Crime and Criminals

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Rate of crimes and imprisonment imposes permanent negative effects on individuals, families and communities. Rate of crimes in America has decreased gradually, however, there are still a lot of serious economic and social issues created in society. Moreover, different censuses show that imprisonment rate in the US is high; more than 700 out of every 100,000 people are imprisoned. Normally when a crime occurs, on occasion only criminal, victim and sometimes any witness observes it. In America, there are three main sources of calculating crime rate (Lofstrom & Raphael, 2016).Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) ,the main source of crime data for government, is issued yearly by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. From police departments all over the country, data is gathered by FBI about crimes that have been registered in a year. Second source to calculate crime rate in America is National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS). In early 1970s, federal government started to manage a survey of tens of thousands of arbitrarily nominated US households. People in the survey are inquired about whether they or their family members have been victims of different kinds of crimes in the previous half year. The response of NCVS is then circulated to the entire US population to know actual crime rate occurring in country. Third common source of crime information is the self-report review which produces valuable information about crime. A valuable crime information is obtained by self-report method, usually youth indicates on survey; about family relationships, school performance, and other aspects of their backgrounds, whether and how frequently they committed numerous crimes in the past year (Gaines & Miller, 2015).

Furthermore, in America, people of color including African Americans and Hispanics, experience discrimination at every stage of the judicial system however, most are observed to be involved in drugs (Ed by Beaver, Barnes, & Boutwell, 2014). Rate of African Americans is five times more than whites imprisoned in state prisons across the country (Latzer, 2018). Moreover, in criminal justice system, people from the lower class are more probable to be enslaved, charged, imprisoned and sentenced, than people from elite class.

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