# Consumer Fraud: 

 An Analysis of Impact and Opportunities for InterventionTechnical Report: Phase II
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This report presents the findings of AIR's Phase II activities and describes our joint plans with NCLC for Phase III. The outcomes of this phase represent the combined efforts of several individuals. The Principal Investigator, Dr. Robert E. Krug, has primary responsibility for all technical and administrative aspects of this study. He reviewed plans for conduct of the major tasks, data analysis, and the preparation of this report. Dr. Jane G. Schubert, Project Director, manages the day-to-day project activities. She contacted the list of candidate data sources, arranged for site visits, supervised the data collection and data analysis tasks, served as the liaison to NCLC and is responsible for the preparation of this documont. Dr. Andrew M. Rose participated in the data collection and analysis and contributed sections related to the network analysis to this report. Dr. Paul W. Fingerman assumed responsibility for converting the data to a form appropriate for computer storage, designing the programs, and assisted in the interpretation of the data. He also suggested applying cluster analysis to the transactional sequence and the network analysis, and recommended a log-linear approach to determine salient cells
among the descriptive values. Ms. Teri Knotek constructed the files, edited data, and assisted in the analysis. Ms. Tania Romashko visited several sites to collect data and assisted with the continuation of the literature review. Ms. Adele Gunn and Mr. George Zweibel (NCLC) also made site visits.

## I. INTRODUCTION

## A. Perspective

This report documents the actjvities and accomplishments of the second of three phases of research into the nature and impact of consumer fraud. The initia! phase began in September 1976; the project will conclude in September 1978. The three purposes of this reseavich are to:

1. describe the nature, scope, and characteristics of consumer fraud;
2. examine the incidence and impact of consumer fraud in order to determine the requirements for prevention and control efforts; and
3. identify strategies to delimit the occurrence of consumer fraud.

The primary outcome of this project will be workable intervention techniques designed to reduce the incldence of consumer fraud. These techniques may be original strategies, developed to address specific needs, or they may be variations of current procedures. The first two phases focused on the analysis of consuner fraud events that would identify opportunities for producing these intervention strategies.

During Phase I, we examined actual case histories that various law enforcement and consumer assistance specialists selected as examples of situations in which a consumer allegedly was defrauded by a merchant. Eleven agencies supplied 383 such cases that we believe represent a diverse, but typical, range of reported offenses. Using this data base, we established three alternative classification schemes, each conceptualized around the process of consumer fraud--whet happened during the transaction that permitted the fraud to occur? Our purpose was to develop a classification scheme that would communicate the characteristics of conceptually similar classes of events and aggregate information about consumer fraud. The scheme also assisted in creating a data-based definition of consunser fraud.

## B. Phase II Objectives

AIR's principal aim in Phase II was to develop quantitative profiles for each pattern of consumer fraud offense by collecting and processing a minimum of 1,000 additional consumer complaints. Because we produced three potentially useful frameworks during Phase I, each needed to be tested with this quantitative data base to determine which one would best meet the requirement of identifying opportunities for intervention procedures.

In addition, we planned to identify measurement techniques that might be used to monitor the domain of consumer fraud.

Our Phase II data collection was similar to the Phase I effort in some respects. One was tapping a reservoir of diverse agencies that handled consumer complaints so the pool of cases represented common consumer abuses. Another similarity was a reliance on existing case documents because: 1) collection of new data is too expensive; 2) existing sources of information have been underutilized; and 3) chances of identifying representative cases of consumer fraud are enhanced.

Our Phase I experience taught us that comprehensive records on each case simply did not exist; archival data typically consist of fractionally documented events. However, this situation was not a problem because the classification schemes produced during Phase I permitted the collection of fractional data from a number of sources into meaningful composites. The efficiency of the Phase II data collection would be aided by the use of the classification framework.

We planned to identify promising measurement techniques that would be used to monitor consumer fraud activities and assess new intervention programs. Our approach to this task was twofold: first, a review of the Iiterature to learn whether or not a "state-of-the-art" exists and, second, an examination of the patterns of consumer fraud offenses to determine whether the process characterizing each pattern contains measurable components. The measurement task included an attempt to derive usable estimates of the incidence and impact of consumer fraud.

## II. DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

## A. Designing the Instrument

The collection of additional cases was guided by the qualitative analysis of the first phase. The three suggested classification schemes required specific types of information in order to thoroughly examine the potential of each. In addition, the 24 descriptive dimensions identified during Phase I were refined so that we could include in our quantitative sample common descriptors that are easily understrod and communicate meaningful frames of reference for diverse audiences.

The qualitative Phase I data base consists of 383 one- or twopage abstracts of case histories that document alleged consumer fraud events. Although appropriate for the development of a typology, the amount of information contained in the abstract was not essential for the quantitative purposes of Phase II. A more efficient method of collecting an additional 1,000 cases could be devised, now that we had a better understanding about the information requirements.

The data collection instrument reflects both the descriptive and process characteristics necessary to apply the quantitative data base to each of the three typologies. The instrument consists of two parts:* a data acquisition form, which permits each response to be numerically coded for keypunching; and a data acquisition guide, which describes each item and its respective subcategory.

The cases in the Phase II data base are recorded in two ways--on a data acquisition form and on a $5 \times 8$ card that contains a summary of the sequence of events that describes the consumer-merchant transaction and the subsequent consumer complaint.

[^0]
## B. Selecting Data Sources

Several considerations guided our inquiry for contributors to the Phase II data set:

1. The comprehensiveness of the case hittories became less critical because we could now assemble fractional data from numerous sources into usable composites. In Phase I, follow-up data to the consumer complaint were essential to fully understand the case, but in Phase II we accepted cases even though follow-up data were incomplete. The primary characteristic of the Phase II cases was a description of the consumer complaint that detailed the transaction between the merchant and the consumer.
2. Individual complaint data were required. Our collection format necessitated recording specific characteristics that describe individual complaints, which were then aggregated by components within the classification scheme that led to the development of profiles of consumer fraud.
3. It was necessary to continue to use existing case documents rather than to collect new data. The collection of new data would require not only a costly survey, but also a very extensive one in order to gather a variety of complaints. Cases already on file in consumer offices and law enforcement agencies document reported consumer offenses. Such broad coverage of complaints permits us to assess current consumer needs as a step toward designing intervention strategies.
4. Our candidate list of Phase II data sources came primarily from our Phase I contacts. We requested and received the names of agencies that were respected in the area of consumer affairs. Many of these candidates were recommended by several contacts.
5. We were still incerested in creating a Phase II pool of diverse cases, as we had done in Phase I, and therefore sought agencies located in many parts of the United States
as well as different types of sources-attorneys general, district attorneys, consumer affairs offices. We also sought a mix of state and local agencies.

The ten new organizations who agreed to participate in our Phase II data collection are identified in Table 1 below.

Table 1. Phase II Data Sources

| Agency Number | Agency/Location |
| :---: | :---: |
| 01 | Consumer Affairs Department, Detroit, Michigan |
| 02 | Pennsylvania Department of Consumer Protection, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania |
| 03 | Department of Consumer Affairs, City of New York |
| 04 | Department of Justice: Office of Consumer Protection, Madison, Wisconsin |
| 05 | Department of Justice: Consumer Protection Division, Des Moines, lowa |
| 06 | Office of the Prosecuting Attorney, Flint, Michigan |
| 07 | Office of the Prosecuting Attorney: Fraud Division, King County, Seattle, Washington |
| 08 | Department of Justice, Attorney General: Civil Division, Seattle, Washington |
| 09 | Metropolitan Denver District Attorneys' Consumer Office, Denver, Colorado |
| 10 | District Attorney: Consumer Fraud/White Collar Crime Unit, San Francisco, California |

Some agencies declined to contribute complaint data to our pool of cases. The major reason duplicated the one given for nonparticipation during Phase I. Limited documentation of specific consumer complaints remains a characteristic of some groups that rely heavily on volunteers. Well maintained record-keeping systems receive a low priority to actionoriented complaint mediation. As a result, the files are often incomplete; sometimes they are nonexistent.

A few agencies simply ignored the request. All initial contacts were by phone, followed by a written description of the study accompanied with a request to include complaint data from the agency among our Phase II cases. For whatever reasons, some agencies never acknowledged our request, so therefore they were withdrawn from our list of candidates.

The ten new data sources that contributed to the Phase II pool of consumer complaints are characterized in Table 2 below，

Table 2．Charactaristica of Data Sources

| Source of Data |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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| Type of Agoncy | City | State | City | State | State | County | County | Stato | Mult－county | SCiv and mumiv |
| Special Consempar Fisut Comronent | Consumer <br> Altaits <br> Degortment | Buresu of Consumar Prolaction | Dapartment of Consumer Affairs | Officonf Consumer protection | Consumar <br> Protection <br> Division | Consumar Alfairs Otrice | Fraud Divisan | Consumar Protection Division | $\cdots$ | Cansumer Fradu <br> White Collat Crime JM， |
| Ayn ${ }^{2}$ Agency or Special Con Comer haud Componentiyrs | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sifico } 1974 \\ & 14 \text { years) } \end{aligned}$ | Since 1971 <br> （7 y yars） | Since 1068 110 yearsl | Since 1970 （ia years） |  |  |  |  | 5 years |  |
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| Seak： He stitution for indiviciuals | Yos | Yes | Yos | Yos | Yos | ，Yos | － | Yos | Yes | Yes |
| Semat R atitution＇of Classest | Yes | ， | Yos | $\cdots \quad!$ | Yes | $Y_{\text {es }}$ | － | ino | Yes | No |
| Must Cimptants Folorred th Another Agency | ， | ， | Yes | No | No | $\square$ | Yes？ | － | Yos | $\checkmark$ |
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## C. On-Site Data Collection

AIR staff members visited the ten new data sources to review case histories, complete the Data Acquisition Form, and write a paragraph summarizjng each consumer complaint selected for the Phase II data base. Onsite visits began in mid-October and ended in mid-December. Approximately five person days were spent at each site; typically one individual worked at each agency unless schedules permitted more than one staff member to visit an agency.

At the agency, the project staff member assumed responsibility for all facets of collecting the data. Following a brief orientation about the agency procedures and the complaint handling system, the AIR representative examined, then selected cases. The following criteria guided the choice of cases: 1) sufficient information to describe the process or the transaction between the merchant and the consumer; 2) closed rather than active, in order to increase the probability of learning as much as we could about a specific case. The minimum requirement was to record relatively complete data on the transaction and to collect extensive descriptive data in addition to the process data.

The cases were randomly selected. The project staff member chose a file drawer, picked a group of case histories, and began to examine the documents. Almost all the records contained intake forms and some supporting evidence regarding the legitimacy of the complaini and/or details about the agency's attempts to resolve the dispute between the merchant and the consumer. Some cases had entered the criminal justice system; others had not.

One Data Acquisition Form was completed for each chosen case. In addstion, the coder wrote a paragraph that summarized the complaint, with emphasis on the sequence of events between the merchant and the consumer. Each card was numerically matched to the Data Aequisition Form and filed by agency from which it came. We collected 942 ases from the 10 agencies.

At each site we asked also for annual reports or any document that summarized complaint handling activities-attempted mediation, referrals, in-depth investigations, court actions, volume of activity--to estimate the incidence and impact of offenses that have occurred and continue to occur.
D. Use of the Phase I Data

The 942 cases were short of our goal to gather a minimum 1,000 additional cases. Contacting and arranging for more on-site case reviews would be both costily and inefficient; we could afford neither the time nor the money to continue the same procedure. We chose a pragmatic approach-to use some or all of our Phase I data base. During Phase I the cases served primarily as elements with which to develop the three categories; their usefulness was expanded by incorporating information from specific cases into the analysis leading to the profiles of consumer fraud.

The re-examination of the Phase $I$ cases occurred during January 1978. Of the 383 complaints, 251 were used, which increased our Phase II data base to 1,194 case histories. This total provided a comfortable margin of 194 cases above our minimum requirements and would permit dropping some cases if the analysis so indicated.

The Phase II data base by agency source and number of cases is depicted in Table 3.

Table 3
THE PHASE II DATA BASE

| Agency Number | Agency/Location | Card Numbers | Number of Cases |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 01 | Consumer Affairs Department, Detroit, Michigan | 001-101 | 101 |
| 02 | Pennsylvania Department of Consumer Protection, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania | $102-182$ | 81 |
| 03 | Department of Consumer Affairs, City of New York | 183-255 | 73 |
| 04 | Departmerit of Justice: Office of Consumer Protection, Madison, Wisconsin | 256-353 | 98 |
| 05 | Department of Justice: Consumer Protection Division, Des Moines, lowa | $354 \cdots 437$ | 84 |
| 06 | Office of the Prosecuting Attorney, Flint, Michigan | $438-519$ | 82 |
| 07 | Office of the Prosecuting Attorney: Fraud Division, King County, Seattle, Washington | $520-607$ | 88 |
| 08 | Department of Justice, Attorney General: Civil Division, Seattle, Washington | $608-696$ | 89 |
| 09 | Metropolitan Denver District Attorneys' Consumer Office, Denver, Colorado | $697-790$ | 94 |
| 10 | District Attorney: Consumer Fraud/White Collar Crime Unit, San Francisco, California | $791-942$ | * 52 |
| 11 | United States Postal Service, Fraud and Prohibited Mailings Division | $943-986$ | 44 |
| 12 | American Association of Retired Persons: National Consumer Assistance Center | 987-1007 | 21 |
| 13 | Montgomery County Office of Consumer Affairs, Rockville, Maryland | 1008-1050 | 43 |
| 14 | Governor's Office of Consumer Affairs, Atlanta, Georgia | $1051-1090$ | 40 |
| 15 | District Attorney: Consumer Fraud Section, Sacramento, California | 1091-1116 | 26 |
| 16 | Attorney Genera!: Economic Protection Division, Phoenix, Arizona | 1117-1139 | 23 |
| 17 | Call For Action | 1140-1161 | 22 |
| 18 | Federal Trade Commission | 1162-1194 | 33 |
| Total Number of Cases |  |  | 1,194 |

## III. DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS

As noted in the preceding chapter, we collected a heterogeneous range of consumer offenses that included the most frequently reported types of cases.

