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<b>Completed on</b>	Thursday, 2 November 2017, 9:30 PM
<b>Time taken</b>	1 hour 57 mins
<b>Grade</b>	<b>58.00</b> out of 74.00 ( <b>78%</b> )

## Information

### Part A: Multiple Choice Instructions

You must answer **50 multiple choice questions** in this section for a total of **50 marks**. You are advised to spend about **60 minutes** answering all questions in this section.

### Question 1

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

A researcher evaluates a correctional treatment outcome study designed to reduce criminal attitudes. The researcher compares the post-release recidivism rates for offenders who completed the program versus those who did not complete the program. The researcher discovers that the recidivism rate of those who completed the program was 10%. In contrast, the recidivism rate for those who did not complete the program was 30%. The researcher can conclude that criminal attitudes is a:

Select one:

- ☐ A. Specific Responsivity factor
- ☐ B. Non-criminogenic need
- ☐ C. Professional override factor
- ☐ D. General Responsivity factor
- ☒ E. Criminogenic need ✓ Your answer is correct

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is: Criminogenic need

**Question 2**

Incorrect

Mark 0.00 out of  
1.00

A researcher interviews 100 convicted sex offenders during their incarceration. The researcher notices an association between childhood abuse and the number of prior sexual offence convictions. The researcher can conclude that childhood sexual abuse is a \_\_\_\_\_ associated with sexual offending.

Select one:

☒ A. Risk factor ❌

Your answer is incorrect

The correct answer is: Correlate

☐ B. Predictor☐ C. Correlate☐ D. Causal mechanism☐ E. Causal risk factor

Your answer is incorrect.

The correct answer is: Correlate

**Question 3**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of  
1.00

Sam is American. He was recently convicted for the third time for drug possession and was sentenced to 10 years in prison. Upon entry into prison Sam had no other crimes on his record. With the exception of his drug habit, Sam is a law-abiding citizen. Fast-forward three years; Sam has now spent 3 years in a maximum-security prison and is about to be released. Upon his release, he is reconvicted for a string of armed robberies. What theory would Dr. Gendreau use to explain Sam's new reconvictions?

Select one:

☐ A. Psychodynamic☒ B. Schools of crime ✅ Your answer is correct☐ C. Deep freeze☐ D. Deterrence☐ E. Classical conditioning

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is: Schools of crime

**Question 4**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

A researcher interviewed 500 prisoners before they were about to be released from prison. The researcher asked questions to assess each prisoner's employment plans for release. Three years later the researcher discovered that prisoners with no firm employment plans prior to release were more likely to be returned to prison than prisoners who had firm employment plans prior to release. The researcher used the following research design:

Select one:

- ☐ A. Matched Comparison
- ☐ B. Retrospective
- ☐ C. Randomized control
- ☐ D. Cross-sectional
- ☒ E. Longitudinal ✓ Your answer is correct

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is: Longitudinal

**Question 5**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Some experts estimate that there are at least 500 active youth gangs across Canada. The number '500' represents:

Select one:

- ☐ A. A prevalence rate
- ☒ B. A prevalence ✓ Your answer is correct
- ☐ C. A crime rate
- ☐ D. An incidence rate
- ☐ E. An incidence

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is: A prevalence

**Question 6**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

The following are all non-criminogenic needs, **EXCEPT**:

Select one:

- ☐ A. Feeling hopeless
- ☐ B. Chronic back pain
- ☒ C. Chronic unemployment ✓ Your answer is correct
- ☐ D. Feeling depressed
- ☐ E. Low self-esteem

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is: Chronic unemployment

**Question 7**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

All of the following risk factors are part of the “Central Eight”, **EXCEPT**:

Select one:

- ☐ A. Criminal attitudes
- ☐ B. Criminal associates
- ☐ C. Substance abuse
- ☐ D. Education/Employment deficits
- ☒ E. Self-esteem ✓ Your answer is correct

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is: Self-esteem

**Question 8**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Definitions of crime:

Select one:

- ☐ A. Do not vary as a function of legal definitions
- ☐ B. Do not change as a function of time or country
- ☒ C. Can vary as a function of time and culture ✓ Your answer is correct
- ☐ D. Are absolute
- ☐ E. Are not socially constructed

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is: Can vary as a function of time and culture

**Question 9**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of  
1.00

The provincial government oversees all of the following, **EXCEPT**:

Select one:

- ☐ A. Adult sentences that are less than 2 years
- ☐ B. Adult and young offender probation
- ☐ C. Young offender extrajudicial sanction programs
- ☐ D. Offenders remanded to custody pending trial outcomes
- ☒ E. Adult sentences that are 2 years or more ✓ Your answer is correct

