Development of methodology for regional analysis (safety of the region, safety of the country)

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ABSTRACT

The globalization processes of the economies worldwide and the dynamic development of trade and international cooperation create new conditions and threats, under which countries and social-political-economic organizations (e.g. EU) must operate. Experience over the last years has shown, that even the strongest supporters of openness to other values and culture, which are new for Europe, have revised their views, surprised by the scale of illegal immigrations and its implications. This is one of the most important problems in the start of XXI century. Now very important is to describe the methodology for regional analysis (safety of the region, safety of the country).

Keywords: the methodology, immigration, external and internal security

1. INTRODUCTION

The task involving the elaboration of a regional analysis methodology has been divided into few thematic parts. Tasks to be completed have been defined for each of these stages, logically connected testing tools, adequate to the planned objectives, have been proposed. Additionally, a short theoretical introduction to the proposed testing methods has been presented.
2. DESCRIPTION OF TESTING METHODS – SCIENTIFIC OBSERVATION

Scientific observation is an empirical method. It involves systematic and planned perception, which is the main method of acquiring scientific materials. It is based on a direct perception by the researcher of occurring phenomena and events (J. W. Creswell, p. 189-217). In this method, two stages can be distinguished (J. Aspanowicz, p. 110):

1. First stage – perception,
2. Second stage – recognition, evaluation, description (measurement, if applicable).

There are currently several forms of observation (according to various criteria):

1. criterion of the relationship of the observer with the object – direct or indirect observation,
2. criterion of the attitude of the researcher to the object under observation – passive or participating observation,
3. criterion of conditions, in which the observation is carried out – observation in natural or experimental conditions,
4. criterion of the number of observers – individual or group observation,
5. criterion of the observation method – continuous or periodical observation,
6. criterion of means, by which the observation is conducted.

3. DESCRIPTION OF TESTING METHODS – ENUMERATIVE INDUCTION

Two types of enumerative induction are distinguished: complete enumerative induction (finite) and incomplete enumerative induction (non-exhaustive). For the purposes of this methodology it should be assumed, that the complete enumerative induction method will be applied, which follows always the same pattern:

if:

a1 has the attribute X
a2 has the attribute x
....................
....................
an has the attribute x

that every A has the attribute x, where A = \{a1, a2, …an\}

It must be concluded, that all elements previously examined: a1, a2, … have a certain x attribute. Attribute x is a set of desired criteria which must be fulfilled by a vanishing craft (a1, a2, …an), in order to be classified into set A.
4. DESCRIPTION OF TESTING METHODS – SWOT ANALYSIS

SWOT analysis is one of basic methods of the strategic analysis – its name is an acronym of the words:

1. strengths,
2. weaknesses,
3. opportunities (potential or occurring in the environment),
4. threats (probable or existing in the environment).

A target group must be seen as a set of people, who share some demographic and psychographic characteristics, which can be reached through one coherent message. First of all, it is essential to define whom our message will be addressing, i.e. who is our recipient of information. We must identify his professional preferences (plans), find out what and for what reason the recipient chooses. Further, the question should be explored, what influences the decision-making process and which messages reach the recipient in the most effective manner.

**Table 1.** Target group criteria (for example).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>no.</th>
<th>Criterion name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Sex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Place of residence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Family traditions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Military traditions of the country, region</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Industrialization of the country, region</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>The social-economic situation of the country, region</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(level of unemployment)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>other – what kind of?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. DESCRIPTION OF TESTING METHODS – SURVEYING

The surveying method involves the identification of certain phenomena and states of reality by means of identifying ideas, opinions and judgements of a selected group of persons (G. Goertz, p. 25). Conclusions are made on the base of answers replied to the questions specified in a questionnaire, arranged according to the rules of testing techniques (A. Grobler, p. 139). Surveying includes the following steps:

1. preparation of the questionnaire,
2. selection of respondents,
3. method of conducting the survey,
4. conducting the survey,
5. elaborating results of the survey.

An important element is the check of the respondents’ reliability. Questions must be understandable – a distinction between closed questions (one reply) and open questions (free reply) is made (B. Stefanowicz, p. 121).

For the purposes of the methodology, the selection of the respondents group will be made by addressing the questionnaire of the survey to a selected, representative group of respondents!

6. DESCRIPTION OF TESTING METHODS - ANALOGY

Analogy is a reasoning method which is based on similarity. A conclusion obtained by analogy states the presence of a certain attribute in an object on the basis of its similarity to other objects, having the same attribute.

