



# What is Criminal Justice?

# What is the definition of crime?



# A Brief History of Crime in America: 1850–Present

**1850–1880:**

---

**Prohibition years:**

■ 

---

**1960s–1970s:**

■ 

---

- **Court decisions and new legislation expanded rights and affected all areas of life**

## 1970s–1980s:

- \_\_\_\_\_

## 1980s:

- \_\_\_\_\_

- **Americans demanded “law and order”**

- \_\_\_\_\_

## 1990s:

- ---

**Americans believe crime is out of control**

## 2000–Present:

- **Emphasis on individual accountability, responsibility, and punishment of offenders**

- 
- ---

**Corporate and white collar crime gain attention**

# The Nature of Crime

**...is always evolving. Historical developments shape our legal system and our understanding of crime and justice.**

# Major issues in CJ.

## Violent Crime

- Crime increases with decline in econ.
- 20% of parents keep kids in home.
- 70% of citizens feel violent crime is rising.
  - 1/3 fear a terrorist attack.
- Reality = crime stable through 2000's

## Illegal Drugs

- Crack cocaine '80's & '90's crime spike.
- Mexican cartels spiked wave of violent crime.
- 230 U.S. cities supplied with drugs by Mexican cartels.

## Gun Sales/Control

- '08-'09 gun sales spiked.
- 30k killed by gunfire annually.
- Debate over gun control/2<sup>nd</sup> amend. Continues.

## Crime and Punishment

- Growing prison population.
- Growing reliance on diversion.
  - Death penalty.