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is: Adult sentences that are 2 years or more

**Question 10**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of  
1.00

A variable that is empirically related to criminal conduct and, when reduced (e.g., through treatment), leads to reductions in future re-offending is called a:

Select one:

- ☐ A. Correlational need
- ☒ B. Criminogenic need ✓ Your answer is correct
- ☐ C. Specific responsivity need
- ☐ D. General responsivity need
- ☐ E. Non-criminogenic need

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is: Criminogenic need

**Question 11**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

The following statement, “evolutionary theory is insulting to girls and women, viewing them as pathetic, needy competitors for male attention” is an example of which one of the following:

Select one:

- ☐ A. Faulty reasoning
- ☐ B. Eugenics
- ☒ C. Naturalistic fallacy ✓ Your answer is correct
- ☐ D. Evolutionary determinism
- ☐ E. Biological determinism

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is: Naturalistic fallacy

**Question 12**

Incorrect

Mark 0.00 out of 1.00

A researcher compares the concordance rates of criminal behaviour between adoptive parents and their adopted children with the concordance rates of criminal behaviour between the adopted children and their biological parents. The official name for this research paradigm is the \_\_\_\_\_.

Select one:

- ☒ A. Behavioural genetics paradigm ✗  
Your answer is incorrect

The correct answer is: Parent-offspring paradigm

- ☐ B. Parent-offspring paradigm
- ☐ C. Sibling-offspring paradigm
- ☐ D. Twin paradigm
- ☐ E. Cross-fostering paradigm

Your answer is incorrect.

The correct answer is: Parent-offspring paradigm

**Question 13**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Dr. Craig Bennell never seems to break a sweat no matter how stressed he is at work. What theory would explain Dr. Bennell's physiological response to stress?

Select one:

- ☐ A. Stimulation seeking theory
- ☐ B. Sensation seeking theory
- ☐ C. Social learning theory
- ☒ D. Fearlessness theory ✓ Your answer is correct
- ☐ E. Learned helplessness theory

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is: Fearlessness theory

**Question 14**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

John Smith is dating multiple women and has no interest in settling down. In contrast, Sarah Brown wants to get married and have children. According to evolutionary theorists both individuals are trying to \_\_\_\_\_; but John Smith is doing so by demonstrating \_\_\_\_\_; while Sarah Brown is doing so by demonstrating \_\_\_\_\_.

Select one:

- ☒ A. Maximize reproductive success, mating effort, parental investment ✓ Your answer is correct
- ☐ B. Maximize reproductive success, parental investment, mating effort
- ☐ C. Maximize status, mating effort, parental investment
- ☐ D. Maximize survival, parental investment, mating effort
- ☐ E. Maximize survival, mating effort, a successful adaptation

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is: Maximize reproductive success, mating effort, parental investment

**Question 15**

Incorrect

Mark 0.00 out of  
1.00

Evolutionary psychology is considered:

Select one:

- ☒ A. An untestable explanation of human behaviour ❌

Your answer is incorrect

The correct answer is: A distal explanation of human behaviour

- ☐ B. A proximate explanation of human behaviour
- ☐ C. A distal explanation of human behaviour
- ☐ D. A deterministic explanation of human behaviour
- ☐ E. A proximal explanation of human behaviour

Your answer is incorrect.

The correct answer is: A distal explanation of human behaviour

**Question 16**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of  
1.00

Over 100 twin and/or adoption studies have been conducted that have explored how genetics and crime may, or may not be linked. Collectively, the main conclusions from these studies are:

Select one:

- ☐ A. Genetics accounts for all of the differences; the environment for none
- ☐ B. Genetics only accounts for a very small percentage of the individual differences in criminal conduct; the environment accounts for most differences
- ☒ C. Genetic and environmental effects contribute almost equally to individual variations in criminal conduct, with the environment accounting for slightly more than genetics  
✔ Your answer is correct
- ☐ D. The environment accounts for all of the individual differences in crime; genetics for none
- ☐ E. Genetic and environmental effects contribute almost equally to individual variations in criminal conduct, with genetics accounting for slightly more than the environment

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is: Genetic and environmental effects contribute almost equally to individual variations in criminal conduct, with the environment accounting for slightly more than genetics



**Question 17**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of  
1.00

Stephen Mobley and Bradley Waldroup were discussed in the context of molecular genetics because\_\_\_\_\_.

