
No Way Out

Crime, Punishment & the Capitalization of Power

Shimshon Bichler & Jonathan Nitzan

CHART BOOK

To accompany a presentation by Jonathan Nitzan

Department of Political Science
York University, Toronto
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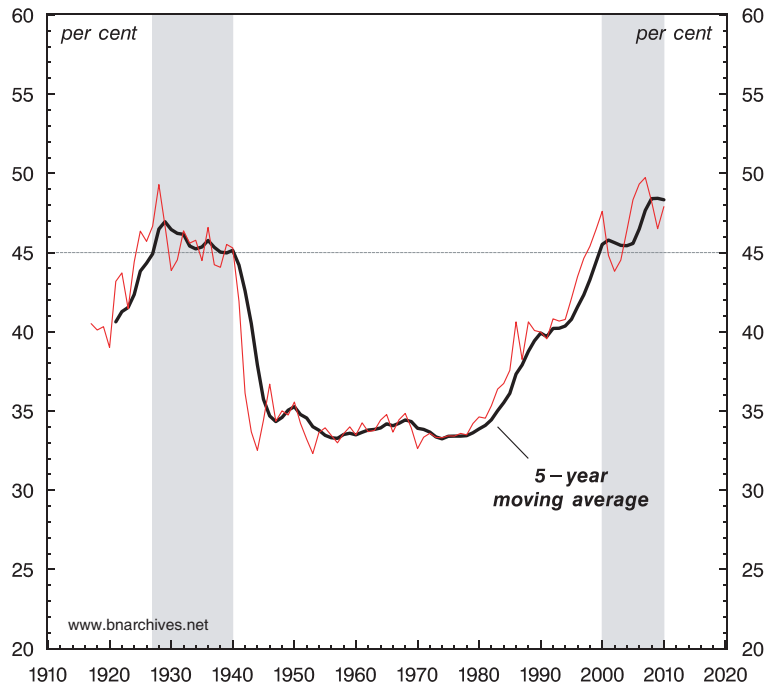
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Related Publications and Presentations

