

BINDURA UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE EDUCATION



FACULTY OF COMMERCE

**EVALUATING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF POLICE FOOT PATROLS IN
CRIME PREVENTION. A CASE OF BINDURA DISTRICT IN ZIMBABWE.**

By

GLADYMORE KADUMBA

B202862B

A Dissertation Submitted To Bindura University Of Science Education (Buse) In
Partial Fulfillment Of The Requirements For Bachelor Of Business Administration
Honours Degree In Police And Security Studies.

June 2023

DECLARATION RELEASE FORM

I, Gladymore Kadumba studying for a Bachelors in Police and Security Studies aware of the fact that plagiarism is an academic offense and that falsifying information is a breach of the ethics, I truthfully declare that:

1. The dissertation report titled: **EVALUATING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF POLICE FOOT PATROLS IN CRIME PREVENTION- A CASE STUDY OF BINDURA DISTRICT** is my original work and has not been plagiarised.
2. The research was crafted within the confines of the research ethics and the ethics of the profession.
3. Bindura University of Science Education can use this dissertation for academic purposes.

Student's name..... Signature..... Date.....

Permanent Home Address:

ZRP Chitungwiza new Camp

APPROVAL FORM

I certify that I supervised Gladymore Kadumba in carrying out this research titled **EVALUATING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF POLICE FOOT PATROLS IN CRIME PREVENTION-A CASE STUDY OF BINDURA DISTRICT** in partial fulfilment of the requirements of the Bachelor of Honors Degree in Police and Security Studies and recommend that it proceeds for examination.

Supervisor

Name.....

Signature..... Date.....

Chairperson of the Department Board of Examiners

The departmental board of examiners is satisfied that this dissertation report meets the examination requirements and therefore I recommend to Bindura University of Science Education to accept this research project by Gladymore Kadumba titled:

Chairperson

Name.....

Signature.....

Date.....

DEDICATION

This research is a special dedication to my wife Patience Kazingizi, my sons Mufaro and Rufaro Kadumba and my daughter Tafara Kadumba for their unwavering support throughout the project. Without their involvement, directly and indirectly, this project would not have been a success.

ABSTRACT

The issue of effective crime prevention has been a concern globally, with various strategies being implemented to address the problem. One such strategy is police foot patrols, which involve police officers walking on foot in high-crime areas in order to deter criminal activity and increase community safety. This study seeks to evaluate the effectiveness of police foot patrols in crime prevention in Bindura District, Zimbabwe. The researcher used case study design and focused on 310 participants. The sample of 120 consisting of 102 constable officers and 18 key informants was drawn. Data from respondents was obtained through the use of simple random and purposive sampling techniques. The researcher used interview guide and the questionnaire as the instruments for collecting data. Presentation of the data gathered was in form of graphs, tables and pie charts using the statistical package for social sciences (SPSS) and Microsoft Excel. The study found that hybrid patrols, which incorporate elements of different foot patrol strategies, were perceived by respondents as the most effective type of police foot patrol currently applied in crime prevention in Bindura district. Hot spot patrols, which focus on high crime areas, were considered the second most effective type. High visibility patrols, which involve a simple show of police presence on foot, were perceived as moderately effective. These findings suggest that a combination of foot patrol strategies can be most effective in preventing crime. On recommendations, the researcher suggested that police departments in Bindura District should continue implementing a combination of foot patrol strategies to enhance the effectiveness of crime prevention efforts. The researcher also recommended that there should be a focus on targeted patrols that are deployed strategically and involve high levels of community involvement and regular positive interactions between officers and residents.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

My words of acknowledgement goes to the Almighty God, who created and allowed me to live and spend time on this research. I would also like to express my gratitude to my supervisor for the patience in mentorship she offered to this work, her understanding to my failures has always been a pillar of strength to my shortcomings. In the same vein, my sincere appreciation to my wife and the Kadumba family for their spiritual and material support.

Table of Contents

DECLARATION RELEASE FORM.....	i
APPROVAL FORM.....	ii
DEDICATION	iii
ABSTRACT.....	iv
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	v
LIST OF TABLES	viii
LIST OF FIGURES	ix
LIST OF APPENDICES	ix
CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1 Introduction.....	1
1.2 Background to the Study.....	1
1.3 Statement of the problem	3
1.4 Aim of the Study.....	4
1.5 Objectives of the Study	4
1.6 Research Questions of the Study	5
1.7 Research Assumptions.....	5
1.8 Significance of the study	5
1.8.1 The general public.....	6
1.8.2 To the reader	6
1.8.3 To the Police Officers.....	6
1.8.4 Legislators/ Policy makers.....	6
1.8.5 Tertiary institutions	6
1.8.6 Business Community	6
1.9 Delimitations of the study.....	7
1.10 Limitations of the study.....	7
1.11 Definition of Terms	7
1.12 Organization of the study	8
1.13 Chapter summary	9
CHAPTER 2: LITERATURE REVIEW.....	1
2.1 Introduction.....	1
2.2 Types of Police Foot Patrols in Crime Prevention	1
2.3 The Effectiveness of Police Foot Patrols in Preventing Crime	3
2.4 Challenges faced by police foot patrol officers in carrying out their duties effectively	4

2.5 Factors that contribute to the effectiveness of police foot patrols	6
2.6 Theoretical Framework.....	8
2.6.1 Deterrence Theory	8
2.6.2 Routine Activities Theory.....	9
2.7 Empirical Studies	10
2.7.1 Types of foot patrols in Crime Prevention.....	10
2.7.2 Assessing the effectiveness of police foot patrols in crime prevention	10
2.7.3 Challenges faced by police foot patrol officers in carrying out their duties effectively.	11
2.7.4 Establish the factors that can contribute to the effectiveness of police foot patrols	12
2.8 Research Gap	13
CHAPTER 3: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	15
3.1 Introduction.....	15
3.2 Research Design	15
3.2.1 Research philosophy	15
3.3 Population and Sampling	16
3.3.1 Sampling Procedure.....	16
3.3.2 Sample size.....	17
3.4 Data Collection Instruments	17
3.4.1 Key informant Interviews	17
3.4.2 Questionnaires.....	18
3.5 Pilot testing	18
3.6 Data Collection Procedure	19
3.6.1 Making Appointments and Retrieval of Instruments.....	19
3.6.2 Reliability and Validity.....	19
3.7 Data Presentation and Analysis.....	20
3.8 Ethical Considerations.....	21
3.9 Chapter summary	21
CHAPTER 4: DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION.....	22
4.1 Introduction.....	22
4.2 Response Rate.....	22
4.3 Demographics of the Respondents.....	23
4.3.1 Gender of Respondents.....	23
4.3.2 Age of Respondents.....	24
4.3.3 Educational Level.....	25
4.3.4 Period of Service	25
4.4 Reliability Statistics	26

4.5 Types of police foot patrols currently applied in crime prevention in Bindura Central district	27
4.6 The effectiveness of police foot patrols in preventing crime in Bindura central district.	29
4.7 Challenges faced by police foot patrol officers in carrying out their duties effectively in Bindura central district.....	32
4.8 Factors that can contribute to the effectiveness of police foot patrols	35
4.9 Chapter Summary	38
CHAPTER 5: FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMENDATIONS	39
5.1 Introduction.....	39
5.2 Study Summary.....	39
5.3 Summary of Major findings.....	39
5.4 Conclusions.....	40
5.5 Recommendations	41
References.....	51
APPENDEX A.....	56

LIST OF TABLES

1.1	ZRP Bindura central crime statistics	12
4.1	Response rate	30
4.2	Reliability statistics.....	31
4.3	Types of police patrols.....	33
4.4	Effectiveness of police foot patrols.....	34
4.5	Challenges.....	34
4.6	Factors.....	35

LIST OF FIGURES

4.1	Gender respondents	12
4.2	Age of respondents.....	30
4.3	Educational Level.....	31
4.4	Period of service	33

LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix	Description	Page
A	Questionnaire	46
B	Interview guide for key informants	

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

The issue of effective crime prevention has been a concern globally, with various strategies being implemented to address the problem. One such strategy is police foot patrols, which involve police officers walking on foot in high-crime areas in order to deter criminal activity and increase community safety. This study seeks to evaluate the effectiveness of police foot patrols in crime prevention in Bindura Central District, Zimbabwe. This chapter focused on the evaluation of effectiveness of police patrols in crime prevention covering background to the study, statement of the problem, research objectives, research questions, and assumptions of the study, significance of the study, delimitations of the study, limitations of the study and definition of key terms that are relevant to the study. The chapter will end with a summary.

1.2 Background to the Study

Globally, various strategies have been employed in crime prevention, including the use of technology, community policing, and hotspot policing (Kim, 2022). However, police foot patrols remain a widely used traditional method of policing in many countries (Zhu & Wang, 2021). As noted by Gaub and Koen (2021) crime is a major problem in many countries around the world, and it can have a devastating impact on individuals, families, and communities. In recent years, there has been a growing interest in the use of police foot patrols as a crime prevention strategy (Hinkle, Weisburd, Telep & Petersen, 2020). However several empirical studies have been conducted to assess the effectiveness of foot patrols in reducing crime rates, with mixed results. There is a debate on how effective foot patrols can be and how to optimize patrol strategies (Cooley, Bemiller, Jefferis & Penix, 2018).

According Braga and Weisburd (2022) police foot patrols involves police officers walking on foot in high-crime areas in order to deter criminal activity and increase community safety. Sir Robert Peel, who served as the Home Secretary in the United

Kingdom, is widely credited with creating the modern concept of policing (Abrams, 2021). In 1829, Peel introduced the Metropolitan Police Act, which established the first professional police force in London, England (Usherwood, 2022). This force was designed to be a civilian, uniformed and unarmed police service, and officers were tasked with patrolling the streets on foot (Piza, Welsh, Farrington, & Thomas, 2018). He emphasized the importance of police officers being visible and accessible to the public, and foot patrols played a crucial role in this strategy (Ratcliffe, Taniguchi, Groff & Wood, 2011). In addition to deterring crime and responding to incidents, officers on foot patrol were encouraged to engage with members of the community, gather information, and build relationships of trust (Novak, Fox, Carr & Spade, 2016).

Police foot patrols have been used as a crime prevention strategy in various countries around the world, including the United States, United Kingdom, and Australia (Braga, Turchan, Papachristos & Hureau, 2019). In the United States, foot patrols were popularized in the 1980s and 1990s as a response to rising crime rates in urban areas (Zhu & Wang, 2021). Studies conducted in the US have shown that foot patrols can be effective in reducing crime in certain areas, particularly in high-crime neighbourhoods. For example, a study by Gaub and Koen, (2021) found that foot patrols in Newark, New Jersey, led to a reduction in crime and an increase in public perceptions of safety. Recent studies in the UK suggest that foot patrols can have a positive impact on crime prevention, particularly in areas where there is a high level of community engagement (Taylor et al., 2022). However Hinkle, Weisburd, Telep and Petersen (2020) reported that foot patrols were not significantly effective in reducing crime rates in the long term. These mixed findings indicate a need for further research to understand the specific contexts in which foot patrols are most effective.

Within the African context, crime prevention strategies have been shaped by the unique socioeconomic and political factors affecting the continent (Oriloye & Adebogun, 2022). Police foot patrols have been widely used in Africa, particularly in urban areas, to maintain public order and prevent crime (Cooley, Bemiller, Jefferis & Penix, 2018). For instance, in South Africa, foot patrols have been used as part of the community policing strategy, which aims to build trust and cooperation between the police and the community (Braga & Weisburd, 2022). Studies conducted in South Africa have shown that foot patrols can be effective in reducing crime, particularly in areas where there is a high level of community engagement (Weisburd et al., 2022). Similarly, in Nigeria,

foot patrols have been used as part of the police's efforts to combat crime in urban areas. Studies conducted in Nigeria have shown that foot patrols can be effective in reducing crime, particularly when combined with other crime prevention strategies, such as community policing and intelligence-led policing (Ige & Omolade, 2021).

Similar to police organizations around the world, the Zimbabwe Republic Police (ZRP) has the primary responsibility of preventing and detecting crimes, as well as apprehending offenders. To curb the growth of criminal activities, the ZRP has introduced several crime management strategies, such as target-oriented and beat patrols, stop and search operations, crime consultative committees, home officer schemes, roadblocks, crime awareness campaigns, suggestion boxes, informants, and contacts (Mugari & Thabana, 2018). However, despite the implementation of these policing strategies, the ZRP has faced criticism for its inability to reduce the crime rate in Bindura Central District which has led to public outcry. In Zimbabwe, the ZRP has been using foot patrols as a key crime prevention strategy, particularly in urban areas (Zikhali, 2019). However, limited empirical research exists on the effectiveness of foot patrols in the Zimbabwean context. A study by Mugari and Thabana (2018) assessed the effectiveness of police foot patrols in Harare, Zimbabwe's capital city, and found that foot patrols were associated with a reduction in crime rates. However, the study was limited to Harare and, as such, may not be generalizable to other districts in Zimbabwe. It is against this background that the study was motivated to expound on the effectiveness of police foot patrols in crime prevention in Bindura Central District.

1.3 Statement of the problem

Bindura Central District has like many others districts in Zimbabwe experienced an unprecedented increase in crime for past half a decade. The statistics clearly show that foot patrols are being carried out regularly, with an average of 43 patrols per month (figure 1.1), and yet the crime rate in the area is steadily increasing. The crime statistics on figure 1.1 contradict the efforts made on conducting foot patrols, which are done in a four-shift system. This raises questions about the effectiveness of foot patrols in preventing crime, and whether there are other factors at play that need to be addressed. It is against this background that the study sought to evaluate the effectiveness of police foot patrols in crime prevention Bindura Central District.

Table1.1: Bindura Central Crime statistics against number of patrols done.

