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CORRECT ANSWERS ARE LOCATED IN THE 2ND HALF OF THIS DOC.

MULTIPLE CHOICE - Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.

1) According to the Uniform Crime Reports (UCR), racism motivates about _____ of all hate crime convictions.
   A) half
   B) three-fourths
   C) one-fourth
   D) one-third

2) The _____ is an officially compiled statistical measure of the incidence of crime in the United States.
   A) dark figure of crime
   B) National Crime Victimization Survey
   C) Crime Index
   D) Battery Statistics Report

3) In the Crime Index, the Part I offenses comprised seven felonies: murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny, and motor vehicle theft. Congress later mandated the addition of _____ to the Part I offenses.
   A) arson
   B) auto theft
   C) battery
   D) insider trading

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4) Which of the following is a disadvantage of using the Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) to analyze trends in crimes?
   A) The UCR system undercounts offenses; the police have to report only the most serious offense when multiple offenses are committed in one incident.
   B) The UCR definition of crimes remains the same across different states. Hence, only crimes associated with arson are reported.
   C) The U.S. government prohibits criminologists from using the UCR's crime data to assess the level of crime in a given jurisdiction.
   D) The U.S. government prohibits the UCR from recording data about sensitive crimes such as murder, larceny, and forcible rape.

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5) Which of the following is NOT part of the Part I offenses of the Uniform Crime Reports (UCR)?
   A) Prostitution
   B) Rape
   C) Murder
   D) Burglary

6) The UCR, or the Uniform Crime Reports, was officially started in the year _____.
   A) 1980
   B) 1950
   C) 1930
   D) 1920

7) Since _____, the UCR, or the Uniform Crime Reports, requires authorities to provide additional information when a crime appears to have been motivated by hate.
   A) 1985
   B) 1998
   C) 1960
   D) 1996

8) Which of the following is a U.S. crime index compiled by the FBI and the Department of Justice (DOJ) that tracks detailed information about more than 50 offenses?
   A) The National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS)
   B) The Uniform Crime Reports (UCR)
   C) The Self-Report against Man-Made Crimes (SAMC)
   D) The dark figure of crime

9) Which of the following is NOT provided by the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS)?
   A) The location of a crime
   B) The dark figure of crime
   C) The time and day a crime took place
   D) The weapons used to perpetrate a crime

10) The dark figure of crime refers to the:
   A) crimes that we do not know about because they are not reported.
   B) violent crimes reported on National TV.
   C) property crimes recorded in the Uniform Crime Reports (UCR).
   D) crimes committed after midnight.

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11) Which of the following is a characteristic of the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS)?
A) It includes only crimes that have been reported to the police.
B) It does not include victimizations of children under the age of 12.
C) It includes information on the victimization of commercial businesses.
D) It includes homicide and arson.

12) _____ is the suffering of crime victims caused by their subsequent treatment by the police, the courts, or personal acquaintances.
A) Secondary victimization
B) The self-report case study
C) Victimless crime
D) The dark figure of crime

13) _____ are interviews with individuals who have been personally affected by specific crimes.
A) Crime Indices
B) The Uniform Crime Reports
C) Secondary victimizations
D) Victim surveys

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14) Which of the following is a difference between the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) and the Uniform Crime Reports (UCR)?
A) The NCVS is primarily oriented toward criminals and their crimes, whereas the UCR focuses mainly on victims and their victimizations.
B) The NCVS does not include data on secondary victimizations, whereas the UCR includes a deep study of the suffering of crime victims caused by their subsequent treatment by the police, the courts, or personal acquaintances.
C) The NCVS includes both reported and nonreported crimes and counts each crime separately, whereas the UCR counts only the most serious crime in an incident.
D) The NCVS includes data on homicide, kidnapping, and so-called victimless crimes, whereas the UCR does not include these crimes.

15) The three sections of the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) are _____.
A) Personal Screen, Household Screen, and Individual Screen
B) Personal Characteristics, Household Screen, and Family Screen
C) Personal Characteristics, Household Screen, and Individual Screen
D) Personal Characteristics, Family Screen, and Individual Screen

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16) The National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) does NOT collect victimization information about individuals:
A) who were kidnapped.
B) living in apartments.
C) who are aged 60.
D) living in rural areas.

17) The National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) does NOT collect victimization information about:
A) adults.
B) individuals living with others.
C) businesses.
D) individuals living alone.

18) The current sample size of the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) is _____ households.
A) 53,000
B) 76,000
C) 12,000
D) 250,000

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19) _____ is a survey in which individuals, who are guaranteed confidentiality, reveal offenses that they have committed but for which they may or may not have been arrested and held accountable.
A) A police report
B) The National Incident-Based Report (NIBRS)
C) The National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS)
D) A self-report

20) Which of the following is a self-report approach that examines the experiences of an individual offender at length and in detail and can suggest useful hypotheses to test later with a larger sample of the same kind of offender?
A) The Uniform Crime Reports (UCR)
B) Case studies
C) The National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS)
D) Crime Indices

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21) Which of the following statements is true of the methods that are used to measure crime?
A) The Crime Index is a self-report approach that examines the experiences of an individual offender at length and in detail and can suggest useful hypotheses to test later with a larger sample of the same kind of offender.
B) Self-reports tell us about crimes committed by people who were never caught.
C) The dark figure of crime is the group of reported and recorded crimes that take place past midnight.
D) The Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) contain crimes reported and unreported by the police.

22) Which of the following statements is true about the factors that influence crime?
A) In general, men are less likely than women to become victims of reported violent crimes.
B) In general, younger people are more likely than older people to be victims of violent crime.
C) Overall, women are less likely to be attacked in their homes and men are less likely to be attacked in public places.
D) Overall, the disparity of victimization rates between males and females has considerably increased.

23) A man intends to shoot his wife when she is sleeping and dump her body in a nearby river. He carries out his plan with pinpoint perfection. Which of the following crimes did the man commit?
A) Voluntary manslaughter
B) Involuntary manslaughter
C) First-degree murder
D) Second-degree murder

24) In the heat of an argument, a young woman accidentally throws a pot of flowers from a window in her office, which is located on the second floor. The pot falls on a passerby's head, and he dies immediately. Which of the following crimes did the woman commit?
A) Involuntary manslaughter
B) First-degree murder
C) Second-degree murder
D) Voluntary manslaughter

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25) In the United States, homicide rates are highest in the _____.
A) Midwest
B) South
C) Northeast
D) West

26) A _____ is the killing of three or more people over an extended period.
A) deceptive murder
B) serial murder
C) spree murder
D) mass murder

27) _____ are multiple murders that occur at one place and time.
A) Mass murders
B) Serial murders
C) Spree murders
D) Customized murders

28) _____ is an intentional killing not planned ahead of time.
A) First-degree murder
B) A spree murder
C) A serial murder
D) Second-degree murder

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29) In a(n) _____, victims are killed within a fairly narrow time span, from several hours to a few days.
A) spree murder
B) serial murder
C) involuntary murder
D) mass murder

30) _____ refers to a killing in which an offender is provoked and loses control, slaying his or her victim in the heat of passion.
A) A serial murder
B) A mass murder
C) Involuntary manslaughter
D) Voluntary manslaughter

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31) Which of the following groups is arrested most often?
A) Customers of prostitutes
B) Pimps
C) Prostitutes
D) Gigolos

32) _____ occurs when someone unjustifiably causes the death of another human being.
A) Sugging
B) Homicide
C) Arson
D) Hazing

33) Which of the following is an example of crimes against persons?
A) Larceny
B) Burglary
C) Battery
D) Arson

34) Which of the following is NOT a phase of rape trauma syndrome?
A) The resolution phase
B) The outward adjustment phase
C) The acute phase
D) The coping phase

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35) What is the percentage of sexual assaults reported to the police?
A) 90%
B) 75%
C) 25%
D) 50%

36) A man walks into a store and points a gun at the store clerk. Threatening to kill the clerk, he takes all the money from the cash register and leaves the store without physically harming the clerk. What type of crime did the man commit?
A) A political crime
B) A public order crime
C) A crime against persons
D) A property crime

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37) _____ is a student's repeated experience of harmful acts perpetrated by other schoolchildren.
A) Student bullying
B) Student larceny
C) Student arson
D) Student neglect

