**Test Bank**

**Chapter 2**

**Multiple Choice Questions**

1. Which of the following is not an integral part of the criminal justice system?
2. Corrections
3. Police
4. Society
5. Courts
6. What percentage of adults under correctional supervision in 2015-2016 were in custody?
7. 20 per cent
8. 10 per cent
9. 35 per cent
10. 60 per cent
11. Corrections has the mandate to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
	1. Physically punish any wrongdoing
	2. Imprison those who commit serious offences
	3. maintain the delicate balance between individual freedoms and rights and the maintenance of social order
	4. Enforce community standards
12. Corrections:
13. determines the length of a sentence.
14. chooses a sentence.
15. determines if a sentence will be served in the community or a correctional facility.
16. is a set of institutions and services that attempt to punish, treat, and supervise individuals convicted of criminal offences.
17. Correctional changes are often linked to:
18. the weather
19. political, social, and economic transformations
20. what other countries are doing
21. Riots
22. The \_\_\_\_ was a decade of unrest and violence in penitentiaries across Canada, including strikes, riots, murders, and hostage takings.
	1. 1960s
	2. 1950s
	3. 1920s
	4. 1970s
23. The federal correctional system acknowledges its role in contributing to the safety of the Canadian public through its control of offenders and assistance in their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
	1. Release
	2. Punishment
	3. Health
	4. Rehabilitation
24. CORCAN provides prisoners with:
	1. Food
	2. Shelter upon release
	3. Vocational training
	4. Healthcare
25. Which of the following is not one of the four business lines of training that CORCAN provides?
26. Retail
27. Manufacturing
28. Textiles
29. Construction
30. Which of the following is not one of the services the Ministry of Solicitor General (Ontario) provides offenders?
31. Life skills
32. Education
33. Work programs
34. A job upon release
35. The Canadian correctional system is divided into how many levels?
36. 3
37. 2
38. 4
39. 6
40. As of 2019, the CSC operates \_\_\_\_\_\_ federal correctional institutions in five regions across the country:
41. 30
42. 70
43. 162
44. 43
45. Adult corrections in Canada cost \_\_\_\_\_ in the 2016-2017 fiscal year.
46. $100 million
47. $260 billion
48. $4.7 billion
49. $1.2 billion
50. How many adult offenders are incarcerated on any given day?
	1. 164
	2. 39,873
	3. 11,021
	4. 897
51. What does CSC stand for?
52. Correctional Service of Canada
53. Constitution Act of Canada
54. Canadian Security and Corrections
55. Corrections and Security of Canada
56. Which of the following is not one of the five regions in which federal correctional institutions can be found?
57. Prairies
58. Ontario
59. Hudson’s Bay
60. Pacific
61. Which of the following is not a type of federal prison in Canada as listed in your textbook?
	1. Supermax institutions
	2. Maximum security institutions
	3. Multi-level institutions
	4. Medium security institutions
62. Approximately \_\_\_\_\_\_ percent of all offenders who enter the correctional system in Canada will be under the supervision of the federal system.
63. 2
64. 26
65. 4
66. 48
67. As of 2016, \_\_\_\_\_\_ percent of prisoners were classified as maximum security.
68. 15
69. 2
70. 63
71. 26
72. What is the approximate cost to house a prisoner per day?
73. $98
74. $288
75. $657
76. $322
77. In 2016-17 Statistics Canada reported that \_\_\_\_ of all offenders sentenced fell under the provincial and territorial jurisdiction.
78. 96 per cent
79. 43 per cent
80. 22 per cent
81. 76 per cent
82. There are currently \_\_\_\_\_\_ healing lodges that are owned and operated by the CSC, as well as an additional \_\_\_\_\_ that are funded by the CSC and operated by the community.
83. 5; 3
84. 4; 5
85. 5; 8
86. 4; 6
87. Remand can be defined as:
88. An offender waiting for an opening in a maximum-security institution.
89. An offender awaiting trial or sentencing.
90. An offender waiting for an opening in a minimum-security institution.
91. An offender being transferred from one institution to another for security reasons.
92. The estimated daily cost to house an offender in the provincial and territorial system is:
93. $90
94. $103
95. $203
96. $302
97. Which of the following is not one of types of parole under the federal system?
	1. Full parole
	2. Day parole
	3. Medically approved parole
	4. Statutory release
98. Which is considered the most cost-effective form of corrections?
99. Federal
100. Provincial and territorial
101. Community
102. Capital punishment
103. Which of the following is not seen as an alternative to incarceration?
	1. Monetary
	2. Custodial
	3. Community based
	4. Reform policy
104. Which of the following is not used as an alternative to incarceration?
105. Fines
106. Drug treatment courts
107. Mental health courts
108. Reform policy
109. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ outlines the legal rights and fundamental freedoms that are afforded to every individual in Canada regardless of their citizenship, unless otherwise stated.
110. Constitution Act
111. Corrections and Conditional Releases Act
112. Criminal Code
113. Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms
114. Which of the following is not a type of offence as prosecuted in Canada?
115. Summary
116. First
117. Indictable
118. Hybrid
119. The \_\_\_\_\_\_ is the governing legislation of the federal correctional system.
120. Constitution Act
121. Corrections and Conditional Releases Act
122. Criminal Code
123. Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms
124. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was established as an ombudsperson for federal offenders as a result of the mandate in the CCRA.
125. Office of the Correctional Investigator
126. Constitution Act
127. United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners
128. Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms

**True or False Questions**

1. Corrections is an integral part of the criminal justice system.
2. Prisons are an integral part of the criminal justice system.
3. Correctional systems only have service delivery in institutional settings.
4. The majority of adult, 80%, under correctional supervision in the provinces and territories in 2015-2016 were under community supervision.
5. Not-for-profit organizations and members of the public are part of the delivery of correctional services.
6. Corrections has the mandate to maintain the delicate balance between individual freedoms and rights and the maintenance of social order.
7. Corrections determines a sentence.
8. Corrections is a set of institutions and services that attempt to punish, treat, and supervise individuals convicted of criminal offences.
9. The primary mandate of corrections is to rehabilitate prisoners.
10. Prisons were initially considered less humane than the death penalty.
11. The reintegration ideology is focused on the importance of keeping the offender in the community and keeping them connected to their communities.
12. The mandate of the federal correctional system is upheld through the use of reasonable, safe, secure, and humane control of the offenders under its supervision.
13. A correctional plan includes a list of the prisoners’ offences and necessary punishments.
14. Federally, offenders in custody are paid for their participation in program and work assignments within the institution.
15. There are 96 federal institutions across Canada.
16. As of 2016, the largest number of prisoners (63%) were classified as medium security.
17. There are only 4 CSC-operated Aboriginal healing lodges for prisoners in Canada.
18. Provincial and territorial institutions only allow minimum security prisoners.
19. Most offenders are sentenced to sentences within federal institutions.
20. There are no Aboriginal healing lodges for female prisoners in Canada.
21. The majority of offenders being detained in a provincial facility were on remand.
22. Only provincial and territorial levels of corrections have a community component.

**Short Answer Questions**

1. What are the three tenets of Canada’s correctional ideology and what do you think each attempted to achieve?
2. What are the two levels of the Canadian correctional system? Provide one example of what each one does.
3. Describe when a person receives a correctional plan and what is included in one.
4. The textbook states that as of 2019 there were 43 federal correctional institutions. List the different types of federal institutions that can be found in the five regions across the country.
5. What are the five regions where the 43 federal correctional institutions can be found?
6. Compare and contrast the federal, provincial and territorial, and community approaches to corrections.
7. According to the textbook, how much was the total cost associated with federal incarceration in 2016-17? What is the breakdown of those costs by level of security?
8. What are the similarities and differences between a healing lodge and a ‘traditional’ federal institution?
9. What is the purpose of an Aboriginal healing lodge? Explain your answer using evidence from the textbook
10. Why do you think it costs less overall to house provincial and territorial inmates compared to federal prisoners? Use evidence from the textbook to support your arguments.
11. What are the alternatives to incarceration?
12. What are drug treatment and mental health courts and why are they used?
13. List the pieces of legislation that govern the criminal justice system in Canada.

**Essay Questions**

1. As stated on page 24 of your textbook, “should corrections treat or control” their prisoners? Please support your answer with examples from the textbook.
2. Explain the two levels of the Canadian correctional system and their roles and responsibilities.
3. Provide a description of the operations, population sizes, and associated costs of the federal, provincial and territorial and community corrections.

**Answer Key**

**Multiple Choice Questions**

1. **c** (p. 23)
2. **a** (p.23)
3. **c** (p. 24)
4. **d** (p. 24)
5. **b** (p. 24)
6. **d** (p. 24)
7. **d** (p. 25)
8. **c** (p.25)
9. **a** (p. 25)
10. **d** (p. 25)
11. **b** (p. 26)
12. **d** (p. 26)
13. **c** (p. 26)
14. **b** (p. 26)
15. **a** (p. 26)
16. **c** (p. 26)
17. **a** (p. 26)
18. **c** (p. 27)
19. **a** (p. 27)
20. **b** (p. 28)
21. **a** (p. 28)
22. **b** (p. 28)
23. **b** (p. 29)
24. **c** (p. 29)
25. **c** (p. 29)
26. **c** (p. 30)
27. **d** (p. 30)
28. **d** (p. 30)
29. **d** (p. 31)
30. **b** (p. 31)
31. **b** (p. 31)
32. **a** (p. 32)

