**Criminology A**  
**Unit 1**

**Understanding Crime, Crime Statistics and Why People Commit Crime**

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**What is Crime**

According to the legal perspective:  
*Human conduct in violation of the criminal laws of a state, the federal government, or a local jurisdiction that has the power to make such laws*

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**What is**

__________________________?

- An interdisciplinary profession built around the scientific study of crime and criminal behavior, including their forms, legal aspects, and control
  - __________________________
  - __________________________
  - __________________________
  - __________________________

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**Criminology as a**

__________________________

- Social Science:
  - __________________________
- Criminology is considered to be a specialty field within __________________________: study of human society and social interaction
  - Other social sciences include psychology, economics, anthropology, geography, history and political science
  - Draws upon physical science as well as social science
    - Biology, Chemistry, Physics
  - Also draws from fields such as Philosophy and Ethics
    - Classical Theory of Criminal Behavior
A specialist in the collection and examination of the physical evidence of crime

The scientific study of crime, the criminal law, and components of the criminal justice system, including the police, courts, and corrections

2 Objectives to Criminology

1. 
2. 

Key to understanding Criminology is understanding ________________?

Regarded by many as ________________ in

In defining what is crime…

“The essential characteristic…is that it is behavior which is prohibited by the State as an injury to the State and against which the State may react…by punishment.”
Crime is classified into 2 groups

◆ “Mal” means bad
◆ __________________________: an act so offensive as to be obviously criminal (murder); these crimes are often characterized as a _______________
◆ __________________________: violations of specific regulatory statutes only punishable because of the creation of such acts (traffic violations); these crimes are often characterized as ________________

Elements of a Crime

◆ When is an act a criminal act?
◆ __________________________: the act of committing the crime
◆ __________________________: the intent to commit the act
  ◆ Is it possible to have a criminal act without having both of the above??????
  ◆ Where does age, mental illness, and defense fall into this??????

Types of Crime

◆ Visible or Street Crimes
  ◆ Crimes against __________________________
  ◆ Crimes against __________________________
◆ Consumes most of the __________________________
  __________________________________________
◆ Most likely to be committed by those labeled as __________________________
  __________________________________________
  ◆ Important statistic when looking ahead to Occupational Crime and the question of __________________________

Crimes against People

◆ Different forms based on intent, circumstances, etc.
◆ Rape
  ◆ Unlawful sexual intercourse by force and without consent
  ◆ Categorized by actions, age, relationship
  ◆ According to the National Violence Against Women Survey, ______% of women reported either a completed or attempted rape in their lifetime
  ◆ ______% of all victims of sexual assault were under the age of 18
◆ Assault
  ◆ An intentional physical attack or a __________________________ so that the victim feels the danger of a physical assault or harm
  ◆ __________________________: offensive touching or use of force on a person without the person’s consent
  __________________________________________
  __________________________________________
◆ Conduct directed at a specific person that involves repeated visual or physical proximity
◆ First anti-stalking legislation passed in 1990 in __________________________
Crimes against Property

◆ The unlawful taking of property from a person’s immediate possession by force or threat of force
- Classified as a __________________________ because of force or threat of force
◆ ____________________________

◆ The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft

◆ ___________________________

◆ Unlawful taking of another’s property with the intent to steal it
- Sometimes referred to as “theft” or “larceny-theft”
- _______________________ Larceny- felony
  - Over $______ in value
- _______________________ Larceny- misdemeanor
  - Below $______

◆ Any willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn,

Understanding Crime Through Statistics

◆ Use of statistics and analysis of crime develops during 1800’s
- Crimes per capita

- ______________________
  - Crimes against __________________ during winter months increases
  - Crimes against __________________ during summer months increases

- Price of ____________ and ____________ commitments
  - As price goes up, so to does the number of prison commitments

◆ Today in U.S. 3 main areas of crime statistics generated
- Based on different methodology and focus
- Definitions of crimes may vary
- How they are presented and what it says about crime in the U.S.