38) A group of thieves breaks into an empty house with an intention to steal a TV. On entering the house, they realize that there is no TV in the house and leave without taking anything else. Which of the following crimes did the thieves commit?
A) A public order crime
B) A property crime
C) A personal crime
D) A political crime

39) A man enters a store with an intention to shop. While shopping, he notices the store clerk going to the back of the store, leaving the counter and register unattended. Although he did not intend to steal when he entered the store, the man decides to take advantage of the opportunity. He walks to the counter, takes out the money from the cash register, and then leaves the store. Which of the following crimes did the man commit?
A) A property crime
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B) A political crime
C) A personal crime
D) A public order crime

40) What is the percentage of property crimes committed in the United States every year?
A) 90%
B) 10%
C) 25%
D) 75%

41) Which group experiences more property crimes than the other age groups?
A) Children
B) Young women
C) Young men
D) The elderly

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42) A man breaks into an empty house, steals a few household items, and sneaks out of a window undetected. Which of the following did the man commit?
A) Battery
B) Arson
C) A burglary
D) A robbery

43) Crimes against public order often are called _____.
A) secondary victimizations
B) victimless crimes
C) property crimes
D) survey victims

44) A group of thieves breaks into an empty house with an intention to steal a TV. On entering the house, they realize that there is no TV in the house and leave without taking anything else. Which of the following crimes did the thieves commit?
A) A burglary
B) A robbery
C) Larceny
D) Treason

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45) What is the most common form of victimization in the United States?
A) Burglary
B) Robbery
C) Larceny
D) Assault

46) A man enters a store with an intention to shop. While shopping, he notices the store clerk going to the back of the store, leaving the counter and register unattended. Although he did not intend to steal when he entered the store, the man decides to take advantage of the opportunity. He walks to the counter, takes out the money from the cash register, and then leaves the store. Which of the following crimes did the man commit?
A) Arson
B) A robbery
C) A burglary
D) Larceny

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47) Which of the following crimes costs the United States the most?
A) Kidnapping
B) White-collar crime
C) Street mugging
D) Hazing

48) A new nonprofit organization to help juvenile delinquents consists of employees, including the president, working as volunteers. All the employees work for free. However, the president takes money from the organization's account to cover the costs of transportation and day care services she avails while at the agency. She classifies these expenses under the "various other organizational expenses" category and never takes more than what is required to cover her costs. Which of the following crimes did the president commit?
A) A burglary
B) A robbery
C) Disorderly conduct
D) White-collar crime

49) A killing resulting from an offender's careless actions is called _____.
A) a first-degree murder
B) a mass murder
C) voluntary manslaughter
D) involuntary manslaughter

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50) Drug regulation in the United States began in 1791, when Congress _____ that led to the so-called Whiskey Rebellion.
A) passed a tax on whiskey
B) prohibited the sale of whiskey
C) passed regulations on the amount of whiskey a person could consume
D) introduced a ban on importing whiskey

51) The 1914 _____ required individuals who sold or dispensed opiates and cocaine to register annually, pay a fee, and file a federal tax form.
A) Harrison Act
B) Volstead Act
C) Omnibus Drug Act
D) Pure Food and Drug Act

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52) Which of the following drugs is NOT listed as a drug that is easy to produce and that does not require specialized training for production?
A) Coca
B) Poppies
C) Marijuana
D) Ecstasy

53) Which of the following groups has the highest number of drug users in the United States?
A) Latinos
B) Asians
C) Blacks
D) Whites

54) Which of the following groups has the highest number of individuals serving time for drug use in the United States?
A) Latinos
B) Whites
C) Asians
D) Blacks

55) Cocaine powder is classified under _____ of controlled substance schedules.
A) Schedule IV
B) Schedule III
C) Schedule II
D) Schedule I

56) Which of the following is a difference between Schedule I and Schedule II drugs?
A) Schedule I drugs are illegal, whereas Schedule II drugs are legal.
B) Schedule I drugs are addictive, whereas Schedule II drugs are not addictive.
C) Schedule I drugs do not have an accepted medical use, whereas Schedule II drugs have a medical use.
D) Schedule I drugs are injected, whereas Schedule II drugs are smoked.

57) Drug use in minority neighborhoods is _____ than that in more affluent nonminority areas.
A) drastically lower
B) only slightly higher
C) drastically higher
D) only slightly lower

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58) Henry works at the CIA and has access to confidential government information. The government of another country bribes him to pass on certain information. Henry agrees and provides the government with the necessary information. Which of the following crimes did Henry commit?
A) A personal crime
B) A public order crime
C) A property crime
D) A political crime

59) Henry works at the CIA and has access to confidential government information. The government of another country bribes him to pass on certain information. Henry agrees and provides the government with the necessary information. Based on this scenario, it is clear that Henry's actions directly challenge the state. Which of the following crimes did Henry commit?
A) Larceny
B) Terrorism
C) Treason
D) Fraud

60) Crimes that threaten a government's survival are:
A) political crimes.
B) property crimes.
C) crimes by gender.
D) crimes against persons.

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61) A foreigner entered the United States on a work visa. When the visa expired, he remained in the country without notifying the government. Under the law, the man is a(n):
A) alien.
B) convict.
C) fugitive.
D) legal immigrant.

62) A foreigner entered the United States on a work visa. When the visa expired, he remained in the country without notifying the government. Which of the following offenses did the man commit?
A) An immigration offense
B) A property offense
C) A registration offense
D) A citizen offense

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63) _____ is an ongoing criminal conspiracy that profits from providing illicit goods and services.
A) A personal crime
B) Immigration crime
C) Organized crime
D) A public order crime

64) Gangs control and operate illicit drug markets in many of the major cities in the United States. These gangs control the manufacturing, trafficking, and delivery of drugs to users. Profit from the drug sales is used to fund their operations, while additional funds are laundered and invested in legitimate businesses. This is an example of:
A) a public order crime.
B) immigration crime.
C) a property crime.
D) organized crime.

65) Which of the following is true of organized crime?
A) In organized crime, drug cartel groups are lawfully forbidden from testing the loyalty of their group members.
B) In organized crime, most crime groups exhibit cooperative relationships with other organized crime groups to increase diversity in their groups.
C) In organized crime, superiors prohibit perpetrators from using legitimate business ventures as a cover and as a way to launder illegal profits.
D) In organized crime, transnational activities require numerous independent groups operating in source, transit, and destination countries.

66) Which of the following statements is true about the trends in crimes?
A) Female offenders are often more likely to be violent than are male offenders.
B) Drug-addicted women are less likely to use sex to obtain drugs than are male drug users.
C) Males often are stalked by an acquaintance or a stranger.
D) Men are more likely than women to be attacked at home by their spouses.

67) A national survey of American women revealed that _____ survey participants had been stalked.
A) 1 in 5
B) 1 in 12
C) 1 in 1,000
D) 1 in 100

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68) Sheeba's ex-husband Samson calls her one day to tell her that he loves her and misses her. She gets irritated and hangs up the phone. Samson calls her again the next day threatening her of direct consequences if she refuses to take him back in her life. Unable to bear the harassment, Sheeba reports this to the police and changes her phone number. Upset over the situation, Samson commits suicide by consuming sleeping pills. Which of the following crimes did Samson commit in this scenario?

A) Voluntary manslaughter
B) Stalking
C) Involuntary manslaughter
D) Battery

69) Who among the following is most likely to stalk a lady?

A) A stranger
B) An acquaintance
C) A female friend
D) A former partner

70) The rate of violent crimes committed by women has _____.

A) increased
B) decreased
C) stayed the same
D) decreased drastically

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Answer Key

Test name: Chapter 02

1) A
2) C
3) A
4) A
5) A
6) C
7) D
8) A
9) B
10) A
11) B
12) A
13) D
14) C
15) C
16) A
17) C
18) B
19) D
20) B
21) B
22) B
23) C
24) A
25) B
26) B
27) A
28) D
29) A
30) D
31) C
32) B
33) C
34) D
35) C
36) C
37) A

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38) B
39) A
40) D
41) D
42) C
43) B
44) A
45) C
46) D
47) B
48) D
49) D
50) A
51) A
52) D
53) D
54) D
55) C
56) C
57) B
58) D
59) C
60) A
61) A
62) A
63) C
64) D
65) D
66) C
67) B
68) B
69) D
70) A

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Chapter 2
Types of Crime

Learning Objectives

After studying this chapter, students should be able to do the following:

1. Understand how crime rates are measured.
2. Differentiate the types of crimes against persons.
3. Describe the different types of property crimes.
4. Identify types of public order crimes.
5. Describe some of the political crimes that have occurred in recent years.
6. Discuss organized crime and who engages in it today.
7. Contrast the types of crimes generally perpetrated by males and by females.

