Name:

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Research

1. *Crime hot spots are areas where crime reports, calls for police service, or other measures of crime are especially common. Police departments with a good analytic capability routinely identify hot spots and launch special tactics to reduce crime in these areas. What kinds of validity threats should researchers be especially attentive to in studying the effects of policy interventions on hot spots?*

I strongly believe that the maturation of the people is the most significant threat to the validity of police responding to hot spots. In general, the crime patterns vary according to the social-economic status of the areas in which the police carry out their patrol. Take, for example, a department that patrols an area that has many cases of drug-related arrest. Some of the low-income individuals in this area will be forced to relocate to other places if a developer moves in and acquires all the vacant lots and starts to increase property value in the area. The resultant effect of this would be a reduction in drug-related crime in the area. The police can never come up with an appropriate solution on how to respond to hotspots efficiently if they react to crimes without figuring out the reason for the crime. In the recent past, crime scholars and practitioners have stressed the possible benefits of focusing on crime prevention efforts on hot spots. Several studies have recorded significant clustering of crime in hot spots that result in more than 50 percent of all criminal events (Braga 32).

Work Cited

Braga, Anthony A. "Effects of hot spots policing on crime." *Campbell Systematic Reviews* 3.1 (2015): 1-36.