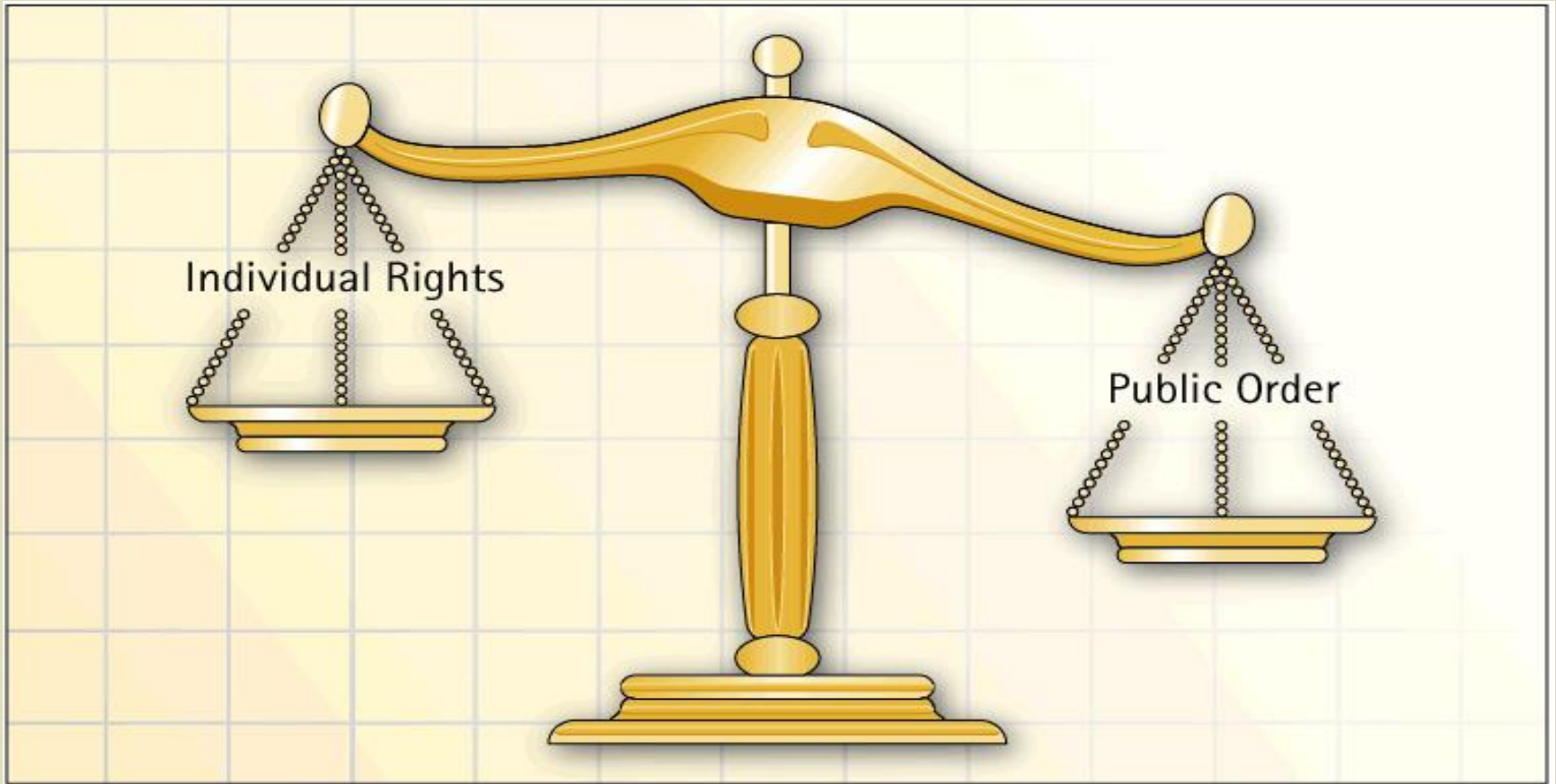
# The Theme of This Course

**In contemporary American society, there is a need to:**





# Individual Rights and Public Order: The Struggle for Balance



# Individual Rights and Public Order Advocates

---

---

**...seek to protect personal freedoms within the process of criminal justice.**

---

---

**...suggest that under certain circumstances involving a criminal threat to public safety, the interests of society should take precedence over individual rights.**

# The Basis for Policy

**... the tension between individual rights and social responsibility forms the basis for most criminal justice policy-making activity.**

# What is Justice?

**... a powerful, yet elusive  
phrase**

...

---

...

# Social Justice

**...embraces all aspects of civilized life and is linked to fundamental notions of fairness and**

---

---

# Components of Social Justice

**Within social justice are:**

- **Civil Justice**  
deals with

---

\_\_\_\_\_ between  
citizens, government agencies, and business in  
private matters.

- **Criminal Justice**  
refers to the aspects of social justice involving

# “Truth in Action” and Justice Ideal

Criminal justice is “truth in action” within the process called **administration of justice**.

The ultimate goal of the criminal justice system is

---

# American Criminal Justice: The System

## Core components:

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_



## The Police

- Enforce the law
- Investigate crimes
- Apprehend offenders
- Reduce and prevent crime
- Maintain public order
- Ensure community safety
- Provide emergency and related community services
- Protect the fundamental rights and freedoms of individuals

## Correctional Agencies

- Carry out sentences imposed by the courts
- Provide safe and humane custody and supervision of offenders
- Protect the community
- Rehabilitate, reform, and reintegrate convicted offenders back into the community
- Respect the legal and human rights of the convicted

\*Fairness, professionalism, integrity, and impartiality are expected of all criminal justice personnel at every stage of criminal case processing, and it is a special duty of the courts to ensure that these expectations are met.



- Conduct fair and impartial trials
- Decide criminal cases
- Ensure due process
- Determine guilt or innocence
- Impose sentences on the guilty
- Uphold the law
- Require fairness throughout the justice process
- Protect the rights and freedoms of anyone facing processing by the justice system
- Provide a check on the exercise of power by other justice system agencies

# How well do the components of the justice system interact?

## Consensus Model



---

---

---

## Conflict Model



---

---

---

Struggle over control  
Of society and  
resources.

# THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

## POLICE

## COURTS

## CORRECTIONS

ENTRY INTO THE SYSTEM

PROSECUTION & PRETRIAL SERVICES

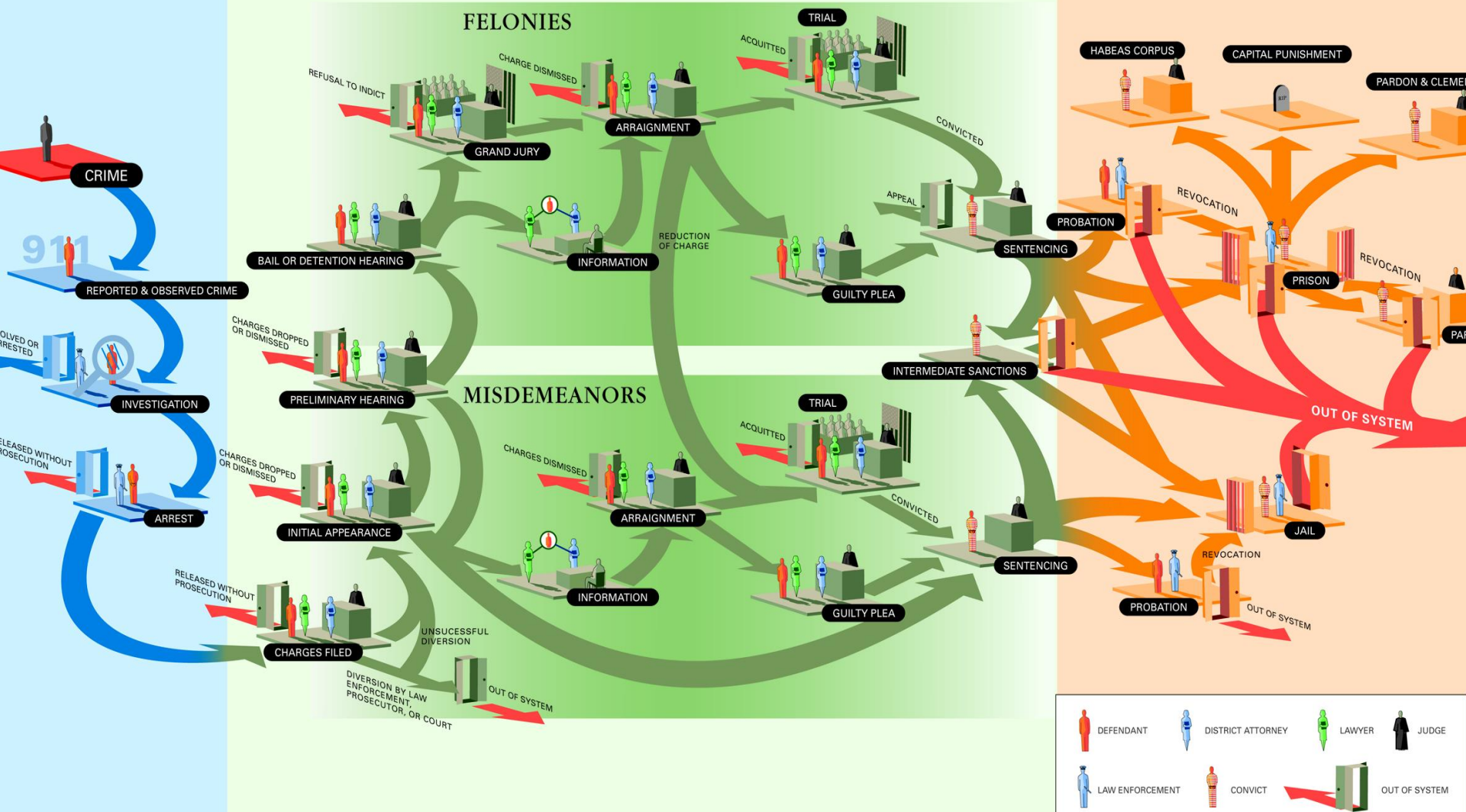
ADJUDICATION

SENTENCING & SANCTIONS

PROBATION

PRISON

PAROLE



# Due Process and Individual Rights

**The entire justice process must be conducted fairly and with equity**

---

---

# Due Process: Procedural Fairness

**...asserts that fundamental principles of justice must be guaranteed in any criminal proceeding, and that the administration of the law in a criminal case must not violate individual rights.**

# Due Process and the Bill of Rights

**Due process  
underlies** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

# Models for Administering Justice

## Due Process Model

- \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ ]
- \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Crime Control Model

- \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

# The Ultimate Goal of the American Criminal Justice System

**Crime control *through* due process.**



# The Role of Criminal Justice Research

**...increasing professionalism of criminal justice, both as a career field and as a field of study.**