CHAPTER

2

The Crime Picture

The Criminal Justice Funnel

| 1,000 serious crimes | 500 unreported crimes |
| 500 crimes reported to police | 400 unsolved crimes |

100 people arrested

35 juveniles go to juvenile court

65 adults considered for prosecution

30 put on probation or dismissed

5 retained in system

40 cases accepted for prosecution

25 cases dropped

10 jump bail or abscond

30 cases go to trial

11 acquitted

17 plead guilty

2 found guilty

19 sentenced

1 other

14 adults incarcerated

4 placed on probation

Sources of Data

Nationally, crime statistics come from two major sources:

Additionally, data are available from:
- **Professional organizations (example: PERF)**
- **Offender self-reports**
- **Other regular publications (example: *Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics*)**

The UCR/NIBRS Program

Uniform Crime Reports

- **The reports began in 1930.**
- **Data are collected by**

- **Approximately 16,000 police agencies provide data.**
- **Only**

Until 2006-Comprised of _____

UCR: Crime Index

The Index is made up of Part I Offenses

Part I Offenses

Violent Crime

Property Crime

NIBRS: The New UCR

National Incident Based Reporting System

- **FBI started this program in 1988.**

NIBRS

The new UCR/NIBRS is much more detailed than the old UCR system, including data on:

- **the personal characteristics of the victim and offender**
  - **nature of victim-offender relationship**

It also replaced the old Part I and Part II offenses with _____

UCR/NIBRS

22 offenses include:

- kidnapping
- larceny
- motor vehicle theft
- pornography
- prostitution
- narcotics offenses
- embezzlement
- extortion

- arson
- assault
- bribery
- burglary
- counterfeiting
- vandalism
- gambling
- homicide
- fraud

- weapons violations
- robbery
- forcible sex offenses
- non-forcible sex offenses
- receiving stolen property

UCR/NIBRS

Also collects data on:

- bad checks
- vagrancy
- disorderly conduct
- driving under the influence
- drunkenness
- non-violent family offenses

- liquor law violations
- "peeping Tom" activities
- runaways
- trespassing
- general category of all "other" criminal law violations

UCR/NIBRS: Crime Rates

Most UCR/NCVS information is reported as a rate of crime. (%)

$$\underline{\textbf{Crime Rate}} = \underline{}$$

**Rates allow for comparison across areas and times.**

Major Shifts in Crime Rates

Since the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting Program began, there have been three major shifts in crime rates—and we may now be at the start of the fourth.

Major Shifts in Crime Rates

1. _____ drop in crime rate as many young men went to WWII.

2. _____ —Dramatic increase in crime rates as police professionalism and victim reporting grew.

3. _____ —Significant decline in most major crime rates as funding for crime fighting increase and many embrace a "get tough" attitude.

