

WebQuizzing – Ch.02 Ethics and Criminal Justice Research

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Title: Basics of Research Methods

Multiple Choice

1. Two main ways of promoting compliance with ethical principles are _____.

- A. Research staff and Executives.
- B. Research Personnel and Researchers themselves
- C. Consumer and Marketing research Boards.
- D. Codes of ethics and institutional review boards

Correct Answer is D

Analysis:

A. This is an incorrect answer because no matter how sensitive they might be to the rights of individuals and possible ways subjects might be harmed, research staff and executives are not always the best judges of whether or not adequate safeguards are used.

B. This is an incorrect answer because no matter how sensitive they might be to the rights of individuals and possible ways subjects might be harmed, research Personnel and researchers themselves are not always the best judges of whether or not adequate safeguards are used.

C. This is an incorrect answer because no matter how sensitive they might be to the rights of individuals and possible ways subjects might be harmed, Consumer and Marketing research Boards are not always the best judges of whether or not adequate safeguards are used.

D. The correct answer is “D” because Codes of ethics and institutional review boards can be sources of expert advice on how to resolve ethical dilemmas without any bias. ,

Ref: Promoting Compliance with Ethical Principles

2. Federal regulations and IRB guidelines address other potential ethical issues in social research. Foremost among these is the typical IRB requirement for dealing with the ethical principle of _____.

- A. Mandatory participation
- B. Voluntary participation
- C. Assigned participation
- D. Experimental participation

The correct answer is B.

Analysis:

- A. This is an incorrect answer because mandatory participation will not allow the participant to stay in control. When the participant is not free to stop participation any time he/she feels uncomfortable, the data collected may be biased.
- B. The correct answer is “B” because Voluntary participation allows the participant to stay in control. The participant is free to stop participation any time he/she feels uncomfortable.
- C. This is an incorrect answer because assigned participation will not allow the participant to stay in control. When the participant is not free to stop participation any time he/she feels uncomfortable, the data collected may be biased.
- D. This is an incorrect answer because experimental participation will not allow the participant to stay in control. When the participant is not free to stop participation any time he/she feels uncomfortable, the data collected may be biased.

ANS: B

Ref. Promoting Compliance with Ethical Principles

3. Criminal justice research may generate special ethical questions, including the potential for _____.

- A. legal liability and physical harm
- B. undesirable responses
- C. illegal searches and discussions
- D. legal discussions leading to closer monitoring

The correct answer is A.

Analysis:

- A. The correct answer is “A” because the researchers may ask participants questions that may cause them psychological trauma which in turn can lead to physical harm and law suits.

- B. This is an incorrect answer because researchers may ask participants questions that may solicit answers that are desirable but may not be true.
- C. This is an incorrect answer because illegal searches and discussions are not generally part of participants' role.
- D. This is an incorrect answer because legal discussions leading to closer monitoring is not a special ethical question.

Ref. Ethical Controversies

4. Scientists agree that participation in research should, in general, be voluntary. This norm, however, can conflict with the _____.

- A. personal need for generalizability
- B. group need for generalizability
- C. communal need for generalizability
- D. scientific need for generalizability

The correct answer is D.

Analysis:

- A. This is an incorrect answer because voluntary participation does not conflict with personal need for generalizability. It rather is in synch with personal need for generalizability.
- B. This is an incorrect answer because voluntary participation does not conflict with personal need for generalizability. It rather is in synch with personal need for generalizability.
- C. This is an incorrect answer because voluntary participation does not conflict with communal need for generalizability. It rather is in synch with communal need for generalizability.
- D. The correct answer is "D" because the voluntary participation will limit data collected, will reduce the sample size and consequently will be in conflict with scientific need for generalizability.

Ref. Ethical Controversies

5. Most scientists agree that research should not harm subjects unless they willingly and knowingly _____.

- A. try to harm the researchers
- B. attack the researchers

- C. accept the risks of harm
- D. prepare an agenda that specifies the potential harm.

The correct answer is C.