The Phase II data sources enjoy reputations for examplary work in handing consumer problems. Each agency addresses the achievement of consumer redress in a similar fashion, that is, when a consumer files a complaint, someone in the agency contacts the merchant to collect data from the opposition, then attempts to settle the differences between the two parties and bring the dispute to a mutually satisfactory conclusion. Each agency also uses some variation on the basic procedure, adopted primarily because of the nature of its staff and its operating bidget. The Phase II data were gathered mainly froin intake forms used by all agencies and any supporting documents attached to this form.*

The following features characterize the Phase II data pool:

1. All of the cases were closed so we could learn as much as possible about each complaint;
2. Sources represented local (8), state (6), and national (4) consumer agencies or consumer affairs sections of a law enforcement organization;
3. All the consumer complaints were consumer rather than agency initiated; and
4. Most of the agencies that supplied cases represented the public sector.

In the Phase I document, we reported on a list of 24 descriptive dimensions that contained a total of 157 categories as being potentially useful for communicating findings from this study. Although these descriptions did not appear promising as bases for a process-oriented typology, if we could collect data on them, the results might be interesting when examined with the patterns of consumer offenses. The outcomes

[^1]of the Phase I data analysis suggested that many of the well-understood descriptors could not be documented because agencies did not collect certain types of information--for example, on consumer characteristics. Despite such indications, we decided not to drop any of the descriptive dimensions and to try our luck; we collected as much data about the descriptors as we could.

The findings are highlighted below:

- Almost one-quarter of the cases relate to home products or services;
- Almost one-fifth of the cases deal with automotive grievances;
- The data base contains more complaints from males than from females;
- The vast majority of merchants cited in the complaints were solvent and available for contact;
- Typically, the key actors in the transactions were the merchant and the consumer--no other parties were involved;
- More than one-third of the time, the initial contact between the merchant and the consumer occurred at the merchant's business. The second most frequently reported contact was by mail.
(1) In descending order of frequency, consumers complained about the merchant's failure to deliver a product or service, receipt of "poor quality" products or services, and the merchant's misrepresentation of benefits derived from the purchase;
- Slightly less than 50 percent of the merchants reportedly relied on oral representations as the primary medium of communication. The use of periodicals ranked a low second;
- Transactions most often involved dollar amounts up to \$100;
- Almost 50 percent of the complainants sought a refund from the merchant. About half that number sought performance guaranteed by the merchant. One-fifth of the consumers complained because they desired an investigation for the public good;
- Most agencies' actions involved non-litigated resolutions. In about one-fifth of the complaints, the agencies merely conducted investigations. Ten percent of the cases were referred to another agency;
- About 45 percent of the complaints were not settled by the agency receiving the complaint. In about 40 percent of the cases, administrative consent orders were issued;
- Other outcomes of agency action suggestad a negative prospect for the consumer. Findings show that most merchants do not discontinue the alleged offensive activity; few merchants took corrective action such as refunding payment.

For some of these descriptive variables, the data were simply unavailable. It appears that certain types of data, especially consumer and merchant characteristics, are not routinely collected. Data were missing or unknown in sufficient proportions on the following variables to render these descriptors unprofitable for our current use:

## Descriptor

- Consumer's age

Missing Data 85\%

- Consumer's occupational status 87\%
- Consumer's residence 28\%
- Number of other complaints filed against merchant 49\%
- Public loss 68\%

The frequency distributions for each of the descriptive variables appear on the following pages. These dimensions will also be treated in Chapter V, Profiles of Consumer Fraud, when the descriptive data for each profile will be described from both a process and a descriptive perspective.

Table 4. Fraquency Distributions by All Variables


Table 4. (continued)


Table 4. (continued)


Table 4. (continued)

IV. ANALYSIS OF THE DATA

## IV. ANALYSIS OF THE DATA

## A. The Preliminary Results

Before the 1,194 cases were entered on a computer file, cach form was examined for 1) missing data, 2) entries recorded under "other - specify," and 3) items left blank by a coder. The "other - specify" entries were tabulated and reviewed. Some of the responses were assigned codes from the data acquisition guide; if necessary, new codes were created. The outcome was that seven of the 40 variables contained "other" entries.

We created a data set consisting of 1,194 cases, each described by their position on 40 variables.

We first tested the three typological schemes by putting all 1,194 cases through each system (thematic, transactional, and network). The three schemes were individually defined by selected combinations of variables. The results of applying the three schemes to the data base are summarized below:

1. Thematic. The findings were disappointing. Only 434 (36\%) of the cases were uniquely defined by one of the 15 themes. The remaining cases (7\%) picked up by the scheme were double and triple combinations of themes. Four themes were unused. Nine themes contained less than 50 cases. Only two themes seemed to hold much promise. If ithis typological scheme were to supply the structure for our profiles of consumer fraud, major repairs would be nocessary.
2. Transactional. The major problem with the transactional sequence was the coding. Some coders checked more than one inducement; these multiple inducements represented two-way (20\%), three-way (7\%), four-way (25\%), and fiveway (4\%) combinations. When we allowed these multiple inducements to represent a unique inducement, it resulted in a possible 630 individual sequences of transactions between the merchant and the consumer. This volume of sequences was too great to be useful for the sample obtained.

Another problem surfaced. Many of the cases were lost to the approach because one of the critical elements of the transaction was missing. This finding surprised us because the transaction was the key determinant in selecting a case for the data base. The next step was to identify the case numbers with a missing element, review the complaint summary, and recode the missing data if possible.
3. Network. All the cases were processed through the network. The output was a frequency distribution by each question In the network. Approximately 75 percent of the 1,194 cases were "simple" transactions that involved a consumer purchase for which all or partial payment was made at the time of purchase and the outcome was some element of dissatisfaction (Q1-4 and Q7-10). No serious problems emerged with this outcome.

The one-way frequencies indicated many variables coded as unknowns or non-applicable for the thematic and transactional variables. The next step was to identify the specific cases characterized by the absence of an element in the merchant-consumer transaction. Upon re-examination of these cases, we grouped them into two piles: (1) those with no transaction that never should have been coded and (2) those where the coders failed to indicate the transactional element. We dropped the "no transaction" cases and recoded the inaccurately coded items into suitable categories.

This effort resulted in the creation of a "new" updated data set of 1,147 cases ( 47 were dropped) and a fresh start. The analysis of each of the three typological schemes, using the new data base of $1,1 \leqslant 7$ cases, began again.

## B. Thematic Approach

One approach taken in Phase I was to sort the set of consumer fraud examples into categories based on judgments of similarity. The principal basis for judgment was the similarity of merchant action; as a core pattern was identified, it was described in terms of its central theme, and cases that contained similar features were placed in that: category.* The category labeled Empetor's Clothes, for example, contained examples in which

> Consumer is led to betieve that a paid-for product or sexvice is being detivered when it is not. The lack of detiverm in dincmined by mexchont assurances and superificial evidence.

The sorting process led to the identification of 15 such categories or themes. The set of 15 appeared sufficient, in the sense that they accommodated 372 of the 383 examples that had been collected.

The principal advantages of an approach of this type are its simplicity and communication value. Fifteen is a manageable number; if all consumer fraud events could be described by 15 themes, then the task of designing interventions would seem feasible. And the thematic descriptions are appealing for purposes of communicating. They use ordinary language and convey an impression of reality; the reader recognizes realworld events in the descriptions.

But the Phase I report also Identified some potential weaknesses in the approach. It was noted that many events are not "pure cases"; most contain elements of more than one theme. The assignment of an event to a category will often require a subjective judgment as to which element is predominant, and judges would certainly differ in their assignments. An additional problem with any set of thematic categories is the temptation to "force" any event into some category, even though none seems adequate as a description. To be truly useful as a typological framework, it must be demonstrated that most events can be assigned unambiguously to one thematic category. The Phase II analysis was therefore designed to test the adequacy of the 15 themes as a framework for encompassing consumer fraud events.

* The 15 thematic definitions appear as Appendix $C$.

The first task was to define each theme as an explicit: set of codes in the computer file of consumer fraud events. This is a straightforward matter involving nothing more complex than identifying the items on the ase report that correspond to the elements of a particular theme. In the Emperor's Clothes theme described above, there are three essential elements. The consumer has (1) paid for a product or service, (2) which is not received, and (3) the merchant takes some action to disgutse the nondelivery, There are four items in the case file that describe these elements, as follows.

1. prepayment is indicated by a code of 03 or 04 in columns 63 and 64;
2. nondelivery is indicated by either a code of 05 in columns 20 and 21 or by a corle of 11 in columns 65 and 66;
3. merchant delay tactics is indicated by a code of 04 OF 06 in columns 67 and 68 .

The computer was instructed to assign any case that contained these codes to the category Emperor's Clothes.

Each of the 15 themes was represented by an explicit instruction of the above type. If a case satisfied more than one set of instructions, it was assigned to more than one theme. If it satisfied none of the sets of instructions, it remained as an unassigned case. The system therefore avoids the two problems associated with the use of a human judge: cases can be assigned to more than one category, and no case is forced into a category that does not fit.

Of the 1,147 cases available for classification, 473 (41\%) were assigned to one of 11 unique categories. These "pure cases" are shown in Table 5.

Table 5. Frequency of Unique Classifications

| Theme | Frequency | Percent <br> of Total |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Dust Off | 179 | 16 |
| Slipshod | 100 | 9 |
| Vigorish | 45 | 4 |
| Guilded Lily | 40 | 4 |
| Brooklyn | 31 | 3 |
| Entrapment | 27 | 2 |
| Cold Shoulder | 26 | 2 |
| Emperor's Clothes | 12 | 1 |
| Bargain Hunter | 8 | $*$ |
| Rollover | 4 | $*$ |
| Trusty Label | 1 | $*$ |

* Percent of cases between 0 and 1 .

As is evident from the table, only 11 of the 15 themes were assigned cases. Four themes--Come-And-Get-It, Squeeze, The Other Guy, and Credit Violations--are not represented. This does not mean that our sample contained no instances of credit violation; it means that no case fit the explicit definition of the Credit Violation theme.

In addition to these 473 uniquely assigned cases, 93 more ( $8 \%$ ) were assigned to more than one category. These multiple assignments are shown in Table 6. Thus, a total of 566 cases ( $49 \%$ ) were

Table 6. Frequency of Multiple Classifications

| Themes | Frequency | Percent <br> of Total |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Dust Off/Guilded Lily | 37 | 3 |
| Emperor's Clothes/Slipshoo | 22 | 2 |
| Entrapment/Vigorish | 9 | 1 |
| Rollover/Sipshod | 5 | $*$ |
| Cold Shoulder/Slipshod | 5 | ${ }^{*}$ |
| Emperor's Clothes/Rollover | 4 | ${ }^{*}$ |
| Emperor's Clothes/Dust Off | 4 | ${ }^{*}$ |
| Emperor's Clothes/Rollover/Slipshod | 2 | ${ }^{*}$ |
| Cold Shoulder/Dust Off | 2 | ${ }^{*}$ |
| Emperor's Clothes/Rollover/Brooklyn | 1 | ${ }^{*}$ |
| Cold Shoulder/Rollover | 1 | ${ }^{*}$ |
| Cold Shoulder/Rollover/Slipshod | 1 | ${ }^{*}$ |
|  | 93 | 8 |

[^2]classified as consistent with one or more themes, while 581 cases (51\%) were not accommodated by the system. It seems clear that the thematic approach, as currently formulated, does not provide an adequate framework.

## C. Transactional Sequence

This approach attempts to develop a classification scheme around a prototypic transaction between the merchant and the consumer. These transactional sequences are viewed as containing the following three components:
a. Inducement: refers to the appeal or the attraction offered by the merchant that led to the consumer's interest;
b. Obligation: refers to the action taken by the consumer that demonstrates a commitment. The consumer has been won over and is willing to proceed further in the transaction;
c. Outcome: refers to the final events that, from the consumer's viewpoint, identify the major grievance in the transaction;

For some cases, a fourth component was necessary to accommodate transactions in which the merchant intervened between the obligation and the outcome. Such actions are defined as:

Intermediate activities: refers to actions by the merchant to introduce something that is not congruent with the original agreement;

We dropped this component from the cross-tabulation because the majority of our cases were very simple; the addition of this descriptor to assimilate a few cases created too many cells to be useful. Therefore, the analysis occurred at the next level of generality.

In Phase I, a classification scheme was developed from a sample of case histories.* The frequency distributions for the Phase I cases are shown on the next page.
*A detailed description of this classification scheme appears in Appendix $D$.

Table 7. Summary of Frequencies by Subcategory: Phase I

| Category |  | Number | Percent of Total | Abbreviated Description |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| I. INDUCEMENT ( $n=334$ ) | $\begin{aligned} & A \\ & B \\ & B \\ & C \\ & D \\ & E \\ & F \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 34 \\ & 49 \\ & 85 \\ & 36 \\ & 40 \\ & 90 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \\ & 15 \\ & 25 \\ & 11 \\ & 12 \\ & 27 \end{aligned}$ | Business opportunity <br> Self-improvement <br> Substantial savings <br> Unique features <br> Timeliness of offer <br> Warranty; guarantees |
| il. obligation ( $n=334$ ) | A B C | $\begin{array}{r} 140 \\ 86 \\ 108 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 42 \\ & 26 \\ & 32 \end{aligned}$ | Pays all or part at time of purchase Prepays mail order prior to delivery Signs agreement with merchant |
| III. INTERMEDIATE ACTIVITIES ( $\mathrm{n}=210$ ) | A B C D E | $\begin{array}{r} 63 \\ 111 \\ 19 \\ 10 \\ 7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 30 \\ 53 \\ 9 \\ 5 \\ 3 \end{array}$ | $M$ suggests additional product/services <br> M non-interaction with C <br> M adds undisclosed charges <br> C signs contract involving third party <br> C decides to cancel |
| IV. OUTCOME ( $n=334$ ) | A B C | $\begin{array}{r} 116 \\ 49 \\ 168 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 35 \\ & 15 \\ & 51 \end{aligned}$ | Non/partial receipt of merchandise Large and different consumer investment required Product/services do no correspond to what expected |

The cross-tabulation of Inducement x Obligation x Outcome for the 334 cases in Phase I are shown in Table 8; the five circled entries show the five most common patterns which accounted for 40 percent of the Phase I cases.

