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CHARACTERISTICS AND TYPOLOGY OF CRIME: CONVENTIONAL, NON-CONVENTIONAL, AND WHITE-COLLAR CRIME

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Abstract
Crime is a dynamic social phenomenon that evolves alongside changes in society, technology, and economic structures. This study examines the characteristics and typology of crime, focusing on three interconnected dimensions: conventional and non-conventional crime, the typology of white-collar criminals, and the development of crime patterns in modern society. Employing a qualitative library research method, this study draws on criminological theories and relevant Indonesian legislation. The findings reveal that conventional crime including theft, assault, and robbery is direct, visible, and locally contained, while non-conventional crime encompasses technologically mediated and organizationally complex offenses such as cybercrime, terrorism, and transnational organized crime. White collar crime, introduced by Sutherland, demonstrates that criminal behavior is not limited to lower social strata but extends to educated professionals who exploit positions of trust and authority. The development of crime typologies reflects a shift from physical violence to economic, corporate, and digital offenses, each requiring distinct prevention and enforcement strategies. This study concludes that a comprehensive, multi-disciplinary approach is essential to effectively address the increasingly sophisticated landscape of modern crime.

Keywords: *crime typology, conventional crime, non-conventional crime, white collar crime, criminology*

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A. Introduction

Crime is a social phenomenon that consistently evolves alongside societal change. Advances in technology, economic dynamics, and shifts in social values and structures have significantly influenced the forms, patterns, and characteristics of criminal behavior. Broadly, crime can be classified into two primary types: conventional crime and non-conventional crime. Conventional crime is generally traditional in nature encompassing theft, robbery, assault, and homicide and has long been recognized within the social fabric. Non-conventional crime, by contrast, has emerged as a consequence of modernization and technological advancement, manifesting in forms such as cybercrime, economic crime, and transnational organized crime.[1]

1 Siegel, Larry J. Criminology: The Core. 6th ed., Cengage Learning, 2015, pp. 1–5.; Hagan, Frank E. Introduction to Criminology: Theories, Methods, and Criminal Behavior. SAGE Publications, 2018, pp. 3–7.

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As criminal typologies have evolved, the characteristics of offenders have also grown increasingly complex. In criminological scholarship, perpetrators may be classified according to the typology of conventional criminals and white-collar offenders. Conventional criminals typically commit crimes involving direct physical violence or overt legal violations. White collar crime, on the other hand, is perpetrated by individuals who hold specific social status, positions, or offices, exploiting the power and trust vested in them as in cases of corruption, fraud, and corporate crime.[2]

The development of crime is marked not only by an increase in the number of cases but also by changes in modus operandi and the growing complexity of criminal acts in accordance with prevailing crime typologies. An understanding of the characteristics and typology of crime is therefore essential for analyzing criminal patterns and formulating more effective prevention and countermeasure strategies. Accordingly, this study focuses on the characteristics of conventional and non-conventional crime, the typology of criminal offenders and white-collar perpetrators, and the development of crime in line with its respective typologies.[3]

This study aims to: (1) understand and analyze the characteristics of conventional and non-conventional crime; (2) examine the typology of criminal offenders and white-collar criminals from a criminological perspective; and (3) assess the development of crime in accordance with its typological categories and the factors that influence it.[4]

B. Research Methodology

This study employs a qualitative approach based on library research (studi kepustakaan), systematically collecting, reading, recording, and analyzing data from academic and legal sources relevant to the subject matter. This method is well-suited to research that focuses on the analysis of theoretical frameworks, legal norms, and conceptual comparisons rather than empirical field data.[5]

Primary sources include foundational criminological texts such as Larry J. Siegel's Criminology: The Core, Frank E. Hagan's Introduction to Criminology, Edwin H. Sutherland and Donald R. Cressey's Principles of Criminology, and Curt R. Bartol and Anne M. Bartol's Criminal Behavior: A Psychological Approach. Indonesian legal sources consulted include Law No. 20 of 2001 on the Eradication of Corruption and Law No. 11 of 1980 on the Crime of Bribery. Secondary sources comprise journal articles, scholarly books, and institutional reports on crime typology, white collar crime, and the evolution of criminal behavior.[6]

2 Sutherland, Edwin H., and Donald R. Cressey. Principles of Criminology. 11th ed., J.B. Lippincott Company, 1978, pp. 40–45.; Eleanora, Fransiska N. "White Collar Crime: Law and Society." Forum Ilmiah, vol. 10, no. 2, 2013, pp. 240–250.

