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CHAPTER 2

Where Do Theories Come From?

Chapter 2 Multiple Choice

Choose the best answer for each of the following.

1. The "evidence" in evidence-based criminology refers to
    a. information obtained from witnesses to the crime.
    b. fingerprints found at the crime scene.
    c. experimental scientific findings.
    d. social discussions.

Answer: c
Objective: What is evidence-based criminology? How does the meaning of the word evidence in evidence-based criminology differ from the evidence found at a crime scene or the evidence used in criminal trials?
Page number: 29
Level: Intermediate

2. Evidence-based criminology is founded upon which research method?
    a. Randomized, controlled experiments
    b. Case studies
    c. Participant observation
    d. Secondary analysis of data

Answer: a
Objective: What is evidence-based criminology? How does the meaning of the word evidence in evidence-based criminology differ from the evidence found at a crime scene or the evidence used in criminal trials?
Page number: 29
Level: Basic

3. The ideas of armchair criminologists achieve acclaim in all but which of the following ways?
    a. The involvement of distinguished lecturers
    b. Publication in prestigious essays
    c. The systematic collection of related acts
    d. The association of their ideas with institutions of higher learning

Answer: c
Objective: What four eras have characterized the field of criminology over the past 100 years?
Page number: 30
Level: Intermediate

4. Which of the following is not a scientific endeavor?
    a. Investigating the relationship between facts that have been gathered
    b. Building a database of information
    c. Investigating paranormal phenomena
    d. Interrogating witnesses at a crime scene

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Answer: d
Objective: What four eras have characterized the field of criminology over the past 100 years?
Page number: 30
Level: Difficult

5. A(n) _____ is a series of interrelated propositions which attempt to describe, explain, predict, and ultimately control some class of events.
a. hypothesis
b. theory
c. variable
d. experiment
Answer: b
Objective: What is a theory? What purposes do theories serve? What role do research and experimentation play in theory building in criminology?
Page number: 31
Level: Basic

6. The statement, "Breaking the cycle of poverty will reduce crime" is an example of a(n)
a. hypothesis.
b. theory.
c. social policy.
d. causal question.
Answer: a
Objective: What is a theory? What purposes do theories serve? What role do research and experimentation play in theory building in criminology?
Page number: 31
Level: Intermediate

7. Which of the following statements is an example of a theory?
a. Increasing job opportunities will reduce crime
b. Crime rates increased in the past year
c. Poverty is a root cause of illegal drug use
d. Requiring everyone to earn a high school degree will lead to a reduction in crime
Answer: c
Objective: What is a theory? What purposes do theories serve? What role do research and experimentation play in theory building in criminology?
Page number: 31
Level: Difficult

8. Which of the following is not a use of theory in social scientific thinking?
a. Theories supply frameworks within which concepts and variables acquire special significance
b. Theories link studies together
c. Theories can be improved through hypothesis testing
d. Theories provide patterns for the interpretation of data
Answer: c

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Objective: What is a theory? What purposes do theories serve? What role do research and experimentation play in theory building in criminology?
Page number: 33
Level: Intermediate

9. _____ research is undertaken simply for the sake of advancing scientific knowledge.
    a. Applied
    b. Pure
    c. Primary
    d. Secondary
Answer: b
Objective: What is the role of criminological research in theory building? What is internal validity? External validity? How can threats to internal and external validity be addressed?
Page number: 33
Level: Basic

10. What is the first step in any research?
    a. Develop a research design
    b. Review the findings
    c. Choose a data collection technique
    d. Identify a problem
Answer: d
Objective: What is the role of criminological research in theory building? What is internal validity? External validity? How can threats to internal and external validity be addressed?
Page number: 34
Level: Intermediate

11. _____ is the process by which a concept is made measurable or a simple hypothesis is turned into one that is testable.
    a. Operationalization
    b. Theory building
    c. Variable development
    d. Pure research
Answer: a
Objective: What is the role of criminological research in theory building? What is internal validity? External validity? How can threats to internal and external validity be addressed?
Page number: 34
Level: Basic

