

REPORTING RESEARCH RESULTS

RESEARCH REPORT GOALS

WHAT IS A RESEARCH REPORT?

A **research report** presents findings and interpretations in a way that reflects some combination of the researcher's goals, the research sponsor's goals, the concern's of the research subjects and the concerns of a wider anticipated readership.



RESEARCH REPORT GOALS

ADVANCING SCIENTIFIC KNOWLEDGE

Reports are directed to other social scientist working in a similar area of study. From there, replication or advancement of the findings occurs.

What happen if social scientist don't replicate findings?

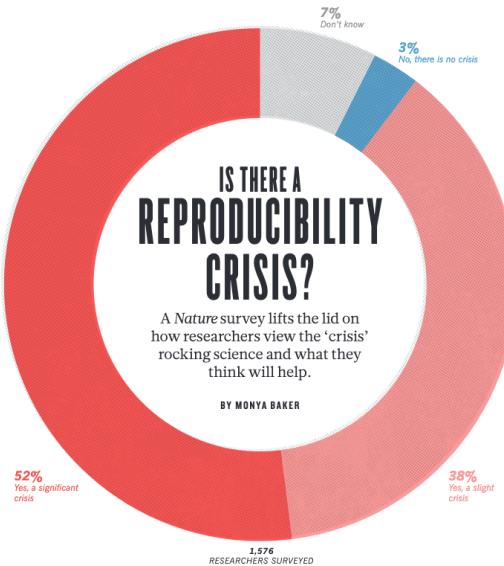


(images: Harvard)

RESEARCH REPORT GOALS

REPLICATION CRISIS

The **replication crisis** is an ongoing methodological crisis in which the results of many scientific studies are **difficult or impossible to reproduce**. Learn more about it [here](#)



RESEARCH REPORT GOALS

SHAPE SOCIAL POLICY

Social policy reports not only focus on the results of a study but also *address the policy implications of the findings.*

An example of this can be found in one our fields flagship journals - *Criminology & Public Policy*

CRIMINOLOGY & *Public Policy*

SPECIAL ISSUE ARTICLE |  Free Access

What does the public want police to do during pandemics? A national experiment

Justin Nix  Stefan Ivanov, Justin T. Pickett

First published: 16 January 2021 | <https://doi.org/10.1111/1745-9133.12535> | Citations: 31

 SECTIONS

 PDF  TOOLS  SHARE

Abstract

Research Summary

We administered a survey experiment to a national sample of 1068 U.S. adults in April 2020 to determine the factors that shape support for various policing tactics in the midst of the COVID-19 pandemic. Respondents were sharply divided in their views about pandemic policing tactics and were least supportive of policies that might limit public access to officers or reduce crime deterrence. Information about the health risks to officers, but not to inmates, significantly increased support for "precautionary" policing, but not for "social distance" policing. The information effect was modest, but may be larger if the information came from official sources and/or was communicated on multiple occasions. Other factors that are associated with attitudes toward pandemic policing include perceptions of procedural justice, altruistic fear, racial resentment, and authoritarianism.

Policy Implications

When considered together with other evidence, one clear takeaway from our study is that the public values police patrols and wants officers on call, even during pandemics. Another is that people who believe the police are procedurally just are more willing to trust officers in times of crisis and to empower them to enforce new laws, such as social distancing ordinances. Our results thus support continued procedural justice training for officers. A third takeaway is that agencies must proactively communicate with the public about the risks their officers face when responding to public health crises or natural disasters, in addition to how they propose to mitigate those risks. They must also be amenable to adjusting in response to community feedback.

RESEARCH REPORT GOALS

ORGANIZE SOCIAL ACTION

Participatory Action Research (PAR)

Those whom are impacted by research are the ones taking the lead in framing the questions, the design, methods, and the modes of analysis of such research projects.



TYPES OF RESEARCH REPORTS

STUDENT PAPERS AND THESES

Audience is a professor or a committee of professors which form a **thesis committee**.

