

## 1: Police Corruption: Causes of Police Corruption

*Analysis of Police Corruption. Police corruption is a complex phenomenon, which does not readily submit to simple analysis. It is a problem that has and will continue to affect us all, whether we are civilians or law enforcement officers.*

Social disorganization may create a context for police misconduct because residents may not have in place the social networks necessary to organize against police malpractice. The police departments in Pittsburgh have been trying body cameras on their officers to see both the positive and negative aspects of using body cameras. Mobile devices[ edit ] As digital recording technology usage has increased, especially using cell phones, there have been more cases of civilians capturing video of alleged police misconduct. Some police organizations such as the Fraternal Order of Police support the prosecutions. This led to a verbal confrontation and the RCMP handcuffing the teen and cutting off his backpack to search it. His crimes included bribes, rape and failing to account for assets; Wen was executed in July As a consequence of the Obiora case, training at the Norwegian Police Academy has undergone changes and national police director Ingelin Killengreen has instigated a thorough review of police methods in general. He was acquitted on almost all charges by the regional court. Another officer had been accused of abuse of power during an arrest. This case will be retried in the regional court by order of the Supreme Court after the acquittal was appealed. Another case involves a female officer from Telemark Police District who was issued a fine of According to a official report, 18 police officers have lost their jobs as result of misconduct since Russia[ edit ] Police corruption and brutality is rampant in Russia as it is common for officers to be hired as private security on the side by businessman and Russian mafia. These tactics are believed to have been used against billionaire Mikhail Khodorkovsky to "weaken an outspoken political opponent, to intimidate other wealthy individuals and to regain control of strategic economic assets. The police were armed with automatic rifles and pistols. Workers at a Lonmin PLC, a platinum mine, were asking better wages. Jon Burge and the torture cases that came out of his district. Department of Justice on comprehensive reforms. In the wake of Hurricane Katrina there was a spike in allegations of misconduct and in March the Justice Department published a page report that found "systemic violations of civil rights" by a NOPD that routinely failed to discipline officers involved. In August , four officers were convicted of unlawfully firing on citizens then trying to cover it up with the assistance of a fifth investigating officer. There are four outcomes that can result from the findings of the administration: This finding is in favor of the employee and usually no disciplinary action is taken. A charge of filing a false police report or perjury may be filed and prosecuted if this was found to be knowing or intentional. Metropolitan police[ edit ] The Hong Kong and New York City police departments, both of which have had issues with police misconduct and corruption, have approached the problem in different ways. For corruption, Hong Kong created an external agency which actually investigates corruption, while New York reviews corruption through an internal department, although the information is reported to a monitoring commission. In the unit received complaints, of which led to indictment. Four police officers alone were responsible for 63 of the cases. This came following Dagsavisen in June publishing an overview of police cases with a deadly outcome. The article showed that in the ten most serious cases after the establishment of the SUPA all charges against the police were eventually dropped. A buzzing media discourse focusing on deaths incurred during police arrests and transports continued in Norway throughout , and Presthus counts this as one factor triggering the initiative to publish ongoing investigations on the Internet. The cases will be presented on the web pages of SUPA, and they will be presented in a way that preserves the anonymity of officers and other parties involved where deemed necessary. The Black Panther Party sought to oppose police brutality through neighborhood patrols. Police officers were often followed by armed Black Panthers, who at times came to aid African-Americans who were victims of brutality and racial prejudice. Groups like Copwatch continue to use the patrol method in communities, often using video cameras to document them. Early warning systems were recommended by the U. The systems collect data such as complaints, which triggers an intervention at a certain point. After the intervention, the officer is monitored as a follow-up.

## 2: Corruption | Definition of Corruption by Merriam-Webster

*Although studied and researched, the topic of police corruption, in large part, remains a mystery. Sir Robert Peel was credited with the concept that the police depend on citizen cooperation in providing services in a democratic society. As such, the detrimental aspects of police misconduct cannot.*

Police are routinely involved in undercover work which involves taking on false identities and inducing crime. Police are allowed to make false promises to hostage takers and kidnappers. Police feed disinformation to the media. Police are trained to be deceptive at interviewing and interrogation. Police make all kinds of excuses to get out of nuisance calls. Police trade or sell their days off and desirable work assignments. Police strain the truth to protect loved ones and crime victims. Police routinely invade privacy via surveillance and other technological means. Police fighting the drug problem may encounter more loose cash than the gross national product of some small countries. Police deviance is a much broader term than corruption. It includes all activities which are inconsistent with norms, values, or ethics from a societal standpoint or even from the police standpoint. The following definitions may be helpful: The key element is misuse of official authority; the gain can be personal or for the common good. Corruption is bad because it undermines integrity, the state of policing being whole or undivided. Corruption has been the target of numerous efforts at creating topologies. Here are three of the most popular topologies of corruption: Police misconduct is impropriety of office, not misuse of authority. Misconduct is bad because it leaves the public free to speculate and draw sweeping generalizations about the profession of policing as a whole. The different types of misconduct are often classified as follows: Malfeasance – intentional commission of a prohibited act or intentional unjust performance of some act of which the party had no right e. A functional explanation may be closer to the truth, and is indeed supported by almost every scholarly observer on the subject. According to this view, the very structure of policing exposure to unsavory characters, forgetting what you learned in the academy, clannishness, and overzealous, misguided approaches to crime control provides plenty of opportunities to learn the entrenched patterns of deviant police conduct that have been passed down thru generations. These are considered fringe benefits of the job. Gratuities often lead to things like kickbacks bribery for referring business to towing companies, ambulances, or garages. The typical scenario involves gay bars, which are considered the most vulnerable. In some cities like Boston for example , police are still charged with the power to inspect bars for compliance with liquor regulations. In other cities like San Francisco, for example , officers would promise extra protection against gay-bashing in return for extra payments. In some cities, police officers have complete control over liquor licenses and even own nearby parking meters. To deal with the gay bar issue, many police departments have tried hiring openly gay recruits. Shakedowns are also common with strip bars, prostitution rings, drug dealing, illegal gambling, and even construction projects. Other actors in the system, supervisors and even judges, are often aware of the perjury. They pretend to believe police officers who they know are lying. Most perjury is committed by decent cops who honestly believe a guilty defendant will go free unless they lie about something. Police perjury and police brutality go hand in hand, as officers who commit brutality will most likely lie on the stand to prevent the possibility of a lawsuit or departmental charges. The reasons why an officer might engage in this kind of conduct are many: Criminal justice experts are divided over whether racial differences exist with respect to police use of force Weisburd et. On the one hand, the Christopher Commission stated that white officers were somewhat more likely to use excessive force against African-Americans, and watchdog groups like the ACLU, Amnesty International, and Human Rights Watch have stated a pattern exists, but on the other hand, respected researchers like Adams and Tonry as well as the U. Effective use of verbal communication is one of the skills expected in police work. The following topology exists: On the other hand, profanity for innocuous purposes may very well be something that it is unrealistic to expect will go away in policing or many other contexts. Sooner or later, every police officer will be propositioned. There are a number of women who are attracted to the uniform or the aura of the occupation. These are women who make the rounds by waving at officers, getting them to stop or pull over, and then set up meetings to have sex with them, or sometimes right then and

