# Criminal_Justice_Quantitative_Methods_Discussion.docx

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# Criminal Justice Quantitative Methods Discussion

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# Criminal Justice Quantitative Methods Discussion

## Question 1

Even though there is no commonly accepted definition of terrorism, it may be broadly defined as a technique of intimidation that uses or impends to use fierceness to disseminate fear and thus achieve political or conceptual aims. The traditional terrorist triangle, therefore, distinguishes contemporary terrorists using a variety of weapons and targets people, military installations, and government leaders without regard (Richard, 2011).

The threat of the spread of weapons of mass destruction by some military powers weighs over the entire subject of international terrorism, thus making their governments terrorist. For instance, Iran, widely regarded as being the most active state sponsor of terrorism, has been covertly conducting - and now publicly seeks uranium enrichment. In contrast, North Korea has acknowledged having a secretive uranium enrichment program and claiming to have nuclear arms.

## Question 2

School violence refers to youth violence on school grounds, on the route to or from school, during school-sponsored activities, or during a school day. A student might be a victim, an offender, or a bystander regarding school violence. School violence involves, but is not restricted to, child and teacher victimization, child or teacher perpetration, psychological and physical exploitation, cyber dehumanization (Minh, 2018). Similarly, cyber-attacks, verbal abuse, fights, harassment, classroom disorder, physical and mental injury to teachers and the students, cult-related conduct and activities, sexual and other boundary infringements, and weapon use in the school setting are also forms of school violence.

## Question 4

According to Batton and Kadleck (2004) research, the most challenging component of measuring racial profiling is developing an appropriate metric for measuring racial profiling. One of the most difficult obstacles for those attempting to evaluate racial profiling has been creating an adequate standard against which to analyze the demographics of racial profiling.

A complete method that I would employ involves implementing regulations and protocols stating that racially discriminatory enforcement is forbidden within an agency, educating involved members and supervisors on the impacts of unconscious and conscious prejudice, and supervisory monitoring of individual conduct.

**References**

Batton, C., & Kadleck, C. (2004). Theoretical and methodological issues in racial profiling research. Police Quarterly, 7(1), 30-64.")

Minh, N. C. (2018). *Creating a bullying measure for Vietnamese high school students* (Doctoral dissertation, Central Queensland University).

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