Test Bank for Research Methods in Criminal Justice and Criminology 10th Hagan

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Chapter 2
Ethics in Criminal Justice Research

Chapter 2 Multiple Choice

[Select the choice that best answers each question]

1. Which of the following is an example of a social science study that has been linked to ethical concerns?
    a. Obedience to Authority
    b. Simulated Prison Experiment
    c. Tearoom Trade
    d. All of the above

Answer: d
Objective: Provide examples of unethical research.
Page number: 27
Level: Intermediate

2. Which of the following is a term coined by Zimbardo to refer to a transformation of human character that causes good people to engage in evil actions?
    a. Halo effect
    b. Lucifer effect
    c. Evil effect
    d. All of the above

Answer: b
Objective: Describe various types of unethical research behaviors and ethical dilemmas.
Page number: 28
Level: Intermediate

3. Which of the following is considered a fundamental expectation of any piece of scientific research?
    a. Accuracy
    b. Honesty
    c. Properly referenced
    d. All of the above

Answer: d
Objective: Summarize ethical research principles.
Page number: 31
Level: Intermediate

4. Which of the following occurs when researchers purposely fabricate or misrepresent their findings?
    a. Lucifer effect
    b. Halo effect
    c. Ethical fraud
    d. Research fraud

Answer: d

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Objective: Summarize ethical research principles.
Page number: 31
Level: Intermediate

5. Which of the following infamous research scams made a claim of discovery of the "missing link"?
    a. Stone age hoax
    b. Piltdown hoax
    c. Tasaday hoax
    d. Missing link hoax

Answer: b
Objective: Provide examples of unethical research.
Page number: 32
Level: Intermediate

6. Which of the following is a type of fraud in which a writer presents the ideas or work of someone else as his or her own?
    a. Plagiarism
    b. Theft
    c. Literary fraud
    d. Academic fraud

Answer: a
Objective: Summarize ethical research principles.
Page number: 33
Level: Intermediate

7. Scientific misconduct may involve which of the following?
    a. Negligence
    b. Deception
    c. Malicious allegations
    d. All of the above

Answer: d
Objective: Summarize how research is regulated and various codes of ethics.
Page number: 34
Level: Intermediate

8. Which of the following requires that one be objective and "value free" in approaching and reporting on the subject matter?
    a. Ethics commission
    b. Role of researcher
    c. Both (a.) and (b.)
    d. Neither (a.) nor (b.)

Answer: b
Objective: Summarize how research is regulated and various codes of ethics.
Page number: 34

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Level: Intermediate

9. Which of the following addresses the intersection of researcher as scientist, researcher as criminal justice practitioner, and researcher as citizen?
    a. Commission Report
    b. National Advisory Committee on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals
    c. Belmont Report
    d. None of the above

Answer: b
Objective: Summarize how research is regulated and various codes of ethics.
Page number: 35
Level: Intermediate

10. Which of the following 'targets' or subject matter is focused on by criminal justice research?
    a. The criminal
    b. The victim
    c. The general public
    d. All of the above

Answer: d
Objective: Describe the various roles researchers adopt.
Page number: 35
Level: Intermediate

11. Historically, which of the following is considered the most important source of guidance for ethical research in the United States?
    a. DHEW
    b. DHHS
    c. CRM
    d. MEM

Answer: a
Objective: Summarize how research is regulated and various codes of ethics.
Page number: 38
Level: Intermediate

12. Which of the following is described as research screening committees set up in colleges and universities to oversee the ethical propriety of research?
    a. University Ethics Committees
    b. Institutional Review Boards
    c. College Advisory Boards
    d. None of the above

Answer: b
Objective: Summarize how research is regulated and various codes of ethics.
Page number: 39
Level: Intermediate

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13. Which of the following is an agreement of subjects to participate in research after they have been briefed?
    a. Informed consent
    b. Informed agreement
    c. Mutual consent
    d. None of the above

Answer: a
Objective: Summarize how research is regulated and various codes of ethics.
Page number: 39
Level: Intermediate

