

Mit süssünk?

Témaválasztás

- Érdeklődési kör
- Körülhatárolt téma
- Legyen mondanivalónk
- Szakirodalom hozzáférhetősége
- Nyelvismeret
- Időigény
- [„lerágott csont” és „spanyolviasz” csapdája](#)



A recept

Kutatásmódszertan

- Témameghatározás: keresőkérdés kialakítása
- Kulcsszavak, szinonimák, logikai operátorok
- Szükséges források (cikk, könyv – katalógus, adatbázis) meghatározása
- Keresőkérdések finomítása: tárgyszavak
- Keresési módszerek kombinálása
- Hólabda módszer



A recept

Téma, kutatási kérdés, hipotézis

társadalmi felelősségvállalás

Hogyan függ össze a társadalmi felelősségvállalás a cég méretével vagy nyereségével?

Minél sikeresebb egy cég, minél nagyobb mértékben növekszik, annál jelentősebb a társadalmi felelősségvállalása.



Hozzávalók

Forráskeresés



Mit használjunk?

- Internetes források
 - Google: hírek, szervezetek honlapjai, Wiki?
 - Google Scholar: tudományos tartalom, de forrásértékelés!!!
- Tudományos források:
 - Szakkönyvek (könyvrészletek)
 - Cikkek
 - Szürke irodalom
 - Adatok

Elsődleges források – másodlagos források

Hozzávalók

Forrásértékelés

- **Aktualitás** – (Currency)
Publikálás időpontja? Javított? Frissített? Működnek a linkek?
- **Relevancia** – (Relevance)
Választ ad a témára? Megcélzott közönség?
- **Hitelesség** – (Authority)
Ki a szerző, kiadó? Szerző affiliációja? Elérhetőségek fel vannak-e tüntetve?
- **Pontosság** – (Accuracy)
Honnan származik az információ? Lektorált? Más forrásokban megtalálható?
- **Cél** – (Purpose)
Mi a célja? Tanít? Meggyőz? Szórakoztat? Objektív?



A tudományos cikk

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 Bousfield, Alana N. Cook, and Ronald Roesch
Simon Fraser University

Title is lengthy and specific

Abstract
Literature reviews on news crime coverage and public opinion research have demonstrated that patterns of an exaggerated volume of crime and violence stories in the media have reflected news organizations' perceptions of public opinion. This study groups news articles on crime and justice policy, as well as news coverage of crime and justice policy, to explore how news coverage and public opinion are related. Results indicate that news coverage of crime and justice policy is related to public opinion on crime and justice policy. The study also indicates that news coverage of crime and justice policy is related to public opinion on crime and justice policy. The study also indicates that news coverage of crime and justice policy is related to public opinion on crime and justice policy.

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

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

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 opinions of justice policy. Participants consisted of 2 groups: (a) members of the Canadian public, and (b) mental health and legal professionals who work interpersonally with adults or youth who are either currently involved with, or at risk of becoming involved with, the criminal justice system. Quantitative analyses demonstrated that opinions from the general public were varied, but became more similar to the perspectives of mental health and legal professionals about 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.

Introduction
The purpose of this research was to explore 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 opinions of justice policy. The current research was a mixed method exploratory study to assess public and professional opinions of key aspects of the criminal justice system.

Authors are affiliated with a university

N. Kate Bousfield, Alana N. Cook, and Ronald Roesch, Department of Psychology, Simon Fraser University

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

Table 1
Public and Professional Sample Independent T-Test Pre and Post

Variable	Public	Professional	F	p	Effect Size
Age	3.50	3.22	1.74	.188	0.004
Gender	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.000	0.000
Education	3.50	3.40	0.40	.526	0.001
Income	3.50	3.40	0.40	.526	0.001
Marital status	3.50	3.40	0.40	.526	0.001
Employment	3.50	3.40	0.40	.526	0.001
Political affiliation	3.50	3.40	0.40	.526	0.001
Religious affiliation	3.50	3.40	0.40	.526	0.001
Self-identified as a mental health professional	0.00	1.00	10.00	<.001	0.100
Self-identified as a legal professional	0.00	1.00	10.00	<.001	0.100

Results
The current research was a mixed method exploratory study to assess public and professional opinions of key aspects of the criminal justice system. The study included a quantitative analysis of public and professional opinions on crime and justice policy, as well as a qualitative analysis of public and professional opinions on crime and justice policy. The study also included a quantitative analysis of public and professional opinions on crime and justice policy, as well as a qualitative analysis of public and professional opinions on crime and justice policy.

Conclusion
The current research was a mixed method exploratory study to assess public and professional opinions of key aspects of the criminal justice system. The study included a quantitative analysis of public and professional opinions on crime and justice policy, as well as a qualitative analysis of public and professional opinions on crime and justice policy. The study also included a quantitative analysis of public and professional opinions on crime and justice policy, as well as a qualitative analysis of public and professional opinions on crime and justice policy.

References
Bousfield, N. K., Cook, A. N., & Roesch, R. (2012). Evidence-based criminal justice policy for Canada: An exploratory study of public opinion and the perspective of mental health and legal professionals. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence, 27*, 1-15.

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Keresés a könyvtári forrásokban

Hol keressünk könyveket?

- Szuperkereső
- E-könyvek (MERSZ, Springer...)

Hol keressünk folyóiratcikkeket?

- Szuperkereső
- Matarka
- Repozitóriumok / böngészőkiegészítők
- (Google Scholar)

Hol keressünk adatokat?

Adatbázisok (KSH, Marketline, Statista, EMIS, BSC)

[Kutatási adatbázisok](#) (KRTK, OKFŐ)



[SZUPERKERESŐ](#)