

CRIME AND CRIMINALS



TYPES OF CRIME



TYPES OF CRIME:

- VIOLENT PERSONAL
- PROPERTY
- WHITE COLLAR
- PUBLIC-ORDER
- ORGANIZED
- JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

VIOLENT PERSONAL CRIME



THIS CATEGORY OF CRIME INCLUDES ASSAULT, ROBBERY, AND THE VARIOUS TYPES OF HOMICIDE--ACTS IN WHICH PHYSICAL INJURY IS INFLICTED OR THREATENED.

VIOLENT PERSONAL CRIME

THE INCIDENCE OF SUCH CRIMES IS VERY HIGH. ONE STUDY CONCLUDED THAT 83% OF THE POPULATION AGED 12 IN 1987 COULD EXPECT TO BE VICTIMS OR INTENDED VICTIMS OF VIOLENT CRIMES AT LEAST ONCE IN THEIR LIFETIME, AND 53% WOULD BE VICTIMS OF SUCH CRIME MORE THAN ONCE.

VIOLENT PERSONAL CRIME

- ROUGHLY 54 OUT OF EVERY 100 MURDER VICTIMS WERE RELATED TO OR ACQUAINTED WITH THEIR ASSAILANTS.
- MURDERS INITIATED BY ARGUMENTS (AS OPPOSED TO PREMEDITATED MURDERS) ACCOUNTD FOR APPROXIMATLEY 35 PERCENT OF ALL MURDERS COMMITTED DURING A GIVEN YEAR.

PROPERTY CRIME:



- VANDALISM
- CHECK FORGERY
- SHOPLIFTING
- MOST CAR THEFT

PROPERTY CRIME:

- OFTEN UNSOPHISTICATED IN NATURE. OFFENDERS LACK THE SKILLS OF THE PROFESSIONAL CRIMINAL.
- BECAUSE OCCASIONAL OFFENDERS COMMIT THEIR CRIMES AT IRREGULAR INTERVALS, THEY ARE NOT LIKELY TO ASSOCIATE WITH HABITUAL LAWBREAKERS.

WHITE COLLAR CRIME:



- OCCUPATIONAL
- CORPORATE CRIME
- POLITICAL CRIME

WHITE COLLAR CRIME: OCCUPATIONAL



- INSIDER TRADING
- FRAUD
- EMBEZZLEMENT
- COMPUTER

WHITE COLLAR CRIME: OCCUPATIONAL

THE PHENOMENON OF OCCUPATIONAL
CRIME WAS DEFINED AND POPULARIZED
BY SOCIOLOGIST EDWIN H. SUTHERLAND,
FIRST IN A 1940 ARTICLE AND THEN IN HIS
1961 BOOK WHITE COLLAR CRIME.

WHITE COLLAR CRIME: OCCUPATIONAL

PEOPLE WHO COMMIT CRIME AS PART OF
THEIR NORMAL BUSINESS ACTIVITY:
CORPORATE DIRECTORS WHO USE THEIR
INSIDE KNOWLEDGE TO MAKE MILLIONS,
ACCOUNTANTS WHO JUGGLE THE BOOKS;
CONCEALING PROFITS TO AVOID TAXES.

WHITE COLLAR CRIME: CORPORATE



TYPES OF CORPORATE CRIME:

- VIOLATION OF LABOR LAWS
- PRICE FIXING
- ANTITRUST VIOLATIONS
- FALSE ADVERTISING
- BLACK-MARKET ACTIVITIES

WHITE COLLAR CRIME: CORPORATE

SUCH CRIME IS EXTREMELY DIFFICULT TO CONTROL BECAUSE THE LOWER-LEVEL EMPLOYEES CAN CLAIM THAT THEY WERE CARRYING OUT ORDERS FROM ABOVE, WHILE TOP OFFICIALS OFTEN DENY KNOWLEDGE OF THE PRACTICE AND BLAME THOSE BELOW THEM.

