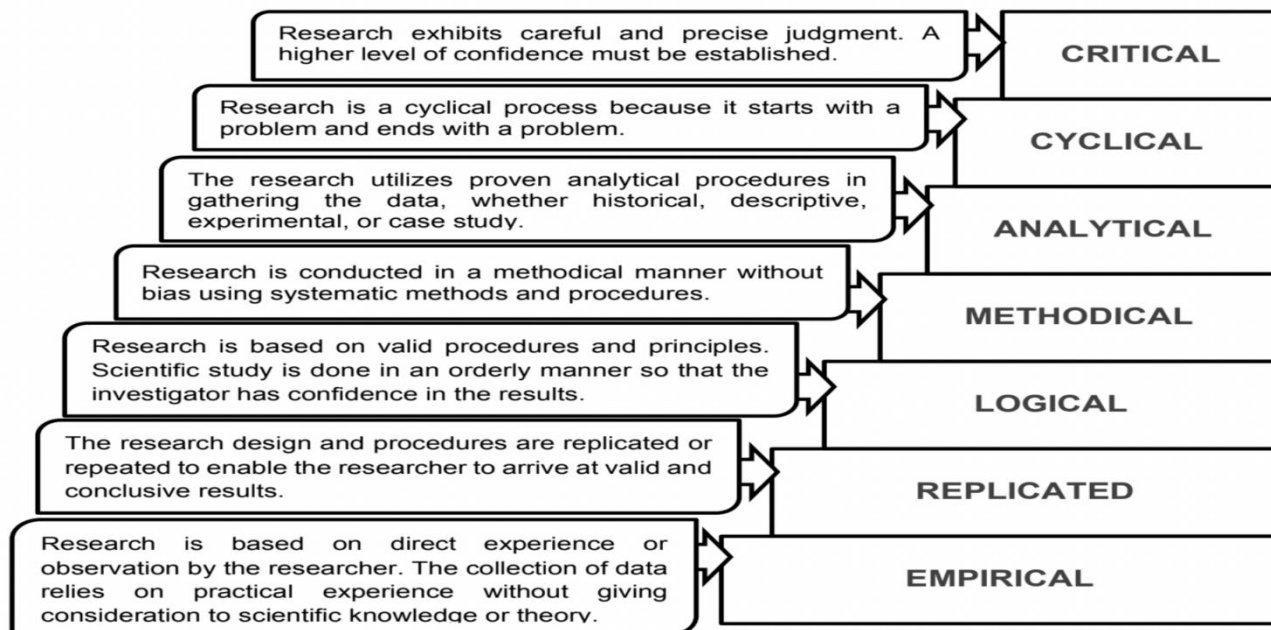


CRIMINOLOGICAL RESEARCH 1 & 2

Concepts of Research

Research is defined as the scientific investigation of phenomena which includes collection, presentation, analysis, and interpretation of facts that link an individual's speculation with reality. It is the systematic study of trends or events which involves the careful collection, presentation, analysis, and interpretation of quantitative data or facts that relate man's thinking with reality.



Characteristics of the Researcher:

1. **Intellectual curiosity.** A researcher undertakes deep thinking and inquiry of the things, problems and situations around him. He is keen to get information on these problems and situations often due to unusualness and newness.
2. **Prudence.** The researcher is careful to conduct his research study at the right time and at the right place wisely, efficiently, and economically.
3. **Healthy criticism.** The researcher is always doubtful as to the truthfulness of the results.
4. **Intellectual honesty.** An intelligent researcher is honest to collect or gather data or facts in order to arrive at honest results. Honesty is the best policy of the researcher.
5. **Intellectual creativity.** A productive and resourceful investigator always creates new research. He enjoys inventing unique, novel and original researches, and considers research as his hobby.

Types of Research

1. **Basic Research** - Is also called "fundamental research" or "pure research"
 - It is intended to add to the body of scientific knowledge by exploring the unknown.
 - The result of basic research in theoretical knowledge have no immediate usefulness or value to man.
2. **Applied Research** - involves seeking new applications of scientific knowledge to the solution of a problem, such as development of a new system or procedure.
 - It produces knowledge of practical use to man.
3. **Developmental Research** - a decision-oriented research involving the application of the steps of the scientific method in response to an immediate need to improve existing practices.
 - Research continues to find practical applications from theoretical knowledge and uses this existing knowledge to produce useful products.

