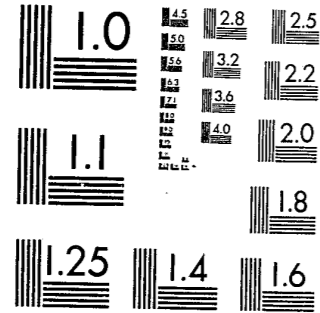


National Criminal Justice Reference Service



This microfiche was produced from documents received for inclusion in the NCJRS data base. Since NCJRS cannot exercise control over the physical condition of the documents submitted, the individual frame quality will vary. The resolution chart on this frame may be used to evaluate the document quality.



MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART  
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS-1963-A

Microfilming procedures used to create this fiche comply with the standards set forth in 41CFR 101-11.504.

Points of view or opinions stated in this document are those of the author(s) and do not represent the official position or policies of the U. S. Department of Justice.

National Institute of Justice  
United States Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C. 20531

5-25-83

U.S. Department of Justice  
National Institute of Justice

This document has been reproduced exactly as received from the person or organization originating it. Points of view or opinions stated in this document are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of the National Institute of Justice.

Permission to reproduce this copyrighted material has been granted by

Public Domain/LEAA  
U.S. Department of Justice

to the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS).

Further reproduction outside of the NCJRS system requires permission of the copyright owner.

DESCRIBING PROBATION POPULATIONS:

OFFENSE SERIOUSNESS

BY

STEPHEN D. GOTTFREDSON

The Johns Hopkins University

June, 1981

Research reported here was conducted under a grant (78-NI-AX-0152) from the United States Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. Points of view or opinions stated in this document are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of the United States Department of Justice.

86345

This is one of a series of reports on the Improved Correctional Field Services Project Evaluation. The series consists of these parts:

1. Abstract
2. Executive Summary by Don M. Gottfredson, James O. Finckenauer, John J. Gibbs and Stephen D. Gottfredson.
3. The Improved Correctional Field Services Project: A Case Study by James O. Finckenauer and Don M. Gottfredson.
4. Screening for Risk: An Assessment of the ICFS Project Instruments by Faye S. Taxman, Don M. Gottfredson and James O. Finckenauer.
5. Risk, Supervision, and Recidivism: The First Six Months of Recorded Experience in the Improved Correctional Field Services Project by Don M. Gottfredson, James O. Finckenauer, and Faye S. Taxman.

Appendix A: ICFS Instructions for Coding.  
Appendix B: Characteristics of the Sample for the First Six Months of Experience in the ICFS Project.

6. Social Adjustment: A Preliminary Report of the Improved Correctional Field Services Project by James O. Finckenauer and Faye S. Taxman.
7. The Needs and Concerns of Probationers: A Thematic Analysis of Interviews by John J. Gibbs.
8. The Needs and Concerns of Probationers: An Analysis of Questionnaires by John J. Gibbs.
9. Additivity and Interactions in Offense Seriousness Scales by Stephen D. Gottfredson, Kathy S. Young and William S. Laufer.
10. Describing Probation Populations: Offense Seriousness by Stephen D. Gottfredson.

Appendix A: Offense Seriousness Scoring System.

11. Exploring the Dimensions of Judged Offense Seriousness by Stephen D. Gottfredson.

Appendix A: Offense Seriousness Study (survey form).  
Appendix B: The Question of Scale Value  
Appendix C: Replication of Factor Structures

#### Describing Probation Populations:

##### Offense Seriousness

The original objectives of the scaling studies were several and broad. The general goal of these studies has been to attempt to refine the measurement of recidivism through the scaling of the concept of offense seriousness.

Specifically, our original objectives were: (a) to examine issues of consensus within groups relative to the seriousness of criminal offenses; (b) to examine issues of consensus across groups relative to the seriousness of criminal offenses; (c) to explore dimensional structures for judged offense seriousness as appropriate; (d) to build a scale (or a set of scales if appropriate) to allow assessments of the seriousness of criminal and/or delinquent acts; and (e) to apply this scale (or these scales) to samples of offenders and determine whether this adds to our ability to assess treatment outcomes.

Work conducted thus far has demonstrated that substantial agreement within a large, heterogeneous sample of subjects<sup>1</sup> can be demonstrated with respect to the judged seriousness of criminal and/or delinquent acts, but that the exploration of dimensional structures for judged offense seriousness is indeed appropriate. We have demonstrated that approximately 6 dimensions appear to underlie our judgements of the seriousness of criminal and/or delinquent acts and that these dimensions are reliable and replicable. Further, several of these dimensions obtain within roughly the same ranges of apparent judged seriousness; thus two (or more) offenses may be judged as of the same relative seriousness but may be so judged for different reasons. Clearly, this has major implications for our understanding of judged seriousness.

Our third original objective -- to assess agreement across groups with respect

<sup>1</sup>While the sample by no means represents the general population, it was chosen as to maximize that approximation within the constraint of our budget.

to judged seriousness -- has also been valuable. Judgements of offense seriousness were gathered from several large samples of police officers, parole and probation officers, incarcerated inmates, corrections officers (guards), attorneys specializing in the practice of criminal law, and juvenile court judges. The question which these studies addressed is whether or not these different groups view the six dimensions of offense seriousness in the same way. As discussed in our earlier report, it appears that they do not. There is some suggestion that offenders' perceptions of offenses differ dramatically from those of other groups. Further, it appears that there may be a sort of "familiarity" effect with respect to judgments of the seriousness of crime: groups having involvement with the criminal justice system all judge offenses (of all sorts) as less serious than do persons not having criminal justice system involvement.

Our fourth objective was to build scales which will allow the assessment of offense seriousness. As work completed for this project has demonstrated (see Gottfredson, Young, & Laufer, 1980), a major assumption which underlies previous scaling efforts (e.g., Sellin and Wolfgang, 1964) is untenable. The assumption that has been made in these previous scaling efforts is that, scale values having been assigned to specific criminal acts which may occur within an offense episode, these values can be treated in an additive fashion to determine the seriousness of the overall offense episode. Our studies have demonstrated that while offense scores may be agglomerative in some sense, they are certainly not additive.

Appendix A to this report describes the development of a multidimensional offense seriousness scoring system developed using results of our previous studies. Briefly, the system involves scoring - on as many dimensions as are appropriate - the actual behaviors (insofar as they can be determined) committed during an offense episode.

Two other assumptions (i.e., other than that of dimensionality) were made

in scoring, and Appendix A supplies evidence to support the validity of these assumptions. First, we assumed that the perception of specific acts will be affected by the context within which that act takes place. Second, we assumed that people make inferences concerning the likely consequences of specific acts. Both assumptions appear to be reasonable, and evidence supporting each is available (Appendix A)

#### Purpose

The purpose of the present paper is limited: to provide the three project sites with descriptive information concerning their probation caseloads. In the absence of further data (which must await project continuation and expanded follow-up information), we cannot, at this time, meet our original goals with respect to assessing project outcomes.

Nonetheless, descriptive information of the type provided here is expected to be of value to personnel of the three project sites.

In addition, an opportunity is provided to assess the utility of our scoring system as compared to that developed by Sellin and Wolfgang (1964).

#### Method

All cases for which offense descriptions (either in the form of arresting officer's reports or pre-sentence investigation reports) could be obtained were coded as described in Appendix A and as described in Sellin & Wolfgang (1964).

#### Results

Figure 1 gives the average Sellin/Wolfgang score obtained for original probationer offenses across sites. As expected, averages are low, but they also are significantly different across sites ( $F_{2,220} = 3.85$ ;  $p \leq .03$ ). In general, probationers in the Florida site appear to have committed slightly less serious offenses. However, it is important to note that 128 of the available 351 cases

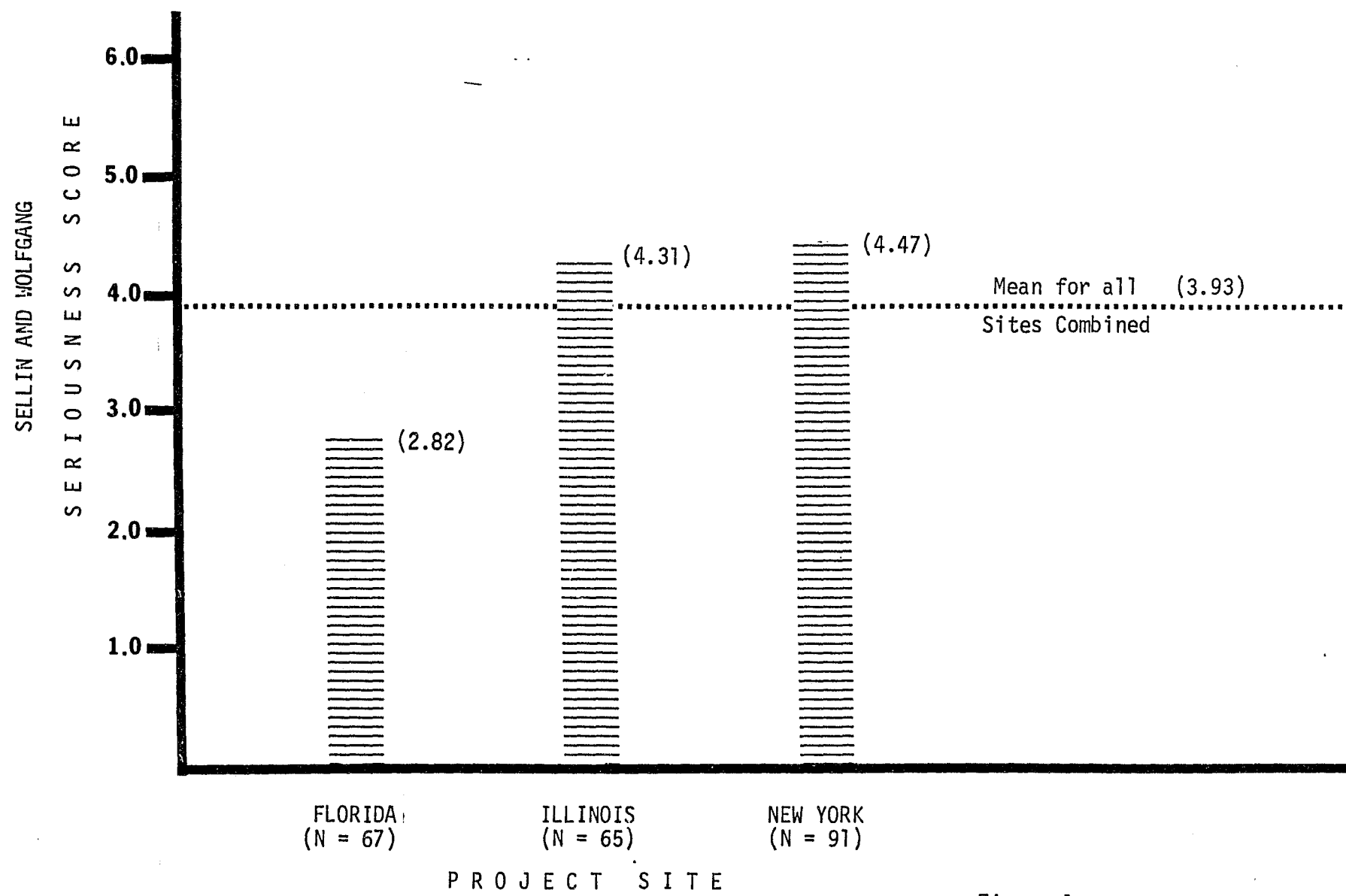


Figure 1

(37%) could not be coded according to the Sellin/Wolfgang format, and that it is known that these a) vary across sites, and b) are in general "less serious."

