

Chapter 1
Criminal Justice and Criminology Research:
Mapping and Terrain

Chapter 1 - Multiple Choice

1. The idea that knowledge generates power and, conversely power generates knowledge is called _____.
- a. the power continuum
 - b. the corruption of power
 - c. the knowledge/power dynamic
 - d. circular reasoning
 - e. none of the above

Answer: C

Objective: To assess the understanding of the knowledge power dynamic within research.

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Level: Basic

2. The Old French word “recherchier” means _____.
- a. an intense search for knowledge
 - b. survey research
 - c. knowledge is power
 - d. to study
 - e. to learn

Answer: A

Objective: To assess the grasp of the history of research methods.

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Level: Intermediate

3. A collection of social science methods applied systematically to generate knowledge about crime and justice phenomena is called _____.
- a. scientific methodology
 - b. criminology
 - c. criminalistics
 - d. crime scene investigation
 - e. crime and justice research

Answer: E

Objective: To assess the basic understanding of crime and justice research.

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Level: Basic

4. The specific crime and justice phenomena that we decide to research is called a (an) _____.

- a. field of examination
- b. area of exploration
- c. research choice
- d. object of study
- e. criminology

Answer: D

Objective: To assess understanding of criminology's object of study.

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Level: Intermediate

5. A phrase that combines the two highly interrelated fields of study; criminal justice and criminology is _____.
- a. crime scene investigation
 - b. criminalistics
 - c. justology
 - d. deviance
 - e. crime and justice studies

Answer: E

Objective: To assess basic understanding of criminal justice/criminology research methods.

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Level: Basic

6. Crime and justice studies encompasses:
- a. Criminal justice
 - b. criminology
 - c. crime control policies
 - d. causes of crime
 - e. all of the above

Answer: E

Objective: To assess basic understanding of criminal justice/criminology research methods.

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Level: Intermediate

7. The full range of possible objects of study in our field, which includes all topics, activities, issues, questions, and trends that revolve around crime, crime control, and the criminal justice system is called _____.
- a. the field of law enforcement
 - b. crime and justice phenomena
 - c. corrections
 - d. courts
 - e. juvenile delinquency

Answer: A

Objective: To assess basic understanding of criminal justice/criminology research methods.

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Level: Basic

8. In a study done by the authors they found that the topic most researched in the field of criminal justice was _____.

- a. crime
- b. the police
- c. the courts
- d. drugs
- e. victims

Answer: A

Objective: To assess understanding of what objects of study are examined within criminology.

Page: 6

Level: Intermediate

9. Research conducted for the purpose of presenting it to the courts as a part of some legal proceeding is called _____.

- a. litigation research
- b. lay witness research
- c. university research
- d. expert witness research
- e. circumstantial evidence

Answer: D

Objective: To assess understanding of expert witness research

Page: 8

Level: Basic

10. Dr. James Marquart was considered an expert in _____.

- a. police response time
- b. police use of deadly force
- c. police hi-speed car chases
- d. death penalty cases
- e. police stress

Answer: D

Objective: To assess further understanding of expert witness research with research methods

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Level: Intermediate

11. _____ research requires the researcher to become part of the object of study and is used to collect _____ data.

- a. Ethnographic observational/quantitative
- b. Ethnographic field/qualitative

- c. Ethnographic field/quantitative
- d. Ethnographic content analysis/quantitative
- e. Ethnographic content analysis/qualitative
- f. Ethnographic experimental/quantitative

Answer: B

Objective: To assess understanding of ethnographic field research and qualitative research.

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Level: Difficult

12. What is the primary source of information on criminal victimization in the United States?

- a. The Federal Bureau of Investigation
- b. The National Crime Victimization Survey
- c. The American Victimization Association
- d. The National Department of Victims of Crime
- e. The Department of Victimization

Answer: B

Objective: To assess understanding of information gathered for crime and justice studies.

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Level: Intermediate

13. The systematic collection and analysis of legal-related documents in order to generate knowledge about a given crime and justice subject.

