M

UL	TIPLE CHOICE						
1.	Which piece of information does the UCR play a primary role in summarizing? a. number of victims involved in a criminal incident b. race of offenders and victims c. number of criminal incidents in a jurisdiction d. gender of offenders and victims						
	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: p. 26	BLM: Remember			
2.	otherwise unknown. Statistics Ca	own crime data? anada l Risk and Victimiz report	a valuable, compreher	asive source of information abo	out		
	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: p. 32	BLM: Remember			
3.	about crime free a. Crime rates	quency, what would are high. me rates are lower are increasing.	tion Surveys were Cana I we conclude from the than violent crime rates		'n		
	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: p. 32	BLM: Higher Order			
4.	a. The resultsb. The resultsc. The results	of the PRVS are moon of the UCR are moon of the UCR and PR	g the UCR and PRVS? ore valid than those of the re valid than those of the VS must be interpreted VS accurately reflect c	e PRVS. with caution.			
	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: p. 32	BLM: Higher Order			
5.	a. inmates conb. juvenile delc. victims of v	ajority of self-report victed of violent crinquency and youth riolent crime ed by Statistics Can	imes a crime				
	ANS: B	PTS: 1	REF: p. 33	BLM: Remember			

6. What distinguishes the UCR from the PRVS?

- a. The UCR is based on crimes dealt with by police, and the PRVS is based on crimes as experienced by victims.
- b. The UCR reports the total number of people who did break the law, and the PRVS reports the total number of people who may break the law each year.

	also focus d. The UCR	ses on the clearance ra provides regional cri	ates of the crimes.	and the PRVS looks only at victims.	
	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: p. 34	BLM: Higher Order	
7.	a. Participanb. Self-reporc. Only offe	nts are not likely to be rt studies are not cond nders with the most e		ll of criminal events.	
	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: p. 34	BLM: Higher Order	
8.	a. The youth violent crib. Overall, yc. Youth and	n property crime rate in property crime rates are the same routh crime rates are the distribution of the rates are	is higher than the adul	at the same rate.	tes?
	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: p. 34	BLM: Higher Order	
9.	future crime rate a. Crime rate b. Crime rate c. Crime rate expected rate d. Crime rate	rates in Canada? es will maintain their es will begin to increa es will decrease quite to reverse equally a q	current rates for the nase as the 35- to 43-ye dramatically over the uickly soon after.	y criminologists such as Ouimeext 5 to 8 years. ear-old population increases. e next 5 years but this is h cohort similar to the baby	et for
	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: p. 36	BLM: Higher Order	
10.	a. Daylight sb. Children lc. Rising ter	savings time.	with increases in dome		
	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: p. 37	BLM: Remember	
11.	a. Decemberb. May and .c. July and A	r and January June	ty of murders and rob	beries occur?	
	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: p. 37	BLM: Remember	
12.		would researchers su between social class an	•	st relevant to any discussion ab	out a

	 a. the fact that the wealthy have little interest in engaging in criminal activity b. the likelihood that poor, young people are biologically more likely to engage in criminal activity c. the existence of biases toward those of the lower class held by those in the criminal justice system d. that the wealthy are less likely to notice that they have been victims of crime 					
	ANS: C	PTS: 1	•		p. 39	BLM: Higher Order
13.		s an inver	rse relationsh	ip witl	h crime rates a	and is considered by
	ANS: A	PTS: 1	l	REF:	p. 40	BLM: Remember
14.	Which offence area. vagrancyb. child pornograc. impaired drivingd. prostitute solice	phy ng	ver 55 years o	of age	most frequent	ly charged with?
	ANS: C	PTS: 1	I	REF:	p. 40	BLM: Remember
15.	As a general rule, a. 14 years b. 23 years c. 18 years d. 16 years	what is th	e believed po	eak ag	e for property	crime?
	ANS: D	PTS: 1	l	REF:	p. 40	BLM: Remember
16.	Women are more la.Fraudb. Possession of sc.Public drunkerd. Common assau	stolen pro		convict	ted of which o	offence?
	ANS: A	PTS: 1	l	REF:	p. 41	BLM: Remember
17.	to be less likely to a. pseudomaturity b. transitional mo c. maturity hypot d. desistence	commit c y ovement chesis	crime?		g	older and more mature we tend
	ANS: D					BLM: Remember
18.	Which factor is me a. a decrease in to		•	se of d	ecreasing crin	ninal activity as people age?