3 Saputra, Roni, et al. Fundamentals of Criminology (Konsep Dasar Kriminologi). Yayasan Cendikia Mulia Mandiri, 2024, pp. 10–20.; Clinard, Marshall B., and Richard Quinney. Criminal Behavior Systems: A Typology. 2nd ed., Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1973, pp. 1–8.

4 Hagan, Frank E. Introduction to Criminology: Theories, Methods, and Criminal Behavior. SAGE Publications, 2018, pp. 8–12.

5 Maguire, Mike, Rod Morgan, and Robert Reiner, eds. The Oxford Handbook of Criminology. 5th ed., Oxford University Press, 2012, pp. 20–30.

6 Siegel, Larry J. Criminology: The Core. 6th ed., Cengage Learning, 2015.; Hagan, Frank E. Introduction to Criminology: Theories, Methods, and Criminal Behavior. SAGE Publications, 2018.; Sutherland, Edwin H., and Donald R. Cressey. Principles of Criminology. 11th ed., J.B. Lippincott Company, 1978.; Bartol, Curt R., and Anne M. Bartol. Criminal Behavior: A Psychological Approach. 11th ed., Pearson Education, 2017.; Republic of Indonesia. Law No. 20 of 2001 on the Amendment to Law No. 31 of 1999 on the Eradication of Corruption. State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia, 2001.; Republic of Indonesia. Law No. 11 of 1980 on the Crime of Bribery. State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia, 1980.

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Data were analyzed using descriptive-analytical techniques, involving identification, categorization, and critical interpretation of relevant information drawn from the selected sources. The comparative and analytical approach was employed to trace the characteristics and developmental trajectories of different crime typologies, with a view to illuminating patterns of criminal evolution in both conventional and non-conventional contexts.[7]

C. Discussion and Analysis

1. Conventional and Non-Conventional Crime

a. Conventional Crime

Conventional crime refers to the category of criminal acts most commonly recognized within society and the formal criminal justice system. The defining characteristics of conventional crime are that its objects are individuals or their property, and that it is carried out in a relatively traditional manner, directly violating general criminal law norms without the involvement of high-level technology or complex organizational structures. This type of crime tends to occur locally or domestically, rarely involves intricate international networks, and has historically constituted the primary focus of criminal law since the advent of modern codification.[8]

In Criminology: The Core, Larry J. Siegel explains that conventional crime encompasses acts socially perceived as threats to individual safety and everyday social order. These include theft, robbery, homicide, assault, vandalism, traditional fraud, and violations of personal property or physical security. Siegel notes that conventional crime represents the oldest form of violation addressed by criminal law, and as a result, virtually every legal system in the world has established clear definitions and sanctions for it.[9]

Frank E. Hagan, in Introduction to Criminology: Theories, Methods, and Criminal Behavior, further affirms that conventional crime is often readily identifiable empirically through high statistical reporting rates, given its relatively high rate of reporting and the standardized enforcement procedures applied to it. Hagan also notes that responses to conventional crime typically involve patrol policing, criminal investigation, formal court proceedings, and punishment through the correctional system. Specific examples of conventional crime include: (a) larceny the taking of another person's property without their consent; (b) robbery theft accompanied by threats or violence against the victim; (c) assault and homicide committed by one individual against another; and (d) simple fraud in which the perpetrator uses deception to obtain material benefit at the victim's expense. Because conventional crime is spontaneous, individual in nature, and occurs within directly accessible social environments, the response system focuses primarily on traditional prevention: police patrols, law enforcement, and offender rehabilitation.[10]

b. Non-Conventional Crime

In contrast to conventional crime, non-conventional crime represents forms of criminal violation that transcend the boundaries of traditional criminal acts. Such crime is not always individual in nature,

