Statistics for Criminology and Criminal Justice 5th edition Bachman Test Bank

SKU: 9781544375700-TEST-BANK

Solutions to End-of-Chapter Practice Problems

Chapter 2: Levels of Measurement and Aggregation

1. Quantitative; interval/ratio; b. Quantitative; interval/ratio; c. Quantitative; interval/ratio; d. Qualitative; nominal; e. Qualitative; nominal; f. Quantitative; interval/ratio.

2. The categories of a variable measured at the ordinal level of measurement can be ordered, but the distance between the categories is not quantifiable. Categories for interval-level variables have a known and equal distance between them. In addition to this, ratio-level variables have a true and meaningful zero point.

3. Arrest is the independent variable, and future drunk-driving behavior is the dependent variable.

4. Gender is the independent variable, and fear is the dependent variable.

5. The numerator would be the number of victimizations against people 14-18 years old, and the denominator would be the total population of people 14-18 years old.

6. Rates allow you to make comparisons across different places and time using a standardized unit. For example, city A may have reported 100 homicides while city B reported 300 homicides in the past year. However, city A has a population of 100,000 while city B has a population of 500,000. The homicide rater for each city is, respectively, 100 and 20 per 100,000. Without taking the rate, we would prematurely conclude that city A was more violent when in fact city B is more violent.

7.

	f	***Proportion***	***%***
Less than $10	16	0.029	2.9

Statistics for Criminology and Criminal Justice 5th edition Bachman Test Bank

$10-$49	39	0.072	7.2
$50-$99	48	0.089	8.9
$100-$249	86	0.159	15.9
$250-$999	102	0.188	18.8
$1,000 or more	251	0.463	46.3
	n = 542		

8. The units of analysis were the formerly incarcerated individuals. The independent variable was whether one was foreign-born or native-born, and the dependent variable was re-offending.

9. The units of analysis are states. The independent variable would likely be unemployment, and the dependent variable would be crime.

10. The units of analysis would be the police departments.

Statistics for Criminology and Criminal Justice 5th edition Bachman Test Bank