

Lesson Goal: How to avoid plagiarism – your responsibilities

WATCH THIS VIDEO: What is plagiarism? – 3:25 min.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Uk1pq8sb-eo>

1. Don't copy facts or data or percentages without in-text citation (you didn't collect the data)
2. Don't copy ideas or text with the idea to note it later on (I forgot is not an excuse)
3. Don't copy and paste without immediately including the (in-text citation)
4. Don't ask people to help you
5. DO use the published work of others BUT always give credit. It shows you studied!

Lesson Goal: Critical Thinking Domains – also part of Benchmarks

Why is critical thinking important?

- We can proactively explore the complexity of life and every person's/ group's situation
- We can step outside our own perspective into categorical frameworks/ paradigms of thought
- We can expand our abilities to relate and interact with others
- We can increase our abilities to empathize with others as we understand their worldview.

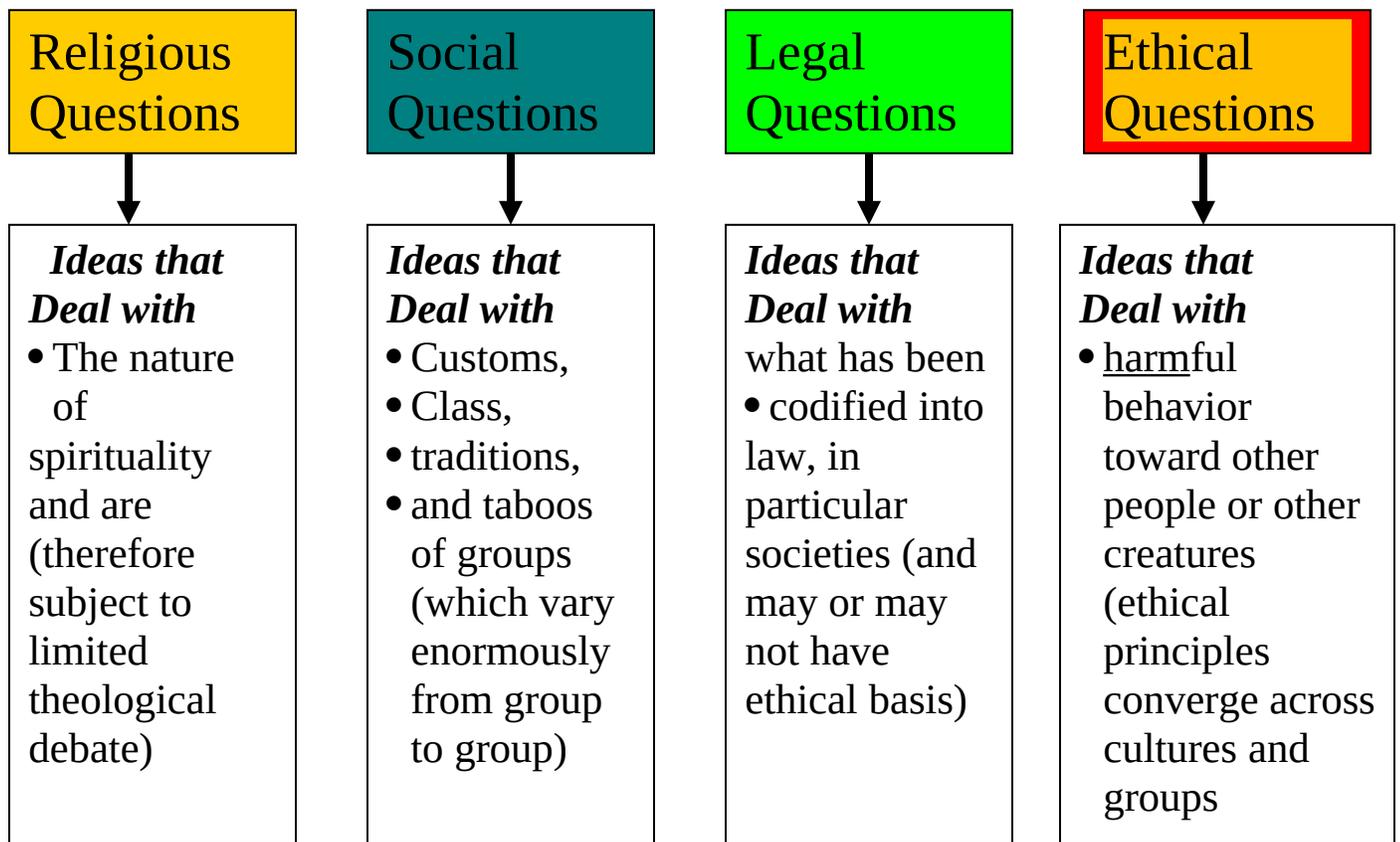
Based on your topic, ask, **why** do people believe and behave the way they do?