Figure 2 shows the proportion of cases, across the three sites, which involved each of the six dimensions of seriousness described in our earlier reports. All of the 351 cases could be coded given our scheme. However, it should be noted that an offense can involve more than one dimension--hence, percentages in Figure 2 can exceed 100.

For purposes of analysis, we reduced the number of dimensions on which an offense could be scored to one--the most serious dimension (in terms of score) was selected. Given this manipulation, the frequency with which the six dimensions were involved in the cases significantly differed across the three sites ( $\chi^2_{(10)} = 51.52; p < .001$ ). In general, offenses involving property loss make up the bulk of the cases in all jurisdictions, but they constitute a much larger proportion in Illinois and New York than in Florida. Cases involving major drug offenses constitute a disproportionately large share of Illinois' caseload, while victimless, vice-type offenses constitute a large share of Florida's caseload.

Figure 3 gives a profile of the seriousness, by dimension, of the offenses committed by probationers across and within project sites. The large rectangles represent the values of seriousness along which offenses on a given dimension ranged. Thus (for example) offenses involving property loss ranged from about 25 to about 86, while offenses involving vice or victimless-type crimes range from about 16 to 54 seriousness points.

The heavy black bar within each rectangle gives the average seriousness score (across project sites) for each dimension, and the dotted line represents one standard deviation unit above and below that mean. Thus, we can see that while offenses involving bodily harm (for example) constitute a relatively low proportion

Figure 2

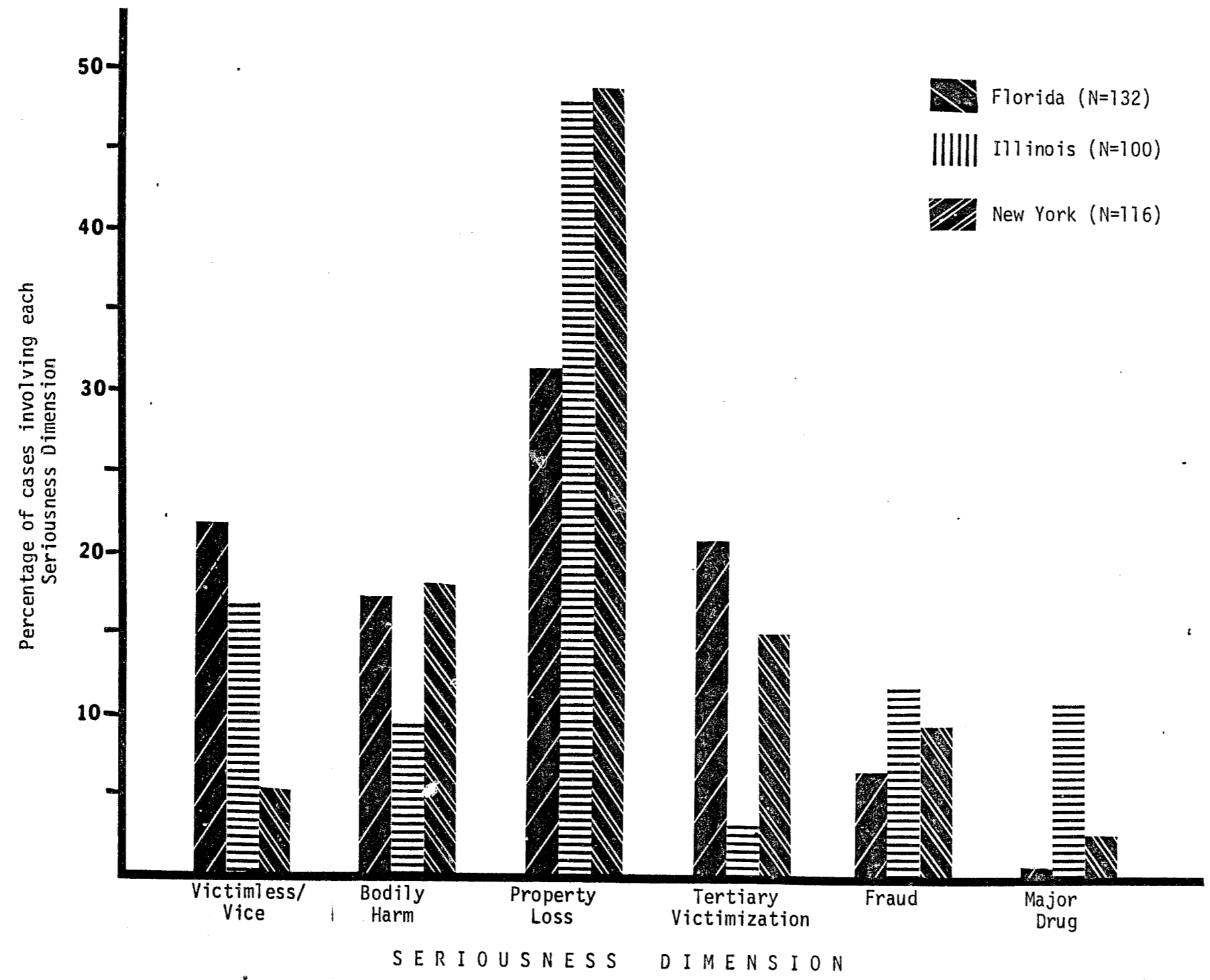
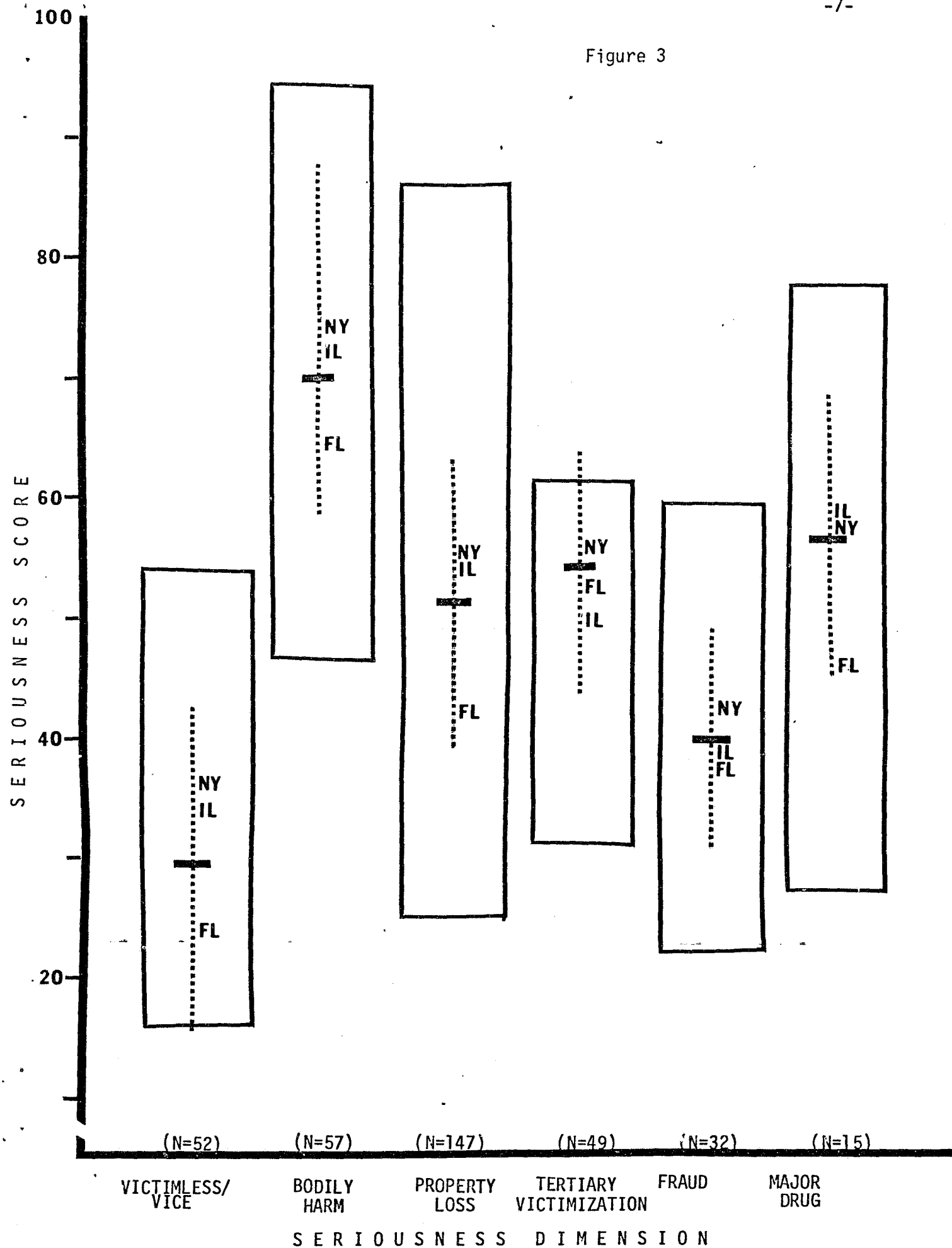


Figure 3



of cases across all sites (from Figure 2), we can also see that they constitute the most serious offenses in all sites.

Analysis of variance of the seriousness scores by jurisdiction and dimension resulted in two significant effects. The seriousness scores differed by site ( $F_{2,330} = 67.15; p < .001$ ): as shown in Figure 3 the mean scores for Florida were consistently lower than those for the other sites for five of the six dimensions. The seriousness scores of course differed across dimensions ( $F_{5,330} = 76.82; p < .001$ ).

While these differences are interesting, I must again caution that the representativeness of these cases is not known. Hence, the generalizability of these findings must remain suspect.