7 Gottfredson, Michael R., and Travis Hirschi. A General Theory of Crime. Stanford University Press, 1990, pp. 55–60.

8 Clinard, Marshall B., and Richard Quinney. Criminal Behavior Systems: A Typology. 2nd ed., Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1973, pp. 14–22.; Saputra, Roni, et al. Fundamentals of Criminology (Konsep Dasar Kriminologi). Yayasan Cendikia Mulia Mandiri, 2024, pp. 25–35.

9 Siegel, Larry J. Criminology: The Core. 6th ed., Cengage Learning, 2015, pp. 30–38.

10 Hagan, Frank E. Introduction to Criminology: Theories, Methods, and Criminal Behavior. SAGE Publications, 2018, pp. 40–50.

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does not always occur in a direct space between perpetrator and victim, and frequently involves advanced technology, complex organizational structures, cyberspace, or cross-border impacts.[11]

The term 'non-conventional' is widely used in modern criminological scholarship to refer to social phenomena not directly regulated by individuals in classical criminal law, yet whose impact on public security is equally significant or even more complex because their resolution requires multinational or multidisciplinary approaches. According to Shaun D. Harper in Criminal Law and Procedure, non-conventional crime encompasses acts that exploit technological advancement, globalization, and complex but opaque organizational structures, including cybercrime, terrorism, transnational organized crime, systemic corruption, large-scale drug trafficking, human trafficking, and other forms of complex economic crime.[12]

Curt R. Bartol and Anne M. Bartol, in Criminal Behavior: A Psychological Approach, assert that non-conventional crime often produces widespread impact because it does not merely target individuals but also undermines social structures, public trust in institutions, and even national security. They emphasize that the primary characteristics of non-conventional crime are its organized, covert, cross-border nature and its frequent reliance on technological media or network organizations for operational purposes. Examples include: (a) Cybercrime, encompassing hacking, data theft, online fraud, and other technology-based offenses; (b) Terrorism, defined as the planned use of violence to instill fear within society or to achieve specific ideological objectives; (c) Transnational organized crime, such as international narcotics syndicates; (d) Human trafficking and exploitation within global networks; and (e) Economic crime and systemic corruption, frequently involving actors in positions of power, financial institutions, or large corporations. A key distinction between conventional and non-conventional crime is that the latter often demands countermeasures that extend beyond ordinary criminal justice systems, requiring international cooperation, advanced forensic technology, intelligence capabilities, and specialized legislation bridging domestic and international law.[13]

2. Typology of Offenders: White Collar Crime

a. Definition and Concept

Criminal typology refers to the classification of offenders based on various characteristics, including motivation, method, and type of crime committed. Understanding this typology is crucial for law enforcement, crime prevention, and offender rehabilitation. White collar crime refers to offenses committed by individuals or groups within a business or professional context, typically through the exploitation of positions of power and trust. Such acts commonly include fraud, corruption, embezzlement, money laundering, and regulatory violations. The term 'white collar' reflects the fact that perpetrators generally come from professional and highly educated backgrounds and do not resort to physical violence to achieve their objectives.[14]

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11 Aas, Katja F. Globalization and Crime. 2nd ed., SAGE Publications, 2013, pp. 10–20.; Wall, David S. Cybercrime: The Transformation of Crime in the Information Age. Polity Press, 2007, pp. 1–15.

12 Harper, Shaun D. Criminal Law and Procedure. Pearson Education, 2014, pp. 220–235.; United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC). Global Report on Trafficking in Persons. UNODC, 2020, pp. 5–18.; Interpol. Cybercrime: A Threat to Individuals, Businesses and Governments. Interpol General Secretariat, 2022, pp. 1–10.