1. Bichler, Shimshon, and Jonathan Nitzan. 2012. Capital as Power: Toward a New Cosmology of Capitalism. *Real-World Economics Review* (61, September): 65-104. <http://bnarchives.yorku.ca/343/>
2. Bichler, Shimshon, Jonathan Nitzan, and Tim Di Muzio. 2012. The 1%, Exploitation and Wealth: Tim Di Muzio interviews Shimshon Bichler and Jonathan Nitzan. *Review of Capital as Power* 1 (1): 1-22. <http://bnarchives.yorku.ca/342/>
3. Bichler, Shimshon, and Jonathan Nitzan. 2012. The Asymptotes of Power. *Real-World Economic Review* (60, June): 18-53. <http://bnarchives.yorku.ca/336/>
4. Soong, C.S. 2012. A Two-Part Radio Interview with Jonathan Nitzan on 'Capital as Power'. In *Against The Grain*. Berkeley: KPFA 94.1 FM, June 11 and 14 (1:24 hours) <http://bnarchives.yorku.ca/335/>
5. Bichler, Shimshon, and Jonathan Nitzan. 2012. Imperialism and Financialism: A Story of a Nexus. *Journal of Critical Globalization Studies* (5): 42-78. <http://bnarchives.yorku.ca/329/>
6. Bichler, Shimshon, and Jonathan Nitzan. 2011. Kliman on Systemic Fear: A Rejoinder. Special Issue: The Idea of Crisis. *Journal of Critical Globalization Studies* (4): 93-118. <http://bnarchives.yorku.ca/314/>
7. Bichler, Shimshon, and Jonathan Nitzan. 2010. Systemic Fear, Modern Finance and the Future of Capitalism. Monograph, Jerusalem and Montreal, July, pp. 1-42. <http://bnarchives.yorku.ca/289/>
8. Nitzan, Jonathan, and Shimshon Bichler. 2009. *Capital As Power: A Study of Order and Creorder*. RIPE Series in Global Political Economy. New York and London: Routledge. <http://bnarchives.yorku.ca/259/>
9. Nitzan, Jonathan, and Shimshon Bichler. 2009. Contours of Crisis III: Systemic Fear and Forward-Looking Finance. *Dollars & Sense*, June 12, pp. 1-13. <http://bnarchives.yorku.ca/262/>
10. Bichler, Shimshon, and Jonathan Nitzan. 2009. Contours of Crisis II: Fiction and Reality. *Dollars & Sense*, April 28, pp. 1-26. <http://bnarchives.yorku.ca/258/>
11. Bichler, Shimshon, and Jonathan Nitzan. 2008. Contours of Crisis: Plus ça change, plus c'est pareil? *Dollars & Sense*, December 29, pp. 1-13. <http://bnarchives.yorku.ca/255/>
12. Nitzan, Jonathan. 2008. Accumulation through Crisis. Global Stagflation and the New Wars. Presentation at Harvard Law School as part of a series of lectures on 'Confronting Empire: Five Years of War in Iraq'. 18 March. <http://bnarchives.yorku.ca/250/>
13. Bichler, Shimshon, and Jonathan Nitzan. 2006. Elementary Particles of the Capitalist Mode of Power. Paper read at Rethinking Marxism, October 26-28, University of Amherst, Mass. <http://bnarchives.yorku.ca/215/>
14. Nitzan, Jonathan, and Shimshon Bichler. 2006. New Imperialism or New Capitalism? *Review XXIX* (1): 1-86. <http://bnarchives.yorku.ca/203/>
15. Bichler, Shimshon, and Jonathan Nitzan. 2004. Dominant Capital and the New Wars. *Journal of World-Systems Research* 10 (2, August): 255-327. <http://bnarchives.yorku.ca/1/>
16. Nitzan, Jonathan, and Shimshon Bichler. 2004. Clash of Civilization, or Capital Accumulation? *News From Within XX* (3, June-July): 4-6. <http://bnarchives.yorku.ca/28/>
17. Bichler, Shimshon, and Jonathan Nitzan. 2004. Differential Accumulation and Middle East Wars: Beyond Neo-Liberalism. In *Global Regulation. Managing Crises After the Imperial Turn*, edited by D. Wigan, L. Assassi and K. van der Pijl. London: Palgrave, pp. 43-60. <http://bnarchives.yorku.ca/17/>

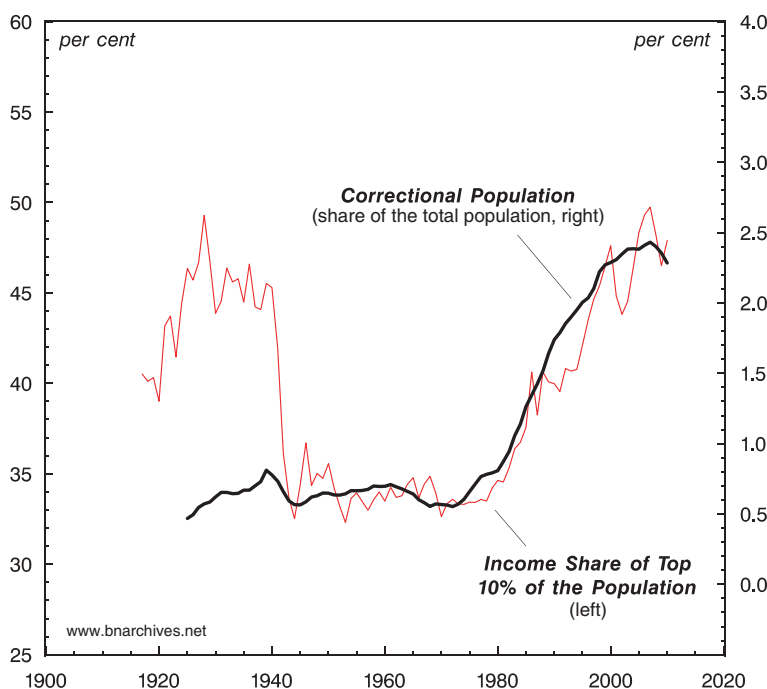
Figure 1
Income Share of the Top 10% of the U.S. Population



