

6. What are the results, and how does the author present the results?
 - ◆ Because this is a qualitative study, as we earlier determined, Sherman offers the results as a discussion of his findings from the historical analysis. The results may be found in the section titled "Criminology: Analytic, Useful, and Used." Here, Sherman explains that "*the vast majority of published criminology remains analytic and nonexperimental*." He goes on to say that although experimental criminology has been shown to be useful, it has not always been used or used correctly. Because of the misuse of experimental criminology, criminologists have steered toward the safety of analysis rather than experimentation. Therefore, Sherman concludes that "analytic social science still dominates field experiments by 100 to 1 or better in criminology. . . . Future success of the field may depend upon a growing public image based on experimental results."
7. Do you believe that the author/s provided a persuasive argument? Why or why not?
 - ◆ This answer is ultimately up to the reader, but looking at this article, I believe that it is safe to assume that readers will agree that Sherman offered a persuasive argument. Let us return to his major premise: The advancement of theory may depend on better experimental evidence, but as history has illustrated, the vast majority of criminology remains analytical. Sherman supports this proposition with a historical analysis of the great thinkers of criminology and the absence of experimental research throughout a major portion of history.
8. Who is the intended audience of this article?
 - ◆ A final question that will be useful for the reader deals with the intended audience. As you read the article, ask yourself, to whom is the author wanting to speak? After you read this article, you will see that Sherman is writing for students, professors, criminologists, historians, and criminal justice personnel. The target audience may most easily be identified if you ask yourself, "Who will benefit from reading this article?"
9. What does the article add to your knowledge of the subject?
 - ◆ This answer is best left up to the reader because the question is asking how the article improved your knowledge. However, one answer to this question is as follows: This article helps the reader to understand that criminology is not just about theoretical construction. Criminology is both an analytical and experimental social science, and to improve the criminal justice system as well as criminal justice policies, more attention needs to be given to the usefulness of experimental criminology.
10. What are the implications for criminal justice policy that can be derived from this article?
 - ◆ Implications for criminal justice policy are most likely to be found in the conclusion or the discussion sections of the article. This article, however, emphasizes the implications throughout. From this article, we are able to derive that crime prevention programs will improve greatly if they are embedded in well-funded, experiment-driven data rather than strictly analytical data. Therefore, it is in the hands of policy makers to fund criminological research and apply the findings in a productive manner to criminal justice policy.

Now that we have gone through the elements of a research article, it is your turn to continue through your text, reading the various articles and answering the same questions. You may find that some articles are easier to follow than others, but do not be dissuaded. Remember that each article will follow the same format: introduction, literature review, methods, results, and discussion. If you have any problems, refer to this introduction for guidance.