

PYC3702 – Crime Typologies EXAM PREP 2016

Theme 1: Crime Taxonomy

Definitions & Concepts:

1. **CRIME** is a transgression of the law and if the transgressor is found guilty by the court, the state may impose punishment.
2. **CRIME PATTERNS** describe the incidence of the different types of crime in a specific year.
3. **CRIME TRENDS** are the increases and decreases in the different types of crime in a specific year.
4. **CRIME STATISTICS** are numbers that comprise all the information regarding crime, scientifically arranged and tabulated in order to give a total picture of the crime problem.
5. **CRIME CLASSIFICATION** refers to the division or arrangement of crime data into specific classes. Classification is based on the fact that data on certain crimes show definite underlying similarities (such as property taken without permission, i.e. property-related crimes) (Herbig 2004:55–56).

According to the SAPS, the national broad categories of crime include contact crimes, contact-related crimes, property-related crimes, crimes heavily dependent on police action for detection, and other serious crimes. The DCS's categories of crime include economic, aggressive, sexual, narcotics and other crimes.

TABLE 1: SAPS 2012/13 ANNUAL REPORT (2012/13:114–115); SAPS WEBSITE 2007/2008 AND DIFFERENT CRIME CATEGORIES DCS'S ANNUAL REPORT (2012/2013:- 12–13) (DCS WEBSITE 2008)

SAPS	DCS
1. Contact crimes: common robbery, rape, attempted murder, robbery (aggravated), assault (common), murder, assault (GBH), indecent assault	1. Economic: fraud, house breaking and entering, and theft
2. Contact-related crimes: arson and malicious damage to property	2. Aggressive: murder and armed robbery
3. Property-related crimes: burglary at residential and business premises, and theft of motor vehicles or from motor vehicles	3. Sexual: all sex-related crimes (i.e. rape and indecent assault)
4. Crimes heavily dependent on police action for detection: illegal possession of firearms and ammunition, drug-related crimes, and driving under the influence of alcohol and drugs	4. Narcotics: drug-related crimes
5. Other serious crime: all theft not mentioned elsewhere, commercial crime and shop-lifting	5. Other: public disorder, some traffic crimes and by-law offences

Comparison

South African serious crime categories The SAPS distinguishes between the following serious crime types (SAPS Annual Report 2012–2013; SAPS website 2012/2013):

- **Contact crimes:** robbery (common and aggravating), rape, attempted murder, assault (common), murder, assault (GBH), indecent assault
- **Contact-related crimes:** arson and malicious damage to property
- **Property-related crimes:** burglary at residential premises, burglary at non-residential premises, theft of motor vehicles or from motor vehicles
- **Crimes heavily dependent on police action for detection:** illegal possession of firearms and ammunition, drug-related crime, driving under the influence of alcohol, and drugs
- **Other serious crimes:** all theft not mentioned elsewhere, (including theft of cell phones and garden tools), commercial crime, and shoplifting
- **Subcategories of aggravated robbery:** carjacking, truck-jacking, cash-in-transit robberies, bank robbery, robbery at residential premises, and robbery at business premises

SELF-ASSESSMENT QUESTIONS (Study for Exams)

QUESTION 1 Crimes such as selected civil claims, missing persons, nuclear crimes and weapons of mass destruction are perceived as which one of the following crimes?

1.1 priority

1.2 serious

1.3 global priority

1.4 military-intelligence-driven

QUESTION 2 “Crime classification” refers to one of the following options:

2.1 the categorisation of types of crimes in order to differentiate between crime data, crime statistics and legal definitions representative of criminal acts

2.2 the connection between types of crime in order to separate crime data, crime statistics and legal definitions representative of criminal acts

2.3 the distribution or arrangement of crime data into precise classes based on the fact that data on certain crimes show distinct fundamental similarities

2.4 the partition or arrangement of crime data into segments representative of legal definitions of criminal acts, according to recorded crime statistics

QUESTION 3 Murder, rape, robbery and aggravated assault are perceived as priority crimes in one of the following countries:

3.1 Australia

3.2 England

3.3 America

3.4 South Africa

QUESTION 4 Cash-in-transit robberies are linked to one of the following crime categories:

4.1 property-related

4.2 noncontact

4.3 aggravated robbery

4.4 social fabric

QUESTION 5 The following factors are strongly related to all contact crimes.

5.1 brutality and a disregard for human life

5.2 alcohol and other substance abuse

5.3 poverty and unemployment

5.4 substance abuse and child abuse

QUESTION 6 Inhumanly severe penalties for offences occur in which one of the following countries? 6.1 South Africa

6.2 America

6.3 Saudi Arabia

6.4 Botswana

QUESTION 7 Socially motivated contact crimes include which of the following crimes?

7.1 murder, rape and robbery

7.2 murder, rape and assault

7.3 murder, rape and car hijacking

7.4 murder, rape and vehicle theft

QUESTION 8 The Priority Crimes Litigation Unit (PCLU) is a specialist unit located within the

...

8.1 Department for Serious Crimes.

8.2 National Prosecuting Authority, Serious Crimes Division.

8.3 National Prosecuting Service, Priority Crimes Division

8.4 South African Police Service.

QUESTION 9 Crimes heavily dependent on police action for detection include

9.1 illegal possession of firearms, drug-related crime, driving under the influence of alcohol and drugs, and rape

9.2 drug-related crime, driving under the influence of alcohol and drugs, rape and prostitution

9.3 illegal possession of firearms and ammunition, drug-related crime, driving under the influence of alcohol and drugs

9.4 corruption of police officials, prostitution, drug-related crime, driving under the influence of alcohol and drugs

QUESTION 10 According to which crime categories does the Department of Correctional Services categorise offenders?

10.1 violent and serious crimes, narcotics, economic and sexual crimes

10.2 economic, sexual, narcotics, aggressive, and other crimes

10.3 sexual, violent, robbery, narcotics and other crimes

10.4 robbery, sexual, serious contact, narcotics and economic crimes

QUESTION 11 *Debate and outline the different crime categories used by the SAPS and the DCS and discuss possible interpretation problems pertaining to these crime categories. (20 marks)*

Consult section 1.5 of this study unit and refer to the following in your answer:

- SAPS crime categories: contact crimes, contact-related crimes, crimes heavily dependent on police action for detection, other serious crimes, and subcategories of aggravated robbery, with examples of each category of crime
- DCS crime categories: economic, sexual, narcotics, aggressive and other crimes, with examples of each category of crime no distinction between different types of sexual offences/offenders (provide examples)
- offender identity-card dilemma
- no distinction between different types of aggressive offences/offenders (provide examples)
- SAPD 69 docket analysis and its importance

QUESTION 12 *Outline the role, function and foci of the PCLU. (15 marks)*

Consult section 1.6.2, fourth paragraph, and refer to the following in your answer:

- created by Presidential Proclamation on 23 March 2003 (focus on recent priority crimes)
- specialist prosecution unit located within the NPS which manages and directs investigations and prosecutions.
- Priority crimes within its mandate include the following:
 - proliferation of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction
 - proliferation of conventional (military) arms (e.g. transferring military equipment without the requisite conveyance permits)
 - all forms of terrorism
 - mercenary and foreign military assistance and activities (i.e. plots to overthrow a government)
- Statute of Rome (International Criminal Court)
- intelligence-related activities
- prosecutions arising from the work of the TRC
- the Missing Persons Project (i.e. persons who disappeared according to the TRC, excavations and exhumations)
- selected civil claims
- the NPS, mutual legal assistance and extradition
- legal research and legal opinions (Ackermann 2007:2–3).

QUESTION 13 *Explain why it is necessary to classify crime. Provide relevant examples for each fact that is discussed. (10 marks)*

Consult Section 1.3, first paragraph and refer to the following in your answer:

- common factors shared by certain crimes (e.g. the use of violence and weapons)
- a data record of types of crime (i.e. to develop a crime database for statistical analysis of crime trends and crime patterns)
- activities that constitute crimes
- why people commit certain crimes (i.e. establish the motives for involvement in criminality)
- crime prediction (i.e. to determine risk factors for future involvement in crime and/or to predict crime trends in terms of geographical areas)

QUESTION 14 Briefly outline national and international foci on different crimes (10 marks)

Consult section 1.7, first paragraph, and refer to the following in your answer:

- International as well as South African crime foci differ and/or overlap.
- Most countries perceive crimes such as terrorism, missing persons, human and child trafficking, cybercrimes, environmental crimes, certain economic crimes, drug-related offences, murder/homicide, sexual crimes, crimes against and perpetrated by children (i.e. child abuse, school violence), and property-related crimes as immediate social and criminal threats and problems (depending on current socioeconomic, religious, military and other concerns).
- Not all these crimes are perceived as priority crimes.

QUESTION 15 Compare property-related crimes with subcategories of aggravated robbery. (10 marks)

Consult section 1.6.1, first paragraph, and include the following aspects in your answer:

- *Property-related crimes*: burglary at residential premises, burglary at non-residential premises, theft of motor vehicles or from motor vehicles
- *Subcategories of aggravated robbery*: carjacking, truck jacking, cash-in-transit robberies, bank robbery, robbery at residential premises, and robbery at business premises

Theme 2: Organised Crime

According to Hough and Du Plessis (1999:4), organised crime in the economic field, and money laundering in particular, forms the life blood of organised crime syndicates globally and in South Africa. The nature of organised crime in South Africa shows similarities with the international experience in that various criminal activities are connected. The drug trade, vehicle theft, weapons smuggling, money laundering and smuggling of people and human organs across borders may be regarded as the most important activities of organised crime.

The following may be regarded as some of the more edifying international definitions of organised crime:

- Organised crime is a **continuing** criminal enterprise that rationally works to profit from illicit activities; its continuing existence is maintained through the use of force, threats, monopoly control, and/or the corruption of public officials (Albanese 2008:509).
- Glick (1995:324) defines organised crime as a continuing, structured **collectivity** of persons who use criminality, violence, and a willingness to corrupt to gain and maintain power and profit.
- Reid (1997:357) defines organised crime as the **highly structured** association of people who bind together to make large profits through illegal and legal means, utilising graft and corruption in the criminal justice arena to protect their activities from criminal prosecution. Wells (2004:2) defines organised crime as any crime for gain that uses deception as its

principal modus operandi. From the definition the author deduces four general elements under common law which must be present before a fraudulent crime can exist, namely

- a material false statement
- knowledge that the statement was false when it was made
- reliance on the false document by the victim
- damages resulting from the victim's reliance on the false statement

Money laundering > According to Mazars Forensic Services (2011) *money laundering refers to certain offences in terms of the Prevention of Organised Crime Act (POCA)* but it can also apply to certain common law crimes such as fraud, forgery and uttering and statutory activities (e.g. corruption), which are dealt with by the Prevention and Combating of Corrupt Activities Act 12 of 2004 (PRECCA).