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Preview

Measuring Crime
Crimes against Persons
Property Crimes
Public Order Crimes
Political Crimes
Organized Crime
Crimes by Gender

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Review

Understand how crime rates are measured.

- The Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) are compiled annually by the FBI from data reported by local police departments. Today, the UCR includes murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft, arson, hate crimes, human trafficking-commercial sex acts, and human trafficking-involuntary servitude.
- The National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS), compiled by the FBI and the Department of Justice, is an index that tracks detailed information about 62 offenses. Data are submitted by state authorities, but not all states are as yet able to take part in the system.
- The National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) is an annual national survey of selected

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households and individuals to discover who has been victimized by crime and whether or not the crime was reported to the police. Through this survey, the so-called dark figure of crime can be estimated—the gap between reported crime and crime that goes unreported and is therefore unrecorded. It can also reveal the extent of secondary victimization: that is, the negative experiences of crime victims based on their treatment by the police, the courts, and personal acquaintances.

Differentiate the types of crimes against persons.

- Crimes against persons involve attacks upon or threats to a person's body. The most serious crimes against persons are murder and manslaughter (both mean taking a life), sexual assault, kidnapping, robbery (theft with force or the threat of force), and battery (the intentional unwanted touching of one person by another).
- Homicide occurs when someone causes the death of another human being. Different types of homicide in which the person is considered culpable, include first-degree murder (purposely planning to kill the victim), manslaughter (the offender is less blameworthy than for murder; it usually carries a less severe penalty than murder), voluntary manslaughter (the offender is provoked and loses control, killing the victim in the heat of passion), involuntary manslaughter (killing that results from an offender's careless actions), and vehicular manslaughter (the careless use of one's vehicle that results in a victim's death).
- Serial murder means killing three or more people over an extended period; mass murders are multiple killings that occur at one place and at one time; spree murder refers to multiple victims killed within a fairly narrow time span, such as several hours or days.
- Sexual violence encompasses nonconsensual vaginal, anal, digital, and oral penetration and can include the use of weapons and foreign objects to torture and terrorize the victim.

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Describe the different types of property crimes.

- Property crimes include taking money or material goods without using force, as well as intentionally destroying property. They include any act of burglary (entering another's property with the intent to commit a felony such as theft), theft (or larceny, both of which mean taking another's property without permission), motor vehicle theft (taking one's motor vehicle or its contents), the intentional destruction of property (as in the case of arson), and white-collar crime (theft or other nonviolent offenses in a business setting).

Identify types of public order crimes.

- Public order crimes encompass a wide variety of offenses, including disorderly conduct, disturbing the peace, loitering, public intoxication, panhandling, bigamy, drunk driving, weapons violations, prostitution, obscenity, gambling, and possession of controlled substances.
- Public order crimes are characterized as immoral or public nuisances.

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- Crimes against public order often are called victimless crimes because, unlike property crimes or crimes against persons, they do not have an easily identifiable victim.

Describe some of the political crimes that have occurred in recent years.

- Political crimes include acts, violent and nonviolent, that threaten a government's survival.
- Terrorism and treason are two extreme forms of political crimes; they are extreme because they represent a direct challenge to the government.
- Less extreme examples of political crimes include violations of immigration laws and unlawful demonstrations. These offenses, although not intended to be confrontational, may still represent a threat to the established order and to political authority.
- Political crimes may serve to turn government resources toward a perceived threat, such as when National Guard troops are stationed at the United States–Mexico border as a force to counter illegal immigration. The choice to use money to fund troops at the border reduces the amount of resources available for other priorities and therefore affects all U.S. residents.

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Discuss organized crime and who engages in it today.

- Organized crime is an ongoing criminal conspiracy that profits from providing illicit goods and services. By its nature, organized crime uses or threatens violence to facilitate its criminal enterprises and maintain monopolistic control of illicit markets.
- Crimes committed or controlled by criminal enterprises include gambling, prostitution, auto theft, and drug trafficking. Organized crime groups engage in many legitimate business ventures as a cover and as a way to launder monies from their criminal activities. They may employ or contract with specialists such as corrupt government officials or members of the private sector who can ignore violations, conceal or move assets, or otherwise assist the network of illegal activities.
- Members of the criminal organization may form a crime "family," a gang, a cartel, or some other kind of criminal network. Membership is restricted to those who have been formally accepted after demonstrating loyalty to the group's criminal principles and its members.
- By the late 20th century, organized crime had exploited the same open borders and technological advances that have enabled multinational corporations to prosper. In fact, transnational crime groups may have profited more from globalization than have legitimate business enterprises, which are subject to domestic and host country laws and regulations.

Contrast the types of crimes generally perpetrated by males and by females.

- In general, male offenders are more likely to be violent than female offenders. However, data show that women are increasingly participating in violent crimes.
- Women are committing more property, drug, and public order offenses than are men. Men continue to commit more violent offenses than women, but the gap is narrowing.
- Women are much less likely than men to commit assault or murder.

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- Despite the increase in female violence, males continue to commit certain violent crimes with much greater frequency than females, including intimate partner violence, stalking, aggravated assault, sexual assault, robbery, and murder.

Lecture Outline

This chapter opens with an analysis of crime data collection and their wide disparities in the final count. The chapter then goes on to consider how crimes are categorized in the United States today. Finally, it examines the effects of various kinds of offenses on victims and communities.

I. Measuring Crime

- Information about crime and criminals is assembled by government agencies, private groups, and scholars.
- Four of the most frequently used data sources for estimating crime are the Uniform Crime Reports (UCR), the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS), the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), and self-report studies.

A. Uniform Crime Reports

- In the 1920s, the International Association of Chiefs of Police saw the need for national crime statistics.
  - They formed the Committee on Uniform Crime Records to create a system for uniformly measuring crime.
  - The most serious of these crimes, defined as *Part I offenses*, constituted the **Crime Index**.
    - The Part I offenses comprised seven felonies: murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny, and motor vehicle theft.
- In 1930, the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) was given the task of annually collecting, publishing, and archiving crime statistics from all the states' law enforcement agencies in the form of the **Uniform Crime Reports (UCR)**.

B. National Incident-Based Reporting System

- For more than five decades, the UCR program remained unchanged.
  - Then, in response to the need for more informative data, the Department of Justice's Bureau of Crime Statistics collaborated with the FBI to formulate the **National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS).**
- NIBRS can provide information on nearly every major criminal justice issue confronting society today, including human trafficking, computer crime, drug/narcotics offenses, elder abuse, white-collar crime, organized crime, intimate partner violence, and driving under the influence.
- NIBRS can provide information about type of premises involved, method of entry, type

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of property loss, weapon/force used, relationship of victim to offender, alcohol/drug use by offender, and many other details.

C. National Crime Victimization Survey

- Criminal justice professionals ultimately realized that the only way to measure the true extent of crime accurately was to go directly to citizens and avoid the "filter" of the criminal justice system.
- The method that emerged was **victim surveys**, a term not entirely accurate because those interviewed are not always victims.
- In 1992, the name was changed to **National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS)** to reflect more accurately the central focus of this research: the extent of victimization among the general population.
    - It does include both reported and nonreported crimes, and it counts each crime separately, whereas the UCR counts only the most serious crime in an incident.
- The NCVS includes details about the victims as well as about the crime and its consequences.
- The NVCS focuses mainly on victims and their victimizations, whereas the UCR is primarily oriented toward criminals and their crimes.
- The **dark figure of crime** consists of unreported and unrecorded crimes.
- The NCVS has also helped to clarify how the criminal justice system, especially the police, influences victim reporting and cooperation with law enforcement.
    - Victimologists are particularly concerned about **secondary victimization**, when the victim who reports the crime is victimized again—this time, by the police, by medical personnel, by the courts, or even by friends who respond inappropriately or judge his or her actions at the time of the offense.