- a. Historical research
- b. Academic Legal research
- c. Existing documents/statistics research
- d. None of the above

Answer: B

Objective: To assess understanding of academic legal research

Page: 17

Level: Basic

14. The National Institute of Justice (NIJ) is a branch of _____.

- a. The U.S. Department of Justice
- b. The Federal Bureau of Investigation
- c. The Federal Department of Corrections
- d. The Federal Department of Research
- e. NIJ is a private organization and is not associated with the federal government

Answer: A

Objective: To assess the connection between research methods and larger funding agencies.

Page: 8

Level: Intermediate

15. The most commonly used source of research funding for crime and justice academics is _____.

- a. the Public Broadcast System (PBS)
- b. the NIJ
- c. the BJS
- d. the FBI
- e. the Ford Foundation

Answer: B

Objective: To assess the connection between research methods and funding agencies

Page: 8

Level: Difficult

16. Which of the following researchers debunked the missing children myth?

- a. Criminal Justice Practitioners
- b. Students as Researchers
- c. Governmental Research at the Federal level
- d. journalists
- e. College and University Professor writing in academic journals

Answer: D

Objective: To assess the role of journalists within research methods

Page: 8

Level: Difficult

17. A method that divides people being studied into two or more groups, applying a treatment to one of the groups, and determining if there are any differences in the reaction of the groups over a set period of time is called _____.

- a. methodology
- b. survey research
- c. experimental research
- d. ethnographic research
- e. document research

Answer: C

Objective: To assess basic understanding of experimental research methods.

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Level: Intermediate

18. A method that uses a written questionnaire or formal interview to gather quantitative data on the backgrounds, behaviors, beliefs, or attitudes of a large number of people or agencies is called _____.

- a. survey research
- b. experimentation
- c. sampling

- d. nonreactive research
- e. all of the above

Answer: A

Objective: To assess basic understanding of survey research.

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Level: Intermediate

19. The unobtrusive collection of data that have usually been left behind by others is called.

- a. survey research
- b. experimentation
- c. sampling
- d. nonreactive research
- e. all of the above

Answer: D

Objective: To assess basic understanding of nonreactive research methods.

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Level: Basic

20. Survey and interview research is _____.

- a. a method that involves the collection and reanalysis of existing quantitative data.
- b. a nonreactive method used to examine the content, or information and symbols, contained in written documents or other communication media
- c. the unobtrusive collection of data that have usually been left behind by others
- d. a method that uses a written questionnaire or formal interview to gather quantitative data on the backgrounds, behaviors, beliefs, or attitudes of a large number of people or agencies
- e. a method in which the researcher engages the natural environment of their subjects and strives for an up close, personal, and highly detailed understanding of the research subjects' culture

Answer: D

Objective: To assess understanding of survey and interview research methods

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Level: Intermediate

21. Nonreactive research is _____.

- a. a method that involves the collection and reanalysis of existing quantitative data
- b. a nonreactive method used to examine the content, or information and symbols, contained in written documents or other communication media
- c. the unobtrusive collection of data that have usually been left behind by others
- d. a method that uses a written questionnaire or formal interview to gather quantitative data on the backgrounds, behaviors, beliefs, or attitudes of a large number of people or agencies
- e. a method in which the researcher engages the natural environment of their subjects and strives for an up close, personal, and highly detailed understanding of the research subjects' culture

Answer: C

Objective: To assess further understanding of nonreactive research methods.

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Level: Intermediate

22. Content analysis is _____.

- a. a method that involves the collection and reanalysis of existing quantitative data
- b. a nonreactive method used to examine the content, or information and symbols, contained in written documents or other communication media
- c. the unobtrusive collection of data that have usually been left behind by others
- d. a method that uses a written questionnaire or formal interview to gather quantitative data on the backgrounds, behaviors, beliefs, or attitudes of a large number of people or agencies
- e. a method in which the researcher engages the natural environment of their subjects and strives for an up close, personal, and highly detailed understanding of the research subjects' culture

Answer: B

Objective: To assess basic understanding of content analysis.