there. A woman such as this typically has sex with whole departments and hundreds of police officers. When police sex cases come to the public attention, the department reaction is usually to reemphasize the code of ethics. Such was the case in the Rathskellar incident in San Francisco, where at a police academy graduation party, one bashful recruit was handcuffed to a chair, and a prostitute was brought in to perform oral sex on him. Police officers who attend college during the day or moonlight at other jobs in order to make a decent living are often involved in this kind of conduct. Numerous court appearances during the day can also be a factor, along with the toll of shift work. Sleeping on duty, of course, is just an extreme example of goldbricking, the avoidance of work or performing only the amount minimally necessary to satisfy superiors. Goldbricking can take many forms: The officer must obtain the drugs from some intermediary, involve others in transactions, and open the door to blackmail, shakedowns, ripoffs, and coverups. It sets a bad example for public relations. Alcohol and drug use tends to become a systemic problem; others become involved, either supporting or condemning the user. More intriguing is when the police become sellers or dealers of drugs. One occasionally hears stories of officers selling drugs at rock concerts. The motivation here appears to be monetary gain and greed, although there have been some attempts to claim stress or undercover assignment as a defense. With the exception of a few places like Hawaii, police officer associations POAs have opposed random drug testing. They especially oppose drug testing after a shooting incident because it taints the officer. They are not generally opposed to drug testing of applicants or probationary employees. They do, of course, support strict discipline of any employee who is involved in dealing drugs. Failed raids, for example, are often due to a leak in the department. Passwords can also slip out, granting access to computer network information. In rare cases, police resources are put to use in blackmailing political figures. In general, however, cracking down on secrecy violations has produced more problems than it has solved. Part of the reason for the current fragmented condition of American law enforcement rests upon a false sense of security derived from overdone needs for secrecy.

### 3: Police misconduct - Wikipedia

*Police corruption is the misuse of police authority for personal gain. This lesson discusses the different types of police corruption, causes of corruption, and some methods for ending corruption.*

China[ edit ] In mainland China, the collusion between corrupt police officers and gang bosses is a big concern, bringing legitimacy crisis to the police as well as the ruling party. A ranking specifically on police corruption rated Belgium 16 out of 20. There are also internal control units within local police forces to deal with minor incidents and police misconduct in conjunction with the AIG and Committee P. In 2005, out of 1,000 investigations by the AIG, 6% were specifically corruption-based, with higher numbers of breaching professional confidence 44 or fraud 26, but lower 3% of abuse of police power. To maintain impartiality, the AIG has completely separate servers to the police, but draws on a number of databases for its investigations, as well as working together with the Committee P. The Committee P generally deals with the most important corruption cases, such as those relating to organized crime or torture. Belgium also has other institutions which deal with corruption, including police-related cases, on a wider scale: Dutroux was meant to be under police surveillance the night he kidnapped two of his victims, but the police had programmed the camera to operate only during the day. The police claimed that they did not view seized videotapes of Dutroux constructing his "dungeon" as at the time they had no VCR. Dutroux claimed he was part of a sex ring that involved high-ranking members of Belgian police and government. Connerotte testified that the investigation was deliberately hampered by officials. Dutroux also escaped from police custody in 1996 before being apprehended. A parliamentary commission into the Dutroux case in 1997 found that the defendant benefited from police corruption and incompetence. He confessed, but after serving his sentence successfully appealed his sacking from the police as the sacking had been done by a French-speaking officer. Belgium has laws in place to uphold the "rights" of the speakers of each language, including that of a police officer who is being disciplined to undergo questioning in their own language. The former officer was working on a compensation claim and calling for reinstatement as of 2005. The main factor behind this ranking is bribes paid to police officers. According to the same research, Bulgaria sits first on the list of EU member states with widespread police corruption. Additionally, a role in the political conflicts of the 1990s led to further dismissals of national and regional police detectives and mass layoffs of middle ranking officers. This was achieved by monitoring the political loyalty of MoI staff, but also by exceptional powers to investigate abuses; including the use of undercover agents and virtually unlimited powers to investigate. However, the considerable experience accumulated over these years was lost immediately after the democratic change in 1997, when the body was disbanded. As a result of this, the deputy-chief of a police service was dismissed over accusations of illicit contact with an alcohol producer, and police misconduct has been limited by institutional and legal changes. Corruption and conflicts of interest continue to offer a serious challenge to public perceptions of the Bulgarian police, attitudes that are not only encouraged by political scandals and frequent media coverage of police corruption, but also by the personal experiences of everyday Bulgarians. Within this research, it was found that 70% of Bulgarians annually were asked for bribes by police, a number that did not change substantially between 1997 and 2005. According to Sofia City Prosecutor Nikolai Kokinov, these officers were pooling the bribes they received at the end of their shifts and dividing the money between them, sometimes taking up to 100 leva a shift. According to Kokinov, police do not receive large bribes, but instead are given small ones regularly. A telephone hotline and internet site was open for the submission of complaints to be used by the MoI Inspectorate. The Inspectorate was also given controlling, preventative and disciplinary functions by the Ministry of Interior Act. It is split into two divisions: The 35 officers of the Inspectorate have a number of functions, ranging from assessing corruption risks, undertaking inspections aimed at reducing and preventing corruption, reviewing complaints received about the MoI and supervising the implementation of inspections. They report directly to the Minister of Interior. It is directly subordinated to the Prime Minister and exists outside the MoI, which gives the agency a degree of independence if it is tasked with investigating corruption within the MoI, particularly regarding corruption among senior officers and management. However, SANS is purely

