Quantitative_Methods_Discussion_6.edited.docx

by

Submission date: 20-Nov-2021 08:50AM (UTC-0600)
Submission ID: 1708532600
File name: Quantitative_Methods_Discussion_6.edited.docx (12.67K)
Word count: 441
Character count: 2585

Quantitative Methods Discussion 6

Name:

Institution:

Course:

Instructor:

Date:

Quantitative Methods Discussion 6

According to Pearson (2010), evaluation research is a separate topic from other research based on their dichotomy. Maxfield et al. (2017) suggest that research is more concerned with producing broadly practical understanding, is more hypothetical, and is more policed by the investigators. In contrast, evaluation is more interested in making precise knowledge and is more governed by those financing or commissioning the assessment. Another way to look at it is through mutual independence. A distinct perspective on research and evaluation considers them two distinct factors that are not constantly contradictory. A project can include both investigation and assessment, or none (Hartley, 2011). It is all about being experimental in research. Generating evaluative findings on value, originality, or worth is what evaluation is all about.

Listwan et al. (2009) suggest that drug and substance use treatment must be part of the justice system cases for the 'drug court' court to improve and meet its goal. The justice department should adopt a non-adversarial methodology between the defense teams and the prosecution. The issue is not to see someone behind bars because methamphetamine users are sick and need medical assistance. Also, there must be a way of early identification of methamphetamine users and grant them access to a continuum of substance use therapy. We must also ensure that the community and the justice system engage in capacity building and civic education by forging collaborations between the two parties.

Lastly, Operation Ceasefire was a problem-solving enforcement initiative in Boston in 1996 (Braga et al., 2001). The campaign was designed to address adolescent gun crime as a widespread issue. Operation Ceasefire took a problem-solving strategy to security, focusing on violent hotspots in critical locations. According to Braga et al. (2001), unauthorized firearm trade

and gang violence were highlighted as two aspects of the crime problem that were isolated to determine if the campaign successfully reduced youth homicide.

References

Braga, A. A., Kennedy, D. M., Waring, E. J., & Piehl, A. M. (2001). Problem-oriented policing, deterrence, and youth violence: An evaluation of Boston's Operation Ceasefire. *Journal of research in crime and delinquency*, *38*(3), 195-225.

Hartley, Richard D. (2011). Snapshot of Research: Readings in Criminology and Criminal Justice." (Optional) ISBN: 978-1-4129-8919-0

Listwan, S., Shaffer, D., & Hartman, J. (2009). Combating methamphetamine use in the community: The efficacy of the drug court model. Crime & Delinquency, 55, 627-644.

Maxfield, Michael G., and Babbie, Earl R. (2017). Research Methods for Criminal Justice and Criminology (8th Edition). Boston, MA: Wadsworth Publishing Company. (Required) ISBN: 978-1337091824.

Pearson, Robert W. 2010. Statistical Persuasion. Sage Publication. Inc. (Required) ISBN: 978-1-4129-7496-7. 2.

Quantitative_Methods_Discussion_6.edited.docx

ORIGINALITY REPORT

0%	0%	0%	0%
SIMILARITY INDEX	INTERNET SOURCES	PUBLICATIONS	STUDENT PAPERS

PRIMARY SOURCES

Exclude quotes	On	Exclude matches	Off
Exclude bibliography	On		