#### Discussion

As mentioned above, our primary goal - to assess, in a manner refined through the measurement of offense seriousness, the treatment outcomes of interest - cannot be met at present. We simply have insufficient outcome information upon which to base such an assessment.

A great deal of information, however, has been gained through the use of the seriousness concept. We can now profile probationer population with respect to offense characteristics, and these profiles appear to provide an advantage over the single-dimension approach advocated by Sellin & Wolfgang (1964). The remaining question of interest - whether this new information can be of use in assessing treatment outcomes - remains to be tested.

## References

- Gottfredson, S., Young, K., and Laufer, W. Additivity and interactions in offense seriousness scales. Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency, January, 1980 (in press).
- Lipton, D., Martinson, R., and Wilks, J. The Effectiveness of Correctional Treatment: a survey of treatment evaluation studies. New York: Praeger, 1975.
- Martinson, R. What works? questions and answers about prison reform. Public Interest, 1974, 10, 22-54.
- National Research Council, Panel on Research on Rehabilitative Techniques. The Rehabilitation of Criminal Offenders: problems and prospects. Washington, D.C.: National Academy of Sciences, 1979.
- Schmidt, P., and Witte, A. Models of criminal recidivism and an illustration of their use in evaluating correctional programs. In National Research Council, Panel on Research on Rehabilitation Techniques. The Rehabilitation of Criminal Offenders. Washington, D.C.: National Academy of Sciences, 1979, 210-224.
- Sellin, T., and Wolfgang, M. The Measurement of Delinquency. New York: Wiley, 1964.
- Waldo, G., and Griswold, D. Issues in the measurement of recidivism. In National Research Council, Panel on Research on Rehabilitation Techniques. The Rehabilitation of Criminal Offenders. Washington, D.C.: National Academy of Sciences, 1979, 225-250.

## Offense Seriousness Scoring System

### Instructions and Rationale

The basic goal of our scaling exercise has been to assess perceptions of offense seriousness. Our initial premise was that a single dimension was inadequate to reflect the ways in which we view something as complex as the seriousness of criminal acts. It now appears that we were correct; approximately six dimensions appear to underlie our judgments of offense seriousness. Table 1 gives the dimensions found. The loading of each item on the six dimensions is given in the columns under Roman Numerals.

As you can see, one dimension seems to reflect victimless, "vice-type" crimes (Dimension I), another appears to represent bodily harm or personal injury (Dimension II), the third describes property loss and/or damage, the fourth represents a sort of "tertiary victimization" or "social-order offenses" dimension\*, the fifth dimension primarily reflects fraud and deceit, and the sixth dimension reflects serious (or major) drug offenses.

The last column of numbers in Table 1 gives you the seriousness score for each offense description listed. The numbers range from 1.00 (for the item "Two people willingly engage in a homosexual act") to 100.00 (for the item "A person impulsively kills a stranger"). The item with a score of 1.00 was judged to be the least serious of all of our items, while the item having a score of 100.00 was judged to be the most serious.

Note that the scale values vary dramatically even for items belonging to a common dimension (Figure 1 displays this graphically). There is also some overlap of dimensions demonstrating that two (or more) offenses may be perceived as being of the same "seriousness", but for very different reasons.

---

\*If anybody can think of a better (or different) label for this one, let me know.



Study Table 1 carefully - it will form the basis of our scoring system.

Each case will be scored relative to these six dimensions of seriousness.

Two other basic premises (assumptions, really) of our studies have been that:

(a) the perception of specific acts will be affected by the context within which that act takes place, and

(b) people make inferences concerning the consequences of specific acts.

While we haven't yet completed all of the studies we'd like to concerning these issues, we do have some supportive evidence that our assumptions are correct.

With respect to the first assumption (that the perception of specific acts is affected by the context within which that act takes place), we now know (for example) that the increment in seriousness to be added to an offense for a given amount of monetary/property loss changes as a function of the "parent" offense - we add less (in terms of seriousness) for a specified amount of monetary/property loss given the "base" event of robbery than the base event of theft. Thus, even though the "seriousness" of both a theft and a robbery increases as the amount of money taken increases, the increase is much faster for theft. The monetary loss itself is a relatively important component of a theft, while it is less important in a robbery. Probably (and this is speculation at this point), the confrontation involved in the robbery overrides the monetary loss.

Further, if the event involves very serious confrontation (say, resulting in a rape or a death), money matters naught. <sup>Report #9</sup>~~Attachment B~~ gives you more information about this issue.

With respect to our second assumption (that people make inferences concerning the consequences of specific acts), we also have supporting evidence. Figure 2 shows the functions which relate monetary/property loss and judged seriousness for seven offenses. The figure is based on the study described in Attachment B. We know (at least we have very strong evidence) that the mathematical equations which describe these functions are "real". However, look at Figure 3, which shows the functions obtained when we apply these equations to our new sample of offenses

(i.e., those in Table 1). Clearly, something's wrong. From Figure 3, it would appear that a check fraud of about \$150 is worse than a rape!

Two things (at least) could account for this unlikely result. Either the equations are wrong (which I doubt) or the intercepts (the place where each function crosses the 'y' axis - which represents the "base-line" value for each offense) from the new study are wrong. It appears that the latter is the case. People have shifted the "base-line" to assume a sort of "average loss" for these offenses, since the exact amount of loss was not made explicit in the offense descriptions given.

The question then is: how can we find out what these assumed base-lines (or intercepts) were? Since money does not covary with seriousness given an offense which resulted in a death (see <sup>report #9</sup>~~Attachment B~~), we can assume that the intercept for that same offense in the new study (Table 1) is real. Then, all we have to do is (a) find the value of money which represents the point at which each offense would intersect with the death from the study reported in <sup>Report #9</sup>~~Attachment B~~. (Obviously, since the more a function is like that for death, the higher the intercept-value will be. Hence, it would be inappropriate to assign meaning to this number.) While this value has no intrinsic meaning, it does have empirical value, for it allows us to (b) plug that value (previously an unknown) into our equations using the new (i.e., Table 1) data and extrapolate to the intercept, allowing us to (c) determine the "value" assigned by our subjects.

If we do all of this, we get the functions shown in Figure 4, which now look all right. Thus, it appears that on the average, our subjects were "thinking" of about \$150 for a simple theft, about \$350 for vandalism, about \$125 for burglary, about \$850-900 for a series of check frauds, about \$50 for a street robbery, and about \$0 for a rape.

I might note that this is surprisingly accurate - that is, these are close to the "real" average losses for these offenses.

Other evidence for people's ability to infer consequences is also available. Even though we carefully excluded any information relating to physical harm or injury from our items, people clearly inferred harm (or likely harm) - See Figure 5.

With this supporting evidence, then, the six dimensions and two assumptions guide the development of our scoring system (at least for the present).

#### General Rules

1. Each offense episode will be scored on as many dimensions as applicable. For example, an offender who assaults a police officer when arrested would be coded under both the bodily harm dimension and the social order dimension for resisting arrest.
2. If two episodes in an offense are in the same dimension, use the most serious.
3. We will assume (for the nonce, at any rate) that dimensions are non-additive. Hence, each offense will have a separate score on each dimension, no overall score can be calculated.
4. Personal Harm/Injury Dimension.
  - (a) Code each identifiable victim separately.
  - (b) For each victim, code only the most serious harm incurred (as defined by the values given in Table 1).
  - (c) If threat/intimidation are the only attributes of the offense, code on this dimension. If threat/intimidation occur as a part of another offense (e.g., in the case of a robbery) do not code on this dimension.
  - (d) Sexual assaults on children are coded as sexual assaults on women.
5. Property Offense Dimension.
  - (a) Two things go into the score on this dimension: (1) the amount of loss

or damage, and (2) the offense type which lead to the loss/damage. These will be combined into an equation to provide the seriousness score. The equations will be of the general form:

$$\log y = b + a (\log x) \text{ where}$$

$\log y$  = logarithm of the seriousness score

$b$  = intercept (i.e., the "base-line" value of an offense)

$a$  = slope (the bigger the number, the more money counts)

$\log x$  = logarithm of the amount of loss, in dollars

- (b) When we know the amount of loss/damage we will use equations derived from the work described earlier, to derive seriousness scores. When we do not have this information, we will use the unadjusted scores assigned by our subjects from Table 1.
- (c) Figures 6 - 11 show you how to code several types of offenses, including auto theft, simple theft, vandalism, burglary and robbery. The slope and intercept values are given.
- (d) In the case of stolen goods that were subsequently sold by the offender, the total loss is the sum of the value of the goods, plus the amount for which they were sold (since both the original and subsequent owner would have suffered loss).
- (e) If the place of theft is unknown, consider it private.
6. Frauds of all types are coded using the formula in Figure 8.
7. Possession of an illegal weapon is coded as a crime of social order.
8. For all other dimensions, code from Table 1.
9. In complex offense incidents which include acts which cannot be accommodated given our coding schemes, code as much as possible.

TABLE 1

PRINCIPAL COMPONENTS SOLUTION - 162 OFFENSE DESCRIPTIONS  
(N = 1024)

\* = ones I just added  
(for your information)