Corruption > According to Snyman (2008:409) corruption is punishable under the PRECCA. Historically, the crime known today as corruption was known as bribery in common law. Definition of corruption Anybody who accepts any gratification from anybody else or gives any gratification to anybody else, in order to influence the conduct of the receiver to conduct herself in a way that amounts to the unlawful exercise of any duties, commits corruption (Snyman 2008:411).

INCIDENCE OF ORGANISED CRIME

Organised crime in non-ferrous metals > theft of copper cable (electricity and rail cable) and related crimes

Organised crime in endangered species > DPCI investigations focused on the following endangered species: abalone and rhino poaching.

Organised crime in human trafficking > smuggling of persons, extortion and kidnapping

Organised crime in vehicles > During the financial year of 2012/13, 39 persons were arrested and 41 convictions were secured for the possession of illegal vehicles (SAPS Annual Report 2012/13:132).

Organised crime against the state > foreign military assistance, high treason and terrorism; contravention of the National Conventional Arms Control Act, possession of firearms and ammunition, dealing and possession of radioactive materials and Protection of the Constitutional Democracy against Terrorist and Related Activities (POCDATARA).

Organised crime – serious commercial crimes > includes the following crimes: serious and priority fraud, serious commercially related theft, like theft of trust funds by persons who are obliged by law to keep trust funds

CHARACTERISTICS OF ORGANISED CRIME

1. Organisational continuity
2. Hierarchical structure
3. Restricted/exclusive membership.
4. Criminality/violence/power
5. Legitimate business involvement.
6. Use of specialists.

SELF-ASSESSMENT QUESTIONS (Study for Exams)

QUESTION 1 Although little consensus exists regarding the definition of organised crime, most international definitions refer to which one of the following options?

- (a) drug smuggling
- (b) corruption
- (c) corporate structures
- (d) blackmail

QUESTION 2 Which one of the following options may be regarded as typical of organised crime?

- (a) *Violence* is used to maintain group loyalty and intimidate outsiders.
- (b) *Specialists* provide services under contract to organised crime groups.
- (c) *Membership* may be limited and usually involves a lifetime commitment.
- (d) All of the above.

QUESTION 3 Which one of the following may be regarded as the primary objective of organised crime?

- (a) power and status
- (b) coercion and violence
- (c) economic gain
- (d) pervasive corruption

QUESTION 4 A round which one of the following crimes does core syndicate activity in Africa revolve?

- (a) weapons and drug trafficking
- (b) ivory/rhino horn smuggling
- (c) black market business crimes
- (d) trade in human organs

QUESTION 5 Which one of the following may be considered a factor that contributes to the incidence of organised crime in South Africa?

- (a) the extradition of illegal immigrants
- (b) the corruption of officials
- (c) favourable geographical position

(d) diminishing international investment

QUESTION 6 Identify the missing word in terms of risk, control and regulatory strategies for combating organised crime. "Policing should, in its widest sense, involve the ... of risk, alongside criminal investigation and other law enforcement activity."

- (a) identification
- (b) reduction
- (c) prevention
- (d) management

QUESTION 7 Law enforcement: National and international cooperation may be identified as one of the approaches to combating organised crime. Which of the following may be considered a limitation on the law enforcement approach?

- (a) It entails limitless control and is therefore too wide.
- (b) Legal, jurisdictional and political limitations apply.
- (c) It functions within a non-restrictive regime.
- (d) It has too many extra-legal sanctions to deal with.

QUESTION 8 Identify the correct statement/s with regard to the Russian Mafiya.

- (a) The Russian Mafiya is the most serious organised crime threat in the world today.
- (b) It is probably the oldest and largest group in the world.
- (c) Members of the Russian Mafiya proudly wear affiliation insignia and publish their own newsletter.
- (d) They have an inferior level of criminal sophistication compared to other members of groups.

QUESTION 9 Which one theory relating to the explanation of organised criminal activities states that "aberrant behaviour can be viewed as a symptom of the dissociation between culturally defined aspirations and socially structured means"?

- (a) anomie theory
- (b) differential association
- (c) social disorganisation theory
- (d) relative deprivation

QUESTION 10 On which one type of crime does the main focus fall in terms of transnational and international organised crime in Mozambique?

- (a) drug trafficking
- (b) diamond theft
- (c) bank robbery
- (d) human trafficking

QUESTION 11 Which of the following factors influences AFF?

- (a) import of passports and sales contracts
- (b) import of consumer and economic investment goods
- (c) human trafficking and kidnapping
- (d) export of consumer and economic investment goods

QUESTION 12 According to 491 Coalition most 419 letters and e-mails originated from one of the following countries:

- (a) Ghana
- (b) Togo
- (c) Nigeria
- (d) Liberia

Possible Exam Questions 10 to 25 Marks (Essay Type)

➤ 10 Mark Questions:



Discuss the **categories** (6) of organised crime (p.37 - 38).

1. Provision of illicit services.

The provision of illicit services, *often in concert with illegal goods, is a criminal enterprise that generates money to further the organisation's goals.*

Examples: gambling operations that operate outside the law and offer a financial tax incentive for those who use this service; protection rackets, a form of extortion by which organised crime members approach owners of small businesses and offer them "protection" for the business in case of "unforeseen" misfortune such as fire or vandalism; loan sharking, the illegal lending of money at usurious (exorbitant) rates the repayment of which is enforced through violence and intimidation, and prostitution, the sale of sex acts by persons acting as part of a larger organisation.

2. Provision of illicit goods.

Like illicit services, *organised crime offers illicit goods that are not available from legitimate businesses.* Examples: Illegal drugs in particular are in considerable demand on the black market and include marijuana (dagga), cocaine and heroin, the sale of which provides organised crime organisations with billions of tax-free revenue every year. Pornography is another black market commodity that generates exceptionally high revenue annually. Unregistered guns and stolen goods are other products in considerable demand, and illicit dealers sell these at lower prices and with more ease than legitimate distributors.

3. Conspiracy to commit crime.

Is when there is an *agreement between two or more people to violate the law.*

Example: organised crime members work with each other for the purpose of selling drugs or stolen property, loansharking, gambling and other activities that are commonly known as racketeering. Criminal acts are seldom committed without the knowledge or approval of criminal group leaders.

4. Penetration of legitimate business.

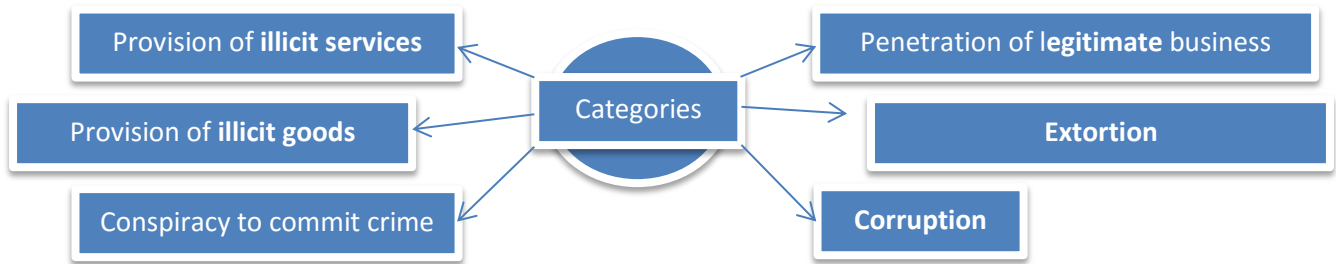
The ability to penetrate legitimate business *gives the organised crime unit both the chance to conceal its illicit revenue and an opportunity to hide behind a cloak of legitimacy* in the community to avoid the suspicion of citizens and detection by the police.

5. Extortion.

Extortion is a form of theft and is defined as "the use or threatened use of violence or force to achieve a criminal end". Examples: organised crime group members could insist that a restaurant make use of their linen service by subjecting those who refuse to violence

6. Corruption.

Without the surreptitious aid of public and private figures, such as law enforcement officers, judges/magistrates, prosecutors, mayors and municipal officials, bankers, attorneys, accountants and elected officials at all levels of government, organised crime units would not flourish.



Discuss the characteristics of organised crime (p.36 – 37).

1.Organisational continuity. Organised crime groups ensure that they will survive the death or imprisonment of their leaders (are therefore self-perpetuating) and are able to vary the nature of their activities to take advantage of changing criminal opportunities.

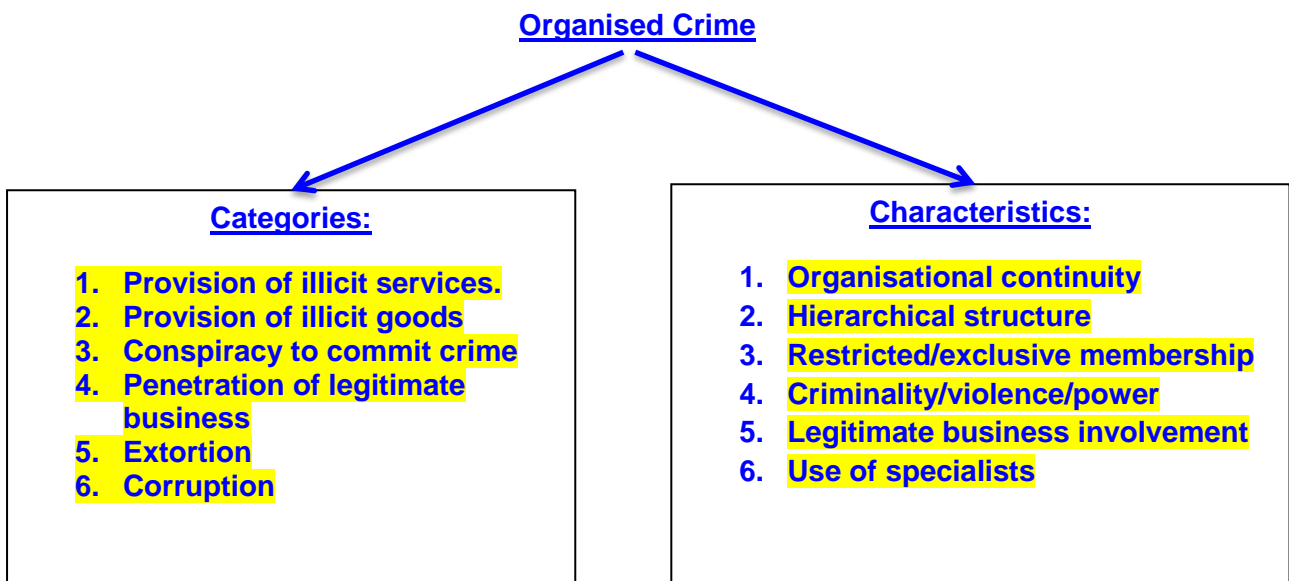
2.Hierarchical structure. All organised crime groups are headed by a single leader and are structured into a series of subordinate ranks. The rigidity of this chain of command may vary. Nationwide organisations may be composed of multiple separate chapters or “families”, each unit generally headed by its own leader who is supported by the group’s command hierarchy. Intergroup disputes, joint ventures and new membership are generally reviewed by a board composed of the leaders of the most powerful individual chapters. For example, La Cosa Nostra is currently estimated to include 24 individual “families”, all under the general authority of a “national commission” comprising an estimated nine bosses.

