

SS4302: ORGANIZED CRIME

Effective Term

Semester A 2022/23

Part I Course Overview

Course Title

Organized Crime

Subject Code

SS - Social and Behavioural Sciences

Course Number

4302

Academic Unit

Social and Behavioural Sciences (SS)

College/School

College of Liberal Arts and Social Sciences (CH)

Course Duration

One Semester

Credit Units

3

Level

B1, B2, B3, B4 - Bachelor's Degree

Medium of Instruction

English

Medium of Assessment

English

Prerequisites

Nil

Precursors

Nil

Equivalent Courses

Nil

Exclusive Courses

Nil

Part II Course Details

Abstract

This course focuses on organized crime in society. Crimes such as money laundering, transnational organized crime, white collar crime, and organised criminal gangs are discussed. As well as learning about these forms of crime and the underlying

theories, students will be exposed to the legal, criminal justice, regulatory and political systems that respond to these crimes. The course also examines the types of harm committed, its effects, how and to what extent this harm has been criminalised. A wide range of case studies are used to illustrate these crimes.

Course Intended Learning Outcomes (CILOs)

CILOs		Weighting (if app.)	DEC-A1	DEC-A2	DEC-A3
1	Understand the nature and classifications of organized crime;	25	x	x	
2	Implement theories to explain organized crime;	25	x	x	x
3	Evaluate the effectiveness of existing counter-measures against organized crime including types of harm committed, its effects, how and to what extent this harm has been criminalised; and	25		x	x
4	Develop effective and innovative crime fighting and regulatory strategies in a rapidly changing social and political context.	25		x	x

A1: Attitude

Develop an attitude of discovery/innovation/creativity, as demonstrated by students possessing a strong sense of curiosity, asking questions actively, challenging assumptions or engaging in inquiry together with teachers.

A2: Ability

Develop the ability/skill needed to discover/innovate/create, as demonstrated by students possessing critical thinking skills to assess ideas, acquiring research skills, synthesizing knowledge across disciplines or applying academic knowledge to real-life problems.

A3: Accomplishments

Demonstrate accomplishment of discovery/innovation/creativity through producing /constructing creative works/new artefacts, effective solutions to real-life problems or new processes.

Teaching and Learning Activities (TLAs)

TLAs	Brief Description	CILO No.	Hours/week (if applicable)
1	TLA1: Lecture	Lectures on related topics conducted by the course lecturer are offered to students. Guest speakers will be invited as necessary to share their expertise.	1, 2, 3, 4
2	TLA2: Group exercises and discussion	Students are encouraged to describe the nature of organised crime and explain the underlying criminological, societal and regulatory theories and factors associated with this form of crime.	1, 2, 3, 4

3	TLA3: Group presentation	Students will be divided into groups for presentation purposes. In their presentations, students need to demonstrate critical thinking and creative solutions towards a self-chosen issue related to organized crime, such as triad society, money laundry, transnational organized crime, white collar crime, and youth gangs etc.	1, 3	
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Assessment Tasks / Activities (ATs)

	ATs	CILO No.	Weighting (%)	Remarks (e.g. Parameter for GenAI use)
1	AT1: Participation and class exercises	1, 2, 3, 4	20	
2	AT2: Group presentation and project work	1, 2, 3, 4	40	
3	AT3: Individual papers	1, 2, 3, 4	40	

Continuous Assessment (%)

100

Examination (%)

0

Assessment Rubrics (AR)**Assessment Task**

1. Participation

Criterion

Level of participation

Excellent (A+, A, A-)

High

Good (B+, B, B-)

Significant

Fair (C+, C, C-)

Moderate

Marginal (D)

Basic

Failure (F)

Unsatisfactory

Assessment Task

2. Group presentation and project work

Criterion

Ability to present the group result in a coordinated manner

Excellent (A+, A, A-)

High

Good (B+, B, B-)

Significant

Fair (C+, C, C-)

Moderate

Marginal (D)

Basic

Failure (F)

Unsatisfactory

Assessment Task

3. Individual paper

Criterion

Capacity for self-directed learning to write up an academic paper related to the study of organized crime

Excellent (A+, A, A-)

High

Good (B+, B, B-)

Significant

Fair (C+, C, C-)

Moderate

Marginal (D)

Basic

Failure (F)

Unsatisfactory

Part III Other Information

Keyword Syllabus

Organised crime

Triad society

Criminal gangs

Youth gangs

Transnational organized crime

Unlawful societies ordinance

White collar crime

Organized and serious crime ordinance

Reading List

Compulsory Readings

Title	
1	Lombardo, R. (2019). Organised crime: Causes and consequences. Nova Science publishers.
2	Rorie, M., Wellford, C. (2019). The handbook of white collar crime. Hoboken: John Wiley & Sons
3	Wright, A. (2013). Organised crime: Concepts, cases, controls. New York. Willan Publishing