Select one:

- ☒ A. Both cases illustrate the legal implications of having a low activity MAOA gene variant ✓ Your answer is correct
- ☐ B. Both cases illustrate the legal implications of having a malfunctioning serotonin system
- ☐ C. Both cases illustrate the legal implications of having the XYY chromosome disorder
- ☐ D. Both cases illustrate the legal implications of having a high activity MAOA gene variant
- ☐ E. Both cases illustrate the legal implications of having the XXY chromosome disorder

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is: Both cases illustrate the legal implications of having a low activity MAOA gene variant

**Question 18**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of  
1.00

A researcher studies how one's resting rate is linked to emotional states. This researcher is what kind of theorist?

Select one:

- ☐ A. Molecular geneticist
- ☒ B. Psycho-physiologist ✓ Your answer is correct
- ☐ C. Social learning theorist
- ☐ D. Psycho-analyst
- ☐ E. Forensic evolutionary psychologist

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is: Psycho-physiologist

**Question 19**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Jane's son Jack has been getting bullied at school. Jack gets upset when he is bullied and no longer wants to go to school. Jane has been reading up on techniques that could help ensure Jack does not become truant. She notes that in order to break the association between school and feeling upset, Jack needs to experience school (regularly) without feeling upset. This process is referred to as:

Select one:

- ☐ A. Positive reinforcement
- ☒ B. Extinction ✓ Your answer is correct
- ☐ C. Punishment
- ☐ D. Negative punishment
- ☐ E. Withholding

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is: Extinction

**Question 20**

Incorrect

Mark 0.00 out of 1.00

Taking away an offender's privileges in prison in an attempt to reduce bad behaviour is an example of what?

Select one:

- ☒ A. Punishment ✗  
Your answer is incorrect

The correct answer is: Withholding

- ☐ B. Negative reinforcement
- ☐ C. Respondent conditioning
- ☐ D. Positive reinforcement
- ☐ E. Withholding

Your answer is incorrect.

The correct answer is: Withholding

**Question 21**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

In the treatment of a sex offender, a clinician exposes the offender to an unpleasant stimulus (e.g., an electric shock) while the offender is experiencing sexual arousal to photographs of children. The clinician is doing this in an attempt to eliminate the deviant arousal. This treatment is called:

Select one:

- ☐ A. Relapse prevention
- ☒ B. Aversive conditioning ✓ Your answer is correct
- ☐ C. Operant conditioning
- ☐ D. Goal conditioning
- ☐ E. Exposure therapy

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is: Aversive conditioning

**Question 22**

Incorrect

Mark 0.00 out of 1.00

Jimmy's mom and dad both have a long criminal record. Despite this, they have always had a good relationship with Jimmy. Because of his parental role models, Jimmy grew up thinking that anti-social behaviour was normal and he developed anti-social attitudes that frequently brought him into contact with the law. In terms of his superego development, Jimmy would be categorized as having a:

Select one:

- ☐ A. Psychopathic superego
- ☐ B. Neurotic superego
- ☒ C. Weak superego ✗

Your answer is incorrect

The correct answer is: Deviant superego

- ☐ D. Deviant superego
- ☐ E. Harsh superego

Your answer is incorrect.

The correct answer is: Deviant superego

**Question 23**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

According to Gottfredson and Hirschi's general theory of crime, this is the primary determinant of criminal activity:

Select one:

- ☐ A. Deviant superego development can result in a psychopathic criminal
- ☒ B. Self-control ✓ Your answer is correct
- ☐ C. Low levels of conditionability
- ☐ D. Bonds with society
- ☐ E. An under-developed superego

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is: Self-control

**Question 24**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

In Eysenck's biosocial theory of crime, the degree to which people learn from environmental stimuli, such as parental discipline, is determined by differences in:

Select one:

- ☒ A. Functioning of the nervous system ✓ Your answer is correct
- ☐ B. Their ability to learn from siblings
- ☐ C. Parenting style
- ☐ D. Bonds to society
- ☐ E. Intellectual capacity

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is: Functioning of the nervous system

**Question 25**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of  
1.00

Which of the following is true about psychodynamic theories?

Select one:

- ☐ A. Deviant superego development can result in a psychopathic criminal
- ☒ B. The ego attempts to mediate between one's primal needs and society's demands  
✓ Your answer is correct
- ☐ C. The id is governed by the reality principle
- ☐ D. B.F. Skinner is one of the most well-known psychoanalytic researchers
- ☐ E. The pleasure principle internalizes group standards and acts as a moral regulator

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is: The ego attempts to mediate between one's primal needs and society's demands

**Question 26**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of  
1.00

According to Dr. Paul Gendreau, what should researchers rely on first and foremost when determining whether a theory of criminal behaviour has merit?