14. Which of the following reviewed Health, Education, and Welfare guidelines, altered these guidelines and recommended looser standards for informed consent in field research?
    a. Commission Report
    b. National Advisory Committee on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals
    c. Belmont Report
    d. None of the above

Answer: c
Objective: Summarize how research is regulated and various codes of ethics.
Page number: 40
Level: Intermediate

15. Since the Belmont Report, most decisions regarding protection of human subjects in research are under the purview of which of the following?
    a. IRBs
    b. TCBs
    c. CRMs
    d. DHSs

Answer: a
Objective: Summarize how research is regulated and various codes of ethics.
Page number: 40
Level: Intermediate

16. Which of the following protects individuals by forbidding the use of any research from identifying them?
    a. NIJ's Regulations on Confidentiality
    b. NIJ's Subject Protection ACT
    c. NIJ's Regulatory ACT
    d. All of the above

Answer: a
Objective: Summarize how research is regulated and various codes of ethics.
Page number: 43

17. Regulations on the confidentiality of research and statistical data were enacted as part of the 1973 amendment of what?

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a. US Constitution
b. Omnibus Victims ACT
c. Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act
d. NIJ's Safe Streets Act

Answer: c
Objective: Summarize how research is regulated and various codes of ethics.
Page number: 43
Level: Intermediate

18. Which of the following protect researchers from being forced to reveal sources in a court of law?
    a. Fifth Amendment to the US Constitution
    b. Shield Laws
    c. S.H.I.E.D.
    d. None of the above

Answer: b
Objective: Summarize how research is regulated and various codes of ethics.
Page number: 44
Level: Intermediate

19. Which of the following is a system of mutual obligation between subjects and researchers?
    a. Reciprocity
    b. Mutual Aid agreements
    c. Subject/researcher ACT
    d. None of the above

Answer: a
Objective: Describe the various roles researchers adopt.
Page number: 45
Level: Intermediate

20. Which of the following are essential expectations of ethical professional conduct?
    a. Honesty
    b. Reliability
    c. Transparency
    d. All of the above

Answer: a
Objective: Summarize ethical research principles.
Page number: 46
Level: Intermediate

21. Which of the following was a controversial research project that challenged the standard of confidentiality in research?
    a. The Brajuha Project
    b. The Belfast Project
    c. The McIntyre Project

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d. None of the above

Answer: b
Objective: Provide examples of unethical research.
Page number: 47
Level: Intermediate

22. Which of the following is also known as the Weinstein Decision?
    a. The Brajuha Case
    b. The Hutchinson Case
    c. The Ofshe Case
    d. None of the above

Answer: a
Objective: Provide examples of unethical research.
Page number: 49
Level: Intermediate

23. Which of the following are aliases used in research reports to protect the identity of respondents?
    a. Monikers
    b. Pseudonyms
    c. Both (a.) and (b.)
    d. Neither (a.) nor (b.)

Answer: b
Objective: Summarize how research is regulated and various codes of ethics.
Page number: 49
Level: Intermediate

24. According to the text, which of the following is one way of avoiding ethical problems when conducting research?
    a. Carefully consider alternate means of data gathering
    b. Forego data gathering
    c. Use the research others have already gathered
    d. All of the above

Answer: a
Objective: Describe the various roles researchers adopt.
Page number: 53
Level: Intermediate

25. Which of the following may enable one to address the same issue without as much of an ethics problem?
    a. Simulations
    b. Extrapolations
    c. Replications
    d. Duplications

Answer: a
Objective: Describe the various roles researchers adopt.