4. _____ —Violent crime rates starting to rise again pushed by economic uncertainty, more teens, copycat crimes, and social disorganization.
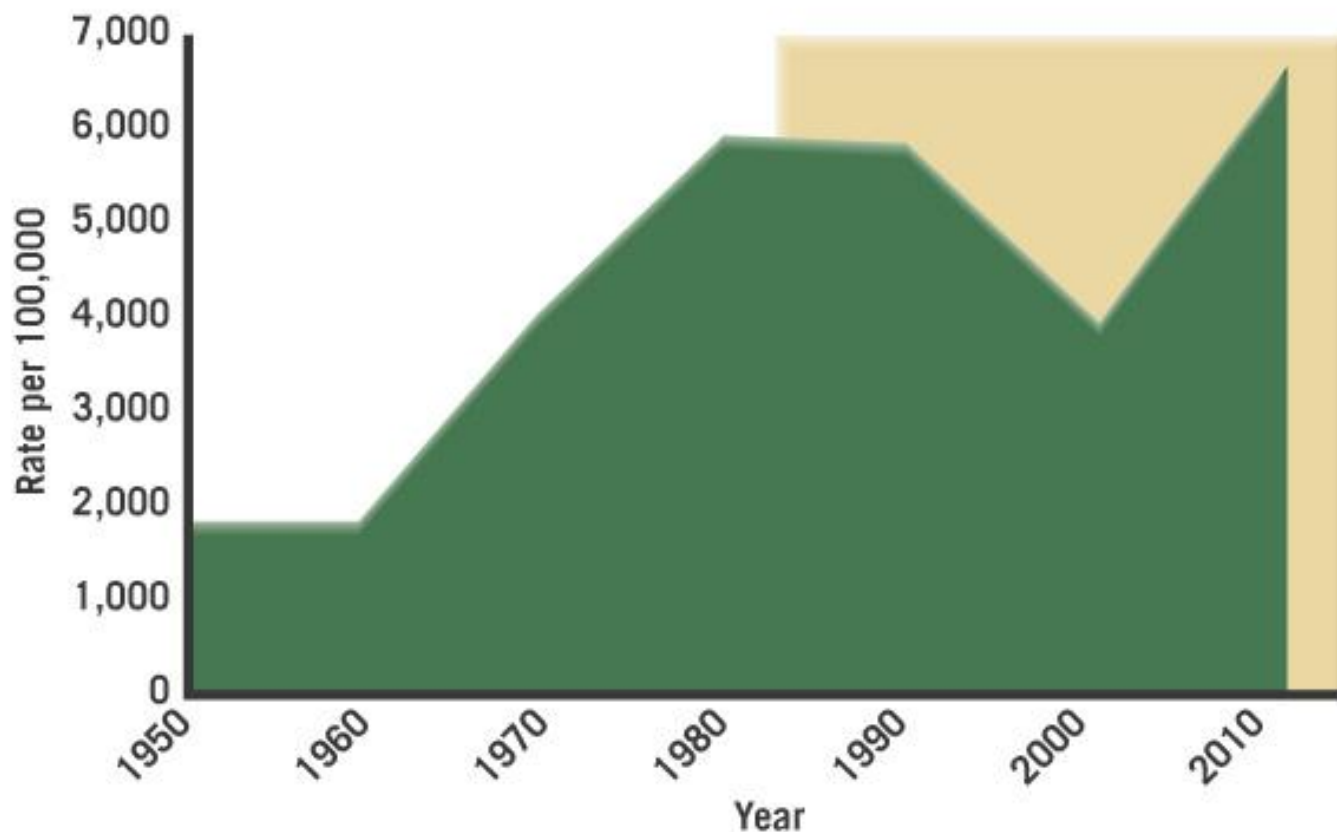
UCR/NIBRS in Transition

UCR/NIBRS: Clearance Rates

Clearance Rate = ⎯⎯⎯⎯⎯⎯⎯⎯⎯⎯⎯⎯⎯⎯

Careful on "solved"- if person who committed offenses dies, then these are also "solved"

Crimes Cleared by Arrest, 2006
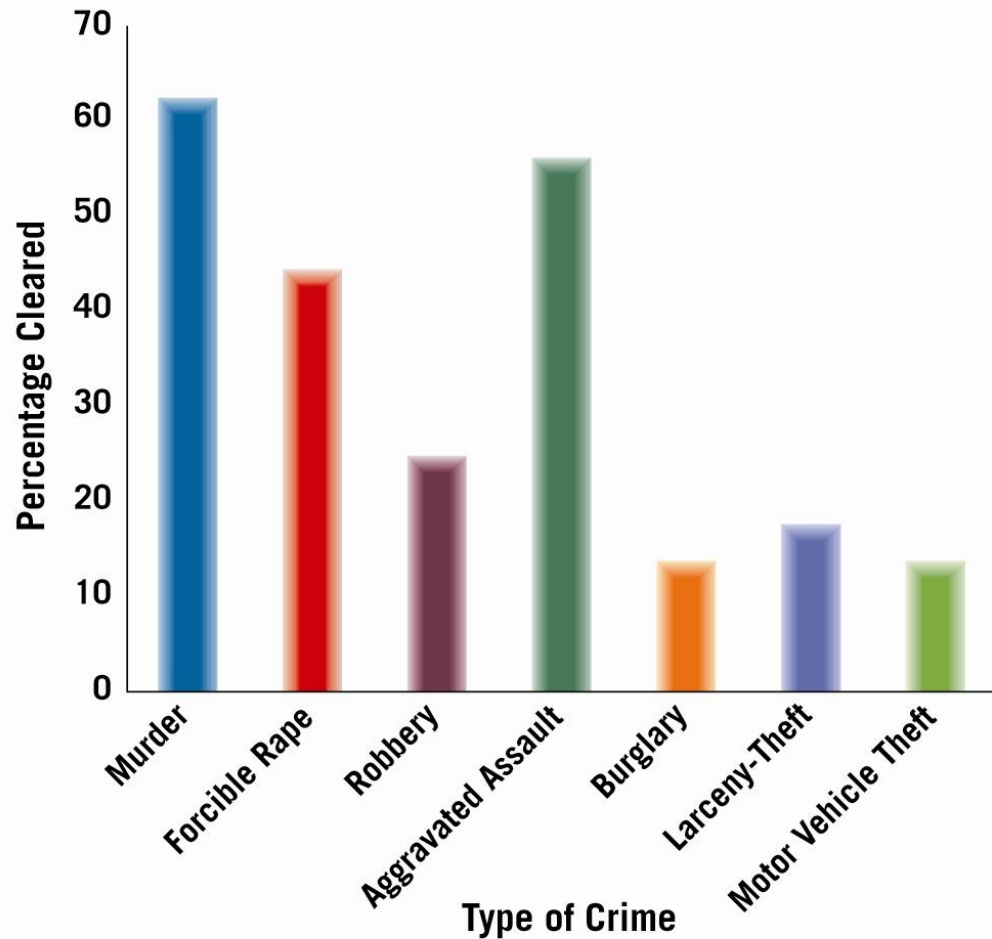
Major Crimes