12. You are interested in determining whether allowing prison inmates to have televisions in their cells will reduce violent behavior. You measure the rate of violence in the prison, install televisions in all cells, and then measure the rate of violence again one month later to see if there has been any change. What research design have you used?
    a. A controlled experiment
    b. A one-group pretest-posttest design
    c. A quasi-experiment

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d. A life history
Answer: b
Objective: What is the role of criminological research in theory building? What is internal validity? External validity? How can threats to internal and external validity be addressed?
Page number: 35
Level: Difficult

13. Which of the following threats to internal validity is an example of the problem of experimental mortality?
a. During the implementation of a study on violence in a prison, the prison administrator is replaced
b. During a study, subjects become tired and their response time is affected
c. During a study in which students interview prison inmates, a number of student interviewers graduate and must be replaced
d. During a study comparing two groups of prison inmates, some of the members of one group are released on parole
Answer: d
Objective: What is the role of criminological research in theory building? What is internal validity? External validity? How can threats to internal and external validity be addressed?
Page number: 36
Level: Difficult

14. Which of the following threats to external validity is an example of the problem of reactive effects of experiment arrangements?
a. A pretest was conducted that sensitized the subjects to the topic of the research, so that they may have responded to the treatment differently than would individuals who did not go through the pretest
b. Defendants in a county court are allowed to choose whether or not they would like to participate in a study to determine the effectiveness of a new diversion program
c. Inmates in a prison are aware that they are part of a study on prison violence and modify their behavior as a result of this awareness
d. Inmates in a prison are participating in two research studies and are simultaneously exposed to two different experimental interventions
Answer: c
Objective: What is the role of criminological research in theory building? What is internal validity? External validity? How can threats to internal and external validity be addressed?
Page number: 37
Level: Difficult

15. A(n) _____ research design is particularly useful when some aspects of the social setting are beyond the control of the researcher.
a. controlled experiment
b. one-group pretest-posttest
c. quasi-experimental
d. case study
Answer: c

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Objective: What is the role of criminological research in theory building? What is internal validity? External validity? How can threats to internal and external validity be addressed?
Page number: 36-37
Level: Intermediate

16. After the results of a large research study on police procedures were publicized, the researchers were interested in determining whether the study had affected police policy. The researcher telephoned a large number of big-city police departments and asked a number of questions about department policies and procedures. This is an example of which data-gathering strategy?

a. Participant observation
b. Survey research
c. Case study
d. Secondary analysis

Answer: b
Objective: What is the role of criminological research in theory building? What is internal validity? External validity? How can threats to internal and external validity be addressed?
Page number: 38-39
Level: Difficult

17. You are interested in studying how prison inmates and correctional officers interact on a daily basis. To do this, you get a job as a correctional officer in a state prison and work there for several months. What data-gathering strategy are you employing here?

a. Participant observation
b. Survey research
c. Secondary analysis
d. Self-reporting

Answer: a
Objective: What is the role of criminological research in theory building? What is internal validity? External validity? How can threats to internal and external validity be addressed?
Page number: 39
Level: Difficult

18. Which is the only data-gathering technique that does not produce new data?

a. Self-reporting
b. Secondary analysis
c. Case study
d. Survey research

Answer: b
Objective: What is the role of criminological research in theory building? What is internal validity? External validity? How can threats to internal and external validity be addressed?
Page number: 40
Level: Basic

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19. Because the Minneapolis Domestic Violence Experiment had a major impact on police policy, the National Institute of Justice decided to see if the same results would be found if the study was conducted in other cities around the U.S. This is an example of the issue of

a. replicability.
b. intersubjectivity.
c. reactivity.
d. instrumentation.

