CRIM 3104 exercise: Is this a primary, qualitative research article?

Article #1

In your group, review this description of an article found in the Criminal Justice Abstracts database and answer these questions:

1. Is this a primary research article? Yes or No

2. If ‘yes’ for question 1, did this research use a qualitative research method? Yes or No or N/A

Nonmedical Use of Prescription Opioids and Injury Risk Among Youth.

Authors: Pulver, Arie1,2 Davison, Colleen2,5 Parpia, Alyssa2 Purkey, Eva2 Pickett, William2,1


Document Type: Article

Subject Terms: SUBSTANCE abuse -- Canada CONFIDENCE Intervals EPIDEMIOLOGICAL research HEALTH behavior in adolescence HIGH school students RESEARCH methodology NARCOTICS POISSON distribution FINANCING of research SAMPLING (Statistics) RELATIVE risk (Medicine) CROSS-sectional method DATA analysis software

Geographic Terms: CANADA

Author-Supplied Keywords: adolescent epidemiology injury opioids prescription drug misuse

Abstract: This study examined relations between prescription opioid abuse and risk of injury among grade 9–10 students in the nationally representative Canadian Health Behavior in School-Aged Children study (weighted N=9,974). Students were asked about past-year injury, the activity when the injury occurred, and recreational opioid use. Injury among users was twice that of nonusers and was more frequently fighting-related. Prescription opioid misuse was associated with a moderate increase in serious injury risk adjusted for demographics, peer drug use, and other substance use. Explanations may include physiological effects of opioids, multiple risk-taking tendencies, and inadequate parental supervision. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

Copyright of Journal of Child & Adolescent Substance Abuse is the property of Taylor & Francis Ltd and its content may not be copied or emailed to multiple sites or posted to a listserv without the copyright holder's express written permission. However, users may print, download, or email articles for individual use. This abstract may be abridged. No warranty is given about the accuracy of this copy. Users should refer to the original published version of the material for the full abstract. (Copyright applies to all Abstracts.)

Author Affiliations: 1University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario, Canada 2Queen’s University, Kingston, Ontario, Canada 3Kingston General Hospital Research Centre, Kingston, Ontario, Canada

ISSN: 1067-928X

DOI: 10.1080/1067828X.2016.1115795

We’ll work on the following question later in the class, but you can get started now if you want!

3. Are there any mistakes in this computer-generated APA citation? If so, circle and correct them.

CRIM 3104 exercise: Is this a primary, qualitative research article?

Article # 2

In your group, review this description of an article found in the Academic Search Complete database and answer these questions:

1. Is this a primary research article? Yes or No

2. If ‘yes’ for question 1, did this research use a qualitative research method? Yes or No or N/A

Simultaneously treatable and punishable: Implications of the production of addicted subjects in a drug treatment court.

Authors: Lyons, Tara


Document Type: Article

Subject Terms: 
* SUBSTANCE abuse – Law & Legislation
* COURTS
* SUBSTANCE abuse
* ATTITUDE (Psychology)
* DISEASES
* DRUG addiction
* INTERVIEWING
* RESEARCH methodology
* PARTICIPANT observation
* ETHNOLOGY research
* DATA analysis software
* MEDICAL coding

Geographic Terms: CANADA

Author-Supplied Keywords: addiction
drug treatment courts
gender
government
punishment
subjects
treatment

Abstract: Drug treatment courts (DTCs) in Canada are often framed as a progressive approach to managing people with addictions who come into contact with the law. In the specialized courts, participants are considered to have a health issue (addiction) that is best managed through a judicial system. Thus, participants in DTCs are considered to be a different type of subject than those in the traditional judicial system. Using data from a 25-month critical ethnography in the Ottawa DTC, this article explores how participants in DTCs are constructed as addicted subjects: key characteristics of the addicted subject in the Ottawa DTC are presented: (1) an individualistic universal subject who is genderless and dislocated from context; and (2) a treatable subject who requires therapeutic interventions and who displays gratitude and a positive attitude. Implications of these characteristics are explored including: (1) how a universal subject affects the type of treatment services offered, particularly gender-specific treatment; (2) how DTCs set up a system whereby individuals who are criminalized gain priority access to drug treatment and other services; and (3) how participants invoke criminal punishments for non-criminal behavior. It is argued that there is a simultaneous construction of the addicted subject as both treatable and punishable, which has serious consequences on participants in DTCs. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

Copyright of Addiction Research & Theory is the property of Taylor & Francis Ltd and its content may not be copied or emailed to multiple sites or posted to a list server without the copyright holder's express written permission. However, users may print, download, or email articles for individual use. This abstract may be abridged. No warranty is given about the accuracy of the copy. Users should refer to the original published version of the material for the full abstract. (Copyright applies to all Abstracts.)