UCR Classifications of Part I Offenses

Major Crimes Known to the Police, 2006 (UCR/NIBRS Part I Offenses)

Offense	Number	Rate per 100,000	Clearance Rate
Personal/Violent Crimes			
Murder	17,034	5.7	60.7%
Forcible rape	92,455	30.5	40.9%
Robbery	447,403	149.4	25.2%
Aggravated assault	860,853	287.5	54.0%
Property Crimes			
Burglary	2,183,746	729.4	12.6%
Larceny-theft	6,607,013	2,206.8	17.4%
Motor vehicle theft	1,192,809	398.4	12.6%
Arson	69,055	26.8	18.0%
U.S. total	**11,470,368**	**3,834.5**	

I. Murder

Includes:
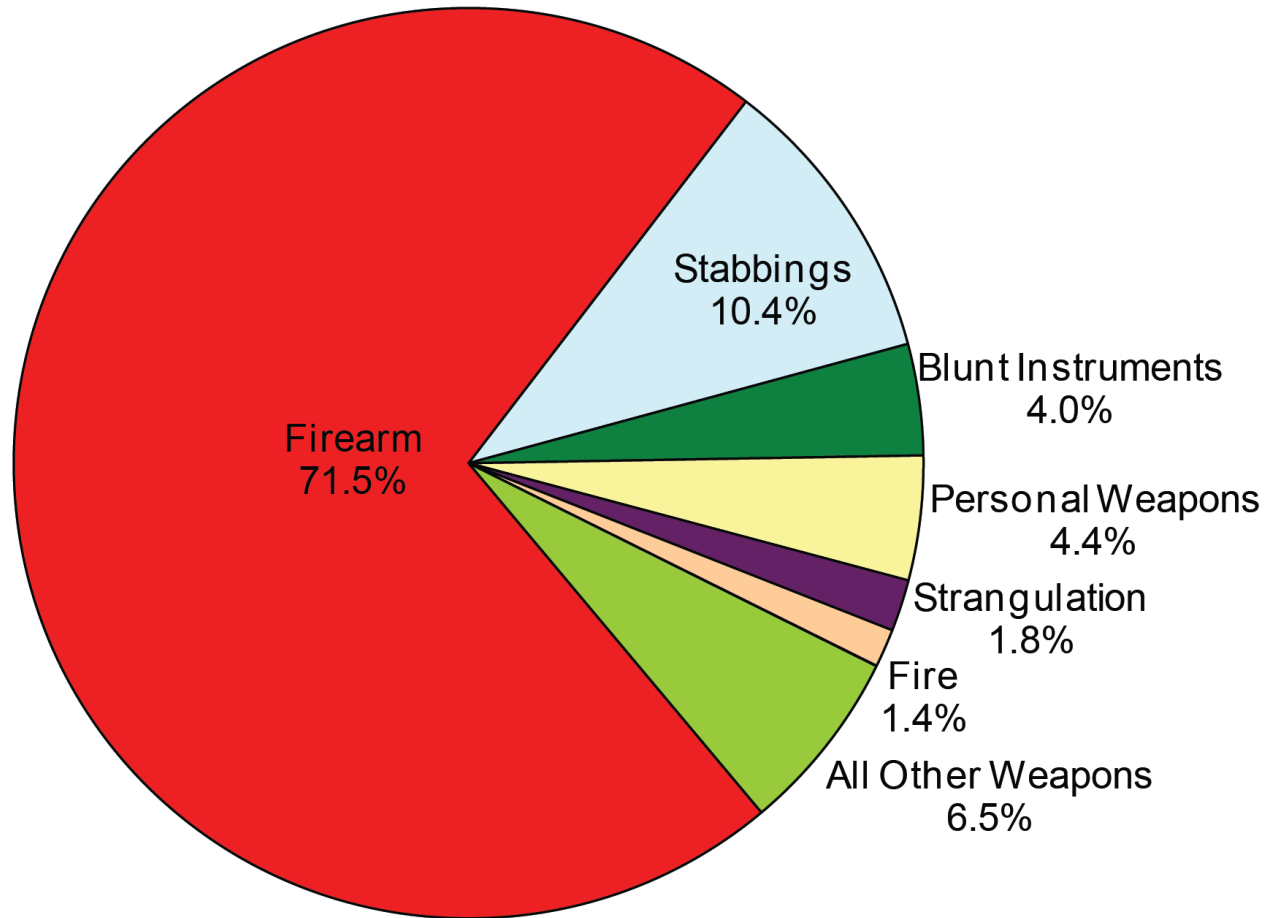
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- **Nonnegligent manslaughter**

