Evaluation of Research Results: A Comparison of Latino and White Citizen Satisfaction with Police

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Sample and sampling design

The sample of the research consisted of sample of 592 policemen. The sample was adequate as it was drawn upon prior research as a guide, the study modeled citizen satisfaction with police from a sample of 592 survey respondents that were contacted by telephone in the fall of 2005 (McCluskey et al. 2008). The sample was selected with the help of random probability sampling method. The probability sampling methods are those based on the principle of equiprobability. That is, those in which all individuals have the same probability of be elected to a sample and, consequently, all possible samples of size n have the same probability of being selected. Only the sampling procedures probabilistic assure us the representativeness of the sample taken and are therefore the most recommended. This method Try to avoid the difficulties with the above and simplifying processes and tend to reduce the sampling error for a given sample size (Bondesson & Grafström, 2011). Typical categories different from each other (strata) possessing high homogeneity with respect to some feature (can be stratified, for example, by occupation, municipality of residence, sex, marital status, etc.). The intention with this type of sampling is to ensure that all strata of interest are represented adequately in the sample (McCluskey et al. 2008).

The measures of central tendency

The measures central tendency (mean, median, mode) allow us to establish, develop and / or project boundaries and values towards which tends to locate the variable being evaluated. Moreover Dispersion Measures allow you to see the range which could move the variable (Weisburd & Britt, 2014). And the importance of both is used to fix the values of the variables for better management of processes Consistent with expectations, the mean measure of the central tendency was near zero. Relying on mean substitution for missing values also

yielded no change in significance regarding this variable. This measure of tendency is quite adequate on the research because when you need to get a fair amount to be distributed to achieve a uniform distribution, as in the example, the arithmetic mean is taken (McCluskey et al. 2008). If we find first the mean of three different numbers and then averaged the first two and do the mean value obtained with the last item. In other cases it is not taken into account in the calculation zero average; as if it were an neutral element or think that the media should be an element of the set of numbers which the data is taken (McCluskey et al. 2008)

The measures of variability

By taking the squared deviations from the mean for the calculation of the variance, the units in which the data are given also expressed in square units. This may not make sense. Moreover, by taking the square, the real difference between the individual data and the mean is magnified. These circumstances have led to a modification is made to the previous measurement and thus reached the concept of standard deviation (Breen et al. 2011). First, in this research, shared method variance was quite probable in a cross-sectional survey. Second, causal order was imposed on the models, not by empirical observation such as can be obtained with longitudinal data (McCluskey et al. 2008). The use of this measure is quite adequate as the standard error of the mean measures the difference that may exist between the true mean and statistical reporting. In more general terms, we can speak of the "standard error of estimate 'whenever a statistic estimated amount reported. When a single statistic is calculated, it is possible to calculate the standard error of the estimate. In general, the larger the sample size, the smaller the standard error of the estimated quantity (Breen et al. 2011).

References

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