

Essentials of Research in Criminal Justice and Criminology

Third Edition

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PREFACE

The following materials are suggested test items. Each chapter contains true/false, multiple choice, identification items, completion, and discussion questions (essays).

It has been this writer's experience that many "pre-packaged" test items are not very useful or tend to be "nit picking." Each instructor has their own style and emphasis in presenting subject matter, and for that reason unaltered and unquestioned use of items from a test bank are likely to be confusing to students. Therefore, it is hoped that the suggested items presented are taken as just that--suggested--and that they be altered by the instructor to fit their own personal style. The suggested items are intended to provide a framework and act as a time saver when the hapless task of constructing objective test items comes around. Many of the questions have been classroom tested and found to be useful. In addition, assignments corresponding to the textbook chapters are included at the end of this test bank.

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION TO CRIMINAL JUSTICE RESEARCH METHODS: THEORY AND METHOD

True/False

1. According to the text, most criminal justice research findings are simply a matter of "common sense". T / F
Answer: F
Page Number: 3
Level: Basic
2. Our basic approach to criminal justice research in this course is supportive of the view that prediction is useless or impossible since all individuals are unique. T / F
Answer: F
Page Number: 5
Level: Basic
3. Most of the research methods employed in criminal justice are borrowed from and shared with the other social sciences. T / F
Answer: F
Page Number: 6
Level: Basic
4. Error is ever present even in the best of research in criminal justice. T / F
Answer: T
Page Number: 9
Level: Basic
5. Generally, theory is concerned with questions of "why" while methodology deals with "what is". T / F
Answer: T
Page Number: 10
Level: Basic
6. It is standard practice in research to refer to the variable one wishes to predict as being the dependent or outcome variable. T / F
Answer: T
Page Number: 19
Level: Basic

7. It is essential that all research projects follow the same specific steps and be quantitative in nature. T / F

Answer: T

Page Number: 22

Level: Basic

8. Researchers universally agree that quantitative research is the only valid form of research. T / F

Answer: F

Page Number: 16

Level: Basic

9. "Pure research" is a higher form of research than "applied research". T / F

Answer: F

Page Number: 12

Level: Basic

10. Theory is as necessary in the production of valid criminal justice research as method. T / F

Answer: T

Page Number: 9

Level: Basic

11. Most criminal justice textbooks are overly theoretical and lack an applied quality. T / F

Answer: F

Page Number: 10

Level: Basic

12. Concepts are converted into variables through operationalization. T / F

Answer: T

Page Number: 18

Level: Basic

13. The null hypothesis is the predicted expected relationship and cannot be tested. T / F

Answer: F

Page Number: 20

Level: Basic

14. The dependent variable is the variable one is attempting to predict. T / F

Answer: T

Page Number: 19
Level: Basic

15. A deductive process proceeds from general theories to specific facts. T / F

Answer: T
Page Number: 20
Level: Basic

16. Methodological narcissists avoid subjects which do not lend themselves to their favored method. T / F

Answer: T
Page Number: 9
Level: Basic

17. Theory devoid of method is preferable to method devoid of theory. T / F

Answer: F
Page Number: 12
Level: Basic

18. Those concerned with good research should be objective, vigilant, and sympathetic. T / F

Answer: T
Page Number: 9
Level: Basic

19. Martinson later retracted his "nothing works" critique of corrections research. T / F

Answer: T
Page Number: 8
Level: Basic

20. Martinson's review of criminal justice programs concluded that "nothing works". T / F

Answer: T
Page Number: 8
Level: Basic

21. In predicting general patterns social scientists deal in probabilities and do not expect these patterns to hold in each and every case. T / F

Answer: T
Page Number: 8
Level: Basic

22. Data gathering is the first step in the research process.
T / F

Answer: F

Page Number: 30

Level: Basic

23. Verstehen refers to a technique for studying German
culture. T / F

Answer: F

Page Number: 16

Level: Basic

24. Martinson felt that most criminal justice programs worked
well in preventing crime. T / F

Answer: F

Page Number: 8

Level: Basic

25. Common sense was described in the text as generally a poor
guide for accurate criminal justice research. T / F

Answer: T

Page Number: 3

Level: Basic

26. Sound criminal justice research must eliminate all sources
of error in order to be acceptable as accurate and valid.
T / F