Excludes:

-

- **Attempted murders**

Data on Murder
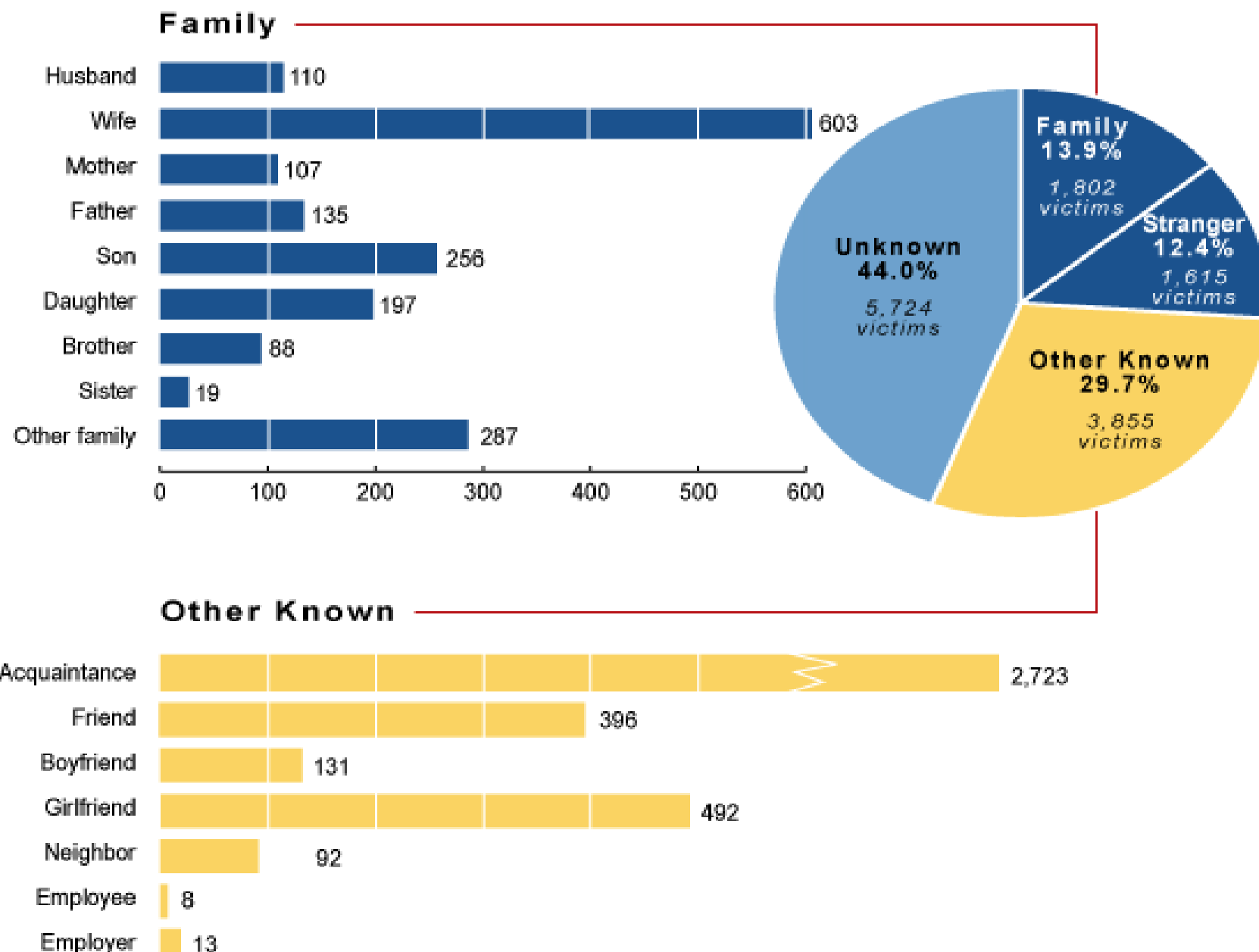
- Part I offense to occur
-