COMPONENT							h <sup>2</sup>	"y"	OFFENSE DESCRIPTION
I	II	III	IV	V	VI				
<u>.789</u>	.096	.134	-.008	.062	-.031	.655	25.349	A woman engages in sexual acts in return for money.	
<u>.752</u>	.087	.156	.084	.090	.039	.614	32.725	A person solicits for prostitution.	
<u>.738</u>	.064	.054	-.057	.194	-.042	.595	26.097	A person engages in sexual acts in return for money.	
<u>.715</u>	.017	.160	.015	-.046	.036	.541	13.634	A person is a customer in a house of prostitution.	
<u>.684</u>	.101	.102	.084	.135	.398	.673	44.483	A person illegally uses barbiturates ("downers") or amphetamines ("uppers").	
<u>.673</u>	-.042	.217	.016	.009	.303	.594	15.964	A person possesses marijuana.	
<u>.657</u>	-.022	.236	.012	.008	.273	.563	11.176	A person uses marijuana.	
<u>.643</u>	.037	.180	.045	-.065	.123	.468	38.368	A person engages in homosexual acts in return for money.	
<u>.642</u>	.128	.117	.055	.242	.392	.557	46.385	A person illegally possesses barbiturates ("downers") or amphetamines ("uppers").	
<u>.640</u>	.002	.292	.203	.169	.096	.575	24.900	A person buys liquor illegally.	
<u>.638</u>	.096	.146	.142	.079	<u>.497</u>	.711	45.295	A person possesses hallucinogenic drugs.	
<u>.612</u>	-.017	.238	.117	.217	.140	.512	35.440	A person runs an illegal gambling operation.	
<u>.607</u>	-.006	.160	.068	.052	.369	.538	27.209	A person sells marijuana.	
<u>.606</u>	.073	.015	-.030	.245	-.008	.434	38.805	A person runs a house of prostitution.	
<u>.599</u>	.065	.121	.161	-.002	-.077	.409	22.898	A person commits adultery.	
<u>.596</u>	-.054	.128	-.032	.374	-.026	.516	23.318	A person participates in illegal gambling.	
<u>.576</u>	.095	.086	.109	.253	.343	.542	46.300	A person uses hallucinogenic drugs.	
<u>.567</u>	.165	.076	-.047	.317	.279	.534	43.392	A person gives illegal drugs to an acquaintance.	
<u>.563</u>	.136	.119	.085	.066	<u>.441</u>	.555	50.190	A person uses heroin.	
<u>.562</u>	-.091	.181	-.002	-.137	.040	.378	1.000	Two people willingly engage in a homosexual act.	
<u>.555</u>	.016	.279	.358	.144	.179	.567	31.955	A juvenile illegally possesses liquor.	
<u>.554</u>	.077	.293	.200	.244	.102	.508	34.649	A person sells liquor illegally.	
<u>.533</u>	.036	.187	<u>.416</u>	.099	.275	.579	38.625	A person gives liquor to a minor.	
<u>.507</u>	-.055	.388	.222	-.100	-.010	.470	16.798	A person is drunk in public.	
<u>.503</u>	.175	.134	.081	.184	<u>.468</u>	.560	53.910	A person possesses heroin.	

TABLE 8 (contd.)

COMPONENT							h <sup>2</sup>	OFFENSE DESCRIPTION
I	II	III	IV	V	VI			
<u>.488</u>	-.143	.363	.310	.103	.052	.500	17.204	A juvenile breaks a curfew law.
<u>.474</u>	-.139	.260	.248	.124	-.045	.391	12.565	A person loiters in a public place.
<u>.467</u>	-.031	.391	.182	.121	.170	.449	31.912	A person joins a prohibited demonstration.
<u>.464</u>	.156	.165	.282	.113	.045	.361	42.836	A person exposes his genitals in public.
<u>.462</u>	-.134	.371	.187	.174	.061	.438	17.824	A person refuses to pay parking fines.
<u>.417</u>	.050	.110	.330	.347	.103	.428	43.756	A person sells liquor to minors.
<u>.402</u>	.082	.298	.153	.314	.253	.443	45.509	A person willingly hides someone who has committed a crime. ✓
.365	.066	.312	.039	.346	.103	.366	34.969	A person knowingly buys stolen property.
.361	.188	.073	.050	.011	-.090	.181	40.399	A person, upon arriving home, kills a suspected burglar. *
.352	-.037	.022	.336	.198	-.089	.286	29.582	A person has no residence and no visible means of support. *
.339	.046	.223	.313	.147	-.003	.287	35.226	A person refuses to pay alimony. *
.322	.113	-.040	.282	.275	.092	.282	43.905	A person shows pornographic movies to a minor. *
.322	.242	-.063	.264	.158	.170	.290	60.345	A person commits incest. *
-.011	<u>.642</u>	.227	.059	-.117	.081	.488	83.113	A person stabs someone with a knife. ✓
.091	<u>.598</u>	.152	.236	-.027	.056	.488	85.785	A person forces a woman to submit to sexual intercourse. ✓
-.045	<u>.594</u>	.096	.173	.067	.137	.418	93.160	A person intentionally injures someone who, as a result, dies. ✓
-.026	<u>.565</u>	.219	.271	-.085	.129	.465	85.221	A person forces a woman to submit to sexual intercourse, then flees ✓ with property belonging to her.
.079	<u>.562</u>	.101	-.087	.075	.010	.346	85.165	A person kills someone during a serious argument. ✓
.061	<u>.551</u>	.131	.248	.054	.011	.389	86.448	A person sexually assaults a woman. ✓
.066	<u>.541</u>	.152	.055	-.069	.107	.339	80.419	A person kills someone during a barroom free-for-all. ✓
.091	<u>.534</u>	.232	-.060	.130	-.177	.399	62.632	Without using a weapon, a person beats someone. ✓
.080	<u>.534</u>	.183	.019	-.083	.133	.350	91.920	A person shoots someone with a gun. ✓
.026	<u>.531</u>	.081	.153	.089	-.079	.327	87.816	Without using a weapon, a juvenile beats an elderly person. ✓
-.008	<u>.514</u>	.158	.049	.064	.211	.340	96.388	A person plans to kill someone for a fee. ✓
.002	<u>.509</u>	.271	.151	.149	-.022	.384	66.032	A person strikes someone with a blunt instrument. ✓

TABLE 8 (contd.)

I	COMPONENT					h <sup>2</sup>	OFFENSE DESCRIPTION
	II	III	IV	V	VI		
.042	<u>.496</u>	.289	.113	.074	.101	.360	79.094 A person fires a gun at someone. ✓
-.091	<u>.494</u>	.251	.118	.083	.272	.410	82.621 A person kidnaps someone.
.070	<u>.490</u>	.211	.240	-.080	-.030	.354	68.148 Without using a weapon, a person beats his wife. ✓
.003	<u>.468</u>	.234	.157	.129	.223	.365	81.702 A person sets fire to a building.
.066	<u>.462</u>	.102	.197	.145	.025	.288	79.842 A person kills someone by recklessly driving an automobile. ✓
.100	<u>.450</u>	.089	-.075	.038	-.065	.232	72.445 Without using a weapon, the parent of a young child beats it. ✓
-.025	<u>.427</u>	-.005	-.092	.123	-.067	.211	100.001 A person impulsively kills a stranger. ✓
-.067	<u>.419</u>	.075	.153	.182	.106	.253	94.550 A person sets fire to an occupied building.
.137	<u>.404</u>	.089	.316	.134	.149	.330	80.868 A person tries to entice a minor into a car for sexual purposes. ✓
.042	<u>.404</u>	.177	.199	-.025	.117	.251	77.255 A person forces another to engage in a homosexual act. ✓
.320	.374	.217	.089	.160	-.130	.339	47.475 A person threatens someone with bodily harm. ✓
.189	.366	.334	.073	-.003	.090	.295	62.953 A person threatens someone's life. ✓
-.056	.361	.108	.104	-.136	.028	.175	99.638 A person shoots and kills someone who resists an armed robbery.
-.030	.353	.065	.034	.242	.191	.227	97.543 A person plants a bomb in a building.
-.002	.295	.083	-.268	.119	.103	.190	91.258 A person assassinates a public official. *
.286	.292	.260	.251	.141	-.188	.353	40.442 A person runs his hands over a woman's body, then runs away. *
.121	.172	<u>.778</u>	.202	.010	.057	.693	45.060 A person steals something from a parked car.
.152	.188	<u>.755</u>	.079	.142	.120	.670	47.411 A person breaks into a store and with no one else present, steals something.
.197	.125	<u>.741</u>	.159	.077	.181	.667	42.730 A person breaks into and enters a building.
.162	.167	<u>.728</u>	.172	.075	.160	.645	48.095 A person breaks into and enters a store.
.214	.160	<u>.725</u>	.084	.064	.057	.612	41.409 A person steals merchandise from a store while the owner is not looking.
.156	.177	<u>.723</u>	.116	.070	.070	.602	42.644 A person attempts to break into a building, but runs away when a police car approaches.
.123	.240	<u>.689</u>	.205	.108	.022	.602	52.499 A person trespasses on private property and steals something.
.248	.183	<u>.660</u>	.025	.092	-.021	.541	43.285 Without breaking into or entering a building and with no one else present, a person steals something.

TABLE 8 (contd.)

COMPONENT						h <sup>2</sup>	OFFENSE DESCRIPTION
I	II	III	IV	V	VI		
.147	.211	<u>.656</u>	.084	.208	.006	.547	50.233 A person steals money from a store while the owner is not looking.
.135	.171	<u>.646</u>	.032	.092	.011	.474	45.038 A person steals a car.
.135	.234	<u>.645</u>	.110	.239	-.008	.559	54.552 A person breaks into a private residence and with no one else present, steals something.
.174	.256	<u>.639</u>	-.043	.320	-.017	.608	47.133 A person breaks into a building and with no one else present, steals something.
.112	.227	<u>.635</u>	.172	.074	.058	.506	44.825 A person attempts to rob someone but leaves when a police car approaches.
.129	.154	<u>.629</u>	.307	-.004	.045	.531	47.262 A person picks someone's pocket.
.109	.240	<u>.613</u>	.273	.049	.099	.532	53.162 A person breaks into and enters a private residence.
.085	.203	<u>.604</u>	.213	-.093	.182	.539	55.898 A person, using threats, robs someone.
.139	.158	<u>.600</u>	.363	-.036	.073	.542	51.003 A person snatches someone's handbag.
.095	.290	<u>.583</u>	.157	.045	.220	.508	57.096 A person, using force, robs a store.
.111	.261	<u>.579</u>	.105	.282	-.001	.506	51.324 A person vandalizes private property.
.155	.273	<u>.573</u>	.144	.083	.182	.488	54.923 A person, using threats, robs a store.
.299	.082	<u>.569</u>	.096	.195	.205	.510	43.029 A person knowingly sells stolen goods.
.245	.167	<u>.559</u>	-.025	.106	.260	.480	48.566 A person loots a store in a riot.
.033	.364	<u>.554</u>	.220	-.013	.177	.520	58.378 A person, using force, robs someone.
.381	.101	<u>.539</u>	.083	.144	.119	.487	36.851 A person possesses stolen property.
.210	.220	<u>.520</u>	-.010	.250	-.031	.427	40.998 A person steals a car and abandons it undamaged.
.263	.213	<u>.517</u>	.112	.317	-.116	.508	47.454 A person trespasses on public property and steals something.
.188	.152	<u>.513</u>	.124	.304	-.062	.434	43.713 A person attempts to break into a parked car, but runs away when a police car approaches.
.236	.086	<u>.508</u>	.265	.153	.072	.420	43.585 A juvenile takes a car for "joyriding".
.186	.236	<u>.492</u>	.186	.321	-.081	.476	48.160 A person vandalizes public property.
.161	.218	<u>.465</u>	.280	.163	.014	.395	57.865 A person steals a car and abandons it damaged.
.283	.185	<u>.457</u>	-.076	.372	-.040	.469	43.007 A person steals something from a public building.
.075	.391	<u>.441</u>	.204	.076	.209	.444	67.592 A person, armed with a weapon, robs someone.
<u>.432</u>	-.055	<u>.443</u>	.140	.015	.190	.433	28.021 A person possesses burglary tools.