VALUES OF RESEARCH TO MAN

- Research improves the quality of life.
- Research improves instruction.
- Research improves students' achievement.
- Research improves teachers' competence.
- Research satisfies man's needs.
- Research reduces the burden of work.
- Research has deep-seated psychological aspects.
- Research improves the exportation of food products.
- Research responds to the economic recovery and austerity measure of the country.
- Research trains graduates to become responsive to the economic development of the country and compete

globally.

CLASSIFICATIONS OF RESEARCH

1. **Library Research** - this is done in the library where answers to specific questions or problems of the study are available.
2. **Field Research** - done in a natural setting. No changes in the environment are made. It is both applicable to descriptive surveys and experimental methods.
3. **Laboratory Research** - conducted in artificial or controlled conditions by isolating the study in a thoroughly specified and equipped area. The purpose are: to test hypotheses derived from theory; to control variance under research conditions; and to discover the relations between the dependent and independent variables.

Variable - defined as a quantity susceptible to fluctuation or change in value or magnitude under different conditions. Numerical values or categories represent these quantities.

Types of Variable

1. **Independent Variable** - the stimulus variable that is chosen by the researcher to determine its relationship to an observed phenomenon.
2. **Dependent Variable** - this is the response variable that is observed and measured to determine the effect of the independent variable. It changes when the independent variable varies.
3. **Control Variable** – this is a variable that is controlled by the researcher in which the effects can be neutralized by eliminating or removing the variable.
4. **Moderator Variable**- this is a secondary or special type of independent variable chosen by the researcher to determine if it changes or modifies the relationship between the independent and dependent variables. For instance, the researcher wishes to determine the effects of the independent variable A on the dependent variable B, but suspects that a third factor C changes or modifies the relationship between A and B, the C is considered as the moderator variable. Another example:
5. **Intervening Variable** – this is a variable that interferes with the independent and dependent variables, but its effects can either strengthen or weaken the independent and dependent variables. For example, the researcher wishes to determine the effect of rank on the job performance of the PNP. PNP rank is the independent variable and job performance is the dependent variable. But it is possible that age, sex, civil status, experiences, socioeconomic status, values, and attitudes as intervening variables might have an effect on job performance.

Preliminaries of a Research Paper

1. Title Page. The title page is the first page of a research paper, thesis, or dissertation but the number page is not indicated. The title page presents the title, kind of research work, research paper, thesis, or dissertation; the faculty to be (or was) submitted, name of the school; the submission statement; the degree granted; full name of the researcher; month and year in which the degree is to be (or was) granted. The title should be brief, descriptive, and comprehensive. More so, funny and catchy titles are not suitable for research papers, thesis, and dissertations. The **title** which appears on the title page is computerized and **written in all bold and capital letters in an inverted pyramid style.**

2. Approval Sheet. The approval sheet is the second page of a research paper, thesis, or dissertation. It furnishes the following information.

1. Complete titles of research paper, thesis or dissertation.
2. Full name of the researcher/s
3. Degree to which the research paper, thesis or dissertation is applied for
4. Statement of acceptance and approval
5. Adviser's full name and highest degree
6. Panel of Examiners' full name and highest degree
7. Grade of the research paper, thesis or dissertation
8. Complete date of comprehensive examination passed
9. Complete date of submission
10. School Dean's full name and highest degree

3. Acknowledgment. This is another preliminary section of a research paper, thesis, and dissertation. It is in this section that the researcher expresses his gratitude to the different persons who assisted, facilitated and guided him to make his research work a reality.

4. Abstract. An abstract is a brief and concise descriptive summary of statement of the problem, hypotheses, significance of the study, research design, determination of sample size, sampling design and technique, the

subjects, the research instrument, validation of the research instrument, data gathering procedure, data processing method, statistical treatment, findings, conclusions and recommendations.

5. Contents. Several research papers, theses, and dissertations have a title of “CONTENTS” as “TABLE OF CONTENTS.” The page number of contents is indicated at the bottom in a small Roman numeral, for instance, iv, and succeeding pages are indicated along the right-hand margin in Roman numerals, example, vi, vii, viii and so on.