Answer: a
Objective: What is the role of criminological research in theory building? What is internal validity? External validity? How can threats to internal and external validity be addressed?
Page number: 40
Level: Difficult

20. Which of the following is an example of inferential statistics?

a. Standard deviation
b. Correlation
c. Median
d. Test of significance

Answer: d
Objective: What is the role of criminological research in theory building? What is internal validity? External validity? How can threats to internal and external validity be addressed?
Page number: 41-43
Level: Intermediate

21. _____ are techniques that produce measurable results which can be analyzed statistically.

a. Qualitative methods
b. Pure research methods
c. Quantitative methods
d. Participant observations

Answer: c
Objective: What are the differences between quantitative and qualitative methods in the social sciences? What are the advantages and disadvantages of each method?
Page number: 43
Level: Basic

22. _____ treats numbers as having intrinsic scientific value.

a. Intersubjectivity
b. Pure research
c. Qualitative methodology
d. The mystique of quantity

Answer: d
Objective: What are the differences between quantitative and qualitative methods in the social sciences? What are the advantages and disadvantages of each method?
Page number: 43
Level: Basic

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23. The ethnical principle of _____ means that research subjects are told about the nature of the research and their role in it

a. informed consent
b. data confidentiality
c. anonymity
d. objectivity

Answer: a
Objective: What are some of the ethical considerations involved in conducting criminological research?
Page number: 45
Level: Basic

24. Which of the following is not a critical ethical issue for criminal justice researchers?

a. Data confidentiality
b. Protection of human subjects
c. Disclosure of research methods
d. Application of results to social policy

Answer: d
Objective: What are some of the ethical considerations involved in conducting criminological research?
Page number: 45-46
Level: Intermediate

25. After research into the effectiveness of Project D.A.R.E. found that the program was ineffective, publication of the research results was blocked. A representative of the National Institute of Justice stated that they did not agree with one of the study's major findings. What ethical issue applies here?

a. Protection of human subjects
b. Informed consent
c. Objectivity
d. Data confidentiality

Answer: c
Objective: What are some of the ethical considerations involved in conducting criminological research?
Page number: 46
Level: Difficult

26. A(n) _____ involves reviewing the results of other studies on a specific topic.

a. participant observation study
b. meta-analysis
c. survey
d. case study

Answer: b
Objective: How do criminological research and experimental criminology impact social policy?
Page number: 48

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Level: Basic

27. In a research report, the _____ is a brief summation of the findings of the report.
    a. abstract
    b. review of the existing literature
    c. preface
    d. analysis
Answer: a
Objective: What sections might a typical research report contain?
Page number: 49
Level: Basic

28. Which of the following sections is not always included in a research report?
    a. Appendixes
    b. Findings and results
    c. Analysis and discussion
    d. References
Answer: a
Objective: What sections might a typical research report contain?
Page number: 49-50
Level: Intermediate

29. Where are criminologists most likely to publish their research?
    a. Newspapers
    b. Monographs
    c. Professional journals
    d. Wikipedia
Answer: c
Objective: What sections might a typical research report contain?
Page number: 50
Level: Basic

30. Which submission requirement tends to be the same for all professional refereed journals?
    a. The style of the references
    b. The method of submission
    c. A prohibition on simultaneous submissions
    d. The amount of the submission fee
Answer: c
Objective: What sections might a typical research report contain?
Page number: 51
Level: Intermediate

Chapter 2 True-False
Choose whether each statement is true or false.

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1. The evidence used in evidence-based criminology is the same type of evidence that is used in a criminal trial.
    a. True
    b. False
Answer: False
Objective: What is evidence-based criminology? How does the meaning of the word evidence in evidence-based criminology differ from the evidence found at a crime scene or the evidence used in criminal trials?
Page number: 29
Level: Basic

2. During the Golden Age of Theory, there was a systematic attempt to link criminological research to theory.
    a. True
    b. False
Answer: False
Objective: What four eras have characterized the field of criminology over the past 100 years?
Page number: 30
Level: Basic

