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Chapter 1 - Crime, Criminals, and Criminology

1. Robert and Danny Sand, the brothers from Alberta, led undisciplined criminal lives, as described at the beginning of Chapter 1. To which of the following can we largely attribute their criminal behaviour?

- a. sociological explanations such as early socialization
- b. cultural definitions of what constitutes crime at any given point in time
- c. psychological makeup
- d. biological traits

ANSWER:

a

2. The cases of Robert and Danny Sand, the brothers from Alberta, and Aaron Driver, the “would-be bomber” near London, Ontario, highlight which aspect of criminology?

- a. Penalties for homicide in Canada are too weak.
- b. Race is a better predictor of homicide than religion.
- c. Killing because of a strong religious belief can exonerate a suspect.
- d. There are many different theoretical explanations for homicide.

ANSWER:

d

3. According to Edwin Sutherland and Donald Cressey, which of the following best describes criminology?

- a. a body of knowledge that focuses primarily on the creation of laws and reacting to the breaking of laws
- b. a body of knowledge made up of a consistent set of principles that guide different societies
- c. a body of knowledge that regards crime as a social phenomenon
- d. a body of knowledge that focuses on how crime is controlled

ANSWER:

c

4. Which of the following best describes criminologists?

- a. academics who study the criminal justice system and crime from a variety of perspectives
- b. front-line workers who detect and apprehend criminals
- c. investigators who determine the causes of crimes in their communities
- d. scientists who study changes in types of crime over time

ANSWER:

a

5. Which of the following is indicated in the textbook as an important reason for us to know more about crime?

- a. Surveys have shown that crime is the most important social problem facing Canada today.
- b. It is worthwhile to learn about all aspects of social behaviour, including crime.
- c. Crime rates are steadily increasing and we need to be prepared.
- d. The criminal justice system is the biggest employer of new graduates out of post-secondary institutions in Canada.

ANSWER:

b

6. Which of the following types of crime are overrepresented in media coverage compared to their incidence in real life?

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- a. white-collar crime
- b. violent crime
- c. political crime
- d. property crime

ANSWER:

b

7. According to “Box 1.1: Crime and the Media,” which of the following is a consequence of the media’s coverage of crime in Canada?

- a. Canadians are less likely to support greater crime control agendas.
- b. Canadians have a fear of crime that is lower than their actual risk of being victimized.
- c. Canadians greatly overestimate the amount of violent crime.
- d. Canadians underestimate the proportion of violent crimes committed by anonymous strangers.

ANSWER:

c

8. According to “Box 1.1: Crime and the Media,” what is the research consensus with regard to children who are exposed to a great deal of television violence?

- a. They almost invariably become violent themselves.
- b. They do not differ significantly in violence from those less exposed to television violence.
- c. Research results are mixed but there is some suggestion that exposure to media violence may predispose children to be more violent.
- d. They almost invariably become more accepting of violent behaviour.

ANSWER:

c

9. According to “Box 1.1: Crime and the Media,” what is the news media’s informal rule for covering crime?

- a. “Cover Cops, Courts, and Corrections.”
- b. “Sex, drugs, and violence preferred.”
- c. “If it bleeds, it leads.”
- d. “Where there’s smoke, there’s fire, and a story.”

ANSWER:

c

10. According to “Box 1.1: Crime and the Media,” what is meant by the term “cultural scripts” in relation to rampage shooters?

- a. they typically leave a note outlining their reasons for committing the crime
- b. they usually are males between 17 and 24 years of age
- c. they tend to be classified according to cultural stereotypes in media reports
- d. they often plan their crimes based on information outlined in the media about previous rampage shootings

ANSWER:

d

11. According to “Box 1.1: Crime and the Media,” what is often overlooked or left out of media reports of crime?

- a. the role of the police in apprehending the criminal
- b. broader social issues such as class and ethnicity
- c. the sentence received by the offender

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- d. the reasons the offender is thought to have committed the crime

ANSWER:

b

12. Which of the following aspects of the criminology discipline would include prisons?

- a. origin and role of law
- b. definition of crime and criminals
- c. crime causation
- d. societal reactions to crime

ANSWER:

d

13. When criminologists ask such questions as: “Who are the offenders?”, “Who are the victims?”, and “Under what social circumstances are offences most likely to occur?”, what are they attempting to Bloom’s Analyze?