Answer: F

Page Number: 11

Level: Basic

27. Variables are converted into concepts through the process of
operationalization. T / F

Answer: F

Page Number: 18

Level: Basic

28. Quantitative research is of a higher order and is superior
to qualitative research. T / F

Answer: F

Page Number: 16

Level: Basic

29. All criminal justice research is empirical in nature. T / F

Answer: F
Page Number: 16
Level: Basic

30. Many myths in criminal justice research were described as being rooted in common sense. T / F

Answer: T
Page Number: 4
Level: Basic

31. Method is more important in the research process than is theory. T / F

Answer: F
Page Number: 20-21
Level: Basic

32. The independent variable is the variable one is attempting to predict. T / F

Answer: F
Page Number: 19
Level: Basic

33. Induction is a process of moving from general theories to specific facts. T / F

Answer: F
Page Number: 20
Level: Basic

34. Induction is a process of moving from specific facts to general theories. T / F

Answer: T
Page Number: 20
Level: Basic

35. The study of research methods primarily has to do with studying statistics. T / F

Answer: F
Page Number: 6
Level: Basic

36. The dependent variable is identified by the letter Y and is the outcome variable. T / F

Answer: T
Page Number: 19

Level: Basic

37. Deduction is a process of moving from the general to the specific. T / F

Answer: T

Page Number: 20

Level: Basic

38. The androcentric bias in criminology refers to the fact that females have been neglected in the field. T / F

Answer: T

Page Number: 23

Level: Basic

39. Serendipity refers to an unexpected discovery. T / F

Answer: T

Page Number: 10

Level: Basic

40. A paradigm shift refers to a major change in a basic model or theoretical framework. T / F

Answer: T

Page Number: 11

Level: Basic

41. The Project of Human Development utilized an accelerated panel design. T / F

Answer: T

Page Number: 13

Level: Basic

42. Crime analysis is a systematic, analytic process aimed at providing practical information related to crime patterns. T / F

Answer: T

Page Number: 15

Level: Basic

43. There is unanimous agreement that the cause of the crime dip in the 1990s was due to application of the "broken windows" approach to policing. T / F

Answer: F

Page Number: 11

Level: Basic

44. Concepts are variables that have been operationalized. T / F

Answer: F

Page Number: 18

Level: Basic

Multiple Choice

1. Which of the following was not suggested as necessary for the improvement of criminal justice research by Bayley?
- a. the need for interdisciplinary approaches
 - b. the attacking of practical problems in criminal justice
 - c. the use of the experimental model in all projects
 - d. avoidance of "methodological narcissism"

Answer: C

Page Number: 8-9

Level: Basic

2. Which of the following was not suggested by Hirschi and Selvin as advice for either doing or critiquing the research of others?
- a. use objectivity
 - b. use statistics
 - c. be vigilant
 - d. be sympathetic

Answer: B

Page Number: 9

Level: Basic

3. Research concerned with addressing and providing solutions to immediate problems is called:
- a. applied research
 - b. pure research
 - c. secondary research
 - d. unobtrusive research

Answer: A

Page Number: 12

Level: Basic

4. Any criminal justice research:
- a. is applied in nature
 - b. contains some error
 - c. is theoretically grounded
 - d. is empirical in nature

Answer: B

Page Number: 9
Level: Basic

5. A concept which has been operationalized is referred to as:
- a. a theory
 - b. a hypothesis
 - c. a variable
 - d. an empirical generalization

Answer: C

Page Number: 18
Level: Basic

6. Which of the following was not mentioned by Williams as a factor in "The Demise of the Criminological Imagination"?
- a. an overabundance of theory at the expense of research
 - b. an overemphasis upon "empirical scientism"
 - c. a critical intellectual environment nurtured in the sixties
 - d. the rise of criminal justice as a discipline

Answer: A

Page Number: 12
Level: Basic

7. Which of the following was not listed as a step in empirical research in criminal justice?
- a. problem formulation
 - b. a classic experimental design
 - c. data gathering
 - d. analysis and presentation of findings

Answer: B

Page Number: 22
Level: Basic

8. In the text the point of view taken regarding common sense and research was:
- a. sometimes common sense is nonsense
 - b. common sense is more useful than research
 - c. research conclusions should make common sense
 - d. common sense should be our guide in conducting research

Answer: A

Page Number: 3
Level: Basic

9. Which of the following was not mentioned by Comte as part of

the progression of knowledge?

- a. theological
- b. astrological
- c. metaphysical
- d. scientific

Answer: B

Page Number: 7

Level: Basic

10. What was not mentioned by the Ad Hoc Committee on Justice Research as a role of practitioners in the setting of a federal research agenda?

