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CHAPTER 2
Images of Crime and Crime Control

Multiple Choice Questions

1. Which term refers to the principle that some kinds of knowledge are innate, while others can be acquired through reasoning, independent of experienced?
   a) Empiricism
   b) Liberalism
   c) Rationalism
   d) Fascism

2. Empiricism refers to knowledge acquired through which of the following?
   a) Experience
   b) Artificial intelligence
   c) Statistical algorithms
   d) Reasoning

3. Our perspectives on crime can shift in response to new research findings. For example, criminology has shifted from legal perspectives to a more interdisciplinary approach. This shift reflects which of the following concepts?
   a) Scholastic shift
   b) Methodological paradox
   c) Conceptual evolution
   d) Paradigm shift

4. Which of the following is NOT a basic means by which we acquire information about crime?
   a) Popular culture
   b) Authority
   c) Logical reasoning
   d) Past experience

5. The scientific model of inquiry includes which of the following?
   a) Hypotheses
   b) Observations
   c) Empirical generalization
   d) All of the above

6. Which of the following has NOT been identified as having a major influence on public attitudes regarding crime?
   a) Personal knowledge
   b) Artificial intelligence
   c) Mass media
   d) Official state knowledge

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7. Which of the following statistical measures accounts for both the seriousness of crime and volume of crime?
   a) Violence Risk Appraisal Guide
   b) Crime Rate
   c) Crime Severity Index
   d) Victim Index Survey

8. Public perception of the risk of being victimized varies according to which of the following?
   a) Age
   b) Occupation
   c) Lifestyle
   d) All of the above

9. Public dissatisfaction with the Young Offenders Act led to the introduction of which of the following?
   a) The Youth Criminal Justice Act
   b) The Juvenile Delinquents Act
   c) The Youth Criminal Responsibility Act
   d) The Youth Crime and Disorder Act

10. Which of the following may in part explain the decline in break-and-enters in Canada?
    a) A decrease in motivated criminal offenders
    b) Declining property values
    c) An increase in the use of home security services
    d) Government crackdowns on pawn shops

11. Which term refers to the process by which the state expands its control over behaviour through changes to sentencing laws?
    a) Law and order
    b) Net-widening
    c) Dystopian paradigms
    d) Criminal operationalization

12. What has research on the effects of TV violence found?
    a) Children fail to process violent content as thoroughly as non-violent content.
    b) Children are less likely to encode violent content.
    c) Children are less likely to imitate violence they observe on television.
    d) Children increasingly accept violence to resolve problems.

13. Social psychologist Albert Bandura suggested children learn violent behaviour through which of the following?
    a) Cue activation
    b) Priming
    c) Symbolic modelling
    d) Differential association

14. Which of the following concepts refers to the process through which children imitate behaviour observed on television?

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a) Vicarious reinforcement
b) Negative reinforcement
c) Direct reinforcement
d) Causal interaction

15. Which of the following types of individuals may be more negatively influenced by violent media?
a) Introverted individuals
b) Individuals with low self-control
c) Individuals with high self-esteem
d) All of the above

16. Which term refers to widespread exaggerated public concerns over issues associated with morality?
a) Fake news
b) Viral media
c) Moral panics
d) Value maintenance

17. Who is more likely to be influenced by media coverage of crime?
a) Young men
b) Women
c) Recent victims of crime
d) Both B and C

18. A report presented to the CRTC suggested that media violence especially impacted which group?
a) Mentally ill individuals
b) Children
c) Middle-aged women
d) Seniors

19. Which term refers to the view that crime is a natural product of a society that promotes competition and social and economic disparity?
a) Labelling theory
b) Consensus theory
c) Social disorganization theory
d) Conflict theory

20. According to conflict theorist Richard Quinney, what role do the media serve?
a) Media are agents of capitalistic agents that exaggerate violent and property crime.
b) The media helps develop consensus about crime and moral values.
c) Media coverage assists in crime prevention.
d) The media is an objective source of information for the public.