NOTE: Income is defined as 'market income', including capital gains; it excludes government transfers. Grey areas indicate periods during which the 5-year moving average of the data series exceeded 45%. The last data point is for 2010.

SOURCE: The World Top Incomes Database
<http://g-mond.parisschoolofeconomics.eu/topincomes/> (retrieved on September 19, 2012).

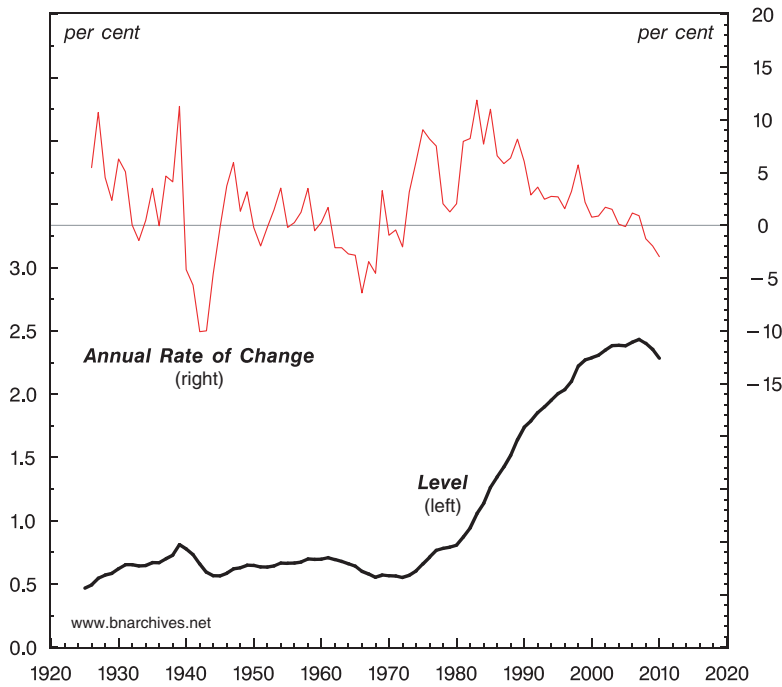
Figure 2
U.S. Income Distribution and the Correctional Population



NOTE: The correctional population consists of adults in prison, in jail, on probation and on parole. For years prior to 1980, systematic data are available only for adults in prison and jail. For those earlier years, the total correctional population is estimated in two steps: first, by computing the average ratio between the total correctional population and the number of adults in prison and jail during the period 1980-1989 (=5.98); and second, by multiplying for each year the number of adults in prison and jail by this average ratio. The last data points are for 2010.

SOURCE: The income share of the top 10% of the population is from The World Top Incomes Database <http://g-mond.parisschoolofeconomics.eu/topincomes/> (retrieved on September 19, 2012). Data on the correctional population are from Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics Online (till 1979: Table 6.28.2009 (<http://www.albany.edu/sourcebook/csv/t6282009.csv>); from 1980 onward: Table 6.1.2010 (<http://www.albany.edu/sourcebook/csv/t612010.csv>). Population data till 1929 are from the *Historical Statistics of the United States: Earliest Times to the Present, Millennial Edition* (online) (series code: Aa7); from 1930 onward, the data are from the U.S. Bureau of the Census through Global Insight (series code: N@US).