Table 8. Cross-Tabulation of Transactional Sequence: Phase I

| 1. Inducement | A | B | C | D | E | F | Total | Percent of Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| II. obligation | A B C | A B C | A B C | A B C | A B C | A B C |  |  |
| III. OUTCOME |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A | 287 | 734 | 5 (21) 5 | 2 (23) 1 | 1321 | 337 | 117 | 35 |
| B | 044 | 2111 | 6110 | 000 | 013 | 402 | 49 | 15 |
| C | 108 | 849 | (20) 89 | 301 | 1505 | (49) 2 (20) | 168 | 50 |
| Totals | 31219 | 17824 | 313024 | 5292 | 2839 | 56529 | 334 | 100 |

We followed the same analytic procedure in Phase Ir. Table 9 shows a summary of the frequencies by subcategory. The category added in Phase II, "combination inducements", accounts for cases where consumers reported more than one reason for engaging in the transaction.

## Table 9. One Way Frequencies for Transactional Sequence Components

|  | Frequency | Percent |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SINGLE INDUCEMENT |  |  |
| Warrant | 639 | 56 |
| Pressure | 15 | 1 |
| Uniqueness | 18 | 1.5 |
| Savings | 53 | 5 |
| Self Improvement | 52 | 5 |
| Business Opportunity | 42 | 4 |
| No inducement-Unsolicited Mer | dise 15 | 1 |
| COMBINATION INDUCEMENTS * |  |  |
| Warrant plus other inducement | 259 | 31 |
| Pressure | 85 | 7 |
| Uniqueness | 46 | 4 |
| Savings | 156 | 14 |
| Self Improvement | 44 | 4 |
| Business Opportunity | 32 | 3 |
| AGREEMENT |  |  |
| Pay all/part of merchandise at time of possession | 442 | 39 |
| Prepay before delivery | 337 | 30 |
| Long term-usually contract | 302 | 27 |
| Billed later | 21 | 2 |
| No purchase | 43 | 4 |
| Not applicable | 1 | 0 |
| OUTCOME |  |  |
| Non receipt | 373 | 32 |
| Merchant adds additional fees, charges, etc. | 189 | 17 |
| Defective product/service or different than expected | 530 | 47 |
| Merchant refuses refund | 7 | . 07 |
| Consumer wants to cancel | 46 | 4 |
| Not applicable | 1 | 0 |

[^3]The identical cross-tabulation was made on the Phase II data base. Because the Phase II data collection permitted more than one inducement to be recorded (as a substantial savings with an express warranty), some cases appear more than once in the cross-tabulation; Table 10 is based on 1,306 transactional sequences derived from the 1,147 cases.

Table 10. Phase II Cross-Tabulations in Transactional Sequence

| I. INDUCEMENT | A | B | C | D | E |  | F |  | Total | Percent of Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| II. OBLIGATION | A B C | A B C | A B C | A B C | A B C | A | B | C |  |  |
| III. OUTCOME A | $-195$ | 3262 | 1436)15 | -(27) 2 | 7147 | (46) |  | (79) | 458 | 35 |
| B | $-88$ | $-310$ | 2099 | $-12$ | 1025 | (47) | 19 | (55) | 209 | 16 |
| c | 1376 | 16126 | (47) 1715 | 12114 | $26 \quad 613$ | 272 | (67) | (89) | 639 | 49 |
| Tutals | 133519 | 194118 | 816239 | 12398 | 432225 | 365 | 242 | 223 | 1306 | 100 |

In Table 10, the circled entries consist of the nine patterns which appeared most frequently in Phase II (each accounting for $4 \%$ or more of the cases) and two patterns which were frequent in Phase I but less common in Phase II. Table 11 lists these 11 patterns in order of their Phase II frequency.

Table 11. Highest Combinations of Sequences

| Combination |  |  | Explanation (in order of three components) | Number <br> Phase <br> I II |  | Percent <br> Phase |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & 80 \\ & 0 \overrightarrow{0} \\ & \underline{E} \end{aligned}$ |  | $\stackrel{\circ}{亏}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| $F$ | A | C | Warrant, Paid all/part, Not correspond to expectations | 49 | 272 | 15 | 21 |
| F | B | A | Warrant, Prepaid, No receipt | 3 | 156 | 1 | 12 |
| F | C | C | Warrant, Long term, Not correspond to expectations | 20 | 89 | 6 | 7 |
| F | C | A | Warrant, Long term, No receipt | 7 | 79 | 2 | 6 |
| F | B | C | Warrant, Prepaid, Not correspond to expectations | 2 | 67 | 1 | 5 |
| F | C | B | Warrant, Long term, Extra charges | 2 | 55 | 1 | 4 |
| F | A | 8 | Warrant, Paid all/part, Extra charges | 4 | 49 | 1 | 4 |
| C | A | $C$ | Savings, Paid all/part, Not correspond to expectations | 20 | 47 | 6 | 4 |
| F | A | A | Warrant, Paid all/part, No receipt | 3 | 46 | 1 | 4 |
| C | B | A | Savings, Prepaid, No receipt | 21 | 36 | 6 | 3 |
| D | B | A | Unique, Prepaid, No receipt | 23 | 27 | 7 | 2 |

It is obvious from Table 11 that the major difference between the phases is the predominance of warranty among the Phase II cases. The eight patterns involving warranty are more frequent in Phase II; the three which do not involve warranty show decreases of 2 to 5 percent. With this exception, the data from the two phases are in essential agreement; the correlation between Tables 8 and 10 is.74. The dominance of warranty as a factor raises questions about the nature of warranty as an inducement. Why does warranty appear so frequently? We propose two reasons:
a. the scarcity of other reported allures or temptations to enter into the business transaction; and
b. the assumption by the consumer that an honest transaction will occur.

The strong emergence of warranty as an inducement really suggests the absence of a specific inducement, which leads us to the notion that most merchant/consumer transactions begin as "normal" business procedures that turn sour, resulting in a consumer grievance. The principal motivating factor that leads the consuner to the merchant is internal rather than external. A real or perceived consumer need provides the stimulus for the transaction rather than an overt merchant behavior. Perhaps warranty should not be considered in the same context as other subcategories of inducement. There is a qualitative difference between a purchase based on the opportunity to save money or to buy a business franchise and one based on the existence of either an implied or express warranty. Among the highest combinations of sequences in the Phase $I$ data, warranty accounted for 28 percent of the cases; in Phase II, the comparable representation was 63 percent. If we consider warranty as an inappropriate inducement, the character of the patterns introduced by warranty changes and consumers purchasing merchandise . . . because of . . . an implied or express warranty does not accurately represent the transaction. Consumers were not swayed in their purchases by the notion or the existence of a warranty.

The dominance of warranty led to an examination of the other two transactional components--obligation and outcome. The table on the next page illustrates the findings from this perspective and highlights the most prominent pairs.

Table 12. Cross-Tabulation of Agreement and Outcome Variables

| Agreement | Outcome |  |  |  |  | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | A | B | C |  |  |  |
| A | 70 | 77 | 386 | 533 |  |  |
| B | 278 | 43 | 120 | 441 |  |  |
| C | 110 | 89 | 133 | 332 |  |  |
| Total | 458 | 209 | 639 | 1,306 |  |  |

The most frequently occurring pair is AC, which accounted for 30 percent of the Phase II cases. In this pattern, the consumer paid for all or part of the merchandise or service at the time of purchase, yet the outcome did not correspond to what was expected. Several reasons may explain what happened: a) the product or service was inferior or defective; b) a substitute item replaced the original purchase; or c) the value of the service or product was worth substantially less than the cost. Often, there is inconclusive evidence indicating that these outcomes should be attributed to the merchant. Whether or not the value of a product or service was worth less than the cost may simply be the consumer's opinion; the files contain no evidence about the reasonableness of this statement. It isn't clear that such a consumer complaint was fustified; it is clear that some consumers were dissatisfied. Evidence suggesting merchant responsibility for defective items or substitutions for the original purchase is easier to acquire. However, the merchant responses to the outcome may shed some light on the attribution issue. In approximately 25 percent of the 386 cases, the merchant took corrective action upon hearing about the comlaint. But in 60 percent of the 386 cases, the merchant hassled the consumer by such behaviors as ignoring the consumer's inquiry about the outcome, arguing about price or product claim, and disclaiming knowledge about the outcome.

The BA combination appeared three times among the most popular sequences and represented 19 percent of the Phase II data. This pair informs us that the consumer prepaid for merchandise or a service pricr to delivery but received only a portion or none of what he or she was supposed to receive.

There is no ambiguity about the consumer's role in this com-bination--if the consumer never received the purchase to which he or she was entitled, someone else must be responsible for the outcome. Merchant response to this grievance doesn't offer much hope of consumer recovery for the loss. In 75 percent of the 278 cases, the merchant indicated little or no interest in addressing the consumer's problem by using numerous avoidance techniques-ignoring an attempted contact by the consumer, if the merchant was still in town. Frequently, the merchant skipped out. In approximately 18 percent of the cases, the merchant responded with some form of corrective action.

The next most frequently reported obligation/outcome combination is CC ( $7 \%$ in Phase II) in which the consumer agrees to a long-term arrangement with the merchant which may involve periodic payments, an immediate pryment plus some non-financial personal investment. The outcome was that the merchandise or service did not correspond to the consumer's expectations, for the same reasons stated above. We can also repeat the attribution statements associated with this outcome made above.

Merchant response to this obligation/outcome combination bears a strong resemblance to the merchant response associated with the other two combinations. It is negative in the sense that the merchant is apparently unwilling to convert a dissatisfied consumer to a satisfied consumer. The same avoidance techniques specified above account for 60 percent of the 133 cases represented by this combination. Some merchants did respond positively to consumer grievances, as shown in 23 percent of these cases. Aggregation of these three pairs of components accounts for a substantial portion of the Phase II cases.

## Cluster Analysis

We selected a second analytic method to determine whether or not it was possibla to create any new and different patterns from the basic set of transactional variables. If new patterns emerged, the next step was to examine them for variance in suggesting intervention strategies. In a cluster analysis, homogeneous subsets of cases are labeled in terms of their corresponding transactions. Data are summarized by referring to properties of clusters rather than to properties of individual objects.

This method contains both similarities and differences when compared to our initial approach of cross-tabulating the major components of the transactional sequence.

One major difference is the detail in which it treats the data by using ten variables rather than the three major components employed previously, since each of the types of inducements is treated separately. Another difference is the sorting procedure used to organize and interpret the data. In this method, computer algorithm is used to define clusters or sets of cases that are homogeneous in terms of the transactional sequences involved.* The process begins by identifying groups of cases that are very homogeneous (essentially identical) in terms of the particular transactional sequence they represent. Each set or cluster of cases is then represented by a single prototypic case for the next pass, which forms clusters of the sets or clusters that have already been defined; these second-order clusters are, naturally, somewhat less homogeneous. The program continues through successive passes, each time forming clusters of clusters found in previous passes. The final result is a hierarchy of clusters of cases; at any level in the hierarchy it is possible to list the set of cases belonging to each cluster, and to describe those aspects of their transactional sequences that are common to all cases within a cluster. Coincidental with the clustering of cases, the program also clusters the transactional variables, identifying particular patterns of transactions that correspond to clusters of cases.

The output of the cluster analysis is interpreted by seeking clusters of cases, associated with particular transactional sequences (determined from the patterns of the transaction variables associated with each cluster of cases). Since the clusters of cases are hierarchical, one can select many small and highly homogeneous clusters (low in the hierarchy), or a few large and less well-defined clusters (high in the

[^4]hierarchy). The cluster analysis generally locates some large homogeneous clusters near the start of the process, and these are immediately selected for interpretition. More divergent or unusual cases only collect into large clusters when the demand for homogeneity is relaxed. Thus, the result of the interpretation process will be some large and homogeneous clusters, and some moderate or large clusters that are less well-defined.

Thirty-four clusters within seven hierarchies appeared worthy of examination. The clusters represent the majority of the data base; a cluster may contain as few as 15 cases or as many as 492. Each cluster is characterized by key variables that uniquely define the cluster. The table below shows the frequency distributions by hierarchical cluster.

Table 13. Number of Cases Within Hierarchical Clusters

| Type of Case | Cluster |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | First Pass | Third Pass | Fifth Pass | Seventh Pass | Ninth Pass | Eleventh Pass | teenth Pass |
| INDUCEMENTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| No Inducement | 79 | 260 | 633 | 492 | 948 | - | - |
| Business Opportunity |  |  |  | 72 |  |  | 18 |
| Self improvement |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Savings |  |  |  | 155 |  | 18 | 37 |
| Unique |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pressure |  |  |  |  |  |  | 18 |
| Additional Products |  |  |  |  | 930 | 18 |  |
| Express Warrant | 35 | 184 | 515 | 591 | 465 |  |  |
| Implied Warrant | 44 | 93 | 118 | 722 | 483 |  | 19 |
| OBLIGATION |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pay All/Part or Long Term | 67 | 219 | 425 | 742 | 930 |  |  |
| Prepayment or Down Payment | 12 | 58 | 148 | 207 | 948 | 18 | 37 |
| Merchandise Surrendered |  |  | 60 |  |  |  | 19 |
| No Purchase |  |  |  |  |  | 18 |  |
| POST PAY |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Products Don't Correspond |  | 189 | 402 | 775 | 948 |  | 19 |
| Merchant Adds Extra Fee | 43 |  | 201 | 742 | 948 | 18 | 19 |
| Unsolicited Merchandise |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Non-receipt | 36 | 58 | 208 | 849 | 948 | 18 | 37 |
| Consumer Wants Cancel |  | 30 |  | 539 | 930 |  |  |
| MERCHANT RESPONSE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Merchant Ignores Contact | 12 | 31 | 47 | 71 | 18 |  | 19 |
| Merchant Skips Out |  |  | 47 |  |  |  | 18 |
| Bankruptcy |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Corrective Action | 12 | 62 | 137 | 206 | 930 | 18 |  |
| Hard Time | 55 | 184 | 449 | 681 | 930 | 18 |  |
| Total Cluster Groups | 6 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 2 | 1 | 2 |

The variables within each cluster form distinct patterns of transactional sequences. The cluster illustrated below (7th pass $\mathrm{N}=25$ ) is defined by: a business opportunity inducement; an obligation by the consumer of paying, for all or part of the product at the time of purchase or entering inte a long-term agreement; receipt of a product or service that doesn't correspond to what the consumer belifeved was purchased; during the course of the transaction, the merchant added additional fees; and when the consumer attempted to seek redress, he or she was hassled by the mercilant.