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D. Self-Report Data

- **Self-report** studies are an important source of information about offenders and their offenses.
- Self-reports tell us about crimes committed by people who were never caught—and even about crimes unknown to the police (because the victims did not report them) but about which the offenders are willing to talk.
- The various sources of information from police, victims, and offenders complement one another by offering overlapping data and filling in missing information.

II. Crimes Against Persons

- Attacks or threats of an attack on a person's body constitute **crimes against persons.**
    - The most serious of these offenses are murder and manslaughter (both mean wrongfully taking a life), sexual assault, kidnapping, robbery (theft with force or the threat of force), and battery (the intentional unwanted touching of one person by another with intent to injure).

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- Laws defining crimes against persons are probably the oldest rules in human societies.

A. Data on Crimes Against Persons

- In 1973, the UCR cited 715,900 police reports for these violent offenses, but during the same period more than 1.8 million cases of violent crimes were reported in the NCVS about individuals' experiences with crime.
- Fortunately, crimes against persons constitute a relatively small proportion of all crime.
  - For example, in 2017, FBI data show that about 1.2 million violent crimes were reported to the police in the United States compared to 7.7 million property crimes.

B. The Victims: The Influence of Gender, Age, and Other Factors

- Crimes against persons have the potential for causing greater damage to individuals, including economic losses, psychological and emotional trauma, physical pain and injury, disability, and death.
  - These crimes generally rank as highest priorities among law enforcement agencies.
- Men and women have different patterns of violent crime victimization.
  - Most women are attacked by someone they know, whereas about half of the attacks on men are perpetrated by strangers.
- Elder people are significantly less likely than young people to be victims of violent crime.

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C. Homicide

- **Homicide** occurs when someone causes the death of another human being.
- Most intentional homicides are classified as murders.
- Different jurisdictions classify murders in different ways, but usually the most serious kind is first-degree murder.
  - To be convicted of **first-degree murder**, an offender must have purposely killed his or her victim and must have planned to do so at least a short time in advance.
  - In some states, people may receive the death penalty for first-degree murder.
- In most states, **second-degree murder** is an intentional killing not planned ahead of time.
- **Manslaughter** is a killing in which the offender is less blameworthy, and it usually carries a less severe penalty than murder.
  - **Voluntary manslaughter** occurs when an offender is provoked and loses control, killing his or her victim in the heat of passion; **involuntary manslaughter** refers to a killing that results from an offender's careless actions.
  - Careless driving might include excessive speed or the failure to stop for pedestrians at a crosswalk.
    - Other states, such as California, classify such deaths as **vehicular manslaughter**.
- Serial murder, mass murder, and spree murder are each a type of multiple murder,

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differentiated by time.

- **Serial murder** is the killing of three or more people over an extended period.
- **Mass murders** are multiple murders that occur at one place and time.
- In a **spree murder**, victims are killed within a fairly narrow time span, from several hours to a few days.

D. Assault and Battery

- Another type of crime against persons is **assault and battery,** a harmful or offensive physical attack by one person upon another.
- Like homicide, assault usually starts with interpersonal conflict and escalates to violence.

E. Sexual Assault

- **Sexual violence** encompasses a range of crimes, including sexual intercourse by force with vaginal, anal, digital, and/or oral penetration and the use of weapons and foreign objects as sexual devices to torture and terrorize the victim.
- **Sexual victimization** means "forced or coerced sexual intimacy.

The Victims of Sexual Violence

- Victims are likely to know their assailant; three fourths of reported rape victims 18 and older named as the rapist their current or former husband or unmarried partner, or someone they had been dating.

The Role of Alcohol and Date Rape Drugs

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- Many rapes occur when the perpetrator and/or the victim use alcohol or other substances.
- In recent years, any substance used to facilitate a rape has been referred to as a *date rape drug*.
  - Among the most common of these odorless and tasteless drugs are Rohypnol (also known as ruffies), gamma hydroxybutyrate (GHB), ketamine (also known as K or Special K), and ecstasy (or E).

The Urgency of Medical Attention

- Although each victim responds differently to sexual victimization, many experience a number of symptoms collectively known as **rape trauma syndrome**, which has three phases.
  - The *acute phase* occurs immediately after the crisis, and the symptoms usually linger for several weeks.
    - During this phase, some victims' reactions may include fear, anxiety, agitation, and crying.
  - The second stage, or *outward adjustment phase*, features a seeming return to normal life but an inward struggle to cope with the assault.
  - Finally comes the *resolution phase*, marked by the victim's shifting focus from the crisis and the intensity of the attack to coping or resolution and moving on with life.

F. Robbery

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- A **robbery** is always a crime against a person because, while taking personal property from the victim, the robber either uses or threatens to use force.

G. Crimes Against Children

- Children are the most vulnerable of all groups, a fact accounting for why child abuse victims are of great concern to society.

Forms of Child Abuse

- **Child abuse** refers, for the most part, to neglect of or violence against children.
- **Physical abuse** includes intentionally beating, biting, burning, strangling, hitting, kicking, shaking, or pushing a child.
- A more subtle type of abuse against children is **emotional abuse**.
  - In this form of victimization, sometimes called psychological abuse, power or control is used to harm the victim's sense of self.
- **Child neglect** is the chronic and repetitive failure to provide children with food, clothing, shelter, cleanliness, medical care, or protection from harm.

Student Bullying: When Children Abuse Children

- One of the more disconcerting forms of child abuse, and a serious problem in schools nationwide, is **student bullying**.
  - This form of victimization occurs when, over a span of time, a student repeatedly experiences harmful acts committed by other students.

Missing Children: An Often Overlooked Problem

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- One of the most ignored child victim types today is **missing children**.
  - This category includes children who are not accounted for by their next of kin because they have been kidnapped (and perhaps killed); those who have wandered away on their own due to a developmental disability or mental illness; and those who have intentionally gone missing to escape violence at home.

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III. Property Crimes

- **Property crimes** include the taking of money or goods *without the use of force*, as well as the intentional destruction of property.

A. Rates of Property Crime

- About three quarters of all crimes committed in the United States in any given year are property crimes.
- According to the UCR, in 2017 approximately 2,379 property crimes were committed in the United States per 100,000 population.

B. The Victims of Property Crime

- Although property crime can happen anywhere, it is more common in urban than in rural areas and in the western region of the United States.
- Corporate crimes of theft in particular take an enormous financial toll on the economy

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as well as on public trust.

C. Burglary

- With the exception of larceny, **burglary**—entering another's property with the intent to commit a felony such as larceny—is the most common serious victimization perpetrated on people living in the United States.
- Burglary may have a particularly adverse impact on victims because of the psychological trauma involved in having strangers enter one's home and disturb private belongings.

D. Larceny

- The most common form of victimization in the United States is **larceny**, a type of theft that includes both completed and attempted taking of cash or property from a location without attacking or threatening the victim and without obtaining permission.

E. Motor Vehicle Theft

- Another property crime that usually does not include contact with the offender and accompanying fear or trauma is **motor vehicle theft,** the theft of a motorized road vehicle.
- Motor vehicle theft is less common than household burglary or larceny.
- The physical impact of motor vehicle theft is relatively minor**.**

F. White-Collar Crime

- Because it is nonconfrontational, white-collar crime is frequently classified as a property crime.
- Certainly, pain and suffering result from the victim's realization of loss, but violence has not been threatened or inflicted to accomplish the unlawful taking of money or goods.
- In 1996, the National White-Collar Crime Center held a conference of researchers on the subject from across the United States and defined **white-collar crime** as "illegal or unethical acts that violate fiduciary responsibility or public trust, committed by an individual or organization, usually during the course of legitimate occupational activity, by persons of high or respectable social status for personal or organizational gain."

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IV. Public Order Crimes

- Society considers as criminal a number of acts that, unlike property crimes, seemingly do not directly harm other people.
    - Rather, the public believes public order crimes are harmful to society in general or to the person who commits the crime.
- **Public order crimes** are identified for UCR statistical purposes as crimes against society and encompass a wide variety of offenses, including disorderly conduct, disturbing the peace, loitering, public intoxication, panhandling, bigamy, drunk driving, weapons violations, prostitution, obscenity, gambling, and possession of controlled substances.

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- In general, these are considered immoral acts or public nuisances.
    - Crimes against public order often are called **victimless crimes**.