Select one:

- ☐ A. What discipline the theory comes from
- ☐ B. The degree to which the theory is consistent with other theories
- ☐ C. Who proposed the theory
- ☐ D. The degree to which the theory focuses on "criminogenic" needs
- ☒ E. The degree to which the theory is consistent with empirical evidence ✓ Your answer is correct

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is: The degree to which the theory is consistent with empirical evidence

**Question 27**

Incorrect

Mark 0.00 out of  
1.00

Following sentencing, correctional staff assess an offender to determine an appropriate security placement for him and they begin to develop their treatment plan. This process is commonly referred to as:

Select one:

- ☒ A. Risk determination ❌

Your answer is incorrect

The correct answer is: Custody classification

- ☐ B. Risk plan development
- ☐ C. Clinical judgment
- ☐ D. The broken leg dilemma
- ☐ E. Custody classification

Your answer is incorrect.

The correct answer is: Custody classification

**Question 28**

Incorrect

Mark 0.00 out of  
1.00

Why is the AUC a useful measure of risk prediction accuracy?

Select one:

- ☒ A. It is influenced by the base rate of re-offending ❌

Your answer is incorrect

The correct answer is: It is not specific to any particular threshold used to make the risk decision

- ☐ B. It provides a measure of construct validity
- ☐ C. It is only able to be used with actuarial tools, so it discourages clinical decisions
- ☐ D. It is not specific to any particular threshold used to make the risk decision
- ☐ E. It shows clearly how much a decision error costs in financial terms

Your answer is incorrect.

The correct answer is: It is not specific to any particular threshold used to make the risk decision

**Question 29**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

A key difference between stable dynamic risk factors and acute dynamic risk factors is:

Select one:

- ☐ A. Stable dynamic risk factors do not change; acute dynamic risk factors do change
- ☒ B. Stable dynamic risk factors change slowly; acute dynamic risk factors change rapidly ✓ Your answer is correct
- ☐ C. Acute dynamic risk factors change slowly; stable dynamic risk factors change rapidly
- ☐ D. Stable dynamic risk factors are unique to sex offenders; acute dynamic risk factors apply to all types of offenders
- ☐ E. Acute dynamic risk factors can be targeted in treatment; stable dynamic risk factors cannot be targeted in treatment

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is: Stable dynamic risk factors change slowly; acute dynamic risk factors change rapidly

**Question 30**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

According to Dr. Paul Gendreau, why are dynamic factors (criminogenic needs) so important for risk assessment?

Select one:

- ☐ A. Because they are the only reliable predictors of recidivism
- ☐ B. Because they are easier to define than static factors
- ☐ C. Because nearly all risk assessment tools rely on dynamic risk factors
- ☐ D. Because they are easier to measure than static factors
- ☒ E. Because they can be changed through intervention to manage behaviour ✓ Your answer is correct

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is: Because they can be changed through intervention to manage behaviour

**Question 31**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Substance abuse is an example of what type of risk factor according to Mills, Kroner, and Morgan (2011)?

Select one:

- ☒ A. A dynamic factor ✓ Your answer is correct
- ☐ B. An acute static factor
- ☐ C. A structured professional factor
- ☐ D. A parole planning item
- ☐ E. A static clinical factor

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is: A dynamic factor

**Question 32**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

One of the major differences between the structured professional judgment (SPJ) approach and the unstructured clinical judgment (UCJ) approach to assessing risk of violence is:

Select one:

- ☐ A. SPJ is idiographic, whereas UCJ is nomothetic
- ☒ B. UCJ is often guided by subjective decisions; SPJ is less subjective in that pre-specified risk factors identified from theory or research guide the assessment ✓ Your answer is correct
- ☐ C. SPJ is often guided by subjective decisions; UCJ is less subjective in that pre-specified risk factors identified from theory or research guide the assessment
- ☐ D. UCJ tends to result in more accurate risk decisions compared to SPJ
- ☐ E. UCJ relies heavily on the statistical weighting of pre-specified risk factors, whereas SPJ does not

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is: UCJ is often guided by subjective decisions; SPJ is less subjective in that pre-specified risk factors identified from theory or research guide the assessment



**Question 33**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

The Violence Risk Appraisal Guide is an example of what?

