White Collar Crime The Essentials 2nd edition Payne Test Bank

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Chapter 2

Test Bank

Multiple Choice

1. What did E.A. Ross believe was the most dangerous factor about the "white-collar criminaloid"?

a. Individually and collectively they generate more economic losses than the average street criminal

b. They engage in criminal acts under the cover of responsibility

c. Their crimes were especially violent

d. They were extremely intelligent

Ans: b

Answer Location: White Collar Crime an Evolving Concept

Cognitive Domain: Remembering

Difficulty Level: Easy

2. Scholars argued that which of the following has been a core challenge with Sutherland's definition of white-collar crime?

a. Its conceptually unclear

b. Its vague

c. It prevented more in-depth research in the area

d. All of the above

Ans: d

Answer Location: White Collar Crime an Evolving Concept

Cognitive Domain: Understanding

Difficulty Level: Medium

3. A pharmacist stealing medication from her employer and selling them to friends would be an example of applying which definition of white-collar crime?

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a. Criminal law definition

b. Empirical definition

c. Civil law definition

d. None of these answers are correct

Ans: a

Answer Location: Modern Conceptualizations of White Collar Crime

Cognitive Domain: Applying

Difficulty Level: Hard

4. The practices of some industries such as tobacco companies are legal. However, many would argue that the products produced by the tobacco industry are dangerous. We would classify the manufacturing and sales of tobacco as which of the following?

a. Social harm

b. White-collar crime

c. Workplace deviance

d. Acceptable loss

Ans: b

Answer Location: Modern Conceptualization of White Collar Crime

Cognitive Domain: Evaluation

Difficulty Level: Medium

5. Which of the following is a consequence of white-collar crime?

a. White-collar crime affects fewer people nationally

b. White-collar crime can lead to death

c. White-collar crime erodes public trust

d. Both B and C are correct

Ans: d

Answer Location: Consequences of White Collar Crime

Cognitive Domain: Remembering

Difficulty Level: Easy

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6. In *Criminal Behavior Systems,* Clinard and Quinney divided white-collar crime into two types. Which of the following best describes their typology?

a. Corporate crime as crimes by the corporation committed to benefit the corporation and occupational crime as crimes against the corporation

b. Occupational crime as crimes by the corporation and corporate crime as crimes against the corporation

c. White-collar crime as moral or ethical violations and white-collar crime as violations of criminal or civil law

d. Organizational crimes by corporations and state authority crimes by the government

Ans: a

Answer Location: Modern Conceptualization of White Collar Crime

Cognitive Domain: Remembering

Difficulty Level: Easy

7. Starting with Sutherland's work and continuing to the present, scholars have argued that even though white-collar crime causes harm in a variety of domains including financial and safety, which of the following can undermine the stability of social morale, the economy, and social relationships?

a. The violation of trust

b. Individual economic loss

c. Societal economic loss

d. Loss of confidence in political leaders

Ans: a

Answer Location: Consequences of White Collar Crime

Cognitive Domain: Understanding

Difficulty Level: Medium

8. When comparing white collar criminals to conventional offenders, Wheeler and his colleagues (1988) discussed than white-collar criminals were different from conventional criminals in which of the following ways?

a. White-collar offenders are younger

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b. White-collar offenders start offending earlier in life

c. White-collar offenders are more likely to be Catholic

d. White-collar offenders have a college education

Ans: d

Answer Location: Characteristics of White Collar Crime Offenders

Cognitive Domain: Evaluation

Difficulty Level: Medium

9. Cullen, Link, and Polanzi (1982) found that the public's perceptions of the seriousness of white-collar crime increased more than any other crime type in the 1970s. This could be explained by which of the following?

a. Highly publicized cases of white-collar crime that caused physical harm during the 1970s

b. A decrease in violent and property crimes during the 1970s

c. Less attention paid to crime in the media during the 1970s

d. None of these answers are correct

Ans: a

Answer Location: Public Attitudes towards White Collar Crime

Cognitive Domain: Applying

Difficulty Level: Hard

10. Several studies in recent years have identified those with college educations as perceiving white collar crime as equal to or more serious than street crime? Which of the following may explain these findings?

a. Those with college educations may understand concepts, definitions, and issues related to white-collar crime better than those with less education

b. Those with college educations are more likely to be white-collar criminals

c. Those with college educations watch more television

d. Both A and B are correct

Ans: d

Answer Location: Public Attitudes towards White Collar Crime

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Cognitive Domain: Applying
Difficulty Level: Hard

True/False

1. Sutherland's original white collar crime concept has continued to evolve over time as scholars and practitioners incorporate new components and refine aspects of his concept of white-collar crime.
Ans: T
Answer Location: White Collar Crime: An Evolving Concept
Cognitive Domain: Understanding
Difficulty Level: Medium

2. One of the criticisms of Sutherland's white-collar crime concept is that it is too academic and is disconnected from policy and practice.
Ans: T
Answer Location: White Collar Crime: An Evolving Concept
Cognitive Domain: Understanding
Difficulty Level: Medium