- **Murders are more common during months and in**

- **Most victims and perpetrators are age**

- **Weapon most often used:**

- **Victim and offender are often**

Percent of Murder Victims
by Type of Weapon Used: Pennsylvania, 2010 *

- Firearm 71.5%
- Stabbings 10.4%
- Blunt Instruments 4.0%
- Personal Weapons 4.4%
- Strangulation 1.8%
- Fire 1.4%
- All Other Weapons 6.5%

Murder by Relationship[1]
Percent Distribution,[2] Volume by Relationship, 2010

Family

Relationship	Value
Husband	110
Wife	603
Mother	107
Father	135
Son	256
Daughter	197
Brother	88
Sister	19
Other family	287

Scale: 0 100 200 300 400 500 600

Pie chart:
- Unknown 44.0% — 5,724 victims
- Family 13.9% — 1,802 victims
- Stranger 12.4% — 1,615 victims
- Other Known 29.7% — 3,855 victims

Other Known

Relationship	Value
Acquaintance	2,723
Friend	396
Boyfriend	131
Girlfriend	492
Neighbor	92
Employee	8
Employer	13

Murder: Multiple Killings

- _____—two or more people, killed on more than one occasion.

- _____—three or more people, killed in a single event.

- _____—several victims killed in three or more separate events and over time.

II. Forcible Rape

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Includes:

- **Assault or attempt to commit rape by force or threat of force**

Excludes:

-

- **Other sex offenses**

More than half young women raped (68 percent) knew their rapist either as a boyfriend, friend or casual acquaintance.


683,000 forcible rapes occur every year, which equals 56,916 per month, 1,871 per day, 78 per hour, and 1.3 per minute.

Forcible Rape: One of the most underreported violent crimes

Many victims do NOT report because they:

-
-
-

- **Fear reprisal by the rapist.**
- **Fear additional "victimization" by court proceedings.**
- **Want to keep family/friends from knowing.**

