**1.** The goal of empirical research is to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) understand individual behaviour
\*b) systematically collect observable data
c) collect facts
d) measure reality

**2.** Number of police-reported crimes x 100,000 ÷ population = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) drug offences
b) empirical reality
\*c) crime rate
d) self-report surveys

**3.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is *not* regarded by Statistics Canada and the Criminal Code as property crime.
a) Theft under $5,000
b) Theft over $5,000
\*c) Robbery
d) Breaking and entering

**4.** According to the text, the public often shies away from reporting some illegal activities to the police because \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\*a) certain offences are regarded as trivial
b) the individual or group may not know who they were victimized by
c) the individual or group may believe that reporting crime to the police would punish people unnecessarily
d) the individual or group does not want to be responsible for driving up the crime rate

**5.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ seek to capture information about crimes that may not have come to the attention of the police.
a) Uniform Crime Reporting systems
b) Observational accounts
\*c) Victimization surveys
d) UCR2 Surveys

**6.** The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ method of measuring crime involves the researcher interacting with individuals on a face-to-face basis in a natural setting to gather information about the crime within the context where the crime occurred.

a) UCR
\*b) ethnographic
c) self-report
d) victimization

**7.** In Canada, the punishment for second-degree murder is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\*a) life imprisonment
b) a minimum of 25 years in prison
c) a maximum of 25 years in prison
d) 10 years in prison

**8.** One of the main limitations of observational studies is that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\*a) the data collected from such studies cannot be used to make broader generalizations about levels of crime in the population
b) they do not collect valid data
c) they are unable to gather data so that a deeper understanding and appreciation of crime and victimization can be achieved
d) they are unable to collect qualitative data

**9.** Which of the following countries has the highest level of homicide?

\*a) the United States
b) Canada
c) England
d) Turkey

**10.** In Canada, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are all classified as *homicides*.
a) infanticide, suicide, and manslaughter
\*b) manslaughter, murder, and infanticide
c) third-degree murder, infanticide, and manslaughter
d) manslaughter, suicide, and second-degree murder

**11.** In Canada UCR data \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\*a) are crimes known by the police to have taken place

b) do not include homicide statistics

c) include both crimes reported to the police and crimes not reported to the police

d) does not include crime that take place on Indigenous reserves

**12.** When a crime rate is reported on the basis of 100,000 population to take into account population change over time, it means that the measure has been \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) validated

\*b) standardized

c) synchronized

d) transform

**13.** After the Youth Criminal Justice Act replaced the Young Offenders Act in 2003 the number of cases that went to youth court in Canada \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) increased

b) remained about the same

c) no data to provide a reliable answer

\*d) decreased

**14**. The extent to which a measurement produces the same results on repeated trials is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) validity

\*b) reliability

c) consistency

d) durability

**15**. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ had the highest homicide rate in Canada in 2018.

\*a) Thunder Bay

b) Toronto

c) Vancouver

d) Montreal

**16.**Which of the following statements in true?

a) Homicide rates are higher in Atlantic Canada than they are in the prairie provinces

\*b) Homicide rates are higher in northern Canada than they are in southern Canada

c) The homicide rate was higher in 2018 than it was in 2003.

d) Homicide rates in Canada are higher than homicide rates in the USA

**17.** What is a Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) in Canada?

a) Cities with a population over 1,000,000

b) Cities with a population over 500,000

\*c) Cities with a population over 100,000

d) Cities with a population over 10,000