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Page number: 53
Level: Intermediate

Chapter 2 True-False

1. Since social and behavioral research rarely puts subjects at risk, ethics is only of nominal concern.
    a. True
    b. False

Answer: b
Objective: Summarize ethical research principles.
Page number: 27
Level: Intermediate

2. The Lucifer Effect is a term coined by Zimbardo to refer to a transformation of human character that causes good people to engage in evil actions.
    a. True
    b. False

Answer: a
Objective: Summarize ethical research principles.
Page number: 28
Level: Intermediate

3. Research fraud occurs when the subjects being studied are dishonest in their behavior.
    a. True
    b. False

Answer: b
Objective: Summarize ethical research principles.
Page number: 31
Level: Intermediate

4. Plagiarism is a type of fraud in which the writer presents his or her own ideas or works without proper research documentation.
    a. True
    b. False

Answer: b
Objective: Summarize ethical research principles.
Page number: 33
Level: Intermediate

5. The role of researcher requires that one be objective and “value free” in approaching and reporting on the subject matter.
    a. True
    b. False

Answer: a
Objective: Describe the various roles researchers adopt.

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Page number: 34
Level: Intermediate

6. The targets or subject matter of research may include the criminal, the victim, the criminal justice system, and practitioners.
    a. True
    b. False

Answer: a
Objective: Summarize how research is regulated and various codes of ethics.
Page number: 35
Level: Intermediate

7. Professional ethics may be regulated by codes of ethics, institutional review boards, the courts, professions, and the government.
    a. True
    b. False

Answer: a
Objective: Summarize how research is regulated and various codes of ethics.
Page number: 36
Level: Intermediate

8. Historically, the most important source of guidance for ethical research in the United States was the DHHS.
    a. True
    b. False

Answer: b
Objective: Summarize how research is regulated and various codes of ethics.
Page number: 38
Level: Intermediate

9. Since 1980, the most important source of guidance for ethical research in the United States has been the DHEW.
    a. True
    b. False

Answer: b
Objective: Summarize how research is regulated and various codes of ethics.
Page number: 38
Level: Intermediate

10. IRBs are college/university research committees that oversee and ensure ethical research standards.
    a. True
    b. False

Answer: a
Objective: Summarize how research is regulated and various codes of ethics.
Page number: 39

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Level: Intermediate

11. Informed consent is an agreement of subjects to participate in research after they have been briefed.
    a. True
    b. False

Answer: a
Objective: Summarize ethical research principles.
Page number: 39
Level: Intermediate

12. The Ofshe Report reviewed Health, Education, and Welfare guidelines, altered these guidelines and recommended looser standards for informed consent in field research.
    a. True
    b. False

Answer: b
Objective: Summarize how research is regulated and various codes of ethics.
Page number: 40
Level: Intermediate

13. NIJ's Regulation on Confidentiality protects individuals by forbidding the use of any research or statistical information that might identify them.
    a. True
    b. False

Answer: a
Objective: Summarize how research is regulated and various codes of ethics.
Page number: 43
Level: Intermediate

14. Shield laws protect researchers from being forced to reveal sources in a court of law.
    a. True
    b. False

Answer: a
Objective: Summarize ethical research principles.
Page number: 44
Level: Intermediate

15. As a general rule, in the name of science, researchers should not conduct studies that may be harmful to subjects, particularly if the potential harm has not been explained to the subjects and their informed consent elicited.
    a. True
    b. False

Answer: a
Objective: Summarize ethical research principles.
Page number: 45
Level: Intermediate

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16. The protection of human subject guidelines uses reciprocity wherein the potential benefits must outweigh the possible hazards to respondents.
    a. True
    b. False

Answer: b
Objective: Summarize ethical research principles.
Page number: 45
Level: Intermediate

17. A system of mutual obligation between subjects and researchers is known as the risk-benefit ratio.
    a. True
    b. False

Answer: b
Objective: Summarize ethical research principles.
Page number: 45
Level: Intermediate

18. Honesty, integrity, and objectivity are essential expectations of ethical professional conduct.
    a. True
    b. False

Answer: a
Objective: Summarize ethical research principles.
Page number: 46
Level: Intermediate

19. The Belfast Project was a controversial research project that challenged the standard of confidentiality in research.
    a. True
    b. False

Answer: a
Objective: Provide examples of unethical research.
Page number: 47
Level: Intermediate

20. Much like priests, doctors, and other client-oriented practitioners, the independent criminal justice researcher has a legally recognized privilege of confidentiality.
    a. True
    b. False

Answer: b
Objective: Describe the various roles researchers adopt.
Page number: 48
Level: Intermediate

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Chapter 2 Fill in the Blank

1. _____ is a term coined by Zimbardo to refer to a transformation of human character that causes good people to engage in evil actions.