13 Bartol, Curt R., and Anne M. Bartol. Criminal Behavior: A Psychological Approach. 11th ed., Pearson Education, 2017, pp. 280–295.; Albanese, Jay S. Organized Crime in Our Times. 7th ed., Routledge, 2015, pp. 50–65.

14 Eleanora, Fransiska N. "White Collar Crime: Law and Society." Forum Ilmiah, vol. 10, no. 2, 2013, pp. 240–245.; Friedrichs, David O. Trusted Criminals: White Collar Crime in Contemporary Society. 4th ed., Wadsworth Cengage Learning, 2010, pp. 3–15.

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The concept of white-collar crime was most influentially articulated by Edwin H. Sutherland, who defined it as crime committed by a person of respectability and high social status in the course of their occupation. In many white-collar crime cases, perpetrators do not identify themselves as criminals; they may acknowledge that their actions violated the law, but they do not accept the stigma of criminality. White collar crime is therefore not classified on the basis of the harmful act itself, but primarily on the characteristics of the offender.[15]

The foundational focus of the concept is on the perpetrator the white-collar criminal defined as 'a person of the upper socioeconomic class who violates the criminal law in the course of his occupational activities.' Fundamentally, white collar crime is more harmful than conventional crime because it is typically committed on a larger scale, given that white collar offenders belong to higher socioeconomic groups. This stands in sharp contrast to the capacity and power of conventional offenders, who are predominantly from lower socioeconomic strata. According to Professor Mardjono Reksodiputro, white collar crime requires: (1) a person who is respected in society; and (2) a person of high social status whose actions betray public trust in the business they conduct.[16]

b. Elements of White-Collar Crime

For a criminal act to be classified as white-collar crime, it must fulfill the following elements: (1) intentional commission of an unlawful act; (2) causing harm to society and/or the state; (3) prohibited by criminal law; (4) punishable by criminal sanction; and (5) committed by specific categories of persons. Intentional commission means that the act is contrary to prevailing legal provisions. The consequences of such an act are not limited to harm against individuals or small groups, but may damage the wider public. Both directly and indirectly, white collar crime may harm state finances; it is prohibited by criminal law, punishable accordingly, and perpetrated by individuals who belong to the intellectual class.[17]

The principal distinction between white collar crime and ordinary criminal acts lies in the identity of the perpetrator, the use of criminal proceeds, and the method of operation. In white collar crime, perpetrators are typically from the intellectual class, wielding the influence of power, position, and financial resources leading them to believe they are immune from the law and contemptuous of public opinion. In ordinary crime, perpetrators generally do not belong to the intellectual class and hold no particular position in government or business enterprises. The proceeds of white-collar crime are typically used to satisfy secondary needs luxury vehicles, mansions, luxury goods, land investments, and domestic or offshore bank deposits whereas ordinary criminal proceeds usually serve only basic needs such as food, drink, and other primary necessities.[18]

15 Sutherland, Edwin H., and Donald R. Cressey. Principles of Criminology. 11th ed., J.B. Lippincott Company, 1978, pp. 40–48.; Braithwaite, John. “White Collar Crime.” Annual Review of Sociology, vol. 11, no. 1, 1985, pp. 1–25.

16 Badri, H. M. White Collar Crime as Individual Crime (White Collar Crime Sebagai Kejahatan Individual). Unpublished manuscript, 2007, pp. 1–10.; Levi, Michael. The Phantom Capitalists: The Organization and Control of Long-Firm Fraud. Routledge, 2008, pp. 30–45.

17 Friedrichs, David O. Trusted Criminals: White Collar Crime in Contemporary Society. 4th ed., Wadsworth Cengage Learning, 2010, pp. 20–28.; Eleanora, Fransiska N. “White Collar Crime: Law and Society.” Forum Ilmiah, vol. 10, no. 2, 2013, pp. 245–248.