WHITE COLLAR CRIME: CORPORATE

BECAUSE IT IS SO OFTEN UNDETECTED,
THERE ARE NO RELIABLE ESTIMATES OF
THE COST OF CORPORATE CRIME TO THE
PUBLIC. THE SAVINGS AND LOAN
SCANDAL ALONE COST TAXPAYERS AT IN
THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF \$500 BILLION.
RECENT (AND PROBABLY ILLEGAL)
SPECUALTION ON WALL STREET ALMOST
BROUGHT DOWN THE ENTIRE WORLD
ECONOMIC SYSTEM

PUBLIC-ORDER CRIME:

TYPES OF PUBLIC-ORDER CRIME:

- PROSTITUTION
- GAMBLING
- DRUG ABUSE
- DRUNKENNESS
- VAGRANCY
- DISORDERLY CONDUCT
- TRAFFIC VIOLATIONS

PUBLIC-ORDER CRIME



IN TERMS OF SHEER NUMBERS, PUBLIC-ORDER OFFENDERS CONSTITUTE THE LARGEST CATEGORY OF CRIMINALS; THEIR ACTIVITIES FAR OUTNUMBER REPORTED CRIMES OF ANY OTHER TYPE.

PUBLIC-ORDER CRIME



MOST OF THESE CRIMES ARE OFTEN CALLED VICTIMLESS CRIMES BECAUSE THEY CAUSE NO HARM TO ANYONE BUT THE OFFENERS THEMSELVES.

PUBLIC-ORDER CRIME

SOCIETY CONSIDERS THEM CRIMES
BECAUSE THEY VIOLATE THE ORDER OF
CUSTOMS OF THE COMMUNITY, BUT
SOME OF THEM, SUCH AS GAMBLING AND
PROSTITUTION, ARE GRANTED A CERTAIN
AMOUNT OF TOLERANCE.

ORGANIZED CRIME

GROUPS MAY ORGANIZE INITIALLY TO CARRY ON A PARTICULAR CRIME SUCH AS DRUG TRAFFICKING, EXTORTION, OR PROSTITUTION. LATER THEY MAY SEEK TO CONTROL THIS ACTIVITY WITHIN A GIVEN CITY OR NEIGHBORHOOD, DESTROYING OR ABSORBING THE COPETITION.

ORGANIZED CRIME



EVENTUALLY THESE GROUPS MAY EXPAND TO OTHER TYPES OF CRIME, PROTECTING THEIR MEMBERS FROM ARREST THROUGH INTIMIDATION OR BRIBERY OF PUBLIC OFFICIALS.

ORGANIZED CRIME

ORGANIZED CRIME IS A SYSTEM IN WHICH ILLEGAL ACTIVITIES ARE CARRIED OUT AS PART OF A RATIONAL PLAN DEVISED BY A LARGE ORGANIZATION THAT IS ATTEMPTING TO MAXIMIZE ITS PROFIT. TO OPERATE MOST EFFICIENTLY, ORGANIZED CRIME RELIES ON DIVISION OF LABOR IN THE PERFORMANCE OF NUMEROUS DIVERSE ROLES.

ORGANIZED CRIME

WITHIN A TYPICAL ORGANIZED CRIME SYNDICATE THERE WILL BE GROUPS IN THE STOLEN CAR AND PARTS BUSINESS, OTHERS IN GAMBLING, STILL OTHERS IN LABOR RACKETS, AND IN EACH OF THESE THERE WILL BE SPECIFIC OCCUPATIONS LIKE ENFORCER, DRIVER, ACCOUNTANT, LAWYER, AND SO ON.

ORGANIZED CRIME

ANOTHER MAJOR FEATURE OF ORGANIZED CRIME IS THAT THE CRIME SYNDICATE SUPPLIES GOODS AND SERVICES THAT A LARGE SEGMENT OF THE PUBLIC WANTS BUT CANNOT OBTAIN LEGALLY. WITHOUT THE PUBLIC'S DESIRE FOR GAMBLING OR DRUGS, FOR EXAMPLE, ORGANIZED CRIME'S BASIC MEANS OF EXISTENCE WOULD COLLAPSE.