3. Gathering facts is sufficient to offer a satisfactory explanation of crime.
    a. True
    b. False
Answer: False
Objective: What four eras have characterized the field of criminology over the past 100 years?
Page number: 30
Level: Basic

4. The statement "Providing more educational opportunities to lower-income individuals will reduce crime" is a hypothesis.
    a. True
    b. False
Answer: True
Objective: What is a theory? What purposes do theories serve? What role do research and experimentation play in theory building in criminology?
Page number: 31
Level: Difficult

5. A theory is tested by how well it describes and predicts reality.
    a. True
    b. False
Answer: True
Objective: What is a theory? What purposes do theories serve? What role do research and experimentation play in theory building in criminology?
Page number: 32
Level: Intermediate

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6. If you conduct applied research, you are not expecting your results to have any immediate, practical application.
a. True
b. False
Answer: False
Objective: What is the role of criminological research in theory building? What is internal validity? External validity? How can threats to internal and external validity be addressed?
Page number: 33
Level: Basic

7. Problem identification often includes some basic statistical analyses.
a. True
b. False
Answer: False
Objective: What is the role of criminological research in theory building? What is internal validity? External validity? How can threats to internal and external validity be addressed?
Page number: 34
Level: Intermediate

8. A one-group pretest-posttest research design eliminates all other possible explanations of behavioral change.
a. True
b. False
Answer: False
Objective: What is the role of criminological research in theory building? What is internal validity? External validity? How can threats to internal and external validity be addressed?
Page number: 35
Level: Basic

9. You are conducting a simple one-group pretest-posttest research design in a police department and between the pretest and posttest, the chief of police resigns. This event may produce a confounding effect.
a. True
b. False
Answer: True
Objective: What is the role of criminological research in theory building? What is internal validity? External validity? How can threats to internal and external validity be addressed?
Page number: 35
Level: Difficult

10. A rehabilitation program is tested in a California medium security prison and found to be effective. The researchers want to know if the program will be effective in maximum security prisons in Texas. This is a question of external validity.
a. True
b. False

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Answer: True
Objective: What is the role of criminological research in theory building? What is internal validity? External validity? How can threats to internal and external validity be addressed?
Page number: 35
Level: Difficult

12. In the "participant as observer" strategy, the observer goes "undercover" and joins the group, participating in their activities.
    a. True
    b. False
Answer: False
Objective: What is the role of criminological research in theory building? What is internal validity? External validity? How can threats to internal and external validity be addressed?
Page number: 39
Level: Intermediate

13. "Do you see what I see?" is a question that highlights the role of intersubjectivity in scientific observation.
    a. True
    b. False
Answer: True
Objective: What is the role of criminological research in theory building? What is internal validity? External validity? How can threats to internal and external validity be addressed?
Page number: 40
Level: Basic

14. Findings from qualitative studies are expressed numerically.
    a. True
    b. False
Answer: False
Objective: What are the differences between quantitative and qualitative methods in the social sciences? What are the advantages and disadvantages of each method?
Page number: 44
Level: Basic

15. The best way to control the effects of biases is to be aware of them at the start of the research.
    a. True
    b. False
Answer: True
Objective: What are some of the ethical considerations involved in conducting criminological research?
Page number: 45
Level: Basic

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16. During participant observation, the researcher's primary role becomes that of a member of the group he or she is observing.
    a. True
    b. False
Answer: False
Objective: What are some of the ethical considerations involved in conducting criminological research?
Page number: 46
Level: Intermediate

17. Politicians frequently consult with criminologist when developing new crime legislation.
    a. True
    b. False
Answer: False
Objective: How do criminological research and experimental criminology impact social policy?
Page number: 47
Level: Intermediate

18. A meta-analysis is a study of other studies.
    a. True
    b. False
Answer: True
Objective: How do criminological research and experimental criminology impact social policy?
Page number: 48
Level: Basic

19. It is not necessary for a researcher to present research limitations in the final research report.
    a. True
    b. False
Answer: False
Objective: What sections might a typical research report contain?
Page number: 50
Level: Basic

20. Most refereed professional journals discourage simultaneous submissions.
    a. True
    b. False
Answer: True
Objective: What sections might a typical research report contain?
Page number: 51
Level: Basic

Chapter 2 Fill in the Blank
Fill in the correct answer for each of the following.