18 Sutherland, Edwin H., and Donald R. Cressey. Principles of Criminology. 11th ed., J.B. Lippincott Company, 1978, pp. 50–55.; Badri, H. M. White Collar Crime as Individual Crime. Unpublished manuscript, 2007, pp. 12–20.

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c. Forms of White-Collar Crime

White collar crime manifests in three primary forms under Indonesian law. First, document forgery (pemalsuan surat), governed by Articles 263 to 276 of the Indonesian Criminal Code (KUHP). Article 263(1) KUHP provides that any person who creates a false document or falsifies a document capable of giving rise to a right, obligation, or discharge of debt or that may be used as evidence of an act with the intent to use it or cause another to use it as if it were genuine, is subject to imprisonment of up to six months if the forgery causes harm.[19]

Second, corruption, regulated by Law No. 3 of 1971 as amended by Law No. 20 of 2001 on the Eradication of Corruption. Article 1(1)(b) of that law provides that any person who, with the intent to benefit themselves or another person or entity, abuses authority, opportunity, or means available to them by virtue of their position or office in a manner that directly or indirectly harms state finances or the national economy may be sentenced to life imprisonment or a maximum of 20 years and/or a fine not exceeding 30 million rupiah. Additional penalties may include confiscation of assets derived from corruption and payment of compensation equal to the value of property obtained through corrupt acts (Articles 28 and 34 of Law No. 3/1971).[20]

Third, bribery (penyuapan), regulated by Law No. 11 of 1980 on the Crime of Bribery. Article 2 provides that any person who gives or promises something to another person to induce them to perform or refrain from performing an act in the course of their duties that is contrary to their authority, obligations, or the public interest, is subject to imprisonment of up to five years or a fine of up to Rp 15,000,000. Article 3 provides that any person who receives something or a promise, knowing or reasonably suspecting that the giving of such thing or promise is intended to cause them to act or refrain from acting in the course of their duties contrary to their authority, obligations, or the public interest, is subject to imprisonment of up to three years or a fine of Rp 15,000,000.[21]

d. Factors Contributing to White Collar Crime

Among the criminal acts classified as white-collar crime, corruption is particularly instructive. Professor Baharuddin Lopa identified eleven factors enabling corruption in Indonesia: (1) moral deterioration; (2) systemic weaknesses; (3) vulnerability of socioeconomic conditions; (4) insufficiently firm legal action; (5) officials frequently soliciting contributions from businesses; (6) illegal levies (pungutan liar); (7) insufficient understanding of corruption offenses; (8) closed and opaque governance and development administration; (9) the continued need for parliamentary oversight mechanisms; (10) weakness in existing legislation; and (11) the combination of various factors that also produce corrupt behavior.[22]

Moral deterioration and socioeconomic vulnerability enable members of the intellectual class to commit crimes by exploiting opportunities and situations related to their position and authority. For instance, using power and authority, combined with moral failure, intellectual actors may engage in financial misconduct in the management of state finances, manipulate budget disbursements, or produce

19 Republic of Indonesia. Law No. 20 of 2001 on the Amendment to Law No. 31 of 1999 on the Eradication of Corruption. State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia, 2001, art. 1(1)(b).

20 Republic of Indonesia. Law No. 20 of 2001 on the Amendment to Law No. 31 of 1999 on the Eradication of Corruption. State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia, 2001, arts. 28, 34.

21 Republic of Indonesia. Law No. 11 of 1980 on the Crime of Bribery. State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia, 1980, arts. 2–3.

22 Lopa, Baharuddin. "Factors Causing Corruption in Indonesia." Pos Kota Daily, 8–9 Sept. 1987, p. 2.; Merton, Robert K. "Social Structure and Anomie." American Sociological Review, vol. 3, no. 5, 1938, pp. 672–682.