ORGANIZED CRIME



DRUG TRAFFICKING, GAMBLING, AND
OTHER ORGANIZED CRIME ACTIVITIES
BRING IN HUNDREDS OF BILLIONS OF
DOLLARS IN ANNUAL REVENUES, AND
THOSE WHO CONTROL SUCH SUMS HAVE
A GREAT DEAL OF POWER.

ORGANIZED CRIME



IN SOME PARTS OF THE WORLD,
ORGANIZED CRIME THREATENS THE
ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL STABILITY OF
ENTIRE NATIONS, AS CAN BE SEEN IN THE
CIVIL STRIFE CAUSED BY THE DRUG
CARTELS IN COLOMBIA, MEXICO, AND
THE MAFIA-VIOLENCE IN ITALY.

ORGANIZED CRIME

SOME CLAIM THAT THE WORLDWIDE NETWORK OF DRUG DISTRIBUTORS IS ABLE TO OPERATE WITH RELATIVELY LITTLE INTERFERENCE BY LAW ENFORCEMENT BECAUSE GOVERNMENTS ARE WILLING TO ACCEPT INFORMATION AFFECTING NATIONAL SECURITY IN RETURN FOR THE SANCTIONING OF THE DRUG TRADE.

ORGANIZED CRIME: GAMBLING



THE MAJOR SOURCE OF PROFIT IS ILLEGAL GAMBLING IN THE FORM OF LOTTERIES, "NUMBERS," OFF-TRACK BETTING, ILLEGAL CASINOS, AND DICE GAMES.

ORGANIZED CRIME: GAMBLING

MUCH ILLEGAL GAMBLING IN THE UNITED STATES IS CONTROLLED BY ORGANIZED CRIME OPERATING THROUGH ELABORATE HIERARCHIES. MONEY IS TRANSFERRED UP THE HIERARCHY FROM THE SMALL OPERATOR WHO TAKES THE CUSTOMER'S BET THROUGH SEVERAL OTHER LEVELS UNTIL IT FINALLY REACHES THE TOP.

ORGANIZED CRIME: GAMBLING

THIS COMPLEX SYSTEM PROTECTS THE LEADERS, WHOSE IDENTITIES REMAIN CONCEALED FROM THOSE BELOW THEM. CENTRALIZED ORGANIZATION OF GAMBLING ALSO INCREASES EFFICIENCY, ENLARGES MARKETS, AND PROVIDES A SYSTEMATIC WAY OF PAYING GRAFT TO PUBLIC OFFICIALS.

ORGANIZED CRIME: LOAN SHARKING

LOAN SHARKING IS THE LENDING OF MONEY AT INTEREST RATES ABOVE THE LEGAL LIMIT. IT IS THE SECOND LARGEST SOURCE OF REVENUE FOR ORGANIZED CRIME.

ORGANIZED CRIME: LOAN SHARKING

THESE RATES CAN BE AS HIGH AS 150% A WEEK, AND RATES OF MORE THAN 20% ARE COMMON. PROFITS FROM GAMBLING OPERATIONS PROVIDE ORGANIZED CRIME SYDICATES WITH LARGE AMOUNTS OF CASH TO LEND, AND THEY CAN ENSURE REPAYMENT BY THREATENING VIOLENCE.

ORGANIZED CRIME: LOAN SHARKING

MOST OF THE LOANS ARE MADE TO GAMBLERS WHO NEED TO REPAY DEBTS, TO DRUG USERS, AND TO SMALL BUSINESSES THAT ARE UNABLE TO OBTAIN CREDIT FROM LEGITIMATE SOURCES.

ORGANIZED CRIME: DRUG TRAFFICKING

ORGANIZED CRIME'S THIRD MAJOR SOURCE OF REVENUE IS DRUG TRAFFICKING. ITS DIRECT DEALINGS IN NARCOTICS TEND TO BE LIMITED TO IMPORTATION FROM ABROAD AND DISTRIBUTION. LOWER LEVEL OPERATIONS ARE CONSIDERED TOO RISKY AND UNPROFITABLE AND ARE LEFT TO OTHERS.