3.Restricted/exclusive membership. The group formally accepts members after a demonstration of loyalty and willingness to commit criminal acts. After all, if it is not careful, the crime group may accidentally recruit police informers, undercover agents or rebels working on behalf of other criminal organisations. Membership may be limited by race or common background and generally involves a lifetime commitment to the group, which is enforced by violent group action. A person’s ability to keep secrets, to follow orders and to fight are important attributes in this regard.

4.Criminality/violence/power. Power and control are key organised crime goals and may be obtained through criminal activities of one type or in multiple activities. Criminal activity may be designed directly to generate “income” or to support the group’s power by means of bribery, violence and intimidation. Violence is used to maintain group loyalty and to intimidate outsiders and a threat underlies all group activity. Specific violent criminal acts include murder, kidnapping, arson, robbery and bombings. Although used only when necessary, violence provides both specific discipline and a general message to others.

5.Legitimate business involvement. Legitimate businesses are used to “launder” illegal funds or stolen merchandise. For example, illegal profits from drug sales can be claimed as the legitimate profits of a noncriminal business whose accounting records have been appropriately adjusted. Legitimate business involvement also elevates the social status of organised crime figures.

6. Use of specialists. Outside specialists such as pilots, chemists and arsonists provide services under contract to organised crime groups on an intermittent or regular basis. In addition to the above characteristics, it is important to note that organised crime groups are often protected by corrupt officials in the government and/or private sector. Such officials include inspectors who overlook violations, accountants who conceal assets, financial officers who fail to report major cash transactions, law enforcement officers who provide enforcement activity information (e.g. to drug traffickers), and attorneys who have government witnesses intimidated to change their testimony.



➤ **15 Mark Questions:**

Critically discuss the **structure** of organised crime (p.38 – 39)

(1) A loose association of people: Research findings by Standing of the Institute for Security Studies indicate that organised crime in South Africa is not committed by clearly distinguishable groups consisting of unique offenders. *It consists of a loose association of people, including businessmen and corrupt public officials* (Standing 2003, as cited in the Polsa Bulletin 3 2003). The success of organised crime may be ascribed to the close cooperation between criminal groups and the economic sector where legitimate businesses are involved in both legal and illegal activities.

Contemporary criminologists such as Hobbs (1997) support Standing's research. Hobbs (in Hughes & Langan 2001:263) holds that organised crime should not be regarded as a separate or exclusive entity that is totally removed from normative civil activities. Organised crime has a complex, pervasive effect on all levels of society, including interaction between criminals and non-criminals. A multitude of loose power relationships is associated with both

socially acceptable people (e.g. businessmen, politicians and trade union leaders) and the “underworld”.

2) A complex and adaptable structure: Organised criminal groups undertake a variety of criminal activities. These activities are usually undertaken on a large scale and appear adaptable with regard to the available opportunities and the changing market set up especially for the production or circulation of illegal goods (Hughes & Langan 2001:264). *In this way organised crime has kept pace with technological development and makes use of computers to sell pornography or to manipulate the share market.*

(3) A business structure: A key characteristic of organised crime is *the supply of illegal goods and services (e.g. smuggling human organs, abalone and rhino horn)*. The success of these illegal enterprises is based on selling such products and for this reason they need some sort of basis so that “customers” have access to these services.

(4) Workers within the structure Organised crime syndicates require both skilled and unskilled labour. According to Ruggiero (in Hughes & Langan 2001:264), the presence of these diverse workers, which vary from professional to unskilled labourers, is a significant characteristic of organised crime. This diversity is illustrated by means of the illegal drug industry. In this industry they include • entrepreneurs who purchase drugs from the suppliers and organise their distribution • dealers who are involved in the transport of these drugs • importers and wholesalers who make the drugs available to retailers, who in turn sell them to consumers (drug users) (Croall 1998:256)

(5) Economic gain The primary objective of organised crime is economic gain, but power and status may also be motivating factors (Siegel 2004:417). Organised criminal activities are often quite similar to those of lawful enterprises, but the techniques used to attain objectives are based on conspiracy and coercion. Moreover, crime syndicates do not hesitate to use physical intimidation, violence and corruption to advance their interests. The ultimate goal of organised crime is to obtain a monopoly on economic profit making (Maguire & Radosh 1999:149).

Discuss the various **factors** contributing to organised crime in South Africa (p.43 – 44).

At the 9th International Anticorruption Conference held in Durban, Minnaar (1999:2–5) underscored the following factors to which organised crime in South Africa could be attributed:

- **renewed** international investment in South Africa
- South Africa’s **favourable geographical position** on the main trade routes between the Far and Middle East, the Americas and Europe
- South Africa’s **accessibility** via land, sea and air
- a **criminological market structure** that creates a demand for illegal goods such as drugs, firearms, counterfeit money, vehicles and endangered (scarce) special products
- **criminal alliances** that work because of community involvement in illegal activities (However, criminal alliances that share the same interests [e.g. the taxi industry] often come into conflict with each other with subsequent outbreaks of violence.)

- the large-scale **presence of illegal immigrants** involved in crime contributes to competition for scarce goods, services and work opportunities
- **social and technological development** that creates opportunities for organised crime (e.g. the electronic transfer of monetary transactions to any part of the world within the space of a few seconds)
- **poor border control exploited** by syndicates to increase cross-border criminal activities (Hijacked and stolen vehicles are smuggled out of the country and sold to neighbouring countries, e.g. Mozambique). The funds such sales generate are used to purchase drugs and firearms which are brought back to South Africa and sold for enormous profit. These firearms are then used in criminal activities such as bank robberies, cash-in-transit heists and farm attacks.)
- **corrupt officials** such as border police and immigration officials (Such officials are bribed and they contribute to the survival and success of organised crime syndicates.

➤ **25 Mark Question:**

Discuss the **theoretical explanation** of organised criminal behaviour (p.46 – 50).

INTRODUCTION

Criminological theory is embedded in the causes of criminal behaviour. Such theory considers the characteristics of individuals and society that result in crime. Whether a theory proposes an individual personality or social condition, experts agree that no single theory serves to explain all types of crime. Various theories may in fact be combined to explain a particular crime phenomenon.

KEY CONCEPTS

1. **Rational choice theory** is based on the ability of the offender to make a rational decision to commit a crime after weighing up the benefits and consequences.
2. **Deterrence theory** is focussed on crime prevention and based on the assumption that criminals or potential criminals will think carefully before committing a crime knowing that their actions are punishable by law.
3. **Psychological traits and personality** may be seen as the phenomenon of behaviour that is governed by one's emotions & thoughts.
4. **Learning theories** in criminology emphasise the attitudes, ability, values and behaviours that are needed to maintain a criminal career.
5. **Social disorganisation theories** is based on the social conditions present in particular neighbourhoods that can contribute to crime
6. **Cultural deviance theories** is based on the the assumption that slum dwellers violate the law because they belong to a unique subculture that exists in lower-class areas..

DISCUSSION ON THEORIES

1. **Rational choice theory** ➤ Some theorists believe that regardless of the reason for committing crime, the decision to do so is a rational choice made after weighing the benefits and consequences of the action. Rational choice theory suggests that people who commit crimes do so after considering the risks of detection and punishment for the crimes as well as the rewards (personal, financial, etc) for completing the crime successfully. In the context of organised crime, financial incentives clearly play an important role in a person's decision to engage in crime. It is likely that the enforcer understands that his actions could result in arrest and possibly imprisonment.

2 . Deterrence theory > The idea of deterrence, that is crime prevention, is based on the assumption that criminals or potential criminals will think carefully before they commit a crime if the likelihood of getting caught and/or the fear of swift and severe punishment is present. As a rule, deterrents to crime are both general and specific in nature. General deterrence theory holds that crime may be thwarted by the threat of punishment. Specific deterrence theory holds that penalties for criminal acts should be sufficiently severe to prevent the convicted criminal from repeating the crime.

3 . Psychological traits and personality > a person's personality traits do play a role in his/her day-to-day decision making. A number of personality traits, such as anxiety, behavioural disorders, depression and a short attention span, have been identified in studies of criminal populations. These traits are believed to make people especially susceptible to problems such as substance abuse, promiscuity, and violence and sociopathy.

- **The antisocial personality.** One personality type identified by research in biopsychology is the sociopathic (or psychopathic) personality. The sociopath is thought to be a dangerous, aggressive person who shows little remorse for his/her actions, who is not deterred by punishment, and who does not learn from past mistakes.
- **The dependent personality.** Also known as an inadequate personality, a passive personality, and an asthenic personality.

4 . Learning theories > Learning theories in criminology emphasise the attitudes, ability, values and behaviours that are needed to maintain a criminal career. Researchers from a number of disciplines (e.g. sociology and psychology) have studied how individuals learn deviant values and behaviour within the context of family and friends. Experts suggest how people become criminals and how they deal emotionally with the consequences of their activities.

- **Gangs:** Miller (in Lyman & Potter 2004:73) argues that participation in youth gangs often provides a training ground for future participants in organised crime.
- **Differential association:** Sutherland considers "differential association" as a product of socialisation in which criminals are guided by many of the same principles that guide law-abiding people.

5 . Social disorganisation theories > the reasons crime rates are high in those areas are urban decay, a general deterioration of the ecology of inner cities, and general societal and familial deterioration.

- **Relative deprivation.** This ecological approach suggests that the inequality between communities where the poor and the rich live in close proximity to one another creates a general feeling of anger, hostility and social injustice on the part of inner-city inhabitants
- **Anomie.** The process by which organised crime provides a means for social adaptation begins with the basic definition of success. Sacrifices aligned with conformity to the normative order must be compensated for by socialised rewards. Deviant acts become attractive when expectations of reward are not fulfilled.

