descriptive, explanatory, or exploratory. The question of descriptive or explanatory does not have specific formation, however, exploratory question begins with 'Why' and 'How.'

But as a result of examination focusing on whether the study questions are formed for causal studies, they are formed based on enough examination on

existing pre-studies, and they are subdivided into detail questions to explain big question, and considered logical relationship between them. With 34 theses which are objects of this study, 10 theses of 34 plan exploratory study question satisfying all the factors.

Especially, only 13 theses present the pre-studies on relationship between studies and among them, only 10 theses pursue the logical relationship dividing into detail questions.

2. Incitement of general idea formality

It is necessary for presentation of logical formality to concretize study question and also detail and small questions which make hypothesis and proposition according to theoretical formality or explain the study questions should be formed. With this, work of general idea has to be accompanied for variable[2]. But only 11 theses of 34 present theoretical formality and no more than 10 theses correct and concretize hypothesis and proposition through case study. It is not, of course, necessary that analysis should be operated after preceding theoretical formality, however, most of 34 theses present pre-theory based which is accompanied analysis after considering specific theory or pre-study from the beginning and they also examine inclusive case study more than organizing study question be coincided on studying pre-study.

3. Case selection

First of all researcher has to explain the reason why the method of case study was selected and proves justification of the selection to get an answer the study question[11]. So it is necessary to concretize whether the selected case is proper to the purpose and question of study, this justified clearly of logic of case selection, and character of case study is

the purpose of theory formation or simple case study.

However, there is hardly any thesis which makes mention of the method of analysis and how to studied the case of subject. And no theses mention about representation and proper reason why the sample was selected. In spite of 4 theses of 34 take the form which is the purpose of theoretical formation, do not try to generalize its result.

4. Data collection

In case of case study, data collection has to be various and enough as much as possible. However, no more than 15 theses of 34 have collected data related to case in various ways and sources applying spot investigation, analyzing contents, survey, statistical data and so on and the others seem that accompanied case study superficially depending on a secondary data. Even though the data of object of case does not need to be multidimensional, it is inconvenient not to have the factors which can make higher validity and confidence by applying various contents of data.

5. Data Explaining & Generalizing

Even though there are various ways for explaining and generalizing collected data, the method of case study is usually explanation-building through pattern-matching and also, it is possible that time-series analysis can be used in accordance with the subject of study[17]. Some complicated process such as completion of analysis and discovery of pattern could change case study into more objectified form and guide to generalization or the way of theoretical formation.

But, only 3 theses of 34 are close theses that try the objectification and most of others just summarize their case in the level of possessing political meanings.

Table. 2 Summary of analysis result

Factors	Analysis result	Analysis result(38 case)	
		best	worst
Regulation of case subject	①	15	19
	②	13	21
	③	10	24
Incitement of general idea formality	①	11	23
	②	10	24
	③	10	24
Case selection	①	2	32
	②	2	32
	③	4	30
Data collection	①	15	19
	②	9	25
	③	9	25
Data Explaining & Generalizing	①	5	29
	②	5	29
	③	3	31

In short of the result of thesis as an object for analysis, the tendency of entire case study is nearly about the method of configurative-idiographic case study or interpretive case study, phenomenon explained by the result of study, and reaching political meanings case by case. In other words, there are no theses of 34 trying formation of theory or examination of hypothesis. Especially, 2 of them present its level of study applying the method of explaining case study for theoretical formation, examining hypothesis or correction and complement and no theses can be found applying the method of theoretical corroboration or theoretical limitation.

IV. Conclusion

This study is to present development plan for next study on applying the method of case study by applying scientific inference focusing on analysis and generalization of case study or study question about

the tendency of thesis for case study of the field of crisis management released since 2004.

As the result of analysis, the study on crisis management of Korea is almost individual technical case study and it is rarely to get proper study which can contribute theoretical formation for development of individual course of crisis management. Furthermore researchers are required to study in-depth about study plan that presents organization of study or logic of case selection and formality for data analysis.

In conclusion, it is needed that subsequent study which can present logic of case selection and concrete check list that proves validity and confidence, provided that this study achieves its purpose that is a base of improvement on applying the method of case study for the field of crisis management.

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