

CJ 160 Exam 3 Review Sheet

1. _____ $O_1 \rightarrow X_e \rightarrow O_2$
 2. _____ according to Jacobs (2002), the number of new guns each year.
 3. _____ what effect the change has on an outcome; also known as the IV
 4. _____ Title XI of the Federal Violent Crime Control & Law Enforcement Act of 1994
 5. _____ if treatment & control change in same way over time, treatment probably has no effect.
 6. _____ the 1999 article by Wright et. al measured the effect of the Brady Act on the risk of firearm violence.
 7. _____ the number of states not effected by the passing of the 1994 Brady Act.
 8. _____ purpose of the Ludwig & Cook (2000) article
 9. _____ according to Jacobs (2002), the number of firearms in private hands in the U.S.
 10. _____ anything that causes a discrepancy between a treatment effect & its estimate
 11. _____ this type of experiment allows researchers to observe how a change, or an experimental treatment program, affects a group of people.
 12. _____ the 1994 Supreme Court case invalidating part of the Brady Act.
 13. _____ threat to internal validity which arises because any process that continues over time experiences random, chance fluctuations.
 14. _____ X_c
 15. _____ the average number of guns in a gun-possessing household
 16. _____ this study found that when compared to individuals denied gun purchases, gun purchasers were at greater risk for subsequent offenses involving a gun
 17. _____ a threat to internal validity resulting from an interaction between selection & history.
 18. _____ major result from the Cook & Ludwig study
 19. _____ X_e
 20. _____ according to Jacobs (2000), approximately _____ million guns are sold in the secondary market.
- a. 250 million
 - b. quasi-experiment
 - c. experimental treatment
 - d. threat to internal validity
 - e. determine if the Brady Act was associated with reductions in homicide & suicide rates
 - f. 18
 - g. prohibits the manufacture, sale, and possession of specific makes/models of semi-automatic firearms w/ military features
 - h. pre/post test design
 - i. 2.5 – 4.5
 - j. 3.2
 - k. no evidence that the implementation of the Brady Act was associated with a reduction in homicide rates
 - l. 4.5
 - m. local history
 - n. false
 - o. Wright et. al (1999)
 - p. statistical regression
 - q. *Printz vs. United States*
 - r. treatment
 - s. control or standard treatment; received by the control group
 - t. True

- A. 250 million
- B. quasi-experiment
- C. experimental treatment
- D. threat to internal validity
- E. determine if Brady was associated w/ reductions in homicide & suicide rates
- F. 18
- G. prohibits the manufacture, sale, and possession of specific makes/models of semi-automatic firearms w/ military features
- H. pre/post test design
- I. 2.5 – 4.5
- J. 3.2 million
- K. no evidence that implementation of the Brady Law was associated w/ a reduction in homicide rates
- L. 4.5 million
- M. local history
- N. false
- O. Wright et. al. (1999)
- P. statistical regression
- Q. *Printz vs. US*
- R. treatment
- S. control or standard treatment, received by the control group
- T. true