A. Crimes Against Morality

- Loud calls to enact specific laws against particular public order crimes, called *crimes against morality*, frequently dominate legislative agendas.
- **Crimes against morality** include offenses related to sexuality, prostitution, gambling, and pornography.
- Critics of morality laws have long argued that it is both wrong and impractical for society to legislate morality.

B. Drug Offenses

- Public order crimes include such **drug offenses** as the unlawful possession, use, manufacturing, selling, growing, making, or distributing of drugs classified as having potential for abuse.
- Illicit drugs may include (but are not limited to) *stimulant*s such as cocaine and amphetamines; *depressants* such as barbiturates, inhalants, and alcohol; opioids such as heroin and cocaine; *hallucinogens* such as LSD and ecstasy; *marijuana*; *performance-enhancing drugs* such as anabolic steroids.

U.S. Drug Regulation: A Historical View

- Drug regulation in the United States began in 1791, when Congress passed a tax on whiskey that led to the so-called Whiskey Rebellion.
- During the 19th and 20th centuries, the negative effects of drug abuse by U.S. citizens grew into a major issue.

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Illicit Drugs in Global Perspective

- Many illicit drugs are easy to produce. Marijuana, coca (the main ingredient of cocaine), and poppies (the main ingredient of heroin) thrive in many locales and climates.
- Because demand in rich countries persists and profits are high, the drug trade continues even when major drug busts occur.
- Latin American countries such as Colombia and Mexico have replaced Asia as the largest suppliers of heroin to the United States.

Addiction and Crime

- Drug use has several connections to crime.
- Many criminals are addicted to or abuse alcohol or other drugs and follow a drug-using lifestyle.

Race, Gender, Income, and Other Factors in Drug Conviction

- When one looks at the results of U.S. drug laws and their enforcement, one finds that although 71% of illicit drug users are White, about 24.5% Black or African American, and about 4.8% Latino, most prison inmates serving time for drug offenses are not White.
- About 28% of U.S. female jail inmates, 56% of female federal prison inmates, and

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25% of female state prison inmates are behind bars for nonviolent drug offenses.

- Drug use in minority neighborhoods is only slightly higher than that in more affluent nonminority areas
  - Residents living in poor minority neighborhoods have much higher levels of visible drug sales.

An Unsolvable Problem?

- Cultural attitudes, politics, economics, and perceived harm to individuals drive policy proposals to solve the U.S. drug problem

V. Political Crimes

- Acts, whether violent or nonviolent, that society perceives as threats to a government's survival constitute **political crimes**.
  - At one extreme are crimes such as terrorism and treason, which directly challenge the state.
  - At the other end of the spectrum are the relatively minor offenses of immigration law violations and unlawful demonstrations.
    - These offenses, while not intended as confrontational, may still threaten the established order and the state's political authority.

A. Immigration Offenses

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- The law also establishes when aliens can become *naturalized citizens* (i.e., citizens through law rather than through birth) with full rights of citizenship, who may enter the United States, and how long they may stay.
  - Individuals who violate these laws commit **immigration offenses.**
- Immigrants—legal and illegal—are vital to the U.S. economy.
  - They make up 12% of the U.S. population and 14% of its workforce.

VI. Organized Crime

- **Organized crime** is an ongoing criminal conspiracy that profits from providing illicit goods and services.
  - It uses or threatens violence to further its criminal enterprises and to maintain monopolistic control of specific markets.
- Crimes perpetrated or controlled by criminal enterprises include gambling, prostitution, auto theft, drug trafficking, and human trafficking.
- Organized crime groups use legitimate business ventures as a cover and as a way to launder illegal profits.
- Members of the criminal organization may comprise a crime "family," a gang, a cartel, or a criminal network.

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VII. Crimes by Gender

- Stalking today is a crime dominated by one sex: for the most part, men stalk women.
- Although definitions vary from state to state, a 1990 California statute defines **stalking** as involving anyone who "willfully, maliciously, and repeatedly follow[s] or willfully and maliciously harass[es] another person and . . . makes a credible threat with the intent to place that person in reasonable fear for his or her safety, or of the safety of his or her family."
- Males often are stalked by an acquaintance or a stranger, but females are more likely to be stalked by a current, former, or would-be intimate partner.

Lecture Summary

For 20 years after the FBI began compiling its Uniform Crime Reports in 1973, the incidence of serious violent crimes increased in the United States. After peaking in the early 1990s, the number of both violent crimes and property crimes reported to police has been declining, and rates of victim-reported and police-reported crime have been converging, for reasons not entirely understood.

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Other important trends also stand out. On a global scale, the United States has a high murder rate, and within this country, murder rates are highest in the South. Males are more frequently victimized by all categories of violent crime except rape and intimate partner violence. Women are less likely to report a violent attack—especially rape, a crime in which perpetrator and victim very often know each other. Children are more frequently victimized by violent crime than are older people. Despite the great fear that crimes against people evoke, almost 10 times as many crimes against property are reported. Property crimes account for about three fourths of all crimes reported in the United States, but as in the case of violent crime, the rate has been falling since the 1990s. Property crimes are usually less traumatizing, although white-collar crime can inflict devastating economic losses.

A common characteristic of public order crimes is that they are offenses against morality. Although they often are called victimless crimes, in fact many of them have negative consequences for the perpetrator as well as for others.

Drug offenses have been a great source of concern in the United States for a century. Although most crime is not drug related, drugs are a factor in both violent crimes (homicide, assault, and robbery) and nonviolent crimes (burglary and theft). Abusers can be physically and psychologically devastated by drug use. Enforcing drug laws and controlling drug-related crime has not been very successful. One significant impact of the U.S. "war on drugs" is an ever-rising proportion of persons incarcerated for drug-related offenses, including disproportionate numbers

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of women and racial minorities. A second major impact is the corrupting effect on the police and public officials that stems from organized crime's domination of the drug trade.

Political crimes directly challenge government authority. They run the gamut from such relatively minor offenses as immigration law violations to major crimes against the state—espionage, treason, and terrorism.

In the United States, organized crime was once largely associated with immigrant ethnic groups. Organized crime is a serious problem in modern societies. It uses violence to exploit and profit from such public order offenses as prostitution, gambling, and drug trafficking. Organized crime frequently is implicated in the corruption of public authorities.

Additional Lecture Ideas

1. Use the film *The Accused*, starring Jodie Foster and Kelly McGillis. Foster plays the role of a rape victim who is enraged at the light sentence given to the perpetrators. McGillis plays the female prosecutor. This film is an excellent illustration of the relationship between crimes and gender, and it takes an in-depth look at male violence against women.

2. Have students take a look at the recent Uniform Crime Report data by state and determine the "safest state" to live. Students can also examine the states with the highest rate of property crime and violent crime.

3. Have students visit the FBI website and explore the links for terrorism, white-collar crime, and organized crime. Ask students to also go to the Department of Justice website and explore the links for terrorism, white-collar, and organized crime cases.

Classroom Discussion Topics

Measuring Crime

Divide the class into groups of no more than four students per group (depending on the size of the class). Assign a reporter and a scribe. The scribe will document the group's responses for each question, and the reporter will present the group's responses to the class. Have the groups read the Global View feature "Measuring Crime around the World" from the text and answer the following question: What are the factors that affect crime data compilation on a global scale? How useful have the data collected by the UNODC been in fighting crime?

Political Crimes

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Pair up students and have them develop a pro/con argument for debate that centers on the question of whether the government should engage in wiretapping without a warrant if an individual is suspected of participating in political crimes. Some will take the position that the government should not be allowed to conduct wiretapping without a warrant, while others will argue that, given the severity of terrorism and political crimes, a warrant should not be needed. Once the partners have discussed both sides of the argument, select a few pairs to debate in front of the class. Debrief the exercise with the class by asking them to deconstruct what was difficult about the exercise.

Types of Crimes

Divide the class into groups of no more than four students per group (depending on the size of the class). Assign a reporter and a scribe. The scribe will document the group's responses for each question, and the reporter will present the group's responses to the class. Have the groups prioritize, in order of severity, a list of various types of crimes. Be sure to have students create their hierarchy based on parameters of violence, property, public offenses, political crime, and the like. When students have created their hierarchical list, have the group reporters write their lists on the board. Debrief the larger group to ask them how they arrived at their decisions.