Answer: Lucifer effect
Objective: Summarize ethical research principles.
Page number: 28
Level: Intermediate

2. _____ occurs when researchers purposely fabricate or misrepresent their findings.

Answer: Research fraud
Objective: Summarize ethical research principles.
Page number: 31
Level: Intermediate

3. The Piltdown Hoax and the _____ Hoax are two well known cases of research fraud in the social sciences.

Answer: Tasaday
Objective: Provide examples of unethical research.
Page number: 32
Level: Intermediate

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

Answer: Plagiarism
Objective: Provide examples of unethical research.
Page number: 33
Level: Intermediate

5. The role of _____ requires that one be objective and "value free" in approaching and reporting on the subject matter.

Answer: researcher
Objective: Summarize how research is regulated and various codes of ethics.
Page number: 34
Level: Intermediate

6. Criminologists and criminal justice researchers as social scientists strive for acceptance as _____.

Answer: professionals
Objective: Describe the various roles researchers adopt.
Page number: 35
Level: Intermediate

7. Professional _____ may be regulated by codes of ethics, institutional review boards, the courts, professions, and the government.

Answer: ethics

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Objective: Summarize how research is regulated and various codes of ethics.
Page number: 35
Level: Intermediate

8. Historically, the most important source of guidance for ethical research in the United States was the _____.

Answer: DHEW
Objective: Summarize how research is regulated and various codes of ethics.
Page number: 38
Level: Intermediate

9. Since 1980, the most important source of guidance for ethical research in the United States has been the _____.

Answer: DHHS
Objective: Summarize how research is regulated and various codes of ethics.
Page number: 38
Level: Intermediate

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

Answer: Institutional Review Boards
Objective: Summarize how research is regulated and various codes of ethics.
Page number: 39
Level: Intermediate

11. _____ is the agreement of subjects to participate in research after they have been briefed.

Answer: Informed consent
Objective: Summarize ethical research principles.
Page number: 39
Level: Intermediate

12. The _____ Report reviewed Health, Education, and Welfare guidelines, altered these guidelines and recommended looser standards for informed consent in field research.

Answer: Belmont
Objective: Summarize ethical research principles.
Page number: 40
Level: Intermediate

13. NIJ's _____ protects individuals by forbidding the use of any research from identifying them.

Answer: Regulations on confidentiality
Objective: Summarize ethical research principles.
Page number: 43
Level: Intermediate

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14. _____ laws protect researchers from being forced to reveal sources in a court of law.

Answer: Shield
Objective: Summarize how research is regulated and various codes of ethics.
Page number: 44
Level: Intermediate

15. The protection of human subject guidelines uses _____ ratio wherein the potential benefits must outweigh the possible hazards to respondents.

Answer: risk-benefit
Objective: Summarize how research is regulated and various codes of ethics.
Page number: 45
Level: Intermediate

Chapter 2 Essay

1. Discuss the three forms of regulation in which ethically acceptable research conduct may take.

Answer: [key points to be made]

- Codes of ethics and institutional review boards, which are adopted by professional associations or institutions doing research (such as universities)
- Procedures imposed by the federal government (primarily to regulate biomedical research, but with bearing on social research)
- Legal regulation in the courts

Objective: Summarize how research is regulated and various codes of ethics.
Page number: 35
Level: Intermediate

2. Discuss the six elements for obtaining informed consent contained in the original 1971 DHEW guidelines. Are these six elements still relevant today?