	c. having a	sed tolerance for frust decreased ability to av ore commitments and	• •	
	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: p. 41	BLM: Higher Order
19.	suggest? a. Female control b. Female control c. Male crim	proso put forward a the riminals are deficient riminals wish to be tre ninals are overly maso ninals are deficient in	in feminine qualities. eated like men. culine.	sculinity hypothesis. What did it
	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: p. 41	BLM: Higher Order
20.	Which type of a. youth crist b. firearms of c. mass must d. sexual as	crime rder	ussed with consensus a	among Canadians?
	ANS: A	PTS: 1	REF: p. 42	BLM: Higher Order
21.	model, used t	2003, the Youth Crimi to deal with youth, dic operation model		a) became law in Canada. What new
	b. Justice mc. Alternativ	-		
	b. Justice mc. Alternativ	odel ve justice model	REF: p. 43	BLM: Remember
22.	b. Justice m c. Alternative d. Youth acc ANS: B Which statem gender? a. Females wh c. Females wh	odel ve justice model countability model PTS: 1	ogical explanation for so as a result of high so as a result of higher so as a result of diffi	the correlation between crime and her androgen levels. androgen levels. cult upbringings.
222.	b. Justice m c. Alternative d. Youth acc ANS: B Which statem gender? a. Females wh c. Females wh	odel ve justice model countability model PTS: 1 nent provides a sociole who commit crimes do s who commit crimes do s who commit crimes do s	ogical explanation for so as a result of high so as a result of higher so as a result of diffi	the correlation between crime and her androgen levels. androgen levels. cult upbringings.
22.	b. Justice m c. Alternative d. Youth accordance ANS: B Which statem gender? a. Females who c. Females who c. Females who d. Males who have a substitute of publishing a. The financinformatic b. The likeling among soc. The fear of identified	odel ve justice model countability model PTS: 1 ment provides a sociole who commit crimes do so PTS: 1 eason given by most Co godata that link racial co icial burden of recordi on. ithood that social facto ome groups. that identified racial godas more criminal.	ogical explanation for so so as a result of higher to so as a result of higher to so as a result of mild lead to a result of higher to a result of mild lead to a result of mil	the correlation between crime and her androgen levels. androgen levels. cult upbringings. evels of depression. BLM: Higher Order

24.	 Which response to chronic or repeat offending is <i>most</i> likely to lead to continued offending? a. prevention programs aimed at teenage offenders b. slow processing through the criminal justice system c. earlier eligibility for parole d. longer prison terms in more secure settings 			
	ANS: D	PTS: 1	REF: p. 47	BLM: Higher Order
25.	 5. Which of the following statements best reflects crime data as they relate to the majority of offenders? a. Offenders continue to commit crimes if not caught at an early age. b. Offenders are likely to remain career criminals. c. Offenders commit only a single criminal act. d. Offenders often do not consider their actions to be criminal. 			
	ANS: C	PTS: 1	REF: p. 47	BLM: Higher Order
TRUE	E/FALSE			
1.	The data reported b	y the Uniform Cri	me Report surveys is i	noted for its accuracy.
	ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF: p. 26	
2.	In 1961, all police a Uniform Crime Rep	_	a began reporting crim	es on a monthly basis using the
	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: p. 26	
3.	8. The Personal Risk and Victimization Survey (PRVS) contains the least accurate information about reported crime in Canada.			
	ANS: F	PTS: 1	REF: p. 32	
4.	In general, self-report greater than the nur			eople who break the law is far
	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: p. 33	
5.	Criminologists view on crime trends.	w change in the pop	pulation age distributi	on as having the greatest influence
	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: p. 36	
6.	Canada has one of	the most restrictive	e firearms control legis	slation in the world.
	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: p. 38	
7.	The relationship be enforcement practic		ne and social class is la	argely a function of law
	ANS: T	PTS: 1	REF: p. 39	