ORGANIZED CRIME: LEGITIMATE BUSINESS

ORGANIZED CRIME USES SOME OF ITS HUGE PROFITS TO EXPAND INTO LEGITIMATE BUSINESSES THAT SERVE AS USEFUL TAX COVERS AND MONEY-LAUNDERING OPERATIONS.

ORGANIZED CRIME: LEGITIMATE BUSINESS

WHEN ORGANIZED CRIME FIGURES HAVE LARGE AMOUNTS OF CASH FROM THEIR ILLEGAL BUSINESSES AND SPEND LAVISHLY FOR THEIR PERSONAL LIFESTYLES, THEY NEED WAYS OF SHOWING THEIR INCOME AS LEGITIMATE SO THAT THEY DO NOT COME UNDER SUSPICION FROM GOVERNMENT INVESTIGATORS.

ORGANIZED CRIME: LEGITIMATE BUSINESS



LEGITIMATE BUSINESSES ALSO CONFERS A
CERTAIN AMOUNT OF RESPECTABILITY
AND PROVIDES ANOTHER SOURCE OF
PROFIT.

ORGANIZED CRIME: LEGITIMATE BUSINESS

USING ITS READY RESERVES OF CASH AND THREATS OF FORCE, THE SYNDICATE CAN TEMPORARILY LOWER PRICES TO RUIN COMPETITORS, EMPLOY STRONG-ARM TACTICS TO OBTAIN CUSTOMERS, AND GENERALLY CONDUCT BUSINESS OUTSIDE THE LAW.

ORGANIZED CRIME: LABOR RACKETEERING



BY INFILTRATING LABOR UNIONS
ORGANIZED CRIME CAN GAIN ACCESS TO
UNION FUNDS; IT MAY ALSO MAKE
PROFITABLE DEALS WITH MANAGEMENT.

ORGANIZED CRIME

ORGANIZED CRIME COULD NOT FLOURISH WITHOUT BRIBERY. BY CORRUPTING OFFICIALS OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE AGENCIES, ORGANIZED CRIME SEEKS TO ENSURE THAT LAWS THAT WOULD HAMPER ITS OPERATIONS ARE NOT ENFORCED.

ORGANIZED CRIME



CORRUPTION OCCURS AT ALL LEVELS OF GOVERNMENT, FROM POLICE OFFICERS TO HIGH ELECTED AND APPOINTED OFFICIALS.

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

JUVENILE LAW IS DESIGNED PRIMARILY TO PROTECT AND REDIRECT YOUNG OFFENDERS RATHER THAN PUNISH THEM. HISTORICALLY, CHILDREN HAVE BEEN PRESUMED TO LACK THE "CRIMINAL INTENT" TO COMMIT WILLFUL CRIMES.

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

THERE IS A SEPARATE FAMILY COURT SYSTEM FOR DEALING WITH JUVENILE OFFENDERS, AND THEIR SENTENCING IS LIMITED. IN RECENT YEARS THERE HAS BEEN INCREASING DISSATISFACTION WITH THE WORKINGS OF JUVENILE LAW. SOME CRITICS CONTEND THAT TODAY'S YOUNG CRIMINALS ARE MUCH MORE SINISTER THAN YESTERDAY'S.

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY



MANY JUVENILES BECOME INVOLVED IN THE DRUG TRADE, WHICH PUTS THEM AT RISK FOR ADDICTION AND VIOLENT DEATH. JUVENILES RUN SOMEWHAT LESS RISK OF JAIL THAN PERSON'S OVER THE AGE OF 18.