TABLE 8 (contd.)

COMPONENT						h <sup>2</sup>	OFFENSE DESCRIPTION
I	II	III	IV	V	VI		
.052	.241	<u>.430</u>	.340	.035	.299	.429	60.345 A person blackmails someone.
.072	.336	<u>.423</u>	.126	.077	.379	.462	71.677 A person, armed with a weapon, robs a bank.
.027	<u>.413</u>	<u>.421</u>	.217	.156	.217	.467	70.158 A person, armed with a weapon, robs a store.
.259	.231	<u>.419</u>	.137	.364	.185	.482	56.582 A person willingly helps another commit a crime.
.251	.004	<u>.408</u>	.319	.011	-.092	.340	24.323 A person intentionally pushes or shoves someone.
.384	-.002	.397	.169	.178	.270	.438	39.053 A person smuggles goods to avoid paying import duties.
.321	.068	.394	.268	.334	.079	.452	40.357 A person uses false identification to obtain goods from a store.
.169	.176	.392	.340	.292	.370	.551	58.742 A person knowingly cashes stolen payroll checks.
.233	.189	.391	.158	.275	.198	.383	46.000 A person interferes with a police officer.
.264	.151	.385	.097	.107	.248	.323	40.207 A person joins a riot.
.188	.226	.385	.246	.240	.351	.475	62.718 A person pays someone to commit a crime.
.231	.194	.337	.199	.271	.273	.392	55.920 A person embezzles company money.*
.376	.037	.383	.213	.183	-.019	.369	26.739 A person trespasses on private property.
.336	.139	.372	.012	.361	-.037	.403	37.086 A person resists arrest.
.153	.109	.368	.165	.306	.177	.323	52.286 A person illegally receives monthly welfare checks.
.147	.244	.110	<u>.696</u>	.059	-.051	.584	67.357 A person attempts to prevent someone from attending a public school because of that person's race.
.174	.187	.087	<u>.691</u>	.102	-.089	.568	66.545 An employer refuses to hire a qualified person because of that person's race.
.171	.140	.052	<u>.681</u>	.084	-.117	.536	65.155 A real estate agent refuses to sell a house to a person because of that person's race.
-.030	.203	.194	<u>.544</u>	.076	.185	.416	69.850 A police officer knowingly makes a false arrest.
.143	.261	.214	<u>.505</u>	.027	.129	.407	62.248 A person endangers the lives of others through negligent property maintenance.
.100	.037	.267	<u>.501</u>	.127	-.050	.352	44.525 A person knowingly gives false information when advertising a product.
-.066	.231	.136	<u>.496</u>	.110	.083	.341	73.963 A manufacturer knowingly endangers lives by polluting the water supply.
<u>.403</u>	-.014	.149	<u>.495</u>	.094	.010	.439	32.874 A juvenile repeatedly runs away from home.
.303	.014	.233	<u>.485</u>	.016	.180	.414	44.119 A juvenile is beyond parental control.

TABLE 8 (contd.)

COMPONENT								OFFENSE DESCRIPTION
I	II	III	IV	V	VI	n <sup>2</sup>	$\bar{x}$	
.093	.338	.063	<u>.483</u>	.036	.132	.378	76.827	A parent of a young child neglects to care for it.
-.039	.139	.298	<u>.479</u>	.217	.204	.428	66.331	A public official takes public funds for personal use.
<u>.464</u>	-.062	.207	<u>.474</u>	.084	.065	.499	34.713	A juvenile is repeatedly truant.
.104	.311	.199	<u>.442</u>	.159	.187	.403	71.291	An employer orders an employee to commit a serious crime.
.073	.060	.313	<u>.441</u>	.118	.010	.315	41.746	A person fixes prices on a consumer product.
-.005	.178	.205	<u>.435</u>	.213	.250	.371	63.423	A public official accepts bribes in return for favors.
.134	.093	.330	<u>.433</u>	.216	.294	.456	57.502	A doctor cheats on claims made to a health insurance plan for patient services.
.230	.096	.291	<u>.424</u>	.117	.225	.391	49.186	A person lends money at illegal interest rates.
.326	.092	.348	<u>.412</u>	.026	.084	.414	37.791	A person makes obscene phone calls.
.089	.241	.337	<u>.411</u>	.207	.136	.410	61.136	A person, involved in an automobile accident, leaves the scene.
-.104	.378	.110	<u>.406</u>	.103	.222	.390	79.927	A producer knowingly endangers lives by marketing contaminated products.
.119	.149	.361	<u>.402</u>	.210	.268	.444	57.224	A person bribes a public official to obtain favors.
.205	.193	.237	.378	.030	.175	.310	61.457	A person drives a car while drunk.
.134	.294	.052	.308	.221	.227	.302	78.067	A person practices medicine without a license.*
.122	.052	.172	.138	<u>.578</u>	.141	.420	53.996	A person impersonates a police officer.
.359	-.071	.193	.127	<u>.544</u>	.032	.485	30.993	A person operates a car with a suspended driver's license.
.352	-.085	.118	.214	<u>.539</u>	.060	.485	32.169	A person uses someone else's driver's license.
<u>.445</u>	.111	.088	.173	<u>.481</u>	.293	.566	52.072	A person uses a forged prescription to obtain drugs.
.242	.149	.337	.138	<u>.459</u>	.201	.465	55.257	A person knowingly passes counterfeit money.
.215	.197	.249	.250	<u>.440</u>	.096	.412	58.186	A person signs someone else's name to a check and cashes it.
.068	.072	.141	.100	<u>.416</u>	.122	.228	48.993	A person willingly commits perjury.*
.183	-.045	.109	.099	.391	.074	.216	29.646	A person operates a car without insurance coverage.
.261	.068	.351	.195	.388	.102	.396	45.551	A person knowingly writes worthless checks.
-.102	.136	.048	.307	.384	.111	.285	67.079	A government official intentionally obstructs the investigation of a criminal offense.
.087	.238	.318	.347	.371	.273	.497	65.412	A person pays a witness to give false testimony in a criminal trial.



TABLE 8 (contd.)

COMPONENT						h <sup>2</sup>	OFFENSE DESCRIPTION
I	II	III	IV	V	VI		
.044	.200	.228	.315	.355	.027	.320	58.739 A person intimidates a witness in a court case.
.260	.202	.236	-.073	.295	.042	.258	48.951 A person possesses an illegal weapon. *
.282	-.064	.231	.240	.286	-.099	.286	24.366 A person disturbs the neighborhood with loud, noisy behavior. *
.025	.021	.111	.209	.262	.092	.135	44.632 A person turns in a false fire alarm. *
.380	.120	.091	.141	.145	.680	.670	63.039 A person manufactures large quantities of illegal drugs.
.433	.117	.129	.138	.160	.668	.708	60.046 A person smuggles large quantities of illegal drugs.
.369	.184	.089	.149	.075	.626	.598	65.946 A person sells heroin.
.488	.166	.084	.134	.104	.619	.684	52.692 A person sells hallucinogenic drugs.
.546	.117	.146	.143	.101	.581	.701	52.628 A person illegally sells barbiturates ("downers") or amphetamines ("uppers").
.381	.207	.011	-.086	.294	.449	.484	76.592 A person sells large quantities of illegal drugs.
.246	.053	.362	.192	.331	.386	.490	69.701 A person prints counterfeit money.
-.033	.320	.304	.099	.156	.331	.340	59.401 A person hijacks an airplane.
.035	.096	.144	-.058	.251	.281	.176	61.286 A person commits treason. *
.171	.159	.342	.149	.278	.357	.439	50.921 A person conceals the identity of someone known to have committed a serious crime.