6. Tables. The list of tables should follow the “Contents”. All captions must appear exactly the same in the listing. There are two ways of numbering tables. First, they are numbered singly and consecutively in Arabic numerals throughout the research paper, thesis or dissertation.

7. Figures. The list of figures follow the list of tables and it is presented the same with the list of tables.

8. Plates. It refers to any kind of photographic representation or illustration. They are numbered consecutively the same with list of tables and list of figures. The **first letter** of the first word and all nouns, pronouns, adjectives, adverbs, and verbs of table’s captions must be capitalized.

The Components of the Research Process

The basic components of the research process are (1) Problem/ Objectives, (2) Hypothesis, (3) Theoretical/Conceptual Framework, (4) Assumptions, (5) Review of Related Literature and Studies, (6) Research Design, (7) Data Collection, (8) Data Processing and Statistical Treatment, (9) Analysis and Interpretation, and (10) Summary, Conclusions and Recommendations.

What is a research problem?

A **research problem** is also defined as an area of concern that requires a meaningful understanding of a specific topic, a condition, a contradiction, or difficulty.

What is the purpose of a Research Problem Statement?

- A problem statement in research seeks to achieve the following:
- Introduce the importance of the topic in the research proposal.
- Position the problem in an appropriate context.
- Provide a framework to analyze and report results.

SMART element in Action Research

SPECIFIC	What are you going to do (problem / concern). Your main objective and why?
MEASURABLE	How will you know when you have succeeded? Before and after data/ observation?
ACHEIVABLE	Realistic, with an action plan that will show some success at the end of the study. What is your success criteria?
RELEVANT	How will the study affect your practice and Learning ? What skills and the experiences do your students have /lack?
TIME BOUND	What is the time frame like ? At what time will you complete each phase of your project?

Criteria of a Good Research Problem

1. Interesting
2. Cost-Effective
3. Innovative
4. Relevant to the needs and problems of the people
5. Relevant to government’s thrusts
6. Measurable and time-bound

The Hypothesis

A hypothesis is defined as a wise guess that is formulated and temporarily adopted to explain the observed facts covered by the study. A hypothesis guides the researcher in that it describes the procedure to follow in conducting the study. It is important for it tells the researcher what to do and how to go about solving a research problem. The plural term of hypothesis is hypotheses.

Types of Hypothesis

1. **Null Hypothesis (H₀)** - is a denial of an existence of a trait, characteristic, quality, value, correlation, or difference of the result. The null hypothesis is always stated in negative form.
2. **Alternative Hypothesis (H₁)** - is the opposite extreme of the null hypothesis because the former is stated in positive form. An alternative hypothesis is an affirmation of the existence of observed phenomena.

Theoretical and Conceptual Framework

Some thesis/dissertation writers use both the theoretical and the conceptual framework. However, it is advisable to use only one, either the theoretical or conceptual framework.

Theoretical Framework shapes the justification of the research problem/research objectives in order to provide the legal basis for defining its parameters.

- It is a symbolic construction that uses abstract concepts, facts or laws, variables, and their relations that explain and predict how an observed phenomenon exists and operates.
- The theoretical framework is the “blueprint” for the entire dissertation inquiry. It serves as the guide on which to build and support your study, and also provides the structure to define how you will philosophically, epistemologically, methodologically, and analytically approach the dissertation as a whole.

Conceptual Framework presents specific and well-defined concepts which are called constructs. Its functions are similar to the theoretical framework because the constructs used are derived from abstract concepts of the theoretical framework.

- Miles and Huberman (1994) defined a conceptual framework as a visual or written product, one that “explains, either graphically or in narrative form, the main things to be studied—the key factors, concepts, or variables—and the presumed relationships among them” (p. 18). The most important thing to understand about your conceptual framework is that it is primarily a conception or model of what is out there that you plan to study, and of what is going on with these things and why—a tentative theory of the phenomena that you are investigating.

Significance of the Study

The significance of the study in a research paper, thesis and dissertation is a must. The explanation of the significance of the study is presented either in the inductive or deductive perspective. In an inductive perspective, the researcher states the importance of the study from the particular to general.