- a. practitioners should have an equal role with academicians in establishing research agendas
- b. practitioners should play a role in peer review of proposals
- c. practitioners should have a role in disseminating the results of research
- d. practitioners should insist that all research be policy relevant

Answer: D

Page Number: 12

Level: Basic

11. Methodological narcissism refers to:

- a. specification of the research problem
- b. preference for a single type of research method
- c. generalization from specific facts
- d. investigation of concept operationalization

Answer: B

Page Number: 9

Level: Basic

12. Concepts are:

- a. abstract tags put on reality
- b. general statements regarding the relationship between variables
- c. the variable one is attempting to predict
- d. specific statements regarding the relationship between variables

Answer: A

Page Number: 18

Level: Basic

13. The dependent variable in a study:
- a. is the variable which causes other variables
 - b. determines or precedes in time other variables
 - c. is denoted by the letter X
 - d. is denoted by the letter Y

Answer: D

Page Number: 19

Level: Basic

14. Which of the following is correct regarding criminal justice research?
- a. criminal justice research is simply a matter of common sense
 - b. criminal justice researchers expect absolute determinism
 - c. criminal justice researchers assume their subject matter is probabilistic
 - d. criminal justice researchers assume their relationships will hold in each individual case

Answer: C

Page Number: 8

Level: Basic

15. Methodological narcissism involves:
- a. methods for methods sake
 - b. another word for feminist research methods
 - c. qualitative data gathering
 - d. common sense in research

Answer: A

Page Number: 9

Level: Basic

16. Which of the following is usually the first step in the research process?
- a. research design
 - b. data analysis
 - c. data gathering
 - d. problem formulation

Answer: D

Page Number: 22

Level: Basic

17. Research which is intended to advance knowledge with less concern for practical implications is called:
- a. applied research

- b. evaluation research
- c. pure research
- d. descriptive research

Answer: C

Page Number: 12

Level: Basic

18. The repeating of a study using the same methodology is known as:

- a. replication
- b. operationalization
- c. elaboration
- d. specification

Answer: A

Page Number: 7

Level: Basic

19. The independent variable in a study is:

- a. the variable which causes the other variables
- b. the variable which is caused by the other variables
- c. sometimes called the outcome variable
- d. denoted by the letter X

Answer: A

Page Number: 19

Level: Basic

20. Specific statements or predictions regarding the relationship between two variables is known as a:

- a. variable
- b. concept
- c. theory
- d. hypothesis

Answer: D

Page Number: 20

Level: Basic

21. "Abstract tags put on reality" is a definition of:

- a. concepts
- b. variables
- c. theories
- d. methods

Answer: A

Page Number: 18

Level: Basic

22. The variable that one wishes to predict is known as the:
- a. independent variable
 - b. dependent variable
 - c. intervening variable
 - d. predictor variable

Answer: B

Page Number: 19

Level: Basic

23. The variable that explains or predicts the outcome variable is known as the:
- a. elaboration variable
 - b. conceptual variable
 - c. independent variable
 - d. dependent variable

Answer: C

Page Number: 19

Level: Basic

24. The process by which a concept is converted into a variable is called:
- a. replication
 - b. operationalization
 - c. elaboration
 - d. specification

Answer: B

Page Number: 18

Level: Basic

25. Attempts to provide "plausible explanations of reality" is a description of:
- a. theory
 - b. method
 - c. a concept
 - d. deduction

Answer: A

Page Number: 20

Level: Basic

26. Attempts to answer the question "what is" is a description of:
- a. theory
 - b. method
 - c. hypothesis
 - d. variable

Answer: B
Page Number: 10
Level: Basic

27. A new model or revolutionary scheme with which to view reality is described by Kuhn as:
- a. paradigm shift
 - b. manifest function
 - c. Matthew effect
 - d. operationalization

Answer: A
Page Number: 10
Level: Basic

28. What type of research design was featured in the Chicago "Project of Human Development"?
- a. ex post facto
 - b. Solomon four-group
 - c. classical experimental design
 - d. accelerated longitudinal design

Answer: D
Page Number: 13
Level: Basic

29. Hypotheses are derived from:
- a. theory
 - b. method
 - c. data analysis
 - d. variables

Answer: A
Page Number: 20
Level: Basic

30. Which of the following represented a "paradigm shift" in American criminal justice:
- a. the UCR
 - b. the NCVS
 - c. drug use forecasting
 - d. broken windows

Answer: D
Page Number: 11
Level: Basic

Identification Items

Briefly define or explain the meaning of the following:

Methodological Narcissism
Historicism
Scientism
Concepts
Operationalization
Variables
Theories
Hypothesis
Dependent Variable
Independent Variable
Pure versus Applied Research
Qualitative versus Quantitative Research
List the General Steps in Empirical Research
Induction
Deduction
Methodology
Steps in Research
Problem Formulation
Researchese
Replication
Matthew effect
Paradigm
Androcentric bias
Serendipity

Completion

1. _____ is the repetition of experiments or studies utilizing the same methodology.