6 . Cultural deviance theories. Cultural deviance theories assume that slum dwellers violate the law because they belong to a unique subculture that exists in lower-class areas. The subculture's values and norms conflict with those of the upper class on which criminal

law is based. The subculture shares a lifestyle that is often accompanied by an alternative language and culture. This subculture is attractive to many youths in the inner city because role models such as drug dealers, thieves and pimps are readily observable.

EVALUATION & CONCLUSION

Organised crime is a complex and controversial phenomenon. Criminal theories are embedded in the causes of criminal behaviour. No single theory can explain all types of crime but can be combined to explain a particular crime phenomenon. Theories are based on individuals personality or social condition that can contribute to one's ability to commit a crime.

Theme 3: Conservation Crime

Conservation crime may be defined as **any intentional or negligent human activity or manipulation that impacts negatively on the earth's biotic and/or abiotic natural resources**, resulting in immediately noticeable or indiscernible (only noticeable over time) natural resource trauma of any magnitude.

For obvious reasons, conservation crime may therefore be considered the vanguard of conservation criminology. The definition of conservation includes the definition of **illegal trade in endangered species**.

When defining the illegal trade in endangered species, various concepts merit closer attention. The first two are the terms "**illegal trade**" and "**smuggling**" in endangered species. These two terms should be read in conjunction to clarify what is meant by the illegal trade in endangered species. Illegal trade includes the hunting, capture, possession, import, export or transport of endangered species of fauna and flora as well as the donation or receipt of such species as gifts (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, 2009). Smuggling, on the other hand, is the deceitful or unlawful import, export, trade or production of scarce goods (e.g. rhino horn), alcoholic beverages and precious stones.

SELF-ASSESSMENT QUESTIONS

QUESTION 1 Which term can best be used to describe crime directed at natural resources? (a) environmental crime (b) **conservation crime** (c) ecological crime (d) green crime

QUESTION 2 Which form of pollution is of greater immediate concern than any other type of pollution? (a) water pollution (b) solid and hazardous waste pollution (c) noise pollution (d) **air pollution**

QUESTION 3 Which form of pollution is regarded as one of the oldest environmental problems, usually ascribed to urbanisation, industrialisation and waste disposal? (a) air pollution (b) thermal pollution (c) water pollution (d) **noise pollution**

QUESTION 4 Which of the following constitute strategies for preventing and controlling illegal trade in endangered species? (a) education and awareness programmes (b) transnational and national legislation (c) international cooperation and support (d) religious and psychological programmes
Choose the most correct option: 1 (a) 2 (b) 3 (c) 4 (d)

QUESTION 5 The illegal shipping and dumping of hazardous waste materials in Third World countries by First World countries is an example of which form of crime? (a) international environmental crime (b) white-collar crime (c) transnational conservation crime (d) none of the above.

QUESTION 6 Wildlife trade is regarded as the ... biggest illegal trade in the world. (a) fourth (b) second (c) third (d) seventh

QUESTION 7 The theoretical explanation of conservation crime employs a combination of existing theories. Identify these theories. (a) relative deprivation, general theory of crime, neutralisation, rational choice (b) rational choice, neutralisation, anomie, differential association (c) neutralisation, rational choice, deterrence, social learning (d) rational choice, social learning, general theory of crime, neutralisation

QUESTION 8 To which conservation crime prevention and mitigation strategy does the following passage refer? "Such sensitization and orientation will simultaneously assist compliance management functionaries with their task and promote deterrence." (a) public awareness and marketing (b) judicial system reform (c) merging existing conservation agencies into a single unified body (d) amplification of compliance management and support capacity

QUESTION 9 Since which year has South Africa been a member of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)? (a) 1937 (b) 1957 (c) 1973 (d) 1975

QUESTION 10 Identify the correct motivational and contributory factors pertaining to illegal trade in endangered species. (a) cultural issues (b) social issues (c) economic issues (d) ethical issues

Choose the most correct option: 1 (a) and (b) 2 (a) and (c) 3 (b) and (c) 4 (c) and (d)

Possible Exam Questions:

➤ 10 MARKS

Discuss the extent of solid and **waste pollution** as conservation crime (p.79-80)

1. **Solid waste** other than hazardous materials and radioactive waste comprises materials discarded by a community such as garbage, food waste, organic material, glass, tin cans, paper and ash.
2. Waste may be defined as **hazardous** if it is highly flammable, corrodes easily, and is reactive and/or toxic in nature.
3. Hazardous waste includes **acids, toxic chemicals, explosives** and other harmful or potentially harmful waste
4. Air, water, solid and hazardous waste pollution **can destroy the environment and human life.**
5. Companies and governments are often **corrupt** and attempt to suppress evidence of the environmental harm their operations caused or of the way in which they apply regulations.
6. Conservation crimes (e.g. contamination or pollution crimes) have a **negative impact** on both human beings and natural resources.
7. A conservation crime that causes **human trauma and/or mortality** will not be classified as a conservation crime but rather, depending on the situation, as a more contemporary one such as murder or culpable homicide.
8. Conservation crime is concerned with **the impact of crime** on natural resource assets.
9. Only with regard to contamination or pollution crimes will such **segregation of crime categories** become necessary.
10. Crimes that affect animals and plants as **tangible objects** will seldom if ever be categorised as conservation crime.

Discuss the **prevention and control** of pollution (p.93-95)

1. Prevention in this arena should constantly **strive for holism and sustainability.**
2. The solution would be **to prevent as many conservation crimes** as possible from actually occurring by intervening during their incipient stages – in essence a total onslaught or zero tolerance short-term approach adopted as a precursor to a proactive approach.
3. Reactive management of noncompliance should be replaced with the **proactive management** of compliance.
4. When the environment has been contaminated, the damage has been done. Clean-up operations can never **restore the status quo.**

5. All conservation crime **prevention initiatives should be highly coordinated** and applied in concert.
6. A few practical examples of **prevention strategies** are detailed below.
 - *Judicial system reform*: Effective administration of justice would promote deterrence and should be factored into the compliance management equation from the very beginning. This would ensure that conservation crime is addressed in a sustained and holistic manner.
 - *Public awareness and marketing*: Public awareness and conservation-marketing campaigns are deemed invaluable specifically in reducing the apathetic societal stereotype about the finiteness and importance of the country's biodiversity assets. Such sensitisation and orientation will simultaneously assist compliance management functionaries with their task and also promote deterrence.
 - *Merging existing conservation agencies into a single unified body*: The consolidation and alignment of all dedicated conservation agencies into a single integrated conservation-minded and goal-oriented body would represent the utopia that has long been sought in conservation circles.
 - *Consolidating and rationalising conservation-related legislation*: Natural resources legislation has to be consolidated urgently, given the snail's pace at which the wheels of bureaucracy turn. The consolidation of conservation-related legislation under one national law, similar to the National Road Traffic Act of 1996, would be propitious.
 - *Amplification of compliance management and support capacity*: the amplification of compliance/policing/regulation capacity and resources is by no means to be regarded as a panacea. It is merely a logical foundation for the generation of and gravitation to numerous mitigation/suppression (proactive) strategies aimed at combating natural resources retrogression in South Africa.
 - *Informal control measures*: Citizens and grassroots organisations should be encouraged to act as informal control systems to prevent environmental pollution by corporations (Cable & Benson 1993:465) and to ensure that law enforcement and state control measures are effectively implemented.

15 MARK QUESTIONS

Discuss the **factors** contributing to conservation crime (p.84-85)

Conservation crime occurs in a variety of forms, and will in all probability differ considerably in relation to contributory and motivational dynamics and the complexity of each of its various facets. It also has a central shared quality, the direction of an injury to a nonhuman biotic and/or abiotic entity/recipient; in other words, it is victimless or rather there is no human victim (Herbig 2003:127)

Presence of motivated offenders (tier one)

- *Financial attraction* - Felson (in Siegel 2001:100) maintains that there are always impulsive offenders willing to take the chance, if conditions are right, of committing crime for profit.
- *Poverty* - Within developing countries such as South Africa, poverty and economic need may be considered important catalysts in promoting and perpetuating conservation crime. For example, as disposal facilities for hazardous waste become scarcer and scarcer and more costly in the developed countries, the less developed countries are increasingly targeted as dumping grounds. Poverty also causes impoverished individuals or communities to resort to poaching and/or the illegal exploitation of natural faunal and floral resources – in a sense introducing them to crime. These individuals are manipulated by unscrupulous traders who make enormous profits on the black market but pay the collectors a mere pittance for their efforts.

Suitable targets (tier two)

- *Availability of natural resources*: Natural resources are by their very nature ubiquitous and readily accessible to all and sundry. Natural resources are generally regarded as infinite by the general populace. Acts directed at their demise, which are often veiled or executed furtively, are not considered as reprehensible as the more conventional types of crime prevalent in society.
- *Ignorance and lack of awareness*: society in general is so caught up in the conventional crime wave that is sweeping through the country that they do not give environmental issues more than a second thought.
- *Organism value*: Apart from environmental pollution, where the value for the polluter lies in the relatively cost- and hassle-free disposal of waste products into the atmosphere, water or soil, many other organic natural resources have an inherent monetary value that makes them beneficial to trade.

Absence of capable guardians (tier three)

- *Conservation legislation*: The fragmented, polarised and inefficient administrative and legislative structures created by apartheid resulted in no fewer than seventeen government departments having primary responsibility for nature conservation prior to the April 1994 election.
- *Conservation injunctions*: inadequate penalties have no deterrent value, specifically in a milieu where the price of being caught is considered part of the cost of doing business (Frank & Telecky 2001:78)

- *Compliance management:* According to Matthee (in Liebenberg & De Vos 2002:27), the environmental rights entrenched in section 24 of the 1996 Constitution must be read in conjunction with the overarching obligation of the state to respect, protect, promote and fulfil the rights in the Bill of Rights (s 7(2)). This section unambiguously places a duty on the state to take reasonable legislative and other measures to improve the environmental situation.