intelligence-gathering, and has no police powers. Of these 74, six cases were referred to the prosecution, and the MoI was advised to dismiss officers accused to misconduct in a further seven of them. This means that for the first time since the dissolution of the State Security, a branch of the MoI had the ability to use surveillance techniques to expose police corruption, including a network of undercover agents, as well as take proactive measures - on the basis of risk analysis - to end corruption, actively seeking and collecting evidence on MoI staff without complaints being submitted, something that neither SANS nor the Inspectorate can do. This large upswing is due to the organisational changes undertaken in the MoI, which no longer allow complaints to remain within the division they were made, but instead must be referred to the ISD or the Inspectorate. As part of this initiative, rules were changed that allowed an MoI vehicles to carry out roadside checks of motorists. As of 25 November, these checks have only been allowed to be undertaken by traffic police. Article of the code states that "a public official who abuses the office, oversteps the limits of official authority, or fails to perform the official duty with the aim of obtaining pecuniary gain or other non-pecuniary benefit could be charged criminally". In order to establish a successful corruption-control system in Croatia it is essential that police be held responsible for corruption. There must be a legally sound basis for the punishment of corrupt police officers and legal tools to achieve this punishment. Section and makes this achievable, as do the sanctions listed in the Criminal Code. Cyprus[ edit ] Police corruption in Cyprus is unofficially monitored by the Independent Authority for the Investigation of Allegations and Complaints Against the Police. In , individuals were prosecuted with corrupt activity, of those in relation to bribery. In the number of ascertained crimes committed by officers with involvement in management and administration was calculated at 1., by this figure had jumped These "landmarks" are prominent enough to prompt guided tours around Prague. Money ending up in the pockets of civil servants and corrupt businessmen. This unit targets petty everyday corruption, involving low-level employees of the state who abuse their power for personal gain. Including automated cameras at traffic lights sending infringements directly to a driver, avoiding any physical interaction with a policing officer. Denmark[ edit ] When asked specifically about public perceptions of police corruption, a rating of 2 was given with 1 being least corrupt and 5 being most , which was lower than the perceived corruption in any other sector surveyed, other than education which also was rated a 2. Although corruption is a rarity amongst Danish Police, there are effective procedures in place for the investigation and punishment of any police corruption. Their primary purpose is to investigate instances of corruption crime, committed only by public servants. The Police board is in control of investigating smaller instances of corruption, as well as those cases concerning civic officials. The aim of the strategy is to both raise awareness and educate the population of corruption and corruption-willingness. Therefore, the Ministry of Justice pays close attention to these areas and have set about implementing strict measures and bodies to govern all law enforcement agencies. While the anti-corruption strategy has greatly assisted in decreasing levels of corruption in the general police force, the rate of corruption in the Border and Custom Guard Agency is still fairly high. The result being many officials in this agency see the opportunity to increase their wealth through corruption and in turn accept bribes to let immigrants into Estonia and the EU. In the Permanent Mission of Estonia, the Estonian Government states the aim of all anti-corruption strategies set up in their country is to ensure their population is allowed full enjoyment of their human rights. The Police Barometer survey found that one in four Finns think that it is very likely that corruption exists in some form within the Police. More recent surveys show significant changes in the figures, however. The story on Aarnio broke in September , and in June the former head of the Helsinki drug squad was sentenced to 20 months imprisonment for aggravated abuse of office from to and for taking bribes from a private company. In , The Central Service for the Prevention of Corruption was also established in France to prevent corruption and transparency of economical life and public procedures. This may be due to a lack of attention from media and other social science areas. One explanation for institutional corruption in France is the hierarchical police system. This is due to higher rankings and specialised units having more discretion and being at higher risk of corruption. This region is known for high drug activity. Despite attention being brought to the head of Centrale Directorate of National Security, Pascal Ladalle, a full-scale judicial enquire was not undertaken until the new police chief of Marseille was appointed. A total of 30 officers from the squad have been suspended for allegedly seizing

drugs, money, cigarettes and jewellery from dealers and letting them go. The seized narcotics, money and valuables were all found in a makeshift ceiling at their station after a few months of investigation and surveillance. Investigations are still pending. In addition to this, Stuber also imported drugs from various other networks. The former captain had an intimate relationship with a worker from the local court, Laurence Hamon, where they would use court information to ensure his drug network associates were not under investigation. This method was also employed to avoid tracing mechanisms imposed by the Inspection Generale de la Police Nationale to detect any abuse of information. Stuber worked closely with Laurence, using her residence to store the seized drugs and her banking accounts to launder money. Stuber was jailed for the maximum term of 10 years. In general, corruption is construed as an individual offence, although it is possible to be prosecuted for actions committed on behalf of a corporation under the Administrative Offences Act. Additionally, pursuant to Section of the German Criminal Code, the past or future undertakings of an official act e. Public perception of police corruption is low among German citizens according to the Special Eurobarometer on Corruption report. Despite the more than half of German respondents perceiving a prevalence of corruption in German society, the actual experience of corruption is quite low. From to , the annual Transparency International reports showed that Greeks ranked second-most corrupt among EU countries, behind only Bulgaria. Citizens may offer the police monetary sums as a way of avoiding getting a ticket or in order to obtain a drivers license. Particularly as the state is an optimum destination for those seeking asylum, due to its many small islands and borders being difficult to patrol. It is not unusual for Greek police to provide fake documentation and plane tickets to illegal immigrants. However, the police performed only rudimentary checks, and permitted the migrants to board the flights. It is housed in Greece within the Hellenic Police Internal Affairs division, established in and has staff.

## 4: Deviance and Corruption

*Police misconduct is also referred to as "police corruption" because both involve the violation of police department rules and regulations. Police misconduct sometimes involves law enforcement officers who violate state and federal laws, as well as the civil rights of the citizens they are sworn to protect.*

This is a revision of a graduate seminar paper. Abstract Despite the growth of professionalization in American policing, corruption and misconduct in law enforcement continue to remain concerning issues in communities across the nation. Citizens depend on law enforcement to serve and protect in an ethical and lawful manner, and this trust can easily be diminished when even a few officers use their positions of authority to cause harm or violate civil rights. Theories on police corruption generally fall under individual explanations, ecological theories, and organizational theories. Determining which theories and factors can best explain police deviance can assist in findings ways to address and prevent it altogether. Although police deviance is difficult to track, researchers have used various indicators of misconduct to determine which factors may prevent or inhibit deviance. Pre-employment screening, training, and proper supervision are some of the key factors that relate to the prevalence of misconduct and corruption. This paper will attempt to explain these findings and provide the implications for policy changes that police administrators can use to address the problem of police misconduct. Acts of corruption and misconduct are terms that fall under the umbrella of police deviance in general. In order for corruption to occur, there must be some personal gain for a police officer or group of officers to engage in the abuse of authority. Lawrence Sherman , p. Misconduct could additionally include acts of excessive force, civil rights violations, racial discrimination, and criminal activity. Police deviance also ranges in severity from receiving gratuities in exchange for favors to committing murder. The costs of corruption and misconduct are difficult to measure, but they include the financial losses associated with any litigation that results from those actions, the financial and emotional tolls on victims, and the overall trust of the public for officers to carry out their duties with integrity. Some acts of corruption may never be seen and are therefore never addressed by police departments or the public, while at the same time some may exaggerate the level of corruption that occurs. The Nature of Corruption The causes of misconduct and corruption have been attributed to various sources, including individual, ecological, and organizational factors King, , p. Many theories, including traditional criminological theories, have been applied to police misconduct as well. Walker and Katz discussed six more specific categories of theories that explain corruption p. Neighborhood explanations theories focus on elements of social disorganization theory, such as poverty and informal social control, in neighborhoods and how they influence police deviance. Police organizations theories focus on the organizational structure of police departments and the integrity of their leaders and supervisors. Police subculture theories attempt to explain corruption as a result of peer pressure and group solidarity factors that exist within the subculture of police officers p. Officer Typologies of Corruption In his book on the sociological approach to studying police corruption, Lawrence Sherman categorizes departments into three typologies according to the level of pervasiveness of corruption. The first type, rotten apples and rotten pockets, is characterized by only small numbers of individual officers and groups of officers p. Type II departments contain pervasive unorganized corruption in which a majority of police officials are corrupt, but they have little relationship to each other in that there is no informal organization of engaging in corruption. Type III departments have pervasive organized corruption in which a hierarchical and authoritarian system exists, involving officials from not only within the department but also political figures. Sherman additionally discusses some of the constant factors that contribute to the ease of engaging in corruption. The psychological paradigm analyzes individual personalities of officers and specifically focuses on the authoritarian personality, which is characterized by conservatism, aggression, and cynicism p. In contrast to this dispositional model of the police personality, the sociological paradigm focuses on the socialization process that officers experience through the academy, training, and experience in the field. This professionalization occurs as officers internalize the norms and values learned on the job. The third paradigm, known as the anthropological or culturalization perspective, refers to the occupational culture of policing and the attitudes, values, and beliefs