	PATROLS 2021	FOOT PATROLS DONE PER MONTH 2022	CRIME RATE	
			YEAR 2021	YEAR 2022
JANUARY	39	41	146	158
FEBRUARY	43	45	159	169
MARCH	52	29	163	178
APRIL	38	37	166	175
MAY	61	43	172	193
JUNE	54	72	168	205
JULY	39	37	155	176
AUGUST	43	51	153	161
SEPTEMBER	32	53	166	167
OCTOBER	36	43	172	241
NOVEMBER	32	29	168	232
DECEMBER	43	39	175	238
TOTAL	512	519	1 963	2 293

Source: Bindura Central Crime and deployment Registers 2021 and 2022

Table 1.1 above shows that Bindura Central District has been conducting an average of 43 Patrols a month during the years 2021 and 2022. However, the policing area has been experiencing an increase in crime rate with a total of 1 963 in 2021 which increased to 2 293 in 2022. This shows that there is little or no impact of foot patrols in the management of crime in Bindura Central District.

1.4 Aim of the Study

The study aimed at evaluating effectiveness of police foot patrols in crime prevention in Bindura Central District

1.5 Objectives of the Study

1. To identify types of police foot patrols currently applied in crime prevention in Bindura District

2. To assess the effectiveness of police foot patrols in preventing crime in Bindura Central District.
3. To explore the challenges faced by police foot patrol officers in carrying out their duties effectively in Bindura Central District.
4. To establish the factors that that can contribute to the effectiveness of police foot patrols.

1.6 Research Questions of the Study

1. What are the types of police foot patrols currently applied in crime prevention in Bindura District?
2. What is the effectiveness of police foot patrols in preventing crime in Bindura Central District?
3. What are the challenges that are being faced by police foot patrol officers in carrying out their duties effectively in Bindura Central District?
4. What are the factors that can contribute to the effectiveness of police foot patrols?

1.7 Research Assumptions

There is a significant relationship between police foot patrols and crime incidences in Bindura Central District

- The study assumes that the respondents will provide accurate and honest responses to the survey questions, and that there is no bias or social desirability effect in their responses.
- The study assumes that the sample population will be a representative of the target population, and that the findings can be generalized to the larger population.
- The study assumes that there will be no significant external factors that could affect the results of the study, such as changes in the political climate or major socio-economic events.

1.8 Significance of the study

The research will provide the following benefits to the various stakeholders:

1.8.1 The general public

An understanding of methods of crime reduction and prevention through their secure environments which will allow them to work, invest and live in a near crime free society since crime affects human security.

1.8.2 To the reader

It will expand his academic prowess through academic maturity and analytical skills. The study will also enable the researcher to satisfy and complete his degree studies as a requirement.

1.8.3 To the Police Officers

The study will benefit police officers through identification of current challenges facing police foot patrols, implement findings and recommendations drawn from this study. Actually, certain concepts and theories will assist in the strategic planning on crime management.

1.8.4 Legislators/ Policy makers

The study will stand to benefit policy makers through national police annual crime reports which will guide on proper enactments that are to be adopted in order to see an ultimate reduction on crime.

1.8.5 Tertiary institutions

Higher learning institutions and research based organisations will also stand to benefit from this study through increased and readily available sources of knowledge stored in e-libraries and researches. Such knowledge will be used by scholars to close gaps in as far as crime prevention strategies are concerned.

1.8.6 Business Community

Businesses will stand to benefit from the peaceful environment they will be operating from. Investment through the international and regional trade will grow due to peace and harmony that will have been attained through crime detection, reduction and prevention.

1.9 Delimitations of the study

Regarding theoretical delimitations, the research concentrated on evaluating effectiveness of police foot patrols in crime prevention in Bindura Central District only and was guided by the Deterrence Theory and Routine Activities Theory. On geographical delimitations the study covered Bindura Central District in Mashonaland Central Province, approximately 98 km from Harare. The study focused on the crime statistics for the years 2021 and 2022. Pertaining to methodological delimitations, the study adopted a mixed-method research design. The study was conducted over a period of six months.

1.10 Limitations of the study

Due to the nature of the research, it is possible that some participants may intentionally omit, exaggerate, or downplay certain issues, making it difficult to obtain accurate or relevant information. Additionally, social desirability bias may influence participants to provide responses that are perceived to be socially acceptable, rather than reflective of their true attitudes and behaviors. While this is a common issue in social science research, the researcher utilized multiple approaches to mitigate these limitations. To cross-check the facts, the researcher relied on documents and desk research, in addition to participant responses. Furthermore, participants may have misinterpreted the study's intentions, leading them to withhold vital information. To address these limitations, the researcher included a non-disclosure clause on the research cover letter to assure participants of privacy and confidentiality. By implementing these measures, the researcher aimed to enhance the accuracy and reliability of the study's findings. Despite these potential limitations, the study can still provide valuable insights into the effectiveness of police foot patrols in crime prevention in Bindura Central District.

1.11 Definition of Terms

Crime-Is any conduct punishable by the Criminal law Codification as criminal offence in any other enactment (Criminal Law Codification and Reform Act chapter 9:23).

Crime scene-Is the location a suspected criminal offence has occurred or where crime is in progress.

Crime reduction- is the attempt to minimize any acts committed or omitted which are in the violation of the law.

Patrol-Patrol is defined by Harris (2007) as an activity carried out by a trained group of police officers in an organized manner to increase the safety and live ability of their neighbourhood.

Police Foot Patrol Officer- is the law enforcement officer who is assigned to perform basic law enforcement duties in a particularly defined area to ensure contact with both suspects and community members through maintaining high visibility and presence in the defined area of deployment.

Policing – According to the Oxford Dictionary of English, policing refers to the act of maintaining order within a place or among people through the use of a police force or similar governing body. This might involve administering and controlling the situation to ensure that it remains orderly.

Scene attendance- it involves the initial response to a call to attend a crime scene and the conducting of preliminary investigations at the scene. This may include assessing the situation and collecting information to aid in the investigation.

.

Station-Is a Police establishment which is permanently manned and which maintains its own Crime Register, any Headquarters station and Criminal Investigation Department station? For the purpose of this study, station is a place where the police is based and carries out its activities or services.

1.12 Organization of the study

The structure of this study comprised five distinct chapters. The first chapter was dedicated to introducing the research, including providing background information on the topic, outlining the research problem, objectives and questions, presenting the statement of the problem, and detailing the limitations and delimitations of the study. Additionally, this chapter offered definitions of key terms and provided a summary of the chapter's contents. The second chapter presented a comprehensive review of related literature, while the third chapter outlined the research methodology employed in conducting the study. Chapter four focused on the presentation, interpretation, and analysis of data gathered during the research. Finally, chapter five presented the study's findings, conclusions, and recommendations based on the research conducted.

1.13 Chapter summary

In this chapter, the focus was on presenting the study's background, including the statement of the problem, research objectives, research questions, assumptions, and significance. Additionally, the chapter addressed the limitations and delimitations of the study. The subsequent chapter will delve into the existing body of work by other researchers on the subject being studied.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This chapter analyzed the theoretical base for this study to provide a broader understanding of the need for the study. Literature relating to the effectiveness of police foot patrols in crime prevention was given in order to give clarity and focus to the research problem. The chapter reviewed conceptual framework, theoretical literature, empirical evidence and knowledge gap for the study and then the summary.

2.2 Types of Police Foot Patrols in Crime Prevention

Police employ several focused foot patrol strategies to prevent crime in high-risk areas. These include hot spot patrols, high visibility patrols, and saturation patrols, watching patrols, and waiting patrols (Kim, 2022). According to Gaub and Koen (2021), each strategy aims to deter criminal behaviour through police presence but differs in scope, approach, and research support. On the other hand Cooley et al (2018), categorized types of foot patrols under direct patrols, indirect patrols, and a hybrid model integrating vehicle and foot patrols.

Direct foot patrols involve police officers walking designated routes, usually in higher crime areas (Braga and Weisburd, 2022). These patrols aim to deter criminal activity through increased police presence. Studies show direct foot patrols can reduce citizens' fear of crime and increase perception of safety, especially when officers engage with community members during patrols. (Abrams, 2021; Braga et al., 2019). However, some analyses indicate direct foot patrols alone may not significantly impact crime rates (Zhu & Wang, 2021). Indirect foot patrols have officers patrolling without a fixed route or schedule (Taylor et al., 2022). These patrols are less visible but aim to surprise offenders. Studies of indirect foot patrols suggest they can decrease crime more effectively than direct patrols because offenders cannot anticipate officer movement (Piza et al., 2018). The unpredictability of indirect patrols also reduces the risk of offenders moving crime to other locations or times to avoid police presence (Novak et al, 2016). However, indirect foot patrols may not foster the same level of community engagement as direct patrols (Oriloye & Adebogun, 2022).

A hybrid model incorporates both foot and vehicle patrols (Cooley et al., 2018). Officers' conduct foot patrols around crime hotspots but use vehicles to cover more ground and reach locations quickly as needed (Taylor et al., 2022). Departments can adjust the ratio of foot to vehicle patrols based on their priorities and available resources. The hybrid model aims to gain the benefits of both direct and indirect patrols, increasing visibility and unpredictability (Braga & Weisburd, 2022). Limited research on hybrid patrols indicates they can effectively reduce crime rates, notably violent offenses (Weisburd et al., 2022). However, more studies are needed to draw definitive conclusions (Ige & Omolade, 2021). On the other hand, hot spot patrols target small areas with high crime rates, given that half of all crimes tend to occur in less than 10% of places (Piza et al., 2018). Officers directly patrol hot spots to discourage offenders. Studies show hot spot patrols can effectively reduce crime in target areas (Zikhali, 2019). However, criminals may simply displace to other locations (Oriloye & Adebogun, 2022). According to Mwesigwa et al (2022), hot spot patrols should be used strategically based on crime data.

High visibility patrols deploy large numbers of officers to higher crime areas and the increased presence signals to offenders that they are under close watch (Braga & Weisburd, 2022). While high visibility patrols may reduce fear of crime and certain offenses (Oriloye & Adebogun, 2022), some analyses indicate they do not significantly impact overall crime rates (Thomas et al., 2022) and can strain police resources if used broadly. Targeted and short-term use likely produces the greatest benefits. Saturation patrols flood a location with officers for a limited time (Weisburd et al., 2022). They aim to make apprehension of offenders highly likely during the patrol, deterring crime (Micah et al, 2023). Studies showed that saturation patrols can effectively decrease crime in target areas (Ige & Omolade, 2021; Aryasri et al., 2020). However, effects may not endure after patrols end (Mwesigwa et al., 2022). Saturation patrols can be resource intensive, so departments must deploy them strategically (Chalfin et al., 2022). Another type of police foot patrols is watching and waiting patrols. It involve covert officers discreetly monitoring areas for signs of criminal activity. When spotted, overt officers then move in to apprehend offenders and deter others (Thomas et al., 2022). As these patrols aim to catch criminals in the act, they can be effective at targeted enforcement (Kim, 2022) but likely do little to reduce fear of crime if the community is unaware of them. Departments will need to balance potentially competing goals (Thomas et al.,

2022). In general, the type of foot patrol a police department employs depends on their main objectives and available resources. Direct foot patrols can foster community relationships and decrease fear of crime.

2.3 The Effectiveness of Police Foot Patrols in Preventing Crime

Since the establishment of the first modern police force in London during the 19th century, foot patrol has remained a traditional and enduring method of policing, with a rich history that spans many years (Gaub & Koen, 2021). Despite its long-standing presence in the policing landscape, the effectiveness of foot patrols in preventing crime remains a contentious issue (Braga et al., 2019). On the one hand, proponents of foot patrols argue that they can serve as a visible deterrent to potential offenders, strengthen police-community relations, and increase the level of perceived safety among residents (Zhu & Wang, 2021). On the other hand, critics maintain that foot patrols are labor-intensive, relatively costly compared to other policing strategies, and may simply displace crime to other areas (Micah et al., 2023).

A growing body of empirical research has sought to assess the effectiveness of police foot patrols in preventing crime. Some of the most rigorous evidence comes from randomized controlled trials (RCTs) (Gaub & Koen, 2021) and quasi-experimental studies (Hinkle et al., 2020) that have compared the outcomes of foot patrols to those of other policing strategies or to control conditions without foot patrols. One of the earliest RCTs on this topic was the Kansas City Preventive Patrol Experiment, which found no significant differences in crime rates between areas with increased foot patrols and those with regular patrolling (Kelling, Pate, Dieckman, & Brown, 1974). However, subsequent studies (Zhu & Wang, 2021; Abrams, 2021) have provided more nuanced findings, suggesting that the effectiveness of foot patrols may depend on various factors, such as the specific implementation strategies, the targeted crime types, and the local context. For example, the Philadelphia Foot Patrol Experiment, which involved assigning foot patrol officers to high-crime street segments, found that foot patrols led to a significant reduction in violent crime (Ratcliffe et al., 2011). Similarly, a meta-analysis of foot patrol studies conducted by Piza, Welsh, Farrington, and Thomas (2018) found that foot patrols were associated with a modest but significant reduction in crime, particularly when focusing on hot spots of crime and implementing problem-oriented policing strategies.

In Zimbabwe, a study by Mugari and Thabana (2018) conducted a study on foot patrols and crime prevention in Harare Central Business District, police officers' perspectives. According to the study, foot patrols were perceived as a useful means of reducing targeted crimes and issues, such as assault, loitering, touting, plain robbery, and pickpocketing. The research suggests that foot patrols can be an effective strategy for addressing specific types of criminal activity. Reduction in fear of crime and provision of a reassuring presence were also considered to be the major benefits of foot patrols by community representatives (Hinkle et al., 2020). However, not all studies have found positive effects of foot patrols. A study in London found that foot patrols had little impact on crime rates or perceptions of safety (Novak et al, 2016). Another study in the United States found that foot patrols in high-crime areas were associated with increased use of force by police officers (Usherwood, 2022).