This occurs at the graduate level - MA, MS, PhD.



Theses & Dissertations

TYPES OF RESEARCH REPORTS

JOURNAL ARTICLES

Peer Review

A journal's editor sends the article to two or three experts (peers), who are asked to examine the study and decide if the study should be published.



TYPES OF RESEARCH REPORTS

JOURNAL ARTICLES

A journal article contains the following sections:

Abstract

Introduction

Literature Review

Method Results

Discussion

References

Here is a good resource to learn more.

SimpleMOC - A PERFORMANCE ABSTRACTION FOR 3D MOC

Over the last few decades computational power has grown exponentially with growing transistor count according to Moore's Law. This has allowed previously intractable computational problems to be investigated. For reactor physics simulations, this means the long time goal of achieving full-core three-dimensional (3D) transport reactor simulations is now within reach. While two-dimensional assembly and core transport calculations have "reached industrial maturity", they suffer from a loss of accuracy when compared with three-dimensional models. For high fidelity modeling, the third dimension is necessary to correctly predict neutron leakage as well as axial power distributions in heterogeneous reactors. One attractive method for three-dimensional modeling is the Method of Characteristics (MOC). This method is commonly used in two-dimensional neutron transport simulations and is naturally extensible to three dimensions. Geoffrey Gunow, et al.

While MOC is easily extensible to three dimensions conceptually, the implementation of such an algorithm is difficult in practice as the computational requirements can be overwhelming. This motivates the development of a "mini-app" named SimpleMOC which replicates the computational performance of a full 3D MOC solver but lacks elements necessary to achieve full solutions. For instance, SimpleMOC mimics access patterns likely to be cache misses by randomly selecting locations in memory from which to load data. This simplified application allows for much easier analysis of computational performance.

Gunow, Geoffrey et al. "SimpleMOC - A Performance Abstraction for 3D MOC." ANS MC2015 - Joint International Conference on Mathematics and Computation (M&C), Supercomputing in Nuclear Applications (SNA) and the Monte Carlo (MC) Method, 19-23 April, 2015, Nashville, Tennessee, American Nuclear Society, 2015.

General Background

Your research is anchored in a general topic that everyone in your audience cares about.

Specific Background

All information connects your project with the general topic that everyone cares about. The information accurately represents the field and is correctly referenced.

Statement of Problem or Knowledge Gap

The question you address is clearly articulated, connected to the background, and appears meaningful.

Aim of Your Paper

The purpose of your paper.

TYPES OF RESEARCH REPORTS

APPLIED REPORTS

These are commissioned by a particular government agency, corporation, or nonprofit organization.

Here at UNO we have the **Juvenile Justice Institute**

EVIDENCE-BASED
NEBRASKA

ANNUAL REPORT 2020-2022

Evidence-based Nebraska
Pre-and-post Assessment Tool

Julie Garman, Ph.D.
Anne Hobbs, Ph.D.
Erin Wasserburger
Karina Blair, Ph.D.



ETHICS AND REPORTING

- Provide an honest account of how the research was carried out and what the initial research question was.
- Maintain a full record of the research project
- Avoid ‘lying with statistics’ or use misleading graphs
- Acknowledge the sponsors of the research
- Be sure that order of authors reflects the contribution

PLAGIARISM

Plagiarism is the fraudulent representation of another person's language, thoughts, ideas, or expressions as one's own original work.

When in doubt - cite.



EXAM DETAILS

Exam will be in this classroom on 12/12/23 at the normal class time.

Not cumulative. Just focus on the content we covered in this module (i.e., chapters 9-12)

Any questions?

COURSE EVALUATIONS

There will be two on Canvas (The UNO one should be in your email too).

Please wait till I leave the room.

THANK YOU

It was a great semester. Thank you for making this a positive experience. 😊



So long, partner.

(images: giphy)