Select one:

- ☐ A. A risk management tool
- ☐ B. A clinical risk assessment tool
- ☐ C. An automated parole decision making tool
- ☐ D. A structured professional guideline
- ☒ E. An actuarial risk assessment tool ✓ Your answer is correct

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is: An actuarial risk assessment tool

**Question 34**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

The three main factors considered for custody placement are:

Select one:

- ☒ A. Institutional adjustment, escape risk, and public safety rating ✓ Your answer is correct
- ☐ B. Institutional adjustment, escape risk, and sex of the offender
- ☐ C. Suicide risk, escape risk, and age of the offender
- ☐ D. Criminal history, sex of the offender, and public safety rating
- ☐ E. Public safety rating, escape risk, and age of the offender

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is: Institutional adjustment, escape risk, and public safety rating


**Question 35**

Incorrect

Mark 0.00 out of  
1.00

Dr. Brown evaluated Craig as low risk and Alaba as high risk. Dr. Brown assigned Craig 25 hours of correctional treatment, and Alaba 200 hours of correctional treatment. What correctional principle did Dr. Brown follow?

Select one:

- ☐ A. Need
- ☒ B. Professional override 

Your answer is incorrect

The correct answer is: Risk

- ☐ C. General responsiveness
- ☐ D. Clinical judgment
- ☐ E. Risk

Your answer is incorrect.

The correct answer is: Risk


**Question 36**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of  
1.00

A 15 year-old girl committed suicide as the result of on-line bullying by a 16-year old fellow classmate. The offender has no previous record and is a model student. The judge wishes to make a strong statement to the community that this type of behaviour will not be tolerated. Hence the judge makes an example out of the offender by not only sentencing her as an adult, but also by imposing an unusually long prison sentence of 10 years. The judge is following which sentencing principle:

Select one:

- ☐ A. Specific deterrence
- ☐ B. Restoration
- ☒ C. General deterrence  Your answer is correct
- ☐ D. Retribution
- ☐ E. Incapacitation

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is: General deterrence

**Question 37**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

A correctional psychologist has decided to administer one-on-one substance abuse treatment programming (instead of the standard group therapy) to Harold because of Harold's extreme social phobia (he is absolutely frightened of talking in front of groups). The psychologist is exercising which core correctional principle:

Select one:

- ☐ A. General responsiveness
- ☒ B. Specific responsiveness ✓ Your answer is correct
- ☐ C. Risk
- ☐ D. Need
- ☐ E. Professional override

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is: Specific responsiveness

**Question 38**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Ron is a repeat robbery offender with a drug-addiction problem and a criminal peer association problem. However, he also suffers from low self-esteem and anxiety. The correctional psychologist recommends that first, Ron be given treatment to address his addictions and poor friend choices. The psychologist recognizes that low self-esteem and anxiety are problematic but does not recommend specific interventions for these non-criminogenic needs. The correctional psychologist is following which principle of effective correctional intervention?

Select one:

- ☐ A. General responsiveness
- ☐ B. Risk
- ☒ C. Need ✓ Your answer is correct
- ☐ D. Professional override
- ☐ E. Specific responsiveness

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is: Need

**Question 39**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

9. All of the following are examples of restorative justice, **EXCEPT**:

Select one:

- ☐ A. Restitution
- ☐ B. Victim-offender mediation
- ☐ C. Victim assistance
- ☐ D. Community service
- ☒ E. Probation ✓ Your answer is correct

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is: Probation

**Question 40**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Which one of the following is a criminogenic need?

Select one:

- ☐ A. Conventional ambition
- ☐ B. Physical training
- ☐ C. Self esteem
- ☒ D. Pro-criminal associates ✓ Your answer is correct
- ☐ E. Fear of punishment

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is: Pro-criminal associates

**Question 41**

Incorrect

Mark 0.00 out of  
1.00

According to Dr. Gendreau, correctional policy makers who have little to no subject matter expertise are known as:

Select one:

☒ A. Bureaucrats 

Your answer is incorrect

The correct answer is: Fart catchers

- ☐ B. Executive Directors
- ☐ C. Evidence-based decision makers
- ☐ D. Fart catchers
- ☐ E. MBA's

Your answer is incorrect.

The correct answer is: Fart catchers


**Question 42**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of  
1.00

The three core principles of effective correctional rehabilitation are:

Select one:

- ☐ A. Risk, need, and classification
- ☐ B. Risk, need, and structured professional judgment
- ☐ C. Assessment, treatment, and classification
- ☐ D. Risk, need, and professional override
- ☒ E. Risk, need, and responsivity  Your answer is correct

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is: Risk, need, and responsivity

**Question 43**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Craig was out with some friends when they decided to take his neighbour's car for a joy ride. Fortunately no one was hurt, but they crashed the car and caused 3000.00 dollars damage. Craig is generally a good kid and has no previous criminal record. Given what the statistics tell us about Canadian sentencing practices for youth, what type of sentence will Craig most likely receive?