1. Evidence-based criminology is founded on the _____ method.

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Answer: experimental/scientific
Objective: What is evidence-based criminology? How does the meaning of the word evidence in evidence-based criminology differ from the evidence found at a crime scene or the evidence used in criminal trials?
Page number: 29
Level: Basic

2. The Golden Age of _____ was a time when data on crime were gathered and evaluated independent of any particular ideational framework

Answer: Research
Objective: What four eras have characterized the field of criminology over the past 100 years?
Page number: 30
Level: Basic

3. A(n) _____ is an explanation that accounts for a set of facts and that can be tested by further investigation.

Answer: hypothesis
Objective: What is a theory? What purposes do theories serve? What role do research and experimentation play in theory building in criminology?
Page number: 31
Level: Basic

4. A(n) ____ is tested by how well it describes and predicts reality.

Answer: theory
Objective: What is a theory? What purposes do theories serve? What role do research and experimentation play in theory building in criminology?
Page number: 32-33
Level: Basic

5. Most criminological research today is intended to explore issues of _____.

Answer: causality
Objective: What is the role of criminological research in theory building? What is internal validity? External validity? How can threats to internal and external validity be addressed?
Page number: 34
Level: Intermediate

6. Rival explanations or competing hypotheses are known as _____.

Answer: confounding effects
Objective: What is the role of criminological research in theory building? What is internal validity? External validity? How can threats to internal and external validity be addressed?

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Page number: 35
Level: Basic

7. Properly selected control groups help criminology researchers eliminate threats to _____.

Answer: internal validity
Objective: What is the role of criminological research in theory building? What is internal validity? External validity? How can threats to internal and external validity be addressed?
Page number: 36
Level: Intermediate

8. A case study focusing on a single subject is known as a _____.

Answer: life history
Objective: What is the role of criminological research in theory building? What is internal validity? External validity? How can threats to internal and external validity be addressed?
Page number: 39
Level: Basic

9. Because research subjects generally do not know that they are being studied, secondary analysis is said to be _____.

Answer: nonreactive
Objective: What is the role of criminological research in theory building? What is internal validity? External validity? How can threats to internal and external validity be addressed?
Page number: 40
Level: Intermediate

10. _____ research methods produce subjective results.

Answer: Qualitative
Objective: What are the differences between quantitative and qualitative methods in social sciences? What are the advantages and disadvantages of each method?
Page number: 44
Level: Basic

11. _____ such as researcher preconceptions and biases enter into all stages of the research process.

Answer: Values
Objective: What are some of the ethical considerations involved in conducting criminological research?
Page number: 45
Level: Basic

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12. _____ is a strategy used to overcome many ethical issues inherent in criminological research by telling research subjects about the research and their role in it.

Answer: Informed consent
Objective: What are some of the ethical considerations involved in conducting criminological research?
Page number: 45
Level: Basic

13. Ideally, criminological research should have an impact on politicians who formulate crime control _____.

Answer: policy
Objective: How do criminological research and experimental criminology impact social policy?
Page number: 47
Level: Basic

14. In a research report, a discussion of relevant previous research is usually found in the section _____.

Answer: review of existing literature
Objective: What sections might a typical research report contain?
Page number: 49
Level: Basic

15. _____ journals use peer reviewers to determine the quality of manuscripts submitted to them

Answer: Refereed
Objective: What sections might a typical research report contain?
Page number: 50
Level: Basic

Chapter 2 Matching

1. Place the steps in the theory-building process in the proper order

1. The Hypothesis is Tested	a. Step 1
2. A Correlation is Observed	b. Step 2
3. A Theory is Proposed	c. Step 3
4. Theory-Based Understanding is Achieved	d. Step 4
5. Questions are Raised about Causes	e. Step 5
6. A Theory-Based Hypothesis is Developed	f. Step 6
7. Theory-Based Social Policies Result	g. Step 7

1. *f.