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fictitious documentation. They may also enter into transactions with contractors to obtain large commissions, which undermines oversight, allowing contractors to perform substandard work at the expense of the state. White collar crime thus constitutes a profoundly complex problem in national life, with documented cases causing losses amounting to billions of rupiah losses that directly impede development programs and harm the wider public.[23]

3. The Development of Crime in Accordance with Typology

a. Historical Characteristics of Criminal Development

Historically, crime has evolved alongside the evolution of society itself. When human groups lived in small communities with limited social networks, the prevailing violations were largely direct interpersonal acts theft, fighting, and property disputes. As societies grew more complex, industrialization and urbanization brought fundamental changes to patterns of human interaction, which in turn directly influenced the forms of crime that emerged.[24]

Frank E. Hagan, in Introduction to Criminology, explains that the development of crime can be understood as a response to changing social structures. He emphasizes that phenomena such as urbanization, economic inequality, shifts in cultural values, and technological change create new opportunities for criminal acts that previously could not have been carried out on a broad scale. In this context, the characteristics of crime have evolved from mere violations of individual property or physical integrity to acts that exploit specific socioeconomic conditions for the perpetrator's benefit.[25]

Edwin H. Sutherland developed the foundational concept that organized crime emerges as a product of social structures that enable individuals to learn criminal norms through association with specific groups. Sutherland's typological development of crime demonstrates that criminal behavior is not merely the result of individual decision-making, but also a product of social relationships within groups where criminal norms can be learned and rationalized. The recognition that crime develops in response to changing social environments forms the basis for the emergence of new crime typologies including organized crime, economic crime, cybercrime, and other increasingly complex forms.[26]

b. From Traditional to Modern Crime Typologies

Criminal typology is the method of categorizing crime based on specific characteristics: motive, method, target, and the structure of the offender. The development of typology demonstrates that crime is no longer static but continuously diversifies in response to social dynamics.[27]

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23 Gottfredson, Michael R., and Travis Hirschi. A General Theory of Crime. Stanford University Press, 1990, pp. 87–95.; Friedrichs, David O. Trusted Criminals: White Collar Crime in Contemporary Society. 4th ed., Wadsworth Cengage Learning, 2010, pp. 60–70.

24 Hagan, Frank E. Introduction to Criminology: Theories, Methods, and Criminal Behavior. SAGE Publications, 2018, pp. 60–68.; Clinard, Marshall B., and Richard Quinney. Criminal Behavior Systems: A Typology. 2nd ed., Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1973, pp. 25–35.

25 Hagan, Frank E. Introduction to Criminology: Theories, Methods, and Criminal Behavior. SAGE Publications, 2018, pp. 68–78.; Maguire, Mike, Rod Morgan, and Robert Reiner, eds. The Oxford Handbook of Criminology. 5th ed., Oxford University Press, 2012, pp. 80–95.

26 Sutherland, Edwin H., and Donald R. Cressey. Principles of Criminology. 11th ed., J.B. Lippincott Company, 1978, pp. 60–70.; Albanese, Jay S. Organized Crime in Our Times. 7th ed., Routledge, 2015, pp. 20–35.

27 Clinard, Marshall B., and Richard Quinney. Criminal Behavior Systems: A Typology. 2nd ed., Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1973, pp. 5–12.; Saputra, Roni, et al. Fundamentals of Criminology (Konsep Dasar Kriminologi). Yayasan Cendikia Mulia Mandiri, 2024, pp. 40–50.

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Traditional crime (conventional crime) represents the earliest form of criminality recognized in society and covered by classical criminal law. It includes theft, assault, homicide, robbery, and simple fraud. Traditional crime is typically local, individual, and directly observable. According to Siegel in Criminology: The Core, traditional crime marks the initial stage of understanding criminality because it is the most easily identifiable and the most frequently reported to law enforcement. He notes that the developmental trends of traditional crime tend to correlate with factors such as population growth, urbanization, and social inequality. Sutherland's Principles of Criminology further demonstrates that although traditional crime is the most common form, the social structures within which offenders operate exert a significant influence on the emergence of criminal patterns particularly in the replication of criminal norms within specific social environments.[28]