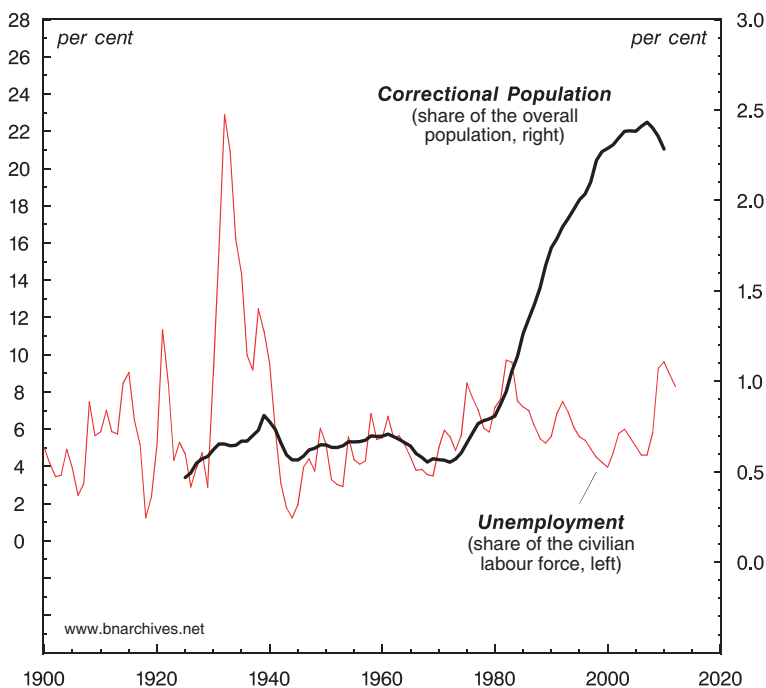
Figure 3
**U.S. Correctional Population as
 a share of the Total Population**



NOTE: The correctional population consists of adults in prison, in jail, on probation and on parole. For years prior to 1980, systematic data are available only for adults in prison and jail. For those earlier years, the total correctional population is estimated in two steps: first, by computing the average ratio between the total correctional population and the number of adults in prison and jail during the period 1980-1989 (=5.98); and second, by multiplying for each year the number of adults in prison and jail by this average ratio. The last data points are for 2010.

SOURCE: Data on the correctional population are from Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics Online (till 1979: Table 6.28.2009 (<http://www.albany.edu/sourcebook/csv/t6282009.csv>); from 1980 onward: Table 6.1.2010 (<http://www.albany.edu/sourcebook/csv/t612010.csv>). Population data till 1929 are from the *Historical Statistics of the United States: Earliest Times to the Present, Millennial Edition* (online) (series code: Aa7); from 1930 onward, the data are from the U.S. Bureau of the Census through Global Insight (series code: N@US).

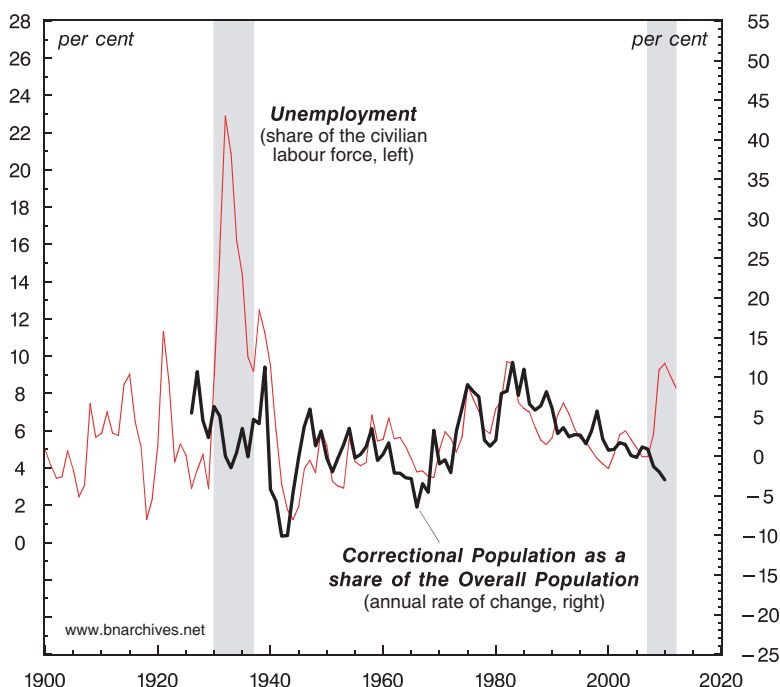
Figure 4
U.S. Unemployment and the Correctional Population