3. The beef industry could be viewed as a white-collar crime using a natural law conceptualization.
Ans: T
Answer Location: Modern Conceptualization of White Collar Crime
Cognitive Domain: Applying
Difficulty Level: Hard

4. Using a criminal law definition of white-collar crime a financial adviser who steals a client's money would be a white-collar criminal.
Ans: T

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Answer Location: Modern Conceptualization of White Collar Crime
Cognitive Domain: Understanding
Difficulty Level: Medium

5. Criminologists Clinard and Quinney built on Sutherland's work and divided white-collar crime into two types: corporate crime and organizational crime.
Ans: F
Answer Location: Modern Conceptualization of White Collar Crime
Cognitive Domain: Remembering
Difficulty Level: Easy

6. Criminologist Gary Green felt that focusing on environmental issues was more important that looking at the more limited conceptualization of white-collar crime.
Ans: F
Answer Location: Modern Conceptualizations of White Collar Crime
Cognitive Domain: Remembering
Difficulty Level: Easy

7. Identity theft is viewed as a type of white-collar crime, but some academics view it differently.
Ans: T
Answer Location: Modern Conceptualization of White Collar Crime
Cognitive Domain: Remembering
Difficulty Level: Easy

8. A core challenge with reporting the extend of white-collar crime is that a large portion of it isn't reported to authorities
Ans: T
Answer Location: Extent of White Collar Crime.
Cognitive Domain: Remembering
Difficulty Level: Easy

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9. Both UCR and NIBRS data have limitations, but NIBRIS has none of the limitations of UCR data.

Ans: F

Answer Location: Extent of White Collar Crime

Cognitive Domain: Evaluation

Difficulty Level: Medium

10. In their 1983 study, Cullen, Clark, Mathers, and Cullen found that respondents viewed white-collar crime as having greater moral and economic costs that of street crimes.

Ans: T

Answer Location: Public Attitudes towards White Collar Crime

Cognitive Domain: Remembering

Difficulty Level: Easy

Short Answer

1. Describe one of the types of criticism that was directed at Sutherland's work with white-collar crime.

Ans: Correct Answers could include:—a. Conceptual ambiguity: the definition of white-collar crime was too imprecise—b. Empirical ambiguity: white-collar crime did not accurately reflect reality; poverty plays a role—c. Methodical ambiguity: definition focused on upper class, but his research focused on all classes—d. Legal ambiguity: definition did not list specific crimes that could be considered "white-collar" —e. Policy ambiguity: there is a disconnect between white-collar crime researchers and practitioners

Answer Location: White Collar Crime an Evolving Concept

Cognitive Domain: Remembering

Difficulty Level: Easy

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2. Discuss the challenges in measuring white-collar crime. Which do you feel presents the biggest challenge and why? Provide a strategy you would use to address this limitation.

Ans: a. The biggest challenge may vary but a likely answer is the underreported nature of many white-collar crimes. —b. A strategy to increase reporting could involve the use of public information campaigns to educate the public about white-collar crimes and the harm they cause. Methods of reporting white-collar crimes could be highlighted as well as the efforts to respond to white-collar crime.

Answer Location: Extent if White Collar Crime

Cognitive Domain: Applying

Difficulty Level: Hard

3. Discuss the extent of white-collar crime internationally. What implications do these findings have for a global economy?

Ans: a. While there is no one single source that can provide a completely accurate gauge of the prevalence of international white-collar crime, statistics suggest that these offenses occur with great frequency across the globe. —b. Globally, white-collar crimes cause businesses to lose millions, undermining individual nations as well as the global economy. Other harms can include the failures of businesses and loss of faith in the economy.

Answer Location: Extent of White Collar Crime

Cognitive Domain: Evaluation

Difficulty Level: Hard

4. Discuss the differences between white-collar offenders and traditional offenders.

Ans: a. There are several key areas of differences between white-collar and traditional offences. These include: —b. Age – White-collar offenders tend to start offending at an older age compared to street criminals. —c. Gender/Ethnicity – White-collar offenders tend to be males and be Jewish. —d. Employment – White-collar offenders are more likely to have a job than street criminals.—e. Number of offenses – White-collar criminals tend to commit fewer offenses compared to street criminals.

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Answer Location: Characteristics of White Collar Crime

Cognitive Domain: Applying

Difficulty Level: Medium

5. What are some of the positive consequences of white-collar crime?

Ans: i. Positive consequences of white-collar crime are: —1. Warning light syndrome – White-collar crime could identify that something is wrong in a particular workplace or industry. —2. Boundary maintenance – People learn what is not acceptable in the workplace. —3. Social change – Those who survive white-collar crimes may be stronger for the experience. —4. Community integration – Groups of people who would not have otherwise interacted may come together as a result of white-collar crime.

Answer Location: Consequences of White Collar Crime

Cognitive Domain: Understanding

Difficulty Level: Easy

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