In deductive perspective, general to particular, presentation of the importance of the study starts from the national level, regional, provincial, local, to the researcher, and target beneficiaries.

Scope and Limitations of the Study

Scope and Limitations of the Study is an important section of a thesis, dissertation, and research paper. This includes the coverage of the study area, the subjects, the research apparatus, equipment or instrument, the research issues and concerns, the duration of the study, and the constraints that have a direct bearing on the result of the study.

Definition of Terms

This is the last section of a research paper in Chapter 1. In this section, the key terms are defined clearly. There are two ways of defining the key terms used in the study.

1. Conceptual definition. The definition of terms is based on concepts or hypothetic ones which are usually taken from dictionaries, encyclopedias, and published journals.

2. Operational definition. The definitions of terms are based on observable characteristics and how it is used in the study. It is advisable that the researcher should use two ways in defining the terms to make the meaning clear. The operational is preferable when defining technical terms.

Review of Related Literature and Studies

A researcher needs to review write-ups, readings, and studies related to his present study to determine the similarities and differences of the findings between the past and present studies. It also aims to gain insight into the aspects of the problem that are critical and controversial.

Related Literature - a section in a research paper in which the sources are taken from books, journals, magazines, novels, poetry, etc that contains facts, laws, theories and other documented observations. This is in a chronological order from recent to past when presented.

Related Studies - refers to a research studied substantially characterized by the presence of the following part: research problems, hypotheses, objectives, related literature, methodology, findings, conclusions and recommendations and bibliography.

Research Design

- Is the strategy for a study and the plan by which the strategy is to be carried out. It specifies the methods and procedures for the collection, measurement, and analysis of data.
- It is a plan for selecting the sources and types of information used to answer research questions.
- It is a framework for specifying the relationships among the study variables.
- It is a blueprint that outlines each procedure from the hypothesis to the analysis.

Kinds of Research Design

1. **Historical** - a scientific critical inquiry of the whole truth of past events using the critical method in the understanding and interpretation of facts that are applicable to current issues and problems.
2. **Descriptive** - the study focuses on the present condition. The purpose is to find new truth. Descriptive researches are valuable in (1) providing facts on which scientific judgments may be based, (2) providing essential knowledge about the nature of objects and persons, (3) for closer observation into the practices, behavior, methods, and procedures, (4) playing a large part in the development of instruments for the measurement of many things and (5) formulation of policies in the local, national, or international level.
3. **Experimental design** - It is a problem-solving approach that the study is described in the future on what *will be* when variables are carefully controlled or manipulated.
4. **Case study design** - It is a problem-solving technique wherein the study is described from the past, present, and future. Suppose an investigator wishes to determine the reading disability of a student. He collects data through interviews, observation schedules, and tests. He analyzed the factors associated with it. Then, he diagnoses the causal factors as the basis for remedial treatment.

What is Research Data?

- "the recorded factual material commonly accepted in the scientific community as necessary to validate research findings".
- Research data is **any information that has been collected, observed, generated or created to validate original research findings**.

Sampling is defined as the method of getting a representative portion of a population. The term population is the aggregate or total of objects, persons, families, species, or orders of plants or animals. **Sampling** is advisable if the population is equal to or more than 100. It is not applicable if the population is less than 100. The use of the total population is advisable if the population is less than 100 due to categorization. The following formula is presented to have a scientific determination of sample size:

1.7.1 Sloven’s Formula In Determining the Sample Size

Let **N** be the population size and the margin of error **e** denotes the allowed probability of committing an error in selecting a small representative of the population.

The sample size **n** can be obtained by the formula

$$n = \frac{N}{2}$$

SCIENTIFIC SAMPLING

1. Restricted Random Sampling

A method of sampling is described which is a compromise between systematic sampling and stratified random sampling. It has less potential for bias than systematic sampling and also avoids the practical problems associated with stratified random sampling.

Stratified Random Sample

Definition:

A *Stratified Random Sample* is one obtained by separating the population elements into non-overlapping groups, called strata, and then selecting a simple random sample from each stratum.