Answer: Replication

Page Number: 7

Level: Basic

2. _____ is the confirmation of the accuracy of findings or attainment of greater certitude in conclusions through additional observations.

Answer: Verification

Page Number: 7

Level: Basic

3. _____ represents an attempt to develop plausible explanations of reality; to explain, predict, and understand how and why events occur.

Answer: Theory

Page Number: 9

Level: Basic

4. _____ involves the collection of accurate facts or data regarding the nature of crime and criminal justice policy.

Answer: Methodology

Page Number: 10

Level: Basic

5. _____ is a type of research concerned with acquiring new knowledge for the sake of science.

Answer: Pure research

Page Number: 12

Level: Basic

6. _____ is practical research concerned with solving immediate policy problems.

Answer: Applied research

Page Number: 12

Level: Basic

7. _____ is Max Weber's term for a research strategy in which researchers immerse themselves in the subject matter and develop "sensitizing concepts."

Answer: Verstehen

Page Number: 16

Level: Basic

8. _____ are abstract tags put on reality.

Answer: Concepts

Page Number: 18

Level: Basic

9. _____ defines concepts by describing how they will be measured.

Answer: Operationalization

Page Number: 18

Level: Basic

10. _____ are concepts that have been operationalized or that can take on different values.

Answer: Variables

Page Number: 18

Level: Basic

11. _____ are specific statements or predictions regarding the relationship between two variables.

Answer: Hypotheses

Page Number: 20

Level: Basic

12. _____ involves generalizing from specific findings to general laws.

Answer: Inference

Page Number: 20

Level: Basic

13. The _____ variable is the variable one is attempting to predict.

Answer: Dependent

Page Number: 19

Level: Basic

14. Methodological _____ refers to a fanatical adherence to a preferred method at the expense of substance; the view that there is a one and only best method for doing research.

Answer: Narcissism

Page Number: 30

Level: Basic

15. _____ involves deriving a specific hypothesis from a more general theory.

Answer: Deduction

Page Number: 20

Level: Basic

Discussion Questions

1. Some people feel that "common sense" is the best guide to criminal justice research and much of the more formal criminological research is either obscure jargonizing, academic intimidation, or simply a detailed elaboration of the obvious. React to this view and discuss the role of scientific research in criminal justice.

Answer: Answers will vary

Page Number: 3-5

Level: Basic

2. Much research in criminal justice has been criticized as being virtually worthless due to the large amount of error it contains. Comment upon the role of research in criminal justice and the proper conduct of criticism of such research.

Answer: Answers will vary

Page Number: 6

Level: Basic

3. Discuss the role of pure research and applied research in the development of criminal justice. Is applied research more useful in addressing the real problems in criminal justice?

Answer: Answers will vary

Page Number: 12-16

Level: Basic

4. How does operationalization serve as a critical link between theory and method?

Answer: Answers will vary

Page Number: 18

Level: Basic

5. Discuss the "Model of the Research Process" discussed in the first chapter. Utilizing any study or piece of research with which you are familiar discuss how this process operates.

Answer: Answers will vary

Page Number: 20-22

Level: Basic

6. Describe this same research study in terms of how it follows the "General Steps in Empirical Research in Criminal Justice."