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Level: Basic

23. Ethnographic field research is _____.

- a. a method that involves the collection and reanalysis of existing quantitative data
- b. a nonreactive method used to examine the content, or information and symbols, contained in written documents or other communication media
- c. the unobtrusive collection of data that have usually been left behind by others
- d. a method that uses a written questionnaire or formal interview to gather quantitative data on the backgrounds, behaviors, beliefs, or attitudes of a large number of people or agencies
- e. a method in which the researcher engages the natural environment of their subjects and strives for an up close, personal, and highly detailed understanding of the research subjects' culture

Answer: E

Objective: To assess basic understanding of ethnographic field research

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Level: Basic

24. Existing documents or statistics research is _____.

- a. a method that involves the collection and reanalysis of existing quantitative data
- b. a nonreactive method used to examine the content, or information and symbols, contained in written documents or other communication media
- c. the unobtrusive collection of data that have usually been left behind by others
- d. a method that uses a written questionnaire or formal interview to gather quantitative data on the backgrounds, behaviors, beliefs, or attitudes of a large number of people or agencies
- e. a method in which the researcher engages the natural environment of their subjects and

strives for an up close, personal, and highly detailed understanding of the research subjects' culture.

Answer: A

Objective: To assess basic understanding of existing documents/ statistics research

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Level: Basic

25. The National Crime Victimization Study uses _____ as their method of research for collecting data.

- a. surveys
- b. experiments
- c. nonreactive research
- d. content analysis
- e. all of the above

Answer: A

Objective: To assess understanding of the application of survey research.

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Level: Intermediate

26. If a researcher was using the Uniform Crime Reports to write a report on murder in the United States he or she would be using _____.

- a. survey research
- b. experimentation
- c. ethnographic field research
- d. observational research
- e. existing document or statistics research

Answer: E

Objective: To assess understanding of when to employ existing document/statistic methods

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Level: Difficult

27. If you are studying the speech of a political candidate for president to see what their views were on criminal justice issues you would be doing _____.

- a. survey research
- b. experimentation
- c. ethnographic field research
- d. nonreactive research
- e. content analysis

Answer: E

Objective: To assess understanding of when to employ content analysis

Page: 13

Level: Difficult

28. In 1997, Wright and Decker provided a good example ethnographic research on the subject of _____.

- a. rape
- b. armed robbery
- c. murder
- d. domestic abuse
- e. prostitution

Answer: B

Objective: To assess understanding of an actual ethnographic project within criminal justice

Page: 15

Level: Difficult

29. A nonreactive method that attempts to make theoretical sense of documents (text or visual) by analyzing their cultural meaning is called _____.

- a. qualitative documents analysis
- b. historical research
- c. historical-comparative research
- d. academic legal research
- e. basic research

Answer: A

Objective: To assess basic understanding of qualitative document analysis

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Level: Basic

30. A method that examines past events systematically in an effort to accurately describe and account for what has happened in the past is called _____.

- a. qualitative documents analysis
- b. historical research
- c. historical-comparative research
- d. academic legal research
- e. basic research

Answer: B

Objective: To assess basic understanding of historical research

Page: 15

Level: Basic

31. The systematic collection and analysis of legal-related documents in order to generate knowledge about a given crime and justice subject is called _____.

- a. qualitative documents analysis
- b. historical research
- c. historical-comparative research
- d. academic legal research

e. basic research

Answer: D

Objective: To assess further understanding of academic legal research

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Level: Intermediate

32. A genre of research that generates knowledge for the sake of knowledge is called _____.

- a. qualitative documents analysis
- b. applied research
- c. historical-comparative research
- d. academic legal research
- e. basic research

Answer: E

Objective: To assess understanding of basic versus applied research

Page: 18

Level: Intermediate

33. Knowledge not pursued for any instrumental purpose, but merely for the sake of making ethical, intellectual, and theoretical sense of our world is called _____.