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY



**THERE ARE TWO CRIMES UNIQUE
TO JUVENILE OFFENDERS, THESE
ARE CALLED STATUS CRIMES:**

- RUNNING AWAY**
- VAGRANCY**

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

IN 1991 ABOUT 135,000 JUVENILE RUNAWAYS WERE ARRESTED IN THE UNITED STATES, OF WHOM 56.7 PERCENT WERE FEMALES. THE REASON SO MANY JUVENILE WOMEN ARE RUNAWAYS IS THAT THEY ARE FAR MORE LIKELY THAN BOYS TO BE ABUSED, BOTH SEXUALLY AND OTHERWISE, IN THEIR HOMES.

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY



The 16- to 20-year age group, considered adult in many places, has one of the highest incidences of serious crime. A high proportion of adult criminals have a background of early delinquency. Theft is the most common offense by children; more serious property crimes and rape are most frequently committed in later youth.

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY



The causes of such behavior, like those of crime in general, are found in a complex of psychological, social, and economic factors. Clinical studies have uncovered emotional maladjustments, usually arising from disorganized family situations, in many delinquents.

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY



The gang, a source of much delinquency, has been a common path for adolescents, particularly in the inner cities.

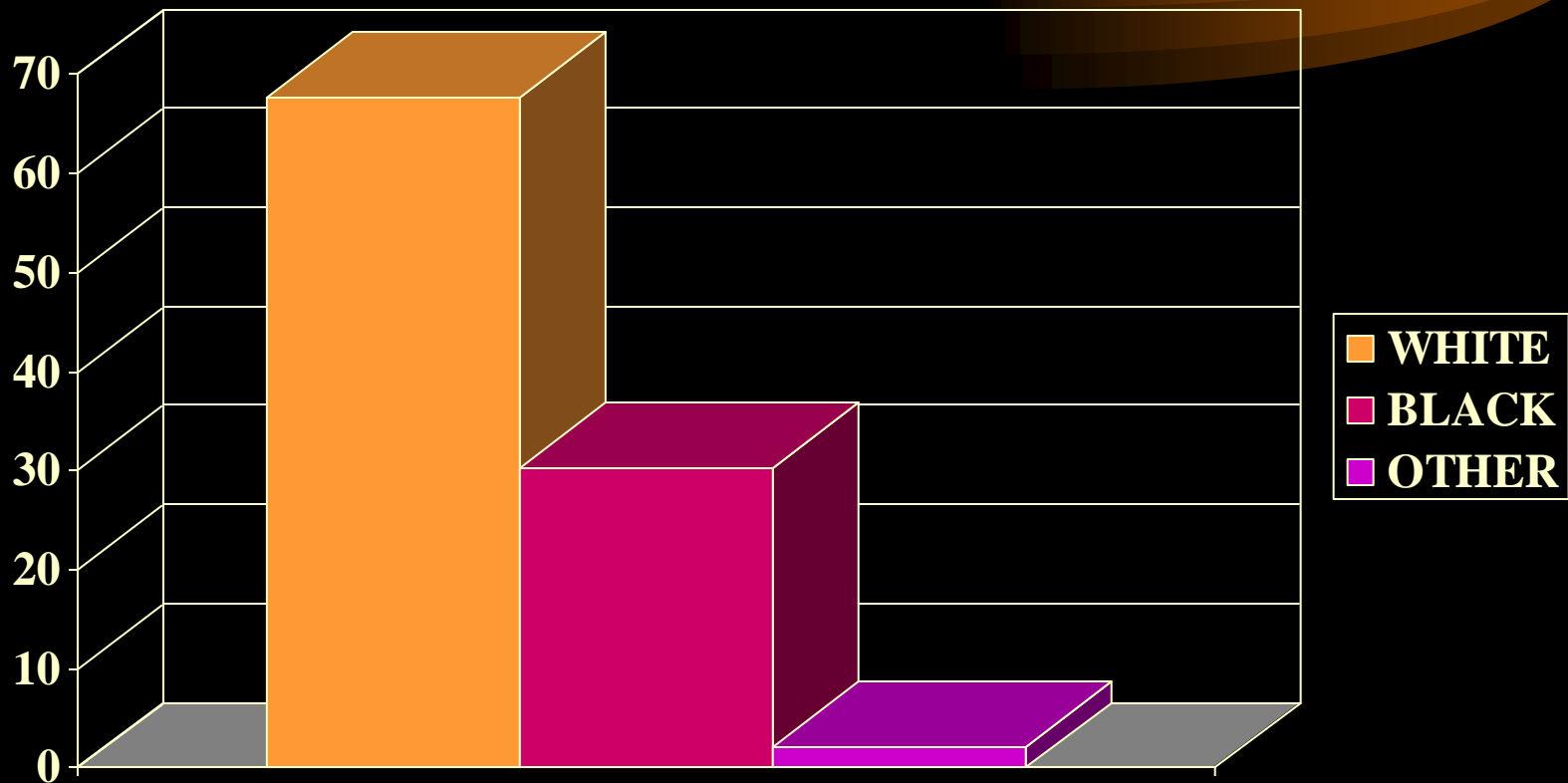
JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