Answer: Answers will vary

Page Number: 22

Level: Basic

7. Discuss some ways one might go about the process of selecting a research problem.

Answer: Answers will vary

Page Number: 22-23

Level: Intermediate

8. Discuss the various types of elaboration. What is its purpose and logic?

Answer: Answers will vary

Page Number: 2-3

Level: Basic

9. What are some factors affecting problem formulation?

Answer: Answers will vary

Page Number: 22-29

Level: Intermediate

10. Discuss Durkheim's study of Suicide and how it illustrates the Model of the Research Process.

Answer: Answers will vary

Page Number: 20-22

Level: Intermediate

CHAPTER 2

ETHICS IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE RESEARCH

True/False

1. Polsky supports the view that the scientific role in research takes precedence over the citizen role in the short run. T / F

Answer: T

Page Number: 45

Level: Basic

2. In reality science itself is amoral, ethically neutral. T / F

Answer: T

Page Number: 72

Level: Basic

3. There has been no attempt to develop a code of ethics in either criminology and criminal justice. T / F

Answer: F

Page Number: 47-48

Level: Basic

4. Since HEW supports both physical and social sciences, their original guidelines applied equally to each. T / F

Answer: T

Page Number: 48

Level: Basic

5. Weppner feels that a strict interpretation of the old HEW guidelines would have made street ethnography impossible. T / F

Answer: T

Page Number: 48

Level: Basic

6. The text takes the point of view that some privacy invasion is inevitable in criminal justice research. T / F

Answer: T

Page Number: 49

Level: Basic

7. NIJ has no regulations governing the research of those who have been contracted to perform research for it. T / F

Answer: F

Page Number: 56-57
Level: Basic

8. Laws enacted by Congress grant the right of privileged communication to contracted HHS researchers in criminal proceedings. T / F

Answer: T
Page Number: 67
Level: Basic

9. A code of ethics governing research practices must, if it is to be worthwhile, require strict abidance by all with no exceptions. T / F

Answer: F
Page Number: 47
Level: Basic

10. Since until recently there has been no professional code of ethics governing research in criminal justice, it is safe to assume that most criminal justice researchers do not conduct themselves ethically in performing research. T / F

Answer: F
Page Number: 47
Level: Basic

11. The text takes the point of view that deception is not permitted under any circumstances in research. T / F

Answer: F
Page Number: 60
Level: Basic

12. The notion of reciprocity involves a mutual trust and obligation between researcher and subject. T / F

Answer: T
Page Number: 61
Level: Basic

13. According to Klockars the researcher-subject model in bio-medical research is analogous to criminal justice research. T / F

Answer: F
Page Number: 61
Level: Basic

14. In order to conduct research with ethical responsibility,

criminal justice researchers should limit their targets of research to volunteers. T / F

Answer: F

Page Number: 63

Level: Basic

15. According to Soloway and Walters' examination of Pennsylvania statute, researchers would actually have had to assist, aid, or abet actual commission of a specific criminal act in order to be libel under statute. T / F

Answer: T

Page Number: 64

Level: Basic

16. According to Soloway and Walters, once summoned to testify, researchers have no legal recourse but to divulge information or face a contempt citation. T / F

Answer: T

Page Number: 64

Level: Basic

17. Federal procedures for prior review of human subjects research is evidence of failure of professional associations to have won public trust. T / F

Answer: T

Page Number: 47

Level: Basic

18. The most important source of social science research regulation is the Department of Health and Human Services guidelines. T / F

Answer: T

Page Number: 56

Level: Basic

19. Institutional Review Boards are formed and run by the federal government. T / F

Answer: F

Page Number: 55

Level: Basic

20. The Belmont Report recommended the alteration of the HEW informed consent requirement in the case of field research. T / F

Answer: T

Page Number: 50-51
Level: Basic

21. Under the HHS guidelines most research involving survey or interview procedures is exempt from regulation. T / F

Answer: T
Page Number: 51
Level: Basic

22. Research involving the observation of public behavior is not exempt from HHS guidelines. T / F

Answer: F
Page Number: 54
Level: Basic

23. The Department of Health and Human Services has not been responsive to the unique needs of social science research in regulating research conduct. T / F

Answer: F
Page Number: 54
Level: Basic

24. NIJ uses its own entirely different guidelines than HHS for regulating research conduct. T / F

Answer: F
Page Number: 56
Level: Basic

25. Subjects of NIJ research are protected by statute from the use of any research or statistical information identifiable to an individual. T / F

Answer: T
Page Number: 56
Level: Basic

26. Shield laws are intended to protect researchers from being sued by subjects for malpractice. T / F

Answer: F
Page Number: 57
Level: Basic

27. The new code of ethics of the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences governs research in criminal justice. T / F

Answer: T
Page Number: 47

Level: Basic

28. Confidentiality of government-sponsored research is guaranteed in the Omnibus Crime Control Act of 1973. T / F

Answer: T

Page Number: 63

Level: Basic

29. Reynolds' research indicated that it is quite common for social science researchers to be subpoenaed to appear in court. T / F