that are transmitted through the police subculture. These rules and norms are sometimes unwritten, particularly when dealing with situations related to gratuities or bribes. Kappeler and colleagues also proposed several aspects of the police subculture that may explain deviance. Additionally the employment screening processes end up only selecting individuals who conform to middle-class norms, and these screening techniques do not predict how well recruits will be able to perform their duties. The police academy itself then calls for further conformity into a new set of standards from the already homogenous group of recruits. Much of this training and preparation involves emphasizing an "exaggerated sense of danger" which is characterized as such because of the overall low likelihood for potential injury. This training orientation disproportionately focuses on practical rather than intellectual skills for officers and therefore leads to citizens being viewed as "symbolic assailants" who are seen as potentially violent and dangerous. Police subculture is also known for several ethos, themes, and postulates that may influence deviance Kappeler et al. Several ethos guide officers and distinguish them as police professionals. The ethos of bravery relates to the perceived and actual dangers of policing and how officers will handle violent encounters, back other officers up when they face these situations, and use force when necessary. The ethos of secrecy is characterized by the hidden nature of police work created by factors such as a fear of loss of autonomy and the perception of the media. Additionally, the cultural themes of isolation and solidarity refer to the social separateness from society that results from rejection by the community and the seeking of validation by officers from within. Solidarity also involves a sense of loyalty between fellow officers. Postulates, or "expressions of general truth or principle that guide and direct the actions of subcultural members" p. History of Addressing Corruption In his book on police accountability, Walker described some of the accomplishments and limitations of American police agencies, courts, and legislative bodies in dealing with misconduct in the past. The professionalization movement had made significant progress through the s, only to be questioned during the civil rights movement p. Among the administrative shortcomings of police departments were the failure to adopt well-established principles for patrol management i. During the s, the U. Supreme Court became part of the judicial strategy to facilitate police reform through constitutional decisions like *Miranda v. Arizona* by the Warren Court. Additionally, civil tort litigation for civil rights violations has been used in an attempt to reform police practice, although the impact may not be significant p. Criminal prosecution of officers for excessive force has similarly had little deterrent effect, but federal pattern or practice litigation has resulted in consent decrees, memoranda of understanding, and settlement letters that have facilitated reform. Many empirical studies have been conducted to better understand corruption in order to find methods that would more effectively address and prevent it. They propose that antisocial behavior, an undesirable trait in recruits, and the personality trait of conscientiousness, a preferable characteristic in potential officers, can be measured through psychological tests administered by police departments during applicant screening p. First, the researchers linked antisocial behavior; which includes lack of guilt, irresponsibility, and a lack of conscience; to various types and severities of corruption p. They then link conscientiousness to high levels of job performance which would not support the involvement in corruption. Specifically, those who have high levels of conscientiousness are "organized, reliable, hard-working, self-governing, thorough, persevering, and tend to have a great amount of integrity" while those low in conscientiousness tend to be "lazy, careless, lax, impulsive, and irresponsible" p. For example, the MMPI is meant to assess psychological disorders, not job performance, and it does not measure conscientiousness p. They instead proposed the use of two other measures that specifically measure both antisocial traits and levels of conscientiousness. The Inwald Personality Inventory IPI is specifically designed to measure the personality traits and behavioral patterns that relate to the duties of law enforcement officers, and it can specifically measure antisocial characteristics in candidates. The items used in the IPI instrument are therefore a better predictor of job performance, and the IPI has been shown to be more accurate than the MMPI in identifying those who will be terminated from positions in policing p. The researchers cite the high validity and reliability of the use of this personality instrument and emphasize its use in finding highly conscientious officers for positions in law enforcement. Educational Levels Many studies have looked at the educational levels of officers in relation to police performance, use of force, and misconduct. They attributed findings like this to the types of skills that students learn and apply in college p. This study analyzed

both formal complaints, which included those that were made through traditional processes with the department, and informal complaints, which include only phone calls made against officers. Researchers found that officers with four-year degrees had less formal complaints against them than those with two-year degrees, but educational level did not influence informal complaints p. Additionally, those with only two-year degrees were more likely to have their complaints sustained against them p. No differences in the number of complaints, however, were found when comparing those with criminal justice majors to those with non-criminal justice majors, a finding that further supports the argument that officers learn a general skill set in college regardless of major. Early Intervention EI Systems Early intervention EI systems are management tools used by police agencies that use data to recognize officers who are exhibiting performance problems Walker, , p. These systems analyze use-of-force reports, citizen complaints, and other indicators to identify these officers and intervene through counseling or training to correct any issues. Research by Harris looked at patterns of police misconduct based on complaints as they related to the variables of residual career length RCL and residual number of offenses RNO to determine whether the career features could predict future misconduct when comparing them to the selection criteria used by EI systems p. He found that as officers gained experience, they were less likely to engage in misconduct p. One of the criticisms of EIs pointed out was that exceeding the threshold on any one criterion, even though multiple indicators could be measured, can result in an officer being flagged. Future career lengths and numbers of complaints are therefore difficult to predict, but Harris recommended that EI systems should use more discriminate criteria and a variety of indicators in order to increase the predictive validity of these systems p. The results revealed that the more severely officers perceived the misconduct, the more willing they were to report it p. Cases with the least seriousness included the off-duty operation of a security system business, receipt of free meals, receipt of holiday gifts, and cover-up of an accident due to driving under the influence. The most serious cases included stealing from a found wallet, accepting a financial bribe, and stealing a watch at a crime scene p. Most officers said they would not report the less serious misconduct, and a majority also said they would report the worst types of deviance. Researchers also found significant differences in the environments of integrity in agencies p. They found that officers were more likely to perceive scenarios seriously when their supervisors were more likely to discipline the misconduct more harshly. Additionally, officers were less likely to see the scenarios seriously when fellow officers were unlikely to report the behavior. They also assessed two additional phenomena that relate to organizational justice and misconduct: Organizational justice is based on the nature of distributive, procedural, and interactive justice as they relate to fairness and respect by supervisors in organizations p. According to this theory, if subordinates, or officers in the context of policing, perceive their organizations or departments as unfair, they will be more likely to violate rules and norms by engaging in misconduct. For the study, misconduct was measured through formal citizen complaints, internal affairs division IAD investigations, and violations of department disciplinary code p. After utilizing Likert-type scale questions to assess the above variables while also controlling for age, gender, race-ethnicity, ranks, years of service, and deviant peer associations, the researchers found that organizational justice predicted both code-of-silence attitudes and beliefs in noble-cause corruption, and it was significantly associated with all forms of police misconduct pp. They also found that deviant peer associations, measured through vignettes as a control variable, had a significant influence on attitudes related to the code of silence and noble-cause corruption beliefs. An additional organizational perspective was discussed by King who used the literature on high-reliability organizations HROs to propose the concept of "mindfulness" in the organizational culture of policing p. Without intervention, small problems may eventually turn into more serious problems, and fellow employees, or officers in policing, are in the best positions to identify and address these problems. King asserts that HROs "ensure that all employees are focused on detecting small aberrations in the environment, performance, or conditions, and employees are empowered to act when they encounter any of these aberrations" *ibid*. He therefore proposes the adoption of an HRO framework while considering police acts of misconduct as "accidents. Martin has also discussed the important roles of leadership and ethics in dealing with and preventing corruption. He attributes police misconduct to factors relating to the work environment, particularly by the push for results by administrators and the lack of emphasis on how those results were