- a. disinterested knowledge
- b. common sense research
- c. critical thinking
- d. preliminary research

Answer: A

Objective: To assess understanding of disinterested knowledge within basic knowledge

Page: 18

Level: Intermediate

34. A type of thinking that scrutinizes knowledge claims using the criteria of reason and evidence is called _____.

- a. faith-based science
- b. practical reasoning
- c. critical thinking
- d. disinterested knowledge

Answer: C

Objective: To assess understanding of critical thinking's role within research methods

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Level: Intermediate

35. Evaluative research is:

- a. Research in which the primary purpose is to examine a little understood issue or phenomenon

to develop new ideas and move toward refined research questions.

- b. Research in which the primary purpose is to “paint” a picture using words or numbers and to present a profile, a classification or types, or an outline of steps to answer the questions such as who, when, where, or how.
- c. Research in which the primary purpose is to explain why events occur and to build, elaborate or test a theory.
- d. Research in which the primary purpose is to assess the effectiveness of a program, policy, or way of doing something.

Answer: D

Objective: To assess basic understanding and ability to distinguish evaluation research.

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Level: Intermediate

36. All of the following are purposes of research except:

- a. Explain
- b. Educate
- c. Describe
- d. Explore
- e. Evaluate

Answer: B

Objective: To assess understanding of the four purposes of research

Page: 20

Level: Difficult

37. Which of the following is not a concern of Descriptive Research?

- a. final highly detailed study
- b. who is involved
- c. describing how things are
- d. how things occurred
- e. determining why it happened

Answer: E

Objective: To assess further understanding and ability to distinguish descriptive research.

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Level: Basic

Chapter 1 - Fill-in-the-blank

1. The most commonly used source of research funding for crime and justice academics is _____.

Answer: NIJ

Objective: To assess understanding of the role of funding agencies with research

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Level: Intermediate

2. The type of research that uses numerically based data is usually called _____ research.

Answer: Quantitative

Objective: To assess understanding and ability to distinguish quantitative from qualitative

Page: 10

Level: Basic

3. The type of research that uses text, language, and visually based data is usually called _____ research.

Answer: Qualitative

Objective: To assess understanding and ability to distinguish qualitative from quantitative

Page: 10

Level: Basic

4. A type of thinking that scrutinizes knowledge claims using the criteria of reason and evidence is called _____.

Answer: Critical Thinking

Objective: To assess understanding of critical thinking's role in research methods

Page: 5

Level: Intermediate

5. A type of research in which the primary purpose is to assess the effectiveness of a program, policy, or way of doing something is called _____.

Answer: Evaluation Research

Objective: To assess the ability to recognize evaluation research

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Level: Intermediate

6. A type of research in which the primary purpose is to explain why events occur and to build, elaborate or test a theory is called _____.

Answer: Explanatory Research

Objective: To assess the ability to recognize explanatory research

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Level: Intermediate

7. A type of research in which the primary purpose is to "paint" a picture using words or numbers and to present a profile, a classification or types, or an outline of steps to answer the questions such as who, when, where, or how is called _____.

Answer: Descriptive Research

Objective: To assess the ability to recognize descriptive research

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Level: Intermediate

8. A type of research in which the primary purpose is to examine a little understood issue or phenomenon to develop new ideas and move toward refined research questions is called _____.

Answer: Exploratory Research

Objective: To assess the ability to recognize exploratory research

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Level: Intermediate

9. A genre of research where a study is conducted to address a specific concern or to offer solution to a problem is called _____.

Answer: Applied Research

Objective: To assess the understanding of applied research versus basic research

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Level: Intermediate

10. Knowledge that is not pursued for any instrumental purpose, but merely for the sake of making ethical, intellectual, and theoretical sense of our world is referred to as _____.

Answer: Disinterested Knowledge

Objective: To assess the understanding of disinterested knowledge within basic research

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Level: Difficult

11. A genre of research that generates knowledge for the sake of knowledge is referred to as _____.

Answer: Basic Research

Objective: To assess the understanding of basic research.

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Level: Intermediate

12. The systematic collection and analysis of legal-related documents in order to generate knowledge about a given crime and justice subject is called _____.