- a. societal reactions to crime
- b. the social distribution of crime
- c. patterns of criminal behaviour
- d. the causes of crime

ANSWER:

c

14. To understand crime we must know the different characteristics of people who commit crimes and study the differences in crime found in the city versus a town. What aspect of criminology does this analysis fall under?

- a. origins and role of law
- b. causation of crime
- c. social distribution of crime
- d. patterns of criminal behaviour

ANSWER:

c

15. Which of the following scenarios best illustrates the social distribution of crime?

- a. programs that help young people avoid a life of crime
- b. an analysis of the relationship between school grades and violence
- c. the relatively higher rate of criminal offending by young aboriginal men
- d. changes in lengths of prison sentences over time

ANSWER:

c

16. In Canadian society, having children use a fork when eating (instead of using one’s fingers) is an example of which of the following?

- a. a value
- b. a universal norm
- c. formal rules
- d. informal rules (folkways)

ANSWER:

d

17. What is the term for the established rules of behaviour or standards of conduct in a given society?

- a. beliefs
- b. conventions
- c. norms
- d. values

ANSWER:

c

18. Which of the following is considered an informal rule in Canadian society?

- a. “Don’t drive over the speed limit.”
- b. “Don’t talk with your mouth full.”
- c. “Thou shall not kill.”
- d. “Obey the law.”

ANSWER:

b

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19. Which of the following is an example of informal social control?

- a. you stay late at work most nights and find that this helps you feel more organized
- b. a man is given a suspended sentence for a charge of arson
- c. the police charge a young person with theft after she is caught with three bags of candy in her purse
- d. you tell your slow friend that if he isn't ready to go on time tomorrow you will leave without him

ANSWER:

d

20. An analysis of how people break the rules established in a society is most closely associated with which of the following criminological perspectives.

- a. the legalistic perspective
- b. human rights violations as crime
- c. Hagan's continuum of crime and deviance
- d. conflict perspective

ANSWER:

a

21. The legalistic perspective of criminology is most closely associated with which of the following:

- a. how crime in a society is defined by laws
- b. how social patterns of crime emerge
- c. the causes of crime
- d. how society is defined by criminal laws

ANSWER:

a

22. Criminal laws are best described as which of the following?

- a. informal rules that govern behaviour in a society
- b. formal rules that govern behaviour in a society
- c. static rules that are consistent throughout time
- d. the part of the criminal justice system that applies to private individuals

ANSWER:

b

23. Which of the following pieces of legislation sets out the majority of criminal offences for Canada?

- a. the Charter of Rights and Freedoms
- b. the Canadian Constitution
- c. the Youth Criminal Justice Act
- d. the Criminal Code of Canada

ANSWER:

d

24. Historically, before the rise of criminal laws and the criminal justice system, harmful behaviour committed against others was treated as which of the following?

- a. a private matter between private citizens
- b. a matter that always involved the state
- c. a matter that only involved lawyers
- d. acts considered as harms against society as a whole

ANSWER:

a

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25. Which of the following best fits into Sutherland's definition of white-collar crime?

- a. an offence committed by a lower-class person against a business run by an upper-class person
- b. a homicide committed by an upper-class person against another upper-class person
- c. an offence committed by a middle- or upper-class person in the course of running a legitimate business
- d. theft of property perpetrated by an upper-class person against another upper-class person

ANSWER:

c

26. Theories of crime causation that view the root causes of crime as stemming from poverty, a lack of power, racism, and marginalization would have a particularly difficult time explaining which of the following categories of crime?

- a. property theft
- b. organized crime
- c. white-collar crime
- d. violent crime

ANSWER:

c

27. Which of the following labels do criminologists apply to crimes committed by middle- and upper-class people in the course of their legitimate business activities?

- a. blue-collar crime
- b. white-collar crime
- c. pink-collar crime
- d. "society" crimes

ANSWER:

b

28. Which of the following best describes Sutherland's assessment of white-collar crime?

- a. it is just as harmful as street crime and is worthy of attention and research
- b. it is best dealt with internally as the harm is far less than that caused by street criminals
- c. it is easily detected and successfully prosecuted in court
- d. its impact is far more damaging than that caused by street crime

ANSWER:

a

29. The view that criminal laws and government policies support the wealthy and disadvantage the poor is reflective of which of the following criminological perspectives?