obtained p. The police subculture is also mentioned in the context of a strong loyalty and solidarity, and the "us versus them" component can exist even within the department when commitment to fellow officers overrides the mission of the department or the supervisors who support it. On-Duty versus Off-Duty Misconduct Acts of misconduct by police officers are also known to occur when they are not on-duty and in uniform. There have been unique characteristics associated with offenses that occur off-duty. Researchers focused on the characteristics of off-duty offenses, which included 1, cases, or over half They found that most of the off-duty officers When looking at the types of offenses, researchers found that off-duty officers were more likely to be involved in alcohol-related offenses Violent crimes were not significantly associated with any duty status.

## 5: Police corruption - Wikipedia

*Corruption controls - How the police are policed themselves. Social organization of corruption - Take place in ways of an arrangement or an event. Moral cynicism - Due to the inevitable association with those who break the law and the contact of temptation, officers are often directed towards moral cynicism.*

Correctional deviance is a much broader term than corruption. It includes all activities which are inconsistent with norms, values, or ethics from a societal standpoint or even from the police standpoint. The following definitions may be helpful: I am going to apply the same theory from the Knapp Commission to a correctional institution. A functional explanation may be closer to the truth, and is indeed supported by almost every scholarly observer on the subject. According to this view, the very structure of corrections exposes officers to unsavory criminal characters, forgetting what you learned in the academy, brazen, overzealous, and misguided approaches to inmate control provides plenty of opportunities to learn the entrenched patterns of deviant conduct that have been passed down through generations. These are considered fringe benefits of the job. Gratuities often lead to things like kickbacks, bribery, for inmates to get special favors or abilities. Further up the scale comes pilfering, or stealing any supplies for personal use. Lies in reports or incident summaries lead down the slippery slope of criminality. Other actors in the system, supervisors and even judges, are often aware of the perjury. They pretend to believe officers who they know are lying. Most perjury is committed by decent officers who honestly believe a guilty defendant will go free unless they lie about something. Corrections perjury and brutality go hand in hand, as officers who commit brutality will most likely lie on the stand to prevent the possibility of a lawsuit or departmental charges. The reasons why an officer might engage in this kind of conduct are many: A small percentage may have been attracted to corrections work for the opportunity to enjoy physically abusing and hurting somebody. On the one hand, the Christopher Commission stated that white officers were somewhat more likely to use excessive force against African-Americans, and watchdog groups like the ACLU, Amnesty International, and Human Rights Watch have stated a pattern exists, but on the other hand, respected researchers like Adams and Tonry as well as the U. Effective use of verbal communication is one of the skills expected in corrections work. The following topology exists: On the other hand, profanity for innocuous purposes may very well be something that it is unrealistic to expect will go away in policing or many other contexts. Sooner or later, every officer will be propositioned. There are a number of women or men who are attracted to inmates incarcerated independent of their convictions. Every officer will be able to tell you stories about officers or staff whom was removed for sexual contact. These are women or men who make the contact with the inmates, getting them to stop or converse, and then set up meetings to have sex with them, or sometimes right then and there. An officer such as this typically has sex with whole unit or many inmates before getting caught. Other situations involve the following corrections combined activities. When corrections sex cases come to the public attention, the department reaction is usually to reemphasize the code of ethics. Such was the case in the Rathskellar incident in San Francisco, where at a police academy graduation party, one bashful recruit was handcuffed to a chair, and a prostitute was brought in to perform oral sex on him. Officers who attend college during the day or moonlight at other jobs in order to make a decent living are often involved in this kind of conduct. Numerous court appearances during the day or abundance of mandatory overtime can also be a factor, along with the toll of shift work. Sleeping on duty, of course, is just an extreme example of goldbricking, the avoidance of work or performing only the amount minimally necessary to satisfy superiors. Goldbricking can take many forms: The officer must obtain the drugs from some intermediary, involve others in transactions, and open the door to blackmail, shakedowns, rip-offs, and cover-ups. It sets a bad example for public relations. It will affect judgment, and lead to the greater likelihood of deadly force or traffic accidents. Alcohol and drug use tends to become a systemic problem; others become involved, either supporting or condemning the user. More intriguing is when the correctional officer becomes sellers or dealers of drugs. One occasionally hears stories of officers selling drugs on their units. The motivation here appears to be monetary gain and greed, although there have been some attempts to claim stress or undercover assignment as a defense. Failed raids, for example, are often due

to a leak in the agency. Passwords can also slip out, granting access to computer network information. In rare cases, correctional resources are put to use in blackmailing other officers or inmates. Some are directed to God; others to superiors or the profession; and still others to society as a whole. They all make promises that people commit to keeping as a standard of performance. A code of ethics, if it is to be used for occupational purposes, must set a standard above ordinary morality. Everything done in private would be just as if it was done in public. Mistakes would be treated as learning opportunities, but there would be less of them because of widespread adherence to the values of probity, propriety, restraint, reasonableness, and caution. Recruitment, selection, and training mechanisms would be flawless, with promotion on the basis of merit, no one being without ample supervision, and the organization giving its personnel whatever resources they need to perform their work better. Nothing correctional officers do or how they do it would come as a surprise to anyone. The commitment to a code of ethics is unconditional. The true test of character is keeping your faith in the face of adversity. As a Correctional Officer, my fundamental duty is to serve mankind; to safeguard lives and property; to protect the innocent against deception, the weak against oppression or intimidation, and the peaceful against violence or disorder; and to respect the Constitutional rights of all men to liberty, equality and justice. I will keep my private life unsullied as an example to all; maintain courageous calm in the face of danger, scorn, or ridicule; develop self-restraint; and be constantly mindful of the welfare of others. Honest in thought and deed in both my personal and official life, I will be exemplary in obeying the laws of the land and the regulations of my department. Whatever I see or hear of a confidential nature or that is confided to me in my official capacity will be kept ever secret unless revelation is necessary in the performance of my duty. I will never act officiously or permit personal feelings, prejudices, animosities or friendships to influence my decisions. With no compromise for crime and with relentless prosecution of criminals, I will enforce the institutional rules as well as the law courteously and appropriately without fear or favor, malice or ill will, never employing unnecessary force or violence and never accepting gratuities. I recognize the badge of my office as a symbol of public faith, and I accept it as a public trust to be held so long as I am true to the ethics of the police service. I will constantly strive to achieve these objectives and ideals, dedicating myself before God to my chosen profession—law enforcement.