Discuss the **Illegal trade** in endangered species (p.81-82)

- In South Africa, only a small specialised police unit, the Endangered Species Protection Unit (ESPU), which was terminated several years ago and integrated into mainstream policing, dealt specifically with this type of crime despite the fact that South Africa is a very big country with large nature reserves and poor customs control at borders and airports – factors that facilitate poaching and smuggling without the prospect of perpetrators being apprehended.
- According to studies illegal trade in wildlife constituted the second largest illegal market in the world (after drugs)
- Up to nine out of ten birds caught from the wild for the pet trade die before they reach their destination.
- Swanepoel (1998:214) identified three categories of traders in the illegal trade in rhino horn:
 - poachers
 - runners
 - wholesalers

The poachers seem to be the first link in this chain. They are generally local people with a thorough knowledge of the environment, which helps to track the rhinos. In terms of the so-called six lower-class focal concerns of Miller (in Forsyth & Marckese 1993:157–172), although financial reasons are the most important reason for rhino poaching, there are also a number of other reasons:

- *Trouble.* The more trouble one experiences during the poaching process, the more status one earns, especially in rural societies.
 - *Excitement.* The challenge of not getting caught by game rangers or the police is very exciting.
 - *Being smart.* Poachers enjoy outmanoeuvring law enforcers. They also enjoy exhibiting their knowledge of guns, hunting tactics and use of special equipment during hunting expeditions.
 - *Being tough.* Poachers enjoy being tough. They will not allow law enforcers to arrest them and will do whatever it takes to get away, even paying with their lives if necessary.

- *A sense of autonomy.* A sense of independence is at least partially satisfied by illegal hunting. By poaching, these individuals are playing by their own rules.
- The runners seem to be the middlemen who transport the rhino horn from the poacher to the wholesaler. Sometimes the poacher supplies rhino horn directly to the illegal wholesale market. In most cases, the poacher and the runner earn more than the average South African by smuggling rhino horn, the money being used to support their families.

25 MARKS – ESSAY TYPE QUESTION

Identify and discuss the **nature and extent** of conservation crime (p.75-82)

The following areas of focus to be discussed; **1.Environmental pollution, 2.Transnational conservation crime, 3.Illegal trade in endangered species, 4. Waste pollution**

1. Environmental pollution

Caused by industrial waste also referred to as specific corporate violence, comprising actual harm or risk inflicted on workers and general public by weighing up financial profit with impact of violation.

Air pollution is caused by solid, liquid or gaseous substances in the atmosphere that is harmful to humans, plants and other living creatures

Water pollution is the contamination of water to such an extent that it alters the physical, chemical or biological properties of water that it becomes harmful to people, animals, plants & aquatic organisms . Water pollution is the result of urbanisation, industrialisation and waste disposal.

Sources of water pollution includes the following:

- a.) **Sewage and other oxygen-demanding waste contain decomposing organic matter and pathogenic agents.** *Examples: domestic, medical and industrial waste such as animal and food-processing waste, human excreta, soaps and detergents.*
- b.) **Industrial waste which contains toxic agents** such as metal salts and complex synthetic and organic chemicals. *Examples: Arsenic, mercury, chromium, zinc, copper and nickel.*
- c.) **Oil pollution** includes the intentional cleaning of ships' tanks at sea
- d.) **Acid drainage** from mines is a serious form of industrial waste pollution. Soil is contaminated and becomes poisonous due to high sulphate compounds found in the water.
- e.) **Agricultural waste** like fertilisers, pesticides, biocides and other solid additives that pollute the water system. These substances are washed off the land through irrigation, rainfall, erosion and drainage which leach into rivers and streams.

- f.) **Thermal pollution** caused by chemical industries, fossil fuel and nuclear power plants that uses water for cooling purposes and then return this water back into the river, lake or sea. Ecosystems altered and ends up killing animals and plant life.

Solid and hazardous waste pollution

Solid waste includes material discarded by a community such as garbage, food waste, organic material, glass, tin cans, paper & ash. Hazardous waste is when waste is highly flammable, corrodes easily and is reactive or toxic in nature.

Examples includes: acids, toxic chemicals, explosives and other potentially harmful waste.

Noise pollution is defined as unwanted or extraneous sound or unwanted sound pumped into the atmosphere, causing a health hazard. It is also described as an excessive, offensive, persistent sound that causes fatigue, physical & psychological problems such as hypertension, deafness and tension.

Noise pollution can be natural (e.g.thunder) or manmade. Manmade sources can be classified into industrial noise pollution where excessive noises are created by industrial machinery. Non-industrial noise on the other hand refers to domestic noise caused by appliances.

Theme 4: White Collar Crime

The main problem with a definition is lack of consensus on whether this category of crime should be defined in terms of the offender's characteristics or according to the contravention itself. Sutherland (Walsh & Hemmens 2008:487) identified white-collar crime as a research subject and defined it as "crimes committed by highly placed persons in the process of practising their professions".

Sutherland's original definition of white-collar crime (Walsh & Ellis 2007:399) has been and still is the subject of considerable debate and criticism. The three most important shortcomings of Sutherland's definition are that

- most white-collar offenders **do not come from a high status group** and that the requirement of high or respectable social status restricted the array of offences that could be examined (Piquero, Piquero, Terry, Youstin & Nobles 2008:586)
- crimes are **not only committed by people in high and low-status groups** but also by middle-class people (i.e. by people from all social classes or status groups)
- it does **not distinguish between crimes committed by individuals** for personal gain and crimes committed for the employer, aided and abetted by that employer

CATEGORIES OF WHITE-COLLAR CRIME

Individual exploitation of institutional position - situations in which exploiters force victims to pay for services to which they have a clear right

In influence peddling and bribery, the influence peddlers take bribes in order to grant favours to which their co-conspirators are not entitled

Stings and swindles - happens when a white-collar criminal commits a crime in which people use their institutional or business position to trick others out of their money

Chiselling - individuals who want to make quick profits in their own businesses or employees of large organisation who decide to cheat on obligations to their own company or its clients by doing something contrary to either the law or company policy. Chiselling can also involve charging for bogus auto repairs, cheating customers on home repairs or short weighting (i.e. intentionally tampering with the accuracy of scales used to weigh products) in supermarkets or dairies.

Client fraud involves theft by the clients of an organisation that advances credit to its clients or reimburses them for services rendered. Client fraud involves cheating an organisation such as government agencies or insurance companies.

Corporate crime refers to powerful institutions or their representatives who wilfully violate the laws that restrain these institutions from doing social harm or that require them to do social good.

Examples of illegal restraint of trade and price fixing, a restraint of trade involves a contract or conspiracy designed to stifle competition, create a monopoly, maintain prices artificially or otherwise interfere with free market competition. There are four types, namely (Siegel 2008:289–290):

- *Division of markets* – in terms of this, firms divide a region into territories and each firm agrees not to compete in the other's territories.
- *Tying arrangement* – here a corporation requires customers of one of its services to use other services it offers. Do you think this would apply to cell phone packages?
- *Group boycott* – an organisation or company boycotts retail stores that do not comply with its rules or wishes.

Deceptive pricing occurs when contractors provide the government or other corporations with incomplete or misleading information on how much it will cost to fulfil the contract on which they are bidding or charge incorrectly once the contracts have been signed.

Embezzlement and employment fraud involve individuals' use of their position to embezzle company funds or appropriate company property for themselves.

Self-evaluation questions (Study for Exams)

QUESTION 1.

One of the inherent requirements for the commission of white collar crime is ...

- (1) impulsivity. (2) rationality. **(3) premeditation**. (4) self-control.

QUESTION 2.

Which one of the following crimes falls into the category of crime Sutherland had in mind when he defined white-collar crime?

- (1) organisational crime (2) occupational crime **(3) corporate crime**;4
occupational fraud

QUESTION 3.

Embezzlement is an example of which one of the following crimes?

- (1) occupational fraud **(2) white-collar crime** (3) occupational theft (4) an environmental offence

QUESTION 4

Employee theft is primarily explained in terms of which one of the following factors?

- (1) being underpaid** (2) extravagant living (3) family problems (4) job dissatisfaction

QUESTION 5

When a factory dumps hazardous waste in a river, it is an example of which one of the following categories of crime?

- (1) corporate crime** (2) occupational crime (3) labour offence (4) environmental crime

QUESTION 6

Which one of the following factors contributes significantly to fraud in the workplace?

- (1) self-interest **(2) poor internal control** (3) lack of stimulation (4) job dissatisfaction

QUESTION 7

Stealing the personal particulars of a person to open new bank accounts is an example of which one of the following crimes?

- (1) insurance fraud (2) banking fraud **(3) white-collar crime** (4) identity fraud

QUESTION 8

According to Hirschi and Gottfredson, white-collar crime is promoted by which one of the following factors?

- (1) poor business ethics (2) learnt behaviour **(3) self-interest** (4) moral decline

QUESTION 9

In essence Machiavellianism refers to which one of the following factors?

- (1) justification (2) neutralisation (3) rationalisation **(4) manipulation**

QUESTION 10

A key internal causative factor in a psychological explanation of corporate crime is ...

(1) **moral development**. (2) predisposition. (3) opportunity. (4) pressure.

The following listed as possible Exam Questions > 10 MARKS

Occupational crime, identify & discuss

Green (in Coleman 2002:5; Vito et al 2007:415) defines occupational crime as “any act punishable by law that is committed through opportunity created in the course of an occupation that is legal”. ✓

Occupational crime occurs in the workplace and is motivated by direct personal gain for the perpetrator who may be of any social status. ✓

Furthermore occupational crime can be divided into four types (Vito et al 2007:415-416) and includes:

- **Crimes committed for the benefit of an employing organisation.** Here the employers benefit from the offence. *For example, as stated above, where an employee persuades clients to deposit money into his/her account.* ✓✓
- **Crime committed as a result of state-based authority.** Here the offender is “legally” vested with governmental powers to make or enforce laws or to command others. *For example the former Minister of Communications, Dina Pule, appointed certain people who did not qualify for certain positions, such as chief operating officer, even though the applicant did not have a matric certificate. The Public Protector later investigated and found that the appointment was flawed.* ✓✓
- **Crimes committed by professionals in their professional capacity.** This involves cases where physicians, attorneys and psychologists commit fraud of one kind or another. *For example, psychiatrists are appointed to treat patients as a group but charge for “therapy” that involves sexual contact between patient and physician, generally inflating the cost of treatment.* ✓✓
- **Occupational crimes committed by individuals for personal gain.** These individuals have the same motives as armed robbers. *For example, a study of auto repair shops revealed that they may misrepresent the need for a new car battery.* ✓✓

Discuss the **consequences** of white collar crime

Examples of the cost of white collar crimes includes:

- Loss due to employee theft from businesses ✓✓
- Violations of safety standards ✓✓
- Pollution of the environment ✓✓
- Industrial accidents due to negligence ✓✓

Offenders are often considered not dangerous because they are usually respectable, older citizens who have families to support. ✓✓

Causative factors in white collar crime

Offender is normally in a deep financial hole, usually because of bad investments or out-of-control spending. They usually have access to large sums of money should it be trust accounts, lines of credit, and sometimes through bribery or fraudulent transactions. ✓✓