Select one:

- ☒ A. Probation ✓ Your answer is correct
- ☐ B. Custody
- ☐ C. Fine
- ☐ D. Deferred custody and supervision order
- ☐ E. Treatment order

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is: Probation

**Question 44**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

A probation officer conducts an YLS/CMI assessment on Johnny. The YLS/CMI results reveal that Johnny is high risk to recidivate. However, the probation officer notes that Johnny has a number of strengths. For example, he is very motivated to do well in school and wants to attend college some day. As a result, the probation officer adjusts Johnny's risk estimate from 'high risk' to 'medium risk'. This is an example of:

Select one:

- ☐ A. Mathematical override
- ☐ B. Statistical override
- ☐ C. Treatment efficacy
- ☒ D. Professional override ✓ Your answer is correct
- ☐ E. Risk management

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is: Professional override

**Question 45**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

You are a social worker in a youth custody facility. You are worried about the mental health of one of the girls on your caseload (you suspect she is engaging in self-harming behaviours and might be depressed). You would like to administer a short self-report tool to this youth before formally referring her to the psychology department for further assessment and treatment. What instrument would you use?

Select one:

- ☒ A. MAYSI-2 ✓ Your answer is correct
- ☐ B. YLS-CMI 2
- ☐ C. PCL: YV
- ☐ D. PIDS
- ☐ E. SAVRY

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is: MAYSI-2

**Question 46**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Sam has experienced considerable adversity during his childhood. His father has been in and out of prison during most of Sam's childhood, Sam's mother suffers from depression and alcoholism, and Sam himself suffers from post-traumatic stress disorder from witnessing his best friend die in a drive by shooting. Through it all Sam's uncle has been by his side providing emotional and financial support. Sam has managed to avoid the criminal justice system (despite being rated 'high risk' to engage in crime) and is actively committed to school and getting to university some day. A developmental life course theorist (and Dr. Brown) would most likely view Sam's uncle as a:

Select one:

- ☒ A. Protective factor ✓ Your answer is correct
- ☐ B. Resilient factor
- ☐ C. Support factor
- ☐ D. Strength factor
- ☐ E. Promotive factor

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is: Protective factor

**Question 47**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of  
1.00

Depression and anxiety are examples of \_\_\_\_\_; physical fights and running away from home are examples of \_\_\_\_\_.

Select one:

- ☒ A. Internalizing disorders; externalizing disorders ✓ Your answer is correct
- ☐ B. Criminogenic needs; externalizing disorders
- ☐ C. Life course persistent behaviours; adolescent limited behaviours
- ☐ D. Adolescent limited behaviours; life course persistent behaviours
- ☐ E. Externalizing disorders, internalizing disorders

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is: Internalizing disorders; externalizing disorders

**Question 48**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of  
1.00

The Youth Level of Service/Case Management Inventory 2.0 (YLS/CMI 2) is an example of what kind of risk assessment decision-making approach:

Select one:

- ☐ A. Unstructured clinical judgement
- ☒ B. Empirical actuarial /adjusted actuarial ✓ Your answer is correct
- ☐ C. Pure professional judgement
- ☐ D. Mechanical/statistical
- ☐ E. Structured professional judgement

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is: Empirical actuarial /adjusted actuarial



**Question 49**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Clinicians who work with adolescent offenders typically get information about their clients from all of the following sources, **EXCEPT**:

Select one:

- ☐ A. Police reports
- ☐ B. Interviews with parents and/or teachers
- ☐ C. Self-report questionnaires
- ☐ D. Face-to-face interviews with the youth
- ☒ E. Measures of autonomic arousal ✓ Your answer is correct

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is: Measures of autonomic arousal

**Question 50**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

There are positive attributes of a person's life that may be internal or external to the person. Examples of internal factors include motivation and intelligence; examples of external factors include positive role models and a supportive school. Although these attributes are considered positive, they may or may not directly reduce recidivism. Dr. Brown would call these sorts of positive attributes:

Select one:

- ☐ A. Responsivity factors
- ☒ B. Strengths ✓ Your answer is correct
- ☐ C. Promotive factors
- ☐ D. Protective factors
- ☐ E. Encouraging factors

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is: Strengths

**Information****Part B: Fact-based Questions Instructions**

You must answer 3 fact-based short answer questions in this section for a total of **12 marks**. In order to prevent you from losing a lot of your work in the case of a power failure or server problem, we have separated the potential short answer questions in this section across 3 pages. You are able to use the "Next page" and "Previous page" buttons at the bottom of the pages to navigate between these pages. Alternatively, you can navigate to specific questions in the exam using the Quiz Navigation block in the left corner of the page. Please provide your answers to the 3 questions in this section.