Answer: F

Page Number: 65

Level: Basic

30. During and after World War II the U.S. military exposed their own soldiers to mustard gas and nuclear radiation as part of scientific experiments. T / F

Answer: T

Page Number: 34

Level: Basic

31. While a number of examples were given in the text of unethical biomedical experiments, there have fortunately been no such examples in the social sciences. T / F

Answer: F

Page Number: 37

Level: Basic

32. The primary danger in Milgram's "Obedience to Authority" experiment was that some subjects might get electrocuted. T / F

Answer: F

Page Number: 37

Level: Basic

33. Zimbardo prematurely canceled his "simulated prison study" rather than risk harm to the participants. T / F

Answer: T

Page Number: 38

Level: Basic

34. Humphreys in his "Tearoom Trade" study avoided ethical problems by seeking informed consent of the subjects. T / F

Answer: F

Page Number: 39
Level: Basic

35. Project Camelot was a study of decision-making in the Kennedy Administration. T / F

Answer: F

Page Number: 39-40
Level: Basic

36. Plagiarism is a type of fraud in which a writer presents the ideas or work of someone else as his or her own. T / F

Answer: T

Page Number: 42
Level: Basic

37. Polsky advocates the point of view that in participant observation it is very important for researchers to take a moralistic stance. T / F

Answer: F

Page Number: 45
Level: Basic

38. There is no official professional code of ethics governing research within the field of criminal justice itself. T / F

Answer: T

Page Number: 73
Level: Basic

39. The code of ethics of the U.S. Department of Justice is the primary guideline utilized in criminal justice research. T / F

Answer: F

Page Number: 48
Level: Basic

40. Shield laws protect researchers funded by the National Institute of Justice from having to reveal their confidential sources in a court of law. T / F

Answer: T

Page Number: 57
Level: Basic

41. A major ethical concern regarding Milgram's experiment was the deceiving of subjects into believing they were physically harming other human beings. T / F

Answer: T
Page Number: 37-38
Level: Basic

42. The text took the point of view that research such as that on mothers with aids in Africa is clearly unethical. T / F
Answer: F
Page Number: 37
Level: Basic

43. Institutional Review Boards (IRBs) currently have very little influence on the conduct of research in American College's and Universities. T / F
Answer: F
Page Number: 46
Level: Basic

44. In 1998, the Department of Health and Human Services concluded that Institutional Review Boards were overburdened, poorly staffed and subject to conflict of interest. T / F
Answer: T
Page Number: 36
Level: Basic

45. Since the Belmont Report, most of the decisions regarding protection of human subjects in research is under the control of Institutional Review Boards. T / F
Answer: T
Page Number: 50-51
Level: Basic

46. The "common rule" (of federal policy on human subjects) requires that informed consent include a statement as to how the researcher will maintain confidentiality. T / F
Answer: T
Page Number: 57
Level: Basic

47. Rik Scarce, author of *Eco-Warriors* while threatened with incarceration for refusal to reveal subjects was never actually jailed. T / F
Answer: F
Page Number: 69-70
Level: Basic

Multiple Choice

1. Which of the following is not contained in the HHS Guidelines on the Protection of Human Subjects?
- a. a fair explanation of the procedure to be used
 - b. an offer of remuneration to any subject requesting it
 - c. a description of any benefits reasonably to be expected
 - d. an offer to answer any inquiries regarding procedure

Answer: B

Page Number: 48-51

Level: Basic

2. Regulations regarding maintenance of confidentiality in criminal justice research:
- a. are required of any NIJ-funded research
 - b. are solely the responsibility of the researcher
 - c. are not necessary
 - d. are required in exceptional cases

Answer: A

Page Number: 56

Level: Basic

3. NIJ's Confidentiality of Research and Statistical Data (1979) does not require which of the following?
- a. that all original data be destroyed once the final report is completed
 - b. upon completion of research, identifiers are either destroyed or separated and secured
 - c. identifiable data is immune from administrative or judicial process
 - d. identifiable data may be used for statistical purposes

Answer: A

Page Number: 63

Level: Basic

4. Which of the following was not suggested in the text as appropriate in guiding ethical conduct in criminal justice research?
- a. the adopted code should be rigidly adhered to by all in order to be effective
 - b. avoid procedures which may harm respondents
 - c. respect reciprocity
 - d. protect confidentiality and privacy