NOTE: The correctional population consists of adults in prison, in jail, on probation and on parole. For years prior to 1980, systematic data are available only for adults in prison and jail. For those earlier years, the total correctional population is estimated in two steps: first, by computing the average ratio between the total correctional population and the number of adults in prison and jail during the period 1980-1989 (=5.91); and second, by multiplying for each year the number of adults in prison and jail by this average ratio. The last data points are 2010 for the correctional population and 2012 for unemployment.

SOURCE: Data on the correctional population are from Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics Online (till 1979: Table 6.28.2009 (<http://www.albany.edu/sourcebook/csv/t6282009.csv>); from 1980 onward: Table 6.1.2010 (<http://www.albany.edu/sourcebook/csv/t612010.csv>). Population data till 1929 are from the *Historical Statistics of the United States: Earliest Times to the Present, Millennial Edition* (online) (series code: Aa7); from 1930 onward, the data are from the U.S. Bureau of the Census through Global Insight (series code: N@US). Unemployment till 1947 is from *Historical Statistics of the United States: Earliest Times to the Present, Millennial Edition* (online) (series code: Ba457); from 1948, data are from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics through Global Insight (series code: RUC@US).

Figure 5
U.S. Unemployment and the Correctional Population



NOTE: The correctional population consists of adults in prison, in jail, on probation and on parole. For years prior to 1980, systematic data are available only for adults in prison and jail. For those earlier years, the total correctional population is estimated in two steps: first, by computing the average ratio between the total correctional population and the number of adults in prison and jail during the period 1980-1989 (=5.91); and second, by multiplying for each year the number of adults in prison and jail by this average ratio. The last data points are 2010 for the correctional population and 2012 for unemployment.

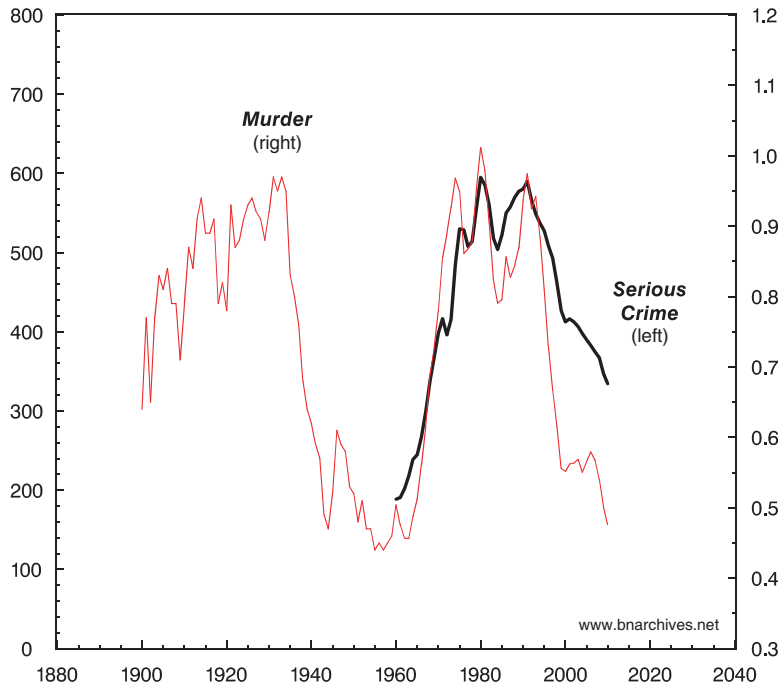
SOURCE: Data on the correctional population are from Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics Online (till 1979: Table 6.28.2009 (<http://www.albany.edu/sourcebook/csv/t6282009.csv>); from 1980 onward: Table 6.1.2010 (<http://www.albany.edu/sourcebook/csv/t612010.csv>). Population data till 1929 are from the *Historical Statistics of the United States: Earliest Times to the Present, Millennial Edition* (online) (series code: Aa7); from 1930 onward, the data are from the U.S. Bureau of the Census through Global Insight (series code: N@US). Unemployment till 1947 is from *Historical Statistics of the United States: Earliest Times to the Present, Millennial Edition* (online) (series code: Ba457); from 1948, data are from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics through Global Insight (series code: RUC@US).

