Crime and Punishment

- Crime statistics in the United States come from the FBI and the Census Bureau.
- Differences in statistics between the two agencies are due to differences in methods of collecting data.
- Four approaches to crime control are deterrence, retribution, incarceration, and rehabilitation.
Measurement of Crime

- Most Americans think of crime—acts in violation of statute law—as including a narrow range of behavior. More than 2,800 acts are classified as federal crimes and many more acts violate state and local statutes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Types of crime</th>
<th>Number of crimes</th>
<th>Crime rate per 100,000 residents</th>
<th>Percent change in crime rate</th>
<th>Percent change in number of crimes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Violent crime</td>
<td>1,531,044</td>
<td>556.4</td>
<td>-14.6</td>
<td>-7.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Murder</td>
<td>16,914</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>-27.6</td>
<td>-21.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forcible rape</td>
<td>93,103</td>
<td>34.4</td>
<td>-9.7</td>
<td>-1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robbery</td>
<td>446,625</td>
<td>165.2</td>
<td>-29.1</td>
<td>-22.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aggravated assault</td>
<td>974,402</td>
<td>360.5</td>
<td>-6.0</td>
<td>+2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property crime</td>
<td>10,944,590</td>
<td>4,049.1</td>
<td>-20.3</td>
<td>-13.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burglary</td>
<td>2,329,950</td>
<td>862.0</td>
<td>-32.5</td>
<td>-26.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Larceny-theft</td>
<td>7,373,886</td>
<td>2,728.1</td>
<td>-14.0</td>
<td>-6.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor vehicle theft</td>
<td>1,240,754</td>
<td>459.0</td>
<td>-27.2</td>
<td>-20.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
FBI’s Crime Clock: 1998

- One MURDER every 31 minutes
- One FORCIBLE RAPE every 6 minutes
- One VIOLENT CRIME every 21 seconds
- One ROBBERY every 60 seconds
- One AGGRAVATED ASSAULT every 32 seconds
- One BURGLARY every 14 seconds
- One LARCENY-THEFT every 4 seconds
- One MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT every 25 seconds
Juvenile Crime

- Juvenile crime refers to legal violations among those under 18.
- Juvenile offenders are the third largest category in the United States.
- Juvenile delinquent behavior includes deviance that only the young can commit.
Approaches to Crime Control

- The *criminal justice system* is made up of the institutions and processes responsible for enforcing criminal statues.

- It includes the police, courts, and correctional systems.

- A criminal justice system may draw on four approaches to control and punish lawbreakers—deterrence, retribution, incarceration, and rehabilitation.
LEARNING

Indicate whether the approaches to punishment listed below are rehabilitation (R), deterrence (D), retribution (Rb), or incarceration (I).

I  a. imprisonment without parole
I/D b. longer prison sentences
Rb/D c. extremely harsh prison conditions
R  d. psychological counseling in prison
D  e. swift justice

Click the mouse button or press the space bar to display the answers.
Chapter Summary

- Deviance is the violation of social norms.
- According to functionalists, deviance has both negative and positive consequences for society.
- Functionalism forms the basis for strain theory and control theory.
- The symbolic interactionist perspective yields two theories of deviance: transmission theory and labeling theory.
- The conflict perspective looks at deviance in terms of social inequality and power.
- Four approaches to crime control are deterrence, retribution, incarceration, and rehabilitation.