Author Affiliations: British Columbia Centre for Excellence in HIV/AIDS, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada

ISSN: 1068-6359

DOI: 10.3109/10686359.2013.339227

We’ll work on the following question later in the class, but you can get started now if you want!

3. Are there any mistakes in this computer-generated APA citation? If so, circle and correct them.

In your group, review this description of an article found in the ProQuest Sociology Collection database and answer these questions:

1. Is this a **primary** research article?  Yes or No
2. If ‘yes’ for question 1, did this research use a **qualitative** research method?  Yes or No or N/A

---

Local Drug-Crime Dynamics in a Canadian Multi-Site Sample of Untreated Opioid Users


**Abstract**

This multi-site study analysed self-reported involvement in property crime, drug dealing, and sex work, across five Canadian cities, among a sample of 677 illicit opioid and other drug users outside of treatment. First, we assessed drug-use patterns and the extent of illegal income-generating behaviour for each city. We then analysed factors and city interactions contributing to engagement in the respective criminal activities, including drug-use patterns, socio-economic characteristics, and other illegal activities. With this approach, we explored city-specific patterns of crime prediction; thus, we identified local drug-crime associations. The study sample was recruited by outreach and snowball methods and was assessed by standardized study protocols. Findings revealed substantial differences among the cities regarding both the extent and frequency of illegal activities. In regard to local differences, multiple logistic regression models revealed that crack use was strongly associated with property crime in Toronto, while cocaine use was strongly related with sex work in Montreal and Quebec City. This evidence points to local dynamics of drug cultures that are related to specific criminal activities. Implications for further research and intervention efforts are discussed. [PUBLICATION ABSTRACT]

**Details**

Subject:
- Criminology
- Drug use
- Narcotics
- Criminal justice
- Criminal law

**FYI:** the subject terms used to describe the same article in the Criminal Justice Abstracts database are:

- DRUG traffic, OPIOIDS, CRIME, COCAINE, SEX industry, REGRESSION analysis, DRUGS

This shows how differently each database tags articles.

---

**We’ll work on the following question later in the class, but you can get started now if you want!**

3. Are there any mistakes in this computer-generated APA citation? If so, circle and correct them.

In your group, review this description of an article found in the Criminal Justice Abstracts database and answer these questions:

1. Is this a **primary** research article? Yes or No

2. If ‘yes’ for question 1, did this research use a **qualitative** research method? Yes or No or N/A

---

**Co-occurrence of intimate partner violence and child sexual abuse: Prevalence, risk factors and related issues.**

**Authors:** Bidarra, Zelimir S. - Center of Applied Social Sciences, Universidade do Estado do Ceará do Parana, Parana, Brazil, zelimir@upec.br

Lesnard, Geneviève - School of Social Work, Université Laval, Quebec City, PQ, Canada

Dumont, Annie - School of Social Work, Université Laval, Quebec City, PQ, Canada

**Address:** Bidarra, Zelimir S. - Centro de Ciencas Sociais Aplicadas, Universidade Estadual do Ceará do Parana, Campus Toledo, Rua da Faculdade, 645, Jardins Santa Maria, Toledo, Parana, Brazil; CEP 85693-800, zelimir@yahoo.com.br

**Source:** Child Abuse & Neglect, Vol 65, May, 2019, pp. 19-21.

**NLM Title Abbreviation:** Child Abuse Neg

**Page Count:** 12

**Publisher:** Netherlands - Elsevier Science

**ISSN:** 0165-2124 (Print)

**Language:** English

**Keywords:** co-occurrence, intimate partner violence, child sexual abuse

**Abstract:** This article proposes a review of the scientific literature on the cooccurrence of intimate partner violence and intrafamilial child sexual abuse. The review of these two types of violence has evolved in distinct research fields and their cooccurrence has rarely been examined. The objective of this article is to examine the existing knowledge about this cooccurrence. A systematic examination of the scientific literature in several relevant databases was conducted using combinations of 20 keywords so as to identify scientific articles, published between 2003 and 2013, that investigated this cooccurrence. The final sample comprised 10 studies. These studies revealed the presence of much heterogeneity regarding the prevalence of the cooccurrence for intimate partner violence with sexual abuse and other maltreatment (from 12% to 79%). The review also highlighted a greater risk for children to be victims of sexual abuse or other maltreatment when exposed to intimate partner violence. The implications of these results and the ensuing recommendations for practice and future research are considered in the discussion section. (PsycINFO Database Record © 2019 APA, all rights reserved)