Rate of Reported Rape, 1960–2006
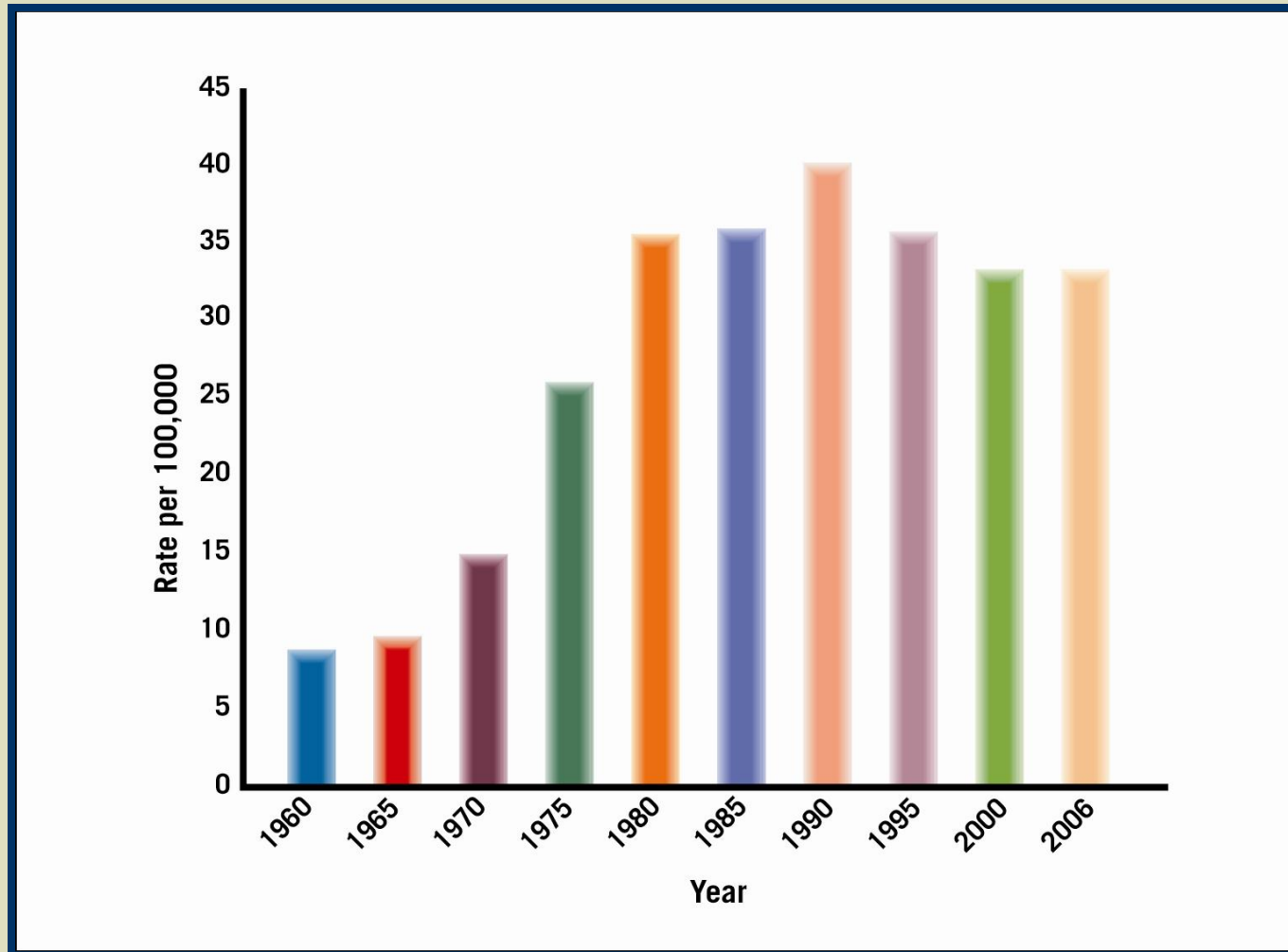
Forcible Rape

- **Most rapes are committed by acquaintances of victim, as in the case of <u>date rape</u>.**

-

-

-

- **Alcohol/substance use also causes vulnerability**

III. Robbery

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Excludes:
- **Pick pocketing**
- **Purse snatching**

Robbery (2006 Data)

Characteristics of Targets:

- **Most are**

- **Banks, gas stations, convenience stores, and other businesses**
- **Residences targeted in less than 15% of cases**

- ◾ **have a much higher robbery rate than**

Robbery (2006 Data)

Characteristics of robbers:

-
-
-

IV. Aggravated Assault

. . .

Includes:

-

-

Excludes:
- **Simple assaults**

CRIMINAL JUSTICE TODAY, 10E
by Dr. Frank Schmalleger

Aggravated Assault (2006 Data)

- **54%** clearance rate
- _____ highest number reported, _____ lowest
- **Most were committed with:**
  - **Blunt object 34%**
  - **Hands and feet 25%**
  - **Firearms 22%**
  - **Knives 19%**

V. Burglary

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Types of burglaries:

Burglary (2006 Data)

More than 2.1 million reported burglaries:

- **More than half were forcible entries**

- **Almost 2/3 were of residential structures.**

- **Most residential burglaries during_____**
- **The clearance rate was only 12.6%.**

VI. Larceny–theft

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Larceny–theft

Includes (in declining order of frequency):

- **Theft from motor vehicles**
- **Shoplifting**
- **Theft from buildings**
- **Theft of motor vehicle parts and accessories**
- **Bicycle thefts**
- **Theft from coin-operated machines**
- **Purse snatching**
- **Pocket picking**

Larceny–theft

- **Is the most**

- **2006 data**
  - **6.6 million larcenies nationwide**
  - **$5.6 billion of stolen property**
  - **Average value of items—$855 per offense**

