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Quantitative Methods

I agree that the actual criminal survey results are not scientific due to the absence of a conceptual framework. The techniques used to obtain theoretical discoveries vary in degree or scale, allowing for experimentation in situations where the conclusions are comparable. According to Jacques and Wright (2008), the unavailability of a conceptual perspective for gathering criminal results means that criminology conclusions are impacted by factors other than subject material. If that were not the case, criminological statistics would always yield the same findings (provided it is not wholly arbitrary). The active crime survey results are not empirical without a theoretical foundation since they cannot develop testable criminology hypotheses. According to Jacques and Wright (2008), various types of criminal methodologies may affect (in a predictable way) the predominance of different types of crime ideas and conclusions, hence the importance of a theoretical framework.

Setting a goal and sticking to it is the greatest way to ensure you get high-quality data from your field interviews (Pearson, 2010). The data gathering approach must be driven by the aim, which specifies the procedures to execute to obtain a better result (Pearson, 2010). It is critical to choose the correct tools and techniques for gathering data. Different skill sets are also required for different data-gathering initiatives. Although almost anyone who can pose questions and document answers can gather data, some initiatives require professionals with specific skills. It is critical to ensure that the interviewing teams are skilled professionals to acquire the highest quality data possible. More significantly, according to Maxfield and Babbie (2017), the data gathering tools should come with specific guidelines on using them. Inquiries must be phrased as they will be posed, with recommendations on what the enumerator is advised, authorized to do, and not permitted to do in response to a query.

References

Jacques, S., & Wright, R. (2008). Intimacy with outlaws: The role of relational distance in recruiting, paying, and interviewing underworld research participants. *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency*, *45*(1), 22-38.

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

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