According to Braga and Weisburd (2022), one of the strengths of past studies on police foot patrols is their use of rigorous research designs, such as randomized controlled trials (RCTs), to assess the effectiveness of foot patrols. RCTs are considered the gold standard in research design because they allow researchers to control for confounding variables and isolate the impact of the intervention being studied (Cooley et al., 2018). Nevertheless, there are also limitations to past studies on police foot patrols. One limitation is their focus on short-term outcomes, such as crime rates or perceptions of safety, which may not capture the full impact of foot patrols on the community (Zikhali, 2019). Another limitation is their failure to account for the potential negative consequences of foot patrols, such as increased use of force by police officers (Mwesigwa et al., 2022).

2.4 Challenges faced by police foot patrol officers in carrying out their duties effectively

Foot patrol officers face a range of challenges in carrying out their duties effectively (Micah et al., 2023). Chalfin et al (2022) averred that one of the biggest challenges facing foot patrol officers is the sheer size of their patrol areas. In many cities, foot patrol officers are responsible for patrolling large areas that can cover several square miles (Thomas et al., 2022). This can make it difficult to effectively cover the entire area and respond to calls for service in a timely manner. Another significant challenge coupled with it is the increased physical demands on foot patrol officers (Mwesigwa et al., 2022). Unlike vehicle patrol officers, foot patrol officers have to travel long

distances on foot which can be physically taxing (Lim et al., 2020). This can lead to fatigue which reduces productivity and morale (Kim, 2022). Foot patrol officers also often have to sprint short distances in response to calls for service or when pursuing suspects, which exacerbates fatigue over long shifts (Thomas et al., 2022). The physical demands of foot patrol can increase health issues like musculoskeletal injuries among officers, further diminishing their work capacity (Weisburd et al., 2022).

Braga and Weisburd (2022) pointed that in both developing and developed nations the challenge can be the lack of adequate manpower and resources. Police foot patrols are human resource-intensive, requiring a large number of officers to patrol targeted areas (Zhu & Wang, 2021). Many police departments face budget constraints and may not have enough officers to deploy for foot patrols, especially for larger geographical areas (Weisburd et al., 2022). The lack of manpower limits the coverage and frequency of foot patrols, reducing their effectiveness (Lim et al., 2020). Technological resources like mobile data terminals and GPS devices can also facilitate information access and navigation for foot patrol officers (Kim, 2022). However, police departments often face financial difficulties in acquiring such technologies, limiting their viability (Ratcliffe et al., 2011). Foot patrol officers also often lack the necessary equipment, such as body armor and flashlights, to safely and effectively carry out their duties (Taylor et al., 2022).

A third key challenge pertains to safety concerns and risks. Without the protection of a police vehicle, foot patrol officers are more vulnerable to attacks and assaults (Aryasri et al., 2020). They also have to confront dangerous situations alone until backup arrives, compromising their safety (Chalfin et al., 2022). These heightened risks and demands for rapid response can induce greater stress and anxiety in foot patrol officers (Zhu & Wang, 2021). Prolonged exposure to such work-related stress may lead to burnout, post-traumatic stress disorder, and other psychological issues that negatively impact officer morale and job performance (Braga and Weisburd, 2022). Inclement weather, such as extreme heat, cold, rain, or snow, can make it difficult for officers to walk their beats and can also increase the risk of injury (Kim, 2022). In addition to these challenges, foot patrol officers also face challenges related to their training and equipment (Taylor et al., 2022). Many foot patrol officers are not adequately trained in the use of non-lethal weapons or in de-escalation techniques (Micah et al., 2023). This can make it difficult for them to effectively respond to situations involving crime or violence. The challenges

facing foot patrol officers can have a significant impact on their ability to carry out their duties effectively (Usherwood, 2022). These challenges can make it difficult for officers to deter crime, build relationships with the community, and respond to calls for service in a timely manner (Hinkle et al., 2020). As a result, these challenges can contribute to an increase in crime and a decrease in public safety.

2.5 Factors that contribute to the effectiveness of police foot patrols

Police foot patrols have been a popular method of community policing for decades. However, not all foot patrols are equally effective in reducing crime and improving community perceptions of police (Aryasri et al., 2020). The effectiveness of police foot patrols in reducing crime and fostering positive community relations depends on several key factors (Usherwood, 2022). According to Kim (2022) the visibility and accessibility of officers to local residents is crucial. Foot patrols increase the opportunity for casual social interactions between police and citizens that help build familiarity and trust (Piza et al., 2018). Frequent friendly contact can enhance the legitimacy of the police in the eyes of the community and increase cooperation from citizens in reporting crimes and providing information (Chalfin et al., 2022).

Gaub and Koen (2021) pointed out that one important factor that contributes to the effectiveness of foot patrols is the frequency and duration of the patrols. Studies have shown that more frequent and longer patrols are associated with greater reductions in crime and improvements in community perceptions of police (Piza et al., 2018). This is likely because more frequent and longer patrols increase the visibility of police officers in the community, which can deter potential offenders and increase community trust in the police (Lim et al., 2020). Zhu and Wang (2021) also revealed that the consistency and continuity of officers assigned to foot beats is important. Rotating officers in and out of neighbourhood assignments disrupts the relationship-building process and minimizes the deterrent effect (Usherwood, 2022). Criminals take note of shifts in personnel and schedules. Keeping the same officers on foot posts over the long-term helps ensure their familiarity with the local terrain, known offenders, and crime patterns (Taylor et al., 2022). It also enables them to develop closer bonds with local stakeholders that pay dividends for intelligence gathering and crime prevention (Piza et al., 2018).

Another important factor is the location and timing of foot patrols. Foot patrols are most effective when they are deployed in high-crime areas and during times when crime is

most likely to occur (Lim et al., 2020). For example, foot patrols in residential areas may be most effective during the evening hours when residential burglaries are more likely to occur (Thomas et al., 2022). Similarly, foot patrols in commercial areas may be most effective during the daytime hours when commercial robberies and thefts are more likely to occur (Micah et al., 2023). Gaub and Koen (2021) argued that the composition of foot patrol teams is another factor that can impact effectiveness. Studies (Taylor et al., 2022; Zhu & Wang, 2021) have shown that foot patrols consisting of officers who are familiar with the community and have good communication skills are more effective in reducing crime and improving community perceptions of police. This is likely because officers who are familiar with the community are better able to build relationships with community members and understand the unique dynamics of the community (Oriloye & Adebogun, 2022).

The type of activities that foot patrol officers engage in is also important (Braga & Weisburd, 2022). Studies have shown that foot patrols that engage in proactive problem-solving activities, such as identifying and addressing environmental factors that contribute to crime, are more effective in reducing crime and improving community perceptions of police (Weisburd et al., 2022; Micah et al., 2023). This is because proactive problem-solving activities can address the root causes of crime and improve community perceptions of police as partners in crime prevention (Aryasri et al, 2020). Teodorescu et al (2021) assert that another factor is the degree of autonomy and discretion afforded to officers on foot patrol. Strict control and close monitoring can inhibit an officer's ability to fully engage with citizens and address locally-identified problems (Chalfin et al., 2022). Some degree of flexibility is needed to adapt to shifting needs and priorities of neighbourhood residents (Oriloye & Adebogun, 2022). However, appropriate oversight and guidance is also necessary to ensure fairness, consistency, and compliance with laws and departmental policies (Braga & Weisburd, 2022).

Micah et al (2023) opined that the level of community involvement in foot patrols is an important factor that can impact effectiveness. Studies have revealed that foot patrols that involve community members in activities such as neighbourhood watch programs or community clean-ups are more effective in reducing crime and improving community perceptions of police (Chalfin et al., 2022; Thomas et al., 2022). This is likely because community involvement can increase community trust in the police and

promote a sense of ownership of the community. Other elements supporting effective foot patrols include adequate police staffing levels, tailored training on community engagement, problem-oriented policing strategies, and integration with data analysis systems (Lim et al., 2020). Empirical studies have found foot patrols to correlate with notable reductions in crime, fear of crime, and disorder when implemented thoughtfully based on these principles (Oriloye & Adebogun, 2022; Gaub & Koen, 2021). In sum, visibility, consistency, discretion, and connections with the local community are all factors that contribute to the effectiveness of police foot patrol initiatives.

2.6 Theoretical Framework

The rationale for foot patrols as a crime prevention strategy is grounded in several theoretical perspectives, including deterrence theory, routine activities theory, and broken windows theory. The current study was informed by deterrence theory, routine activities theory, and broken windows theory.

2.6.1 Deterrence Theory

The deterrence theory has been developed by multiple scholars over time, but it is often associated with the work of the criminologist Cesare Beccaria, who published an influential book called "On Crimes and Punishments" in 1764 (Mwesigwa, Chono-Oryang & Opio, 2022). Beccaria argued that punishment should be swift, certain, and proportionate to the crime committed, and that the threat of punishment would deter individuals from engaging in criminal behaviour (Micah, Wagah & Asamba, 2023). This idea of deterrence has since been further developed and refined by other scholars in the field of criminology. The theory posits that potential offenders are likely to be deterred from committing crimes if they perceive a high risk of detection, apprehension, and punishment (Gibbs, 1975). Consequently, the increased police presence and visibility associated with foot patrols may lead to a reduction in crime.

The deterrence theory is relevant to the current study on evaluation of the effectiveness of police foot patrols in crime prevention in Bindura Central District because it suggests that the threat of punishment can deter individuals from engaging in criminal behaviour. In the context of foot patrols, the presence of police officers can serve as a visible and tangible form of deterrence, signalling to potential offenders that criminal behaviour will not be tolerated and that there is a high likelihood of being caught and punished. Empirical studies on the effectiveness of foot patrols have often focused on deterrence as a mechanism for crime prevention (Aryasri, Jitender & Mahapatra, 2020).

However, it is important to note that the deterrence theory has limitations and may not be effective in all cases. Some individuals may not be deterred by the threat of punishment, especially if they perceive the risk of getting caught to be low (Welsh et al., 2022), or if they are motivated by factors such as addiction or mental illness (Teodorescu, Plonsky, Ayal, Barkan, 2021). In addition, there may be unintended consequences of deterrence-based strategies, such as the displacement of crime to other areas or the potential for over-policing and discriminatory practices (Chalfin, Kaplan & LaForest, 2022).

2.6.2 Routine Activities Theory

Routine Activities Theory, on the other hand, emphasizes the role of the convergence of a motivated offender, a suitable target, and the absence of a capable guardian in facilitating crime (Cohen & Felson, 1979). Foot patrols can act as capable guardians by increasing surveillance and reducing the opportunities for crime to occur in specific locations (Thomas, Piza, Welsh & Farrington, 2022). Initially introduced by criminologists Lawrence Cohen and Marcus Felson in 1979, the Routine Activities Theory posits that crime prevention strategies should aim to limit the availability of appropriate targets and increase the presence of capable guardians, thereby minimizing the chances of criminal activity taking place. Over the years, the Routine Activities Theory has become a widely applied framework in the field of criminology for comprehending and preventing crime.

The Routine Activities Theory can be useful in understanding the effectiveness of police foot patrols in crime prevention in Zimbabwe. Zimbabwe, like many other countries, faces a range of crime-related challenges, including high rates of property crime, violence, and theft. Foot patrols, which involve officers walking through designated areas on foot, can be an effective crime prevention strategy if they are implemented in ways that address the key elements of the Routine Activities Theory. For example, foot patrols can reduce crime by increasing the presence of capable guardians, which can deter potential offenders from committing crimes (Kim, 2022). The visible presence of police officers can signal to community members that criminal behaviour will not be tolerated, and can help to build trust and positive relationships between police and community members (Lim et al., 2020). This can lead to increased cooperation between police and community members in reporting crime and identifying potential offenders.

2.7 Empirical Studies

2.7.1 Types of foot patrols in Crime Prevention

In a recent study by Zhu and Wang (2021), an agent-based model was developed to simulate urban crime while incorporating enhanced daily routines. This approach utilized census data and time geography to generate a synthetic population that reflected residences, job locations, commuting schedules, and daily routines that were more realistic and representative than those used in previous models. The study aimed to improve the accuracy and reliability of simulations by incorporating more precise and detailed information on daily routines and activities of individuals within the simulated population. The model was validated by comparing to reported robbery data by three measures of fitness between predicted vs. reported crime hotspots. The researched managed to report on police foot patrols such as direct patrols, indirect patrols, and a hybrid model integrating vehicle and foot patrols. However, it does state that the police-patrol strategy did not show a consistent pattern with existing research on the effectiveness of hotspot patrol and indicates missing components in current model specification to limit the effect of crime displacement.

2.7.2 Assessing the effectiveness of police foot patrols in crime prevention

Braga et al (2019) conducted a study the effectiveness of hot spots policing, a policing strategy that focuses on increasing police presence in areas with high crime rates. The study conducted a systematic review and meta-analysis of 65 studies that evaluated the effectiveness of hot spots policing. The article identifies three types of police foot patrol namely random patrol, targeted patrol and problem-oriented patrol. The article found that problem-oriented patrol is the most effective type of foot patrol, but it is also the most complex and time-consuming. Targeted patrol is more effective than random patrol, but it requires more planning and coordination. Random patrol is the simplest to implement, but it is also the least effective.

Mugari and Thabana (2018) conducted a study on foot patrols and crime prevention in Harare Central business district. The study reported that in Harare Central Business District, the most commonly implemented foot patrol initiatives were hot spot patrols, high visibility patrols, and saturation patrols. According to the research, foot patrols were perceived as a useful strategy for reducing specific criminal activities, including assault, loitering, touting, plain robbery, and pickpocketing. The study also highlighted that community representatives viewed foot patrols as beneficial for reducing fear of

crime and providing a reassuring presence in the area. However, the research also identified some limitations of foot patrols in addressing crime, such as their inability to effectively address crimes committed using motor vehicles, as well as concerns over officer safety and the absence of firearms.