Do the following categories of experience or practices perpetuate or mitigate the problem?

1. Religious principles, 2. Cultural traditions, 3. Legal code, 4. Understanding the range of harm

Critical Thinking Domains (CTD)

How do these domains address/shape core issues in life?



Reference

Elder, L. & Paul, R. (2006). *Understanding the foundations of critical reasoning*. Dillon Beach, CA: The Foundation for Critical Thinking.

Lesson Goal: What is the APA Quick Guide?

Prof. M. Sánchez

Plagiarism = committing academic dishonesty by submitted work either intentional or accidental. For example, cutting and pasting without giving credit using an in-text citation or references. Resubmitting work from another assignment as if it is new work is called self-plagiarism, a form of academic dishonesty.

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Quick APA Guide

You can always buy a copy of the APA (6th edition) guide to ensure you are citing and referencing accurately. Please be aware that automatic online APA referencing tools are sometimes incorrect.

Why APA? APA is meant to be a simple and straightforward method of citing and referencing in the social and physical sciences. It expected that you are not “recycling” previous coursework. If you choose to use work you have already submitted for other classes, you must cite as well (this called self-referencing). The assumption in citing and referencing is that all academic writing/work submitted reflects original (new) or cited (already existing) material. The website <http://www.crossref.org> is used to look up the publication doi, but it can also lead to many other research articles related to your topic. If no doi is found in crossref.com, then use the “Retrieved from” as the reference, **no hyperlinks** in the reference.

In-text citations: When you use information that is not common knowledge, for example, the population of New York City, the number of U.S. arsons in 2015, or an author’s opinion or conclusion (not yours), you **MUST** cite a source. The APA in-text citation is the simplest way to document and inform your reader. I wrote the following paragraph. Notice the paragraph is straightforward, (a) main idea, (b) factual support, (c) explanation/relevance, and (d) the closing statement/conclusion for the paragraph. As you do research, keep it organized, collect references.

Decide what your paragraph is going to address, the main point/idea. State the idea clearly, succinctly and then present some data, cite the sources, and conclude with your summary of the information.

It may be helpful to think of your paper as a **collection of paragraphs**. Your paper can have many sections, but each is composed of paragraphs that support your section. Each section can (probably should) include different perspectives/sources that address on the idea.

Mentally ill persons can present a complicated challenge for police. The pressure to address illegal behavior by persons who are homeless and mentally ill has been especially problematic for police patrol officers. For example, responders may not anticipate the reaction of a mentally ill person. “The smoke bomb was meant to frighten James, and it surely did; he responded to the loud noise by pulling out two knives in the face of rifles, handguns, hundreds of rounds of ammunition, a Taser, and a K-9 unit. James was fatally shot by two officers” (Macenthin, 2017, p. 201). One FBI report states that police encounters with the homeless is a common occurrence, however, there is little formal training offered to address this challenge. The same report states that some police agencies have recognized the problem and developed specialized police units called Community Intervention Teams (CIT), officers especially trained to understand the problems of mental illness (Marcin, 2014). The knowledge and training police bring to an encounter with mentally ill can be the most significant factors in determining the event outcomes.