Decomposition

$$1. \left(\frac{\dot{\text{correctional population}}}{\dot{\text{overall population}}} \right) \approx \dot{\text{correctional population}} - \dot{\text{overall population}}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 2. \quad \dot{\text{correctional population}} &= \frac{\Delta \text{correctional population}}{\text{correctional population}} \\
 &= \frac{\Delta \text{correctional population}}{\text{crime}} \times \frac{\text{crime}}{\text{overall population}} \times \frac{\text{overall population}}{\text{correctional population}} \\
 &= \frac{\text{intensity of punishment} \times \text{crime rate}}{\text{correctional population as a share of the overall population}}
 \end{aligned}$$

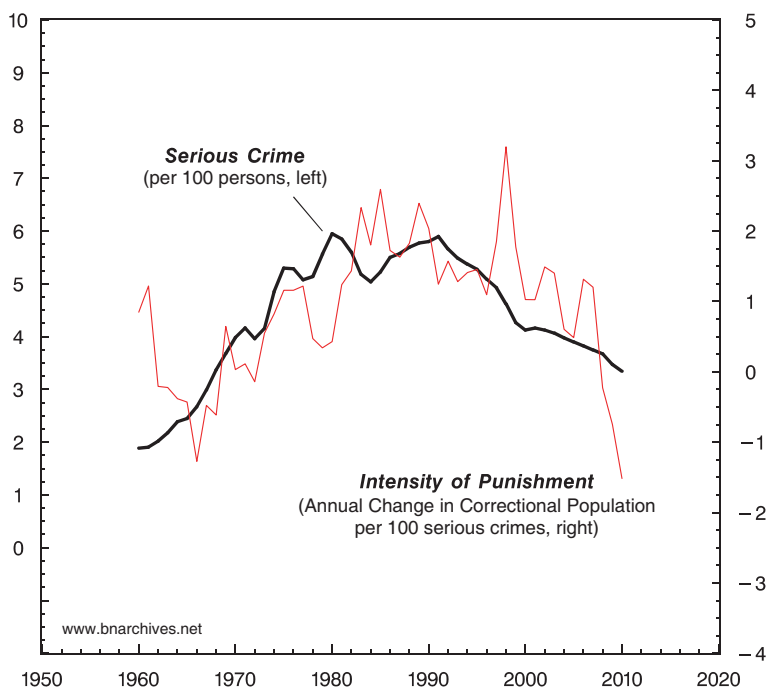
Figure 6
U.S. Serious Crime and Murder Rates
(per 10,000 persons)



NOTE: The serious crime rate consists of Part I Index Crimes of the FBI Unified Crime Reporting (UCR) expressed in relation to the overall population. Part I Index Crimes include criminal homicide, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft and motor vehicle theft. The last data points are for 2010.

