Criminal_Justice_Quantitative_Methods.edited.edited.docx

by

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Criminal Justice Quantitative Methods

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Criminal Justice Quantitative Methods

During a study on victims' views on their victimization and criminal justice, one of the significant ethical concerns I might have before visiting the participants was cross-cultural indifference. According to Pearson (2010), victims come from different ethnic and cultural backgrounds, where some are free to talk about their experiences, whereas others are not ready to divulge crucial details. I might find myself probing these victims for further information, which is unethical since they may be unwilling to say what they experienced during an ordeal. The main ethical concern during the interview session is whether the victims can be adequately protected physically and psychologically. In such instances, I might be forced to work with law enforcement agents, and a psychologist must be present during the duration of my interview with the victims. After visiting my subjects, the primary ethical concern is whether relieving the experiences will make them experience a psychological meltdown. A victim who retells their story might likely need some psychological assistance. I am willing to ensure that the session's location is neutral and does not make the subjects uncomfortable.

An empirical study is an inquiry predicated on the scientist's firsthand scrutiny and recording of manifestations. The evidence acquired contrasts with a theoretical proposition, but the results are still supported by empirical observation. As per Maxfield and Babbie (2010), criminal theories explain the incomprehensible and investigate what is frequently the brutality, repression, or even evil that some do against others. They are scientific investigations of a particular sociological trend. The two fields are closely linked. Modern criminology is diverse; it incorporates several subjects such as archaeology, biology, finance, law, medicine, and psychotherapy, with the sociological aspect dominating. According to Maxfield and Babbie (2010), criminology's primary goal is to investigate the cause and effects of crime and illegal

conduct. It also incorporates a range of other subfields of study, such as analytics and crime analysis, which concentrates on generating trustworthy metrics of criminal behavior that can, in my opinion, only be determined via empirical study.

References

Maxfield, M. G., & Babbie, E. R. (2010). Research methods for criminal justice and criminology. Wadsworth Publishing Company.

Pearson, R. W. (2010). Statistical persuasion: How to collect, analyze, and present Data...Accurately, honestly, and persuasively. SAGE Publications.

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