Figure 1. Schematic of Trensactional Sequence Using Cluster Solution

Each of the clusters was illustrated in this manner. Our current findings suggest that the patterns produced by this method are quite similar to those of the cross-tabulation; there appears to be no additional help in using a cluster solution to identify opportunities for intervention strategies.

## D. Network Analysis

The taxonomic method adopted by the network approach is analogous to a Linnaean system: several important attributes of each examplar are measured, and examplars with similar pattems of attribute values are sorted together. Theoretically, if attributes are demorstrated to be unimportant, or new significant attributes are discovered, each examplar could be remeasured and reclassified. Historically, the two major problems with this approach to taxonomic development are first, the criterion of importance for an attribute, and second, the measurement or operationalization of measurement for the selected attributes.

In the current situation, the choice of attributes for each examplar of consumer fraud cases was based on three principles: First, each attribute had to be formulated in such a way that it could be unambiguously measured; second, each attribute had to be (potentially) amenable to interventions; and third, each had to involve a decision that could be made by a consumer before, during, or after a transaction. The first principle excluded, for example, merchant's "intent" as a defining attribute of a case, since in most cases it is impossible to unambiguously measure. The second principle was an attempt to keep this taxonomy in touch with reality. It would be unproductive, for example, to classify cases according to type of product unless there were mechanisms or regulations that could be responsive to differential consumer complaints. The third principle again involves potential, future countermeasures. If the taxonomy could eventually be employed as a diagnostic or investigative tool, consumers should be capable of using the system in everyday transactions.

Consideration of these principles resulted in the generation of ten attributes of fraud cases that could serve as potential definers of taxonomic categories. Each of these attributes is formulated as a question with a yes or no answer. In addition, a flowchart was constructed that served two purposes: first, it sequenced the ten questions in such a way as to minimize the redundancies and eliminate unnecessary questions; and second, the pattern of answers could themselves be grouped in a taxonomy. This grouping might indicate recurring patterns of cases. Figure 2 presents the organized network of questions that was used to analyze the set of cases.


Figure 2. Network Analysis

With respect to operationalization of these questions，responses were defined using combinations of variables＊obtained from the data base． An explanation of these derived definitions follows．

The first question asked was，＂Was the product available for examination prior to purchase？＂A case could be categorized as a＂no＂ to Question 1 if the offer was for a business opportunity or was a self－ improvement offer，since in either case the product or service would be available only after purchase．Therefore，if a case was coded as a ＂yes＂for either Inducement \＃1（Was the offer for a business or invest－ ment opportunity？）or for Inducement \＃2（Did the offer include claims for consumer self－improvement？），it could be assumed that the product or service was unavailable prior to purchase．If the offer was not for a business opportunity and there were no self－improvement claims，then the product or service was coded as having been available prior to purchase．

Question 2 in the network discerns if there was an opportunity for comparison shopping．A case could only be categorized as having no opportunity to do comparison shopping if the product or service was so unique that it could not be found in competitive lines and the consumer had no desire or no need to shop for anything else．A＂no＂to this question was defined by a positive response to－Inducement $⿰ ⿰ 三 丨 ⿰ 丨 三 3$（Did the offer include claims of unique features not found in competitive lines？） or by a substantial savings inducement（\＃4）when consumers reported that they were told that they won a prize．A case did have the opportunity for comparison shopping if there was no uniqueness inducement or a savings inducement other than＂winning a prize．＂

Question 3 of the network asks if the consumer had to accept the offer immediately；in other words，did the consumer encounter any pressure to purchase the product or service without having the opportunity to consider the offer？Inducement $\# 6$－－did the offer include or imply time pressure－－directly answers this question：the consumer did not have to accept the offer immediately if there was no evidence of pressure，but did have to accept immediately if there existed any yes values for the pressure inducement．

[^5]Question 4 of the network inquires as to the type of payment made: did the consumer pay for all or part of the product or service at the time of possession? If the consumer signs a long-term agreement for the product or if there was no purchase made at all, it is safe to assume that no money changed hands at the time of possession. Therefore, a case was counted as a "no" to Question 4 if there was no purchase made or if a consumer signed an agreement or contract with the merchant. If the consumer made a downpayment or prepayment, or paid for all or part of the product or service, then it was categorized as a "yes." 0nly those cases categorized as "no" in Question 4 continue to Question 5, since additional information about the transaction would be necessary. "Yes" cases to Question 4 or those cases where money has actually traveled to the merchant at the time of possession then are channeled to Question 7, since questions 5, 6, and 1A-3A are not applicable.

Question 5 of the network revealed whether the merchant suggested an additjonal or alternative product or service, given that there was no full (or partial) payment. (If the merchant suggested an additional product after payment, this should have been considered a new and independent transaction. However, since there was no initial payment, this suggestion to purchase something additional was considered a component of the original transaction.) An entry under Inducement \#7 (Did the merchant suggest an additional product or service?) again answers this question directly. A case is categorized as "no" if there was no additional product inducement, and a "yes" if this inducement was present.

Question 6 of the network separates those cases where the consumers commit themselves to pay money at a later date from those "no purchase" case. did the consumer commit her/himself to pay money at a later date? Those noncommittal (no purchase) cases were categorized as "no" and then continued to Question 7. Those cases with contraces or longterm agreements were categorized as "yes" and then went to a sub-path (questions $1 A-3 A$ ) for further analysis.

Questions lA-3A simply ask the same questions as 1-3; but this time only for those cases that involve a commitment for payment at a later date. Also, the questions are phrased in terms of the contract and not the product or service itself (e.g., Question 3A, "Did you have to sign the contract imrediately?" versus Question 3, "Did you have to accept the offer
immediately?"). For questions 1A-3A, the same variables were used to define these questions as were used for questions 1-3.

All cases went to Question 7 where it was asked if the consumer received the product or service. Questions 7-9 all utilized the postpayment information. A case was categorized as a "no" to Question 7 if, after payment, the consumer's major complaint was the nonreceipt of merchandise or service. Question 7 was answered as "yes" if the postpayment variable was anything other than nonreceipt.

Given that the consumer had received the product, if it was defective or other than expected it was discovered and tabulated in Question 8 (i.e., only "yes" to Question 7 continued to Question 8; "no" cases went to the next applicable question, \#10). Again, postpayment information was utilized. If a case arose where the products/services did not correspond to what was offered or expected, it was tabulated as a "yes" for Question 8. If another postpayment value was recorded, the case was counted as a "no."

Question 9 asked if the consumer paid more than expected, given there was no other postpayment value. A case was considered a "yes" if the merchant added undisclosed costs or charges, "no" if otherwise-mamely, if (1) after payment the consumer wanted to cancel the agreement for no apparent reason, (2) not applicable, or (3) receipt of unsolicited merchandise.

All cases entered Question 10 where the following was asked: Did the consumer receive an immediate refund? Since the question was time-laden, and there were no variable values that answered this type of question, a different approach was used. Although we knew whether or not the merchant took corrective action, we did not know when--whether the action was taken immediately, as soon as the merchant received the complaint, or whether it was taken as a result of some administrative or civil consent order, etc. To answer this it was necessary to examine individually all cases where the merchant had taken corrective action, and to make a time-laden decision.

Figure 3 presents the results of processing 1,147 cases through the network. The percentage of "yes," "no," or "unknown" answers to each of the 13 distinct questions asked of each appropriate case are also displayed. These


Figure 3. A NETWORK ANALYSIS (Step Proportions Using 1147 Cases)
percentages were computed only for cases that were applicable to the particular questions; for example, the 81 percent "no" to Question 5 is based on 305 rather than 1,147 cases.

In examining the results, one must first consider whether or not the questions could be unambiguously answered. Note that these questions and operational definitions were created largely post hoc. Nevertheless, the proportion of cases receiving "unknown" designations for most of the questions is gratifyingly low. There were very few cases where these questions could not be answered, even though in several instances the operationalization was iriirect.

It is possible to develop a general picture of the entire set of cases based on these percentages. However, some cautions must be noted. First, we have no "normative" data; the expected percentages for non-fraud cases are unknown. Although we would like to assume that all of the questions would be answered affirmatively for "honest" transactions, we only have this sample of consumer abuses from which to generalize. Similarly, it must be kept in mind that these are cases that were reported to various law enforcement and consumer affairs agencies. We can assume that consumers who filed these complaints believed that something was wrong; "undetected" abuses would never reach this stage of analysis. The final caution is that an examination of single-question percentages masks the inter-response relationships present in the data.

With these cautions in mind, some of the reported percentages are still quite intriguing. For example, we did not expect that fully 83 percent of the cases would be coded wi.th an affirmative answer to the first question ("Was the product or service available for examination prior to purchase?"). As pointed out in previous reports, an answer other than "yes" to this question does not in and of itself constitute a clearly defined consumer abuse; rather, the node itself is an indication of a potential source of fraudulent activities. Simply because a product or service is not available to the consumer for examination at the time of purchase does not preclude a legitimate transaction. However, circunistances wherein the consumer cannot examine the product or service prior to purchase may be a predisposing condition to fraud. Similarly, if the actual and advertised product or service could be compared prior to purchase, one of
the principal predisposing conditions to fraud may be eliminated. Presumably, if a consumer could make this inspection, two of the more common, intuitive types of fraud might not occur-mone being the misrepresentation or omission of facts about a product, the second being the intent to never supply the product. As coded, our data indicate, however, that for most of the cases in our sample, an opportunity for inspection was present. But we do not know what proportion of consumers actually made the inspection.

The distribution of answers to questions 2 and 3 are also a little surprising. For the former, it appears as if many consumers did not know if there was an opportunity for comparison shopping (or alternatively, very few were aware that they could not comparison shop). Similarly, the responses to Question 3, suggest that consumers only infrequently believed that they were under time pressure.

One interesting feature of the percentages is the picture they paint of those aspects of the transaction that occur after consumers have completed their side of the bargain (questions 7-10). In approximately onethird of the reported cases, no product was received. In a majority of those situations, cases were referred to criminal investigation units. In other words, for these cases there was agreement that something illegal had occurred, whether or not it was called a fraud. Of the products and services that were received, 64 percent were classified as being defective or other than expected. There seems to be a need for another "obligation," namely an examination of the product at the time of possession; this examination would be a precursor to receipt of the merchandise. The network analysis currently does not include a time component for this question. It would be interesting to learn whether or not (for example) most instances of defective merchandise were cases of prepayment, so that the consumer could not have examined the product before payment or before possession.

Another consumer "obligation" is suggested by the response to Question 9 concerning whether the consumer paid more than expected. It should be possible for a consumer to compare the actual price to the agreed price prior to possession, thereby reducing the number of cases with affirmative answers to this question. However, the general tendency for these cases was that there were sale items involved that later proved not to be
truly sale-priced. Therefore, a cost comparison at time of possession would not obviate this difficulty.

There are other specific hypotheses or tentative generalizations that could be made, based on the results presented in this figure. Although it is usually unwise to theorize before the data, it appears that several potential intervention techniques are implied by these findings. It remains to be seen if specific countermeasures designed to alter the response probabilities would have impact on instances of consumer abuse. In order to have a more substantial basis from which to make recommendations, it is important to know something about the patterns of answers to these questions. This type of information would potentially reveal whether an altered response probability for any question would have any more far-reaching consequences. Therefore, a cluster analysis was performed that grouped together "similar" cases by the answers to these questions.

The results of this cluster analysis were, in a sense, predictable. Statistically, this was a very "successful" cluster solution, in that very few patterns could account for practically all of the cases. The largest cluster of cases ( $N=180$ or $15 \%$ ) was defined by the highest probability response for each question. *That is,

Q1. The product/service was available for inspection prior to purchase;
Q2. There was an opportunity for comparison shopping;
Q3. The consumer did not have to accept the offer immediately;
Q4. The consumer paid for the product/service at the time of purchase;
Q5-Q6. Not applicable;
Q7. The consumer received the product/service;
Q8. It did not correspond to what was expected;
Q9. Unnecessary;
Q10. The consumer did not receive an immediate refund.
Another 124 (11\%) of the cases deviated from this pattern by only one answer. For example, 53 cases had the same pattem except for a NO answer to Question 2 (there was no opportunity for comparison shopping).

[^6]Table 14. Network Cluster Analysis

| Cluster <br> Number | Number <br> of Cases | Percentage | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 180 | 15 | $Y$ | $Y$ | $N$ | $Y$ | $U$ | $U$ | $Y$ | $Y$ | $U$ | $N$ |
| 2 | 25 | 03 | $N$ | $Y$ | $N$ | $Y$ | $U$ | $U$ | $Y$ | $Y$ | $U$ | $N$ |
| 3 | 19 | 02 | $Y$ | $Y$ | $U$ | $Y$ | $U$ | $U$ | $Y$ | $Y$ | $U$ | $N$ |
| 4 | 16 | 02 | $Y$ | $Y$ | $Y$ | $Y$ | $U$ | $U$ | $Y$ | $Y$ | $U$ | $N$ |
| 5 | 53 | 05 | $Y$ | $N$ | $N$ | $Y$ | $U$ | $U$ | $Y$ | $Y$ | $U$ | $N$ |
| 6 | 11 | 01 | $Y$ | $Y$ | $N$ | $Y$ | $U$ | $U$ | $Y$ | $Y$ | $U$ | $Y$ |
| 7 | 14 | 01 | $N$ | $N$ | $N$ | $Y$ | $U$ | $U$ | $Y$ | $Y$ | $U$ | $N$ |
| 8 | 59 | 06 | $N$ | $Y$ | $U$ | $Y$ | $U$ | $U$ | $Y$ | $Y$ | $U$ | $N$ |
| 9 | 114 | 11 | $Y$ | $Y$ | $N$ | $Y$ | $U$ | $U$ | $Y$ | $N$ | $Y$ | $N$ |
| 10 | 120 | 11 | $Y$ | $Y$ | $N$ | $Y$ | $U$ | $U$ | $N$ | $U$ | $U$ | $N$ |
| 11 | 27 | 03 | $N$ | $Y$ | $N$ | $Y$ | $U$ | $U$ | $N$ | $U$ | $U$ | $N$ |
| 12 | 49 | 05 | $Y$ | $N$ | $N$ | $Y$ | $U$ | $U$ | $N$ | $U$ | $U$ | $N$ |
| 13 | 21 | 02 | $N$ | $N$ | $N$ | $Y$ | $U$ | $U$ | $N$ | $U$ | $U$ | $N$ |
| 14 | 63 | 06 | $Y$ | $N$ | $U$ | $Y$ | $U$ | $U$ | $N$ | $U$ | $U$ | $N$ |
| 15 | 47 | 04 | $Y$ | $N$ | $U$ | $Y$ | $U$ | $U$ | $Y$ | $N$ | $\cdots$ | $N$ |
| 16 | 30 | 03 | - | $N$ | - | $N$ | $N$ | - | $Y$ | $N$ | $\cdots$ | $N$ |
| 17 | 24 | 02 | $Y$ | - | $U$ | $N$ | - | $Y$ | $Y$ | - | $U$ | $N$ |
| 18 | 91 | 09 | $Y$ | $Y$ | $N$ | $N$ | $N$ | $Y$ | $Y$ | $Y$ | $U$ | $N$ |
| 19 | 109 | 10 | $Y$ | $Y$ | $N$ | $N$ | $N$ | $Y$ | $N$ | - | - | $N$ |

$Y$ - Yos; N -No; U -Unknown; - - No consistent pattern.