APA general in-text citation. Cite every time you are talking about a fact or idea that is not yours.

APA in-text citation of a quote. Only use quotes if they say something dramatic or express an idea in a very unique way. Notice it is similar to a regular citation, but it also includes the page number after the comma. For benchmark assignments, I prefer you do not use quotes.

APA reference for academic journal article. No doi: available, and the first has a doi available.

References

Marcin, S. (2014). Policing the homeless: One community’s strategy. *FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin*: Washington, DC. Retrieved from <http://web.a.ebscohost.com/ehost/pdfviewer/pdfviewer?sid=2f8009c7-61bf-4fb8-a906-ef0295316599%40sessionmgr4003&vid=5&hid=4204>

Masenthin, C. (2017). Peace of mind: Improving conflicts between law enforcement and the me while exploring sustainable community solutions for care. *Kansas Journal of Law & Public Policy* (27)1, 103-124. Retrieved from <http://web.b.ebscohost.com/ehost/detail/detail?vid=33&sid=7f7037ee-82fa-43f0->

APA reference for news or bulletin.

9e9b-e354f5867be3%40pdc-v-sessmgr01&bdata=JnNpdGU9ZWVhc3QtbGl2ZQ%3d%3d#AN=126371521&db=a9h

Hammer, H., Finkelhor, D., & Sedlak, A. J. (2002). NISMART: National incidence studies of missing, abducted, runaway and throwaway children. *National Estimates and Characteristics*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Retrieved from <http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/ojjdp/196469.pdf>.

Office of Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention (2006). *Statistical Briefing Book*. Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Retrieved from <http://ojjdp.ncjrs.gov/ojstatbb/crime>.

Roberg, R., Novak, K., Cordner, G., & Smith, B. (2013). *Police and Society (6th ed.)*. New York: McGraw Hill.

Winton, R. (2016). Two corrupt cops joined forces with drug dealers. Now, dozens of criminals could be in jeopardy. *Los Angeles Times*. Retrieved from [http://www.latimes.com/local/lanow/la-](http://www.latimes.com/local/lanow/la-me-ln-bakersfield-police-20161)

Reference for government website

APA reference for a book.

Notice there are **no first names**, for authors and the word "and" is not used, instead use the & symbol.

APA reference for an online version newspaper article. Notice there are no page numbers. Look for the author's name. Note that the web address is **NOT hyperlinked**, but, you should be able to copy and paste the address. *Do not place a period after the web address* readers will be assume it is part of the address, and it will not function

Lesson Goal: Picking a topic: Think about making it interesting!

There are *four components* to the CRJ discipline at Nyack College:

1. Law enforcement/safety, investigation, and specialized missions
2. Courts, prosecution, defense, judges, the court room team
3. Corrections (incarceration and community), treatment, parole, and probation
4. Restorative justice: victimology, victims, offender, related circles of harm, and community reentry

Dimensions of topic and problem analysis

1. Police/ CRJ and the public, cooperation and conflict
2. Crime investigation strategies, practices, technology, psychology, forensics, types of profiling
3. Offender patterns, victim patterns, crime trends (technological, geographical, socioeconomic)
4. Police and professional/mission/well-being challenges
5. Legal/ procedural dimensions of law enforcement, courts, correction, restoration
6. Types of crime, sources of crime, structure (how) of crime

Research approaches

1. Macro (big picture, societal, municipal, state, national, industry, etc.)
2. Micro (individual criminals, individual victims, single cases, etc.)
3. Quantitative – use of statistics, multi-year comparisons, trends, etc.)
4. Qualitative – use of individual experiences to form ideas, themes, interviews, understanding, perception

Critical Thinking – Who/ What/ When/ Where/ Why? – Review the **CTD** at the top of this document

1. Demographics: age, gender, education, income, nationality, ethnicity, generational patterns, etc.
2. Social, political – groups of people, the power and authority of groups, freedom and limitations
3. Emotional, psychological, biological – the health, sickness, and treatment concerns
4. Spiritual – how does religion, spirituality, and mentoring