## 6: Police Corruption

*Theories and explanations of police corruption presented in recent social science literature are reviewed to develop a conceptual framework for future study of the problem.*

Police Corruption Analysis of Police Corruption Police corruption is a complex phenomenon, which does not readily submit to simple analysis. It is a problem that has and will continue to affect us all, whether we are civilians or law enforcement officers. Since its beginnings, many aspects of policing have changed; however, one aspect that has remained relatively unchanged is the existence of corruption. An examination of a local newspaper or any police-related publication on any given day will have an article about a police officer that got busted committing some kind of corrupt act. Police corruption has increased dramatically with the illegal cocaine trade, with officers acting alone or in-groups to steal money from dealers or distribute cocaine themselves. For a corrupt act to occur, three distinct elements of police corruption must be present simultaneously: The reason is simple. There deviance elicits a special feeling of betrayal. However it is not particularly obvious where brutality, discrimination, and misconduct end and corruption begin. Essentially, police corruption falls into two major categories— external corruption which concerns police contacts with the public, and internal corruption, which involves the relationships among policemen within the works of the police department. The external corruption generally consist of one ore more of the following activities: They have known of narcotics violations and have failed to take proper enforcement action. They have entered into personal associations with narcotics criminals and in some cases have used narcotics. They have given false testimony in court in order to obtain dismissal of the charges against a defendant. New York, for instance, has had more than a half dozen major scandals concerning its police department within a century. It was the Knapp Commission in that first brought attention to the NYPD when they released the results of over 2 years of investigations of alleged corruption. The findings were that bribery, especially among narcotics officers, was extremely high. As a result many officers were prosecuted and many more lost their jobs. A massive re-structuring took place afterwards with strict rules and regulations to make sure that the problem would never happen again. Be that as it may, the problem did arise once gain— Some of the most recent events to shake New York City and bring attention to the national problem of police corruption was brought up beginning in when five officers were arrested on drug-trafficking charges. New York Times, Mar. Probably not because since its beginnings, many aspects of policing have changed, but one thing that has not is the existence of corruption. Police agencies, in an attempt to eliminate corruption have tried everything from increasing salaries, requiring more training and education, and developing polices which are intended to focus directly on factors leading to corruption. What have all these changes done to eliminate or even decrease the corruption problem? Regardless of the fact, police corruption cannot simply be over looked. Controlling corruption is the only way that we can really limit corruption, because corruption is the by-product of the individual police officer, societal views, and, police environmental factors. Therefore control must come from not only the police department, but also must require the assistance and support of the community members. Controlling corruption from the departmental level requires a strong leadership organization, because corruption can take place any where from the patrol officer to the chief. The top administrator must make it clear from the start that he and the other members of the department are against any form of corrupt activity, and that it will not be tolerated in any way, shape, or form. If a police administrator does not act strongly with disciplinary action against any corrupt activity, the message conveyed to other officers within the department will not be that of intimated nature. In addition it may even increase corruption, because officers feel no actions will be taken against them. Another way that police agencies can control its corruption problem starts originally in the academy. Ethical decisions and behavior should be promoted, because failing to do make officers aware of the consequences of corruption does nothing but encourages it. Finally, many police departments, especially large ones, have an Internal Affairs unit which operates to investigate improper conduct of police departments. Although the police agency should be the main source of controlling its own corruption problem, there also requires some support and assistance from the local community. It is important

that the public be educated to the negative affects of corruption on their police agency. The community may even go as far as establishing review boards, and investigative bodies to help keep a careful eye on the agency. If we do not act to try and control it, the costs can be enormous, because it affects not only the individual, his department, the law enforcement community as a whole, but society as well. Police corruption can be controlled; it just takes a little extra effort. And In the long run, that effort will be well worth it to both the agency and the community. The powers given by the state to the police to use force have always caused concern. Although improvements have been made to control corruption, numerous opportunities exist for deviant and corrupt practices. The opportunity to acquire power in excess of that which is legally permitted or to misuse power is always available. The police subculture is a contributing factor to these practices, because officers who often act in a corrupt manner are often over looked, and condoned by other members of the subculture. As mentioned from the very beginning of this report the problem of police deviance and corruption will never be completely solved, just as the police will never be able to solve the crime problem in our society. One step in the right direction, however, is the monitoring and control of the police and the appropriate use of police style to enforce laws and to provide service to the public.

## 7: Police Misconduct - Definition, Examples, Cases, Processes

*Police corruption is the misuse of police authority for personal gain. Examples include extortion (for example, demanding money for not writing traffic tickets) and bribery (for example, accepting money in exchange for not enforcing the law). Police corruption carries high costs. First, a corrupt.*

Police misconduct and corruption are abuses of police authority. Sometimes used interchangeably, the terms refer to a wide range of procedural, criminal, and civil violations. Misconduct is the broadest category. Common forms of misconduct are excessive use of physical or deadly force, discriminatory arrest, physical or verbal harassment, and selective enforcement of the law. Police corruption is the abuse of police authority for personal gain. Typical forms of corruption include bribery, extortion, receiving or fencing stolen goods, and selling drugs. The term also refers to patterns of misconduct within a given police department or special unit, particularly where offenses are repeated with the acquiescence of superiors or through other ongoing failure to correct them. Safeguards against police misconduct exist throughout the law. Police departments themselves establish codes of conduct, train new recruits, and investigate and discipline officers, sometimes in cooperation with civilian complaint review boards which are intended to provide independent evaluative and remedial advice. Protections are also found in state law, which permits victims to sue police for damages in civil actions. Typically, these actions are brought for claims such as the use of excessive force "police brutality", false arrest and imprisonment, malicious prosecution, and wrongful death. State actions may be brought simultaneously with additional claims for constitutional violations. Through both criminal and civil statutes, federal law specifically targets police misconduct. Federal law is applicable to all state, county, and local officers, including those who work in correctional facilities. The key federal criminal statute makes it unlawful for anyone acting with police authority to deprive or conspire to deprive another person of any right protected by the Constitution or laws of the United States Section 18 U. Another statute, commonly referred to as the police misconduct provision, makes it unlawful for state or local police to engage in a pattern or practice of conduct that deprives persons of their rights 42 U. Additionally, federal law prohibits discrimination in police work. These laws prohibit conduct ranging from racial slurs and unjustified arrests to the refusal of departments to respond to discrimination complaints. Because neither the federal criminal statute nor the civil police misconduct provision provides for lawsuits by individuals, only the federal government may bring suit under these laws. Enforcement is the responsibility of the justice department. Criminal convictions are punishable by fines and imprisonment. Civil convictions are remedied through injunctive relief, a type of court order that requires a change in behavior; typically, resolutions in such cases force police departments to stop abusive practices, institute types of reform, or submit to court supervision. Private litigation against police officers or departments is difficult. Besides time and expense, a significant hurdle to success is found in the legal protections that police enjoy. Since the late twentieth century, many court decisions have expanded the powers of police to perform routine stops and searches. Plaintiffs generally must prove willful or unlawful conduct on the part of police; showing mere negligence or other failure of due care by police officers often does not suffice in court. Most problematically of all for plaintiffs, police are protected by the defense of immunity—an exemption from penalties and burdens that the law generally places on other citizens. This immunity is limited, unlike the absolute immunity enjoyed by judges or legislators. In theory, the defense allows police to do their job without fear of reprisal. In practice, however, it has become increasingly difficult for individuals to sue law enforcement officers for damages for allegedly violating their civil rights. Supreme Court decisions have continually asserted the general rule that officers must be given the benefit of the doubt that they acted lawfully in carrying out their day-to-day duties, a position reasserted in *Saucier v. History Society* has grappled with misconduct and corruption issues for as long as it has had police officers. Heavyhanded law enforcement as well as vigilantism by groups such as the racist ku klux klan spurred passage of the civil rights act of , which criminalized acting under state law to deprive a person of constitutional or other rights under federal law. The twentieth century saw multiple legal, administrative, and scholarly approaches to the problem. Some developments bore indirectly upon police misconduct, such as the

passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, which gave new protections to citizens who had long suffered discriminatory policing. Additionally, a string of landmark Supreme Court decisions during the era gave new force both to individual privacy rights as well as to curbs upon police power: While these decisions profoundly shaped the legal and social landscape, renewed focus on police misconduct and corruption occurred in the latter part of the century. As the pioneering criminologist Herman Goldstein argued, traditional views were based on the assumption that police abuse reflected the moral failings of individual officers—the so-called "bad cop. Broader recognition of the problem brought more ambitious reform efforts in the 1970s and 1980s. Spurred by the work of criminologists such as Goldstein and others, police departments sought to improve organizational rules, training, and prevention and control mechanisms. Such efforts are reflected in the publication of a code of police conduct by the International Association of Chiefs of Police, more rigorous training for officers, and experimented with so-called community policing programs to improve ties between officers and the public. Several cities established joint police and civilian complaint review boards to give citizens a larger role in what traditionally had been a closed, internal process by police departments. After flirting with civilian review of complaints against police in the 1970s, the city committed to it after public outcry over the videotaping of officers beating citizens who violated curfew in 1987. The city subsequently established its Civilian Complaint Review Board, which became an all-civilian agency in 1990. In 1991, responding to new complaints, Mayor David N. Two years later, the commission concluded that the city had alternated between cycles of corruption and reform. Afterwards, in 1995, Mayor Rudolph W. Contemporary Problems Despite legal safeguards and well-intentioned reforms, police problems have continued to produce headlines. The exact scope of misconduct is unknown. Misconduct complaints can be quantified on a city-by-city basis, but these data are often subjective, and far more complaints are filed than ever are evaluated at trial. Corruption is even harder to measure. In the Cleveland case alone, the FBI arrested 42 officers from five law enforcement agencies in 1995 on charges of conspiracy to distribute cocaine. In a report to U. Rangel, the federal general accounting office GAO found evidence of growing police involvement in drug sales, theft of drugs and money from drug dealers, and perjured testimony about illegal searches. The GAO survey of police commission reports and academic research suggested a troubling new dimension previously not seen in studies of police corruption. Traditionally, police corruption had been understood to involve individuals acting alone, but the new trend revealed officers working in small groups to protect and assist each other. In 1995, this pattern emerged in one of the worst police corruption scandals in U. Following local and federal investigations, CRASH was dismantled, some 70 officers were investigated, and several either pleaded guilty to or were convicted of crimes ranging from drug theft and peddling to assault, fabricating arrests, and filing false reports. The Rampart scandal bore heavy costs, financially as well as in human terms. Several dozen criminal convictions credited to the work of the corrupt officers were overturned. However, reform is no panacea. Both highlighted the difficulties inherent in prosecuting even apparently clear-cut misconduct. The first, in 1997, involved Haitian immigrant Abner Louima, who was shockingly beaten in a police cruiser and sodomized in a bathroom with a broom handle by four NYPD officers. Yet, despite much public frustration, prosecution of the officers was less conclusive. Officer Justin Volpe pleaded guilty to leading the sodomy assault and was sentenced to 30 years in prison. In 1999, all three were convicted of obstructing justice for their actions in covering up evidence of the attack, but these convictions were later overturned in *United States v. Schwarz*. Ordered a new trial on the civil rights charge, Schwarz reached a plea bargain in September 2000, agreeing to be sentenced to a 5-year prison term. The second New York controversy involved the killing in 1997 of an unarmed man. Four undercover police officers shot Amadou Diallo 41 times after stopping the Guinean immigrant in the vestibule of his apartment building, where, they said, he reached into his back pocket. In 2000, the four officers were acquitted in a trial that supporters said vindicated them but which critics blamed on lax prosecution. Outside the courts, mounting resentment over discriminatory misconduct by police officers has occasionally led to rioting. In contemporary experience, the Los Angeles riots in 1992 followed the acquittal of white police officers charged with the videotaped beating of black motorist Rodney King. In April 1992, three days of rioting in Cincinnati followed the acquittal of a white police officer on charges of shooting Timothy Thomas, a year old unarmed black man. Cities, courts, police departments, and criminologists all continue to examine ways to bring meaningful reform to police departments. Some critics

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have argued that misconduct and corruption are age-old problems that resist all efforts at eradication; the best society can do, in this view, is monitor and correct. Others trace recent problems to public policy that emphasizes aggressive policing of drug, gang, and street crimes. Whatever the cause and the solution, until more efficacious remedies are found, some citizens will still require protection from the very people appointed to protect and serve them. Kennedy, Rozella Floranz, ed. *A Community Action Manual*. National Institute of Justice. Government Accounting Office Report. Government Printing Office June Remedies and Legal Developments. Commission on Civil Rights.