With the growth of market economies and complex financial institutions in the twentieth century, new forms of crime emerged that are tied to economic systems themselves. Economic crime includes financial fraud, embezzlement, structured corruption, money laundering, and market manipulation. Ronald V. Clarke and Graeme R. Newman have emphasized that the development of international economic globalization has created vast opportunities for perpetrators to manipulate economic systems through highly organized and difficult-to-detect strategies. Organized crime frequently involving network structures, hierarchies, and cross-border relationships is likewise a product of the increasing complexity of modern social life. It does not merely target individuals but attacks social and economic systems as a whole.[29]

The rapid acceleration of information and communication technology from the late twentieth century onward has given rise to a wholly new category of crime: cybercrime. This encompasses system hacking, electronic data theft, online fraud, and attacks on digital infrastructure. Bartol and Bartol explain that cybercrime exploits technological platforms to obtain personal gain or disrupt specific systems without any direct physical interaction between perpetrator and victim. Cybercrime becomes increasingly complex when perpetrators combine advanced technical capabilities with international criminal networks, effectively frustrating national legal systems in their efforts to address the phenomenon. This transformation illustrates how technological advancement creates not only new opportunities for social behavior, but also new avenues for criminal activity requiring adaptive legal and enforcement frameworks that can keep pace with rapidly shifting criminal landscapes.[30]

D. Conclusion

Based on the foregoing discussion of conventional and non-conventional crime, the typology of white-collar offenders, and the development of crime in accordance with its typologies, it can be concluded that crime undergoes highly dynamic transformation in response to social, economic, and technological change. Conventional crime such as theft, robbery, and assault is generally direct, visible, and perpetrated through traditional methods. Non-conventional crime, by contrast, develops in far more complex, organized forms and frequently exploits technological advancement and modern economic systems.

28 Siegel, Larry J. Criminology: The Core. 6th ed., Cengage Learning, 2015, pp. 38–45.; Sutherland, Edwin H., and Donald R. Cressey. Principles of Criminology. 11th ed., J.B. Lippincott Company, 1978, pp. 70–78.

29 Clarke, Ronald V., and Graeme R. Newman. Outsmarting the Terrorists. Praeger Security International, 2006, pp. 15–30.; Levi, Michael. The Phantom Capitalists: The Organization and Control of Long-Firm Fraud. Routledge, 2008, pp. 50–68.

30 Bartol, Curt R., and Anne M. Bartol. Criminal Behavior: A Psychological Approach. 11th ed., Pearson Education, 2017, pp. 310–325.; Wall, David S. Cybercrime: The Transformation of Crime in the Information Age. Polity Press, 2007, pp. 50–70.; Grabosky, Peter. Electronic Crime. Pearson Prentice Hall, 2006, pp. 20–35.

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The concept of white-collar crime, introduced by Edwin H. Sutherland, demonstrates that criminal perpetrators do not always originate from lower social strata, but may come from respected individuals holding positions of authority and power. This type of crime is often difficult to detect because it is executed through the abuse of professional office or authority, and its consequences are far-reaching for both society and the state. The development of crime according to typology reveals that criminal patterns are no longer confined to physical violence but also encompass economic, corporate, and cybercrime each demanding distinct approaches to prevention and enforcement.

To address these challenges, a comprehensive and multi-disciplinary strategy is essential. Law enforcement agencies must be equipped with advanced investigative tools and forensic technologies to detect and prosecute white collar and cybercrime effectively. Legislative frameworks must be continuously updated to keep pace with evolving criminal methods, particularly in the digital domain. Equally important is investment in public education and community awareness programs that build social resilience against corruption and fraud. Inter-agency and international cooperation must be strengthened to combat transnational crime effectively. Ultimately, tackling the full spectrum of crime from conventional street offenses to complex white collar and digital crimes requires a coordinated effort among governments, civil society, educational institutions, and the private sector, all oriented toward building a just, secure, and accountable society.

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