Analysis:

- A. This is an incorrect answer because Code of Ethics prohibit any harm to the participants unless the potential risks and the participants can not harm the researchers
- B. This is an incorrect answer because Code of Ethics prohibit any harm to the participants unless the potential risks and the participants cannot attack the researchers
- C. The correct answer is “C” because Code of Ethics prohibit any harm to the participants unless the potential risks have been explained to the participant and the participant willingly accepts to participate despite the potential risk.
- D. This is an incorrect answer because Code of Ethics prohibit any harm to the participants unless the potential risks and the participants cannot prepare an agenda that specifies the potential harm.

Ref. Ethical Controversies

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6. Two ways to protect the privacy of research subjects are ____.
- A. Mandatory participation and informed consent
 - B. Anonymity and confidentiality *
 - C. Legal liability and personal harm
 - D. Monetary rewards and participation

The correct answer is B.

Analysis:

- A. This is an incorrect answer because Mandatory participation and informed consent will not protect the privacy of research subjects. It will rather expose the research subjects.
- B. This is the correct answer because Anonymity and confidentiality will ensure the participants’ privacy.
- C. This is an incorrect answer because Legal liability and personal harm will not protect the privacy of research subjects. It will rather expose the research subjects

D. This is an incorrect answer because Monetary rewards and participation will not protect the privacy of research subjects. These will rather expose the research subjects

Ref. Ethical Controversies

7. Federal regulations on human subjects include special provisions for certain types of subjects. These subjects are called _____.

- A. Special populations
- B. Juveniles
- C. Prisoners
- D. Elderly

The correct answer is A.

Analysis:

- A. The correct answer is “A” because the Federal regulations on human subjects allows special provisions for certain types of subjects. These subjects are called special populations.
- B. This is an incorrect answer because the Federal regulations on human subjects allows special provisions for certain types of subjects. These subjects are called special populations and Juveniles are one of those groups.
- C. This is an incorrect answer because the Federal regulations on human subjects allows special provisions for certain types of subjects. These subjects are called special populations and prisoners are one of those groups.
- D. This is an incorrect answer because the Federal regulations on human subjects allows special provisions for certain types of subjects. These subjects are called special populations and elderly are not one of those groups.

Ref. Promoting Compliance with Ethical Principles

8. In most studies that involve juveniles, consent must be obtained _____.

- A. from juveniles
- B. from juveniles’ parents or guardians
- C. both from parents or guardians and from the juvenile subjects themselves
- D. neither from juveniles’ parents or guardians

The correct answer is C.

Analysis:

- A. This is an incorrect answer because Code of Ethics requires that the consent must be received from both from parents or guardians and from the juvenile subjects themselves not just from juveniles.
- B. This is an incorrect answer because Code of Ethics Code of Ethics requires that the consent must be received from both from parents or guardians and from the juvenile subjects themselves not just from juveniles' parents.
- C. The correct answer is "C" because Code of Ethics Code of Ethics requires that the consent must be received from both from parents or guardians and from the juvenile subjects themselves.
- D. This is an incorrect answer because Code of Ethics Code of Ethics prohibit requires that the consent must be received from both from parents or guardians and from the juvenile subjects themselves.

Ref. Special Populations

9. Juveniles' status as a special population of human subjects reflects the legal status of juveniles, as well as their _____.

- A. capacity to grant informed consent.
- B. capacity to hold trial.
- C. capacity to grant informed consent for their friends.
- D. capacity to grant informed consent on behalf of their parents.

The correct answer is A.

Analysis:

- A. The correct answer is "A" because the Juveniles' status as a special population of human subjects reflects the legal status of juveniles, as well as their capacity to grant informed consent.
- B. This is an incorrect answer because the Juveniles' status as a special population of human subjects reflects the legal status of juveniles, as well as their capacity to grant informed consent not to hold trial.
- C. This is an incorrect answer because the Juveniles' status as a special population of human subjects reflects the legal status of juveniles, as well as their capacity to grant informed consent on their behalf not of their friends.

