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Reading & Research 5

27 April 2018

Annotated References

Alibux, A. N. R. N. (2016). Criminogenic conditions, bribery and the economic crisis in the EU:

A macro level analysis. *European Journal of Criminology*, 13(1), 29–49.

doi:10.1177/1477370815597252

This article analyzes the correlation between favorable conditions and white-collar crime, especially the prevalence of corruption and abuse of power, and the occurrence of financial crises. The article argues that financial crimes are one of the factors causing financial crises.

On the relationship between white-collar crime and financial crises, the Alibux states, “The criminogenic conditions most often mentioned in relation to financial crises are the level of bank power, weak financial regulation and supervision, the level of inequality, and free market fundamentalism. Both the level of bribery (and other forms of financial crime) and the severity of the crisis are believed to be amplified by the presence of these criminogenic conditions” (p.32).

This article will be cited in the causes section of the essay, and possibly the effects section as well. Specifically, the study offers evidence about one of the causes of the white-collar crime, which is the prevalence of weak institutions and the lack of accountability.

Call, A. C., Martin, G. S., Sharp, N. Y., & Wilde, J. H. (2018). Whistleblowers and outcomes of financial misrepresentation enforcement actions. *Journal of Accounting Research*, 56, 1-49. doi:10.1111/1475-679X.12177

In this article, the authors analyzed the effectiveness of whistleblowers' tips and their impacts on the final outcomes of investigations compared to cases where the investigations were initiated in another way.

The article concludes: "We find that, on average, whistleblower involvement is associated with additional firm penalties, larger employee penalties, and longer prison sentences, and that these differences are economically significant. We also find that whistleblower involvement is associated with less time to discovery (the period from the end of the violation period to the beginning of regulatory proceedings)" (p. 164).

This article is directly connected to the solution (whistleblowers) of the problem addressed in my research (white-collar crimes), since it demonstrates the effectiveness of the solution. I will use it in the solutions sections of both my essay and my presentation.

Sutherland, E. H. (1940). White-collar criminality. *American Sociological Review*, 5, 1-12. doi:10.2307/2083937

Sutherland coined the term "white-collar crime" in this article published in 1940. The article provides both an analysis and a definitive description of white-collar crime.

According to Sutherland, the term “white-collar crime” designates crimes committed “in the upper or white-collar class, composed of respectable or at least respected business and professional men” (p. 1). He also says, “The financial loss from white-collar crime, great as it is, is less important than the damage to social relations. White-collar crimes violate trust and therefore create distrust, which lowers social morale and produces social disorganization on a large scale” (p. 5). Also, “In contrast with the power of the white-collar criminals is the weakness of their victims. Consumers, investors, and stockholders are unorganized, lack technical knowledge and cannot protect themselves” (p. 9).

Sutherland’s definition of white-collar crime will inform the background section of my essay and presentation. Although it was published in 1940, this is a seminal article on this topic, and it is still referenced in contemporary studies. Sutherland received a PhD in sociology from the University of Chicago and was the president of the American Sociological Society.