**Document Type:** Journal Article

**Subjects:** +Child Abuse, +Correlability, +Epidemiology, +Intimate Partner Violence, +Sexual Abuse, Risk Factors

**PsychINFO Classification:**

**Population:** Human

**Age Group:** Childhood (birth-12 yrs)

**Tests & Measures:** Child Trauma Questionnaire DOI: 10.1037/02080-000

**Methodology:** Literature Review

**Publication Type:** Journal, Peer Reviewed Journal

**Publication History:** First Posted: Apr 9, 2016; Accepted: Mar 16, 2016; Revised: Mar 9, 2016; First Submitted: Sep 22, 2015

**Digital Object Identifier:** https://doi.org/10.1016/j.childabu.2016.03.007

---

We’ll work on the following question later in the class, but you can get started now if you want!

3. Are there any mistakes in this computer-generated APA citation? If so, circle and correct them.

Article # 5

In your group, review this description of an article found in the Medline database and answer these questions:

1. Is this a primary research article?  Yes or No

2. If ‘yes’ for question 1, did this research use a qualitative research method? Yes or No or N/A

Canadian illicit opiate users’ views on methadone and other opiate prescription treatment: an exploratory qualitative study.

Authors: Fischer B, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health, Toronto, Ontario, Canada. benedikt.fischer@utoronto.ca
Chin AT
Kuo I
Kirst M
Vlahov D


Publication Type: Journal Article, Research Support, Non-U.S. Govt

Language: English


Imprint Name(s): Publication London: Informa Healthcare
Original Publication: Montreal, PQ, Delkon, 1989

MeSH Terms: Heroin*Therapeutic use
Methadone*Therapeutic use
Opioid-Related Disorders*Rehabilitation
Adult, Attitude, Focus Groups, Heroin Administration & dosage, Humans, Methadone Administration & dosage, Middle Aged, North America, Substance Abuse, Intravenous Administration

Abstract: Although methadone treatment has been available in North America for decades, only a small proportion of opiate addicts (perma 25% of estimated opiate users in Canada) are receiving methadone treatment. Many users have tried methadone treatment, often multiple times, but leave treatment prematurely. Others would not consider it as a worthwhile treatment option for themselves. This exploratory study examines regular opiate users’ attitudes towards and experiences with methadone treatment in Canada, primarily setting out to determine what makes methadone an effective or even an undesirable treatment option for considerately large groups of opiate users. This empirical effort to explore the limitations of existing methadone treatment comes at an appropriate time, when alternative forms of opiate pharmacotherapy treatment are being proposed in Canada as complementary modes of intervention that hope to address the shortcomings of methadone treatment. The rationale for this study were feasibility questions and development efforts for a clinical trial in North America evaluating the effectiveness of using injectable opiate (heroin, diluted) in attracting and engaging treatment-resistant opiate users into treatment. Data for this exploratory qualitative study was collected in 1999 through a series of focus groups involving 47 treatment-experienced and treatment-naive opiate users in Vancouver, Montreal, and Toronto, with the objective of identifying key themes and issues on the described topics as a basis for further systematic research.

Comment on Subst Use Misuse, 2002 Mar;37(4):537-41. (PMID: 12084434)
Comment on Subst Use Misuse, 2002 Mar;37(4):571-2. (PMID: 12084438)
Comment on Subst Use Misuse, 2002 Mar;37(4):549-54. (PMID: 12084436)
Comment on Subst Use Misuse, 2002 Mar;37(4):543-5. (PMID: 12084428)

Substance: TG055067/24 (Heroin)

Entry Date: Date Created: 2006/01/14 Date Completed: 2006/01/24 Latest Revision: 2013/11/21

Update Code: 20161213

PMID: 12084431

We’ll work on the following question later in the class, but you can get started now if you want!

3. Are there any mistakes in this computer-generated APA citation? If so, circle and correct them.

CRIM 3104 exercise: Is this a primary, qualitative research article?

Article # 6

In your group, review this description of an article found in the ProQuest Criminal Justice database (formerly called Criminal Justice Periodicals Index) and answer these questions:

1. Is this a **primary** research article? Yes or No

2. If ‘yes’ for question 1, did this research use a **qualitative** research method? Yes or No or N/A

Perceptions of Binge Drinking as Problematic among College Students


We’ll work on the following question later in the class, but you can get started now if you want!

3. Are there any mistakes in this computer-generated APA citation? If so, circle and correct them.


This exercise was developed by Chris Burns, Criminology Liaison Librarian at Kwantlen Polytechnic University, in spring 2018. Non-commercial re-use is permitted (with attribution) under the [Creative Commons BY-NC 4.0 licence](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/).