- a. Hagan's continuum of crime and deviance
- b. human rights violations as crime
- c. consensus theory
- d. legalistic perspective

ANSWER:

b

30. According to Hagan, how is the continuous variable of social deviance best understood?

- a. It is static and does not change over time.
- b. It is measured using a scale that ranges from the most to the least serious of acts.
- c. It is seen to increase as a society becomes more economically developed.
- d. It can best be defined by criminal laws.

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ANSWER: b

31. In Hagan's typology of crime and deviance, which of the following is the most serious category?

- a. consensus crimes
- b. social diversions
- c. conflict crimes
- d. social deviations

ANSWER: a

32. The statement "criminal behaviour is generally defined by criminal laws, but not all deviant behaviour falls under criminal laws," is consistent with which of the following criminological perspectives?

- a. legalistic perspective
- b. human rights violations as crime
- c. Hagan's continuum of crime and deviance
- d. consensus theory

ANSWER: c

33. Hagan proposed that deviance and crime be considered on a continuum ranging from the least serious to the most serious acts and that seriousness can be assessed on three dimensions. What are the three dimensions Hagan referred to?

- a. time of day, place, and harm done
- b. nature of punishment, government in power, and age of offender
- c. degree of harm, number of victims, and remorse
- d. degree of consensus, severity of society's response, and degree of harm

ANSWER: d

34. According to Hagan's typology of crime and deviance, which of the following best describes a social diversion?

- a. somewhat harmful with strong agreement about the norm
- b. relatively harmless with confusion or apathy about the norm
- c. somewhat harmful with strong disagreement about the norm
- d. very harmful with strong agreement about the norm

ANSWER: b

35. Which of the following is an example of a consensus crime?

- a. drug use
- b. homicide
- c. prostitution
- d. pornography

ANSWER: b

36. In Canadian society, we judge people on the basis of their honesty. In sociological terms, which of the following does honesty best represent?

- a. informal rules
- b. norms
- c. values
- d. laws

ANSWER: c

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37. "Everyone believes that stealing goes against our belief in private ownership." Within which of the following approaches to crime does this view fall?

- a. green criminology
- b. class conflict theory
- c. human rights criminology
- d. consensus theory

ANSWER: d

38. In Canada most people would argue that mass murder is wrong, but there is little agreement over the issue of using marijuana. This statement reflects which dimension of Hagan's typology of crime and deviance?

- a. the severity of the society's response to the act
- b. the assessment of the degree of harm of the act
- c. the degree of consensus that an act is wrong
- d. the accuracy of the belief systems

ANSWER: c

39. Which of the following reflects the belief that criminal laws represent an agreement by most people in a society that certain acts are harmful and should be treated as crimes?

- a. the sociological perspective
- b. the conflict theory
- c. the legalistic perspective
- d. the consensus theory

ANSWER: b

40. According to the textbook, the severe penalties in Canada for the trafficking of "street" drugs such as crack cocaine, compared to the relatively lenient penalties for white-collar crimes, such as fraud, can best be explained through which of the following perspectives?

- a. human rights
- b. conflict theory
- c. consensus theory
- d. green criminology

ANSWER: b

41. Which of the following best characterizes the class conflict theory of lawmaking?

- a. Laws are passed to minimize conflict between competing criminals.
- b. Laws are passed by members of the ruling class in order to maintain their privileged position by keeping the common people under control.
- c. Laws are passed based by a consensus of society in order to reduce conflict within that society.
- d. Laws are passed by governments in order to reduce conflict within society.

ANSWER: b

42. Which of the following statements best describes the perspective of group conflict theory?

- a. Laws are constantly changing.
- b. Not everyone will agree with the laws in place in a society.
- c. The powerful have the most influence over the nature of a society's laws.
- d. Groups with opposing views impact policy and law through conflict and debate.

ANSWER: d

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43. Which of the following is an example of an issue covered by the discipline of green criminology?

