**I need 135 words of response to each post. Respond to at least two of your classmates’ postings, noting specific advantages of using a systematic approach to work through research problems.**

**Define whether the study you found is a qualitative, quantitative, or mixed methods design study.**

**Identify the hypotheses or research questions (qualitative studies only include research questions).**

**Briefly define the independent and dependent variables in measurable terms.**

**Discuss how the data was collected and provide a brief review of the findings/results.**

**Describe how the research process can apply to other situations and whether you think the research process is useful for all research problems.**

The case study that I found was the challenges that human services workers face when having to assist those clients that have been incarcerated or have felonies. The research questions are doing the professional enjoy advocacy, can someone assist those which actions may be disturbing, and how well the professional can deal with ethical dilemmas. The intervention or independent variable would be the cause that the human services professional feels to assist the client in their position, and the cause for the criminal to now be in the situation that they are now in. The dependent variable can be looked at as the effect that incarceration may have on the offender and the human service professionals and the challenges that they both may face. The data was collected by interviewing clients, and professionals and it was found that due to the negative stigma of those incarcerated they are more than likely to be not only discriminated on by society, but also unconsciously by the human service professional. It was found that most professional do treat their offenders different or as a “lost cause” compared to other clients without criminal history. The results are that there may be barriers of working with a client who has a criminal record, and there are some things that are out of the professionals’ reach. However, the professional can assist the offender in the same manner and with the same resources if they attach their own personal biases. This research process can apply to all situations whether personal or professional, and always appropriate for statistical research. I would like to add as this is a very dear subject to my heart and due to being incarcerated most struggle to find employment, housing, and a host of other thigs. However, as a professional we are required to assist our client no matter what their background may be!

Reference: Jane Harsher 2020 Who are Criminal Justice Social Workers

**The Research Process**

For this week’s discussion, I conducted this discussion-based on *The Effects of Combat-Related Stress on Learning In an Academic Environment case study.* Research shows that it has been estimated that over 20% of soldiers that have been deployed suffer from some form of stress to their life. According to Shea, 2010 research study, “A recent Rand survey estimated that the percentage of veterans who suffer from some form of stress may be higher than the 20% estimate showing how, combat has been continuously associated with the high use of mental health services following deployment (Shea, (2010). My chosen research is based on a methodology qualitative case study that contributes to the current body of knowledge that provides insight and information on the current effects on the incidence of stress in the lives of Army officers and the effects of their personal learning experiences at the Army Command and General staff College,(CGSC). This qualitative study was considered based on research data from the personal experience of officers of the army forces who have completed several combat deployments and coped with combat-related stress while in an academic environment. This study illuminated multiple issues that were surrounded around combat-related learning and stress. This qualitative case study was based on multiple combine interviews using eleven students and as participants from the U.S. commands and general staff college combat veterans who served over at least a period of 23 months of combat service time. Also, using other participates from the Fort Leavenworth army community that included an Army civilian psychologist, an army psychiatrist, a CGSC faculty focus group, and an army Chaplin. Data from this case study showed that it was evident that the “study confirmed that being in an academic environment increased the stress levels of even combat veterans. This research further confirmed levels of anger, alcohol usage, and sleeplessness among CGSC students and its effect on their learning”(Shea, (2010). Identifying that this has also caused many impacts on transitioning periods and social functioning and the stigma that are associated with soldiers seeking help for mental health. Also, exposing how soldiers who have repeatedly been exposed to combat operations show different stressors and an increased incidence of combat-related stress in their lives.

**REFERENCES**

Shea, K. P. (2010). The effects of combat-related stress on learning in an academic environment: A qualitative case study. *Unpublished Doctorate). Retrieved from http://krex. k-state. Edu*.[https://core.ac.uk/download/pdf/5170462.pdf (Links to an external site.)](https://core.ac.uk/download/pdf/5170462.pdf)