Answer: Academic-legal Research

Objective: To assess understanding of academic-legal research

Page: 17

Level: Intermediate

13. A method that examines aspects of social and political life across different cultures and eras

is called _____.

Answer: Historical-comparative research

Objective: To assess understanding of historical comparative research

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Level: Basic

14. The Old French word _____ means, “an intense search for knowledge.”

Answer: Recerchier

Objective: To assess basic knowledge of the history of research methods

Page: 4

Level: Difficult

Chapter 1 - True/False

1. Quantitative research uses numerically based data, and qualitative research uses text, language, and visually based data.

Answer: T

Objective: To assess ability to distinguish qualitative from quantitative research

Page: 10

Level: Basic

2. The type of research that uses numerically based data is usually called qualitative research.

Answer: F

Objective: To assess understanding of qualitative data

Page: 10

Level: Basic

3. The type of research that uses text, language, and visually based data is usually called quantitative research.

Answer: F

Objective: To assess understanding of quantitative data.

Page: 10

Level: Basic

4. A mixture of quantitative and qualitative techniques in a single study or series of studies on the same topic is called a mixed method research.

Answer: T

Objective: To assess understanding of mixed methods research

Page: 17

Level: Basic

5. Jeff Ferrel conducted important ethnographic research on the topic of armed robbery.

Answer: F

Objective: To assess careful study of an ethnographic research example

Page: 15

Level: Difficult

6. Qualitative document analysis is sometimes referred to as qualitative content analysis.

Answer: T

Objective: To assess understanding of QDA

Page: 15

Level: Intermediate

7. Mandatory arrest policies for domestic abuse are an example of applied research.

Answer: T

Objective: To assess ability to recognize an example of applied research from basic research

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Level: Difficult

8. Research in which the primary purpose is to examine a little understood issue or phenomenon to develop new ideas and move toward refined research questions is called explanatory research.

Answer: F

Objective: To assess understanding of explanatory and exploratory research

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Level: Intermediate

9. Research in which the primary purpose is to “paint” a picture using words or numbers and to present a profile, a classification or types, or an outline of steps to answer the questions such as who, when, where, or how is called descriptive research.

Answer: T

Objective: To assess the ability to define and recognize descriptive research

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Level: Intermediate

10. The knowledge/power dynamic states that knowledge generates power, and conversely, power generates knowledge.

Answer: T

Objective: To assess the ability to define and understand the knowledge power dynamic

Page: 3

Level: Basic

Chapter 1 - Essay

1. Identify and describe all the types of people who carry out crime and justice research.

Answer: Student should identify and describe:

- A) Professors and Practice
- B) Governmental Research
- C) Practitioner-Based Research
- D) Journalists as Researchers
- E) Student Research

Objective: To assess understanding of who carries out criminal justice/ criminological research.

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Level: Intermediate

2. Explain each of the four purposes of research.

Answer: Student should identify and explain:

- A) Exploratory Research: research in which the primary purpose is to examine a little understood issue or phenomenon to develop new ideas and move toward redefined research questions.
- B) Descriptive Research: research in which the primary purpose is to “paint” a picture using words or numbers and to present a profile, a classification or types, or an outline of steps to answer the questions such as who, when, where, or how.
- C) Explanatory Research: research in which the primary purpose is to explain why events occur and to build, elaborate, or test theory.
- D) Evaluation Research: research in which the primary purpose is to assess the effectiveness of a program, policy, or way of doing something.

Objective: To assess understanding of each of the four purposes of research.

Page: 20

Level: Intermediate

3. List ten crime and justice “objects of study” from the textbook.

Answer: Student should identify:

- A) Crime
- B) Corrections
- C) Juvenile Justice
- D) Police
- E) The discipline of criminal justice/ criminology
- F) Race
- G) Gender
- H) International
- I) Criminal Law
- J) Courts
- K) Victims

L) Media

Objective: To assess the ability to identify appropriate objects of study for research.

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Level: Basic