SOURCE: The number of murders is from *Historical Statistics of the United States: Earliest Times to the Present, Millennial Edition* (online) (series code: Ec191 for 1900-1932 and Ec22 for 1933-1959); and from UCR Online (<http://www.ucrdatatool.gov/Search/Crime/State/StateCrime.cfm> for 1960-2005; <http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s/2010/crime-in-the-u.s.-2010/tables/10tbl01.xls> for 2006-2010). Population data till 1929 are from the *Historical Statistics of the United States: Earliest Times to the Present, Millennial Edition* (online) (series code: Aa7); from 1930 onward, the data are from the U.S. Bureau of the Census through Global Insight (series code: N@US). The serious crime rate (Part I Index Crimes relative to the population) is from UCR Online as above.

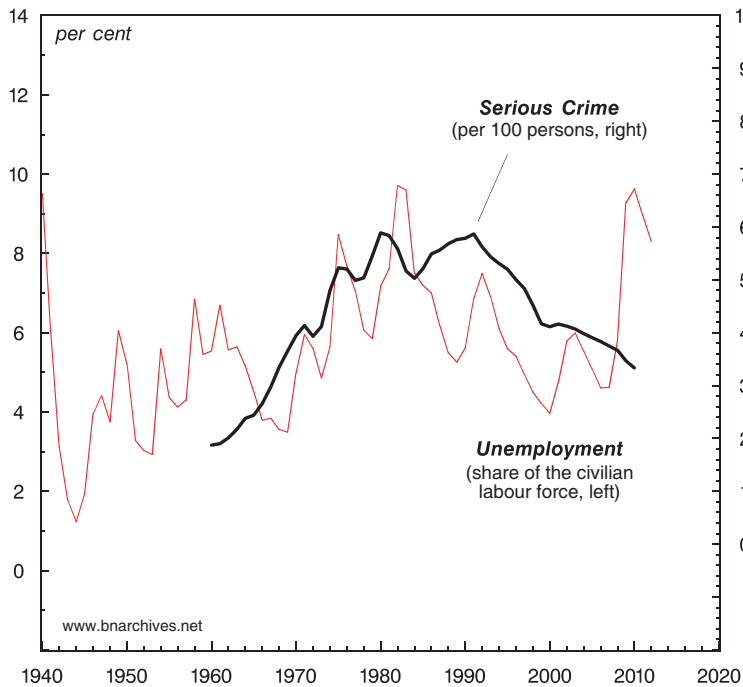
Figure 7
U.S. Serious Crime and the Intensity of Punishment



NOTE: The serious crime rate consists of Part I Index Crimes of the FBI Unified Crime Reporting (UCR) expressed in relation to the overall population. Part I Index Crimes include criminal homicide, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft and motor vehicle theft. The correctional population consists of adults in prison, in jail, on probation and on parole. For years prior to 1980, systematic data are available only for adults in prison and jail. For those earlier years, the total correctional population is estimated in two steps: first, by computing the average ratio between the total correctional population and the number of adults in prison and jail during the period 1980-1989 (=5.91); and second, by multiplying for each year the number of adults in prison and jail by this average ratio. The last data points are for 2010.

SOURCE: The serious crime rate (Part I Index Crimes relative to the population) is from UCR Online (<http://www.ucrdatatool.gov/Search/Crime/State/StateCrime.cfm> for 1960-2005; <http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s/2010/crime-in-the-u.s.-2010/tables/10tbl01.xls> for 2006-2010). The correctional population is from Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics Online (till 1979: Table 6.28.2009 (<http://www.albany.edu/sourcebook/csv/t6282009.csv>); from 1980 onward: Table 6.1.2010 (<http://www.albany.edu/sourcebook/csv/t612010.csv>).