VII. Motor Vehicle Theft

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Motor Vehicle Theft

Includes
automobiles
motorcycles
motor scooters
trucks
buses
snowmobiles

Excludes
trains
airplanes
bulldozers
most farm equipment
ships
boats
spacecraft

Characteristics of Motor Vehicle Theft (2006 Data)

There were an estimated 1.2 million reported motor vehicle thefts:

- **High report rate**
- **12.6% clearance rate**
  - **Clearance rates are higher in rural areas**
- **$7.9 billion in losses (average: $6,649)**
- **Typical offender: young male**

Motor Vehicle Theft

Carjacking...the taking of a motor vehicle directly from the owner by force

- **Legally, carjacking is a_____**

- **It accounts for just over 1% of all car thefts.**

VIII Arson

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Characteristics of Arson

Most common type of arson is the

followed by the

- **Low clearance rate—18%**
- **40% of cleared arsons involved only juvenile (<18 years old)**
- **Average loss per offense—$13,325**

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Part II Offenses

Part II offenses are less serious than Part I offenses and include many "social order" offenses, such as:

- **Simple assault**
- **Driving under the influence**
- **Prostitution**
- **Vandalism**
- **Receiving stolen property**
- **Fraud**
- **Embezzlement**

UCR/NIBRS Part II Offenses, 2006

OFFENSE CATEGORY	NO. OF ARRESTS
Simple assault	1,305,757
Forgery & counterfeiting	108,823
Fraud	280,693
Embezzlement	20,012
Stolen property	122,722
Vandalism	300,679
Weapons	200,782
Prostitution…	79,673
Sex offenses	87,252

OFFENSE CATEGORY	NO. OF ARRESTS
Drug law violations	1,889,810
Gambling	12,307
Offenses against the family	131,491
DUI	1,460,498
Liquor law violations	645,734
Public drunkenness	553,188
Disorderly conduct	703,504
Vagrancy	36,471
Runaways	159,907
Curfew violations	114,189