- a. price fixing on environmental products
- b. violent acts committed by pipeline protestors
- c. the illegal dumping of hazardous waste
- d. teenagers violating smoking bylaws

ANSWER:

c

44. What does the textbook define as “illegitimate use of force to achieve a political objective by targeting innocent people”?

- a. vigilantism
- b. crimes against humanity
- c. terrorism
- d. human rights violations

ANSWER:

c

45. Which of the following statements best describes terrorism?

- a. the murder of innocent civilians by their own government
- b. the use of force committed against a government by another government
- c. illegitimate use of force committed by a government against its own people
- d. the use of force against innocent people by a group trying to achieve a political objective

ANSWER:

d

46. Which of the following is a key issue being examined by those involved with surveillance studies?

- a. ensuring there are sufficient cameras to detect crime in public spaces
- b. balancing privacy rights and protection of the public
- c. educating the public on the benefits of surveillance
- d. involving businesses in criminal surveillance

ANSWER:

b

47. Criminology is the scientific body of knowledge that examines crime (and its treatment) as a social phenomenon.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER:

True

48. According to the textbook, we need to reduce crime before we can understand it.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER:

False

49. As one of the major focuses of criminology, the social distribution of crime would include examining the causes of crime and criminality.

- a. True

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b. False

ANSWER: False

50. Most Canadians learn about crime through the media.

a. True
b. False

ANSWER: True

51. Most Canadians learn about serious crime from first-hand experience.

a. True
b. False

ANSWER: False

52. The depiction of crime in the Canadian media is a fair and balanced representation of the scope and nature of crime in this country.

a. True
b. False

ANSWER: False

53. The “CSI effect” has led jurors to expect that they will be presented with forensic evidence that will make their role easy.

a. True
b. False

ANSWER: True

54. “If it bleeds, it leads” refers to the priority that police place on investigating violent crimes.

a. True
b. False

ANSWER: False

55. The where and when of crime can help us understand causes of crime.

a. True
b. False

ANSWER: True

56. In Canada, provinces and territories can pass and amend criminal laws.

a. True
b. False

ANSWER: False

57. Informal social control governs the vast majority of individual behaviour in Canadian society.

a. True
b. False

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ANSWER: True

58. The most common definition of a crime in Canadian society is a legalistic one.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

59. Historically, white-collar crime was not studied by criminologists because no one knew such crimes were taking place.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

60. Historically, before the rise of the criminal justice system, harmful behaviour against others was treated as a private matter.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

61. One of the earliest topics in the study of criminality by criminologists was white collar crime.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

62. Advocates of a human rights approach to criminology argue that social harms are largely committed by the lower class against the lower class.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

63. Hagan's continuum of crime and deviance contends that the amount of harm caused by a particular act must be taken into consideration when determining whether that act should be deemed criminal.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

64. According to Hagan's continuum of crime and deviance, the degree of society's consensus that an act is wrong is the only factor that determines whether a particular act constitutes a crime.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

65. An act is deviant only if a society defines it that way.

- a. True

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b. False

ANSWER: True

66. There is something inherently unlawful about killing another human being.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: False

67. Criminal and non-criminal acts are always two distinct categories.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: False

68. The conflict perspective understands the definition of crime to be factual and precise.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: False

69. The criminalization of marijuana is a good example of the consensus perspective of criminal law-making.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: False

70. Conflict theories of crime outline the ability of the lower classes to make change based on their power in numbers.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: False

71. Acts committed by terrorists fit within consensus perspectives because their intent to harm is clearly agreed upon universally.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: False

72. What factors impact how the media portray crime in Canada? What, in turn, is the impact of the media's representation of crime in Canada?

ANSWER: Answers will include some or all of the following elements.

- The goal of media is to make profits and the stories that attract readership do not represent the reality of crime.
- Property crime is more prevalent than violent crime but it receives less attention in the media.
- The consumer may be left with the idea that violent crime is more prevalent than it really is.
- Crime television shows and movies suggest that crimes can be solved quickly and that forensic evidence is readily available and indisputable.

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- Canadians have a fear of crime that is higher than their actual risk of victimization.
- Public perception can sway government policy.
- There is mixed evidence about the connection between media violence and predisposition to violence but there is some suggestion that there is a correlation for some individuals.
- The news media's reporting about rampage shootings may provide scripts for others to follow.
-

73. Why do we study crime in society? What does the scope (extent) of crime in a particular society say about that society? Using violent crime as an example answer this question by comparing and contrasting Canada with the US.