2.7.3 Challenges faced by police foot patrol officers in carrying out their duties effectively.

Gibbons and Tillyer (2019) carried a study in Turkey on the challenges faced by police foot patrol officers in urban areas. This study aimed to explore the challenges faced by police foot patrol officers in urban areas. A qualitative approach was used, conducting interviews with 20 police officers who had experience in foot patrol duties. Thematic analysis was used to identify four major challenges such as inadequate staffing, lack of resources, community hostility, and physical demands. The findings suggest that foot patrol officers face numerous challenges that hinder their ability to carry out their duties effectively. The study recommends that police departments should provide adequate resources and staffing to support foot patrol officers in urban areas.

Kubiak and Arfken (2013) investigated psychological challenges faced by police foot patrol officers. This study aimed to identify and analyse the psychological challenges faced by police foot patrol officers. A systematic review was conducted using six electronic databases. The review included 22 studies that met the inclusion criteria. The findings revealed that foot patrol officers face numerous psychological challenges, including stress, anxiety, depression, and PTSD. The study recommends that police departments should provide regular psychological support to foot patrol officers to address these challenges and improve their well-being.

Scott (2018) carried a study on the role of community policing in mitigating challenges faced by foot patrol Officers. The study aimed to examine the role of community policing in mitigating the challenges faced by foot patrol officers. A case study approach was used, focusing on a police department in a large urban area in the United States. The findings revealed that community policing practices, such as building relationships with community members and collaborating with community organizations, can face resistance from communities.

Liu and Zhao (2021) carried a study on perception of police foot patrol officers on the challenges of carrying out their duties effectively. The study aimed to investigate the

perception of police foot patrol officers on the challenges they face in carrying out their duties effectively. A cross-sectional survey was conducted with 150 foot patrol officers from different police departments in the United States. The results showed that the most significant challenges faced by foot patrol officers were inadequate staffing, lack of resources, and community hostility. The study also found that foot patrol officers who perceived higher levels of support from their department and community reported lower levels of stress and greater job satisfaction. The study recommends that police departments should prioritize addressing the challenges faced by foot patrol officers to improve their well-being and job satisfaction.

2.7.4 Establish the factors that can contribute to the effectiveness of police foot patrols

Gaub and Koen (2021) conducted a study on cameras and police dataveillance. The study used an observational approach. The study concluded that there are a number of factors that contribute to the effectiveness of foot patrol and identified the presence of police officers, visibility of police officers, quality of police-community relations and use of problem-oriented policing. The study also highlighted that the effectiveness of foot patrol is likely to vary depending on a number of factors, including the type of foot patrol, the area being patrolled, and the community being served, and revealed that in general, foot patrol is most likely to be effective in areas with high levels of crime and in communities that are supportive of the police.

Ige and Omolade (2021) conducted a research on Lagos State neighborhood and crime reduction in Lagos Metropolis, Lagos State, Nigeria. In this study, a political economy model was employed to evaluate the performance of the Nigeria Police in preventing and controlling crime, as perceived by the civilian population. To gather data from the participants, in-depth interviews were conducted and supplemented with focus group discussions. The study concluded that factors that contributed to the effectiveness of police foot patrols were frequency and duration of the patrols, consistency and continuity of officers assigned to foot patrols and location and timing of foot patrols.

Kelling et al (1974) is the first known systematic study of (motorized) police patrol. Over the course of a year-long investigation, the authors of the study examined three distinct forms of police patrol across various police beats: reactive, proactive, and control. Reactive beats were only activated in response to a call for service, while proactive beats involved an increase in police presence by up to two to three times the

amount prior to the study. Control beats, on the other hand, maintained the same level of police patrols as before the study commenced. In terms of the level of crime, citizens' attitudes toward police services, citizens' fear of crime, police response time, and citizens' satisfaction with police response time, Kelling et al. (1974) found no statistically significant differences for the different forms of police patrol.

Trojanowicz (1986) analyzed the impact of a police foot patrol in Flint, Michigan, with more promising results. Trojanowicz (1986) found that the volume of reported crime fell by almost 9% in evaluation areas, whereas control areas experienced a 10% increase. Furthermore, the research indicated that foot patrols by police officers were significantly more effective than patrols conducted using motor vehicles. Nasar and Fisher (1993) sought to explain the differences in the results of studies on police foot patrol through an emphasis on the importance of the physical environment and situational factors as well as where and when police foot patrols took place. Ratcliffe, Taniguchi, Groff, and Wood (2011) conducted a randomized control trial in Philadelphia, which involved a 3-month analysis of the impact of police foot patrols on violent crime. The researchers identified 120 hot spots and randomly assigned them to either intervention or control areas. Their findings revealed that the areas receiving intervention experienced a 23% reduction in violent crime, compared to the control areas. Interestingly, the positive effects of the foot patrols were limited to areas that met a minimum threshold of violence.

Andresen and Lau (2013) assessed the impact of a police footpatrol initiative in a relatively low-crime area in North Vancouver, British Columbia. The research revealed a general reduction in calls for police services by 17%, largely due to a decline in property crimes. The study found that the most substantial impact of police foot patrol was on the property crime category of mischief, which frequently involves some form of property damage, resulting in reduced incidents in both the primary patrol area and the potential crime displacement area. The only other category that demonstrated a statistically significant decline was commercial burglary.

2.8 Research Gap

Limited empirical research exists on the effectiveness of foot patrols in the Zimbabwean context. A study by Mugari and Thabana (2018) assessed the effectiveness of police foot patrols in Harare, Zimbabwe's capital city, and found that foot patrols were associated with a reduction in crime rates. However, the study was limited to Harare

and, as such, may not be generalizable to other districts in Zimbabwe. Another possible research gap that was identified in the study of the effectiveness of police foot patrols in crime prevention in Bindura Central District in Zimbabwe is the need for a more comprehensive understanding of the social and contextual factors that may influence the effectiveness of foot patrols. While foot patrols can be an effective crime prevention strategy, their effectiveness may be influenced by a range of factors beyond the physical presence of police officers. For example, previous research has suggested that poverty, unemployment, and social inequality can increase the risk of crime in certain areas (Hinkle et al., 2020). In addition, social and cultural norms may influence the behavior of community members and their willingness to cooperate with police officers (Oriloye & Adebogun, 2022). Understanding these broader social and contextual factors is important for developing effective crime prevention strategies that are tailored to the specific needs and challenges of the Bindura Central District.

2.9 Chapter Summary

The current chapter has provided an overview of the existing literature on the topic. In the following chapter, attention will be directed towards the research methodology, including the research design, population and sample size, data gathering instruments, and plans for data presentation, analysis, and interpretation.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

The chapter outlined the research methodology that was utilized during the study; it covers the research design, study population and sample size, sampling techniques and data collection instruments. It also scrutinized research instruments' reliability and validity. The current study used of both quantitative and qualitative research methodologies.

3.2 Research Design

The research utilized a mixed-methods approach with a focus on a case study design, which was centered on the Bindura Central District. The use of a case study was deemed appropriate for the study's key informant interviews and questionnaires, as it enabled the researcher to explore the experiences of respondents with regards to the efficacy of police foot patrols in preventing crime in the Bindura Central District. This design allowed the researcher to maintain a consistent focus on examining the respondents' perspectives on the effectiveness of police foot patrols in preventing crime. The design allowed an in-depth exploration of individuals, group or even a social setting sharing the same understanding pertaining to experiences on effectiveness of police foot patrols in crime prevention. The social phenomenon can be solely comprehended by considering a rigorous study of numerous factors associated with police foot patrols to crime prevention.

3.2.1 Research philosophy

The study used mixed method (pragmatic) research philosophy. It comprises gathering, examining, and inferring quantitative and qualitative data in a single study or in a sequence of studies that explore similar basic phenomenon. It is based on the idea that use of quantitative and qualitative methods in combination will yield an enhanced understanding of research problems than either method alone (Saunders, Lewis & Thornhill, 2019). The pragmatic approach to the study encompassed use of the technique that appears very appropriate to the research problem and avoided being trapped in the philosophical arguments about which is the best approach. Thus, by using

mixed method the researcher granted herself the liberty to use any of the methods (Halinen & Törnroos, 2005), techniques and procedures characteristically linked with quantitative or qualitative research (Gay, 2011). The researcher acknowledged that every technique has its limitations and that the different approaches can be complementary. The approach holds a worldview or numerous worldviews. Its principal basis is that, the utilization of quantitative and qualitative methods in amalgamation offers an improved comprehension of study problems than either approach alone (Creswell, 2014).

3.3 Population and Sampling

According to Pandey and Pandey (2015), population refers to entire mass of observations; this is parent group from which a sample is to be formed. The research's study population was comprise of 137 constables, 3 inspector, 8 assistant inspectors, 12 sergeants from Bindura Central and 150 Bindura residents who were victims of crime during the period under review (Based on Bindura Central CR Pages).

3.3.1 Sampling Procedure

Given the mixed-methods case study approach adopted in the study, the researcher employed simple random sampling for the collection of quantitative data and purposive sampling for the collection of qualitative data. The participants selected for key informant interviews were chosen using purposive sampling, which involves selecting individuals who can provide comprehensive information on issues central to the research's objectives. This method was deemed appropriate for gaining an in-depth understanding of the case being studied. This view is supported by Cohen et al (2007) as they stress that in this type of sample; researchers handpick the cases to be included in the sample on the basis of their judgement of their typicality or possession of the particular characteristics being sought.

The study employed simple random sampling to select constable officers who served as participants in the research. The use of random selection was aimed at ensuring that the results could be generalized from the sample to a larger population. To determine the appropriate sample size, the study utilized Slovin's formula, as detailed in section 3.3.2.

3.3.2 Sample size

A sample permits the researcher to draw an estimate of the representativeness concerning the elements under the study and also allowing a certain point of confidence on inferences about the study population (Cooper and Schindler, 2014). Slovin's formula was used to calculate the sample size for constable officers. With regard to the level of accuracy, a confidence level of 95% as suggested by Creswell and Clark (2018), this means that there are 95 chances in 100 (or .95 in 1) that the sample results represent the true condition of the population within a specified precision range against 5 chances in 100 (or .05 in 1) that it does not. Slovin's formula allows a researcher to sample the population with a desired degree of accuracy (Clark, Foote and Walton, 2018). A sample size of 102 constable officers and 18 key informants (2 inspectors, 4 assistant inspectors, 6 sergeants, 6 victims) was used by the researcher. The Slovin's formula is calculated as follows;

$n = N / (N * (d)^2 + 1)$, with N= Total population; d=1-Degree of confidence, hence;

$$137 / ((137 * (0.05)^2) + 1) = 102$$

3.4 Data Collection Instruments

The study collected primary data using structured questionnaires and key informant interview guides.

3.4.1 Key informant Interviews

The study conducted semi-structured interviews telephonically and also face to face with inspectors, assistant inspectors, sergeants and victims. Before conducting key informant interviews the researcher constructed an interview guide (*see Annexure 2*) that was utilized during interviews. Key informants are supposed to have experience in relation to the population under study. They are expected to be well placed or central to the situation such that they can identify crucial issues and make efficient explanations about what is happening on the ground (Yin, 2016). This study was guided by Creswell (2014) views of a key informant. In addition, as pointed out by Cooper and Schindler (2014) the key informant is supposed to be reliable and well placed about the state of affairs to the extent that he/she provides insightful information which other respondents might not be aware of, or information which some participants/informants might avoid responding to during interviews. Nonetheless, there are drawbacks associated with the use of interviews as a research method, including high costs and time constraints.

Interviews can also introduce biases, as respondents may be influenced by the interviewer's race, class, age, or physical appearance. Furthermore, interviews may compromise the anonymity of respondents, which can be a concern for some individuals. Finally, conducting interviews may be logistically challenging due to the need to physically meet with respondents, unlike mailed questionnaire studies which can reach respondents anywhere in the world or country.

3.4.2 Questionnaires

The study administered a total of 137 structured questionnaires electronically using the mobile application called KoBo Collect. KoBo Collect is a suite of tools for field data collection for use in challenging environments such as the current environment of the Covid-19 pandemic. The questionnaires (*see Annexure 1*) have a five-point Likert scale ranging from 1-5 as strongly disagree to strongly agree. Research questionnaires were distributed using KoBo Collect app with the help of two enumerators. The researcher utilized the questionnaires centered on the subsequent advantages as noted by Creswell (2014) that; participants can lay thorough reasoning and confirmation into the course as they are not under burden to reply instantaneously, when the queries have been organized and planned properly, the questionnaire can offer correct and candid answers; therefore appropriate information for the research can be acquired, it is the inexpensive way of collecting information in comparison to other data gathering techniques such as interviews, a questionnaire permits for enhanced comparability of answers as a result of the homogeneousness in the questions that all participants are asked. Despite the benefits of using questionnaires, there are several potential drawbacks to consider. Dishonesty among respondents can be a concern, and there is the possibility that some questions may be ignored or left unanswered. Additionally, questionnaires may not be able to fully capture the emotional responses or feelings of respondents, and there is no way to observe facial expressions, reactions, or body language when administering the questionnaire remotely (Creswell, 2014).

3.5 Pilot testing

Pilot testing helps to measure validity and reliability. Pilot-testing of the questionnaire and the interview guide was done. Ten respondents from the constables stationed at Bindura Central District were selected to fill the questionnaires and offered feedback concentrating on the length and design of the questionnaire, as well as whether they viewed the questions as comprehensible, appropriate and leading. Three respondents

were also selected to pilot the interview guide. Piloting provided the researcher an opportunity to examine the set questions to ensure that they are comprehensible, appropriate and unbiased or misleading to the respondents. As Holloway and Wheeler (2013) argue that it is often difficult to have an exact number for persons to be piloted, nevertheless as a rule, it is recommended that scholars pilot between 5 to 10% of the ultimate sample. The information that was gathered from pilot testing was not used in the final results of the research, but the feedback offered was considered and appropriate variations were made to the questionnaire and interview structure to ensure valuable information pertinent to the research question was gathered.