It sometimes will reduce the cost of collecting data as you can divide population elements into convenient groupings

It is better than Simple Random Sampling when we are interested in estimating population parameters by subgroups (strata).

In general a Stratified Random Sample will give you lower estimation error (specially when the strata are homogeneous)

2. Unrestricted Random Sampling

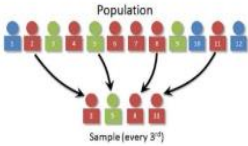
This method assumes that each site has an equal chance of being part of the sample selected. Make a list of all project sites, perhaps by alphabetical order. Every project site is given a number.

Random sampling isn't always the most convenient method of choosing a sample

Systematic Sample

Definition:

A sample selected by listing a population sequentially and choosing members at regular intervals.



NON-SCIENTIFIC SAMPLING

Purposive Sampling

In **purposive sampling**, each sample element is selected for a purpose, usually because of the unique position of the sample elements.

Purposive sampling may involve studying the entire population of some limited group (directors of shelters for homeless adults) or a sub-set of a population (mid-level managers with a reputation for efficiency).

Incidental Sampling- “applied to those samples which are taken because they are most available.” (Guilford and Fruchter, 1973.) The researcher simply takes the nearest individuals as subjects of the study

Definition

- **Cluster sampling** is a sampling technique where the entire population is divided into groups, or clusters, and a random sample of these clusters is selected
- All observations in the selected clusters are included in the sample

QUOTA SAMPLING

1. Population is segmented into mutually exclusive sub-groups
2. Judgment used to select subjects or units from each segment based on a specified proportion.
3. For example, an interviewer may be told to sample 200 females and 300 males between ages of 45 and 60.
 - This step makes the technique non-probability sampling.

Validity. It means the degree to which a test or measuring instrument measures what it intends to measure. In other words, there is veracity or truthfulness of the responses.

Reliability. It means the extent to which a research instrument is dependable, consistent, and stable. In other words, the test agrees with itself. It is concerned with the consistency of responses from moment to moment.

Usability. It means the degree to which the research instrument can be satisfactorily used by teachers, researchers, supervisors, and school managers without undue expenditure of time, money, and effort.

Data Processing

After the retrieval of the research instrument, the next activity of the researcher is to process that raw data into quantitative and qualitative forms. Data processing involves input, throughput and output mechanisms.

- **Input** involves the responses from the research instrument by the subjects of the study
- **Throughput** includes the statistical procedures and techniques; and
- **Output**, the results of the study which are presented in data matrix form.

Data processing consists of three basic steps:

1. **Categorization of Data:** It refers to the grouping of subjects under study according to the objectives or purposes of the study.
2. **Coding of Data:** It refers to the process of transforming collected information or observations to a set of meaningful, cohesive categories.
3. **Tabulation of Data:** This is done by tallying and counting the raw data to arrive at frequency distribution and to facilitate in organizing them in a systematic order in a table or several tables.

Statistical Treatment of Data

Many researchers find it difficult to use the appropriate statistical tools in processing the data. It is a must that researchers diagnose the problem by using the appropriate statistical tool to arrive at an accurate and definite interpretation of results.

- **Data** are individual pieces of factual information recorded and used for the purpose of analysis. It is the raw information from which statistics are created. **Datum** (singular form) - a piece of information; **data** (plural form) - multiple pieces of information.
- **Statistics** refers to the practice or science of collecting and analyzing numerical data in large quantities, especially for the purpose of inferring proportions in a whole from those in a representative sample. “**Statistics**” as defined by the American Statistical Association (ASA) “is the science of learning from data, and of measuring, controlling and communicating uncertainty.” **A statistician** is a person who collects and studies statistics.

Kinds of Statistics:

1. Descriptive statistics generally characterizes or describes a set of data elements by graphically displaying the information or describing its central tendencies and how it is distributed.