ANSWER: Answers will include some or all of the following elements.

- Studying crime tells us about our society in general, e.g. values and norms.
- The scope or extent of crime in a society provides information about how that society defines deviance, which acts are to be considered illegal, and how various groups and social issues may be addressed such as racial and ethnic minorities, women, those living in poverty, etc.

74. List and describe the six major areas that make up the discipline of criminology. Explain the main differences between each area.

ANSWER: Answers will include some or all of the following elements.

- the definition of crime and criminals
- the origins and the role of law
- the social distribution of crime
- the causation of crime
- patterns of criminal behaviour
- societal reactions to crime

75. Explain the different ways that crime can be defined. Explain the main differences between each of these perspectives.

ANSWER: Answers will include some or all of the following elements.

- Legal Definition—crime is an act or omission that violates criminal law and is punishable with various sanctions.
- Human Rights Violations as Crime—crimes determined by acts that negatively impact rights as defined by Universal Declaration of Human Rights (life, liberty and security of person as well as right to be free of torture and degrading punishment).
- Continuum of Crime and Deviance—defines deviance and crime based on degree of consensus that an act is wrong, severity of society's response to the act, and an assessment of the degree of harm of the act.
- Each definition captures different acts and places them within a framework. The legal framework is the most rigid and prescribed, the human rights framework is more global, and the continuum endeavours to blend law with social definitions of right and wrong.
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76. Bloom's Analyze one of the three case studies presented at the beginning of the chapter using two of the three methods of defining crime outlined in the chapter. Is one easier to apply than the others? Explain your

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answer.

ANSWER: Answers will include some or all of the following elements.

- Legal Definition—crime is act or omission that violates criminal law and is punishable with various sanctions.
- Human Rights Violations as Crime—crimes determined by acts that negatively impact rights as defined by Universal Declaration of Human Rights (life, liberty and security of person as well as right to be free of torture and degrading punishment).
- Continuum of Crime and Deviance—defines deviance and crime based on degree of consensus that an act is wrong, severity of society's response to the act, and an assessment of the degree of harm of the act.

Students may find it easiest to apply the legal definition given that the acts outlined are clearly defined as criminal. The application of the Human Rights and Continuum of Crime models will include reflection on norms, values, and definitions of deviance based on time, place, cultural background, etc.

77. What is Edwin Sutherland's justification for arguing that deviant acts committed by middle- and upper-class people be defined as criminal and treated as such with respect to the criminal justice system? Consider the case of Conrad Black and reflect on harm caused and whether he received meaningful consequences for his actions.

ANSWER: Answers will include some or all of the following elements.

- Middle- and upper-class individuals were engaging in harmful behaviours that were not handled by police or courts and penalties were either minimal or non-existent.
- Conrad Black had a previous pattern of deviance and crime and even while under investigation he continued his harmful behaviour that was defined as "successful" in the business world.
- After completing his sentence he resumed a successful life with resources that lower-class individuals often do not possess.

78. What is a social norm? Why are criminologists interested in the study of social norms?

ANSWER: Answers will include some or all of the following elements.

- Social norms are established rules of behaviour or standards of conduct.
- Norms outline what is considered deviant and what is not, which in turn results in some acts being codified in law making them illegal.
- Differentiation can be made among norms, folkways, and laws.
- An examination of a culture's laws and penalties for breaking laws speaks to its general values with regard to how individuals are treated.
- Answers should mention variations in how various groups experience the justice system in terms of charges, punishment, labelling, and supports.

79. Describe and differentiate between informal means of social control and formal means of social control. Provide examples that are illustrative of each category.

ANSWER: Answers will include some or all of the following elements.

- Informal social control includes actions aimed at having others conform to social norms and folkways.
- Formal social control is used when informal means are not substantial enough to impact an

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individual's behaviour or when the individual has broken a law.

- Formal social control is done by individuals in authority (e.g. police and courts) while informal social control may be done by any other individual attempting to have someone conform (e.g. friends, family, and other citizens).