3.6 Data Collection Procedure

The study collected primary data using structured questionnaires and key informant interviews. The survey technique was suitable for this type of the study as it will offer a narrative of attitudes, understanding and views of the sample population

3.6.1 Making Appointments and Retrieval of Instruments

The researcher used phone calls to book schedules for interviews. These two approaches are inexpensive, faster and allowed a most sure response from the study participants. Retrieval of research tools particular the questionnaires were done electronically. The key informant interviews were captured by an audio tape recorder. The qualitative data was then transcribed verbatim into Microsoft word and imported for further analysis.

3.6.2 Reliability and Validity

Validity can be demonstrated when the information offered mirrors an accurate image of what was being researched (Bethlehem and Silva, 2012). To determine the validity of the study tools, views of specialists in the area of study, particularly the research supervisor, was sought and also pilot testing of the tools were done to confirm validity and reliability of focus interview guides and the questionnaires. This resulted in the review and adjustment of the research tools so as to improve the whole validity of this study. To improve the validity of the findings, the study employed triangulation, which involves using multiple methods of data collection such as key informant interviews and documentary searches. By using different techniques to gather data, the study aimed to enhance the accuracy and reliability of its findings.

Flick (2014) describes reliability as the degree of dependability with the tools which measure a characteristic. The less the deviation the tool creates in repetitive

measurements of a characteristic the higher the reliability (Polit and Beck, 2014). Thus, the larger the reliability of a tool the less likely inaccuracies of measurement take place (Bethlehem and Silvia, 2012). In this research, reliability of the questionnaire was scrutinized through Crocbachs' Alpha value produced by Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS).

3.7 Data Presentation and Analysis

In this research, the researcher applied qualitative (thematic) and descriptive statistical data analysis. A thematic analysis strives to identify patterns of themes in the interview data. The qualitative data obtained by key informant interviews was transcribed verbatim in into Microsoft word, thus familiarizing with the data. The second stage was to assign preliminary codes to data in order to describe the content. It will be a way to start organizing the data into meaningful groups. The third stage was searching for themes followed by reviewing themes. The fifth stage was defining and naming themes. Themes will be descriptive and engaging way and then the producing the report. The primary objective was to identify consistent patterns in the data collected. This was achieved through the use of thematic analysis, which involved categorizing the data into themes to identify any discernible patterns in the respondents' responses. To ensure the validity of the discussion, related literature was consulted to provide a broader context for the interviews. By incorporating relevant literature, the researcher was able to draw inferences from the interviews and arrive at a more comprehensive understanding of the results. Ultimately, the findings were integrated with the theoretical literature to arrive at meaningful conclusions.

Regarding the descriptive analysis, the completeness of the questionnaires was scrutinized, and the collected data underwent editing, coding, and cleaning. The Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS Version 25.0) program and Microsoft Excel were utilized to analyze the collected data and generate reports. The mean and standard deviation were utilized to evaluate the respondents' level of agreement or disagreement with statements related to each variable.

The research findings were presented using various visual aids such as tables, pie charts and diagrams. Quantitative data was presented using tables, pie charts, and bar graphs generated through the use of SPSS version 25.0, while the qualitative data was summarized thematically in written form.

3.8 Ethical Considerations

In adherence to ethical principles, the researcher ensured that appropriate procedures were followed during data collection, including obtaining permission from the University Research Ethics Committee to conduct the study. The study also obtained authorization from the ZRP and individual respondents, who were informed of the research's objectives and potential benefits, as well as their right to withdraw from the study at any time. Additionally, debriefing or disclosure ethics were applied after the data gathering process, with prospective participants being oriented on the researcher's identity, aims and goals, and anticipated results. Throughout the study, all respondents were treated with respect, fairness, and dignity. In analyzing the data, the researcher ensured to avoid deception and misrepresentation of other people's work.

3.9 Chapter summary

This chapter highlights the research methods that will be employed in the study, both quantitative and qualitative. Specifically, it discusses the research design, target population, sampling techniques, sample size, research instruments, data collection procedure, and data analysis. The next chapter will focus on data analysis, presentation, and interpretation of the findings.

CHAPTER IV

DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Introduction

Effective policing is crucial for promoting public safety and reducing crime rates. One approach to policing is foot patrols, which involve officers walking on foot in designated areas to prevent and deter crime. However, the effectiveness of foot patrols in crime prevention is not well understood, particularly in developing countries. This research aims to fill this gap by examining the effectiveness of police foot patrols in crime prevention in Bindura Central District. This chapter presents the findings of the study, which were analyzed using statistical package for social sciences (SPSS). The data was presented in the sequence of the researcher's objectives, and tables, pie charts, and bar graphs were used to illustrate the results. Through this research, it hopes to provide valuable insights into the effectiveness of foot patrols in crime prevention and contribute to the development of evidence-based policing strategies.

4.2 Response Rate

In this study, questionnaires were distributed to 102 respondents and interviews were conducted on 18 key informants to assess the response rate of questionnaires. Understanding the response rate of questionnaires is critical to ensure the validity and reliability of research findings.

Table 4.1 Response Rate

	Frequency	Rate
Questionnaires administered	102	100%
Questionnaires returned	99	97%
Interviews Scheduled	18	100%
Interviews conducted	14	78%

Source: *Primary Data 2023*

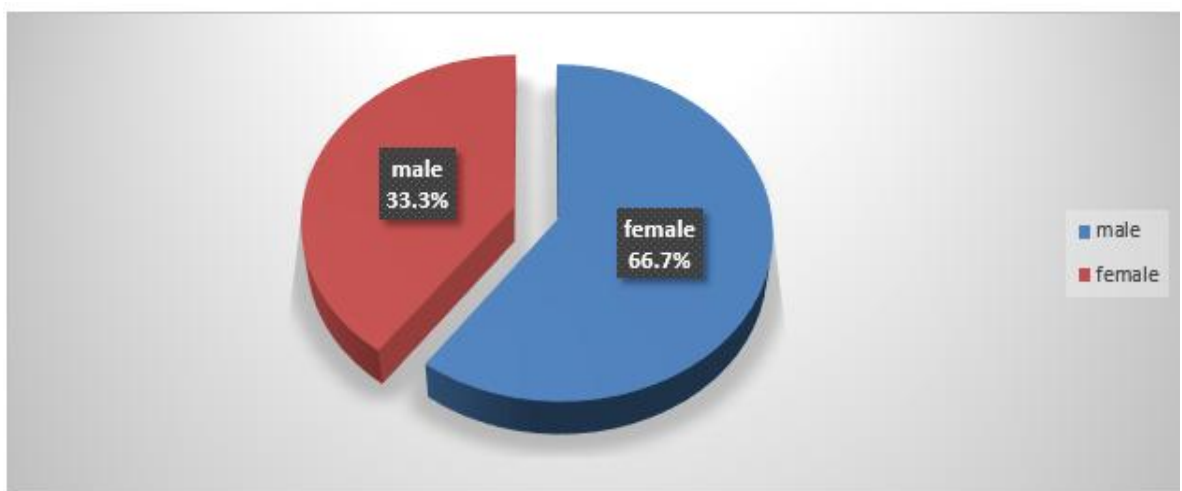
The table shows the response rate of questionnaires and interviews in this study. Out of the 102 questionnaires administered, 99 were returned, resulting in a response rate of 97%. This indicates that the majority of participants were willing to complete the

questionnaires and provide the necessary information. For the interviews, 18 key informants were scheduled to be interviewed, and all 18 (100%) agreed to participate. However, only 14 interviews were actually conducted, resulting in a response rate of 78%. This suggests that some key informants may have dropped out or been unavailable for the interview.

4.3 Demographics of the Respondents

In conducting research, it is essential to consider the demographics of the participants involved. Demographics such as gender, age, educational qualifications, and period of service can significantly influence individual perceptions and behaviour. Understanding these factors is crucial in analysing the responses of the participants accurately. This study took into account the demographics of the respondents to explore similarities and differences in their perceptions and behaviour towards the aspects under analysis. By doing so, the research aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of the topic and identify potential areas for intervention or improvement. The importance of demographics in research cannot be overstated, as they provide valuable insights into the nuances of individual perspectives and experiences.

4.3.1 Gender of Respondents



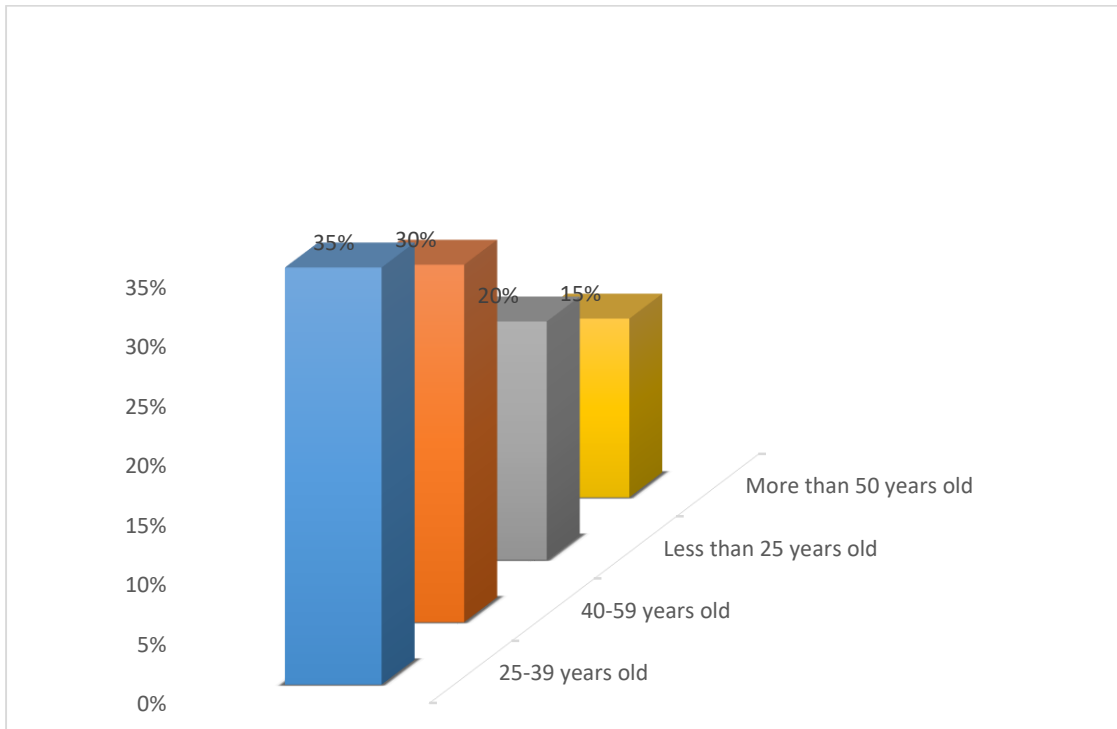
Source: *Primary Data (2023)*

Figure 4.1 Gender of Respondents

The gender of respondents is an important demographic factor to consider when analyzing perceptions and behaviour. In this study, 66.7% of the respondents were males, while the remaining 33.3% were females. This gender difference can be

attributed to the fact that males tend to dominate working environments, resulting in fewer female workers in certain industries such as commercial banking.

4.3.2 Age of Respondents

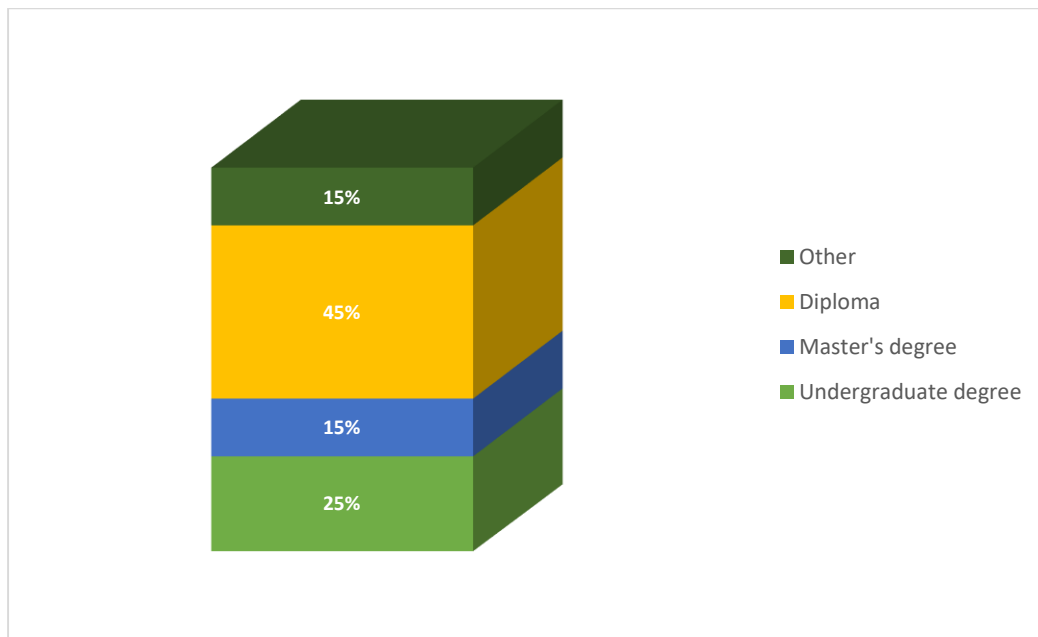


Source: *Primary Data (2023)*

Figure 4.2 Age of Respondents

The results on figure 4.2 indicated that a greater number of respondents (35%) were aged between 25 to 39 years, while the second-highest percentage (30%) were within the age bracket of 40-59 years. This suggests that the study captured the perspectives of individuals in the prime of their working lives, who are likely to have significant experience and expertise in their respective fields. Interestingly, 20% of the respondents were less than 25 years old, indicating that the study also captured the perspectives of younger workers who are just starting their careers. This is important because younger workers may have different perceptions and behaviour compared to their older counterparts due to differences in experience, education, and generational values. The least percentage of respondents (15%) were over 50 years of age.