Focus of the UCR

◆ Initial data was structured in seven major offense categories: (____________)
- ______________________
  - In 1979, Congress orders __________ added to the list

◆ Rates of crime under the UCR generally expressed as “x” number of offenses per ____________

◆ Percentage increase as well as raw numbers also used

◆ Allows for comparison over time and geographic regions

UCR

◆ Begun by the _____ in 1929 in response to a national initiative undertaken by the International Assoc. of Chiefs of Police
- 1930 Congress gives authority to attorney general to gather crime information
- Attorney general designates FBI to serve as national clearinghouse on crime statistics
- Police agencies begin reporting; initially 400 police departments in 43 states respond
- Approximately 17,000 local, state and federal law enforcement reporting today
Other Parts of the UCR

◆ Also issues a “_____________________
◆ ______________________________________
◆ ______________________________________
◆ ______________________________________
◆ ____________ Crime also studied:
  ◆ All crimes not included in Part 1 fall into Part 2
    ◆ Traffic violation, drugs, etc.

Setbacks of UCR Reporting

◆ ______________________________________
◆ ______________________________________
◆ ______________________________________
◆ ______________________________________
◆ ____________ Crime also studied:
  ◆ Includes only reported crimes to police
  ◆ ______________________________________: unreported and underreported criminal activity (Rape)
  ◆ Fears of retaliation, belief that nothing will be done, shame, having to testify, etc.

NCVS

◆ Began collecting data in 1972
◆ Differs from UCR in one significant way:
  ◆ ______________________________________
  ◆ ______________________________________
  ◆ ______________________________________
◆ Hence the NCVS uncovers a large number of crimes that may have not originally been reported
  ◆ ______________________________________
  ◆ ______________________________________

Method of NCVS

◆ Information gathered by ________________ personnel who survey approximately ________ households consisting of nearly ______ people
◆ Conducted at __________________ intervals; individual households rotate out in three years
◆ Collect from anyone _____ years or older
Setbacks to NCVS

- Criticized for
  - Personal Crime may be counted more than once
    - Robbery could be reported more than once
  - Property crime/Household is just once

NIBRS

- Updated and modified version of the ____________
  - Funded in part by Crime Identification and Technology Act of 1998
  - Revises definitions of a number of index offenses
- Creates a broader category for serious crime
  - 22 categories made up of 46 specific crimes
  - 11 additional crimes as Group B Offenses
- ______________: in the future, the FBI will collect detailed data on the circumstances surrounding serious criminal incident
  - Who, what, where, when, why, how, …

Group A Offenses

- Arson
- Assault offenses
- Bribery
- Burglary (Breaking and entering)
- Counterfeiting/Forgery
- Destruction/Vandalism
- Drugs
- Embezzlement
- Extortion/Blackmail
- Fraud offenses
- Gambling
- Homicide (including manslaughter)
- Kidnapping
- Larceny/Theft
- Motor Vehicle Theft
- Pornography
- Prostitution
- Robbery
- Forcible sex offenses
- Nonforcible sex offenses (including statutory rape)
- Stolen Property
- Weapons

Group B Offenses

- Bad Checks
- Curfew/loitering/vagrancy violations
- Disorderly conduct
- Driving under the influence
- Drunkenness
- Nonviolent family offenses
- Liquor Law Violations
- Peeping Tom
- Runaway
- Trespass of real property
- All other offenses
Goal of NIBRS

◆ Make data on reported crime more useful by relating it more completely based on more information gathered

Crime Statistics Today

Eagan and Dakota County

City of Eagan

Crime Statistics

◆ UCR Part 1 Statistics (10 year numbers)

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Crime Rate Per 100,000 2451 2635 2512 2551 2443 2431 2055 1854 1848 1783

What is the most common Part 1 Index crime in Eagan? ________________

In what year over the past decade did Eagan have its’ LOWEST crime rate per 100,000 people? ________

Part 2 Crime

◆ Other Significant Crimes 2016

◆ Other Assaults: 200 (down from 324 in 2008)
◆ Fraud: 296 (up from 182 in 2014)
◆ Vandalism: 217 (down from 609 in 2006)
◆ Narcotics: 208 (highest in 2014 with 287)
◆ DUI: 150 (338 in 2006)
◆ Liquor Laws: 17
◆ Disorderly Conduct: 117
◆ Total: 1506 (2282 in 2007)
◆ Crimes per 100,000: 2235

◆ Lowest rate in past 10 years
**Dakota County Statistics**

- Total number of adult felony charges __________ in 2016 to ______
  - 1,766 in 2015
  - 1,565 in 2014
- Felony __________ offenses represents almost ___ of charges (744 cases)
  - 372 cases and 24% in 2014
- ____________ went up involving 762 violent crimes and 494 cases
  - 625 violent crimes and 431 cases in 2015