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Chapter 2
Types of Crime

Learning Objectives

After studying this chapter, students should be able to do the following:

1. Understand how crime rates are measured.
2. Differentiate the types of crimes against persons.
3. Describe the different types of property crimes.
4. Identify the types of public order crimes.
5. Describe some of the political crimes that have occurred in recent years.
6. Discuss organized crime and who engages in it today.
7. Contrast the types of crimes generally perpetrated by males and females.

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Preview

Measuring Crime
Crimes against Persons
Property Crimes
Public Order Crimes
Political Crimes
Organized Crime
Crimes by Gender

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Review

Understand how crime rates are measured.

- The National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS), component of the FBI UCR Program, is an index that tracks detailed information about 52 offenses. Data are submitted by state authorities.
- The National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) is an annual national survey of selected households and individuals to discover who has been victimized by crime and whether or not the crime was reported to the police. Through this survey, the so-called dark figure of crime can be estimated—the gap between reported crime and crime that goes unreported and is therefore unrecorded. It can also reveal the extent of secondary victimization: that is, the negative experiences of crime victims based on their treatment by the police, the courts, and personal acquaintances.

Differentiate the types of crimes against persons.

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- Crimes against persons involve attacks upon or threats to a person's body. The most serious crimes against persons are murder and manslaughter (both mean taking a life), sexual assault, kidnapping, robbery (theft with force or the threat of force), and battery (the intentional unwanted touching of one person by another).
- Homicide occurs when someone causes the death of another human being. Different types of homicide in which the person is considered culpable, include first-degree murder (purposely planning to kill the victim), manslaughter (the offender is less blameworthy than for murder; it usually carries a less severe penalty than murder), voluntary manslaughter (the offender is provoked and loses control, killing the victim in the heat of passion), involuntary manslaughter (killing that results from an offender's careless actions), and vehicular manslaughter (the careless use of one's vehicle that results in a victim's death).
- Serial murder means killing three or more people over an extended period; mass murders are multiple killings that occur at one place and at one time; spree murder refers to multiple victims killed within a fairly narrow time span, such as several hours or days.
- Sexual violence encompasses nonconsensual vaginal, anal, digital, and oral penetration and can include the use of weapons and foreign objects to torture and terrorize the victim.

Describe the different types of property crimes.

- Property crimes include taking money or material goods without using force, as well as intentionally destroying property. They include any act of burglary (entering another's property with the intent to commit a felony such as theft), theft (or larceny, both of which mean taking another's property without permission), motor vehicle theft (taking one's motor vehicle or its contents), the intentional destruction of property (as in the case of arson), and white-collar crime (theft or other nonviolent offenses in a business setting).

Identify types of public order crimes.

- Public order crimes encompass a wide variety of offenses, including disorderly conduct, disturbing the peace, loitering, public intoxication, panhandling, bigamy, drunk driving, weapons violations, prostitution, obscenity, gambling, and possession of controlled substances.
- Public order crimes are characterized as immoral or public nuisances.
- Crimes against public order often are called victimless crimes because, unlike property crimes or crimes against persons, they do not have an easily identifiable victim.

Describe some of the political crimes that have occurred in recent years.

- Political crimes include acts, violent and nonviolent, that threaten a government's survival.
- Terrorism and treason are two extreme forms of political crimes; they are extreme because they represent a direct challenge to the government.
- Less extreme examples of political crimes include violations of immigration laws and unlawful demonstrations. These offenses, although not intended to be confrontational, may

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still represent a threat to the established order and to political authority.

- Political crimes may serve to turn government resources toward a perceived threat, such as when National Guard troops are stationed at the United States–Mexico border as a force to counter illegal immigration. The choice to use money to fund troops at the border reduces the amount of resources available for other priorities and therefore affects all U.S. residents.

Discuss organized crime and who engages in it today.

- Organized crime is an ongoing criminal conspiracy that profits from providing illicit goods and services. By its nature, organized crime uses or threatens violence to facilitate its criminal enterprises and maintain monopolistic control of illicit markets.
- Crimes committed or controlled by criminal enterprises include gambling, prostitution, auto theft, and drug trafficking. Organized crime groups engage in many legitimate business ventures as a cover and as a way to launder monies from their criminal activities. They may employ or contract with specialists such as corrupt government officials or members of the private sector who can ignore violations, conceal or move assets, or otherwise assist the network of illegal activities.
- Members of the criminal organization may form a crime "family," a gang, a cartel, or some other kind of criminal network. Membership is restricted to those who have been formally accepted after demonstrating loyalty to the group's criminal principles and its members.
- By the late twentieth century, organized crime had exploited the same open borders and technological advances that have enabled multinational corporations to prosper. In fact, transnational crime groups may have profited more from globalization than have legitimate business enterprises, which are subject to domestic and host country laws and regulations.

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Contrast the types of crimes generally perpetrated by males and females.

- In general, male offenders are more likely to be violent than female offenders. However, data show that women are increasingly participating in violent crimes.
- Women are committing more property, drug, and public order offenses than are men. Men continue to commit more violent offenses than women, but the gap is narrowing.
- Women are much less likely than men to commit assault or murder.
- Despite the increase in female violence, males continue to commit certain violent crimes with much greater frequency than females, including intimate partner violence, stalking, aggravated assault, sexual assault, robbery, and murder.

Lecture Outline

This chapter opens with an analysis of crime data collection and the wide disparities in the data collected. The chapter then goes on to consider how crimes are categorized in the United States today. Finally, it examines the effects of various kinds of offenses on victims and communities.

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I. Measuring Crime

- Information about crime and criminals is assembled by government agencies, private groups, and scholars.
- Three of the most frequently used data sources for estimating crime are the **Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program**, the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), and self-report studies.

A. Uniform Crime Reporting Program

- The FBI administers the UCR Program.
- The creation of the UCR Program in 1930 was hailed as one of the most important events in the history of criminal statistics in the United States.
  - It featured the Summary Reporting System (SRS).
  - The SRS categorized crimes as Part I and Part II offenses.
  - Part I crimes were more serious and included criminal homicide, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.
  - Part II offenses were technically less serious.
- Within the context of the 1930s, the development of Uniform Crime Reports, along with the patrol car, were critical in changing the nature of the patrol officer.
  - As an official and standardized measurement of performance, the UCR enabled increased professionalization.
- In 1988, the FBI created the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) to move from the aggregate counts of SRS to collection of detailed incident-specific crime information.
  - NIBRS collected data on 52 offenses.
  - Details of information captured relative to offenses included type of premises involved, method of entry, type of property loss, weapon/force used, relationship of offender to victim, alcohol/drug use by offender, and involvement of gang activity.

B. National Crime Victimization Survey

- Criminal justice professionals ultimately realized that the only way to measure the true extent of crime accurately was to go directly to citizens and avoid the “filter” of the criminal justice system.
- The method that emerged was victim surveys, a term not entirely accurate because those interviewed are not always victims.
- In 1992, the name was changed to National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) to reflect more accurately the central focus of this research: the extent of victimization among the general population.

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- It *does* include both reported and nonreported crimes, and it counts each crime separately, whereas the UCR counts only the most serious crime in an incident.

- The NCVS includes details about the victims as well as about the crime and its consequences.
- The NVCS focuses mainly on victims and their victimizations, whereas the UCR is primarily oriented toward criminals and their crimes.
- The dark figure of crime consists of unreported and unrecorded crimes together.
- The NCVS has also helped to clarify how the criminal justice system, especially the police, influences victim reporting and cooperation with law enforcement.
  - Victimologists are particularly concerned about secondary victimization, when the victim who reports the crime is victimized again—this time, by the police, by medical personnel, by the courts, or even by friends who respond inappropriately or judge his or her actions at the time of the offense.

C. Self-Report Data

- Self-report studies are an important source of information about offenders and their offenses.
- Self-reports give insights about crimes committed by people who were never caught—and even about crimes unknown to the police (because the victims did not report them) but about which the offenders are willing to talk.
- The various sources of information from police, victims, and offenders complement one another by offering overlapping data and filling in missing information.

II. Crimes against Persons

- Attacks or threats of an attack on a person's body constitute **crimes against persons.**
  - The most serious of these offenses are murder and manslaughter (both mean wrongfully taking a life), sexual assault, kidnapping, robbery (theft with force or the threat of force), and battery (the intentional unwanted touching of one person by another with intent to injure).
- Laws defining crimes against persons are probably the oldest rules in human societies.

