

## **METHODOLOGY**

### **Sampling method**

Sampling method is proposed in this case study of child kidnapping. Through the study, a large populations of the sample groups in involved. The case is therefore focus on taking sample populations of ten thousand kidnapped children in the data collection. The cases of child kidnapping are many within a very small location of study. The method which is employed in this paper is selected to be the systematic random sampling. This is seen as one of the most appropriate method of application as in the quick way of the data collection for the large population to be sampled. (Todd, 2003) Using this systematic sampling technique, the study aims at coming up with concrete information of child kidnapping out of family basis. It would sample children aged between three years and twenty years for the purpose of establishing the age brackets of those children prone to the dangers of child kidnaps. During such an activity, the sample would be obtained from the lists of the records from the various institutions dealing with child safety and protection cases. A part from sampling to obtain information of age, the study would also focus at the various situations of kidnapping/ abduction. The sampling procedures are going to be employed to obtain information on whether the kidnapping was of stereotype, stranger or the kidnapping was undertaken by person were of slight familiarity to child. (Dunn and Zelenock, 1999)

The sampling technique highly depends on the recorded data list on the sampling. This is because survey on the home level is likely to conceal most of information. The dependency on this list is most likely to open wide data within very short time. The involvement of several data records is like to get much precise data by involving even those organizations which deals with homelessness and street children. (Scocas, 1997),

### **Measurements**

As the preliminary studies are reviewed, several studies which have been carried out in the past have largely based their measurement on several factors but which are not limited to ethnicity and racial considerations. However, the current research would basically used such secondary data for study of child abduction from the point of intention of kidnapping and the period the child stayed in such a pernicious situation. Although these items would be dealt with singly, at most cases there would be overlapping and integrations of such factors. This is quite paramount in the deeper understanding of the level and serious of the matter. In view of these measurement items, the appropriate measures of control and preventions can easily be put forward in accordance to the extent of each situation. (Snyder, 2000)

Child kidnapping has been a problem in many countries. The perpetrators of unlawful acts have different intentions of their abduction. The kidnapping activity has always been committed by accomplices in diverse location for various reasons. Some of the reasons which are overtly revealed to the society are the need for unfair ransoms. This is one of the recent reasons which are commonly emerging among communities where poverty levels are high making most of the community members to languish in apt poverty states for their necessities. This is an issue which is becoming much problematic

to the society as many perpetrators of such offences do make the use of modern communication technology in alerting the family members so hasten the release of the ransoms. In most cases, victims kidnapped for ransom are likely to experienced pathetic living environments with little care from the kidnapers. They not only experience high degree of limited provisions of basic needs but they also face terrible brutalities coupled with threats and tyranny which may lead to lose of their lives especially in cases of ransom failures. (Finkelhor, 2000),

The child kidnapping process has also been associated with the need to conceal the child from their real families, hence changing the family association with the child. This can be termed as an illegal change of the possessiveness of child from the rightful parents. The pervasive kidnapers of such kind disconnects the communication between them and the child's parents if even they can conduct them, however, they take the responsibility of parenthood to providing the child with the basic necessary requirements. Abduction of young people from rightful residential areas has been reported in most part of the United States being connected to sexual satisfaction of the kidnapers. Rape and other associated sex assault that are reported in the United States are revealed to have taken place in situation of abductions. Though such cases are issues that entail people of older age than the one in question, the vice has been a major problem among the young people. (Dunn and Zelenock, 1999)

There is also the desire to study the various scenes episodes of the abduction. Child may be abducted while on different places and locations. A child may go missing from home while with his parents or caretaker. Some children have been reported as

abducted from places in towns while others get abducted in their remote village dwellings. There are other numerous locations where child kidnapping has taken place and therefore such places are of paramount importance in imposing control measures to prevent the issue. The child kidnapping can also be studied by observing the prevalence of the situation at different age bracket. (Scocas, 1997),

### **Level of measurement**

The various item of measurement that is studied are assumed to be moderates, representing the population at averagely. Due to the elimination of the major errors, the measurements were harmonized by using the average techniques of the different class of measurements. This is kind of measurement which is much taken from different individual records in random manner. As result of this, harmonizing of the measurements was conducted to maintain the data precise and valuable study. Ratios were used in the study. Depending on the ratios method, children studied in the various cases were able to make of usefulness. The disproportionate representation of the children studied in this case would be made more meaningful by ensuring that ratios of the right nature were used. The data was expressed at the ninety five confidence percent level. This was made under the assumption that if this study was going to be repeated for hundred times, there was a probability that the results would produce a ninety five plus replica of such trends. (Phelan and Fenske, 1995)

### **Data collection**

Data collection for some studies are much simpler and without complication. However, this depends on the natures of data being collected. Certain data would require

sophisticate equipment while other would need lesser complex instruments for their collection. Data collection may involve observation methods while in some other cases it will entail questionnaires and interviews for it to be valid and of importance. Although in most cases observations methods are used, there are many other areas where interviews and questions are most appropriate. On this paper, data collection is made through the reliance on secondary data available from previous studies. (Scocas, 1997),

Steps in data collection :( Finkelhor, 2000),

There are several steps which were involved in the developed of the data base for this study. The data used in the study a biodata from many institutions for comparison purposes, it was necessary to ensure that every data collection process had adequate preparations.

### **Pre-preparation stage**

Before the actual data collection was undertaken, there was listing of the essential tools for recording and recording keeping. This included stationeries and the related materials. In addition, the schedule for data collection was drafted to ensure every activity and data that was required was covered.

### **Permit request**

Data collection has always been a sensitive issue to the community and the authorities that are involved. Some of information might have concealed from the researcher especially by the community and authorities when it happens to sensitive. The data that was being collected in this part is much more sensitive and therefore the correspondents are likely to deny the chance of viewing their records. As this might have great implication on the overall data collection, request letters were sent to various institutions

informing them of my intention to visit their centers. The letters were explicit of the reason of my research of compiling a report which shows the rates kidnapping in terms of intend rather than gender and race like most other reports.

### **Visiting the institutions**

After my request was validated in the authorities concerned, I went further visiting the institutions which made me understand those institutions with much reliable records as it was in accordance to my research. However, some of these institutions's administrations were called through the phone inquiring them to access the records through the internet.

### **Compiling data base**

The previous preview of the data sources gave the opportunity of comparing most well kept data base with relevant data. The selection of those institutions with such data bases of importance were listed and recorded down for future use. The selected data bases from the various organizations were disbursed with my schedule informing them on the various Days of the actual data collections process. This was only applicable to those institutions which could not allow data access through the internet. (Finkelhor, 2000),

### **Ethical issues**

Data and information concerning child kidnapping can have lead to family, friends and relatives tensions. The victims as child as well as the close related relative may feel great pain and stress if such information are reviewed to them or the public. It is thus necessary to maintain the information retrieved from this sources as secret as possible in order to maintain the integrity of such institutions. This not only helps in maintaining integrity of the institutions but the confidence of the institutions from the public is up held.

The use of the modern technology was used mostly in data collection to avoid inconveniences of the operations of the institutions during their working hours. The use of the modern techniques of information helped reducing overburdening of the labor force in those institutions in searching for records manually. Generally, this assisted reduction the enormous cost involved in research work where researchers are supposed to travel from one destination to another. Finally, the use of this kind of data collection was of advantages for quickening the research process as this which could allow implementation of new changes on dealing with the issues of child kidnapping. (Dunn and Zelenock, 1999)

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