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2. * a.
3. * c.
4. * d.
5. * b.
6. *e.
7. *g.

Objective: What is a theory? What purposes do theories serve? What role do research and experimentation play in theory building in criminology?
Page number: 30
Level: Intermediate

2. Match the type of research with its definition

1. Applied research	a. Research undertaken simply for the sake of advancing scientific knowledge
2. Pure research	b. Research based on scientific inquiry that is designed and carried out with practical applications in mind
3. Primary research	c. Research based on new evaluations of existing information that has been collected by other researchers
4. Secondary research	d. Research characterized by original and direct investigation

1. *b
2. *a
3. *d
4. *c

Objective: What is the role of criminological research in theory building? What is internal validity? External validity? How can threats to internal and external validity be addressed?
Page number: 33
Level: Intermediate

3. Place the stages in the scientific research process in order

1. Review of findings	a. Step 1
2. Development of research design	b. Step 2
3. Problem identification	c. Step 3
4. Choice of data collection techniques	d. Step 4

1. *d
2. *b
3. *a
4. *c

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Objective: What is the role of criminological research in theory building? What is internal validity? External validity? How can threats to internal and external validity be addressed?
Page number: 34
Level: Intermediate

4. Identify the threats with the type of validity they threaten

1. Pretest effects	a. Internal validity
2. History	b. External validity
3. Reactivity	
4. Self-selection	
5. Maturation	
6. Instrumentation	
7. Experimenter bias	
8.Multiple-treatment interference	
9. Statistical regression	
10. Experimental mortality	

1. *b
2. *a
3. *b
4. *b
5 *a
6 *a
7 *a
8 *b
9 *a
10 *a

Objective: What is the role of criminological research in theory building? What is internal validity? External validity? How can threats to internal and external validity be addressed?
Page number: 36-37
Level: Intermediate

5. Match each threat to the validity of a research design with the appropriate example

1. Pretest effects	a. A researcher selects subjects based on their extreme scores on a personality test. When the subjects are tested again later, their scores are less extreme.
2. History	b. A researcher brings subjects into a lab to conduct a study. The subjects are aware that they are being studied and may not behave normally.
3. Reactivity	c. During the process of a study, subjects become tired, affecting their responses

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4. Self-selection	d. A researcher conducts an experiment in a prison to determine the effect of a new treatment program. During the experiment, a large number of the inmates in the control group are released on parole, although no inmates in the experimental group are paroled during the course of the study.
5. Maturation	e. A researcher conducts an experiment in an elementary school to determine the effectiveness of an anti-drug education program. As there are an equal number of boys and girls in the school, the researcher finds it easier to assign all the boys to the experimental group and all the girls to the treatment group
6. Instrumentation	f. Instead of randomly selecting students to participate in a study on campus, the researcher asks students to volunteer. As a result, only students who are interested in the study participate.
7. Experimenter bias	g. A specific event takes place between the first and second observations in a study that may affect measurement.
8.Multiple-treatment interference	h. The researcher applies two different treatments to the experimental group in a research study.
9. Statistical regression	i. During a large-scale study in which crime victims are interviewed, two interviewers resign and must be replaced.
10. Experimental mortality	j. Prior to experiencing a treatment, subjects in a study take a pretest. This sensitizes them to the topic of the study. They may react differently to the treatment than would subjects who did not take the pretest first.
11. Differential selection	k. While interviewing subjects during an experiment, the researcher does not treat the subjects in the experimental and control group identically.

