Research Methodology

Name

Institutional Affiliations

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The research methodology will involve a longitudinal study focusing on the crime rate of a chosen criminal hot spot. The longitudinal research should include a survey of some police information with regards to the approaches they adopt to deal with crime hotspots. According to Farrington, (2013), longitudinal research has to do with a continuous study when one particular sample is in focus. In this case, the survey will involve collecting data on the frequency of reports for criminal activity, the presence of victims or cases. Collected data and information will also make comparisons whether or not there has been the application of strategized patrols in the area. As such, the survey will involve a correlation between the outcomes of these patrols and its frequency when compared to contexts where there is less or no application of targeted patrols.

Longitudinal research becomes essential in the sense that it assists with intergenerational studies. The rationale is that through the use of a longitudinal survey, we can acquire information concerning the implemented change that relates to the factor in the focus of the study. For this particular research, the element being investigated is rather intergenerational, which means that the factor in question pervades both the lack of implementation and implementation of the necessary measure. Farrington, (2013) explains that longitudinal research has been used over the years emerging longer lasting and applicable for a more substantial amount of data relating to self-reported crime meant to study biological, protective or neighbourhood factors for delinquency. In this research, we examine a neighbourhood factor for offense with a focus on the efficacy of a solution strategy. The significance of longitudinal analysis has to do with the ability to make more accurate inferences on the effects of the solution strategy as a factor affecting crime.

Police data and information will provide an essential pointer for areas most affected by crime. Evidence from increased reports will be most useful in choosing such regions. Participants in the research will, therefore, involve residents of the area from which the study will make approximations of the population which can be related to the frequency of crime. The people in focus will offer information concerning the incidence of crime before the implementation of targeted patrols. The data will be compared to the frequency of reported crime in the event of the deployment of targeted patrols as a factor meant to affect offense. The focus on criminal hot spots is vital in the sense that these areas will tend to be more responsive to police initiatives due to the perception of change. Additionally, the areas usually bear a higher amount of data on criminal activity in the form of reported crime.

The research sample would, therefore, involve the category of non-domestic violence related to criminal activity. Here we imply criminal activity including burglary, theft, homicide, murder, robbery with/without the disorder, illicit drug trade, prostitution and illegal gambling but exclude domestic violence apart from sexual abuse. The sample of criminal activity will thus involve those of which there is a higher probability that police patrols will stop and curb.

References

Farrington, D. P. (2013). Longitudinal and experimental research in criminology. *Crime and justice*, *42*(1), 453-527.