Likewise, 25 cases (3\%) had a no response to Question 1 (the product or service was not available for inspection prior to purchase). Thirty-five cases (4\%) had either an UNKNOWN or YES response to Question 3 (the consumers had to accept the offer immediately or did not know that they did not have to accept immediately), and 11 cases (1\%) had a YES answer to Question 10 (they received an immediate refund).

Thus, the general profile of the cases as depicted by the cluster analysis is relatively mundane: a consumer makes a purchase after having the opportunity to examine the product, etc., receives a defective product or something other than expected, and does not get satisfaction when the merchant is confronted with the complaint. This basic pattern and the first-order variations do not have the "scheme-like" quality of the popular conception of consumer fraud. An interesting exception is the last-mentioned variation, where the consumer receives an immediate refund. It appears that here the merchant is expecting to "get away with something" without the consumer being aware of what is happening. When a discrepancy is discovered, the merchant "covers up" by correcting the problem immediately.

Another cluster of 114 cases ( $11 \%$ ) again had the same basic pattern, except that the product or service was not defective or other than expected (i.e., a NO response to Question 8); rather, it cost more than expected (a YES response to Question 9). The final cluster that had only a minor variation from the basic pattern consisted of 91 cases (9\%), and was characterized by the presence of a time commitment for payment. These cases usually involved a written contract, occasionally with provisions that merchants used to answer consumers' complaints.

The remainder of the cases could be grouped into clusters with patterns of responses more dissimilar to the basic pattern. The entire set of cases is shown in Table 14. This table presents the number of cases in each cluster and the pattern of responses that characterized each group. Each of these clusters is self-explanatory; whether or not they constitute taxonomic categories or individual "targets" for intervention remains to be seen.

## E. Comparing Transactional Sequences and Network Clusters

Our review of the transactional and network analyses suggested that the two approaches produced generally equivalent results. The network approach used more information and, as a consequence, a description of a cluster was somewhat more elaborate than a description of a transactional sequence. But they seemed to convey the same sense, and the general summaries were essentially identical: Before proceeding to Phase III tests of utility, we prepared a more formal, though still very simple analysis of similarity between the two approaches.

The transactional framework assigns each case to one or more of 54 sequences. Our 1,147 cases were actually assigned to 49 sequences; since multiple inducements were permitted, these 49 patterns covered 1,306 transactional events. The cluster analysis of the network solution resulted in nineteen interpretable clusters, plus a twentieth which grouped 76 events not included in the first nineteen. A cross-tabulation of the two approaches would therefore contain 931 cells ( 49 sequences x 19 clusters); one consequence of similarity would be a preponderance of empty cells. Table 15 presents the cross-tabulation.

As predicted, most of the cells are empty; 788 of the 931 cells ( $85 \%$ ) have no entries. Closer inspection reveals that the filled cells are not randomily distributed, but instead show an orderly relationship between the two approaches. The first obvious fact is that the clusters are not determined by the nature of the inducement. There is not a single column which has entries for but one category of inducement; on the average, columns have 3.9 (out of a possible six) inducements represented. The second obvious feature is the very strong relationship between the network clusters and the outcome element of the transactional sequence, The clearest demonstration is the entries in the first eight clusters (columns 1-8). In these eight clusters, there are 54 cells which contain $48 \%$ cases; all entries are in transactional sequences with outcome $C$ (product is defective or fails to correspond). The predominant influence of outcome is shown more clearly in Table 16, which is the cross-tabulation of outcome X cluster. It is clear

[^7]Table 15. Transactional Sequence Correspondence to Network Cluster Solution


Table 16.
Cross-Tabulation: Network Clusters and Transaction Outcomes

| Outcomes | Network Clusters |
| :---: | :---: |
| A | 0000000000001353958338100000104953 |
| B |  |
| C |  |

from the table that clusters 1 through 8 are associated exclusively with outcome C; clusters 10 through 14 with outcome $A ;$ and 9,15 , and 16 largely with outcome B. Clusters 17,18 , and 19 are not obviously associated with a single outcome; what they are associated with is evident in Table 17, which is a cross-tabulation of two elements of the transactional sequence against the clusters. It is clear from the table that clusters 17, 18, and 19 are associated with obligation 0 (committed to long-term contract, payment), whatever outcome follows that obligation.

Table 17. Correspondence of Two Transactional Sequence Components to Network Clusters

|  | Network Clusters <br>  |
| :---: | :---: |
| A A <br> A B <br> A C | $\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 38 & 5 & 4 & 0 & 10 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 13 \\ 0 & r & 1 & & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 65 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 11 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 16 & 2 & 20 & 2 & \cdots & & 0 & 13 & 49 & 20 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 6 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} 0$ |
| $\begin{array}{ll} B & A \\ B & B \\ B & C \end{array}$ |  |
| $\begin{array}{ll}C & A \\ C & B \\ C & C\end{array}$ | 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 25 0 4 0 6 0 0 0 10 49 16 <br> 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 6 0 0 0 0 0 4 7 12 2 51 7 <br> 4 2 2 0 0 0 1 4 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 15 94 4 6 |

Tables 15,16 , and 17 demonstrate that the network and transactional approaches lead to solutions which are closely related; the results of one can be understood in terms of the other. But as noted previously, the profile descriptions differ as a function of the types of information wed to produce the solution. The real issue is therefore which of the two will be most useful in suggesting and/or evaluating interventions. This issue will be resolved in Phase III of the project.

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## V. PROFILES OF CONSUMER FRAUD

This chapter contains 23 profiles of cousumer fraud patterns that emerge from the Phase II data. These profiles represent patterns constructed from both the transactional sequence and the network analysis; they will now be used to identify potential opportunities for intervention strategies. The method that provides the most promising ideas will be retained for the design and/or revision of intervention strategies. Each profile is presented in a format that allows the pattern to be described consistently; the format consists of four key elements.

The first element identifies the profile, the number of cases within the profile and the percent of the 1,147 cases this profile represents.

The second element summarizes the main thrust of the pattern. This description appears at the top of the page.

The third element graphically depicts the path of the transaction between the merchant and the consumer. Network paths are shown on the basic framework; the transactional sequence adds components to the obligation/outcome combination.

The fourth element lists descriptive data that represent significant deviations from the overall findings presented in Chapter III. These deviations were computed according to a likelihood ratio chi square test at .05 significance leval. The descriptive variables cross-tabulated against each profile of consumer fraud appear as Appendix E.*

The nine transactional sequence profiles represent 90 percent of the 1,147 cases. Each profile is built upon two major components of the trans-action--obligation and outcome; inducement is de-emphasized because of the dominance of warranty among the reported cases. When a motivation for a purchase is something other than warranty, the inducement receives con-

[^8]sideratiun. The profiles are defined by obligation and outcome, as stated in the verbal description.

The illustration of each profile contains additional elements of the transaction, drawn from other variables, to permit analyzing details that may lead to ideas for intervention strategies. Therefore, the illustration depicts the following elements: inducement; obligation; outcome (nature of complaint responses are shown below); and merchant response. The percentages (in parentheses) refer to the proportion of cases in the profile that fall within each category.*

Nature of Complaint Groupings

1. Misrepresentations:

- Deceptive pricing
- Misrepresentation as to warranties
- Misrepresentation as to benefits derived from purchase
- Charging hidden costs
- M misrepresents own affiliations/qualifications


## Merchant Response Groupings

1. M gives C Hard Time:

- M argues product claims or
- M argues price claims or
- Disclaims knowledge
- Argues contract interpretation
- Denies advertised claims
- Harrassments or threats

2. Mis Negligent:

- M ignores contact with $C$
- M skips out
- M becomes bankrupt
- Delays taking action

The network cluster analysis produced 19 distinct clusters, each defined by a unique pattern of answers to the ten questions. However, not all of these 19 are immediately interpretable in terms of a sequence of events or profile. The reason for this is that the cluster solution groups cases solely by similarity of responses; if cases have similar patterns of "unknown" or "missing" information, the cluster analysis could have grouped

[^9]them together. The result would be a distinct group, but this group would be interpretatively indistinguishable from another cluster with defined values on the missing or unknown responses. An examination of Table 14 reveals that three of the original 19 clusters were differentiated from other clusters solely by the lack of information on one question. For example, Cluster 3 is identical to Clusters 1 and 4 except for the "unknown" value on Question 3. Other clusters where this happened were Cluster 8 (similar to Cluster 2) and Cluster 14 (similar to Cluster 12). For the profile descriptions that follow, these three clusters (3, 8, and 14) have been grouped with the appropriate alternate clusters.

One other interpretative difficulty arose when a cluster was characterized by a "no consistent pattern" of responses. These occurred for Clusters 16 and 17 , as shown in Table 14. We decided that Cluster 17 was similar enough in all other respects to Cluster 18 that those two could be grouped together for descriptive purposes. Cluster 16 not only contained several "no consistent pattern" responses, but was also highly dissimilar to any other cluster. Therefore, we dropped this cluster ( 30 cases) from further analyses.

The net effect of these considerations was that the original set of 19 clusters was reduced to 14 . It should be noted that these changes have no significant (i.e., interpretation) effects on the cross-tabulations between the network solutions and the transaction analysis shown in Tables 15, 16 , and 17.

The 23 profiles appear on the following pases.

## 1 <br> 1 1  1 1 ! $\mathbf{I}$

| Profile | AA | The consumer paid for all or part of the merchandise <br> or service at the time of the purchase. The outcome <br> of the transaction (usually a service) was efther <br> non-receipt or partial receipt of the purchase. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| No. of Cases$\quad 56$ |  |  |

## Transactional Sequence

| Savings (25\%) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Time Pressure (13\%) | PARTOF ALL/ | NONRECEIPT; PARTIAL RECEIPT |
| Self Improvement <br> (5\%) | MERCHANDISE |  |

## Descriptive Data

- Fewer merchants were solvent than expected.*
- Fewer merchants were available for contact.
- There were fewer instances of intitial cuntact between the merchant and consumer at the marchant's business establishment.
- More consumers complained about failure to deliver a product than expected.
- More merchants responded to a consume: complaint by skipping out than expected.

[^10]| Profile | The consumer made a full or partial payment for <br> some product or service, but prior to receipt of <br> the purchase, the merchant requested a larger and <br> different investment from the consumer, often of a <br> non-monetary nature, Additional funds requested by <br> the merchant were charges undisclosed during the |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| No. of Cases |  |
| transaction. |  |

## Descriptive Data

D The following products or services were more (" represented than expected:

Automotive products ( + )
Home furnishings (+)

- More merchants were solvent than expected.
- More merchants were easily available for contact than expected.
- More consumers complained about hidden charges than expected.
- The following two values under 'dollars involved in a transaction' contain fewer reported cases than expected:

The $\$ 500-\$ 2,000$ range ( - )
The unknowns (-)

- More merchants argued about the price agreed to when the transaction was negotiated.

| Profile | AC | The consumer paid for all or part o: the merchandise <br> or service at the time of the purchase. Upon receipt, <br> examination of the goods revealed that they did not |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| No. Cases | 311 | correspond to the original offer or the consumer's <br> expectations. |

## Transactional Sequence

| Indurnmont | Ormation |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ma | Onimation | Athome Nature of Compant |  |



## Descriptive Data

- The following products or services were more ( + ) represented than expected:

Automotive products ( + )
Home furnishings (+)

- More sellers appeared in the reported transactions.
- More initial contacts between the merchant and the consumer were made at a business establishment of another involved party.
- The following complaints were over ( + ) or under ( - ) represented.

Unavailability of products or service (-)
Merchant misrepresented benefit (s) of product or service ( + )
Consumers reported receipt of poor quality products ( + )
Consumers reported receiving a product different from the one purchased ( + )

- There were more reported cases of oral representation as the primary medium used to perpetrate the fraud than expected.
- The records revealed that there were more cases in which the source of the consumer complaint was unknown than expected.
- There were more cases in which the consumer sought relief for the reported grievance by exchanging the merchandise than expected.
- More consumers reported that merchants argued about 'product claims' when confronted with the complaint than expected.

| Profile | $B A$ | Consumers prepaid for mail order merchandise prior <br> to delivery. Subsequently, the goods were either |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| No. of Cases 215 | never or only partially received by the consumer. |  |
| Percent of Total 16 |  |  |

Transactional Sequence

Savings (17\%)
Uniqueness (13\%)
Self Improvement
(12\%)
Business Opportunity (9\%)
Time Pressure (7\%)


## Descriptive Data

- The following products or services were underrepresented:

Automobiles and other vehicles ( - )
Appliances and equipment repairs (-)
Automobiles or other vehicle servicing ( - )

- Fewer merchants were solvent than expected.
- Whether or not the merchant was available for contact produced two significant values:

Fewer merchants were easily available. More merchants were not at all available.