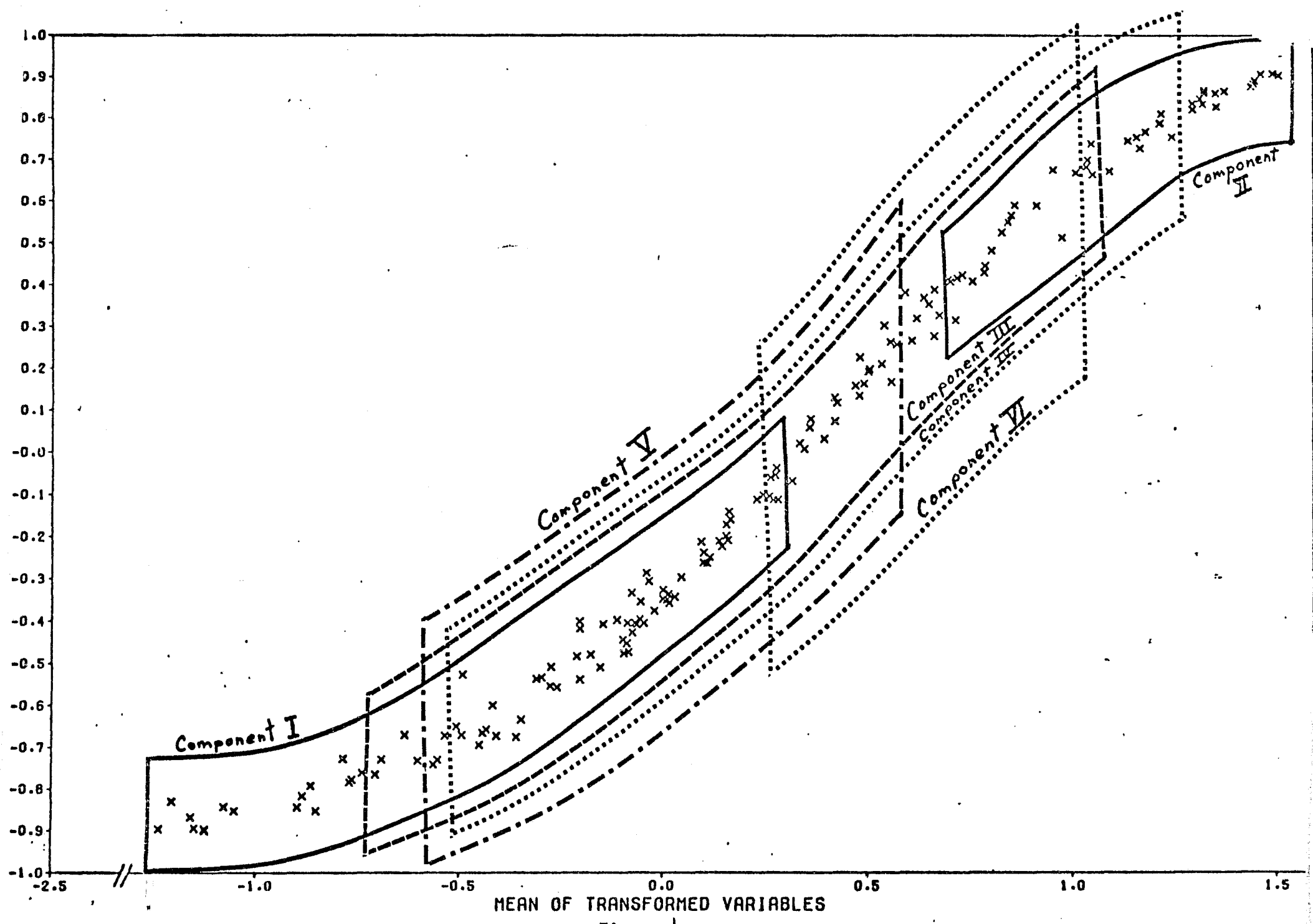


Figure 1

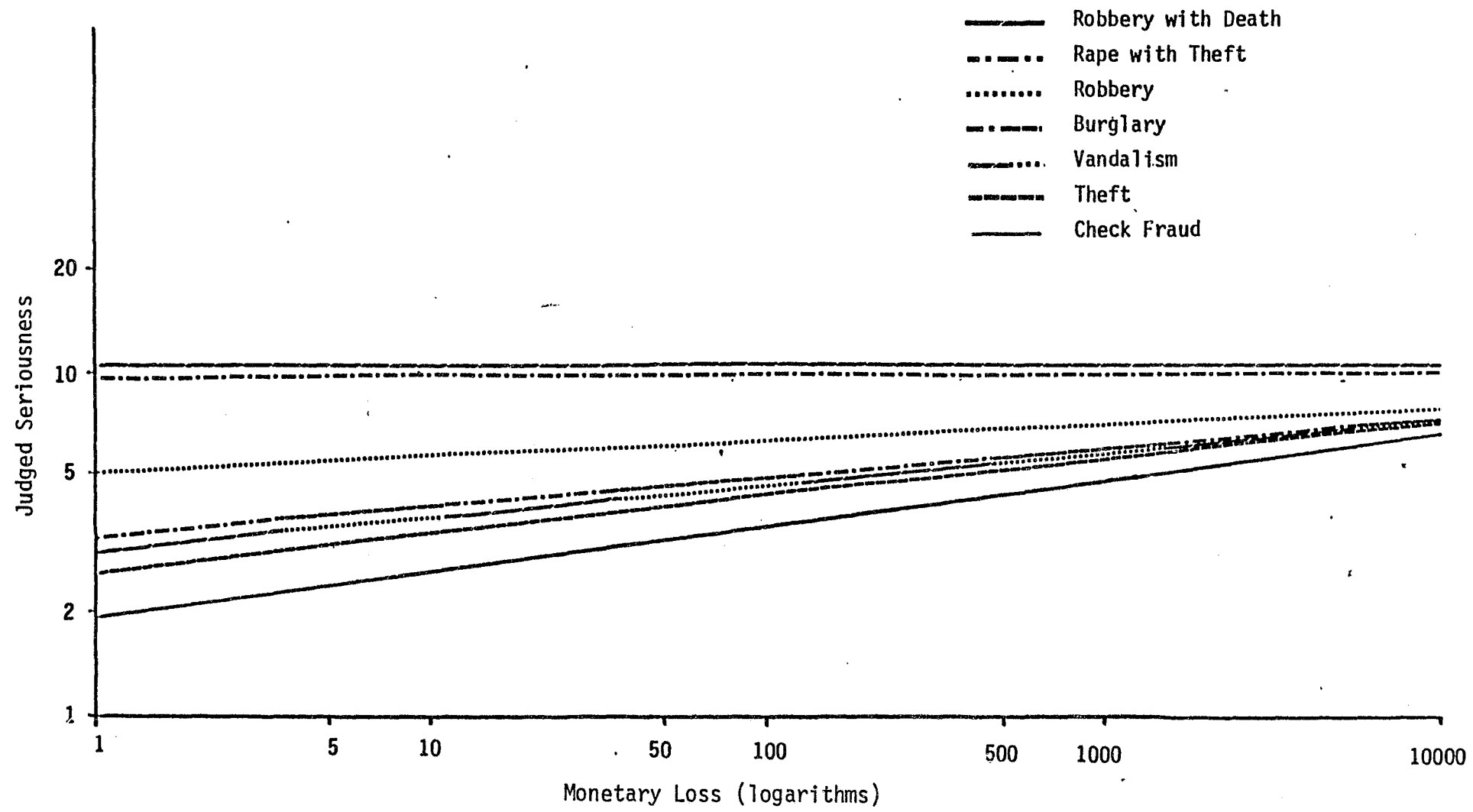


FIG 2