Answer: [key points to be made]

- A fair explanation of the procedures to be followed, and their purposes, including identifications of any experimental procedures.
- A description of any attendant discomforts and risks that can be expected.
- A description of any benefits reasonably to be expected.
- A disclosure of any appropriate alternative procedures that might be advantageous for the subject.
- An offer to answer any inquiries concerning the procedures.
- Instruction that the person is free to withdraw consent and discontinue participation at any time without prejudice to him or her.

Objective: Summarize how research is regulated and various codes of ethics.
Page number: 39
Level: Intermediate

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3. Discuss the three basic principles identified by the Belmont Report and why they are important in the field of research.

Answer: [key points to be made]

- The principle of respect for persons – individuals are to be treated as autonomous agents, and if autonomy is diminished, they are entitled to protection. The principle of respect for persons is realized through informed consent.
- The principle of beneficence – requires that research not harm subjects and that possible benefits be maximized and potential harm minimized. This is implemented through risk–benefit assessment.
- The principle of justice – asks that both the benefits and burdens of research be distributed equitably through the selection of subjects

Objective: Summarize how research is regulated and various codes of ethics.
Page number: 40
Level: Intermediate

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

Answer: [key points to be made]

- Confidentiality of government-sponsored research is guaranteed in Section 524(a) of the Omnibus Crime Control Act of 1973.
- NIJ's Regulations on Confidentiality protect individuals by forbidding the use of any research or statistical information that might identify them. The institute has adopted the DHHS Model Policy on Human Research Subjects, pursuant to which each research project falling within the guidelines established by DHHS must be approved by the IRB. Applicants for IRB approval should file their plans to protect sensitive information as part of their proposal. A short "how-to" guideline for developing a privacy and confidentiality plan can be obtained from NIJ program managers.
- The federal policy on human subjects that formerly applied to DHHS research has now been adopted by seventeen federal agencies including the Justice Department (28 CFR 46, 512, and 22).
- Shield laws constitute a governmental immunity from prosecution.
- Investigators may be encouraged to probe more sensitive topics because they are able to protect their data. The law protects respondents by ensuring that the data they have provided will not be used to invade their privacy. Guidelines such as those of the DHHS or NIJ are established, issued, and promulgated by federal agencies.
- In 1972, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that journalists had no right to refuse to name their sources. Despite this, as of 2007, thirty-three states and the District of Columbia had enacted shield laws for journalists.
- Confidential information was instrumental in revealing abuses at Walter Reed Hospital, torture at Abu Ghraib prison, Watergate, Enron, and drug scandals in professional sports. In 2007, the U.S. House of Representatives passed legislation prohibiting courts and federal prosecutors from forcing journalists to violate confidentiality, except in cases vital to national security or in prosecuting a crime when proving guilt is not possible by any

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other means.
- Protecting confidentiality and privacy of respondents is an important aspect of the code of ethics.

Objective: Summarize ethical research principles
Page number: 45-48
Level: Intermediate

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

Answer: [key points to be made]
The researchers should follow ethical principles in criminal justice research.
- The criminal justice researchers take personal responsibility to:
    - Avoid procedures that may harm respondents.
    - Honor commitments to respondents and respect reciprocity.
    - Maintain objectivity and exercise professional integrity in performing and reporting research.
    - Protect confidentiality and privacy of respondents.
- Other means of avoiding ethical problems are:
    - Use of alternate methods that possess fewer ethical problems
    - Study groups that possess characteristics or natural treatments
    - Use of samples instead of larger populations
    - Reporting of only aggregative data
    - Use of simulations, as well as exposure of groups to only low levels of treatment
    - Researchers must assume personal responsibility for the morality of their research

Objective: Summarize how research is regulated and various codes of ethics.
Page number: 54
Level: Intermediate

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Answer Key

Chapter 2

Multiple Choice

1. d
2. b
3. d
4. d
5. b
6. a
7. d
8. b
9. b
10. d
11. a
12. b
13. a
14. c
15. a
16. a
17. c
18. b
19. a
20. a
21. b
22. a
23. b
24. a
25. a

True-False

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

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11. a
12. b
13. a
14. a
15. a
16. b
17. b
18. a
19. a
20. b