Not until the development, after 1899, of the juvenile court was judgment of youthful offenders effectively separated from that of adults. The system generally emphasizes informal procedure and correction rather than punishment.

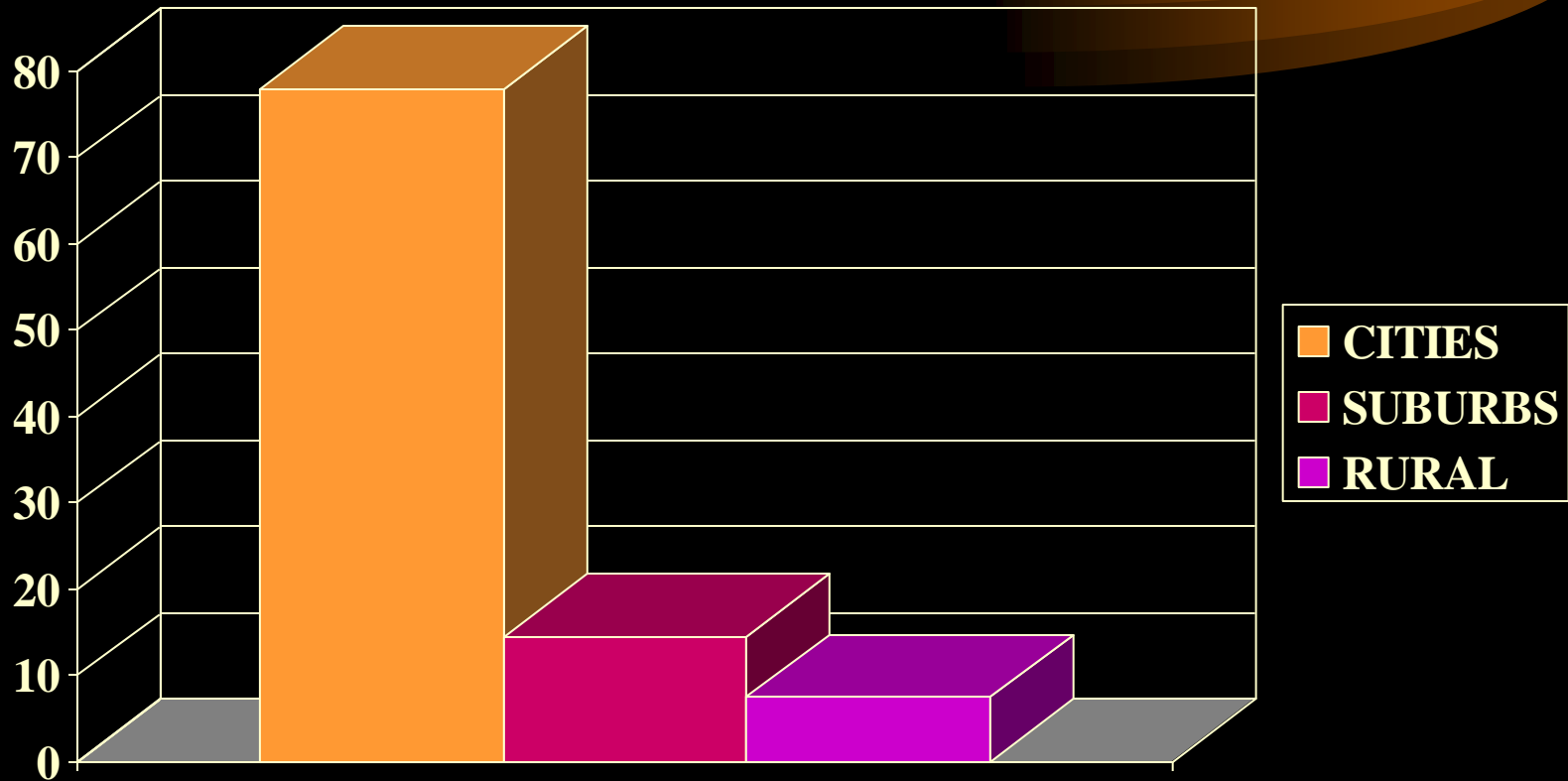
OFFENDERS: GENDER

THERE IS A GENETIC PREDISPOSITION TO CRIME. IT IS CALLED BEING MALE. ALTHOUGH THERE ARE SIGNIFICANT VARIATIONS FROM ONE SOCIETY TO ANOTHER, A REVIEW OF NUMEROUS STUDIES OF CRIME IN DIFFERENT COUNTRIES CONCLUDES THAT "MALES ARE FIVE TO FIFTY TIMES AS LIKELY TO BE ARRESTED AS ARE FEMALES."

OFFENDERS: RACE



OFFENDERS: AREA



OFFENDERS: AGE

AGE IS MORE STRONGLY RELATED WITH CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR THAN ANY OTHER FACTOR. THE AGE OF THE OFFENDER IS CLOSELY RELATED NOT ONLY TO THE RATE AT WHICH CRIMES ARE COMMITTED BUT ALSO THE TYPES OF CRIMES COMMITTED. THIS HOLDS CROSS-CULTURALLY.

OFFENDERS: AGE



TEENAGERS AND YOUNG ADULTS

ACCOUNTED FOR 44.6% OF ARRESTS IN