4.3.3 Educational Level

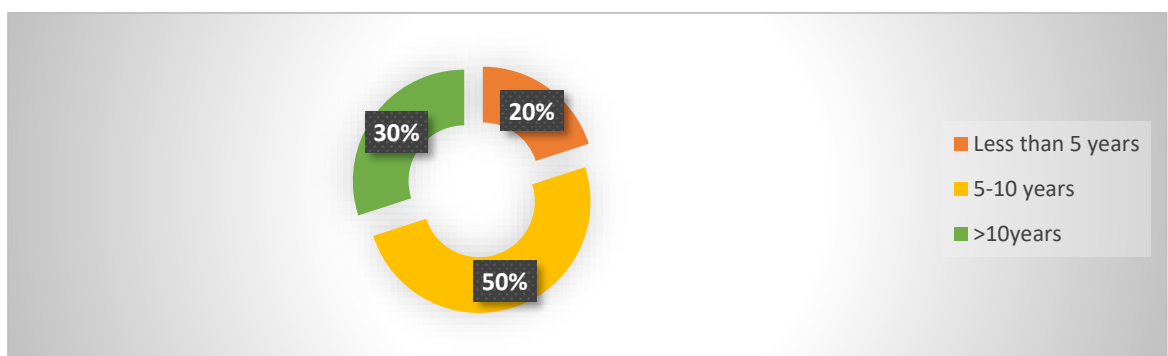


Source: *Primary Data (2023)*

Figure 4.3 Educational Level

The level of education of respondents can have a significant impact on their perception of various aspects of policing. This information is particularly relevant in the context of a study on the effectiveness of police foot patrols in crime prevention. The data presented shows that 25% of respondents have an undergraduate degree, 15% have a master's degree, 45% have a diploma, and 15% fall under the category of "Other." It is possible that people with higher levels of education may have a more nuanced understanding of the role of foot patrols in their community, while those with lower levels of education may view them more simplistically.

4.3.4 Period of Service



Source: *Primary Data (2023)*

Figure 4.4 Period of service

The results on figure 4.4 illustrates the years of service of the respondents within the Zimbabwe Republic Police (ZRP). It indicates the number of years the police officers have worked in the force. Only 20% of the respondents had less than 5 years of work experience in the police force, representing a small minority. The majority (80%) of the respondents had at least 5 years of service or more in the ZRP, suggesting that most of the respondents had considerable experience working as police officers. The figure shows that most of the respondents were experienced police officers with at least 5 years of work in the Zimbabwe Republic Police. Given their years of experience, the respondents were likely knowledgeable about the topic being studied.

4.4 Reliability Statistics

Table 4.2 Reliability Statistics

<i>Dimension</i>	Cronbach's Alpha	Number of Items
<i>Types of police foot patrols</i>	0.87	6
<i>Factors</i>	0.79	6
<i>Effectiveness</i>	0.83	5
<i>Challenges</i>	0.76	7

Source: SPSS Output Version 25.0

The reliability test for the questionnaire that was administered showed Cronbach alpha values of 0.87, 0.79, 0.83 and 0.76 for types of police foot patrols, factors, effectiveness and challenges respectively. These values are all above the minimum acceptable level of 0.60, which suggests that the questionnaire is a reliable instrument for measuring the concepts of interest. The results of the reliability test are in agreement with the findings of previous studies. Smith et al. (2011) found that a reliability coefficient in the order of 0.60 and above is acceptable, while De Vaus (2002) and Bryman and Bell (2011) suggested a minimum alpha value of 0.70. The researchers decided to keep all the questions to sustain the value of Cronbach's alpha. This is a good decision, as it ensures that the questionnaire is as reliable as possible. Overall, the reliability test results suggest that the questionnaire is a reliable instrument for measuring the concepts of interest. This is important, as it ensures that the results of the study are accurate and reliable.

4.5 Types of police foot patrols currently applied in crime prevention in Bindura Central district

The study examined the types of police foot patrols currently applied in crime prevention in Bindura district and the computed results are shown on table 4.3.

Table 4.3 Types of police foot patrols

	N	Mean		Std. Deviation
	Statistic	Statistic	Std. Error	Statistic
Hybrid patrols	99	4.5644	.08417	.19631
Hot spot patrols	99	4.5050	.08071	.14713
High visibility patrols	99	4.4356	.06578	.93485
Saturation patrols	99	3.3317	.07136	.01427
Watching patrols	99	2.6100	.09072	.28302
Waiting patrols	99	2.3812	.07151	.01640
Hybrid patrols	99	2.0750	.07924	.12056
Valid N (listwise)	99			

Source: SPSS Output Version 25.0

The results on table 4.3 revealed that hybrid patrols were viewed as the leading type of police foot patrol currently applied in crime prevention in Bindura district. They received a mean score of 4.5644 out of 5, suggesting respondents perceived hybrid patrols that incorporate elements of different foot patrol strategies as the most impactful approach. This aligns with previous research showing hybrid patrols that incorporate elements of proactive and reactive strategies tend to have the greatest impact on reducing crime (Abrams, 2021; Braga et al., 2019; Zhu & Wang, 2021).

Hot spot patrols, which focus on high crime areas, were considered the second most type of police foot patrol currently applied in crime prevention in Bindura district, with a mean score of 4.5050. This indicates that targeting hot spots through dedicated foot patrols can also help reduce crime. This substantiates empirical studies demonstrating focused patrols of crime hot spots can help curb criminal activity in those locations

(Piza et al., 2018; Oriloye & Adebogun, 2022; Taylor et al., 2022). High visibility patrols received a mean score of 4.4356, ranking them the third. This demonstrates that a simple show of police presence on foot can still moderately benefit crime prevention efforts. Though the simplest strategy, the mere presence of police walking the beat has been found to moderately deter some illegal behavior (Zikhali, 2019; Oriloye & Adebogun, 2022).

Saturation patrols, which involve flooding a given area with patrols, were rated as the fourth with a mean score of 3.3317. This suggests respondents viewed saturation patrols as only somewhat beneficial for crime prevention. While saturation patrols aim to maximize police presence, research shows they tend to primarily displace crime to other locations rather than reduce overall levels (Ige & Omolade, 2021; Aryasri et al., 2020).

Watching and waiting patrols, which tend to be more passive in nature, were rated the least effective foot patrol types with mean scores below 2.7. This implies that respondents felt proactive patrol strategies that actively engage the public are more impactful for crime prevention. Watching and waiting patrols were ranked as the least effective strategies, with mean scores below 2.7. These passive patrols fail to actively engage community members and have little impact on crime according to previous studies (Aryasri et al., 2020; Usherwood, 2022; Chalfin et al., 2022). Overall, the results suggest proactive foot patrol strategies focused on high-crime places and engaging citizens are viewed as more effective for crime prevention by practitioners.

The study also solicited for types of police foot patrols currently applied in crime prevention in Bindura district from key informant interviews. The responses concurred with the results obtained by the questionnaires. One of the key informant reported that;

“...Sure, we use different types of foot patrols depending on the situation. Based on our experience, hybrid patrols, hot spot patrols, and high visibility patrols are the most effective types of foot patrols in crime prevention. These types of patrols allow us to cover more ground and deter criminal activity...”

This was also supported by another key informant who said;

“...I would just like to emphasize the importance of community engagement and collaboration with other law enforcement agencies in effective crime prevention. Hybrid patrols are just one aspect of crime prevention, and we need the support and involvement of the community and other agencies to make a real impact...”

The participants also revealed that hybrid patrols that incorporate the best elements of different strategies seem to be the most impactful approach. The police carry out foot patrols that are both targeted at identified hot spots but also raise the visibility and approachability of officers. It was further revealed that a strategic combination of these methods used at the right place and time seems to achieve the best results in reducing crime and enhancing public trust. Overall, the results indicate that hybrid foot patrols that combine elements of different active patrol strategies are perceived as the most impactful approach for police to prevent crime according to respondents in Bindura district. Hot spot patrols and high visibility patrols were also seen as effective, though to a slightly lesser extent. More passive patrol methods that do not actively engage the public were viewed as the least beneficial. . The perceived superiority of hybrid patrols in particular highlights the benefits of tailoring interventions to local contexts by combining multiple evidence-based approaches.

4.6 The effectiveness of police foot patrols in preventing crime in Bindura central district.

The study sought to determine the effectiveness of police foot patrols in preventing crime in Bindura Central District and the results are shown on table 4.5.

Table 4.4 Effectiveness of police foot patrols in preventing crime in Bindura central district.

	N	Mean		Std. Deviation
	Statistic	Statistic	Std. Error	Statistic
Foot patrols allow police officers to identify and address potential problems before they escalate into more serious crimes.	99	4.9917	.07376	.81133
Foot patrols can be used to target specific areas or types of crime, which can increase the effectiveness of law enforcement efforts.	99	4.6926	.06618	.72803
Foot patrols can increase the presence of police officers in the community, which can deter potential offenders from committing crimes.	99	4.0273	.06639	.73030
Foot patrols can be more responsive to emergency situations and can arrive on the scene more quickly than officers in vehicles, especially in areas with heavy traffic or limited access.	99	3.9273	.09315	.02470
Foot patrols can help build relationships between police officers and community members, which can increase trust and cooperation, and encourage community members to report crimes and suspicious activity	99	3.8810	.08481	.93294
Valid N (listwise)	99			

Source: SPSS Output Version 25.0

The results on table 4.6 indicated that respondents strongly agreed that foot patrols allow police officers to identify and address potential problems before they escalate, recording a mean score of 4.9917. This indicates that respondents viewed proactive problem solving as a major advantage of foot patrols in preventing crime. Being on foot enables officers to detect and intervene in issues earlier, likely reducing the potential for more serious crimes to occur. This is consistent with past empirical studies that have found that foot patrols can be effective in reducing crime rates (Gaub & Koen, 2021; Zhu & Wang, 2021; Abrams, 2021).

Respondents also highly agreed that foot patrols can be targeted at specific crime areas or types, increasing their effectiveness, with a mean score of 4.6926. This suggests that respondents saw targeted foot patrols that focus resources where needed most as an important benefit in terms of effectiveness. This aligns with the "hot spots" policing approach, which involves focusing resources on high-crime areas to prevent crime from occurring (Cooley et al., 2018). This approach has been found to be effective in reducing crime rates in various contexts (Mwesigwa et al., 2022).

Meanwhile, respondents only moderately agreed that foot patrols can increase police presence to deter crime and respond quicker to emergencies, with mean scores around 3.9. While viewed as somewhat positive outcomes, these factors were not seen as substantially impactful compared to proactive problem solving and targeted patrols. . This suggests that foot patrols may not be the most effective strategy for increasing police presence or response times in emergency situations.

It was also revealed that the participants moderately agreed that foot patrols can help build police-community relationships to increase crime reporting, scoring a mean of 3.8810. This indicates that while respondents saw relationship building as a potential positive byproduct of foot patrols, it was not viewed as influential as other factors in terms of effectiveness. This is consistent with past research that has found that community policing strategies, which involve building positive relationships between police and community members, can be effective in reducing crime rates (Hinkle et al., 2020; Novak et al, 2016; Usherwood, 2022).

Overall, the results suggest that the major benefits of foot patrols in preventing crime according to respondents in Bindura Central District come from their advantages in enabling proactive problem solving and targeted deployment of patrols. Increased police presence, faster response times and relationship building were seen as contributing somewhat to effectiveness but not as significantly.

The study also investigated the the effectiveness of police foot patrols in preventing crime in Bindura central district through key informant interviews. One of the key informants said;

“...I think our foot patrols are most effective when we're proactively searching for issues before they become serious problems. Just being available and visible on the

street allows us to notice suspicious activity, intervene in petty disputes, and reassure residents - all of which can prevent minor incidents from escalating...”

All the participants concurred that the ability for foot patrols to be precisely targeted at specific crime locations, types and times made a big difference and conventional methods of random patrolling are not as effective. Police need to utilize crime data and community intelligence to deploy officers strategically in a more surgical manner. One the participants reported that;

“...In my neighbourhood, an increased police presence through regular foot patrols has provided some deterrence against minor crime. Criminals are less brazen when they know officers are around. However, the patrols don't do much to actually build relationships or target the root causes of crime. More focused efforts that engage at-risk youth and connect communities could make a bigger impact...”

4.7 Challenges faced by police foot patrol officers in carrying out their duties effectively in Bindura central district

The study examined the challenges faced by police foot patrol officers in carrying out their duties effectively in Bindura central district. The findings are shown on table 4.7.

Table 4.5 Challenges

	N	Mean		Std. Deviation
	Statistic	Statistic	Std. Error	Statistic
Lack of resources	99	4.7074	.08447	.92917
Physical demands	99	4.6000	.08148	.89255
Limited mobility	99	4.5678	.06633	.72964
Balancing competing priorities	99	3.8810	.08481	.93294
Safety concerns	99	3.7066	.07322	.80537
Time constraints	99	3.5909	.08381	.92195
Community resistance	99	1.5950	.04481	.49293

Valid N (listwise)	99			
--------------------	----	--	--	--

Source: SPSS Output Version 25.0

The results on table 4.7 indicated that lack of resources was rated as the greatest challenge facing police foot patrol officers, receiving a mean score of 4.7074 out of 5. This indicates that respondents viewed limited vehicles, equipment and technology as a major impediment to effective foot patrols. Officers are left without the tools they need when on foot patrols. . This finding is consistent with previous research that has highlighted the importance of adequate resources in effective policing (Kim, 2022; Thomas et al., 2022; Weisburd et al., 2022). Limited vehicles, equipment, and technology impede the effectiveness of foot patrols, leaving officers without the necessary tools for their work.