Circumstantial Factors includes 1) Motivation, 2) Neutralisation, 3) Opportunity

Motivation to financially gain from crime and to be seen as a success by others at any costs, or the fear of losing what one already has. ✓

Neutralisation. Ethical constraints that inhibit criminal behaviour have to be neutralised. The individual makes a lot of rationalisations to justify his/her behaviour. ✓

Opportunity presents itself when people often have access to money, cheque books and personal information about clients. They use this information to exploit clients for personal gain. Identity theft allows offender to adopt victims identity. ✓

Various factors in South African society play a role in white-collar crime and the following are significant:

- **Undermining of social values.** In a society where crime is rampant and the distinction between right (law abiding) and wrong (law-breaking) is blurred due to cultural differences and political loyalties, social values are undermined. ✓✓
- **The divorce of ownership and control.** In most commercial concerns there is no single person in total charge of all aspects of a company's affairs, and this makes it easier for employees to undertake illicit actions. ✓✓
- **Economic pressure.** Wealth and possessions are desired because they are deemed to reflect power and status. ✓✓
- **Deficiencies in the administration of the criminal justice system.** The system has lost its deterrent value and crime is regarded as rewarding. ✓✓
- **Increasing sophistication of offenders.** Technological innovations such as computers, cheque books and automatic teller machines at commercial banking premises create new opportunities for fraud. As a result of developments in electronic communications, employees may surf the net, introduce viruses into computer systems, and outsiders may "hack" into a computer system and tamper with electronic records (Joyce 2006:71). ✓✓

Prevention and control of white collar crime

Proactive approach Companies suffer extensive losses every year because of white-collar crime. The principle of a proactive approach to controlling such crime has been accepted without reservation and its successful application depends on how consistently a company applies this proactive approach. A proactive approach to white-collar crime in a company would basically entail the following:

- a continuing process during which areas of deficient control are identified and addressed
- instilling ethical values and adopting a code of conduct, with top management setting the example of respect for law
- making use of professional support (e.g. forensic auditing) and identifying areas that entail risk
- restructuring a company's security and raising security consciousness among staff
- providing a "hot line" to enable employees to report crimes anonymously

Reactive approach, the commercial branch of the South African Police Service (SAPS), with its head office in Pretoria, has seventeen commercial branches and one serious economic offences unit. Members of this branch are responsible for combating, investigating, gathering and disseminating information on commerce-related crimes, including theft (e.g. theft of trust monies), fraud (e.g. fraud arising from transactions on the stock exchange), other fraud-related crimes (e.g. duplicate or altered cheques), and "kite-flying". (Kite-flying refers to unlawfully generating funds in bank accounts by depositing stolen or worthless bills of exchange.)

Theoretical explanations of white collar crime

An ethical explanation for white-collar crime

There are various explanations for white-collar crime, for example the general theory of *Hirschi and Gottfredson (Siegel 2003:411)*, who contend that white-collar crime can be explained in the same way as conventional crime because the motive of quick benefits with minimal effort is the same *This explanation of white-collar crime is based on the assumption that human behaviour is motivated by self-interest in that pleasure is sought and pain is avoided.*

Sutherland's theory of differential association (in *Joyce 2006:80*) is a well-known explanation for white-collar crime. He believes that crime is learnt behaviour in a social setting, and views the workplace as the social setting in which new employees are educated into criminal activity by other employees

In organisations obsessed with profit, rules are set aside and laws broken in order to achieve success. In such a climate of poor business ethics employees learn how to steal and defraud to guarantee success.

A psychological explanation for corporate crime

External causative factors

The following three independent but often interacting external causative factors for corporate crime are identified:

- **Pressure.** The pressure of a highly competitive market sometimes tempts individuals to take shortcuts and break certain rules, regulations and legislation in order to be successful.
- **Opportunity.** Large, prosperous companies which reward innovative ideas and outstanding results, irrespective of how they are achieved, provide the opportunity to transgress the rules.
- **Predisposition.** A company with weak controls, where employees strongly associate themselves with the company and where poor business ethics favour the breaking or sidestepping of rules and laws, creates a predisposition to commit corporate crime.

Internal causative factors

The following characteristics of corporate offenders are identified as internal factors that cause corporate crime:

- **Individual characteristics.** A low IQ (i.e. intelligence quotient), poor self-control and conditioning are obviously not individual characteristics applicable to someone who has worked in a disciplined fashion for years to achieve his/her high-status position (e.g. at management level).
- **Moral argument.** Those people who operate at a high level of cognitive moral development are more independent and behave in a way that corresponds with their own convictions of what is right and what is wrong. People who function at a lower level of cognitive moral development tend to conform to group norms. Therefore, the lower the level of moral development the greater the tendency to become involved in corporate misdemeanours if the external factors of pressure, opportunity and predisposition present themselves.
- **Machiavellism.** This term refers to the manipulation of others for personal gain (Walsh & Hemmens 2008:491). A characteristic of Machiavellian behaviour is exploiting and misleading colleagues and bullying subordinates. In the business world, individuals with this trait will use any means – even committing crimes such as theft and fraud – to achieve their goals.

Theme 5: Public order and Victimless Crime

Public order crime

From a criminological perspective, Siegel (2004:431) defines a public order crime as “crime which involves acts that interfere with the operations of society and the ability of people to function efficiently”; in other words behaviour that has been labelled criminal because it is contrary to shared norms, social values and customs. Public order crimes should be distinguished from political crime. In the former, although the identity of the victim may be indirect and sometimes diffuse, it is cumulatively the community that suffers, whereas in a political crime, the state perceives itself to be the victim and criminalises behaviour it considers threatening.

Consensual crime

A consensual crime is a public order crime that involves more than one participant, all of whom give their consent as willing participants in an activity that is illegal. Consensual crimes are sometimes described as crimes in which the victim is the state, the juridical system or society at large and therefore these crimes affect the general (sometimes ideological or cultural) interests of the system, for example sexual morality. When defining the term “consensual crime”, one issue is the question of whether all the participants are capable of giving genuine consent. This may not be the case if one or more of the participants are

- animals
- children (normally measured as being under the legal age of consent)
- the severely disabled
- the severely mentally ill
- those not fully informed about the issues involved
- those suffering from mood swings
- those acting under duress
- the addicted
- the intoxicated
- the unconscious

The term “victimless crime”

Victimless crime may be defined as offences committed by adults with the voluntary and mutual consent of all involved, and without any of the parties lodging a complaint with the police.

The term “drug use” Drug use may be defined as the use of a legal or illegal chemical or cultivated substance that brings about mental, physical or emotional changes in the user (Siegel 2004:432, 435).

The term “prostitution” Vito, Maahs and Holmes (2007:362) define prostitution as the practice of engaging in sexual activities for hire, while Siegel (2008) describes it as the granting of non-marital sexual access for remuneration

A person will be regarded as a prostitute if she engages in
(i) sexual relations (ii) indiscriminately (iii) for pecuniary gain

SELF-EVALUATION QUESTIONS (Study for Exams)

QUESTION 1 What of the following related to public order crimes differs from country to country?

(1) moral laws, codes and standards (2) different laws, codes and norms (3) different opinions, standards and regulations (4) moral laws, codes, different sanctions

QUESTION 2 Why is the use of the term “public order crimes” preferred to the term “victimless crime”?

(1) There are direct victims. (2) There are secondary victims. (3) There are no victims. (4) There are multiple victims.

QUESTION 3 What is the life expectation of a person who is addicted to heroin?

(1) 6 months (2) 12 months (3) 18 months (4) 24 months

QUESTION 4 Sociologists are of the opinion that overdosing is a result of ... rather than the outcome of the pharmacological effects of the drugs.

(1) the irregular use of drugs (2) the regular use of drugs (3) experimenting with drugs (4) legislation against drugs

QUESTION 5 Victimless crimes may be defined as offences committed by adults with the voluntary andconsent of all involved and without any of the parties lodging a complaint with the police.

(1) personal (2) mutual (3) judicial (4) government

QUESTION 6 Prostitution is based on a balance between the supply of available ... and the demand for ... to provide the sex act.

(1) women, women (2) victims, victims (3) girls, girls (4) prostitutes, prostitutes

QUESTION 7 Which type of prostitutes is most likely to be impoverished representatives of ethnic or racial minorities?

(1) brothel prostitutes (2) skeezers (3) bar girls (4) street workers

QUESTION 8 Which characteristics of a prostitute may be as much due to working in prostitution as the cause of choosing prostitution?

(1) lack of education (2) lack of self-esteem (3) lack of personality (4) lack of respect

QUESTION 9 Which of the following determinants plays a major role in practising prostitution?

(1) socio-psychological determinant (2) economic determinant (3) cultural determinant (4) social determinant

QUESTION 10 Who maintains that the decriminalisation of prostitution will provide for sound health care, regulation and education for the practitioners of prostitution?

(1) Neethling (2) Hesselink-Louw (3) Schurink (4) Farley

The link between **prostitution** and other types of crime – 10 marks

The link between prostitution and drugs

- The nebulous line between cause and effect becomes even more indistinct when one attempts to examine the nexus between prostitution and substance dependence.
- Research indicates a high incidence of substance dependence among persons working in prostitution.
- It has, for example, been suggested that drugs relieve stress and help prostitutes to cope with their work.
- According to Leggett (1998:20), the link between prostitution and drugs in South Africa more closely resembles the situation in America than in Britain, both in terms of the drug of choice and the question of causation.

The link Prostitution and trafficking

The strongest proponents of the neo-abolitionist perspective are the Coalition Against Trafficking in Women (CATW) founded by Kathleen Barry.

CATW defines prostitution as a form of sexual exploitation similar to rape, genital mutilation, incest and battering.

The organisation sees sexual exploitation as a practice by which women are sexually subjugated through abuse of women's sexuality and/or violation of their physical integrity as a means of achieving power and domination including gratification, financial gain, advancement.

Types of prostitution/prostitutes

The commercial sex industry includes street prostitution, massage brothels, escort agencies, outcall services, strip clubs, lap dancing, phone sex, adult and child pornography, video and internet pornography, and prostitution tourism.

Streetwalkers Prostitutes who work the streets in plain sight of police, citizens and prospective customers are referred to as hustlers, hookers or streetwalkers.

Streetwalkers are considered the least attractive, lowest paid, most vulnerable men and women in the profession.

Bar girls B-girls, as they are called, spend their time in bars, drinking and waiting to be picked up by customers.