**Question 51**

Complete

Mark 3.00 out of  
4.00

Who was Genghis Khan and why is he so important within the context of evolutionary psychology (4 points)?

Genghis Khan was a 12th century Mongolian conqueror, which led the expansion of the Mongolian empire from Asia to Europe. Genghis Khan is important in the context of evolutionary psychology because of his reproductive success. Genghis Khan is believed to be the ancestor of millions of people due to his various wives and concubines. Genghis Khan is believed to have a high level of reproductive success due to many factors, that put him above his peers. Factors such as power, wealth and status all lead to the increase of his chances of reproduction. Natural selection played a large part in Genghis Khan's success, as his successful adaptations increased his reproductive successes. Genghis Khan's satisfies many of the selection pressures, that would have led to success.

Comment:

**Question 52**

Complete

Mark 1.50 out of  
4.00

From an operant conditioning perspective, there are four general techniques we can use to either increase or decrease behaviour.

**a)** Describe each of these techniques, making sure to highlight the types of consequences that are used (positive or aversive) and the actions that are taken with these consequences (adding to the environment or taking away from the environment) **(2 points)**.

**b)** In addition, give an example of one specific correctional strategy that corresponds with each of these general techniques, making it clear how each strategy corresponds to the operant conditioning technique **(2 points)**.

**a)**

**Positive reinforcement (Positive):** When a behaviour is desirable and is encouraged, a positive stimulus is given to increase the likely hood of that behaviour happening again.

**Positive punishment (Positive):** When a behaviour is non-desirable and is discouraged, a negative stimulus is given to decrease the likely hood of it happening again.

**Negative punishment (Aversive):** When a behavior is non-desirable and is discouraged, a positive stimulus is taken away to decrease to the likely hood of that behaviour.

**Negative reinforcement (Aversive):** When a behaviour is desirable and is encouraged, a negative stimulus is taken away to increase the likely hood of the behaviour.

**b)**

**Positive reinforcement:** A dog is given a treat when he responds to a trainer's request for sitting.

- Behaviour: The dog sitting
- Given Positive stimulus: A dog treat
- Result: The dog's increase likely hood of sitting on the owners command

**Positive punishment:** A dog is given a electric shock when the dog pees on the couch.

- Behaviour: The dog peeing on the couch
- Given negative stimulus: A electric shock
- Result: The dog's decreased likelihood of peeing on the couch.

**Negative punishment :** A dog is chewing up the couch, so the owner puts the dog in a cage.

- Behaviour: The dog chewing the couch
- Taken Positive stimulus: The dog's freedom of mobility
- Result: The dog's decrease likelihood of chewing on the couch

**Negative reinforcement:** A dog is well behaved, so the owner takes the dog out of the cage.

- Behaviour: well behaved
- Taken negative stimulus: The dog's restricted movement
- Result: The dog's increase likely hood of being well behaved.

Comment:

### Question 53

Complete

Mark 2.50 out of  
4.00

Discuss the evolution of the youth justice legislation in Canada.

**a)** Specifically, name each of the three Legislative Acts that have governed how adolescent offenders have been, and/or are currently dealt with by the Canadian justice system (**1 point**).

**b)** Describe **2** defining features **associated with each Act**; thus in total, identify 6 defining feature—2 per Act (**0.5 point** per defining feature for a total of **3 points**).

a)

1. Juvenile delinquents act
2. Young offenders act
3. Youth criminal justice act

b)

1. **JDA**: 1) Distinct courts for youths and adults, 2) Youths are subject to higher level of privacy.
2. **YOA**: 1) Youths are not to be convicted as adults, 2) Youths have the same rights as others.
3. **YCJA**: 1) Higher leniency for minor less serious crimes, 2) increased consideration of reintegration and prevention of future crimes

Comment:

### Information

#### Part C: Application-based Questions Instructions

You must answer **3** application-based short answer questions in this section for a total of **12 marks**. In order to prevent you from losing a lot of your work in the case of a power failure or server problem, we have separated the short answer questions in this section across 3 pages. You are able to use the "Next page" and "Previous page" buttons at the bottom of the pages to navigate between these pages. Alternatively, you can navigate to specific questions in the exam using the Quiz Navigation block in the left corner of the page. Please provide your answers to the 3 questions in this section.