A. Data on Crimes against Persons

- In 1973, the UCR cited 715,900 police reports for these violent offenses, but during the same period more than 1.8 million cases of violent crimes were reported in the NCVS about individuals' experiences with crime.
- Fortunately, crimes against persons constitute a relatively small proportion of all crime.
  - For example, in 2019, FBI data show that about 1.2 million violent crimes were reported to the police in the United States compared to 6.9 million property

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crimes.

B. The Victims: The Influence of Gender, Age, and Other Factors

- Crimes against persons have the potential for causing greater damage to individuals, including economic losses, psychological and emotional trauma, physical pain and injury, disability, and death.
  - These crimes generally rank as highest priorities among law enforcement agencies.
- Men and women have different patterns of violent crime victimization.
  - Most women are attacked by someone they know, whereas about half of the attacks on men are perpetrated by strangers.
- Elder people are significantly less likely than young people to be victims of violent crime though like children, some older persons may have a heightened potential for being abused, physically and emotionally.

C. Homicide

- **Homicide** occurs when someone causes the death of another human being.
- Most intentional homicides are classified as murders.
- Different jurisdictions classify murders in different ways, but usually the most serious kind is first-degree murder.
  - To be convicted of first-degree murder, an offender must have purposely killed his or her victim and must have planned to do so at least a short time in advance.
  - In some states, people may receive the death penalty for first-degree murder.
- In most states, **second-degree murder** is an intentional killing not planned ahead of time.
- **Manslaughter** is a killing in which the offender is less blameworthy, and it usually carries a less severe penalty than murder.
  - Voluntary manslaughter occurs when an offender is provoked and loses control, killing his or her victim in the heat of passion; involuntary manslaughter refers to a killing that results from an offender's careless actions.
  - Careless driving might include excessive speed or the failure to stop for pedestrians at a crosswalk.
    - Other states, such as California, classify such deaths as vehicular manslaughter.
- Serial murder, mass murder, and spree murder are each a type of multiple murder, differentiated by time.
  - Serial murder is the killing of three or more people over an extended period.
  - Mass murders are multiple murders that occur at one place and time.

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- In a spree murder, victims are killed within a fairly narrow time span, from several hours to a few days.

D. Assault and Battery

- Another type of crime against persons is **assault and battery,** a harmful or offensive physical attack by one person upon another.
- Like homicide, assault usually starts with interpersonal conflict and escalates to violence.

E. Sexual Assault

- **Sexual violence** encompasses a range of crimes, including sexual intercourse by force with vaginal, anal, digital, and/or oral penetration and the use of weapons and foreign objects as sexual devices to torture and terrorize the victim.
- **Sexual victimization** means "forced or coerced sexual intimacy.

The Victims of Sexual Violence

- Victims are likely to know their assailant; three-fourths of reported rape victims 18 and older named as the rapist their current or former husband or unmarried partner, or someone they had been dating.

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The Role of Alcohol and Date Rape Drugs

- Many rapes occur when the perpetrator and/or the victim use alcohol or other substances.
- In recent years, any substance used to facilitate a rape has been referred to as a *date rape drug*.
  - Among the most common of these odorless and tasteless drugs are Rohypnol (also known as ruffies), gamma hydroxybutyrate (GHB), ketamine (also known as K or Special K), and ecstasy (or E).

The Urgency of Medical Attention

- Although each victim responds differently to sexual victimization, many experience a number of symptoms collectively known as rape trauma syndrome, which has three phases.
  - The *acute phase* occurs immediately after the crisis, and the symptoms usually linger for several weeks.
    - During this phase, some victims' reactions may include fear, anxiety, agitation, and crying.

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- The second, or *outward adjustment phase*, features a seeming return to normal life but an inward struggle to cope with the assault.
- Finally comes the *resolution phase*, marked by the victim's shifting focus from the crisis and the intensity of the attack to coping or resolution and moving on with life.

F. Robbery

- A **robbery** is always a crime against a person because, while taking personal property from the victim, the robber either uses or threatens to use force.

G. Crimes against Children

- Children are the most vulnerable of all groups, accounting for why child abuse victims are a significant concern to society.

Forms of Child Abuse

- Child abuse refers, for the most part, to neglect of or violence against children.
- Child physical abuse includes intentionally beating, biting, burning, strangling, hitting, kicking, shaking, or pushing a child.
- With respect to child sexual abuse, most people find this offense particularly disturbing, as it serves primarily not to control or correct a child's behavior but to gratify the perpetrator.
- Drug-endangered children (DEC) form another category of abused children.
  - The offspring of parents who are selling, using, or manufacturing drugs, living in deplorable conditions and are in imminent danger.
- A more subtle type of abuse is child emotional abuse.
  - In this form of victimization, sometimes called *psychological child abuse*, power or control is used to harm the victim's sense of self.
- Child neglect is the chronic and repetitive failure to provide children with food, clothing, shelter, cleanliness, medical care, and/or protection from harm.

Student Bullying: When Children Abuse Children

- One of the more disconcerting forms of child abuse, and a serious problem in schools nationwide, is student bullying.
  - This form of victimization occurs when, over a span of time, a student repeatedly experiences harmful acts committed by other students.

Missing Children: An Often Overlooked Problem

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- One of the most ignored child victim types today is missing children.
  - This category includes children who are not accounted for by their next of kin because they have been kidnapped (and perhaps killed); those who have wandered away on their own due to a developmental disability or mental illness; and those who have intentionally gone missing to escape violence at home.

III. Property Crimes

- **Property crimes** include the taking of money or goods *without the use of force*, as well as the intentional destruction of property.

A. Rates of Property Crime

- About three quarters of all crimes committed in the United States in any given year are property crimes.
- According to the UCR, in 2019 approximately 2,110 property crimes were committed in the United States per 100,000 population.

B. The Victims of Property Crime

- Although property crime can happen anywhere, it is more common in urban than in rural areas and in the western region of the United States.
- Corporate crimes of theft in particular take an enormous financial toll on the economy as well as on public trust.

C. Burglary

- With the exception of larceny, **burglary**—entering another's property with the intent to commit a felony such as larceny—is the most common serious victimization perpetrated on people living in the United States.
- Burglary may have a particularly adverse impact on victims because of the psychological trauma involved in having strangers enter one's home and disturb private belongings.

D. Larceny

- The most common form of victimization in the United States is **larceny**, a type of theft that includes both completed and attempted taking of cash or property from a location without attacking or threatening the victim and without obtaining permission.

E. Motor Vehicle Theft

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- Another property crime that usually does not include contact with the offender and accompanying fear or trauma is **motor vehicle theft,** the theft of a motorized road vehicle.
- Motor vehicle theft is less common than household burglary or larceny.
- The physical impact of motor vehicle theft is relatively minor**.**

F. White-Collar Crime

- Because it is nonconfrontational, white-collar crime is frequently classified as a property crime.
- Certainly, pain and suffering result from the victim's realization of loss, but violence has not been threatened or inflicted to accomplish the unlawful taking of money or goods.
- In 1996, the National White-Collar Crime Center held a conference of researchers on the subject from across the United States and defined **white-collar crime** as "illegal or unethical acts that violate fiduciary responsibility or public trust, committed by an individual or organization, usually during the course of legitimate occupational activity, by persons of high or respectable social status for personal or organizational gain."

IV. Public Order Crimes

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- Society considers as criminal a number of acts that, unlike property crimes, seemingly do not directly harm other people.
  - Rather, the public believes public order crimes are harmful to society in general or to the person who commits the crime.
- **Public order crimes** are identified for UCR statistical purposes as crimes against society and encompass a wide variety of offenses, including disorderly conduct, disturbing the peace, loitering, public intoxication, panhandling, bigamy, drunk driving, weapons violations, prostitution, obscenity, gambling, and possession of controlled substances.
  - In general, these are considered immoral acts or public nuisances.
  - Crimes against public order often are called **victimless crimes**.

A. Crimes against Morality

- Loud calls to enact specific laws against particular public order crimes, called *crimes against morality*, frequently dominate legislative agendas.
- **Crimes against morality** include offenses related to sexuality, prostitution, gambling, and pornography.
- Critics of morality laws have long argued that it is both wrong and impractical for society to legislate morality.