-

80. Explain how crime is socially defined and how people's ideas about crime change over time. Illustrate your answer with examples from the textbook or from case studies you find in the media.

ANSWER: Answers will include some or all of the following elements.

- An act is only deviant in the context of the rules set by a group and the rules can change by time, place, and from group to group.
- Some acts move from being deviant to being tolerated and accepted while others move in the opposite direction.
- Some acts are only deviant if done by certain individuals and at certain times in particular places.
- Students should explore examples of acts that vary in acceptability according to time, place, and who does them.

81. Define the consensus and conflict approaches and use each to discuss "who makes the laws in Canada?" Your answer should outline evidence for each perspective.

ANSWER: Answers will include some or all of the following elements.

- Consensus theorists take the view that laws reflect the main values shared by members of a society.
- In Canada and around the world, most cultures define acts such as murder, robbery, and burglary as criminal.
- Conflict theorists take the view that laws primarily reflect the views of the wealthy ruling class and that they are used to control the less privileged groups in a society.
- In Canada and around the world there are examples of laws that restrict the freedom of minority groups and those less privileged; there is also evidence of systemic racism in the criminal justice system that treats the wealthy differently from the lower classes at all levels from the police to correctional facilities.

82. Explain why the new subfield of green criminology has emerged in recent years. Indicate how norms as well as informal and formal social control may factor into enforcing behaviours that are pro-environment.

ANSWER: Answers will include some or all of the following elements.

- Increased attention on the causes and consequences of environmental destruction are at the forefront of political and social agendas given evidence that our environment has been eroding and animal rights are now being considered in ways that they had not been before.
- Some of the changes have resulted from slowly shifting norms related to how individuals conduct themselves with relation to the environment and strong evidence has come from the scientific community that more care and attention must be given to how we conduct ourselves with regard to the longevity of the life of the planet.
- Students should discuss informal social control methods of changing behaviour and formal rules and laws that are emerging to reinforce the values and norms of Canadians.

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83. Explain why it has been difficult in Canada to pass effective animal cruelty laws at the federal level.

ANSWER: Answers will include some or all of the following elements.

- Animal cruelty laws have been called for by those who feel that Canada's laws are outdated.
- The challenge to updating these laws is the strong opposition from those who feel that changes may result in a negative impact on their livelihoods (hunters, trappers, farmers, and medical researchers).
- Values conflict between those believe animal cruelty laws must be strengthened and those who feel that changes would give animals the same legal rights as humans and that this will significantly change how many Canadians spend their work and leisure time as well as how they obtain sources of food.

84. What is surveillance and how are you under surveillance on any given day? Outline the positives and negatives to pervasive surveillance and discuss your comfort level with the fact that your personal information is captured in so many ways.

ANSWER: Answers will include some or all of the following elements.

- Bennett et al define surveillance as "any systematic focus on personal information in order to influence, manage, entitle, or control those whose information is collected."
- Positives may focus on crime prevention and the ability to catch criminals who are increasingly using the Internet as part of their crimes, and the ability to access products and services easily that are tailored to our interests.
- Negatives include a net-widening that will impact individuals who are not criminal or who do not intend to purchase a particular product. This information may be shared and used to make decisions or to unfairly label someone leading to disadvantaged treatment.

85. Why is it challenging to define terrorism? Using the definition in the text, discuss how the case of Aaron Driver meets or does not meet the definition.

ANSWER: Answers will include some or all of the following elements.

- The main challenge to defining terrorism comes from the fact that individuals who engage in terrorist acts view their actions as brave and worthy of praise by the groups they align with.
- The text discusses the notion that terrorism is socially defined and also provides the guidelines around threat or use of violence in order to attain goals that are political, ideological, or religious in nature.
- Driver was linked to radical ISIS groups through online interaction and he justified his behaviours according to his belief that he was fighting for the ISIS groups that had been targeted by the Canadian military.

86. Describe several ways in which the emphasis on preventing war on terrorism has curtailed due process and the rights of accused persons in Canada. What do you think should be done about this?

ANSWER: Answers will include some or all of the following elements.

- The state has determined that the greater good must be served by assuming greater powers when fighting terrorism.
- Examples include how potential terrorists can be monitored and how they can be treated within the justice system with regard to arrest and detention.

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