Additional Readings

Title	
1	Broadhurst, R., & Lee, K. W. (2009). The Transformation of Triad 'Dark Societies' in Hong Kong: The Impact of Law Enforcement, Socio-Economic and Political Change. <i>Security Challenges</i> , 5(4), 1-38.
2	Chin, K. (1990). <i>Chinese Subculture and Criminality: Non-traditional Crime Group in America</i> . Westport: Greenwood Press.
3	Chin, K. (2003). <i>Heijin: Organized Crime, Business, and Politics in Taiwan</i> . NY: M.E. Sharpe.
4	Chu, Y. K. (2005). Hong Kong Triads After 1997. <i>Trends in Organized Crime</i> , 8(3), 5-12.
5	Cressey, D. (1969). <i>Theft of a Nation: The Structure and Operations of Organized Crime in America</i> . New York: Harper and Row.
6	Curtis, E. G., Elan, S. L., Hudson, R. A., & Kollars, N. A. (2002). Transnational Activities of Chinese Crime Organizations. <i>Trends in Organized Crime</i> , 7, 19-59.
7	Finckenauer, J. O. (2005). Problem of Definition: What is Organized Crime? <i>Trends in Organized Crime</i> , 8(3), 63-68.
8	Finckenauer, J. O., & Chin, K. (2004). <i>Asian Transnational Organized Crime & Its Impact of the United States: Developing A Transnational Crime Research Agenda: A Final Report</i> . Washington, D.C.: National Institute of Justice.
9	Finklea, K. (2010). <i>Organized Crime in the United States: Trend and Issues for Congress</i> . Washington, D. C.: Congressional Research Service.
10	Gambetta, D. (1996). <i>The Sicilian Mafia: The Business of Private Protection</i> . New Work: Harvard University Press.
11	Gonzales, A., Schofield, R., & Hagy, D (2007). <i>Asian Transnational Organized Crime & Its Impact in the United States</i> . Washington D. C.: National Institute of Justice.
12	Huque, A. S. (1994). Renunciation, De-Stigmatization & Prevention of Crime in Hong Kong. <i>The Howard Journal of Criminal Justice</i> , 33(4), 338-351.
13	Levi, M. (2007). <i>Organized Crime and Terrorism</i> . In Maguire, M., Morgan, R., & Reiner, R. (Eds.), <i>Oxford Handbook of Criminology</i> (4th ed.). London: Oxford University Press.
14	Lintner, B. (2004). Chinese Organized Crime. <i>Global Crime</i> , 6(1), 84-96.
15	Liu, B. (2001). <i>The Hong Kong Triad Societies: Before and After the 1997 Change-Over</i> . Hong Kong: Net e-Publishing.
16	Lo, S. (2009). <i>The Politics of Cross Border Crime in Greater China: Case Studies of Mainland China, Hong Kong, and Macao</i> . Armonk: NY: M. E. Sharpe.
17	Lo, T. W., & Kwok S. I. (2012). Traditional Crime in the Modern World: How Triad Societies Respond to Socioeconomic Change. In Siegel, D., Staring, R., & Bunt, H (Eds.), <i>Faces of the Mafia</i> . Amsterdam: Springer.
18	Maltz, M. (1976). On Defining Organized Crime: The Development of a Definition and Typology. <i>Crime and Delinquency</i> , 22(3), 338-346.
19	Mcillian, J. C. (1999). Organized Crime: A Social Network Approach. <i>Crime, Law & Social Change</i> , 32, 301-323.
20	Morselli, C. (2009). <i>Inside Criminal Networks</i> . New York: Springer.
21	Paoli, L. (2001). Criminal Fraternities or Criminal Enterprise? In Williams, P. and Vlassis, D. (Eds.), <i>Combating Transnational Crime: Concepts, Activities and Responses</i> . London: Frank Cass.
22	Paoli, L. (2002). The Paradoxes of Organized Crime. <i>Crime, Law & Social Change</i> , 37(1), 51-97.

23	Paoli, L. (2004). Italian Organized Crime: Mafia Association and Criminal Enterprise. <i>Global Crime</i> , 6(1), 19-31.
24	Varese, F. (2006). How Mafia' s Migrate: The Case of the Ndrangheta in Northern Italy. <i>Law and Society</i> , 40(2), 411-44.
25	Xia, M. (2008). Organizational Formations of Organized Crime in China: Perspectives from the State, Markets, and Networks. <i>Journal of Contemporary China</i> , 17(54): 1-23.
26	Zhang, S. (2008). <i>Chinese Human Smuggling Organizations: Families, Social Networks, and Cultural Imperatives</i> . Palo Alto, CA: Stanford University Press.
27	Zhang, S., & Chin, K. (2002). Enter the Dragon: Inside Chinese Human Smuggling Organizations. <i>Criminology</i> , 40, 737-68.
28	Zhang, S., & Chin, K. (2003). The Declining Significance of Triad Societies in Transnational Illegal Activities: A Structural Deficiency Perspective. <i>British Journal of Criminology</i> , 43, 469-88.
29	Zhang, S. X., & Chin, K. (2008). Snakeheads, Mules, and Protective Umbrellas: A Review of Current Research on Chinese Organized Crime, <i>Crime, Law and Social Change</i> , 50, 177-95.
30	Zhao, G., & Li, Z. (2010). An Analysis of Current Organized Crime in Hong Kong. <i>Journal of Chinese Criminal Law</i> , 4, 96-109. (In Chinese)
31	Chu, Y. K. (2000). <i>The Triads as Business</i> . London: Routledge.