Brothel prostitutes Also called bordellos, cathouses, sporting houses, and houses of ill repute, brothels flourished in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. They were large establishments that housed several prostitutes and were usually run by madams

Call girls Call girls are the aristocrats of prostitution. Some charge their customers thousands of rand per night (in the USA more than \$100 000 per year). Some gain clients through employment by escort agencies, and others develop independent customer lists.

Escort services/call houses Some escort services are fronts for prostitution rings. Both male and female sex workers may be sent out after a client reacts to an ad in the yellow pages and newspapers.

Circuit travellers Prostitutes known as circuit travellers move around in groups of two or three to lumber, labour and agricultural camps

Skeezers Surveys conducted in New York and Chicago have found that a significant number of female prostitutes have substance-abuse problems.

Cyber prostitute According to Siegel (2007:435) cyber prostitutes set up personal websites or put listings on web boards such as Adult Friendfinder that carry personal advertisements.

Massage parlours/photo studios Some working girls are based in massage parlours and/or photo studios. Although it is unusual for a masseuse to offer all the services of prostitution, oral sex and manual stimulation are common

Determinants of prostitution Another issue that has been the subject of considerable debate is the question why men and women enter into prostitution. Although it may be tempting to try to identify the causes of prostitution, it is important to take note of the complexity of prostitution and of the dynamics underlying the decision to work as a prostitute

Various role players involved in the use of **drugs**-15 marks

Adolescents who deal in small amounts of drugs. This group becomes involved in dealing with small quantities of drugs to gain access to the drugs for themselves.

Adolescents who sell drugs on a regular basis. A smaller group of adolescents who mostly use drugs such as heroin and cocaine are actively involved in drug distribution.

Teenage drug dealers who also commit other crimes. The teenagers in this group generally belong to gangs. They use and distribute various habit-forming substances and frequently commit property and violent crimes.

Adolescents who periodically become involved in the legal system. These youths are serious drug users and unsuccessful in their attempts to sell drugs and commit crimes.

Youth drug users who continue with crime into adulthood. Although two-thirds of youth drug users continue to use drugs in adulthood, half of them stop committing other types of crime. Those who continue taking drugs and committing other crimes share the following characteristics:

- they come from poor families
- other family members are also involved in crime
- they performed poorly at school
- they used drugs and were involved in crime from an early age
- they used different types of drugs and frequently committed crimes, and they had few opportunities in late adolescence to become involved in legal and meaningful adult activities. Persons in this group have a low nonverbal intelligence and poor physical coordination. However, there is little scientific proof to explain why some youths stop committing crimes and others do not.

Seemingly respectable adults who operate as high-level suppliers. People in this group appear respectable but are in fact involved in large-scale drug dealing to support their expensive lifestyles.

Drug smugglers. These are the people who smuggle drugs into the country (illegal trading). The profile of a smuggler is that of a middle-aged older man with good organisational abilities and with the right connections.

Adult criminal drug users who are repeatedly arrested. As has already been explained, some drug users become involved in drugs and crime at an early age. Arrest, imprisonment, drug abuse and criminal activities become a way of life.

Adult criminal drug users who are seldom arrested. These people are known in the crime world for their calculated violence. They plan and coordinate their crimes well. They generally commit crimes in a group.

Adult drug users who commit less serious criminal offences. Most adult drug users commit a limited number of criminal offences and avoid violent crimes.

Female drug users. Women who are involved in drugs fall into a separate category of drug users. Women are less likely than men to use dependence-forming drugs.

Summary:

2. *Adolescents who deal in small amounts of drugs*
3. *Adolescents who sell drugs on a regular basis.*
4. *Teenage drug dealers who also commit other crimes*
5. *Adolescents who periodically become involved in the legal system*
6. *Youth drug users who continue with crime into adulthood.*
7. *Seemingly respectable adults who operate as high-level suppliers*
8. *Drug smugglers*
9. *Adult criminal drug users who are repeatedly arrested*
10. *Adult criminal drug users who are seldom arrested*
11. *Adult drug users who commit less serious criminal offences*
12. *Female drug users*

Prostitution as a crime in South Africa

Prostitution in South Africa has been **illegal** since the 1950s. However, prostitution has exploded since the end of apartheid, spreading AIDS as many prostitutes do not use protection.

There is also an inextricable link between prostitution and **sex trafficking**. Sex trafficking is the process that delivers victims into prostitution. It includes the recruitment, harbouring, movement, and methods by which victims are compelled to stay in prostitution – whether by violence, coercion, threat, debt or cultural manipulation (Hughes 2004:1).

Prostitution is based on a balance between the supply of available **victims and the demand for victims** to provide the sex acts. Victims are recruited from marginalised, poor and vulnerable populations.

Prostitution begins with the demand for **women and girls** to be used in prostitution; it begins when men go in search of sex that can be purchased

Prostitution has historically been seen as undesirable because of its close connection to other crimes. Organised **crime**, robbery, assault, and drug trafficking are often cited as crimes associated with prostitution.

Posel is of the opinion that the proscription of prohibition of prostitution in South Africa has had the effect **of increasing the criminal element** in prostitution and producing secondary crimes that have become associated with prostitution.

Prostitution is linked to drugs; using money earned for services rendered to buy drugs is a crime!

Prostitution & trafficking, women are being brought into the country to work as sex workers by pimps. Sex in return for money which is illegal and a crime!

Prostitution is linked to fraud, smuggling of persons, extortion and kidnapping.

Section 20 (1) of the Sexual Offences Act stipulates that sexual intercourse between two persons of the opposite sex who were not married was an offence only if practised "for reward" by the female partner.

Assignment Questions & Answers:

FIRST SEMESTER

ASSIGNMENT 02 - COMPULSORY

CLOSING DATE: 7 APRIL 2016

UNIQUE NUMBER: 691838

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Q1. From a criminological perspective, Siegel (2004) defines a public order crime as one of the following:

1 Crime which involves acts that interfere with the operations of society and the ability of people to function efficiently 2 Crime which includes consensual crime, victimless crime and victimless vice 3 Crime which involves more than one participant, all of whom give their consent as willing participants in an activity that is illegal 4 Crime which involves the ability of people to function efficiently and includes consensual crime

Q2 According Walsh and Hemmens (2008), Sutherland defines white collar crime as one of the following:

1 Crimes committed by white collar criminals against blue collar workers 2 Crimes committed by blue collar criminals against white collar workers 3 Crimes committed by highly placed persons in the process of practising their professions 4 White collar crime is often considered a victimless crime because most of these crimes are not directed at a specific victim and are, in the main, not easily discernible.

Q3 According to Burgener, Snyman and Hauck (2001), the White Paper on Conservation stresses one of the following points with regard to conservation:

1 The fragmented, polarised and inefficient administrative and legislative structures created by apartheid resulted in no fewer than seventeen government departments 2 Divided responsibilities together with a duplication of effort, a confusion of laws and most importantly, a lack of coordination have been major factors hampering effective conservation of biodiversity 3 The various law enforcement agencies and the all too often diverse, confusing and inadequate legislation contribute to the exploiters' success 4 Some African countries, including South Africa, have herds of elephant and rhino numbers have grown as a result of responsible conservation methods

Q4 Some theorists believe that regardless of the reason for committing crime, the decision to do so is a ... made after weighing the benefits and consequences of the action.

1 general deterrence 2 specific deterrence 3 relative deprivation 4 rational choice

Q5 According to Herbig (2004) crime classification refers to one of the following:

1 incidence of difficult types of crime in a specific year 2 numbers that comprise all information regarding the crime 3 the division of crime data into specific classes 4 common factors shared by certain crimes

Q6 According to Du Bois (1997) there is a big demand for rhino products among Asian communities whose cultural traditions believe that rhino horn is an aphrodisiac for which they are willing to pay large amounts of money. The above statement falls under one of the following factors contributing to illegal trade in endangered species:

1 economic factors 2 cultural factors 3 corruption factors 4 financial attraction factors

Q7 According to Schmalleger (1996) in 1939 Edwin Sutherland gave prominence to white-collar crime in a speech he made in his capacity as president of the ...

1 The Australian Sociological Association. 2 South African Sociological Association. 3 African Sociological Association. 4 American Sociological Association.

Q8 A ... crime is a public order crime that involves more than one participant.

1 victimless 2 consensual 3 white-collar 4 corporate

Q9 One of the following features serves as evidence in the definitions of victimless crimes:

1 sexual relations 2 age as a determining factor 3 moral considerations 4 voluntary participation

Q10 In addition to high-level measures that seek to regulate and manage the risks presented by organised crime, investigation and law enforcement play important roles in bringing offenders to justice. The above statement relates to one of the following:

1 the role of the United Nations (UN) 2 the role of United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) 3 national and international cooperation 4 international cooperation and conventions

Q11 South African legislation divides habit-forming drugs into three groups. One of the following groups is a habit-forming drug:

1 Rohypnol, cocaine, Ketamine and Wellconal 2 Rohypnol, opium, Ketamine and Wellconal 3 Rohypnol, cocaine powder, LSD and Ecstasy 4 Rohypnol, crack, cocaine and cocaine powder

Q12 A proactive approach to controlling white-collar crime would entail one of the following:

1 Members of the South African Police Service are responsible for combating white-collar crime 2 Members of the South African Police Service are responsible for the investigation, gathering of information on white-collar crime 3 A continuing process during which areas of deficient control are identified and addressed 4 Providing a "hot-line" to enable employees to report crimes to the South African Police Service

Q13 Various factors in South African society play a role in white collar crime and one of the following factors is significant :

1 The people who participate in white-collar crime are generally recruited on the basis of their expertise 2 Members of organised crime gangs attempt to enter and control legal markets 3 Undermining of social values and increasing sophistication of offenders 4 Administration of the criminal justice and economic pressure

Q14 "If an individual does have poor self-control and has been subjected to deficient natural resources socialisation, the probability of him/her committing conservation crime is expected to increase exponentially." The above statement refers to one of the following theoretical explanations of conservation crime:

1 Bandura's social learning theory 2 Sykes and Matza's neutralisation theory 3 Cornish and Clarke's rational theory 4 Sutherland's theory of differential choice

Q15 One of the following may be regarded as a characteristic of organised crime:

1 Provision of illicit services 2 Legitimate business involvement 3 Provision of illicit goods 4 Extortion and corruption

Q16 Albanese (2008) defines organised crime as follows:

1 A continuing criminal enterprise that rationally works to profit from illicit activities; its continuing existence is maintained through the use of force, threats, monopoly, control and/or the corruption of public officials 2 A continuing structured, collectivity of persons who use criminality, violence, and a willingness to corrupt to gain and maintain power and profit 3 Any crime for the gain that uses deceptions as its principal modus operandi 4 The highly structured association of people who bind together to make large profits through illegal means, utilising graft and corruption in the criminal justice arena to protect their activities from criminal prosecution