- Fewer manufacturers than expected appeared as other involved parties in the transaction.
- The initial contact by mall between the merchant and the consumer was overrepresented; initial contact at the merchant's business outlet was underrepresented.
- There were more instances of consumers who complained about nondelivery of a product or service.
- There were more occasions than expected when the primary medium used to perpetrate the fraud was the postal system or advertisements in newspapers and periodicals; there were also more cases where the privacy medium was unknown.
- In 'dollars involved in the transaction' there were fewer cases of unknown or zero than expected; dollar amounts between $\$ 5-\$ 20$ were overrepiesented.
- In the 'relief sought by consumers' category, there were fewer requests for exchanging merchandise, money to cover losses, and investigation for the public good; there was an overrepresentation of a request for both a refund and performance as promised.
- Fewer cases of non-litigated resolution were reported than expected.
- When consumers obtained relief, they received more performane as promised in the original agreement but fewer occasions when advice only was offered by the agency.
- In vhe merchant response category, there was overrepresentatioñ in the following:

```
Mershant ignores complaint (t)
Merchant skips out: (+)
Merchant declares bankruptev (+)
Merchant delays taking action ( }
Merchant takes corrective action (t)
```

| Profile | - BB | Consumers |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| No. of Cases | 31 | delivery (usually mail order). The consumer sub- |
|  |  | sequently learned that an additional investment |
| Percent of Total | 02 | was required before the purchase would be delivered |

## Transactional Sequence

Inducement
Outcome/Nature of Complaint
Merchant Response

Business Opportunity
$(29 \%)$ (29\%)
Savings (29\%)
Self Improvement (10\%)

Obigation



## Descriptive Data

- There was an overrepresentation of business opportunities and "winning a contest" among the products/services category.
- There was a higher frequency than expected among the 'unknowns' when trying to determine whether or not the merchant was available for contact.
- More initial contacts between the merchant and consumer were made by mail than expected.
- Mail as the primary medium used to perpetrate the fraud was overrepresented.
- There was an overrepresentation of 'unknowns' within the action taken by agency category.
- There were fewer reported instances of merchants taking corrective action than expected.

| Profile | BC | Consumers prepaid for the purchase prior to delivery. <br> Consumers reported that the merchandise received <br> did not correspond to what the consumer thought was <br> offered. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| No. of Cases$\quad 82$ |  |  |

Transactional Sequence
inducament
Ob lipation

Qutcome/Nature of Compaint
Merchant Response

Savings ( $21 \%$ )
Self Improvement (15\%)
Uniqueness (13\%) Business Opportunity (9\%)
Time Pressure (7\%)

|  |  | Nealigent (43\%) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| PREPAID BEFORE DELIVERY | PRODUCT/SERVICES <br> DID NOT MEET | Takes corrective action (18\%) |
|  | EXPECTATIONS | time (13\%) |
|  | (poor quality/different product delivered ( $45 \%$ ); | Unknown (21\%) |
|  | misrepresentation (32\%); | Unknown (21\%) |
|  | failure to give refund ( $7 \%$ ) |  |

## Descriptive Data

- The following products or services were more ( + ) or less ( - ) represented:

Automobiles and other vehicles ( - )
Garden products and plants ( + )
Automobiles and other vehicle servicing (-)

- In the initial contact between the merchant and consumer, mail was overrepresented; the merchant's business was underrepresented.
- Within nature of complaint, three values were overrepresented: misrepresentation about benefits derived from purchase; receipt of poor quajity products or defective installation; and receipt of products that differed from ones purchased.
- There were more instances of periodicals (newspapers-magazines) reported as the primary medium used to perpetrate the fraud.
- More transactions involved dollar amounts ranging from $\$ 5-\$ 20$ than expected; there were fewer reports of 'unknown.'

| Profile | CA | The consumer signed a long-term agreement or con- <br> tract with the merchant that required periodic |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| payments. The outcome of this commitment was that <br> the consumer received nothing or only a portion of |  |  |
| Percent of Total 07 | 89 | the purchase. |

## Transactional Sequence

Inducement Obigation Outcome/Nature of Complaint Merchant Response


## Descriptive Data

- The following products or services were more ( + ) represented than expected:

House related services ( + )
Publishing and marketing services ( + )

- Couples agreeing to a transaction were overrepresented.
- Merchants were less easily available for contact than expected.
- Fewer contacts were made in the merchant's place of business than expected.
- Merchants complained less about deceptive pricing and complained more about failure to deliver than expected.
- Fewer investigations for the public good were conducted than expected.
- In the relief obtained category, investigation for the public good was underrepresented.
- Within merchant response, there was underrepresentation among the 'unknowns' and corrective action taken by the merchant; there were more occurrences of merchant skip-out than expected.

| Profile | CB | The consumer agreed to a long-term obligation or <br> contract that necessitated recurrent payments, but <br> soon learned that a larger and different investment <br> (such as increased time or responsibility) was |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Percent of Total | 04 | necessary. |

## Transactional Sequence

Inducement Obligation Outcome/Nature of Complaint Merchant Response


## Descriptive Data

- There were more cases involving a collection agency or other holder than expected.
- There was a higher representation of 'unknowns' in the consumer's sex category.
- More merchants were easily available for contact than expecter.
- More consumers complained about hidden charges and collection or harassment problems than expected.
- The number of complaints received from another agency was higher than expected.
- There was an overrepresentation of merchants responding to a complaint by arguing price claims.

| Profile | CC | The written agreement or contract obligating the <br> consumer to payments over some time period was the <br> basis for the transaction. After committing one- |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| No. of Cases | 106 | self to the agreement, the consumer discovered that <br> the purchase did not correspond to what s/he expected <br> or thought was offered. |

Transactional Sequence
Indicement
Obigation
Outcome/Nature of Complaint
Merchant Response


## Descriptive Data

- The following products or services were more ( $f$ ) or less ( - ) represented:

Automobiles and other vehicles ( + )
Land and/or real estate: ( - )
House related services ( + )

- Three types of complaints were overrepresented:

Merchant misrepresented benefits derived from purchase ( + )
Delivery of poor quality products; defective installation (+)
Receipt of product that differs from one purchased ( + )

- There were more reported cases of dollars ranging from \$2,000-\$10,000 and fewer cases of transactions involving less than \$5.
- Consumers sought less relief in asking for refunds or an investigation for the public benefit than expected.
- More consumers than expected reported that merchants argued about product claims.


| Profile | chase, comparison shopping was not precluded, and <br> the consumer did not have to accept the offer |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| immediately. The consumer paid for all or most of |  |  |
| No. of Cases | 129 | the product or service at the time of purchase. A |
| Product or service was received; however, it was |  |  |

Network Analysis


- Books, recordings, and business opportunities were underrepresentied.
- The incidence of non-solvent merchants was underrepresented.
- Mail as the nature of the initial contact was underrepresented.
- The media of labeling/packaging and oral representations were overrepresented.
- No consumer involvement in the complaint was overrepresented.
- The complaints of misrepresentation as to benefits derived from purchase, delivery of poor quality products or services, and the delivery of products or services differing from those purchased were overrepresented.
- The exchange of merchandise was overrepresented as relief sought by the consumer.
- The merchant response of refusal to give refund was underrepresented.

The product or service was not available prior to

| Profile | 2 |
| :--- | :---: |
| Nō. of Cases | 84 |

Percent of Total 07 purchase, comparison shopping was not precluded, and the consumer did not have to accept the offer immediately. The consumer paid for all or most of the product or service at the time of purchase. A product or service was received; however it was defective or did not match the consumer's expectations. The consumer did not receive an immediate refund.

## Network Analysis



## Descriptive Data

- The complaints of misrepresentation as to benefits derived from purchase and the delivery of poor quality products or services were overrepresented.

Profile
No. of Cases
Percent of Total 01

The product or service was available prior to purchase, comparison shopping was not precluded, and the consumer was required to accept the offer immediately. The consumer paid for all or most of the product or service at the time of purchase. A product or service was received; however, it was defective or did not match to the consumer's expectations. The consumer did not receive an immediate refund.

Network Analysis


Descriptive Data

- Telephone as the nature of the initial contact was overrepresented.

The product or service was available prior to pur-

| Profile | 4 |
| :---: | :---: |
| No. of Cases | 53 |
| Percent of Total | 05 | chase, comparison shopping was precluded; the consumer did not have to accept the offer immediately. The consumer paid for all or most of the product or service at the time of purchase. A product or service was received; however, it was defective or did not match the consumer's expectations. The consumer did not receive an immediate refund.

Network Analysis


# CONTINUED 

$10 F 3$

## Descriptive Data

- Automotive products were overrepresented.
- The medium of labeling/packaging was overrepresented.
- Initial contact at the consumer's home was underrepresented, while the initial contact at the regular place of business of another third party was overrepresented.
- Exchange of merchandise as a reliaf sought by the consumer was overrepresented.

| Profile | 5 | chase, comparison shopping was not precluded, and <br> the consumer did not have to accept the offer <br> immediately. The consumer paid for all or most of |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| No. of Cases | 11 | the product or service at the time of purchase. A <br> product or service was received; however, it was <br> defective or did not match to the consumer's expec- <br> tations. The consumer did receive an immediate <br> refund. |

Network Analysis


## Descriptive Data

- Initial contact at the merchant's regular place of business was underrepresented.
- The complaint of delivery of poor quality products or services was overrepresented.
- The merchant response of taking some corrective action was overrepresented.

| Profile | 6 |
| :--- | ---: |
| No. of Cases | 14 |
|  |  |

The product or service was not available prior to purchase, comparison shopping was precluded, and the consumer did not have to accept the offer immediately. The consumer paid for all or most of the product or service at the time of purchase. A product or service was received; however, it was defective or did not match the consumer's expectations. The consumer did not recei.ve an immediate refund.

## Network Analysis



## Descriptive Data

- Health products were overrepresented.
- Initial contact at the merchant's regular place of business was underrepresented, while the incidence of no consumer involvement was overrepresented.
- The media of television and radio were overrepresented.
- The occurrence of another agency as the source of the complaint was overrepresented.

| Profile | 7 |
| :--- | ---: |
| No. of Cases | 116 |
| Percent of Total | 10 |

The product or service was available prior to purchase, comparison shopping was not precluded, and the consumer did not have to accept the offer inmediately. The consumer paid for all or most of the product or service at the time of purchase. A product or service was received that did match the consumer's expectations; however, the consumer paid more than anticipated. The consumer did not receive an immediate refund.

Network Analysis

5. Did the merchant suggest an addi. tional or alternative product/increased service?


## Descriptive Data

- The complaint of overcharging or charging hidden costs was overrepresented.
- The incidence of no money being involved in the transaction was overrepresented.
- The merchant response of arguing price claims was overrepresented.


Profile
No. of Cases 120

Percent of Total 10

The product or service was available prior to purchase, comparison shopping was not precluded, and the consumer did not have to accept the offer immediately, The consumer paid for all or most of the product or service at the time of purchase. After payment, the product or service was not received. The consumer did not receive an immediate refurd.

Network Analysis


## Descriptive Data

- House-related services were overrepresented.
- The incidence of solvent merchants was underrepresented.
- The occurrence of merchants unavailability for contact was overrepresented; the occurrence of merchant availability for contact only with difficulty was overrepresented.
- Initial contact at the consumer's home or at the merchant's regular place of business was underrepresented.
- The use of the medium of oral representation was underrepresented.
- The complaints of unavailability of advertised products or services and failure to deliver all or part of purchase were overrepresented.
- Performance as promised and a refund were overrepresented as relief sought by the consumer.
- Merchant responses of ignoring any contact, ship-out, and delaying taking action were overrepresented.
- Performance as promised was overrepresented as a relief obtained by the consumer.

| Profile | 9 |
| :--- | ---: |
| No. of Cases | 27 |
| Percent of Total | 02 |

The product or service was unavailable prior to purchase, comparison shopping was not precluded, and the consumer did not have to accept the offer immediately. The consumer paid for all or most of the product or service at the time of purchase. After payment, the product or service was not received. The consumer did not receive an immediate refund.

Network Analysis


## Descriptive Data

- Business opportunities and educational services were overrepresented.
- The incidence of solvent merchants was underrepresented.
- The occurrence of merchant unavailability for contact was overrepresented.
- Initial contact at the merchant's regular place of business was underrepresented.
- The complaint of failure to deliver all or part of purchase was overrepresented.
- The merchant response of ignoring any contact was overrepresented.
- Investigation for public benefit was underrepresented as a relief sought by the consumer.
- The occurrence of criminal guilty pleas or conviction of the merchant was overrepresented.

| Profile | 10 |
| :--- | ---: |
| No. of Cases | 112 |
|  | 10 |

The product or service was available prior to purchase, but comparison shopping was precluded. The consumer did not have to accept the offer immediately. The consumer paid for all or most of the product or service at the time of purchase. After payment the product or service was not received nor was an immediate refund given by the merchant.

Network Analysis


## Descriptive Data

- Automobiles and other vehicles were underrepresented, while photographic services were overrepresented.
* The incidence of solvent merchants was underrepresented and the occurrence of merchant nonavailability for contact was overrepresented.
- Initial contact by mail was overrepresented, while initial contact at the merchant's regular place of business was underrepresented.
- The use of mail as the primary medium was overrepresented.
: The occurrence of transactions involving $\$ 5$ to $\$ 19$ was overrepresented.
- The complaint of failure to deliver all or part of the purchase was overrepresented.
- Investigation for public benefit was underrepresented and performance as promised and a refund were overrepresented as relief sought by the consumer.
- The merchants' responses of ignoring any contact and shipping out were overrepresented, while the response of arguing product claims was underrepresented.

Profile

No. of Cases 02

The product or service was unavailable prior to purchase, comparison shopping was prectuded, and the consumer did not have to accept the offer immediately. The consumer paid for all or most of the product or service at the time of purchase. The consumer did not receive the product or service and did not receive an immediate refund.