8.	Poverty alone can exp	lain why a particul	ar indi	ividual becomes a chronic violent offender.
	ANS: F	TS: 1	REF:	p. 39
9.	Self-report surveys rev	veal a clear relation	nship b	between social class and crime.
	ANS: F	TS: 1	REF:	p. 39
10.	Canadian studies of you of the YCJA.	outh have found inc	crease	s in youth crime rates since the implementation
	ANS: F	TS: 1	REF:	p. 42
11.	Nationwide studies of	youths have found	l that f	emale violent crime rates are rising.
	ANS: T	TS: 1	REF:	p. 45
12.	The criminal justice sy other group in Canada		wer pe	ople from the Aboriginal population than any
	ANS: F	TS: 1	REF:	p. 46
13. Research has found that the more severe the sanctions a chronic offender r likely the individual is to stop offending.				nctions a chronic offender receives the more
	ANS: F	TS: 1	REF:	p. 47
14.	A small group of crim	inal offenders acco	ounts f	or a majority of all criminal offences.
	ANS: F	TS: 1	REF:	p. 47
15.	Traditional theories of occasional offenders.	criminal behaviou	ır have	e generally distinguished between chronic and
	ANS: F	TS: 1	REF:	p. 47
ESSA	ΛY			
	Discuss the methods used by the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) to express crime data.			
	ANS: Student responses wil	·		• , , , •
	PTS: 1 R	EF: p. 26-31		
2.	Explain what the followell-written answer sl	_		The accuracy of the UCR has been suspect. The rom the text.
	ANS: Student responses wil		-	

PTS: 1 REF: p. 26-31

3. The Personal Risk and Victimization Survey (PRVS) is the current method of assessing victimization in Canada. The PRVS, however, may suffer from some methodological problems. Discuss these problems.

ANS:

Student responses will vary.

PTS: 1 REF: p. 31-32

4. Each source of crime data discussed in your text has strengths and weaknesses. Discuss the strengths and weaknesses for two of these sources.

ANS:

Student responses will vary.

PTS: 1 REF: p. 26-34

5. Self-report data have been used extensively to test the class—crime relationship. Discuss what these data have taught us about this relationship.

ANS:

Student responses will vary.

PTS: 1 REF: p. 32-34

6. Discuss what your text tells us about the trends in both violent and property crime.

ANS:

Student responses will vary.

PTS: 1 REF: p. 35-37

7. Criminologists have identified a variety of social, economic, and demographic factors that influence crime rate trends. Discuss how age and the economy may influence crime rate trends.

ANS:

Student responses will vary.

PTS: 1 REF: p. 38-41

8. Explain what the following statement means: There is general agreement that age is inversely related to criminality. Now, explain why aging out occurs.

ANS:

Student responses will vary.

PTS: 1 REF: p. 40-41

9. The Youth Criminal Justice Act (YCJA) was enacted on April 1, 2003, in an effort to combat youth crime in Canada. Discuss the history in Canada of dealing with young offenders and the reasons for the recent changes. Discuss the pros and cons of the Act.

ANS:

Student responses will vary.

PTS: 1 REF: p. 42-43

10. Discuss the social significance that race plays when studying factors related to the criminal justice system in Canada. Can the present system of surveys and research reports be accurate based on the present system? Why or why not?

ANS:

Student responses will vary.

PTS: 1 REF: p. 45-46