Answer: A

Page Number: 60

Level: Intermediate

5. In performing research, the text takes the point of view that the researcher's primary role is that of:
- citizen
 - humanitarian
 - scientist
 - criminal justice practitioner

Answer: C

Page Number: 45

Level: Basic

6. Which of the following was not described as one of the three forms that the regulation of ethically acceptable research conduct may take?
- enforcement by state and local police
 - codes of ethics and institutional review boards
 - procedures imposed by the federal government
 - legal regulation in the courts

Answer: A

Page Number: 46

Level: Basic

7. Which of the following roles of the researcher was identified in the text as the researcher's primary role?
- criminal justice practitioner
 - scientist
 - citizen
 - academician

Answer: B

Page Number: 72

Level: Basic

8. Which of the following was not identified as a key element in the "classic professionalism model"?
- knowledge
 - service
 - autonomy
 - cynicism

Answer: D

Page Number: 46

Level: Basic

9. Since 1980, the most important source of guidance for ethical research in the U.S. has been:

- a. Health and Human Services
- b. National Criminal Justice Reference Service
- c. Criminal Justice Archive and Information Network
- d. National Institute of Justice

Answer: A

Page Number: 48

Level: Basic

10. Shield laws refer to:

- a. protection for respondents against unobtrusive measures
- b. government immunity from research
- c. state-guaranteed right to confidentiality for researchers
- d. reciprocity

Answer: C

Page Number: 57-58

Level: Basic

11. The new HHS guidelines regulating social science research was a frank recognition that:

- a. there has been little documented harm associated with such studies
- b. there was abuse and need for more strict regulation
- c. the social sciences were not prepared to regulate themselves
- d. growing liability required legislation

Answer: A

Page Number: 61

Level: Basic

12. Hagan's description of his inept handling of a participant observation study in Columbia, Maryland, "illustrated":

- a. violation of reciprocity
- b. violation of informed consent
- c. violation of confidentiality
- d. violation of objectivity

Answer: B

Page Number: 62-63

Level: Basic

13. Longmire's survey of ASC members found that their major ethical problem in research was:

- a. pressure to engage in undesired research
- b. confidentiality problems

- c. reciprocity
- d. informed consent

Answer: A

Page Number: 65

Level: Basic

14. Reynolds' review of research on subpoenaed social science researchers found:
- a. an increase in such cases since 1980
 - b. dismissal of most cases due to lack of evidence
 - c. release under the Freedom of Information Act
 - d. less than a dozen such cases mostly involving newsmen

Answer: D

Page Number: 65

Level: Basic

15. The group filing suit in the Ofshe case was:
- a. Federal Government
 - b. Synanon
 - c. University of California, Berkeley
 - d. Hare Krishnas

Answer: B

Page Number: 67

Level: Basic

16. The Belmont Report advocated:
- a. elimination of Internal Review Boards
 - b. tighter federal regulation of research
 - c. alteration of informed consent in case of field research
 - d. elimination of federal regulation of research

Answer: C

Page Number: 50

Level: Basic

17. The new HHS guidelines did not:
- a. apply only to social science research
 - b. apply only to HHS-funded research
 - c. exclude most field studies
 - d. continue Institutional Review Boards

Answer: A

Page Number: 54-56

Level: Basic

18. Which of the following was not discussed as an example of a social science study with ethical problems?

- a. Obedience to Authority Study
- b. The Simulated Prison Study
- c. Kansas City Experiment
- d. Tearoom Trade

Answer: C

Page Number: 37-44

Level: Basic

19. What did Project Camelot deal with?
- a. student and peasant insurgency movements in Chile
 - b. Sandinista election fraud in Nicaragua
 - c. decision-making in the Kennedy administration
 - d. homosexual behavior in public restrooms

Answer: A

Page Number: 39-40

Level: Basic

20. Which of the following lack a fully recognized state right to confidentiality?
- a. physicians
 - b. lawyers
 - c. social researchers
 - d. clergy

Answer: C

Page Number: 57

Level: Basic

21. Research screening committees set up in colleges and universities to oversee the ethical propriety of research are:
- a. College Senates
 - b. Faculty Policies Committees
 - c. Rank and Tenure Committees
 - d. Institutional Review Boards

Answer: D

Page Number: 48

Level: Basic

22. Tierney's study of *Darkness in El Dorado* dealt with:
- a. Mistreatment of orphan stutterers
 - b. Schizophrenic youth being encouraged to discontinue their medication
 - c. The death of a graduate student in the Himalayas
 - d. Unethical treatment of the Yanomami tribe in Brazil

Answer: D

Page Number: 41
Level: Basic

23. Which of the following was not a basic principle of the Belmont Report (the National Commission for the Protection of Human Subjects):

- a. principle of equanimity
- b. principle of respect for persons
- c. principle of beneficence
- d. principle of justice

Answer: A

Page Number: 50-51
Level: Basic

Identification Items

Briefly define or explain the meaning of the following:

List any three paradoxes of the informed consent requirement

as applied to the practice of fieldwork.