**Dakota County Drug Charges**

- __________ felonies were the highest at 464
  - Any amount is __________ level charge
    - Was at 124 in 2009
  - Meth production based upon ____________
    - ___ meth labs found in Dakota County in 2005
- ____________ 90 cases
  - Had been 54 in 2013
  - Sharing of prescription drugs is a ____________
  - Marijuana increased to ________
    - 69 in 2015
- ____________ 79 cases
  - 49 in 2015
  - ____________ 56 cases
    - Up from 25 in 2013

**Impact of Drugs in Crime Stats**

- Viewed in 3 areas
  - ________________
  - ________________
  - ________________

**Drug Trafficking**

- __________________________
  - __________________________
  - __________________________
  - ___________ law enforcement focus largely on the prevention of smuggling and the apprehension of smugglers
  - International drug trade and violence
  - Methods involved in drug trade
    - __________________________

Illegal Drug Use
◆ Individual drug use up to _____ million people ages 12 or older in 2013 based upon past month
◆ _____% of population compared to _____% in 2002
◆ U.S. continues to see increase in marijuana use
◆ 19.8 million compared to 14.5 in 2007
◆ _____% of 18-20 year olds reported illegal drug use in past month
  ◆ Percentage of drug use also went up in ages _____ (7.9%) and _____ (3.9%)
◆ ___ million had used prescription drugs non-medically
  ◆ Use of cocaine down to 1.5 million down from 2.0 to 2.4 million in mid 2000’s
  ◆ Methamphetamine up to 595,000 compared to 353,000 in 2010
  ◆ Numbers based on nationwide survey by National Institute of Drug Abuse

Drug Fatalities and Treatment
◆ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
  ◆ Fatalities from Heroin related deaths in 28 state study _____________ from 2010 to 2012
  ◆ 1,779 in 2010 to 3,665 in 2012
◆ Minnesota Department of Health—2013
  ◆ _____ deaths due to all types of drug overdoses
    ◆ 200 deaths due to overdosing on _________________________
    ◆ 56 deaths due to _________ in 2013
    ◆ 329 in 11 county metro area
    ◆ 374 deaths died in ________________________________
  ◆ Treatment for Heroin was at 14.6% in 2014
  ◆ Admission for Heroin in 2014 was 3,208
  ◆ Admission for Marijuana was 3,246
◆ Return of Methamphetamine
  ◆ 11.8% treatment admissions for Meth in 2014
  ◆ 12.0% in 2005
  ◆ 128 pounds of Meth seized in 2014 in Ramsey County compared to 16 pounds in 2013
  ◆ Meth now trafficked up through Mexico instead of “Ma and Pa” outfits

Drugs and other criminal activity
◆ ________________________________ program
  ◆ Established by National Institute of Justice in 1998
    ◆ Drug Use Forecasting Program had been set up in 1987
◆ ADAM tracks trend in prevalence and types of ________________________________
  ◆ Based on surveys and urine samples
    ◆ 35 sites originally selected
◆ ADAM II
  ◆ 10 sites included beginning 2007
  ◆ ________________________________ statistics 2011
    ◆ _____% of adult males tested positive for at least one drug
    ◆ Marijuana was most common with 51%

Further Statistics
◆ __________________________ survey
  ◆ _____% say that they or their victims were under the influence of drugs or alcohol at the time of the offense
    ◆ _____% report having been under the influence of alcohol or drugs at the time
◆ Nearly 40% of youths incarcerated in long-term facilities were under the influence
◆ 80% of adult inmates report drug use at some time
◆ 83% of incarcerated juveniles report use at some time
Hate Crimes in America

◆ Race
◆ Religion
◆ Ethnic/National Origin Group
◆ Sexual Orientation
◆ Physically/Mentally Challenged
◆ Gender
◆ Gender identity

Hate Crimes Statistics

◆ Tend to be excessively brutal and result in more serious injuries than common criminal attacks
◆ Majority of Hate Crimes are committed by __________________ against people of other races
  ♦ Of the 5,493 known offenders, _____% were white
◆ 2015 UCR Statistics
  ♦ _____ criminal incidents and 6,885 related offenses
  ♦ _____% were victimized because of ______________________
  ♦ 4,482 hate crimes characterized as _____________________
    ♦ Use of intimidation accounted for 41.3%
  ♦ Crimes against property were dominated (72.6%) acts of destruction/vandalism
  ♦ 31.5% of hate crimes occurred in or near residences/homes