1. *j
2. *g
3. *b
4. *f
5. *c
6. *i
7. *k

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8. *h
9. *a
10. *d
11. *e

Objective: What is the role of criminological research in theory building? What is internal validity? External validity? How can threats to internal and external validity be addressed?
Page number: 36-37
Level: Difficult

6. Match the data collection technique to its definition

1. Participant observation	a. An in-depth investigation into a single subject or group
2. Secondary analysis	b. Individuals are asked to keep a journal about their frequency of involvement in a specific activity
3. Case studies	c. The use of questionnaires to gather data
4. Surveys	d. Examining pre-existing data in new ways
5. Self-reporting	e. The researcher joins a group to gather data on the group's activities

1. *c
2. *d
3. *a
4. *c
5 *b

Objective: What is the role of criminological research in theory building? What is internal validity? External validity? How can threats to internal and external validity be addressed?
Page number: 38-40
Level: Intermediate

7. Match the element of a research report to its features

1. List of references	a. A brief summary of the report's findings
2. Statement of hypothesis	b. A discussion of relevant works of other researchers and prior research
3. Review of existing literature	c. Bibliography of all materials used in planning the study and preparing the research report
4. Disclaimers/limitations	d. A statement of what is being tested in the research study
5. Abstract	e. A discussion of any shortcomings in the researcher so that readers may assess their impacts on the reported results

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1. *c
2. *d
3. *b
4. *e
5 *a

Objective: What sections might a typical research report contain?
Page number: 49-50
Level: Intermediate

Chapter 2 Essay
Answer the following questions.

1. Identify the four eras of criminology and discuss how they have influenced the current field of criminology today.

Answer: Answers should define the four eras of criminology based on the textbook: the golden age of research (1900-1930), the golden age of theory (1930-1960), the age of theory testing and empirical methods (1960-2000), and the current era (21st century) that is heir to the first three. Criminology has moved into the scientific or evidence-based criminology that we see today, building off of the previous periods.

Objective: What four eras have characterized the field of criminology over the past 100 years?
Page number: 30
Level: Intermediate

2. What is a theory? What is the role of theories in the field of criminology?

Answer: Responses should define theory, based on the description in the textbook, as a set of interrelated propositions that attempt to describe, explain, predict, and ultimately control some class of events. Answers should connect the role of theory building in the field as one that helps construct models to allow for better understanding of criminal behavior, and in turn, better development of social policies to reduce criminal behavior.

Objective: What is a theory? What purposes do theories serve? What role do research and experimentation play in theory building in criminology?
Page number: 30-33
Level: Difficult

3. Define the two types of validity and explain some of the factors that may threaten validity in research designs. ? How can threats to the two types of validity be addressed?

Answer: Answers should explain the two types of confounding effects, which may invalidate the results of research – internal validity (limits to the certainty that the research interventions caused observed changes in research findings) and external validity (factors limiting the ability of researchers to generalize research findings to other settings). Responses should also list some of

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the specific threats to internal and external validity listed in Figures 2-2 and 2-3. Strategies to address these threats, such as control and randomization, should also be discussed.

Objective: What is the role of criminological research in theory building? What is internal validity? External validity? How can threats to internal and external validity be addressed?
Page number: 35-37
Level: Difficult

Chapter 2 Critical Thinking
Answer the following questions.

1. Explain how theory building develops in the field and contributes to social policy in criminology. Please provide examples.

Answer: While examples will vary, all answers should accurately define theory according to the textbook as a set of interrelated propositions that attempt to describe, explain, predict, and ultimately control some class of events. All answers should explain a bit of the theory developing process, including observations, theory/hypothesis development, evidence-based testing, and the results leading up to social policy development.

Objective: Multiple
Page number: Multiple
Level: Difficult

2. What are some of the values and ethics that criminologists must consider when conducting research? How are they addressed?

Answer: Answers should address how criminologists work to prevent biases in research conducted, data confidentiality, informed consent, and the overall protection of human subjects in research. Some answers may include participation observation issues as well as building a code of ethics for researchers in the field.

Objective: What are some of the ethical considerations involved in conducting criminological research?
Page number: 45-47
Level: Intermediate

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