

Dear Students!

This presentation is available with media files on the Corvinus Library YouTube-channel:

<https://youtu.be/MMtluUAIInA>

Let's make a thesis

- Recipe -

What to write?

- Choose a topic

Ingredients:

- Sources

Shopping and market:

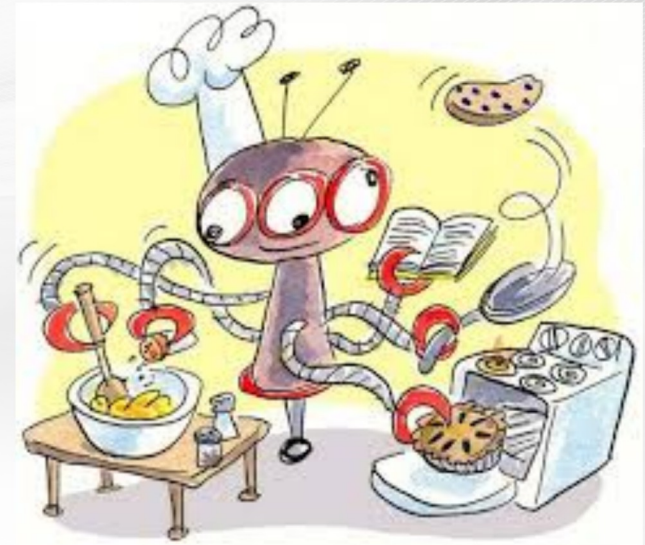
- Where and what to search?

Preparation:

- How to form a Search query?
- Source evaluation, Scholarly article

Serving:

- References, Compulsory data
- Zotero – reference manager software



What to write?

Choose a topic

- Interest: (strong opinion on a current problem, argue with other opinion, personal issue)
- Manageable topic (broad-narrow, 2-3 important concepts)
- New ideas, rather than summarizing (find a gap)
- Available documents
- Try to avoid:
 - Beating a dead horse
 - Reinvent the wheel



Ingredients

Sources

Academic, scholarly literature

- Books
- Peer-reviewed articles
- Conference proceedings
- PhD Dissertations (!)



Grey literature (non-commercially published, non peer-reviewed, eg. company financials, theses)

Data, figures (governmental, international or commercial organizations, statistical databases)

Source types:

- Primary sources (original, direct, firsthand information)
- Secondary sources (describe, discuss, interpret, analyse, summarize primary sources)
- Tertiary sources (organize primary and secondary sources)

Where and what to search?

Library resources:

- Printed books
- Electronic books: Proquest DDA
- E-journals
- SuperSearch
- Databases
- Corvinus repositories

External resources:

- „To [Google](#), or not to Google?”
- [Google Scholar](#) - the exception



Preparation

Source evaluation

- **Relevance** (Relate to your topic? Answer your question? Level?)
- **Reliability** (Where does it come from? Check objectivity)
- **Timeliness** (When was it published? Revised, Updated?)
- **Accuracy** (Reviewed? Available the information in other sources? Free from emotions? Errors in text?)
- **Authority** (Who is the author, publisher? Affiliations given? Author's qualifications? Contact information provided? Website ending: .org., .edu, .com, .gov?)



Scholarly article

Applying the Checklist to a Scholarly, Peer-Reviewed Article:

Appearance is plain and simple throughout, with minimal use of colour and no advertising

Evidence-Based Criminal Justice Policy for Canada: An Exploratory Study of Public Opinion and the Perspective of Mental Health and Legal Professionals

N. Kate Bonfield, Alana N. Cook, and Ronald Roesch

Title is lengthy and specific

Appearance is plain and simple throughout, with minimal use of colour and no advertising

News Crime Coverage, Public Perception, and Public Policy
Literature reviews on news crime coverage and public perception research has demonstrated that patterns of an exaggerated and sensationalized coverage of crime in the media that is reflected in public opinion and attitudes toward crime (Lynch, 2003; Lippman, 2003; Tansing, 2004). Of course, public perceptions have been qualified between media crime coverage and public perceptions of actual crime rates and other variables, as well as between high news coverage and ratings of crime as a serious public policy concern (Gibney, Roberts, & Diehl, 1998; Tansing, 2009). These relationships may indicate why, despite consistent demonstrated links between news coverage and public opinion, Canadian politicians have not taken any real remedial action on how increased (Roberts, 2007; Roberts & Goss, 2012) crime rates, as possible and media coverage of crime in Canada provided a permanent platform supporting the Bill C-10 amendments.

Public Opinion Research
Generally speaking, public opinion can be defined by the perceptions of research and access to empirical information that identifies, summarizes or synthesizes knowledge, particularly when the information is of personal importance (Dunn, Christiansen, Clifton, & Hodges, 2004; Wilson & Kinnear, 2005). Such attitudes, opinions are related to individuals such as adults that align to a particular opinion or belief system. Public opinion is a highly visible and visible form of opinion, or a tendency to hold certain views on issues of public importance (Wilson & Kinnear, 2005). These behavioral changes took place as a result of research evidence that convinced people that these changes were important (Chen et al., 2002; Wilson & Kinnear, 2005). Change in public opinion can occur over time, and is often a result of new information or research. The current research was the first three studies that demonstrated that providing content to an important contribution to increasing public opinion regarding the Canadian criminal justice system (Cook, Bonfield, & Roesch, 2012). Cook, Bonfield, & Roesch (2012) demonstrated that the presentation of social science research to laypersons is required to effect a change in public opinion regarding the Canadian criminal justice system.