The univariate analysis involves the examination across cases of one variable at a time. There are three major characteristics of a single variable that we tend to look at: **the distribution; the central tendency and the dispersion.**

a. The Distribution - The distribution is a summary of the frequency of individual values or ranges of values for a variable. One of the most common ways to describe a single variable is with a **frequency and percentage distribution.**

b. Central Tendency - The central tendency of a distribution is an estimate of the “center” of a distribution of values. There are three major types of estimates of central tendency:

- **Mean**
- **Median**
- **Mode**

The **Mean or average** is probably the most commonly used method of describing central tendency. To compute the mean all you do is add up all the values and divide by the number of values. For example, the mean or average quiz score is determined by summing all the scores and dividing by the number of students taking the exam. For example, consider the test score values: 15, 20, 21, 20, 36, 15, 25, 15 (The sum of these 8 values is 167, so the mean is $167/8 = 20.875$).

The **Median** is the score found at the exact middle of the set of values. One way to compute the median is to list all scores in numerical order, and then locate the score in the center of the sample. For example, if there are 500 scores in the list, score #250 would be the median. If we order the 8 scores shown above, we would get: 15, 15, 15, 20, 20, 21, 25, 36. There are 8 scores and scores #4 and #5 represent the halfway point. Since both of these scores are 20, the median is 20. If the two middle scores had different values, you would have to interpolate to determine the median.

The **Mode** is the most frequently occurring value in the set of scores. To determine the mode, you might again order the scores as shown above, and then count each one. The most frequently occurring value is the mode.

Research methodology

- is the specific procedures or techniques used to identify, select, process, and analyze information about a topic.

Steps in Writing the Research Methodology

- Step 1: Explain your methodological approach.
- Step 2: Describe your methods of data collection
- Step 3: Describe your methods of analysis
- Step 4: Evaluate and justify your methodological choices

Presentation, Analysis, and Interpretation of Data

Presentation of Data

Presentation is a way of arranging data into logical, chronological, and significant categories and classification. *There are 3 ways of presenting data:*

- 1. Tabular.** Tabular Presentation of data is a method of presentation of data. It is a systematic and logical arrangement of data in the form of rows and columns with respect to the characteristics of data. It is an orderly arrangement that is compact and self-explanatory.
- 2. Graphical.** A chart is a **graphical representation of data**, in which "the **data** is represented by symbols, such as bars in a bar chart, lines in a line chart, or slices in a pie chart".
- 3. Textual.** Textual presentation of data means presenting data in the form of words, sentences, and paragraphs. The opposite of textual presentation is the graphical presentation of data.

Analysis of data

- refers to the skill of the researcher in describing, delineating similarities and differences, highlighting the significant findings or data and, ability to extract information or messages out of the presented data.
- It is also defined as the examination of data or fact in terms of quantity, quality, attribute, trait, pattern, trend, the relationship among others so as to answer research questions that involve statistical techniques and procedures.

Ten Types of Analysis of Data

- 1. Univariate** analysis is the simplest form of analyzing data. “Uni” means “one”, so in other words, your data has only one variable.
- 2. Bivariate** analysis is one of the statistical analyses where two variables are observed. One variable here is dependent while the other is independent.
- 3. Multivariate** data analysis is a set of statistical models that examine patterns in multidimensional data by considering, at once, several data variables.
- 4. Normative** analysis is the activity of evaluating, and making, arguments pertaining to questions of right and wrong.

5. Status analysis stresses real facts relating to current conditions in a group of subjects chosen for each study.

6. Descriptive analysis merely describes the characteristics, composition, structure, and substructures that occur as units within the larger structure. He also analyzes what makes the system work and regulates.

7. Classification analysis is usually employed in natural science subjects like Botany, Biology, Zoology, Phycology, Conchology, Mycology, and the like.

8. Evaluative analysis is a type of data analysis that appraises carefully the worthiness of the current study.

9. Comparative analysis, the researcher considers at least two entities and establishes a formal procedure for obtaining criterion data on the basis of which he can compare and conclude one is better than the other.

10. Cost-effective analysis is applicable in comparing the cost between two or more variables, and determining which of the variables is most effective.

Data interpretation

- refers to the implementation of processes through which data is reviewed for the purpose of arriving at an informed conclusion.
- The interpretation of data assigns a meaning to the information analyzed and determines its signification and implications.

Interpretation refers to the task of drawing inferences from the collected facts after an analytical and or experimental study.

Summary of Findings summarizes the results based on Chapter 4. If there are four specific research questions stated in Chapter 1 and answered in Chapter 4, there are only four results summarized in this section and no presentation of tables and graphs.