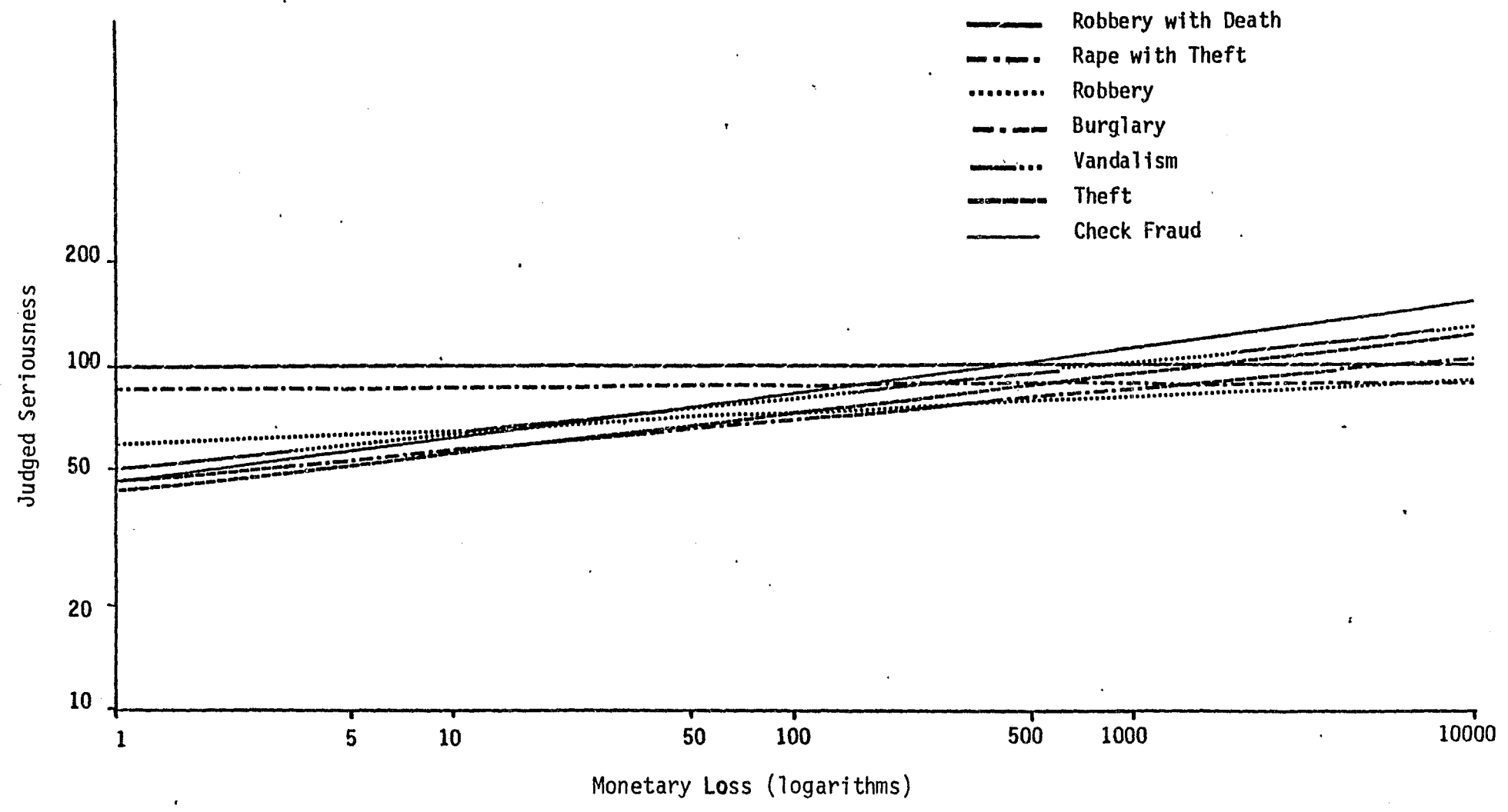


FIG 3

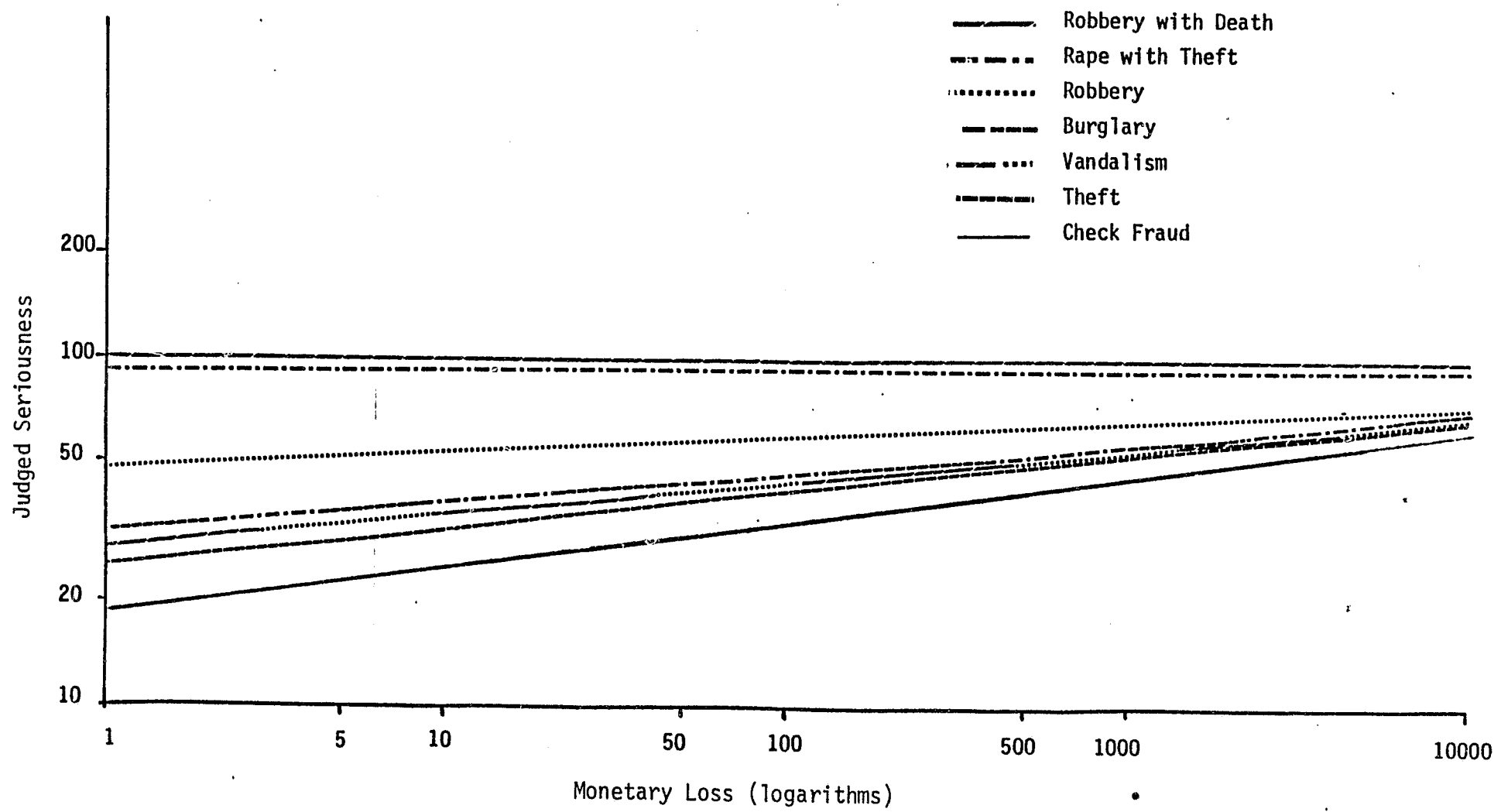
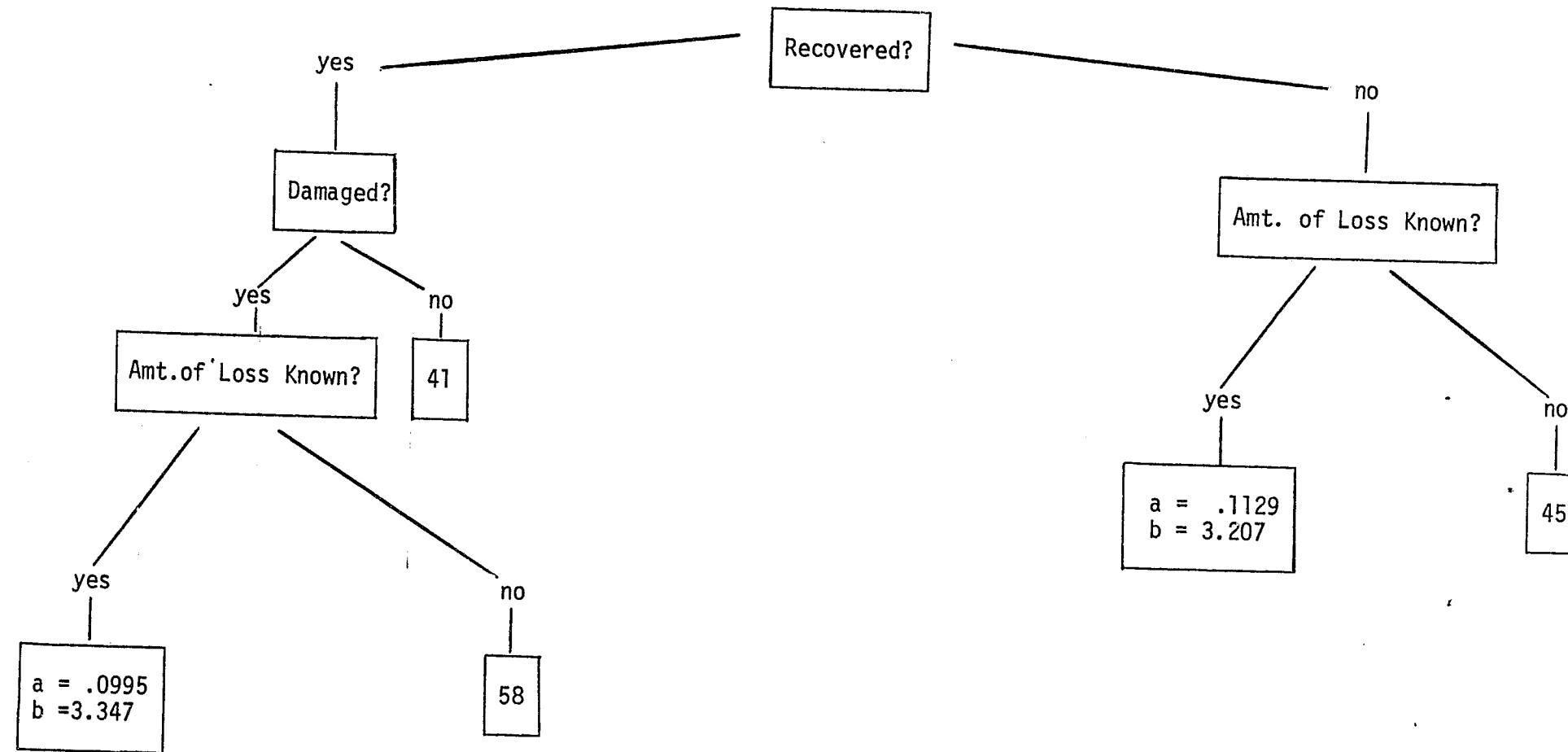