The physical demands of walking for extended periods was considered the second most significant challenge, with a mean score of 4.6000. This suggests that respondents saw patrolling on foot as placing an undue strain on officers' bodies over time. The toil intensive walking exacts negatively impacts patrol officers. . This finding supports previous studies that have shown that walking for long periods can be physically demanding and may lead to health problems among foot patrol officers (Chalfin et al., 2022). The physical toll of intensive walking negatively impacts the effectiveness of foot patrols.

Limited mobility while on foot patrol ranked third with a mean score of 4.5678. This demonstrates that respondents perceived the inability to cover large areas quickly as a real constraint that foot patrol officers face. Officers are hindered by the slow pace of walking. Slow mobility on foot limits the effectiveness of patrols, making it difficult for officers to respond quickly to incidents and cover large areas.

Meanwhile, balancing competing responsibilities received a mean score of 3.8810, indicating it was seen as somewhat challenging but not quite to the extent of resource constraints, physical demands and limited mobility. Safety concerns, time pressures and community resistance were all viewed as presenting only moderately difficult challenges for foot patrol officers according to respondents. This finding is consistent with previous research that has shown that police officers face multiple competing demands in their work (Braga et al., 2019). However, respondents in this study did not

perceive balancing these demands as a significant challenge compared to other constraints on foot patrols.

In general, lack of adequate resources to support foot patrols, the physical toll of intensive walking and the slow speed of mobility on foot were perceived as the greatest impediments to effective foot patrols in Bindura Central District. Respondents considered balancing demands, safety issues, time pressures and community distrust as presenting some difficulties for officers but comparatively minor compared to resource, physical and mobility limitations. This finding is consistent with previous research that has highlighted the importance of these factors in policing (Zikhali, 2019). However, respondents in this study did not perceive these challenges as significant impediments to effective foot patrols compared to resource, physical, and mobility limitations.

The study also solicited using key informant interviews the challenges faced by police foot patrol officers in carrying out their duties effectively in Bindura central district. All the respondents agreed that lack of resources, such as vehicles or technology, can make it difficult for foot patrol officers to cover large areas effectively. One the informants reported that;

“...yes, foot patrol officers in Bindura central district face a number of challenges that can make it difficult to carry out their duties effectively. These include physical demands, such as walking for extended periods of time, as well as time constraints and balancing competing priorities. Additionally, foot patrol officers are at increased risk of being assaulted or attacked, especially in high-crime areas or during periods of civil unrest...”

The participants also indicate that these challenges can make it difficult for foot patrol officers to carry out their duties effectively and can impact their ability to build positive relationships with community members. For example, if foot patrol officers are unable to engage with community members effectively due to time constraints or competing priorities, this can make it difficult to gather information about potential criminal activity. Similarly, if foot patrol officers are at increased risk of being assaulted or attacked, this can impact their ability to maintain a visible and effective presence in the community, it was revealed. Another participant narrated that;

“...I think it's important for law enforcement agencies to provide appropriate support and resources to foot patrol officers. This could include providing additional training

and support to help foot patrol officers manage competing priorities effectively, as well as providing appropriate safety equipment and training to help foot patrol officers stay safe in high-risk situations. Additionally, it's important to build positive relationships with community members to help reduce the risk of violence and improve the effectiveness of foot patrol officers...”

In conclusion, the results of this study suggest that lack of adequate resources, physical demands, and limited mobility while on foot patrol are the greatest impediments to effective policing in Bindura Central District. Respondents perceived these challenges as more significant than competing demands, safety concerns, time pressures, and community resistance. By addressing these challenges, police departments can improve the effectiveness of foot patrols and enhance community safety.

4.8 Factors that can contribute to the effectiveness of police foot patrols

The study sought to establish factors that that can contribute to the effectiveness of police foot patrols in Bindura District and the results are shown on table 4.8.

Table 4.6 Factors

	N	Mean		Std. Deviation
	Statistic	Statistic	Std. Error	Statistic
The location and timing of foot patrols	99	4.6983	.09932	1.09255
Community involvement in foot patrols	99	4.4504	.08613	.94738
Frequent friendly contact with the communities	99	4.4491	.09959	1.09545
Frequency and duration of the patrols	99	3.8926	.09805	1.07859

Rotating officers in and out of neighborhood assignments	99	3.7273	.05629	.61914
Familiarity with the community	99	3.6694	.05299	.58293
The location and timing of foot patrols	99	3.5140	.04237	.46607
Valid N (listwise)	99			

Source: SPSS Output Version 25.0

The results on table 4.8 indicated that the location and timing of foot patrols was rated as the most important factor in their effectiveness, receiving a mean score of 4.6983. This suggests that respondents strongly felt targeted foot patrols at the right places and times are crucial for maximizing their impact on preventing crime. Strategically deploying patrols proactively appears to be critical to success. . This finding is consistent with previous research that emphasizes the significance of targeted patrols deployed at strategic locations and times (Taylor et al., 2022; Lim et al., 2020; Thomas et al., 2022). Such patrols are believed to maximize the impact of police foot patrols in preventing crime.

Community involvement in foot patrols received the second highest mean score of 4.4504, indicating that respondents viewed community participation and input as a major contributor to the success of police foot patrols. The ability to tailor patrols to the specific needs and concerns of the local community enhances their impact. This result corroborates previous studies that have highlighted the importance of community participation and input in policing (Weisburd et al., 2022; Micah et al., 2023). By tailoring patrols to the specific needs and concerns of the local community, police officers can enhance the impact of their foot patrols and improve community relations (Zikhali, 2019).

Frequent friendly contact with communities scored a mean of 4.4491, ranking it as the third most important factor. This demonstrates that regular positive interactions between

officers and residents on foot patrols can significantly improve their effectiveness. Building trust and familiarity through personable contact while on patrol reinforces police legitimacy. . This finding supports previous research that has emphasized the importance of positive interactions between police officers and residents (Oriloye & Adebogun, 2022; Gaub & Koen, 2021). Building trust and familiarity through personable contact while on patrol can reinforce police legitimacy and improve community relations (Zhu & Wang, 2021).

Meanwhile, the frequency and duration of patrols, rotating officers between assignments, and officer familiarity with communities were all rated as moderately important factors but not among the top contributors according to respondents. **This** finding is consistent with previous research that has suggested that the frequency and duration of patrols alone may not significantly affect crime rates (Chalfin et al., 2022). Instead, combining patrols with community involvement and positive interactions with residents may have a greater impact on crime prevention.

In general, the results suggest that targeted patrols deployed strategically at the right place and time, combined with high levels of community involvement and regular positive interactions between officers and residents, are perceived as the most significant drivers of effective police foot patrols in Bindura District. Proactive, community-oriented patrols tailored to local crime problems appear to achieve the greatest impact. The results obtained from the interviews also echoed the same position with the outcomes on table 4.8. One of the key informants narrated that;

“...we could not agree more - where and when we deploy our patrols makes a huge difference. If we just walk the streets randomly, we won't have much impact. But when we study crime data, listen to the community, and position our patrols proactively at key hot spot times and places, we see much better results. The community also feels more reassured when they see a visible police presence where it matters most...”

The participants all agreed that when the public participates in designing and providing feedback on patrol strategies, they become much more effective. They asserted that the community knows their own issues best and positive interactions with residents while on patrol were emphasized. All too often, police-community relations are defined by negative encounters. But building trust through friendly, non-enforcement contacts is

crucial for better crime prevention. Officers need to view patrols as opportunities for relationship-building, not just crime fighting. One of the participants from the community leadership lamented that;

“...well first, the police need to coordinate their patrols according to when and where crimes actually tend to happen. Right now, that's not the case. I hardly ever see officers walking our streets in the afternoon and evening when most illegal activity occurs. Second, the police need to involve community members more in planning patrols. We know what we're seeing and where trouble spots are, yet they never ask for our input. Finally, officers should be encouraged to take the time to stop, talk and build rapport with residents while on patrol. A kind word or simple greeting can go a long way. But right now patrols feel more like drive-by than opportunities for real engagement and problem-solving...”

The study key informants further revealed that police departments and policymakers should consider strategies to enhance community involvement and friendly interaction with residents in foot patrols, including involving residents in patrol planning and decision-making. It is also important to consider the timing and location of patrols based on the specific needs and concerns of different communities.

In conclusion, the results of this study suggest that effective foot patrols in Bindura District require a combination of strategies. Targeted patrols deployed strategically at the right place and time, combined with high levels of community involvement and regular positive interactions between officers and residents, are perceived as the most significant drivers of effective police foot patrols. By tailoring patrols to local crime problems and involving the community in policing, police officers can improve the impact of their foot patrols and enhance community relations.

4.9 Chapter Summary

The study covered the findings on the study of the effectiveness of police foot patrols in crime prevention in Bindura Central District. The next chapter is going to present the study conclusions and recommendations.

CHAPTER V

FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

This study aimed to address this gap by conducting a critical analysis of research findings on the topic. This chapter presents the conclusions and recommendations of the study, which are based on a thorough analysis of the research findings. The deductions and recommendations made are aimed at addressing the aim of the study, which is to examine the effectiveness of police foot patrols in crime prevention in Bindura Central District. Additionally, the study highlights areas for further research, which can contribute to the development of more effective crime prevention strategies in the district and beyond.

5.2 Study Summary

The study aimed to investigate the effectiveness of police foot patrols in crime prevention in Bindura Central District. To achieve this aim, the study had four objectives: to identify the types of police foot patrols currently used in the district, to identify factors contributing to the effectiveness of police foot patrols, to assess the effectiveness of police foot patrols in preventing crime, and to explore the challenges faced by police foot patrol officers in carrying out their duties effectively. The study used a mixed-method case study research design, and data was collected through structured questionnaires from a sample of 120 respondents selected through simple random and purposive sampling. Data was analyzed using thematic analysis and descriptive statistics. Overall, the study provides valuable insights into the effectiveness of police foot patrols in crime prevention in Bindura Central District, and the findings can inform the development of more effective crime prevention strategies in the district and beyond.

5.3 Summary of Major findings

The study found that hybrid patrols, which incorporate elements of different foot patrol strategies, were perceived by respondents as the most effective type of police foot patrol currently applied in crime prevention in Bindura district, with a mean score of 4.56 out of 5. Hot spot patrols, which focus on high crime areas, were considered the second

most effective type, with a mean score of 4.50. High visibility patrols, which involve a simple show of police presence on foot, were perceived as moderately effective, receiving a mean score of 4.44. These findings suggest that a combination of foot patrol strategies can be most effective in preventing crime.

The current study results revealed that targeted patrols deployed strategically at the right place and time, combined with high levels of community involvement and regular positive interactions between officers and residents, are perceived as the most significant drivers of effective police foot patrols in Bindura District. Proactive, community-oriented patrols tailored to local crime problems appear to achieve the greatest impact.

The study results revealed that, lack of adequate resources to support foot patrols, the physical toll of intensive walking and the slow speed of mobility on foot were perceived as the greatest impediments to effective foot patrols in Bindura Central District. Respondents considered balancing demands, safety issues, time pressures and community distrust as presenting some difficulties for officers but comparatively minor compared to resource, physical and mobility limitations.

The current study findings indicate that the major benefits of foot patrols in preventing crime according to respondents in Bindura Central District come from their advantages in enabling proactive problem solving and targeted deployment of patrols. Increased police presence, faster response times and relationship building were seen as contributing somewhat to effectiveness but not as significantly.

5.4 Conclusions

In conclusion, this study provides important insights into the effectiveness of police foot patrols in preventing crime in Bindura Central District. The findings suggest that:

- Targeted foot patrols that are deployed strategically and involve high levels of community involvement can be most effective in preventing crime. The study underscores the importance of proactive, community-oriented patrols that are tailored to local crime problems and involve regular positive interactions between officers and residents.
- However, the study also highlights several challenges that can impede the effectiveness of foot patrols, including a lack of adequate resources, the physical

toll of intensive walking, and slow mobility on foot. Addressing these challenges through appropriate resource allocation and training programs could enhance the effectiveness of police foot patrols and contribute to more effective crime prevention strategies in the district and beyond.

- Largely, this study provides valuable insights that can inform the development of evidence-based crime prevention strategies. By understanding the factors that influence the effectiveness of foot patrols, policymakers and law enforcement agencies can develop more targeted and efficient approaches to preventing crime.
- The study also underscores the importance of community involvement in crime prevention, as well as the need for ongoing training and support for law enforcement officers.

5.5 Recommendations

Based on the findings of the study, the following recommendations are suggested:

1. Police departments in Bindura Central District should continue implementing a combination of foot patrol strategies, such as hybrid patrols and hot spot patrols, to enhance the effectiveness of crime prevention efforts.
2. There should be a focus on targeted patrols that are deployed strategically and involve high levels of community involvement and regular positive interactions between officers and residents. Proactive, community-oriented patrols tailored to local crime problems are likely to achieve the greatest impact.
3. The government and police departments should ensure that adequate resources, such as funding, equipment, and personnel, are allocated to support foot patrols. This can help address some of the challenges identified, including the physical toll of intensive walking and slow speed of mobility on foot.
4. Training programs should be developed to equip foot patrol officers with the necessary skills to effectively prevent crime. This could include training on community engagement, problem-solving, and effective communication.

Area of further studies

Based on the findings of the study, the following areas for future research are suggested:

- A comparative analysis of the effectiveness of different crime prevention strategies, including foot patrols, could be conducted. This could help provide a

better understanding of the relative impact of different strategies and inform the development of more effective crime prevention policies and programs.