Network Analysis


## Descriptive Data

- The incidence of solvent merchants was underrepresented.
- The occurrence of merchants easily available for contact was underrepresented.
- Initial contact at the merchant's regular place of business was underrepresented.
- The complaint of failure to deliver all or part of the purchase was overrepresented.
- Performance as promised and a refund were overrepresented as relief sought by consumers.
- The merchant response of skipping out was overrepresented.

|  |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Profile | The product or service was available prior to pur- <br> chase, comparison shopping was precluded, and it is |
| No. of Cases | unknown as to whether or not the consumer was required |
| to accept the offer inmediately. The consumer paid |  |
| for all or most of the product or service at the time |  |

Network Analysis


## I <br> I <br> ! <br> ! <br> !  ! ! ! ! ! 1 ! I I

| Profile | 13 | The product or service was available prior to purchase, comparison shopping was not precluded, and the consumer did not have to accept the offer immediately. The consumer did not pay for the product or service at the time |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| No. of Cases | 115 |  |
| Percent of Total | 10 | to paying money at a later date. The contract, or longterm agreement was available for examination prior to purchase, comparison shopping for contracts was not precluded, and the consumer did not have to sign the contract immediately. The consumer did receive the product or service; however, it was defective or did not match the consumer's expectations. The consumer did not receive an immediate refund. |

Network Analysis


## Descriptive Data

- Automobiles and other vehicles were overrepresented.
- Initial contact by mail was underrepresented.
- The complaints of misrepresentation as to the benefits derived from the purchase and the delivery of poor quality products or services were overrepresented.
- The incidences of cases involving $\$ 500$ to $\$ 1,999$ and $\$ 2,000$ to \$9,999 were overrepresented.
- A refund was underrepresented as relief sought by the consumer, while money to cover consequential losses was overrepresented.

The product or service was available for examination prior to purchase, comparison shopping was not precluded,

Profile
No. of Cases
Percent of Total and the consumer did not have to accept the offer immediately. The consumer did not pay for the product or service at tine of purchase. The merchant did not suggest an additional product or service. The consumer committed her/himself to paying money at a later date. The contract or long-term agreement was available for examination prior to purchase, comparison shopping for contracts was not precluded, and the consumer did not have to sign the contract immediately. The consumer did not receive the product or service and did not receive an immediate refund.

Network Analysis


## Descriptive Data

- Self-improvement services were overrepresented.
- The occurrence of transactions involving no money were overrepresented.
- The complaints of failure to deliver all or part of the purchase, overcharging or charging hidden costs, and collection or harassment problems were overrepresented.
- The merchant response of arguing price claims were overrepresented.
- A billing adjustment as a relief obtained was overrepresented.
VI. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSTONS


## VI. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

## A. Case Materials

At the end of Phase $I$, we summarized our impressions of the initial findings and indicated what direction(s) these findings suggested for subsequent activities.

The 383 examples of alleged consumer fraud collected during Phase I yielded several surprises, which are briefly stated be!ow:

- elegant or complex features were noticeably absent from the cases;
- merchant excesses contributed to the collapse of the transaction, extreme behaviors or demands provided stimuli for consumer complaints;
- in the early stages, most transactions are indistinguishable from "normal" purchases made in the marketplace;
- the illegality of certain behaviors did not prevent merchants from using them (e.g., refusing a refund during the allowed cancellation time);
- resolution of the cases (if it occurred) usually required substantial consumer time and effort, and from the consumer's viewpoint, the investment was often futile;
- most cases represented one-time occurrences, few patterns of the alleged activity were evident.

We repeat these impressions because the Phase II data confirm them. We can now state with greater confidence, that a substantial portion of the cases represent "normal" business transactions which result in consumer dissatisfaction. The evidence collected does not support the supposition that merchants frequently concoct elaborate schemes designed to cheat the consumer. Complicated schemes account for a very small portion of consumer complaint files. On the contrary, the file information indicates that the transactions are fairly simple. Nor can we attribute all consumer complaints to merchant misbehavior. In some cases, it appears that a complaint was lodged because the product received "wasn't as I expected it to be"; but there is no evidence of misrepresentation or deceit. Some of our cases, therefore, reflect ineffective behavior on the part of the consumer-not fraud.

## B. Analysis of Typologies

During Phase I, we devised three altemative typologies for organizing the alleged fraudulent events. Each of the alternatives used process as the major criterion for developing a classification scheme. Although we originally planned to select one of these schemes as a basis for collecting Phase II data, each of the three appeared promising enough to explore its utility with an expanded data base. The data acquisition form was generated to collect information that would allow further testing of each system's ability to commumicate insights regarding the nature of consumer fraud and potential opportunities for reducing the incidence of fraudulent occurrences.

All three systems were tested using the Phase II data, The analysis of the thematic approach suggested that the fjffeen themes did not provide an adequate framework for the data--only $49 \%$ of the cases were handled by the approach. The transactional sequence and the network approach held more promise. Both encompassed the full range of cases. Both yielded several options for constructing common patterns of consumer abuse. The two sets of outcomes had a slightly different slant. We constructed profiles based on these two approaches - using both the process and the descriptive data. The next step will be to analyze these profiles in terms of potential intervention strategies - our initial task in Phase III.

## C. The Definition

Where does this leave us in terms of defining consumer fraud? Data we collected from numerous complaint files reflect Blackstone's definition, written in 1803, which states that transactions between sellers and purchasers are based upon an implied contract of fairness and honestv.

Two significant findings emerge from the Phase II data:

1. The absence of a specific inducement. In 63 percent of the cases, consumers purchased a product or service because of a real or perceived need, rather than a "come-on" by the merchant; and
2. Most merchant/consumer transactions are "normal" in the sense that the consumer enters the transaction assuming that an honest exchange of goods and/or services for money will occur.

Our data contain far more cases that reveal a consumer grievance following a commonplace business transaction than loss from a carefully planned and executed scheme. The notion of an implied contract of fairness and honesty is assumed by the consumer.


## VII. PHASE III PLANS

During Phase III, AIR and NCLC will work closely together to:

- Determine the areas of need for intervention strategies;
- Develop and evaluate intervention strategies capable of meeting those needs;
- Estimate probable costs, investment requirements for implementation and potential effectiveness; and
- Formulate recommendations or further development or implementation of each intervention strategy.

Phase II resulted in two major outcomes - profiles that depict patterns of consumer abuses and an analysis of the effectiveness of intervention strategies currently practiced by many law enforcement agencies and consumer affairs offices throughout the United States. These two, independently derived, products will enable us to pinpoint areas of significant need for intervention strategies, and to assess the probable value of alternative remedies.

We will first compile a list of potential strategies based on the data contained in the patterns of consumer abuses. Each of the strategies will be keyed to a step in the sequence of events that offers an opportunity for effective intervention. Our next step will be to screen this list of candidate strategies by assessing the strengths and weaknesses of each as it is now being used. This analysis will produce practical feedback for consideration in selecting the interventions we will propose. The third step in this procedure will be to examine a sample of cases from our data base and bench test the strategy or strategies against these actual occurrences. Our product will be a set of strategies which demonstrate promise toward reducing the incidence of consumer abuses.

For each of the strategies we suggest, an implementation plan will be devised that takes into account some practical aspects of actually using the strategies. Among the aspects to be considered will be cost, development requirements, necessary changes in current agency procedures, or increased interaction and cooperation among agencies.

After exploring the ramifications of the proposed interventions, AIR and NCLC will prepare a series of recomendations for each. The intervention recomendations will contain these elements: purpose and anticipated benefit of the strategy; a suggested implementation plan that considers cost estimates and human rewource requirements; an evaluation component to measure the results of the strategy underlying the recommendation.
-

Appendix A. DATA ACQUISITION FORM

1. Type of Product or Service Involved: Product, Service, Other, Unknown If not on list, specify:
2. Consumer Characteristics: A. Age B. Teconalsa- $\begin{array}{llll}\text { Stus } & \text { C. Sex } & \text { D. Residence }\end{array}$
3. Merchant characteristics:
A. Is merchant solvent?
B. Availabie?

Other com-
plaints filed
4. Other Involved Parties: If not on list, specify: $\qquad$

5. Initial Contact: If not on list, specify:

| 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 14 | 75 | 16 |  |
| 17 | 78 |  |  |
| 19 |  |  |  |
| 20 | 21 |  |  |
| 22 | 23 |  |  |
| 24 | 25 |  |  |
| 26 | 27 |  |  |
| 28 | 29 |  |  |
| 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 |
| 34 |  |  |  |
| 35 |  |  |  |
| 36 | 37 |  |  |
| 38 | 39 | 40 | 41 |
| 43 | 44 | 45 | 46 |
| 47 | 48 |  |  |

16. Relief Obtained: If not on list, specify:
17. Was the offer for a business or investment opportunity?

If not on list, specify: $\qquad$
2. Did the offer include claims for consumer selfimprovement?

If not on list, specify: $\qquad$
3. Did the offer include claims of unique features not found in competitive line?

If not on list, specify: $\qquad$
$-51-52$
4. Did the offer include claims of substantial savings?

If not on list, specify: $\qquad$
5. Did the offer include an implied or expressed warranty, guarantee,
$55 \overline{56}$
or cancellation clause?
If not on list, specify: $\qquad$ $-57-58$
$-\frac{59}{61} \frac{-50}{62}$
OBLIGATION OR AGREEMENT: If not on list, specify: $\qquad$
POSTPAYMENT: If not on list, specify: $\qquad$
63 $\overline{64}$

MERCHANT RESPONSE: If not on list, specify:
$\frac{65}{67} \frac{6}{68}$

Appendix B. DATA ACQUISITION GUIDE
$\qquad$
(CASELOC) Agency $\qquad$
Data Acquisition Guide
Descriptive Dimensions
col. 7, 8, 9
(PRODTYP)

1. TYPE OF PRODUCI OR SERVICE INVOLVED
., 000 Unknown
Products
101 Automobiles and other vehicles
102 Automotive: products and supplies
103 Books, recordings, and periodicals
104 Food, personal care, and related items
1.05 Garden products and plants

106 Health products and drugs
107 Home furnishings and appliances
108 Jewelry, watches, coins, stamps, and the like
109 Outdoor recreational goods, toys, musical
instruments
110 Wearing apparel
111 Land/real estate
Services
201 Appliance and equipment repairs
202 Autamobile or other vehicle related
203 Business opportunities
204 Educational
205 Employment
206 Financial, including loans
207 House related
208 Housing locator
209 Moving and storage
210 Photographic
211 Publishing and marketing
212 Self-improvement
213 Shipping and travel
214 Yard related
215 "Care" services: baby-sitting, house-sitting, elderly, funeral services

Miscellaneous
301 Charity
302 Contest
303 Collection agency or other holder
304 Credit reporting agency
305 Animal related
306 Recreational/Enter.tainment services/products
A Other - specify
$B$ Not arplicable
2. CONSUMER CHARACTERISTICS
cot. 10
(AGE)
col: 11
(OCCSTAT)
cot. 12
(SEX)
cot. 13
(RESIDE)
col. 14
(MSOLVE)
col. 15
(MAVAIL)
a. Age
., 0 Unknown
1 (not used)
2 Teenager or adult
3 Senior Citizen
$B$ Not appticable
b. Occupational status
., 0 Unknown
1 Unemployed
2 Part-time job
3 Full-time
4 Retired
B Not applicable
c. Sex
., 0 Unknown
1 Female
2 Male
3 . Couple
4 Group
B Not applicable
d. Residence
., 0 Unknown
1 Urban
2 Suburban
3 Rural.
B Not applicable
3. MERCHANT CHARACIERISTICS
a. Is merchant solvent? (Is he making any claims of bankruptcy, inability to meet financial obligations?)
., 0 Unknown
1 Yes, solvent
2 Not solvent
B Not applicable
b. Is merchant available for contact? (Has he responded to inquiries, etc.?)
., 0 Unknown
1 Yes, easily
2 Yes, with difficulty
3 No
B Not applicable
col. 16
(NUMCOMP)
col. 17
(O PARTY)
co2. 18
(CONTACT)
cot. 20, 21
(NAIURE)
c. Have other complaints been filed against the merchant?
., 0 Unknown
1 Zero
2 Less than 5
3 Between 5 and 10
4 Eleven or more
4. OTHER INVOLVED PARTIES
., 0 Unknown

1. Manufacturer

02 Seller
03 Lender
04 Holder
05 No other parties involved
06 Advertiser - (mail order)
07 Service agencies
08 Sub/prime contractors
A Other - specify
$B$ Not applicable
5. NATURE OF THE INITIAL CONTACT BEIWEEN CONSUMER AND MERCHANT
., 0 Unknown
1 Mail
2 Telephone
3 At consumer's hame
4 At merchant's regular place of business
5 At the regular place of business of another involved party
6 At some location other than "3," "4," or "5"
7 No consumer involved in the complaint
A Other - specify
B Not applicable
6. NÅTURE OF COMPLAINT
-, 0 Unknown
01 Deceptive pricing, including misrepresentation as to "sale" or value, amitting necessary price/credit disclosures
02 Unavailability of advertised products or services
03 Misrepresencation as to warranties
04 Misrepresentation as to benefits derived from purchase
05 Failure to deliver all or part of purchase
06 Delivery of poor quality products or services, including defective installation
07 Delivery of products or services which differ from those purchased
08 Overcharging or charging hidden costs
col. 22, 23
(MEDIUM)
col. 24, 25
(DOILARS)

09 Refusal to honor warranty
10 Undue delay in performing repairs
11 Performing unauthorized or unnecessary repairs
12 Failure to give an agreed refund or exchange, or credit a return
13 Collection or harassment problem
14 Receipt of unsolicited merchandise
15 Merchant unlicensed
16 Appearance of illegal dealings
17 Suggesting unnecessary repairs
18 Merchandise surrendered for servicing either not returned/sold/damaged
19 Comb. 05 \& 06
20 M misrepresents own affiliations/qualifications
A Other - specify
B Not applicable
7. PRIMARY MEDIUM USED TO PERPETRATE THE ALIEGED FRAUD
., 0 Unknown
Recorded
01 Labeling/Packaging
02 Mail Solicitation
03 Pamphlets/Circulars
04 Periodicals (newspapers/magazines)
05 Yellow Pages
06 Television/Radio
07 Defective performance of product/service
(taxi meters, gas pumps, vending machines)
08 Verbal/Written guarantee
Unrecorded
11 Oral representation (face to face)
12 Telephone
A Other - specify
B Not applicable
8. DOLIARS INVOLVED IN THE INDIVIDUAL TRANSACTION
., 00 Unknown
01 zero
02 Under \$5.00
03 \$5 to \$19
$04 \$ 20$ to $\$ 99$
$05 \$ 100$ to $\$ 499$
$06 \$ 500$ to $\$ 1,999$
07 \$2,000 to $\$ 9,999$
08 \$10,000 to \$49,000
09 Over $\$ 50,000$
A Other - specify
B Not applicable
co2. 26, 27
(PUBLOSS)
col. 28, 29
(R_AGENI)
col. 30, 32
(SOURCEI)
9. PUBIIC LOSS DUE TO OVERALI SCHENE
., 00 Unknown
01 zero
02 Under \$100
03 \$100 to $\$ 999$
04 \$1,000 to $\$ 4,999$
$05 \$ 5,000$ to $\$ 24,999$
06 \$25,000 to \$99,999
$07 \$ 100,000$ to $\$ 499,999$
08 Over $\$ 500,000$
09 Unclear whether scheme involved
A Other - specify
B Not applicable
10. AGENCY RECEIVING THE COMPLAINT