**Question 54**

Complete

Mark 4.00 out of  
4.00

Steve has just been deemed a dangerous offender by the court. He is only 25 years old, but has a long criminal record. He has been involved with the criminal justice system since he was about 10 years old, which prevented him from attending school regularly. Even when he wasn't in a youth detention centre he would typically skip school in favour of hanging out with older boys at the local pool hall. Steve and his friends would frequently get into fights with other kids at the pool hall, which Steve didn't think was a big deal (he always said the other kids had it coming). Steve comes from a broken home and was raised since birth by a single mother. His mother was a prostitute and a drug user, and was rarely home to care for Steve; that was left to Steve's older brother who was the well-respected leader of a neighborhood gang.

Drawing on Travis Hirschi's social control theory, how might you explain Steve's criminal behaviour? Make sure to discuss all of Hirschi's social bonds (4 points).

**Attachment**

According to Hirschi, people tend to veer away from crime as a result of their bonds with others. In this case, Steve has grown up in a household of high criminal activity, and his relationships with his family (Mother and Brother) were both of a criminal associate aspect. Steve's bond to friends also included criminal peers, in which these bonds would not be strong enough or matter enough for Steven to avoid crime. According to the theory, Steve's attachment bonds could be considered strong, but the bonds are with people of high criminal risks. Thus this social bond does not hold enough strength to prevent Steve's criminal behaviour.

**Commitment**

The social bond theory suggest that people veer away from crime due to high levels of commitment to conventional values. According to the case, Steve does not appear to have a high level of commitment to conventional values. He does not believe that fighting with people is morally wrong, and could be said to have a weak superego. Steve's commitment is not strong enough to prevent his criminal behaviours.

**Involvement**

Involvement in the theory suggest that people do not have time for crime if they are pre-occupied with other activities. In this case, Steve appears to have no involvement in school or extra curricular activities. He frequently hangs out at the pool bar with older boys, where they frequently fight. There is no indication of any other involvements that Steve could be apart of from the scenario. Thus Steve's involvement levels cannot prevent his criminal behaviour.

**Belief**

The theory suggests that beliefs are the societal values that a person abides by. Steve's case seems to offer the suggestion that Steve has a weak belief in the societal values. It could be due to his bad upbringing or his criminal associates, but it can be concluded that his beliefs do not prevent his criminal behaviour.

Comment:

**Question 55**

Complete

Mark 3.50 out of 4.00

Your grand mother just finished watching a show about evolutionary psychology on the Discovery channel. She found the show very discouraging on two counts: (1) it seemed to imply that there is no hope for humankind because we are inherently hardwired to do evil things, and (2) as an active feminist she felt the theory was misogynistic and simply provides men with an excuse to use, abuse and rape women.

**a)** Identify the two misconceptions about evolutionary psychology your grand mother is expressing (**1 point each**).

**b)** Explain each misconception in detail. Specifically, explain why her misconceptions are in fact just that—misconceptions and evolutionary psychology isn't as bad as she thinks it is (**1 point per each debunked misconception**).

a) It is true that men have been historically hardwired to do things in a certain way, but the grandmother is being deterministic. People may have been evolved from more primitive states, but modern societal values and morals can dictate a man's current societal behaviour. She could also be applying a naturalistic fallacy, where just because men have been historically preprogrammed to behave like this, that it is the right thing to do.

b)

- **Deterministic:** Men are not going around abusing people because they cant control their pre-programming. Modern society presents a set of rules, laws and societal values that are instilled in humans from a young age. The environment of a person dictates the person's behaviour more than genetics.
- **Naturalistic fallacy:** This fallacy is suggests that because science told us that this is the way it is, it must be the right thing to do. However, there are also many other factors that suggests criminal behaviour is more than just how nature intended it. The environment in which a person grows up in, can often influence behaviour more than nature. This brings up the classic nature vs nurture debate.

Comment:

**Question 56**

Complete

Mark 2.50 out of  
4.00

Your mother heard the last 2 minutes of Dr. Phil and she heard something about a specific gene being implicated in criminal behaviour. She is now convinced that violence is genetically determined and caused by one specific gene. You really want to enlighten your mother.

**a)** Tell her what gene variant (be precise) has been linked to crime and violence **(1 point)**.

**b)** Also tell her three key findings from the Caspi et al. (2002) study illustrating that the genetic/crime link isn't as clear cut as she thinks **(3 points)**.

A) The MAOA Gene has been linked to crime and violence. When an individual has a low level of MAOA, the person tends to be more aggressive and more inclined to crime.

b) Caspi's 3 major findings:

1. A MAOA deficiency has no real quantifiable effect on a person
2. Caspi found that there was a high correlation between aggressiveness and a bad childhood upbringing
3. A combination between a MAOA deficiency and increase childhood maltreatment was the result of increase crime tendencies and aggressiveness.

Comment: