Regulatory, Legal, Ethical, and Accreditation Issues in Research

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# Descriptive research

In descriptive research, characteristics of the vulnerable population are defined. Descriptive research is used for averages and frequencies of characteristics. The reasoning behind those characteristics is not explained in descriptive research (VA Lambert, 2012). Researching on the homeless population is not an easy task. Homeless people usually live temporarily in one place, this makes hard to collect data. We can use temporary housing or shelter programs to count the average number of homeless people. This count can only be done at night, as the homeless people go to these shelters only at night. There are some shelter facilities which provide medical services and counseling to the homeless. Other constraints for conducting descriptive research include the ethical constraints; a researcher cannot hurt someone’s sentiments.

# Analytic research

Analytic research discusses the reasoning behind the vulnerabilities. In analytic research, facts and information are evaluated using critical thinking skills. In analytic research, the collected information is to prove an idea or hypothesis (Cattell, 1952). Constraints on doing analytic research on homeless are the same as that of descriptive research. Data can be collected through the National Alliance to End Homelessness (NAEH). We can compare this data or information with our analytical findings. There is not going to be any ethical constraint in this kind of research as the facilities providing services to the homeless people will not hesitate to give information about them. This kind of research mostly feasible at night time and one cannot wake someone up for an interview.

# Evaluative research

Evaluation research is an assessment of vulnerabilities to achieve the main purpose. It is applied research which is completed using experiments and surveys. Usually, there is not enough funding available for the evaluation research, on the homeless. To collect data for evaluation research, the researcher has to direct his attention to the government department. Legal parameters may become a barrier in doing this kind of activity. Enough data can be collected from the Department of Housing and Urban Development for evaluation. If the state department is corrupted, they may become an obstacle in evaluation research on the homeless. For evaluation, data can also be collected through homeless resource centers. A researcher can use comparative data from the above-mentioned source and evaluate it accordingly.

# References

Cattell, R. (1952). The three basic factor-analytic research designs—their interrelations and derivatives. *Psychological Bulletin*.

VA Lambert, C. L. (2012). Qualitative descriptive research: An acceptable design. *International Journal of Nursing Research*.