B. Drug Offenses

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- Public order crimes include such **drug offenses** as the unlawful possession, use, manufacturing, selling, growing, making, or distributing of drugs classified as having potential for abuse.
- Illicit drugs may include (but are not limited to) *stimulant*s such as cocaine and amphetamines; *depressants* such as barbiturates, inhalants, and alcohol; opioids such as heroin and cocaine; *hallucinogens* such as LSD and ecstasy; *marijuana*; *performance-enhancing drugs* such as anabolic steroids.

U.S. Drug Regulation: A Historical View

- Drug regulation in the United States began in 1791, when Congress passed a tax on whiskey that led to the so-called Whiskey Rebellion.
- During the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, the negative effects of drug abuse by U.S. citizens grew into a major issue.

Illicit Drugs in Global Perspective

- Many illicit drugs are easy to produce.
- Marijuana, coca (the main ingredient of cocaine), and poppies (the main ingredient of heroin) thrive in many locales and climates.
- Because demand in rich countries persists and profits are high, the drug trade continues even when major drug busts occur.
- Latin American countries such as Colombia and Mexico have replaced Asia as the largest suppliers of heroin to the United States.

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Addiction and Crime

- Drug use has several connections to crime.
- Many criminals are addicted to or abuse alcohol or other drugs and follow a drug-using lifestyle.

Race, Gender, Income, and Other Factors in Drug Conviction

- In 2019, approximately 1,052,000 U.S. persons were arrested for drug/narcotic offenses.
    - Of this number about 71 percent were white, about 26 percent were Black or African American, and about 3 percent were American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander.
    - Approximately 46 percent of those classified as Black or African Americans, 39 percent of those classified as Hispanic or Latino, 63 percent of those classified as American Indian or Alaska Native, and 23 percent of those classified as Asian used illicit drugs during their lifetime.

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- Women represent the fastest-growing and least violent segment of U.S. jail and prison populations.
  - About 28 percent of U.S. female jail inmates, 56 percent of female federal prison inmates, and 25 percent of female state prison inmates are behind bars for nonviolent drug offenses
- Drug use in minority neighborhoods is only slightly higher than that in more affluent nonminority areas
  - Residents living in poor minority neighborhoods have much higher levels of visible drug sales.

An Unsolvable Problem?

- Cultural attitudes, politics, economics, and perceived harm to individuals drive policy proposals to solve the U.S. drug problem

V. Political Crimes

- Acts, whether violent or nonviolent, that society perceives as threats to a government's survival constitute political crimes.
  - At one extreme are crimes such as terrorism and treason, which directly challenge the state.
  - At the other end of the spectrum are the relatively minor offenses of immigration law violations and unlawful demonstrations.
    - These offenses, while not intended as confrontational, may still threaten the established order and the state's political authority.

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A. Immigration Offenses

- The law also establishes when aliens can become *naturalized citizens* (that is, citizens through law rather than through birth) with full rights of citizenship, who may enter the United States, and how long they may stay.
  - Individuals who violate these laws commit immigration offenses.
- Immigrants—legal and illegal—are vital to the U.S. economy.
  - They make up 12 percent of the U.S. population and 14 percent of its workforce.

VI. Organized Crime

- Organized crime is an ongoing criminal conspiracy that profits from providing illicit goods and services.
  - It uses or threatens violence to further its criminal enterprises and to maintain monopolistic control of specific markets.

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- Crimes perpetrated or controlled by criminal enterprises include gambling, prostitution, auto theft, drug trafficking, and human trafficking.
- Organized crime groups use legitimate business ventures as a cover and as a way to launder illegal profits.
- Members of the criminal organization may comprise a crime "family," a gang, a cartel, or a criminal network.

VII. Crimes by Gender

- Stalking today is a crime dominated by one sex: for the most part, men stalk women.
- Although definitions vary from state to state, a 1990 California statute defines stalking as involving anyone who "willfully, maliciously, and repeatedly follow[s] or willfully and maliciously harass[es] another person and . . . makes a credible threat with the intent to place that person in reasonable fear for his or her safety, or of the safety of his or her family."
- Males often are stalked by an acquaintance or a stranger, but females are more likely to be stalked by a current, former, or would-be intimate partner.

Lecture Summary

For 20 years after the FBI began compiling its Uniform Crime Reports in 1973, the incidence of serious violent crimes increased in the United States. After peaking in the early 1990s, the number of both violent crimes and property crimes reported to police has been declining, and rates of victim-reported and police-reported crime have been converging, for reasons not entirely understood.

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Other important trends also stand out. On a global scale, the United States has a high murder rate, and within this country, murder rates are highest in the South. Males are more frequently victimized by all categories of violent crime except rape and intimate partner violence. Women are less likely to report a violent attack—especially rape, a crime in which perpetrator and victim very often know each other. Children are more frequently victimized by violent crime than are older people. Despite the great fear that crimes against people evoke, almost 10 times as many crimes against property are reported. Property crimes account for about three fourths of all crimes reported in the United States, but as in the case of violent crime, the rate has been falling since the 1990s. Property crimes are usually less traumatizing, although white-collar crime can inflict devastating economic losses.

A common characteristic of public order crimes is that they are offenses against morality. Although they often are called victimless crimes, in fact many of them have negative consequences for the perpetrator as well as for others.

Drug offenses have been a great source of concern in the United States for a century. Although

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most crime is not drug related, drugs are a factor in both violent crimes (homicide, assault, and robbery) and nonviolent crimes (burglary and theft). Abusers can be physically and psychologically devastated by drug use. Enforcing drug laws and controlling drug-related crime has not been very successful. One significant impact of the U.S. "war on drugs" is an ever-rising proportion of persons incarcerated for drug-related offenses, including disproportionate numbers of women and racial minorities. A second major impact is the corrupting effect on the police and public officials that stems from organized crime's domination of the drug trade.

Political crimes directly challenge government authority. They run the gamut from such relatively minor offenses as immigration law violations to major crimes against the state—espionage, treason, and terrorism.

In the United States, organized crime was once largely associated with immigrant ethnic groups. Organized crime is a serious problem in modern societies. It uses violence to exploit and profit from such public order offenses as prostitution, gambling, and drug trafficking. Organized crime frequently is implicated in the corruption of public authorities.

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Additional Lecture Ideas

1. Use the film *The Accused*, starring Jodie Foster and Kelly McGillis. Foster plays the role of a rape victim who is enraged at the light sentence given to the perpetrators. McGillis plays the female prosecutor. This film is an excellent illustration of the relationship between crimes and gender, and it takes an in-depth look at male violence against women.

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2. Have students take a look at the recent Uniform Crime Report data by state and determine the "safest state" to live in. Students can also examine the states with the highest rates of property crime and violent crime.

3. Have students visit the FBI website and explore the links for terrorism, white-collar crime, and organized crime. Ask students to also go to the Department of Justice website and explore the links for terrorism, white-collar, and organized crime cases.

Classroom Discussion Topics

1. **Measuring Crime**

   Divide the class into groups of no more than four students (depending on the size of the class). Have the groups read the Global View feature "Measuring Crime around the World" from the text and answer the following questions: What are the factors that affect crime data compilation on a global scale? How useful have the data collected by the UNODC been in fighting crime? Assign a reporter and a scribe to each group. The scribe will document the group's responses to each question, and the reporter will present the

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group's responses to the class.

2. Political Crimes

Pair up students and have them develop a pro/con argument for a debate that centers on the question of whether the government should engage in wiretapping without a warrant if an individual is suspected of participating in political crimes. Some will take the position that the government should not be allowed to conduct wiretapping without a warrant, while others will argue that, given the severity of terrorism and political crimes, a warrant should not be needed. Once the partners have discussed both sides of the argument, select a few pairs to debate in front of the class. Debrief the exercise with the class by asking them to deconstruct what was difficult about the exercise.

3. Types of Crimes

Divide the class into groups of no more than four students (depending on the size of the class). Have the groups prioritize, in order of severity, a list of various types of crimes. Be sure to have students create their hierarchy based on parameters of violence, property, public offenses, political crime, and the like. Assign a reporter and a scribe. The scribe will document the group's responses, and the reporter will present the group's responses to the class. When students have created their hierarchical list, have the group reporters write their lists on the board. Debrief the larger group to ask them how they arrived at their decisions.

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