Conclusions should unite with the findings of the study. If there are four summarized results in the findings, there are also four conclusions. It is an important part of the paper; it provides closure for the reader while reminding the reader of the contents and importance of the paper.

Recommendations are based on the conclusions. This is arranged as they appear in the findings and conclusions. If there are four research questions in Chapter 1 and answered these four questions in Chapter 4, summarized the four findings and conclusions in Chapter 5, there are five recommendations because the fifth recommendation is for further research.

A **bibliography** is a list of all of the sources you have used (whether referenced or not) in the process of researching your work. In general, a bibliography should include:

- the authors' names
- the titles of the works
- the names and locations of the companies that published your copies of the sources
- the dates your copies were published
- the page numbers of your sources (if they are part of multi-source volumes)

An **appendix** (singular) contains supplementary material that is not an essential part of the text itself but which may be helpful in providing a more comprehensive understanding of the research problem or it is information that is too cumbersome to be included in the body of the paper.

A **CV** (short for the Latin phrase **curriculum vitae**, which means "**course of life**") is a detailed document highlighting your professional and academic history. It is longer (two or more pages), more detailed synopsis than a resume. Your CV should be clear, concise, complete, and up-to-date with current employment and educational information. In contrast, **resume** is French for "**summary**."

Ethical Principles in Research Writing

Research ethics provides guidelines for the responsible conduct of research. In addition, it educates and monitors scientists conducting research to ensure a high ethical standard. The following is a general summary of some ethical principles:

Honesty:

- Honestly report data, results, methods and procedures, and publication status. Do not fabricate, falsify, or misrepresent data.

Objectivity:

- Strive to avoid bias in experimental design, data analysis, data interpretation, peer review, personnel decisions, grant writing, expert testimony, and other aspects of research.

Integrity:

- Keep your promises and agreements; act with sincerity; strive for consistency of thought and action.

Carefulness:

- Avoid careless errors and negligence; carefully and critically examine your own work and the work of your peers. Keep good records of research activities.

Openness:

- Share data, results, ideas, tools, resources. Be open to criticism and new ideas.

Respect for Intellectual Property:

- Honor patents, copyrights, and other forms of intellectual property. Do not use unpublished data, methods, or results without permission. Give credit where credit is due. Never plagiarize.

Confidentiality:

- Protect confidential communications, such as papers or grants submitted for publication, personnel records, trade or military secrets, and patient records.

Responsible Publication:

- Publish in order to advance research and scholarship, not to advance just your own career. Avoid wasteful and duplicative publication.

Responsible Mentoring:

- Help to educate, mentor, and advise students. Promote their welfare and allow them to make their own decisions.

Respect for Colleagues:

- Respect your colleagues and treat them fairly.

Social Responsibility:

- Strive to promote social good and prevent or mitigate social harms through research, public education, and advocacy.

Non-Discrimination:

- Avoid discrimination against colleagues or students on the basis of sex, race, ethnicity, or other factors that are not related to their scientific competence and integrity.

Competence:

- Maintain and improve your own professional competence and expertise through lifelong education and learning; take steps to promote competence in science as a whole.

Legality:

- Know and obey relevant laws and institutional and governmental policies.

Animal Care:

- Show proper respect and care for animals when using them in research. Do not conduct unnecessary or poorly designed animal experiments.

Human Subjects Protection:

- When conducting research on human subjects, minimize harms and risks and maximize benefits; respect human dignity, privacy, and autonomy.

Five principles for research ethics under American Psychological Association(APA)

1. Discuss intellectual property frankly
2. Be conscious of multiple roles
3. Follow informed-consent rules
4. Respect confidentiality and privacy
5. Tap into ethics resources

The Role of Ethical Research Committee

- *to protect potential participants in the research*
- *ensure that the rights of research participants are protected.*
- *has an obligation to society which provides the resources for research and will ultimately be affected by the results*
- *has an obligation to the researcher*

Ethical Issues and Ethical Considerations in Research**Major Ethical Issues in Conducting Research**

1. Informed consent
2. Beneficence- Do not harm
3. Respect for Anonymity and Confidentiality
4. Respect for Privacy
5. Vulnerable Groups of People