Dark Figure of Crime

all
crime

crimes
known
to the police
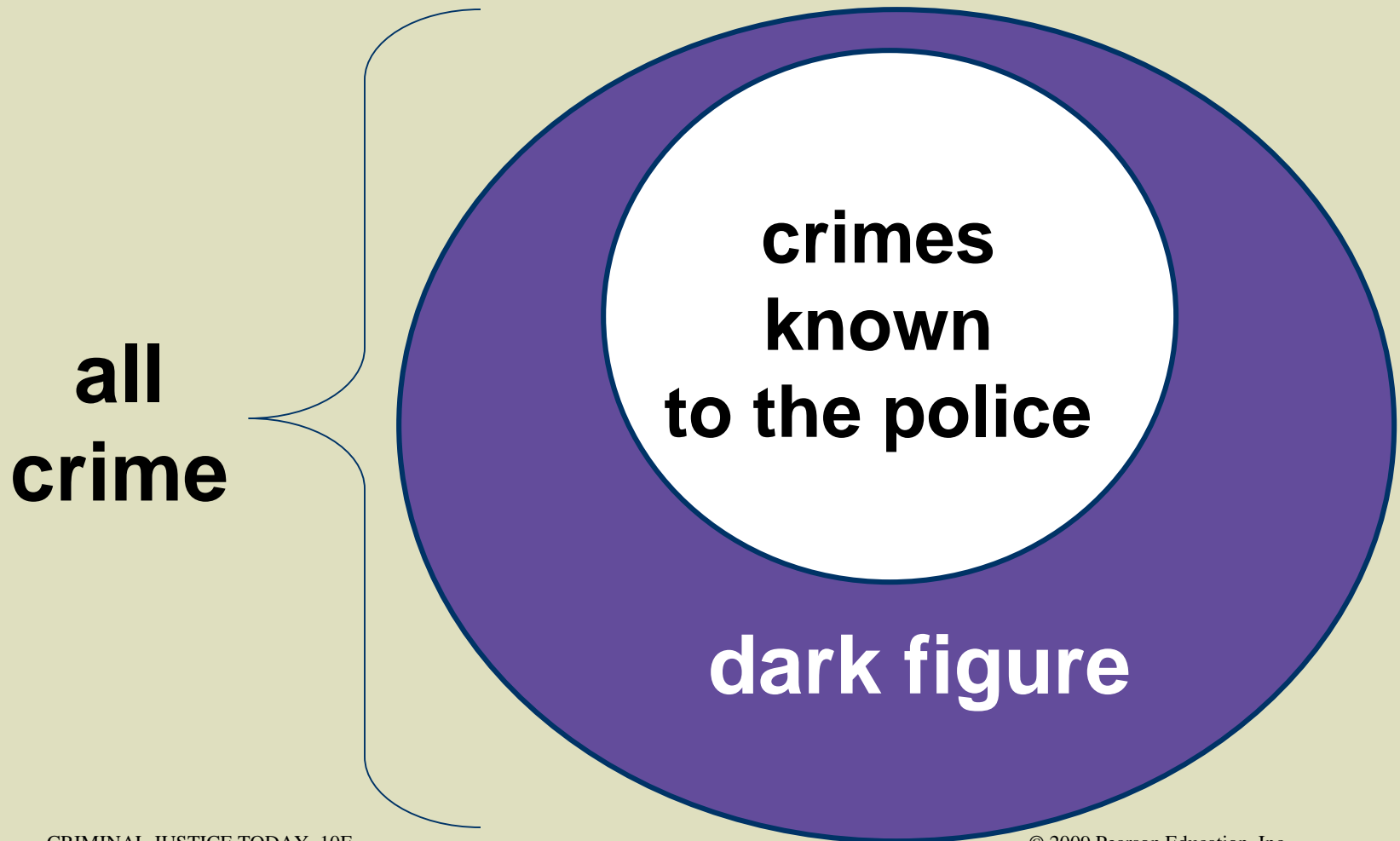
dark figure

NCVS

National Crime Victimization Survey

- **Began operation in 1972**
- **Based on victim self-reports**
- **Designed to measure the "dark figure" of crime**
- **Uses data collected by the Bureau of Justice Statistics**
- **More than 50,000 households are surveyed twice per year**
- **Measures "households" touched by crimes**

NCVS

Includes data on:

NCVS Statistics Reveal

- **About _____of all violent crime is reported.**
- **Slightly more than _____ of all property crime is reported.**
- **Victims are more likely:**

Problems with the UCR/NIBRS and the NCVS

UCR/NIBRS

- Not everyone reports
- Some crimes are rarely reported
- Victims inaccuracies
- Bureaucratic influences
- Hierarchical counting system
- Contains only data that FBI thinks is appropriate

NCVS

- There is potential for false or exaggerated reports
- False reports may be generated by overzealous interviewers
- Some people won't respond
- Respondents may suffer from faulty memories
- Respondents may misinterpret events
- Hierarchical counting system
- Contains only data that BJS thinks is appropriate

Other Categories of Crime

Special Categories of Crime

- **Crime against women**
- **Crime against the elderly**
- **Hate crime**
- **Corporate and white-collar crime**
- **Organized crime**
- **Gun crime**
- **Drug crime**
- **High-technology and computer crime**
- **Terrorism**

Women and Crime

- **Compared to men, women are:**
  - **More likely than men**

  - **More likely to**

Findings of the National Violence Against Women Survey (NVAWS)

- 52% of women surveyed have been physically assaulted as a child or as an adult.
- Approximately 1.9 million women are physically assaulted in the U.S. each year.
- 25% of women, compared to 8% of men surveyed, said they had experienced partner violence.
- 18% of women have experienced a completed or attempted rape; more than half of these were under 18 when first raped.
- Women are significantly more likely to be injured during an assault.
- Violence against women is primarily partner violence.
- 8% of women have been stalked.

Bureau of Justice Statistics

- Women living in central cities are more likely to be victimized than suburban women.
- Suburban women are more likely to be victimized than women in rural areas.
- Low-income women experience the most violent crime.
- Women age 20–24 are most at risk for violent victimization.
- Victimization of women falls as family income rises.
- Women who are unemployed, students, or in the armed forces are most likely to experience violent victimization.
- African-American women are most likely to be victims of violent crime.
- Hispanic women are victimized more frequently than whites.

Anti-Stalking Laws

- **All states have anti-stalking laws, which give additional protection to women.**
    -

- **Cyberstalking involves using the internet, email, or other electronic communication technologies to stalk another person.**

Drug Crime

- **The rate of drug related crime has**

- **Federal drug prosecutions increased from 11,854 in 1984 to nearly 40,000 in 2001.**
- **Studies link**