THE U.S. IN 1992. A SOLID MAJORITY OF

ARRESTS FOR PROPERTY CRIMES--58.9%--

WERE OF PERSONS UNDER 25.

OFFENDERS: AGE

YOUNG PEOPLE MAY BE ARRESTED MORE THAN OLDER OFFENDERS BECAUSE THE YOUNG ARE LESS EXPERIENCED CRIMINALS. BUT IT IS ALSO CLEAR THAT MANY YOUNG ADULTS, ESPECIALLY THOSE IN GANGS, ARE VERY MUCH INTO THEFT.

OFFENDERS: AGE

THERE IS A "MATURING OUT" AMONG CRIMINALS, MANY GIVE UP CRIME IN THEIR LATE 20s OR EARLY 30s.

- INCREASED INCOME
- MORE SEVERE SANCTIONS
- GREATER MATURITY

SOLUTIONS: THREE STRIKES



THE THREE STRIKES REFORM POINTS TO THE DANGERS OF SIMPLE SOLUTIONS TO COMPLEX PROBLEMS. THIRD TIME DEFENDANTS WHO FACE THE PROSPECT OF 25 YEARS TO LIFE, AS THE LAW DEMANDS, ARE NO LONGER WILLING TO ENTER INTO THE PLEA-BARGAINING ARRANGEMENTS THAT USED TO SETTLE 90% OF ALL FELONY CASES.

SOLUTIONS: THREE STRIKES



INSTEAD OF PLEA BARGAINING,
DEFENDENTS PREFER TO SIT IN COUNTY
JAIL AWAITING TRIAL. THE RESULT IS A
SWELLING JAIL POPULATION, A
MUSHROOMING COURT DOCKET, AND
ENDLESS TRIAL DELAYS.

