

Criminal , final exam

Law



Criminal Research CRIMINAL RESEARCH The study case is called the New York youth violence study, it involved the interviewing of several youth from two dangerous neighborhoods in New York, over a period of three years.

2. The participants of the study were chosen using three methods, people convicted for illegal gun possession or a violent offence, people who had been hospitalized with injuries from violence, those actively involved in violence in the last six months.

3. The independent variables are; the number of cases & the number of interviewees. The dependent values are; the percentage analysis results.

4. This case study is can be generalized, this is because the world is full of cities like ne4w York where there are dangerous neighborhoods. Thus, the results that were attained from the case study can be applicable in all general areas.

5. The data in this study is qualitative since each percentage of the data depicts the intensity of the problem; qualitative data is data does not involve behavioral study.

6. The author's hypothesis is these youths and young men had developed internalized scripts that help them respond in dangerous situations. The author says that the problems will persist in the younger generation if not addressed immediately.

7. This case study had a control study that was conducted in 1991 involving a number of U. S Army solders, who had fought on the war fronts.

8. The method of data collection in this case study is the interview based data collection method.

9. The author can use the results from this case study and compare them to results after a youth treatment program; he will be able to see the extent to

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which the treatment program has helped the youth.

10. The effect due to the involvement of the national institute of justice will have; some of the youths have spent time in jail for crimes committed and may not feel free to attend any function that is promoted by the institute.

11. A theory is a statement that may not be necessarily true but has facts and evidence to support it.

12. Research is important in criminal justice to help in the understanding of criminals and their livelihoods so that the justice system can make good rulings on the type of punishment to be given.

13. An independent variable is what the analyst changes or enacts in order to carry out the analysis, the dependent variable depends on the outcome of the independent variable.

14. The four types of research are

Quantitative research

Qualitative research

Pragmatic approach to research (using fixed methods)

Advocacy approach to research method.

15. Qualitative data example is the information that the analysts of the case study attained from the study that is what causes the high rates of violence; Qualitative data can be used to show the extent of a problem. Two results from survey can be compared by looking the intensity and the effect of the problem.

16. In Deductive Reasoning, you start with a hypothesis, which is used to develop your argument and moves to specific reality or fact.

17. Validity in a study is determined by how effectively the study was carried out. It is very important since a case study should be used as a

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reference model to other cases.

18. Five things consent should contain

Name of consenter

What is being consented to

When the consent took place

Terms and conditions

Signature of the consenter

19. 4 Units of Measurement

a. Quality

b. Quantity

c. Advisory

20. Snowball sampling is a technique for developing research samples where the existing subjects recruit future subjects from among their acquaintances. It can be used to analyze for crime causes in dangerous areas where a victim of an attack names a friend or person who has undergone the same and can be interviewed.

21. A focus group is a qualitative method of research, here the group is asked questions on beliefs, opinions and perceptions towards a product, concept, service or an idea. A focus group is a good method of research when it comes to matters that affect the society at large e. g. in the study of drug abuse.

22. A researcher may have the problem of time constraints for open ended questions and will finally not get the best answer and results from the interview. It may be difficult for a researcher to get the respondents full attention.

23. Going native refers to case where the researcher stops acting as a

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researcher and becomes a full member of the group, participating fully in the group events. The problem with this approach is that getting the required information may be time consuming, and the behavior of the other participants may change due to the researcher's presence.

24. Reliability is the degree of accuracy in an experiment; reliability test is done by comparing the results of the experiment with those obtained from previous experiments.

25. This class has helped me learn of the different types of research methods, the different types of results I can get from research and how to use this results effectively.

References

Grabmeier J. (2009, June 20). Violence breeds violence in youth, study says. Retrieved April 28, 2010, from The Lantern: <http://www.thelantern.com/2.1345/violence-breeds-violence-in-youth-study-says-1.72935>