Q17 From Wells's (2004) definition of organised crime four elements can be deduced. One of the following elements is NOT an element of the definition of organised crime:

1 A material false statement 2 Knowledge that the statement was false 3 Reliance on the false document by the victim 4 Culpable conduct causing damage

Q18 Organised crime in a South African context may be defined as follows:

1 Anybody who accepts any gratification from anybody else or gives any gratification to anybody else in order to influence the conduct of the receiver to conduct himself/herself in a way that amounts to the unlawful exercise of any duties 2 A criminal organisation engaged in commission of serious criminal offences, based on a structured association of more than two persons acting in concert over a prolonged period of time in pursuit of both their criminal objectives and profits 3 Organised crime includes the provision of illicit goods and services, conspiring to commit crimes, penetration of legitimate businesses, extortion and corruption 4 Organised crime is when organised group members insist that a restaurant make use of their linen service by subjecting those who refuse to violence

Q19 "The real victims of environmental crime are our descendants and future generations who will be faced with a natural resources legacy squandered by their ancestors, without ever having had a say in the matter." The above statement relates to the following:

1 Victims of corporate crime 2 Victims of conservation crime 3 Victims of white-collar crime 4 Victims of illegal trade in endangered species

Q20 "Guilty employees do not take leave from work. They work excessive amounts of overtime without good reason, buy from a single supplier with whom he or she has a good relationship and overspend on stock." The above statement relates to one of the following:

1 Occupational crime 2 Corporate crime 3 Organisational crime 4 White-collar crime

Q21 Section 28(3) of the South African Constitution defines a child as a person under the age of:

1 Twenty one years 2 Twenty years 3 Nineteen years 4 Eighteen years

Q22 An example of white-collar crime includes one of the following:

1 Money laundering activities 2 African organised crime 3 Employee theft 4 Black market business crime

Q23 The study of natural resources crime from a criminological perspective is considered most appropriately explained by one of the following terms:

1 Green criminology 2 Conservation criminology 3 Ecological criminology 4 Environmental criminology

Q24 According to the SAPS Annual Report (2012/13) the Presidency together with the Justice, Crime Prevention and Security (JCPS) have developed an outcome-based model and evaluation and monitoring tools in order to release the broad strategic goal 1, namely:

1 All people in South Africa (SA) must have adequate availability of and access to the South African Police Service (SAPS) points 2 The main goal is to improve the levels of service delivery and accessibility to service points by bringing the SAPS service points to the people 3 All people in SA are safe and feel safe by the SAPS in increasing activities to prevent and combat border crimes 4 All people in SA are safe by the SAPS decreasing the percentage of court-ready dockets for all serious crimes, contact crime and trio crimes

Q25 The purpose of and function of crime classification includes one of the following:

1 A data record of types of crimes 2 Activities that constitute crimes 3 Gain an impression of various types of crimes 4 Answer as to why people commit particular crimes

SECOND SEMESTER

ASSIGNMENT 02 - COMPULSORY

CLOSING DATE: 20 SEPTEMBER 2016

UNIQUE NUMBER: 826665

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Q1 Schur (1965) defines victimless crime as follows:

1 The offence that is consensual and lacks a complaining participant, emphasising the mutual agreement 2 An illegal act in which no one is harmed or if harm occurs it is negated by the informed consent of the participants 3 A public order crime that involves more than one participant, all of whom give their consent as willing participants 4 The willing exchange, among adults, of strongly demanded but legally proscribed goods or services

Q2 One example of corporate crimes is the following:

1 Embezzlement 2 Insider trading 3 Bribing politicians 4 Employee theft

Q3 According to Brantingham & Brantingham (1998) environmental criminology refers to:

1 being primarily associated with the study of spatial patterns of crime in an urban context 2 a growing field which explores how actual criminal events involve interaction between motivated individuals and surrounding social, economic, legal and physical environments 3 the study of crime and its negative impact on natural resources 4 the criminal activities associated with a wide spectrum of wrongdoing directed at natural resources

Q4 The functions of the Association of Certified Fraud Examiners is an international anti-fraud organisation whose function includes one of the following:

1 Boosting the prevention of organised crime at national and international levels
2 Criminalising offences committed by organised crime groups including corruption and corporate offences
3 Providing educational resources to the academic community and providing educational materials to institutions of higher learning
4 To develop a series of protocols containing measures to combat specific acts of transnational organised crime

Q5 According to Stevens (1990) and Snyman (2008) crime from a juridical perspective may be defined as:

1 a human behaviour that is formulated as crime by those who are in a position of authority in a politically organised community
2 all socially injurious behaviour that harms human rights and caused by the capitalistic economic system
3 transgression of the law and if the transgressor is found guilty by the court, the state may impose punishment
4 Crime is an offence if it is perceptible, voluntary, a human act that may cause certain negative consequences

Q6 One of the arguments in favour of decriminalisation is the following:

1 The collective morality of individuals affects the good society and that without enforcement society will be damaged and eventually become decadent
2 If knew that they were likely to be arrested they would modify their behaviour
3 As far as public order crimes are concerned it is simply a lack of priority in current enforcement strategies that encourages widespread disobedience
4 Government should be concerned with matters that affect the common good and seek to regulate morality at an individual level.

Q7 According to Snyman (2008) embezzlement means one of the following:

1 Fraudulently receiving increases in compensation and increasing pressure on all employees to provide financial support
2 Fraudulently increasing personal holdings of company stock and retaining one's present position in the company by manipulating accounts
3 Taking something of value to which one has access based on a position of trust or authority
4 Converting company assets for personal benefit and fraudulently receiving increases in compensation

Q8 All conservation crime prevention initiatives should be highly coordinated and applied in concert. One of the following examples is NOT relevant to conservation crime:

1 Judicial system reform
2 Judicial crime prevention
3 Judicial injunction
4 Effective legislation

Q9 The 2000 UN Convention against Transnational Organised Crime had two main goals. One of the goals was to:

1 increase multilateral cooperation in law enforcement to deal with organised crime
2 set standards for domestic legislation so that organised crime may be combated effectively
3 deal with the restrictive regime faced by investigative agencies such as the legal, jurisdictional and political limitations to activities
4 to allow the police and customs authorities of many countries to appoint liaison officers to foreign embassies or enforcement agencies

Q10 According to Stevens (1990) and SAPS 2012/13 Annual Report (2012/13) crime trends may be defined as:

1 the incidence of the different types of crime in a specific year
2 the pattern of crime incidence among the different classes in a specific year
3 Race, sex, occupation, level of education, age and the prevailing economic situation
4 the increases and decreases in the different types of crime in a specific year

Q11 Conklin (2001) discusses the following offences under the heading of victimless crimes:

1 marijuana, prostitution, gambling and refusing to serve in the military
2 drunkenness and alcohol-related crimes, the purchase and use of illegal drugs, vagrancy and begging
3 drug-related offences, gambling, prostitution and pornography
4 gambling, prostitution or solicitation, homosexuality and various sexual offences

Q12 In terms of Walsh and Hemmens (2008) and Walsh and Ellis (2007) external factors that cause crime EXCLUDE one of the following:

1 Pressure
2 Predisposition
3 Opportunity
4 Machiavellism

Q13 An appropriate explanation of conservation crime can be sought within the existing framework of both the classical/neoclassical and positivist ideologies. These EXCLUDE one of the theories:

1 Gottfredson and Hirschi's general theory of crime
2 Bandura's social learning theory
3 Sutherland's differential association theory
4 Sykes and Matza's neutralisation theory

Q14 Various factors in South African society play a role in white-collar crime and one of the following is significant:

1 Economic pressure
2 Poor self-control
3 Peer pressure
4 Incomplete records

Q15 According to Stevens (1990) and the SAPS 2012/13 Annual Report (2012/13) crime statistics refer to:

1 the pattern of crime incidence among different classes in a specific year 2 numbers that comprise all the information regarding crime, scientifically arranged and tabulated in order to give a total picture of the crime problem 3 heavy and light criminality, crimes committed at an early and at a late age, and conflict crimes and habitual crimes 4 an aid to describe and explain a fixed phenomenon in the community in order to diagnose it

Q16 The organisation,... is an example of a liberal feminist group:

1 WHISPER 2 THEMBA LESIZWE 3 COYOTE 4 POWA

Q17 A proactive approach with regard to prevention and control of white-collar crime in a company would basically entail one of the following;

1 a continuing process during which areas of deficient control are identified and addressed 2 the treatment of people given to deviant behaviour and accompanying criminal actions 3 the modification of socio-economic conditions rather than the modification individual behaviour 4 crime can be prevented if strict control is exercised over the physical milieu in which the crime takes place

Q18 Prevention and control of illegal trade in endangered species include one of the following:

1 The programme should enjoy the support of the entire community 2 The programme should be directed at local problem areas identified by the community itself 3 The programme should be compiled in such a way that it involves all organisations, such as the police, local authority and welfare organisations 4 Empowerment of rural communities bordering on game and nature reserves

Q19 The most important organised crime group in Russia is one of the following:

1 vory v vory 2 vory v zakone 3 vory v the "Pawn" 4 zakone v the "Boar"

Q20 Crime classification is necessary to determine one of the following:

1 the direct cost by crime together with the control and prevention of crime costs 2 the indirect loss of lives, loss of income, the high price of consumer goods 3 the indirect costs suffered by the state and the community 4 answers as to why people commit particular crimes

Q21 According to Lebone (2013) from 1994/95 to 2012/13 drug-related crime has increased by:

1 three hundred and sixty percent (360%) 2 three hundred and fifty percent (350%) 3 three hundred and forty percent (340%) 4 three hundred and thirty percent (330%)

Q22 Membership of organised crime gangs is based on one of the following;

1 ethnicity and race 2 power and race 3 violence and monopoly 4 ethnicity and goal

Q23 Suitable targets in conservation crime EXCLUDE one of the following factors:

1 financial attraction 2 organism value 3 availability of natural resources 4 ignorance and lack of awareness

Q24 According to Tanfa (2006) the Advance Fee Fraud (AFF) is a/an ... organised crime syndicate:

1 Russian Mafia 2 Italian Mafia 3 Japanese Mafia 4 Nigerian Mafia

Q25 According to Herbig (2004) Schafer's life trend typology includes the following crimes:

1 Economic, violent, sexual and political crimes 2 Heavy and light criminality, crimes committed at an early age, conflict and habitual crimes 3 Violent crimes, property crimes, business crimes, organised crime and terrorism 4 Occasional criminals, habitual criminals, abnormal criminals and conventional criminals