**True or False Questions**

1. **T** (p. 23)
2. **F** (p. 23)
3. **F** (p. 23)
4. **T** (p. 23)
5. **T** (p. 23)
6. **T** (p. 24)
7. **F** (p. 24)
8. **T** (p. 24)
9. **F** (p. 24)
10. **F** (p. 24)
11. **F** (p. 24)
12. **T** (p. 25)
13. **F** (p. 25)
14. **T** (p. 26)
15. **F** (p. 26)
16. **T** (p. 27)
17. **T** (p. 27)
18. **F** (p. 28)
19. **F** (p. 28)
20. **F** (p. 28)
21. **T** (p. 29)
22. **F** (p. 29)

**Short Answer Questions**

1. Canada’s correctional ideology has been a balancing act between three different focuses: punishment, treatment, and prevention. Students should provide an example for each of what they think each refers to. (p. 24)
2. The two levels of the Canadian correction system are federal and provincial and territorial. Students can find examples to support these points on (p. 26)
3. During the intake process at a federal institution, a correctional plan is created for each offender that includes recommendations for treatment and rehabilitation. The CSC provides offenders with numerous correctional, educational, and vocational programs, as well as work opportunities while in prison (p. 25).
4. As of 2019, the CSC operates 43 federal correctional institutions in five regions across the country. (p. 26)
	* 11 clustered sites
	* 5 minimum security
	* 9 medium security
	* maximum security
	* 12 multi-level security (5 for women and 4 Aboriginal healing lodges)
5. As of 2019, the CSC operates 43 federal correctional institutions in five regions across the country: the Pacific, Prairie, Ontario, Quebec, and Atlantic regions.
(p. 26)
6. Responses for this question can be found starting on page 26 to page 30 of the textbook. A complete answer would be able to explain each approach in one or two sentences.
7. As of 2016, 63 per cent of federal prisoners were classified as medium security, followed by 22 per cent as minimum security and 15 per cent as maximum security (Seigel/Brown, 2018). (pp. 27-28)
8. Please refer to table 2.1 on page 27 for answer choices, as well as the dialogue box on page 28. Students do not need to include all of this information but rather demonstrate the underlying differences between the two institutions.
9. Please refer to table 2.1 on page 27 for answer choices, as well as the dialogue box on page 28. Some potential discussion points might include:

• Similar to minimum security institutions, healing lodges for both men and women have clearly defined perimeters that are not secure or directly controlled. • Firearms are not used by CSC staff in healing lodges, except when permitted in states of emergency. • Prisoners in healing lodges are expected to actively participate in their correctional plan, respect Indigenous healing concepts, and participate in Indigenous programs and ceremonies.

1. The provincial and territorial correctional system’s total custody costs amounted to over $1.9 billion in the 2016–7 fiscal year. However, incarcerating offenders in the provincial and territorial correctional system is less costly than in the federal system when comparing the average cost of each prisoner. The cost to incarcerate an offender in the provincial and territorial system in 2016–7 was estimated to be approximately $203 per prisoner per day, totalling approximately $77,639 per year. (p. 29)
2. Alternatives to incarceration include fines, community passed options, custodial release, or intermittent sentences (p. 30). Students should briefly define each for a complete answer.
3. Drug treatment courts were established following the acknowledgement that a large population of prisoners incarcerated for drug offences were found to recidivate as a result of their drug dependency (Department of Justice, 2016). Participation in drug treatment court requires an individual to submit a guilty plea to receive judicially supervised treatment as an alterative to incarceration (Canadian Centre on Substance Use and Addiction, 2007). Mental health courts have been established across the country in response to the overrepresentation of people with mental illness in custody, although these courts are not mandated and therefore vary in their practices (p. 30).
4. The pieces of legislation that govern the criminal justice system include:
	* The Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms
	* The Constitution Act
	* The Criminal Code
	* Corrections and Conditional Release Act
	* Provincial and Territorial Legislation
	* International Agreements and Conventions
	* The Youth Criminal Justice Act

**Essay Questions**

1. A complete answer would first choose a position: treat or control as an argument paper. Students should then use examples from the first two chapters of the textbook to make their arguments. For instance, a student could argue for the treatment of offenders passed on recommendations from the 3 reports in the first chapter. They could outline that despite punitive and restrictive measures incarceration does not deter offenders.
2. Students should explain both the federal and provincial and territorial levels of prison governance. They should include what each one is responsible for, and outline any similarities and differences between provinces and territories including differences in costs and how they operate. A complete answer should be able to differentiate the two levels, but also explain some of the complications that could result based on these two distinct levels of government having these powers to govern incarceration.
3. Students should draw on information from pages 26 to 30 from the textbook for a complete answer. However, a complete answer would also use information from chapter one about the history of imprisonment in order to better situate the current information on federal, provincial, and territorial as well as community corrections.