The Belmont Report

List any three elements of a proposed code of ethics for

criminal justice research.

Risk/Benefit Ratio in Protection of Human Subjects

HHS Guidelines

Institutional Review Boards

Shield Laws

Informed Consent

Confidentiality

Reciprocity

Lucifer Effect

Monster Study

Completion

1. _____ are research screening committees set up in _____ colleges and universities to oversee the ethical propriety of research.

Answer: Institutional Review Boards

Page Number: 48

Level: Basic

2. The Department of _____ guidelines are the most widely followed regulations for social science

research in the U.S.

Answer: Health and Human Services

Page Number: 51

Level: Basic

3. _____ laws constitute a governmental immunity from _____ prosecution, a state-guaranteed right to confidentiality for researchers if they are subpoenaed.

Answer: Shield laws

Page Number: 57

Level: Basic

4. In Project _____ U.S. researchers studied student and peasant insurgency movements in Chile.

Answer: Camelot

Page Number: 39-40

Level: Basic

5. _____ is a type of fraud in which a writer presents the ideas or work of someone else as his or her own.

Answer: Plagiarism

Page Number: 42

Level: Basic

6. _____ is the requirement that any information obtained in research is to be treated as private and not revealed in any manner that would identify or harm subjects.

Answer: Confidentiality

Page Number: 57

Level: Basic

7. Ethical guidelines of the Department of _____ provide a model for most other federal agencies with respect to informed consent and protection of human subjects in social and biomedical research.

Answer: Health and Human services

Page Number: 48

Level: Basic

8. _____ is a term for aliases used in

research

reports to protect the identity of respondents.

Answer: Pseudonyms

Page Number: 66

Level: Basic

9. _____ refers to a system of mutual obligation

between subjects and researchers.

Answer: Reciprocity

Page Number: 61

Level: Basic

Discussion Questions

1. What are the various roles that the criminal justice researcher must play? How do these relate to ethical issues

in the conduct of criminal justice research? Do you agree

that the researcher's primary role is that of scientist?

Explain.

Answer: Answers will vary

Page Number: 44-45

Level: Intermediate

2. What is the current status of a "code of professional ethics"

governing the conduct of criminal justice research?

Answer: Answers will vary

Page Number: 46-57

Level: Basic

3. What problems for criminal justice field research are raised

by federal grant requirements of "informed consent" of subjects?

Answer: Answers will vary

Page Number: 48-50

Level: Basic

4. Discuss the issue of confidentiality and protection of subjects in criminal justice research. What legal liability

and/or protections are attached to criminal justice research?

Answer: Answers will vary

Page Number: 56-60

Level: Basic

5. According to the text, what are some basic elements of a code of ethics for criminal justice research?

Answer: Answers will vary

Page Number: 46-47

Level: Basic

6. Should any type of deception in criminal justice research

be avoided? Where does one draw the line?

Answer: Answers will vary

Page Number: 60-64

Level: Intermediate

7. What does the term reciprocity entail in criminal justice research?

Answer: Answers will vary

Page Number: 61

Level: Basic

8. How might ethical problems in criminal justice research be avoided?

Answer: Answers will vary

Page Number: 71-72

Level: Basic

9. What hazards as well as victories were won by researchers

in the Brajuha, Ofshe, and Hutchinson cases?

Answer: Answers will vary

Page Number: 64-71

Level: Basic

10. Discuss and give examples of what the text calls "Ethical

'Horror' Stories." What attempts have been made to prevent

a repeat of such incidents?

Answer: Answers will vary

Page Number: 34-45

Level: Basic

11. Is informed consent necessary in all field research?
Discuss and give some examples of where you think it is
or
is not necessary.

Answer: Answers will vary

Page Number: 55

Level: Intermediate

12. What ethical issues are raised by the project testing
AZT on
pregnant mothers with AIDS in Third World countries?

Answer: Answers will vary

Page Number: 37

Level: Basic