### 8: Police Corruption â€“ [www.enganchecubano.com](http://www.enganchecubano.com)

*Police Corruption Is a Universal Challenge to Nation Building Diplomats, aid administrators, and other field personnel report that police corruption wastes resources, undermines security, makes a mockery of justice, slows economic development.*

Thursday, May 6, Causes of Police Corruption As many have questioned, what leads to police corruption? What has caused an officer to become so unethical? Is it as simple as a few bad apples are going to fall from the tree? Is it the opportunity that presents itself? There is a list of constant and variable factors that, when combined, often lead to police corruption. The constant factors consist of: Discretion - Description has both bad and good qualities. If used correctly discretion should not be a problem, but when taken advantage of discretion is a huge problem. Low managerial visibility - Officers do a majority of their work with very little supervision. The managers are not there watching over their shoulder to make sure they are doing everything correctly. Low public visibility - A majority of what an officer does is not seen by the public. Peer group secrecy - Officers have a strong bond with one another. Internal solidarity and secrecy is a large part of police culture. Managerial secrecy - Most managers have worked their way up from an entry level officer and have a lot of values in common with those they manage. Status problems - Police officers are often underpaid compared to the amount of power they have. Newburn, The variable factors consist of: Community structure - Police are often influenced by politics, culture, and the standards and norms of those surrounding them. Organizational characteristics - "Levels of bureaucracy, integrity of leadership, solidary of work subcultures, moral career stages of police officers, and the perception of legitimate opportunities. Corruption controls - How the police are policed themselves. Social organization of corruption - Take place in ways of an arrangement or an event. Moral cynicism - Due to the inevitable association with those who break the law and the contact of temptation, officers are often directed towards moral cynicism. Newburn, As the factors are presented, we can see that there are multiple reasons that lead an officer to engaging in corrupt behavior. Usually an officer would start at an entry level position and start to get to know the department and their policies. Once an officer gets comfortable with their environment and the department, they will start to use their discretion to their advantage, knowing that they are not being closely supervised. An officer may start by performing some small type of corrupt activity, such as taking a candy bar at the convenience store and then gradually grow into more serious corrupt activities. As the officer gets away with one thing after another, he will gain more and more courage to engage in larger and more serious corrupt behavior. A police officer has a lot of power and the power should not be used unethically to engage in corrupt behavior s. Policing and Reducing Crime Unit: European Journal on Criminal Policy and Research.

### 9: Police Misconduct Law and Legal Definition | USLegal, Inc.

*Police corruption is a form of police misconduct in which law enforcement officers end up breaking their political contract and abuse their power for personal www.enganchecubano.com type of corruption may involve one or a group of officers.*

Using a police badge to gain entry into events, take advantage of discounts, etc. Taking drugs or drinking alcohol while on duty Addressing Police Misconduct There are federal laws in place addressing police misconduct in both criminal and civil issues. If someone makes a complaint addressing police misconduct with the Department of Justice DOJ more than one department of the DOJ may be involved in investigating the complaint, depending on its severity. As is to be expected, criminal and civil cases addressing police misconduct are treated differently by the DOJ, even if they concern the same incident. In a criminal case, the DOJ will bring a case against the officer who is accused of a crime, determining whether the officer should be criminally charged. In a civil case, however, the DOJ brings the case against a governmental authority or law enforcement agency, either through litigation filing a civil lawsuit against the organization, or with an administrative investigation. Once established, the wrongdoer is punished by imprisonment or whatever other sanctions the law specifies. When appropriate, individual relief for the victim s may also be sought. Role of Video and Audio Recording in Addressing Police Misconduct With the increase in mobile devices that have recording capabilities, more police misconduct has been brought to light than ever before. This has worked to illustrate that police misconduct has been occurring with more frequency than anyone could have imagined. For instance, public defender Jami Tillotson was arrested by police in San Francisco after asking police officers not to take pictures of her client. Incidents like these might never have made the news before because they were local, so people were not aware of them. However, because this incident was caught on tape, it was brought to the attention of the local news, and so more people were made aware of police misconduct being carried out right in their own backyards. The reason for this is because, when a police officer is carrying out his daily functions in a public place, he is subject to being recorded, and nothing he says or does can stop a witness from recording his actions so long as the person recording the incident stays out of the way and does nothing to interfere. After one of the robberies, a resident took down the license plate number of a car that he believed was driving suspiciously. The police traced the plate to Alicia Maxton. In fact, he had instructed the school to not inform the mother that the children had been taken. RM denied being involved with the robberies, but Steele told him that, if he did not confess to the crime, his mom would end up in jail for the crime, which would cause her to lose custody of him and his siblings. Afraid for his siblings, RM confessed, and was charged with the robberies and held in jail. During that meeting, Steele told Maxton that he might be able to get RM out of jail, saying that he knew his way around the paperwork and that he did not personally believe RM was responsible. She did not want to do anything that would stand in the way of that happening. Once she learned that RM was still in custody nine days later, she immediately dropped all of the charges against him and released him. The school, Maxton, and additional prosecutors confirmed that Steele had admitted to all of them that he did not believe RM to be responsible for the crime, even before he arrested him, and that the arrest was meant to serve as leverage in his investigation. Steele was charged with multiple crimes, namely using his authority as a police officer in connection with abduction, rape, intimidation, and extortion. Steele was ultimately convicted on the charges of intimidating RM, and abducting him. The Ohio Supreme Court disagreed, saying that while police have some leeway insofar as being deceptive to gain a confession, there are limits to that practice insofar as the law is concerned. The Court found that Steele was indeed guilty of knowingly coercing a false confession, and that he then filed a criminal complaint based on that confession, knowing full well that the confession was false. The Court rejected this argument for two reasons: The same facts of the case that supported the intimidation charge also supported the abduction charge. Steele pulled RM out of school, put handcuffs on him, took him down to the station, threatened his entire family, coerced a confession which he knew was false, and filed a criminal complaint using that false confession. Steele was ultimately sentenced to five years in prison, followed by five years of parole. Coercion The act of using force or intimidation to ensure compliance. Discrimination The practice of unfairly

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treating different categories of people, especially on the grounds of ethnicity, national origin, gender, race, religion, and sexual orientation. Extortion â€” The act of obtaining something through the use of force or threats. Intimidation â€” The act of frightening someone into submission. Obstruction â€” An attempt to hinder the discovery, arrest, conviction or punishment of someone who has committed a crime. Perjury â€” The willful telling of an untruth, or giving of false testimony, after having taken an oath.

The Herd Boy and the Weaving Maid (PALI Chinese Supplementary Reading) Gender and Fatherhood in the Nineteenth Century (Gender and History) Environmental policy analysis Ultimate criteria of organizational worth, by B. M. Bass. Six Months at the Cape, Letters to his friend Periwinkle The Secret of Successful Failing Writing for the media. Research methods for business and management Bibliography, by Bernard Karpel (p. [195]-204) 3-day energy fast Southern Methodist University 2007 The Cruiser Uganda Antinutrients and phytochemicals in food Clinical radiation oncology 3rd edition Fish farming in Nigeria Star wars risk rules Allen bradley powerflex 40 programming manual For freedom and perfection The Cambridge program for the mathematics test The Android interface definition language A history of the concept and nosology of epilepsy Peter Wolf Gilgamesh stephen mitchell Brain soup for the soul: gut-warming tales of success. Nelles New Zealand Travel Map Maximus body The prairie riders Mosaic masterpieces in needlework and handicraft. A Voice for the Future Miles Davis Trumpet Signature Licks Index to Periodical Articles by and About Blacks, 1982 (Index to Black Periodicals) Build your own burger Boc exam past papers Radioactive and other environmental threats to the United States and the Arctic resulting from past Sovie Day 13: the abundant life growing healthy families Public key cryptography applications and attacks Matlab for mechanical engineers book Research related to multi degree of freedom magnetic suspensions Leveraging China and India for global advantage The expostulation and advice of Samuel to the men Israel applied Immigration and Nationality Act (as amended through January 1, 1989 with notes and related laws