- D. This is an incorrect answer because the Juveniles' status as a special population of human subjects reflects the legal status of juveniles, as well as their capacity to grant informed consent on their behalf not of their parents.

Ref. Special Populations

10. Government agencies and nongovernment organizations (including universities) that conduct research involving human subjects must establish review committees. These committees are called _____.

- A. Institutional Review Committees.
- B. Institutional Review Boards.
- C. Governmental Review Agencies.
- D. Nongovernment organizations

The correct answer is B.

Analysis:

- A. This is an incorrect answer because Government agencies and nongovernment organizations (including universities) that conduct research involving human subjects must establish review committees. These committees are called Institutional Review Boards not Institutional Review committees.
- B. This is the correct answer because Government agencies and nongovernment organizations (including universities) that conduct research involving human subjects must establish review committees. These committees are called Institutional Review Boards.
- C. This is an incorrect answer because Government agencies and nongovernment organizations (including universities) that conduct research involving human subjects must establish review committees. These committees are called Institutional Review Boards not Government Review Agencies.
- D. This is an incorrect answer because Government agencies and nongovernment organizations (including universities) that conduct research involving human subjects must establish review committees. These committees are called Institutional Review Boards not Nongovernmental organizations.

Ref. Institutional Review Boards

11. One of the two general purposes of the Institutional Review Boards is to determine that there are adequate safeguards regarding the safety, confidentiality, and general welfare _____.

- A. of Institutional Review Committees
- B. of Institutional Review Boards
- C. of Governmental Review Agencies
- D. of human subjects

The correct answer is D.

Analysis:

- A. This is an incorrect answer because Institutional Review Boards are required to determine that there are adequate safeguards regarding the safety, confidentiality, and general welfare of human subjects not of Institutional Review Committees.
- B. This is an incorrect answer because Institutional Review Boards are required to determine that there are adequate safeguards regarding the safety, confidentiality, and general welfare of human subjects not of Institutional Review Boards.
- C. This is an incorrect answer because Institutional Review Boards are required to determine that there are adequate safeguards regarding the safety, confidentiality, and general welfare of human subjects not of Governmental Review Agencies.
- D. This is the correct answer because Institutional Review Boards are required to determine that there are adequate safeguards regarding the safety, confidentiality, and general welfare of human subjects.

Ref. Institutional Review Boards

12. Under HHS regulations, virtually all research that uses human subjects in any way, including simply asking people questions, is subject to _____.

- A. Institutional Review Board Review.
- B. Institutional Review Committee Review.
- C. Governmental Review Panels' Review.
- D. Human subjects Review.

The correct answer is A.

Analysis:

- A. This is the correct answer because under HHS regulations, virtually all research that uses human subjects in any way, including simply asking people questions, is subject to Institutional Review Board review.
- B. This is an incorrect answer because under HHS regulations, virtually all research that uses human subjects in any way, including simply asking people questions, is subject to Institutional Review Board review. There are no Institutional Review Committees.

- C. This is an incorrect answer because under HHS regulations, virtually all research that uses human subjects in any way, including simply asking people questions, is subject to Institutional Review Board review. There are no Governmental Review Panels.
- D. This is an incorrect answer because under HHS regulations, virtually all research that uses human subjects in any way, including simply asking people questions, is subject to Institutional Review Board review. There are no Human Subjects Reviews.

Ref. Institutional Review Boards

13. One of the most important potential ethical issue in social research addressed by the Federal regulations and IRB guidelines is the typical IRB requirement for dealing with the ethical principle of _____.

- A. mandatory participation .
- B. assigned participation.
- C. involuntary participation.
- D. voluntary participation.

The correct answer is D.

