SECTION 2: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

1. What types of crime are most likely to be recorded in official police statistics and why?

2. What is 'adolescent- limited offending' and what does this tell us about how to respond to juvenile delinquency?

3. Provide two examples that demonstrate the victimisation - fear paradox in relation to street crime.

4. What is anthropocentrism and what effect does it have on how society responds to environmental harm?

5. Explain the meaning of the following phrase: 'states rarely criminalise the social harms they commit.'

2 MARKS EACH

What is 'adolescent- limited offending' and what does this tell us about how to respond to juvenile delinquency?

- Most delinquency is transitory and 'adolescent limited' – it does not persist into adulthood. The criminal rates of young people peaks at the age of around 15-20 and then drops off rapidly.
- Childhood and adolescence are periods of high experimentation, during which many people engage in some level of delinquent or anti-social behaviour.
- Given that most young people will grow out of this phase, a focus should be made on rehabilitating these offenders, rather than on punishment.

What is anthropocentrism and what effect does it have on how society responds to environmental harm?

- Anthropocentrism is the belief and processes by which we value humans above all other species.

- Anthroprocentricism that characterizes liberal capitalism will mean that law reform or regulatory measures will always be curtailed, according to a belief in superiority of humans over the planet and its other inhabitants. As such, it results in exploiting environmental resources.

Explain the meaning of the following phrase: 'states rarely criminalise the social harms they commit.'

- From a legal point of view, the states are in a very powerful position because it defines its conduct as criminal and, in turn, *not* criminal.
- States may choose not to criminalise certain social harms
- States are unlikely to investigate or prosecute itself for breaching its own laws.