Reasoning pattern by analogy:

\[
\text{If:}
\]
\[
a_1 \text{ has the attribute } x
\]
\[
a_2 \text{ has the attribute } x
\]
\[
\ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots
\]
\[
a_n \text{ has the attribute } x
\]
\[
\text{then } a_{n+1} \text{ has the attribute } x
\]

Elimination induction (canons of Mill) are patterns of reliable reasoning, which serve for the detection of causal relationships affecting the course of a given phenomenon.

\[
\text{If:}
\]
\[
a, b, c, d – \text{factors affecting a given phenomenon,}
\]
\[
A- \text{phenomenon } A,
\]
\[
\sim - \text{saturation (intensiveness) change,}
\]

Canons of Mill lead to the truth if the following conditions are met:
1. we can generate a set of factors which influence the phenomenon A,
2. one factor influences the phenomenon A in a considerable way.

In case of this method we will observe the method of agreement, i.e. if in the conditions:

\[
a, b, c, d \text{ phenomenon } A \text{ occurs}
\]
\[
\sim a, b, c, d \text{ phenomenon } A \text{ occurs}
\]
\[
a, \sim b, c, d \text{ phenomenon } A \text{ occurs}
\]
\[
a, b, \sim c, d \text{ phenomenon } A \text{ occurs}
\]
\[
d \text{ is the cause of phenomenon } A.
\]
In the case of the method proposed, a, b, c, d refer to factors determining the job market, A – is the increase/decrease of the attractiveness of vanishing crafts.

7. DESCRIPTION OF TESTING METHODS – DETERMINATION OF GAP ANALYSES SAFETY OF THE REGION, SAFETY OF THE COUNTRY

The main tasks:

1. performing a gap analysis
2. determining the type of the strategic gap,
3. identifying future implications concerning the development of the safety.

Table 2. List of essential tasks (for example):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NO.</th>
<th>TASK NAME</th>
<th>TESTING METHOD</th>
<th>COMMENTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A. determining the percentage of growth (decline) in the population of a country for e.g. 25-65 old (potential customers-potential demand)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B. determining the percentage of growth (decline) in the number of people employed in security sector</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C. determining the percentage of growth (decline) in population in a country for 25-65 old (potential customers-potential demand)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>D. determining the percentage of growth (decline) in the number of people employed in security sector</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
The investigation includes two parts. The first part involves the analyses of historical data (- 10 years) and the determination of the strategic gap along with trend analysis.

The second part is an analogical procedure, based on forecasts (+ 10 years) and it involves the determination of the strategic gap along with trend analysis as well.

Three types of a gap between the trend of the process taking place in the environment and the trend of the corresponding process may occur:

I. compliance gap, when the directions of both trends are similar or the same;
II. excess gap, when the trend of the internal process grows faster than the trend of the process in the environment;
III. deficiency gap, when the trend of the internal process grows more slowly than the trend of the process in the environment.

Analyses of both first and second part are carried out by the method of **exponentially weighted moving averages**:

a) This method employs all historical data available.
b) Forecast for the next period = forecast for the previous period + α (value of the current period – forecast for the previous period).
c) α is a smoothing constant, the values of which must be contained between zero and one.
d) Typical α values lie between 0,1 and 0,2, and their interpretation is close to the number of periods taken into consideration when calculating the moving average.
e) A low α value leads to slow reactions of the average to sudden changes of the observation values. A high α value can cause an excessive reaction to accidental changing of the observation values.

8. DESCRIPTION OF TESTING METHODS – EXPERT METHOD

**Expert method** – the aim of this method is to solve a problem. The main issue of this part of the methodology is to find a correlation between the national security and awareness of people (with security). The point of reference for the application of this method is the right selection of experts. Once they are chosen, implementation of the analysis by brain storming. Experts gathered in one place (up to 12 persons) are solving the problem presented to them. It is important to ensure, that up to 50 % of experts are specialists in the particular area, it is recommended that this team includes one woman, it is recommended if the team includes at least one practitioner and one specialist in a different field (Z. Leśniewski, p. 110).

9. CONCLUSIONS

This situation points to the need to enhance cooperation of the services responsible for defence and security matters with the authorities of Local Government units of various levels at organisational, political, legal and financial levels. So, the very important problem is
awareness of people about the security of the region (country). The article has a few methods (methodology) serving solving this problems – security of the region, security of the country.

**References**


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