Purpose and Goals of the Study
The purpose of this research was to compare public opinion with respect to mental health and legal professionals prior to and after the presentation of evidence, including academic research, media news materials, or opinion editorials, regarding the Canadian criminal justice system. The research was designed to determine whether public opinion was affected by the presentation of evidence, including academic research, media news materials, or opinion editorials, regarding the Canadian criminal justice system. The research was designed to determine whether public opinion was affected by the presentation of evidence, including academic research, media news materials, or opinion editorials, regarding the Canadian criminal justice system.

Method
The current research was a mixed method exploratory study based on public and professional opinions of four key aspects of the Canadian criminal justice system: (a) the need for victim assistance, and (b) the need for victim assistance, and (c) the need for victim assistance, and (d) the need for victim assistance.

Abstract describes the scope of the article using advanced language, describing the purpose and design of the research study

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Authors are affiliated with a university

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Evidence-Based Criminal Justice Policy for Canada: An Exploratory Study of Public Opinion and the Perspective of Mental Health and Legal Professionals

N. Kate Bonfield, Alana N. Cook, and Ronald Roesch

Increasingly, scholars are identifying the need for evidence-based justice policy. There has been, and continues to be, changes in Canadian criminal justice acts, such as Bill C-10, the Safe Streets and Communities Act (2012), Bill C-10 amended several criminal justice acts including the Youth Criminal Justice Act (2002), Criminal Code (1983), Controlled Drugs and Substances Act (1996), and the Corrections and Conditional Release Act (1992). The amendments introduced by Bill C-10 were made in the name of public safety, yet according to empirical evidence, the potential modifications of these changes appear to counter these notions. The purpose of the current research was to compare public opinion with the opinions of mental health and legal professionals prior to and after the presentation of evidence, including academically recognized social science research, to examine whether exposure to empirical evidence would change public opinion of justice policy. Participants consisted of 2 groups: (a) members of the Canadian public, and (b) mental health and legal professionals who work interationally with adults or youth who are either currently involved with, or at risk of becoming involved with, the criminal justice system. Qualitative analyses demonstrated that opinions from the general public were varied, but became more similar to the perspectives of mental health and legal professionals after the presentation of empirical evidence. Qualitative analyses offered insight into participant decisions and concerns. The results support the paradigm shift to evidence-based justice policy and the importance of educating Canadians in order to increase awareness of Canadian policies and social science literature.

Keywords: evidence-based crime and justice policy, reforms, public safety, public opinion, Canada

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Table 1
Public and Professional Opinions Independent of Trial Pre and Post

	Pre	Post	Pre	Post	Pre	Post	Pre	Post	Pre	Post
Agreement	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Disagreement	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Neutral	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Strongly agree	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Strongly disagree	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Presents an original research study with data and analysis of findings

Structured with sections and subheadings indicating an original research study:

- Abstract
- Purpose
- Methods & Procedures
- Results
- Analysis & Conclusion

Claims are supported by in-text citations within the article and a long reference list at the end

References

Anderson, J. A., & Piquero, A. R. (2009). Classification for the study of crime and justice. *Journal of Crime and Justice*, 37, 19-33. doi:10.1080/07447870802618111

Canadian Judicial Council. (2012). *Canadian Judicial Council Report on the State of the Judiciary*. Ottawa: Canadian Judicial Council.

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Cook, A. N., & Roesch, R. (2012). *Canadian Judicial Council Report on the State of the Judiciary*. Ottawa: Canadian Judicial Council.

Dunn, S. M., & Roesch, R. (2012). *Canadian Judicial Council Report on the State of the Judiciary*. Ottawa: Canadian Judicial Council.

Roberts, S. M., & Roesch, R. (2012). *Canadian Judicial Council Report on the State of the Judiciary*. Ottawa: Canadian Judicial Council.

Wilson, S. M., & Roesch, R. (2012). *Canadian Judicial Council Report on the State of the Judiciary*. Ottawa: Canadian Judicial Council.

Serving References

Why?

- To avoid plagiarism
- To support your findings, thoughts
- To provide information that others can locate the source themselves

When?

- Verbatim
- Paraphrase

Where?

- In-text
- Footnote
- Bibliography

How?

- International referencing styles
- Turnitin: [Turnitin Plagiarism Spectrum](#)
- Urkund



Compulsory data- Harvard style

- **Book:** *author/editor, title, place of issue, name of publisher, year of publication. In addition, you can provide the page number and the ISBN.*
 - Example: Angé, O., Berliner, D. (Eds.), 2015. Anthropology and nostalgia. Berghahn, New York, NY.
- **Book chapter:** *author of essay/chapter, title of essay; the word 'In' followed by book data*
 - Example: Maveyraud, S., Parent, A., 2018. The International Contagion of Short-Run Interest Rates During the Great Depression, in: Rockoff, H., Suto, I. (Eds.), Coping with Financial Crises: Some Lessons from Economic History. Springer Singapore, Singapore, pp. 17–46. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-981-10-6196-7_2
- **Journal article:** *author, title of article, the word 'In' followed by the journal title, year, number, issue, page number (from-to), DOI (if electronic). In addition, you can provide the ISSN of the journal*
 - Example: Schauer, S.G., Hill, G.J., Naylor, J.F., April, M.D., Borgman, M., Bebarta, V.S., 2018. Emergency department resuscitation of pediatric trauma patients in Iraq and Afghanistan. Am. J. Emerg. Med. 36, 1540–1544. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ajem.2018.01.014>
- **Web content:** *name of author (for lack of a name, name of website), year of issue, title, URL, date of download.*
 - Example: Financial Times [WWW Document], n.d. URL <https://www.ft.com/> (accessed 3.6.20)

Zotero – reference manager software (Live demonstration)

- Download (software + Connector)
- Structure
- Downloading documents
- Making bibliography
- Cite-while-you-write plugin
- Synchronization



Thanks for your attention!

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