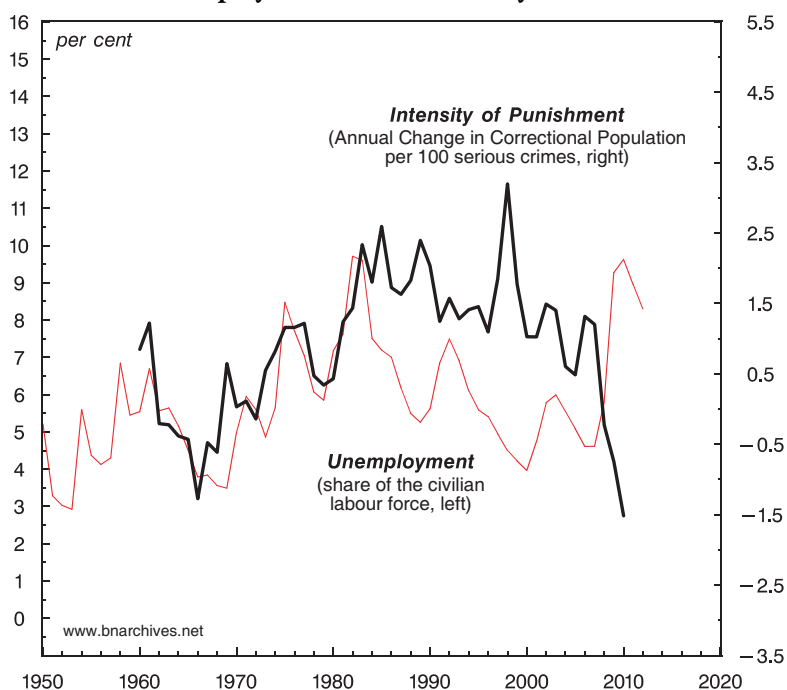
Figure 8
U.S. Unemployment and Serious Crime



NOTE: The serious crime rate consists of Part I Index Crimes of the FBI Unified Crime Reporting (UCR) expressed in relation to the overall population. Part I Index Crimes include criminal homicide, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft and motor vehicle theft. The last data points are 2010 for serious crime and 2012 for unemployment.

SOURCE: The serious crime rate (Part I Index Crimes relative to the population) is from UCR Online (<http://www.ucrdatatool.gov/Search/Crime/State/StateCrime.cfm> for 1960-2005; <http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s/2010/crime-in-the-u.s.-2010/tables/10tbl01.xls> for 2006-2010). Unemployment till 1947 is from *Historical Statistics of the United States: Earliest Times to the Present, Millennial Edition* (online) (series code: Ba457); from 1948, data are from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics through Global Insight (series code: RUC@US).

Figure 9
U.S. Unemployment and the Intensity of Punishment



NOTE: The correctional population consists of adults in prison, in jail, on probation and on parole. For years prior to 1980, systematic data are available only for adults in prison and jail. For those earlier years, the total correctional population is estimated in two steps: first, by computing the average ratio between the total correctional population and the number of adults in prison and jail during the period 1980-1989 (=5.91); and second, by multiplying for each year the number of adults in prison and jail by this average ratio. The serious crime rate consists of Part I Index Crimes of the FBI Unified Crime Reporting (UCR) expressed in relation to the overall population. Part I Index Crimes include criminal homicide, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft and motor vehicle theft. The last data points are 2010 for net change in correctional population and 2012 for unemployment.

SOURCE: The correctional population is from Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics Online (till 1979: Table 6.28.2009 (<http://www.albany.edu/sourcebook/csv/t6282009.csv>); from 1980 onward: Table 6.1.2010 (<http://www.albany.edu/sourcebook/csv/t612010.csv>). The number of serious crimes (Part I Index Crime) is from UCR Online (<http://www.ucrdatatool.gov/Search/Crime/State/StateCrime.cfm> for 1960-2005; <http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s/2010/crime-in-the-u.s.-2010/tables/10tbl01.xls> for 2006-2010). Unemployment till 1947 is from *Historical Statistics of the United States: Earliest Times to the Present, Millennial Edition* (online) (series code: Ba457); from 1948, data are from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics through Global Insight (series code: RUC@US).