21. Which theoretical perspective aims to better understand the implication of crime control policies rather than the causes of crime?
a) Consensus theory
b) Social learning theory

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c) Left-realism
d) Rationalism

22. Which of the following impacts the study of the relationship between media and real-world aggression?
    a) Levels of physiological arousal in response to media violence
    b) The impact of personal experience on views of media violence
    c) Differential effects of media type on behaviour
    d) All of the above

23. Which of the following is a source of official data on crime?
    a) Police
    b) Media
    c) Personal experience
    d) All of the above

24. The measurement of crime is subject to what limitation?
    a) The reliability of data
    b) The validity of measures
    c) Random error
    d) All of the above

25. A researcher is interested in studying "binge-drinking." To measure this concept, he asks university students, "How often have you consumed for or more alcoholic beverages in the last week"? This illustrates what aspect of scientific methodology?
    a) Theoretical narrowing
    b) Conceptual definitions
    c) Operationalization
    d) Statistical power

True or False Questions

1. Canada's crime rate has been declining since the mid-1990s.

2. Immanuel Kant believed that we have an innately objective knowledge of reality.

3. The discrepancy between crime rates and public perceptions of crime may be explained by a media focus on sensational violent crimes.

4. We tend to seek out experts with whom we can identify and whose views align with our own.

5. Scientific inquiry relies on subjective past experience.

6. According to the Crime Severity Index, Saskatoon is the least safe area in Canada.

7. Most Canadians have strong knowledge of actual crime rates and underestimate the incidence of

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violent crime.

8. Victimization rates for the elderly are high as compared to other age demographics.

9. The total annual costs of crime and crime control have significantly increased over the years.

10. The format of news coverage—print or television—shapes public perceptions of crime differently.

11. Longitudinal research suggests that childhood TV viewing habits do NOT predict violent behavior in adulthood.

12. Reactions to violent media are dependent on personality/trait differences between viewers.

13. The media's reporting of crime is not reflective of actual crime rates.

14. The amount of television news people watch is related to their perceptions of the seriousness of crime.

15. In the 1970s and 1980s, the amount of violent content on television decreased.

16. Crimes Stoppers programs operate in every Canadian province and territory.

17. Both American and Canadian governments have required the use of V-chip technology in family TVs.

18. The most authoritative source of criminal justice statistics in Canada is *Juristat*.

19. The margin of error for officially recorded property crime is lower than for serious violent crime.

20. Approximately 62 per cent of Canadians favour capital punishment.

Short Answer Questions

1. What are the five basic means by which we acquire knowledge about crime?

2. What is net-widening?

3. What is the relationship between media violence and real-world violence? What may affect our ability to understand the nature of this relationship?

4. What is a moral panic?

5. What are two major limitations of official crime data? Briefly describe each.

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ANSWER KEY

Multiple Choice Questions

1. **c** (p. 27)
2. **a** (p. 27)
3. **d** (p. 28)
4. **a** (p. 30)
5. **d** (p. 31)
6. **b** (pp. 31–32)
7. **c** (p. 32)
8. **d** (p. 33)
9. **a** (p. 33)
10. **c** (p. 33)
11. **b** (p. 34)
12. **d** (p. 35)
13. **c** (p. 35)
14. **a** (p. 35)
15. **b** (p. 36)
16. **c** (p. 36)
17. **d** (p. 36)
18. **b** (p. 37)
19. **d** (p. 39)
20. **a** (p. 39)
21. **c** (p. 40)
22. **d** (p. 40)
23. **a** (p. 40)
24. **d** (p. 41)
25. **c** (p. 43)

True or False Questions

1. **T** (p. 27)
2. **F** (p. 27)
3. **T** (p. 28)
4. **T** (p. 30)
5. **F** (p. 31)
6. **T** (p. 32)
7. **F** (p. 33)
8. **F** (p. 33)
9. **T** (p. 34)
10. **T** (p. 34)
11. **F** (p. 34)
12. **T** (p. 36)
13. **T** (p. 36)
14. **T** (p. 36)
15. **F** (p. 37)
16. **T** (p. 39)
17. **T** (p. 40)
18. **T** (p. 40)
19. **F** (p. 41)
20. **T** (p. 44)

Short Answer Questions

1. We acquire our knowledge about crime through (1) logical reasoning, (2) authority, (3) consensus, (4) observation, and (5) our past experiences (pp. 30–31)
2. Net-widening is the process by which the state expands its control over behaviour through changes to sentencing laws and administrative policies. (p. 34)
3. Research suggests that media violence particularly impacts children. Effects include desensitization to violence, gradual acceptance of violence as a legitimate response to violence, and the imitation of violence behaviour. In general, there appears to be a correlation between viewing violent TV in childhood and aggression later in life. However, these effects may be dependent on personality/trait differences between viewers. For example, individuals with lower levels of self-control may be more greatly affected by TV violence. (pp. 34–36)
4. A moral panic is a widespread exaggerated public concern over issues associated with morality, such as prostitution or pornography. (p. 36)
5. Crime data are subject to random errors, which are unintentional or unexpected mistakes during the data collection process. Systematic error refers to predictable errors made during the data collection process. (p. 41)

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