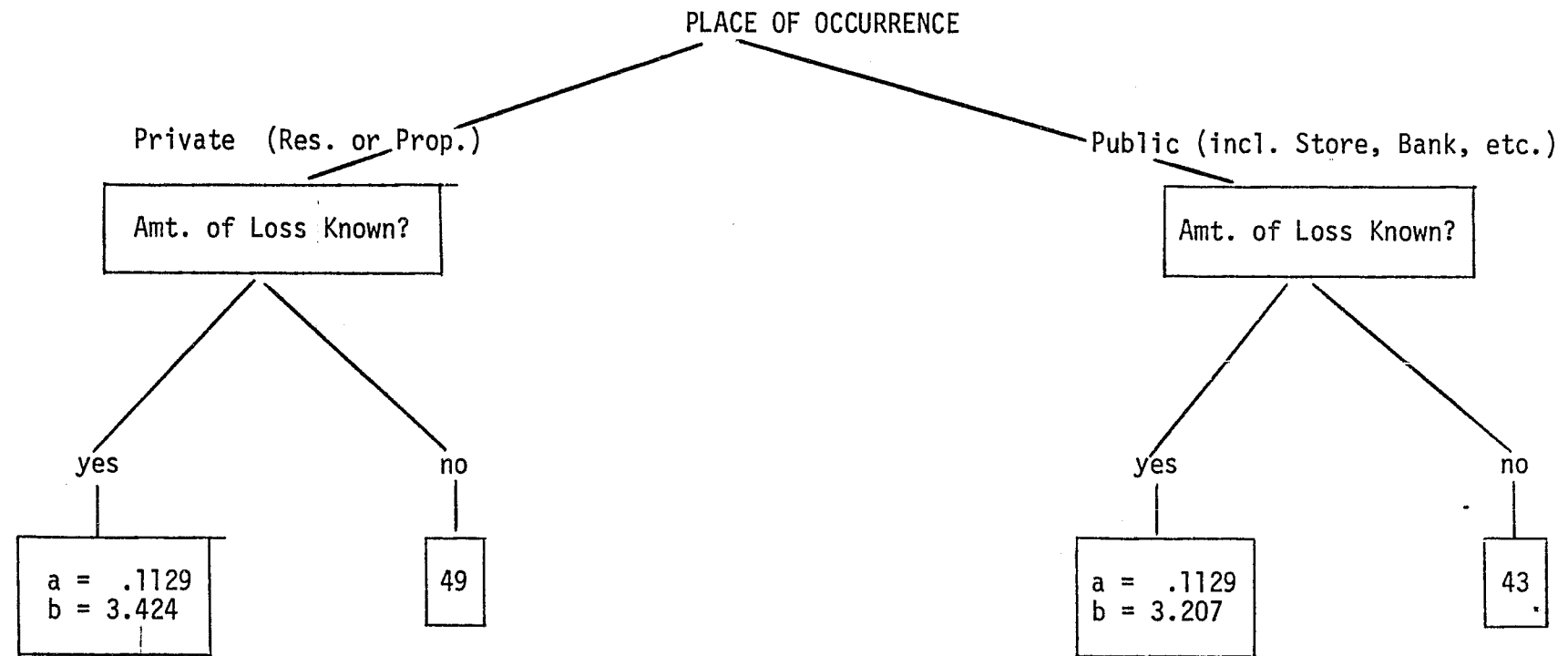
Figure 6

AUTO THEFT



SIMPLE THEFT

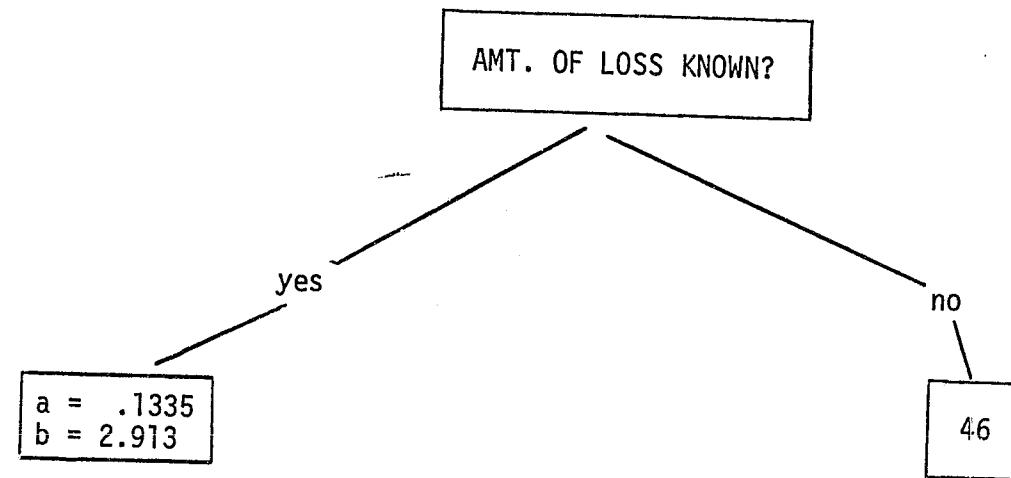
Figure 7





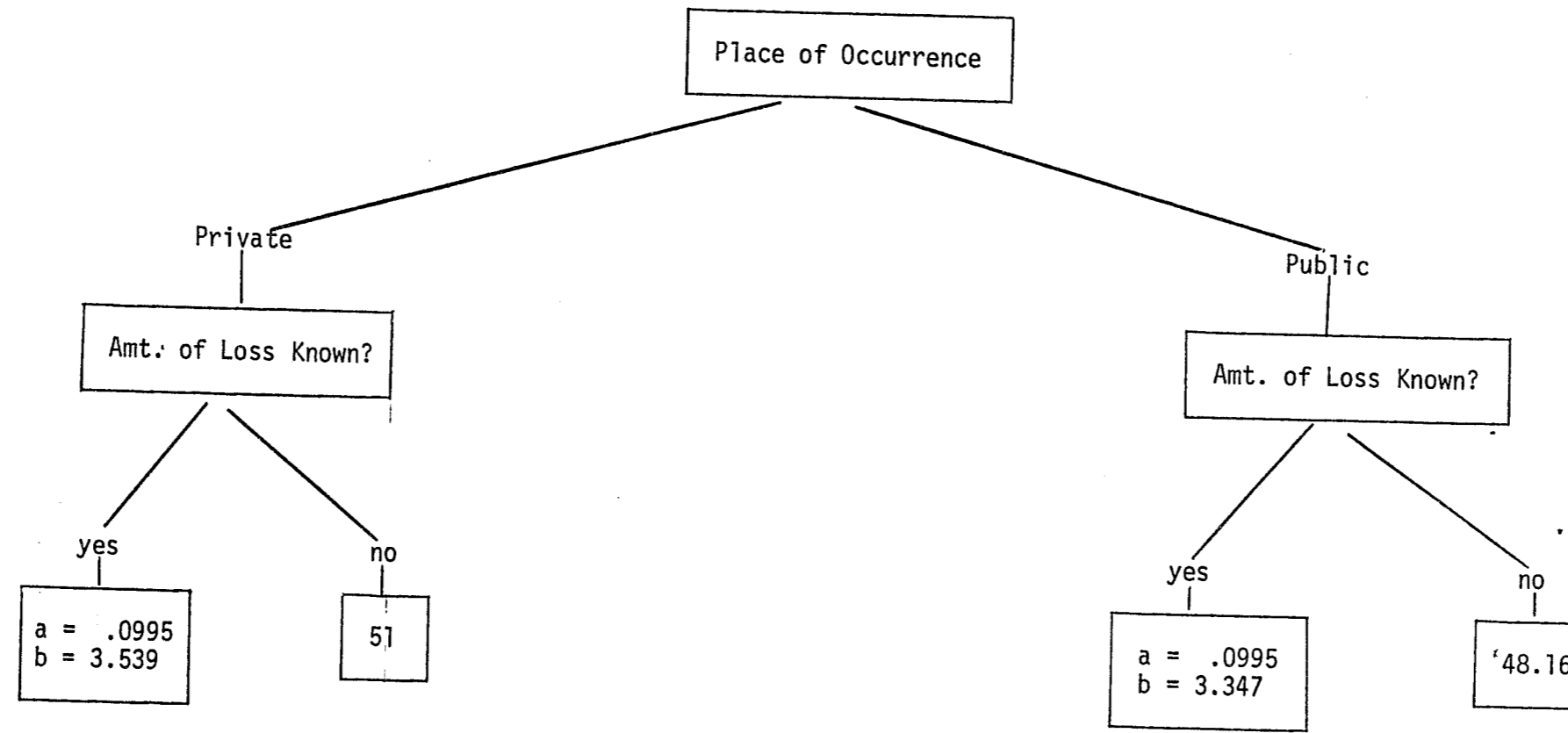
CHECK FRAUD, ETC.

Figure 8



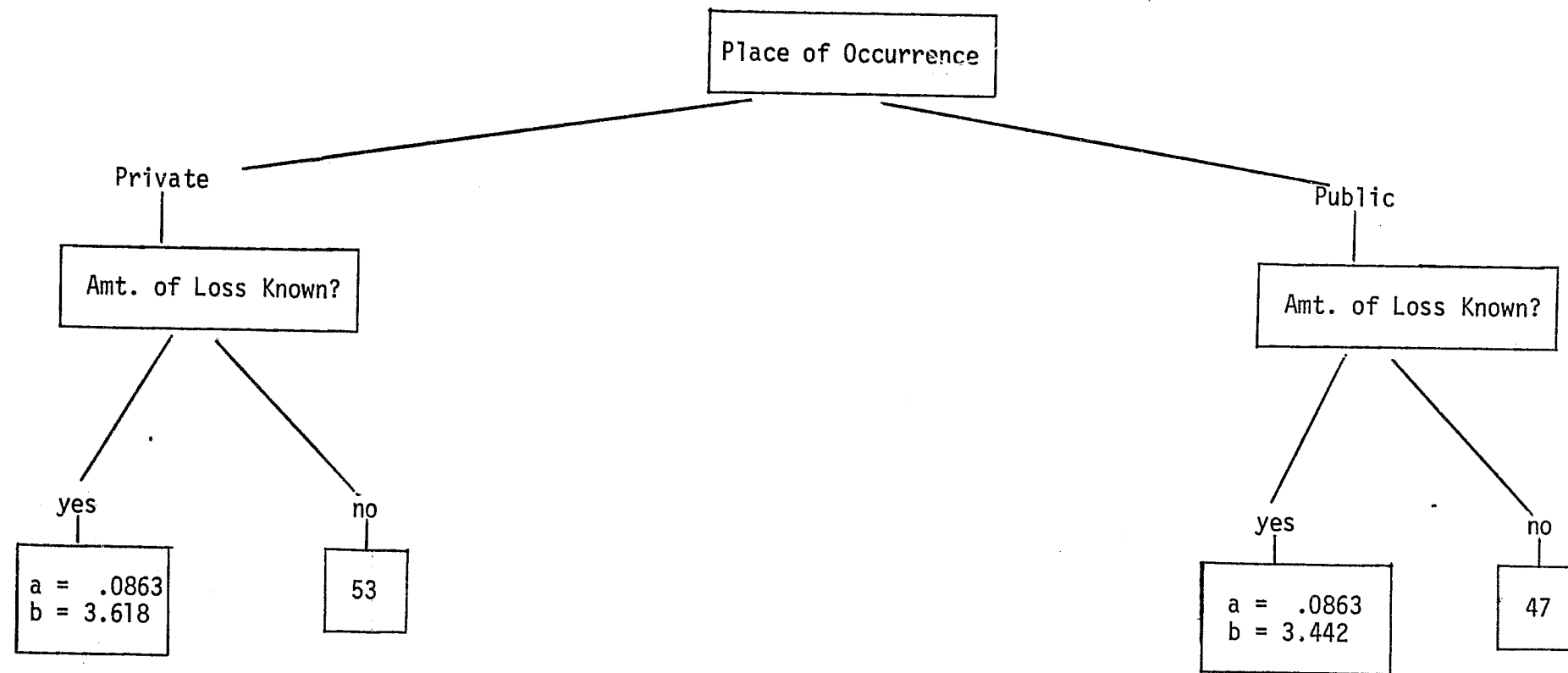
VANDALISM

Figure 9



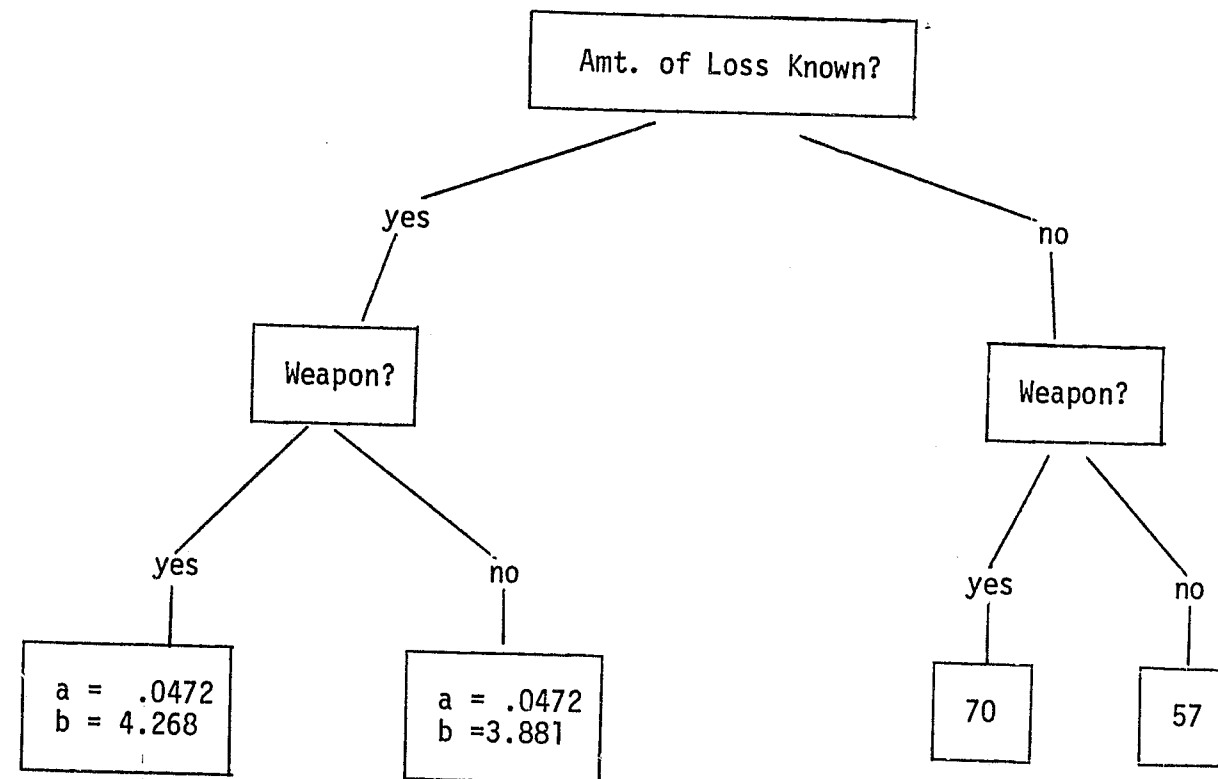
BURGLARY

Figure 10



ROBBERY

Figure 11



**END**