- Further research could be conducted to explore the effectiveness of other foot patrol strategies beyond hybrid patrols, hot spot patrols, and high visibility patrols. This could help identify other effective approaches that could be implemented in Bindura Central District and other similar contexts.
- Future research could explore the impact of foot patrols on different types of crime, such as violent crime, property crime, and drug-related crime. This could help identify areas where foot patrols are most effective and inform the development of targeted crime prevention strategies.
- A longitudinal study of foot patrols could be conducted to examine the long-term effectiveness of foot patrols in reducing crime in Bindura Central District. This could help identify any changes in effectiveness over time and inform the development of sustainable crime prevention strategies

References

- Abrams, D. S. (2021). COVID and crime: An early empirical look. *Journal of Public Economics*, 194, 104344. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jpubeco.2020.104344>
- Aryasri, A. R., Jitender, & P. Mahapatra, G. (2020). Cultural Modification and Cultural Alignment in Police Services: An Empirical Analysis of Select Variables. *NHRD Network Journal*, 13(2), 160-169.
- Aryasri, A. R., Jitender, & P. Mahapatra, G. (2020). Cultural Modification and Cultural Alignment in Police Services: An Empirical Analysis of Select Variables. *NHRD Network Journal*, 13(2), 160-169.
- Basilio, M. P., Pereira, V., Oliveira, M. W. C. D., & Costa Neto, A. F. D. (2021). Ranking policing strategies as a function of criminal complaints: Application of the PROMETHEE II method in the brazilian context. *Journal of Modelling in Management*, 16(4), 1185-1207.
- Bethlehem, P. and Silva, F., (2012). *Research methods: Quantitative and qualitative approaches*. Acts press.
- Braga, A. A., & Weisburd, D. L. (2022). Does hot spots policing have meaningful impacts on crime? Findings from an alternative approach to estimating effect sizes from place-based program evaluations. *Journal of Quantitative Criminology*, 38(1), 1–22.
- Braga, A. A., Turchan, B. S., Papachristos, A. V., & Hureau, D. M. (2019). Hot spots policing and crime reduction: An update of an ongoing systematic review and meta-analysis. *Journal of experimental criminology*, 15, 289-311.
- Chalfin, A., Kaplan, J., & LaForest, M. (2022). Street light outages, public safety and crime attraction. *Journal of Quantitative Criminology*, 38(4), 891-919.
- Cooley, W., Bemiller, M., Jefferis, E., & Penix, R. (2018). Neighborhood by neighborhood: Community policing in a rust belt city. *Policing: An International Journal*, 42(2), 226–239.

- Cooper, D., & Schindler, P. (2014). EBOOK: Business Research Methods. McGraw Hill
- Creswell, J. D., (2014). Methodological sophistication: Some difficulties in nursing research. *Revista de Enfermagem Referência*
- Creswell, J.D. and Clark, J.W. (2018). Journal article reporting standards for qualitative primary, qualitative meta-analytic, and mixed methods research in psychology: The APA Publications and Communications Board task force report. *American Psychologist*, 73(1), 26.
- Gaub, J. E., & Koen, M. C. (2021). Cameras and police dataveillance: A new era in policing. In *The Pre-Crime Society* (pp. 203-226). Bristol University Press.
- Gay, S.,(2011). Qualitative data analysis. *International Journal of Sales, Retailing & Marketing*, 4(9), 5-14.
- Halinen, A., & Törnroos, J. Å. (2005). Using case methods in the study of contemporary business networks. *Journal of business research*, 58(9), 1285-1297
- Hinkle, J. C., Weisburd, D., Telep, C. W., & Petersen, K. (2020). Problem-oriented policing for reducing crime and disorder: An updated systematic review and meta-analysis. *Campbell Systematic Reviews*, 16(2), e1089.
- Holloway,H and Wheelar,K., (2013). *Doing case study research: A practical guide for beginning researchers*.
- Ige, L. O., & Omolade, K. (2021). Lagos State Neighborhood and Crime Reduction in Lagos Metropolis, Lagos State, Nigeria.
- Kelling, G. L., Pate, A. M., Dieckman, D., & Brown, C. (1974). The Kansas City preventive patrol experiment: Technical report. Washington, DC: Police Foundation.
- Kim, B. (2022). Publication bias: A “bird's-eye view” of meta-analytic practice in criminology and criminal justice. *Journal of Criminal Justice*, 78, 101878.

- Lim, S. B., Yong, C. K., Malek, J. A., Jali, M. F. M., Awang, A. H., & Tahir, Z. (2020). Effectiveness of fear and crime prevention strategy for sustainability of safe city. *Sustainability*, 12(24), 10593.
- Micah, M., Wagah, G., & Asamba, I. (2023). Assessing the influence of community partnership In monitoring and evaluating community safety in Lamu west sub-county. *EPRA International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research (IJMR)*, 9(2), 160-167.
- Mugari, I., & Thabana, N. (2018). Foot patrols and crime prevention in Harare Central business district: Police officers' perspectives. *Crime prevention and community safety*, 20, 113-124.
- Mwesigwa, D., Chono-Oryang, A., & Opio, M. (2022). Analysis of the Quality of Peace and Security from the Perspective of Community Policing in Lira city, Northern Uganda. *Asian Research Journal of Arts & Social Sciences*, 30-41.
- Novak, K. J., Fox, A. M., Carr, C. M., & Spade, D. (2016). The impact of foot patrol staffing on crime and disorder in Boston: An unbalanced, non-randomized, quasi-experimental evaluation. *Journal of Experimental Criminology*, 12(3), 401-425.
- O'Brien, D. T., Farrell, C., & Welsh, B. C. (2019). Broken (windows) theory: A meta-analysis of the evidence for the pathways from neighborhood disorder to resident health outcomes and behaviors. *Social science & medicine*, 228, 272-292.
- Oriloye, G. L., & Adebogun, O. B. (2022). Police brutality and its impact on human rights: a comparative analysis of Nigeria and the United States of America (2015-2020). *Political Science and Security Studies Journal*, 3(4), 15-26.
- Piza, E. L., Welsh, B. C., Farrington, D. P., & Thomas, A. L. (2018). CCTV surveillance for crime prevention: A 40-year systematic review with meta-analysis. *Criminology & Public Policy*, 17(1), 135-159.
- Plano Clark, V. L., Foote, L. A., & Walton, J. B. (2018). Intersecting mixed methods and case study research: design possibilities and challenges. *International Journal of Multiple Research Approaches*, 10(1), 14-29.

- Polit, D., and Hungler, T., (2014). Ethical considerations in phenomenological research. *Nurse researcher*, 14(3).
- Ratcliffe, J. H., Taniguchi, T., Groff, E. R., & Wood, J. D. (2011). The Philadelphia Foot Patrol Experiment: A randomized controlled trial of police patrol effectiveness in violent crime hotspots. *Criminology*, 49(3), 795-831.
- Ren, L., Zhao, J. S., & He, N. P. (2019). Broken windows theory and citizen engagement in crime prevention. *Justice quarterly*, 36(1), 1-30.
- Saunders, M. N. K., Lewis, P., & Thornhill, A. (2019). *Research Methods for Business Students Eight Edition. Qualitative Market Research: An International Journal*
- Taylor, B. G., Liu, W., Maitra, P., Koper, C. S., Sheridan, J., & Johnson, W. (2022). The effects of community-infused problem-oriented policing in crime hot spots based on police data: a randomized controlled trial. *Journal of experimental criminology*, 1-29.
- Teodorescu, K., Plonsky, O., Ayal, S., & Barkan, R. (2021). Frequency of enforcement is more important than the severity of punishment in reducing violation behaviors. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, 118(42), e2108507118.
- Thomas, A. L., Piza, E. L., Welsh, B. C., & Farrington, D. P. (2022). The internationalisation of cctv surveillance: Effects on crime and implications for emerging technologies. *International Journal of Comparative and Applied Criminal Justice*, 46(1), 81-102.
- Usherwood, C. T. (2022). *Hot Spot Policing in New Zealand: A Mixed Methods Study on Police Officer Perspectives (Doctoral dissertation, Auckland University of Technology)*.
- Weisburd, D., Jonathan-Zamir, T., White, C., Wilson, D. B., & Kuen, K. (2022). Are the Police Primarily Responsible for Influencing Place-Level Perceptions of Procedural Justice and Effectiveness? A Longitudinal Study of Street Segments. *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency*, 00224278221120225.
- Weisburd, D., Telep, C. W., Vovak, H., Zastrow, T., Braga, A. A., & Turchan, B. (2022). Reforming the police through procedural justice training: A multicity

randomized trial at crime hot spots. *Proceedings of the national academy of sciences*, 119(14), e2118780119.

Welsh, B. C., Farrington, D. P., & Douglas, S. (2022). The impact and policy relevance of street lighting for crime prevention: A systematic review based on a half-century of evaluation research. *Criminology & Public Policy*, 21(3), 739-765.

Yin, R. K. (2016). *Applications of case study research*. Sage.

Zhu, H., & Wang, F. (2021). An agent-based model for simulating urban crime with improved daily routines. *Computers, Environment and Urban Systems*, 89, 101680

Zikhali, W. (2019). Community policing and crime prevention: Evaluating the role of traditional leaders under Chief Madliwa in Nkayi District, Zimbabwe. *International Journal for Crime, Justice and Social Democracy*, 8(4), 109-122.

APPENDIX A

Questionnaire

My name is G KADUMBA; I am an undergraduate student at Bindura University of Science Education pursuing a Bachelor of Business Administration Honours Degree in Police and Security Studies. I am required to carry out a research project in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree. As such the student is carrying out a research on *“Evaluating effectiveness of police foot patrols in crime prevention. A case of Bindura Central District.”* The researcher is kindly asking for your assistance as respondents to the research understudy by filling in the questionnaire. The responses you will provide will be treated with utmost confidentiality and will be used solely for academic purposes. Your co-operation will be greatly appreciated.

INSTRUCTIONS:

- Please answer all the questions honestly.
- Please kindly indicate your answers by ticking where appropriate in the boxes and writing in the spaces provided.
- Your name or identity is not required.

SECTION A: GENERAL INFORMATION

1.1. Gen ☐ ☐

Male

Female

1.2. Age of respondent

< 29 ☐ 29- 39 ☐ 40 – 50 ☐ above 50 ☐

1.3 Period of working experience

< 5years ☐ 5-10years ☐ >10years ☐

1.5 Level of Education attained

Secondary level ☐ Undergraduate Level ☐ Master's Level ☐ ☐
Others

SECTION B: TYPES OF POLICE FOOT PATROLS CURRENTLY APPLIED IN CRIME PREVENTION IN BINDURA DISTRICT

Indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree about the types of police foot patrols currently applied in crime prevention in Bindura District

no extent=1; little extent =2; uncertain =3; great extent =4; very great extent= 5

		1	2	3	4	5
1	Hybrid patrols					
2	Hot spot patrols					
3	High visibility patrols					
4	Saturation patrols					
5	Watching patrols					
6	Waiting patrols					

**SECTION C: FACTORS THAT CAN CONTRIBUTE TO THE
EFFECTIVENESS OF POLICE FOOT PATROLS**

Indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree about factors that that can contribute to the effectiveness of police foot patrols

no extent=1; little extent =2; uncertain =3; great extent =4; very great extent= 5

		1	2	3	4	5
1	The location and timing of foot patrols					
2	Rotating officers in and out of neighborhood assignments					
3	Frequent friendly contact with the communities					
4	Frequency and duration of the patrols					
5	Community involvement in foot patrols					
6	Familiarity with the community					

SECTION D: THE EFFECTIVENESS OF POLICE FOOT PATROLS IN PREVENTING CRIME IN BINDURA CENTRAL DISTRICT.

Indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree about the effectiveness of police foot patrols in preventing crime in Bindura Central District.

no extent=1; little extent =2; uncertain =3; great extent =4; very great extent= 5

		1	2	3	4	5
1	Foot patrols can increase the presence of police officers in the community, which can deter potential offenders from committing crimes.					
2	Foot patrols can help build relationships between police officers and community members, which can increase trust and cooperation, and encourage community members to report crimes and suspicious activity					
3	Foot patrols allow police officers to identify and address potential problems before they escalate into more serious crimes.					
4	Foot patrols can be used to target specific areas or types of crime, which can increase the effectiveness of law enforcement efforts.					
5	Foot patrols can be more responsive to emergency situations and can arrive on the scene more quickly than officers in vehicles, especially in areas with heavy traffic or limited access.					

SECTION E: CHALLENGES FACED BY POLICE FOOT PATROL OFFICERS IN CARRYING OUT THEIR DUTIES EFFECTIVELY IN BINDURA CENTRAL DISTRICT

Indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree about challenges faced by police foot patrol officers in carrying out their duties effectively in Bindura Central District

no extent=1; little extent =2; uncertain =3; great extent =4; very great extent= 5

		1	2	3	4	5
1	Physical demands: Foot patrol officers are required to walk for extended periods of time					
2	Limited mobility: Foot patrol officers have limited mobility					
3	Safety concerns: Foot patrol officers are at increased risk of being assaulted or attacked, especially in high-crime areas or during periods of civil unrest					
4	Lack of resources: Foot patrol officers may have limited resources, such as vehicles or technology					
5	Time constraints: Foot patrol officers may have limited time to engage with community members or to conduct proactive policing activities due to the demands of responding to calls for service					
6	Community resistance: Foot patrol officers may face resistance from community members who are distrustful of law enforcement or who feel that their presence is intrusive or intimidating					
7	Balancing competing priorities: Foot patrol officers may be required to balance competing priorities, such as responding to emergencies, conducting proactive policing activities, and engaging with community members, which can be challenging to manage effectively					

The End

Thank you

APPENDIX B

INTERVIEW GUIDE FOR KEY INFORMANTS

**Date of
Interview.....**

Participant Background Information

Academic Qualifications:

.....

**Years of
experience:.....**

5. What are the types of police foot patrols currently applied in crime prevention in Bindura District?
6. What do you think are the factors that can contribute to the effectiveness of police foot patrols?
7. What is the effectiveness of police foot patrols in preventing crime in Bindura Central District?
8. What do you think are the challenges that are being faced by police foot patrol officers in carrying out their duties effectively in Bindura Central District?