Analysis:

- A. This is an incorrect answer because one of the most important potential ethical issue in social research addressed by the Federal regulations and IRB guidelines is the typical IRB requirement for dealing with the ethical principle of voluntary participation not of mandatory participation.
- B. This is an incorrect answer because one of the most important potential ethical issue in social research addressed by the Federal regulations and IRB guidelines is the typical IRB requirement for dealing with the ethical principle of voluntary participation not of assigned participation.
- C. This is an incorrect answer because one of the most important potential ethical issue in social research addressed by the Federal regulations and IRB guidelines is the typical IRB requirement for dealing with the ethical principle of voluntary participation not of involuntary participation.
- D. This is the correct answer because one of the most important potential ethical issue in social research addressed by the Federal regulations and IRB guidelines is the typical IRB requirement for dealing with the ethical principle of voluntary participation not of mandatory participation.

Ref. Institutional Review Boards

14. The only research that may be exempt from IRB is the research that is conducted for educational purposes and studies that collect _____.

- A. Special population information only.
- B. voluntary information only.
- C. involuntary information only.
- D. anonymous information only.

The correct answer is D.

Analysis:

- A. This is an incorrect answer because all research is subject to IRB review except the research that is conducted for educational purposes and studies that collect anonymous information only. Research involving special populations go through very careful IRB review.
- B. This is an incorrect answer because all research is subject to IRB review except the research that is conducted for educational purposes and studies that collect anonymous information only.
- C. This is an incorrect answer because all research is subject to IRB review except the research that is conducted for educational purposes and studies that collect anonymous information only.
- D. This is the correct answer because all research is subject to IRB review except the research that is conducted for educational purposes and studies that collect anonymous information only.

Ref. Institutional Review Boards

15. Institutional review boards (IRBs) play an important role in ensuring that the rights and interests of human subjects are protected. But some social science researchers believe that IRBs are becoming too _____.

- A. restrictive.
- B. emotional.
- C. lenient.
- D. indifferent.

The correct answer is A.

Analysis:

- A. This is the correct answer because in order to ensure that the rights and interests of human subjects are protected review boards (IRBs) have become rigid and restrictive according to some social science researchers.
- B. This is an incorrect answer because in order to ensure that the rights and interests of human subjects are protected review boards (IRBs) have become rigid and restrictive, not emotional, according to some social science researchers.
- C. This is an incorrect answer because in order to ensure that the rights and interests of human subjects are protected review boards (IRBs) have become rigid and restrictive, not lenient, according to some social science researchers.
- D. This is an incorrect answer because in order to ensure that the rights and interests of human subjects are protected review boards (IRBs) have become rigid and restrictive, not indifferent, according to some social science researcher

Ref. Ethical Controversies

True/False Questions

1. The potential for psychological harm to subjects exists when interviews are used to collect information.

T

Analysis:

This is true because interviewers may ask respondents about their experiences as victims of crime and may remind them of a traumatic, or at least an unpleasant experience. Talking about such actions with interviewers can be embarrassing and has the potential for psychological harm.

Ref: Ethical Issues in Criminal Justice Research

2. A major tenet of medical research ethics is that experimental participation must be mandatory.

F

Analysis:

This is false because a major tenet of medical research ethics is that experimental participation must be voluntary not mandatory. No one should be forced to participate.

Ref: Voluntary Participation

3. Criminal justice research has the potential to produce both physical and psychological harm, as well as embarrassment.

T

Analysis:

This is true because interviewers may ask respondents about their experiences as victims of crime and may remind them of a traumatic, or at least an unpleasant experience. Talking about such actions with interviewers can be embarrassing and has the potential for physical and psychological harm.

Ref. Ethical Controversies

4. Weighing the potential benefits from doing research against the possibility of harm to the people being studied—or harm to other people—is a fundamental ethical dilemma in all research.

T

Analysis:

This is true because sometimes researcher may believe potential benefits outweigh potential harm to the participant. This may or may not be true.

Ref. Ethical Controversies

5. The researcher can lessen the potential for harm to the participant when doing research by putting themselves in the line of danger.

F

Analysis:

This is false because by putting themselves in the line of danger, the researcher will increase not lessen the potential for harm to the participant.

Ref. Ethical Controversies