Fill in the Blank

1. Lucifer effect
2. Research fraud
3. Tasaday
4. Plagiarism
5. researcher
6. professionals
7. ethics
8. DHEW
9. DHHS
10. Institutional Review Boards
11. Informed consent
12. Belmont
13. Regulations of confidentiality
14. Shield
15. risk-benefit

Essay

1. Answer: [key points to be made]
   - Codes of ethics and institutional review boards, which are adopted by professional associations or institutions doing research (such as universities)
   - Procedures imposed by the federal government (primarily to regulate biomedical research, but with bearing on social research)
   - Legal regulation in the courts

2. Answer: [key points to be made]
   - A fair explanation of the procedures to be followed, and their purposes, including identifications of any experimental procedures.
   - A description of any attendant discomforts and risks that can be expected.
   - A description of any benefits reasonably to be expected.
   - A disclosure of any appropriate alternative procedures that might be advantageous for the subject.

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- An offer to answer any inquiries concerning the procedures.
- Instruction that the person is free to withdraw consent and discontinue participation at any time without prejudice to him or her.

3. Answer: [key points to be made]
   - The principle of respect for persons – individuals are to be treated as autonomous agents, and if autonomy is diminished, they are entitled to protection. The principle of respect for persons is realized through informed consent.
   - The principle of beneficence – requires that research not harm subjects and that possible benefits be maximized and potential harm minimized. This is implemented through risk–benefit assessment.
   - The principle of justice – asks that both the benefits and burdens of research be distributed equitably through the selection of subjects

4. Answer: [key points to be made]
   - Confidentiality of government-sponsored research is guaranteed in Section 524(a) of the Omnibus Crime Control Act of 1973.
   - NIJ's Regulations on Confidentiality protect individuals by forbidding the use of any research or statistical information that might identify them. The institute has adopted the DHHS Model Policy on Human Research Subjects, pursuant to which each research project falling within the guidelines established by DHHS must be approved by the IRB. Applicants for IRB approval should file their plans to protect sensitive information as part of their proposal. A short "how-to" guideline for developing a privacy and confidentiality plan can be obtained from NIJ program managers.
   - The federal policy on human subjects that formerly applied to DHHS research has now been adopted by seventeen federal agencies including the Justice Department (28 CFR 46, 512, and 22).
   - Shield laws constitute a governmental immunity from prosecution.
   - Investigators may be encouraged to probe more sensitive topics because they are able to protect their data. The law protects respondents by ensuring that the data they have provided will not be used to invade their privacy. Guidelines such as those of the DHHS or NIJ are established, issued, and promulgated by federal agencies.
   - In 1972, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that journalists had no right to refuse to name their sources. Despite this, as of 2007, thirty-three states and the District of Columbia had enacted shield laws for journalists.
   - Confidential information was instrumental in revealing abuses at Walter Reed Hospital, torture at Abu Ghraib prison, Watergate, Enron, and drug scandals in professional sports. In 2007, the U.S. House of Representatives passed legislation prohibiting courts and federal prosecutors from forcing journalists to violate confidentiality, except in cases vital to national security or in prosecuting a crime when proving guilt is not possible by any other means.
   - Protecting confidentiality and privacy of respondents is an important aspect of the code of ethics.

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5. Answer: [key points to be made]
   - The researchers should follow ethical principles in criminal justice research.
   - The criminal justice researchers take personal responsibility to:
   - Avoid procedures that may harm respondents.
   - Honor commitments to respondents and respect reciprocity.
   - Maintain objectivity and exercise professional integrity in performing and reporting research.
   - Protect confidentiality and privacy of respondents.
   - Other means of avoiding ethical problems are:
   - Use of alternate methods that possess fewer ethical problems
   - Study groups that possess characteristics or natural treatments
   - Use of samples instead of larger populations
   - Reporting of only aggregative data
   - Use of simulations, as well as exposure of groups to only low levels of treatment
   - Researchers must assume personal responsibility for the morality of their research

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