Hate Crimes Examples

◆ Dragged to death behind truck in 1998 by 3 men convicted of murder
  ♦ Lawrence Brewer executed Sept. 21, 2011
  ♦ One remains on death row
  ♦ Third suspect life in prison

◆ College student from Wyoming murdered by two other men in 1998
  ♦ Shepard who was homosexual was tied to a fence post and beaten to within an inch of his life
  ♦ Found 18 hours later and taken to the hospital where he died 6 days later
  ♦ 2 men convicted sentenced to life in prison without possibility of parole
  ♦ Their claim is that it was a robbery and not a hate crime

Hate Crime Legislation

◆ 1964 Federal Civil Rights Law
  ♦ Permits federal prosecution of anyone who “willingly injures, intimidates or interferes with another person, or attempts to do so, by force because of the other person's race, color, religion or national origin”

◆ Hate Crime Statistics Act of 1990
  ♦ Mandated the Uniformed Crime Report add Hate Crimes to its list of reported crime

◆ Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994
  ♦ Requires the addition of crimes committed against people with disabilities to the list

◆ 2009: Matthew Shepard and James Byrd Jr. Hate Crimes Prevention Act
  ♦ Expanded existing U.S. Federal Law dropping prerequisite that the victim be engaging in federally protected activity
Technology Crimes and Identity Theft

Article pair and share:
Skimming and Phishing

Identity Theft

- Based upon statistics and the Bureau of Justice
  - In 2014, ___% of households in the United States, or about 17.6 million households, had at least one member age 16 or older who experienced one or more types of identity theft victimization.
  - Among households in which at least one member experienced one or more types of identity theft, ___% experienced the misuse or attempted misuse of personal information in 2014.
  - 45% learned of identity theft from a financial institution
  - ______ made up _______ cases in comparison to 8.3 million males
  - Number of elderly victims increased from 2.1 million in 2012 to
    - Persons in households with annual ________ made up 11%
    - More than 52% of victims were able to resolve issues within a day
    - ________ cases were reported to police
  - ________ identity crimes leads to a conviction
- Many of these crimes originate in foreign country

Other Examples
- Personal information to open new account
  - Car loan, mortgage, utilities
  - Use of information to obtain job, benefits, medical
  - Fraudulent FEMA claims during cases of natural disasters

How identity is stolen from individuals

- Bogus emails sent to access personal information (address, social security, etc.)
  - Example: prize winning in foreign country
  - Never respond to unknown sender

- Stealing of credit card numbers
  - Use of technology as it has developed
  - Associated with restaurants and diners
  - Attempts to prevent for individuals and businesses

- Businesses “lose” or hacked into
  - Veterans Administration, Colleges, Ebay

Crimes Using Technology

- Examples
  - Internal Computer Crimes (viruses)
  - Telecommunications (hacking)
  - Support of criminal enterprises (gambling)
  - Computer-manipulation (embezzlement)
  - Copyright violation (software theft, downloads, etc.)
  - Identity theft (phishing, skimming, credit card)

- Early on computer crimes were prosecuted under laws against ____________________________________________
  - Because the actual carrying off of a computer is different from simply copying information, it was more difficult to prosecute
  - For the most part, federal laws protect equipment owned by the federal government or financial institutions
Cases and Prosecution of Identity Theft

- Department of Justice Cases
  - Fiscal year 2006: 1,945 charged with identity theft (up from 1,571 in 2005)
- FEMA Fraud following Hurricane Katrina
  - 75 months for filing fraudulent claims
    - Many involved use of other’s Social Security numbers
- 2003 California law required companies to disclose breaches of security to affected residents
- Use of identity for criminal offenses now
- New York case: 22 criminals charged with selling identities for $7,000-$10,000 each
  - Includes driver’s licenses and birth certificates
  - Sold to convicted criminals and those on no-fly list for example

Ways to protect yourself

- Consistently check bank and credit statements
- Keep track of cards
- Credit reports for new accounts
- Shred unused documents
- Protect technology (passwords, emails, online shopping)
- Efforts of banks and businesses
  - Suspicious spending, personal identification, etc.
- Other examples?