SOLUTIONS: THREE STRIKES



TO STEM THE TIDE, PROSECUTORS ARE IGNORING NEW "STRIKES," AND JUDGES ARE REDUCING FELONIES TO MISDEMEANORS. THE RESULT: JUST 1 IN 6 ELIGIBLE DEFENDANTS HAS BEEN PACKED OFF TO PRISON FOR THE 26-YEAR MINIMUM.

SOLUTIONS: THREE STRIKES



WHILE THREE STRIKES IS EMOTIONALLY SATISFYING TO THE STAND-UP CITIZEN, IT HAS MANY DRAWBACKS TO THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM.

SOLUTIONS: THREE STRIKES



TO FULLY EMPLEMENT THREE STRIKES,
STATES WILL HAVE TO DOUBLE OR
TRIPLE THEIR STATE PRISON
POPULATIONS, AS WELL AS INCREASE
THE NUMBERS OF JUDGES, PROSECUTORS,
AND COURTROOMS.

SOLUTIONS: PREVENTION PROGRAMS



IN 1994 THE NATIONAL RECREATION AND
PARK ASSOCIATION RELEASED A
NATIONWIDE STUDY OF PREVENTION
PROGRAMS. IT SEEMS THAT THEY WORK.

SOLUTIONS: PREVENTION PROGRAMS



POLICE IN DALLAS RECORDED A 26% DROP IN JUVENILE ARRESTS AFTER A GANG-INTERVENTION PROGRAM, SPONSORED BY 17 CIVIC ORGANIZATIONS, BEGAN REACHING OUT TO 3,000 YOUTHS IN 1989 WITH EDUCATION, RECREATION, AND JOB-TRAINING.

SOLUTIONS: PREVENTION PROGRAMS

IN FORT MYERS, FLORIDA, THE JUVENILE-CRIME RATE HAS DROPPED 27% SINCE THE START-UP OF "STARS," AN ACADEMIC AND RECREATION PROGRAM TARGETED AT YOUTHS. MOREOVER, WHERE ONLY 25% OF THE CITY'S YOUTH HAD HIGHER THAN A "C" AVERAGE FOUR YEARS AGO, TODAY 75% ARE GETTING "C's" OR BETTER.

SOLUTIONS: PREVENTION PROGRAMS

WHILE IT WOULD COST \$15,000 TO SEND A JUVENILE OFFENDER TO BOOTCAMP, STARS SPENDS JUST \$158 A CHILD TO PROVIDE MUSIC AND DANCE LESSONS, SPORTS, AND TUTORING. PREVENTIVE SOLUTIONS REMAIN A HARD SELL-- ESPECIALLY IN AN ERA WHEN ALL "SOCIAL PROGRAMS" ARE UNDER SUSPICION.

SOLUTIONS: PREVENTION PROGRAMS

BUT THESE PREVENTION PROGRAMS ARE IN
THE MAINSTREAM OF COMMON FOLK
WISDOM:

- AN OUNCE OF PREVENTION IS WORTH A POUND OF CURE.
- AS THE TWIG IS BENT, SO GROWS THE TREE.
- A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE.

SOLUTIONS: PREVENTION PROGRAMS



THE CRIME PROBLEM IS BEYOND THE SCOPE OF THE POLICE ALONE. TO REDUCE CRIME WE NEED THE HELP OF PEOPLE IN THE SCHOOLS, CHURCHES, AND NEIGHBORHOODS AS WELL.

Practice Quiz:

- 1) _____ An organization in which individuals are isolated for long periods of time as their lives are controlled and regulated by the administration of the organization.

Practice Quiz:

- 2) _____ Acts that are illegal for juveniles but not for adults.

Practice Quiz:

- 3) _____ A written rule established by a political authority and backed by government.

Practice Quiz:

- 4) _____ Criminal activities carried out by professional workers in the course of their jobs.

Practice Quiz:

- 5) _____ Agreement on basic social values by the members of a group or society.