Federal Government
11 U.S. Attorney
12 Federal Trade Commission
13 United States Postal Service
State Government
21 Attorney General
22 Consumer Affairs Office
Local Government (County/Municipality)
31 District Attorney or Equivalent
32 Consumer Affairs Office
33 Police Department
41 AARP
42 Call for action
A Other Department or Agency - specify B Not applicable
11. SOURCE OF THE COMPLATNT LEADING TO AGENCY ACIION
., 00 Unknown
10 One consumer
20 Several consumers
30 Another merchant
40 Within the agency itself
A Other - specify
B Not applicable
Another Agency:
., 00 Unknown
51 U.S. Attorney
52 Federal Trade Cormission
53 United States Postal Service
54 State Attorney General
55 State Consumer Affairs Office

56 Iocal District Attorney or equivalent
57 Local Consumer Affairs Office
58 Local Police Department
59 B. B. B.
60 Chamber of Commerce
61 State Licensing Board
62 Bureau of Weights and Measures or Heaith Dept.
63 AARP
64 Action line
A Other - specify
B Not applicable

| col. 34 | 12. REETEF SOUGHT BY THE CONSUMER ., 0 Unknown |
| :---: | :---: |
| (REL_SOT) | 1 None |
|  | 2 Advice only |
|  | 3 Performance as promised |
|  | 4 Excharnge merchandise |
|  | 5 Refund or partial refund |
|  | 6 Money to cover consequential losses |
|  | 7 Investigation or action for the benefit of the public |
|  | 8 No individual consumer complained |
|  | 9 Both 3 \& 5 |
|  | A Other - specify |
|  | B Not applicable |
| col. 35 | 13. PRIMARY OR SECONDARY AGENCY? |
|  | ., 0 Unknown |
| (PRIMSEC) | 1 Primary |
|  | 2 Secondary |
| col. 36, 37 | 14. ACTION TAKEN |
|  | ., 00 Unknown |
| (ACIION) | 01 Advice to consumer/no further action taken |
|  | 02 Investigation conducted/no further action |
|  | 03 Further investigation in preparation for referral |
|  | 04 No investigation/referral |
|  | 05 Non-litigated resolution sought |
|  | 06 Formal civil proceedings instituted |
|  | 07 Formal criminal proceedings instituted |
|  | 08 Action pending within agency |
|  | 09 Nothing |
|  | 10 Investigation and advice |
|  | A Other - specify |
|  | $B$ Not applicable |
| cot. 38 | 15. RESULTS OF ACTICN |
|  | - 0 Unknown |
| (RESULIS) | 1 None within agency |

cot. 39
(CESSATE)
cot. 40
(CORRECT)
col. 42
(REFUND)
col. 42
(PAYMENT)
col. 43
(COSTS)
col. 44
(IMPRISON)
col. 45
(PROBATEE)
co2. 46
(SENTPEND)

2 Administrative consent order or other agreement
3 Administrative order
4 Civil settlement, including consent order judgment
5 Civil judgment
6 Criminal guilty plea or conviction
Cessation activity
., 0 Unknown
1 Yes
2 No
Taking of some corrective action
., 0 Unknown
1 Yes
2 NO
Restitution or refund
., 0 Unknown
1 Yes
2 No
Payment of money to cover consequential losses, including fines
., 0 Unknown
1 Yes
2 No
Costs incurred by agency
., OUnknowil

1. Yes

2 No
Imprisonment
., 0 Unknown
1 Yes
2 No
Probation or suspended sentence
., 0 Unknown
1 Yes
2 No
Sentence or judgment pending
., C Unknown
1 Yes
2 No
B Not applicable (for all of items under \#15)
co2. 47, 48
(REL OBT)
coz. 49, 50
(OPPORTU)
col. 52, 52
(SELFIMP)
16. RELTEF OBTATNED BY THE CONSUMER
., 00 Unknown
01 None
02 Advice only
03 Performance as promised
04 Exchange merchandise
05 Refund or partial refund
06 Money to cover consequential losses
07 Investigation or action for the benefit of the public
08 No individual consumer complained
09 Case still pending
$103 \& 5$
115 \& 7
12 Billing/acct. adjustments
13 Stop harassments
14 Release from contract/and refund if applicable
15 Return of merchandise surrendered for servicing

A Other - specify
$B$ Not applicable
Inducement

1. WAS THE OFFER FOR A BUSINESS OR INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITY?
., 00 Unknown
11 Yes: Operating franchise
12 Working at home
13 Investment in item that may appreciate
14 Retirement property
15 Sales positions: brokers
19 Unsolicited merchandise; no inducement
20 No
A Other - specify
B Not applicable
2. DID THE OFFER INCLUDE CLAIMS FOR CONSUMER SELFIMPROVEMENT?
., 00 Unknown
11 Yes: Special lessons or training; "how-to" guides
12 Publication and marketing services for unknown authors
13 Physical fitness programs; unique diets
Educational employment products or services
Cosmetic health features, e.g., hair replacement procedures
Dating service
A Other - specifyB Not applicable
cot. 53, 54
(UNIQUE)
col. 57, 58
(WARRANI)
coz. 59, 60
(PRESSURE)
3. DID THE OFFER INCLUDE CLATMS OF UNIQUE FEAIURES NOT FOIND IN COMPEITITVE LITNE?
., 00 Unknown
11 Yes: Products unavailable at retail outlet
12 Item one may not reasonably expect access to
13 Gimmick
20 No
A Other - specify
B Not applicable
4. DID THE OFFER INCLUDE CLATMS OF SUBSTANTIAL SAVINGS?
., 00 Unknown
11 Yes: Consumer pays tiny fraction of implied real cost and really should not expect this; "winning" a prize Appears to be a good value Personal loans without securities requirements Credit sales with no/or hidden finance charges
20 No
A Other - specify
B Not applicable
5. DID THE OFFER INCLUDE AN IMPLIED OR EXPRESS WARRANTY; GUARANIEE OR CANCELTATIION CLAUSE?
., 00 Unknown
11 Yes: Express (product only)
12 Implied or assumed due to advertised product; reputable firm and/or use of brand name Implied or assumed due to claims on label
14 Express (delivery)
15 Express (delivery and claims)
16 Express (delivery) and Implied (product)
20 No
A Other - specify
B Not applicable
6. DID THE OFFER INCLUDE OR IMPLY TIME PRESSURE?
. 00 Unknown
11 Yes: Consumer must purchase immediately to receive "good" offer
12 Opportunity came near holiday; seasonal delivery

## 13 Emergency situation

14 Special event; vacation package
15 Proximity to retirement
16 Employment service/home or apartment listings
Available only in limited quantities
17
20 No
col. 62, 62
(ADDPROD)
cot. 63, 64
(OBLIGAT)
co2. 65,66
(POSTPAY)
7. DID THE MERCHANT SUGGEST AN ADDITIONAL PRODUCT OR SERVICE?
., 00 Unknown
11 Yes: Differing fram one mentioned in inducement
12 Extension of original idea
13 Options offered because merchant experiences "difficulty" in honoring terms
20 No
A Other - specify
B Not applicable
OBLIIGATION OR AGREFMENT
., 00 Unknown
01 Pay for all of merchandise or service at the time of possession.
02 Pay for part of merchandise or service at time of possession
03 Prepay for mail order purchase prior to delivery of merchandise
04 Prepay for other purchase prior to delivery of merchandise

Signs an agreement or contract with the merchant:
05 Long-term obligation requiring periodic payments
06 Irmediate payment and/or some non-financial personal investment
07 Merchandise surrendered for servicing
08 Consumer signs agreement involving a third party
09 Down payment
10 No purchase made
Il Billed after servicing/receipt of merchandise
A Other - specify
B Not applicable
POSTPAYMENT
., 00 Unknown
10 Receipt of unsolicited merchandise
11 Nonreceipt of merchandise or service
Products and/or services do not correspond to what was offered/expected:
21 Inferior or defective product or service
22 Substitute item/service received
23 Value of product or service worth substantially less than cost
24 Failure to give refund for returned merchandise
Merchant adds undisclosed costs/charges:
31 Loan transaction
32 Credit/installment purchase
33 Base price inaccurately represented
34 Extra service, products
35 Extra fees
40 Larger and/or different investment required of consumer (in terms of unanticipated expenditures of time, energy, or other resources)
50 C. wants out--wants to cancel agreement
A Other - specify
B Not applicable
col. 67, 68
(M RESP)
MERCHANI RESPONSE
., 00 Unknown
01 Ignores any contact
02 Skip-out
03 Bankruptcy or claims insolvency
04 Argues product claims
05 Argues price claims
06 Delays taking action
07 Disclaims knowledge
08 Refers to third party
09 Takes same corrective action
10 Harrassment/Threats
11 Argues contract interpretation
12 Refusal to give refund
13 Denies (changes) advertised claims
A Other - specify
B Not applicable

## Appendix C. THEMATIC DEFINITIONS

## C. Thematic Definitions

a. Brooklyn: Consumer never receives a product or service which has been paid for in advance. There is an "understandable" delay between payment and delivery during which the merchant disappears.
examples:
(1) Digital watches are offered by mail-order, but none ever are received
(2) TV sets are offered during a telephone call, but after payment is made at the meeting place, the seller disappears
(3) Magazine subscriptions are solicited door-to-door, but payment never reaches the publisher.

## features:

- merchant is not a regular dealer, has no place of business, and would be difficult to contact
- usually a "one-time" offer extended for a limited time period
- price appears to be fair or a modest bargain
- order acknowledgements or receipts for payment may be provided for assurance during the delay.
b. Emperor's Clothes: Cunsumer is led to beifeve a paid-for product or service is being delivered when it is not. The lack of delivery is disguised by merchant assurances and superficial evidence.
examples:
(1) Paid a service to remove a bad credit rating, but later found nothing had been done
(2) Paid fees to an invention marketing service, but considerable time has gone by with no results
(3) Charges were made for auto parts that were not replaced or repaired.


## features:

- the lack of delivery would be difficult to detect
- repeat or continued purchases from the same merchant are common
- the merchant frequently suggests the need for the product or service, acting as a knowledgeable expert
- vanity services and difficult-to-observe repairs often are involved.
c. Trusty Label: The product is mislabeled as to content, condition, amount, or source. Difference generally is not great and would be difficult to detect, but could influence price or produce comparisons.


## examples:

(1) Fabric mislabeled as to content, with proportion of wool overstated by $10 \%$ or more
(2) Used-car odometer was rolled back by one-third of its actual mileage
(3) Packaged salami weighed less than indicated on the wrapper.

## features:

- effectiveness of mislabeling depends on consumer confidence as to the truth of labels
- discrepancies rarely would or could be detected by the consumer without technical assistance
- most discrepancies are small, but can result in considerable profit to the merchant in the aggregate.
d. Entrapment. The consumer is maneuvered into being obligated for future payments, which may be larger or less escapable than had been anticipated. The merchant's actions typically are legal although often unconscionable.


## examples:

(1) Agreed to door-to-door offer to have lawn work done and hedge trimmed, and then was presented with bill for $\$ 1,464$
(2) A 19-year old was talked into signing a contract with a health spa at $\$ 24$ per month for the rest of his life and then learned it was uncancellable
(3) Took car for transmission repairs at estimated \$35 but then was told more work was required than anticipated and that car could not be reassembled unless paid $\$ 485$.

## features:

- the consumer often is unhappy, but believes he has little recourse
- the transaction usually involves a product or service that would be sought infrequently
- high-pressure sales tactics often are used to obtain the initial agreement
- frequently involves encouraging installment or credit purchases where the cost of credit is not fully understood beforehand.
e. Rollover: Goods or services that have been at least parially paid for are repeatedly delayed and, before they are complete, the merchant may declare bankruptcy. During this period, the merchant accepts payments while being mable or unwilling to perform.


## examples:

(1) After receiving a downpayment of one-half of the amount for house repairs, the company went out of business
(2) Ordered coins by mail but the dealer replied those were out-of-stock; substitute merchandise was offered but requests for a refund were ignored
(3) A layaway deposit was made on a suit but the store went out of business before payments were complete.

## features:

- inquiries about delays frequently are unanswered and request for refunds are refused
- substitute merchandise frequently is offered
- there usually is an established place of business and, frequently, the merchant has been in business some time
- the consumer almost never is aware of the merchant's impending insolvency, and believes delays are due to ineptness, unavailable supplies, or other causes
- the merchant is likely to have a growing backlog of unfilled orders.
f. Come-and-get-it: Offers premiums, special prices, or other inducements to attract customers, but then discourages, refuses or otherwise makes it difficult to impossible for the consumer to obtain the inducement.
examples:
(1) Advertised tires "not in stock" either during sale or period of rain check; substitutes offered at higher prices
(2) Advertised gift of free turkey not honored after used car is purchased
(3) Price on sign at gasoline station available only at one of ten pumps, located out of the way.


## features:

- frequently involves bait-and-switch sales practices
- ads typically omit indication of "limited quantities" or "limited time" even when these are very short
- consumer often becomes aware of what is happening before making a purchase and yet does so anyway.
g. Squeeze: The consumer, because of prior investment or the urgency of the problem, is under pressure to pay more for a product or service than he normally would. The merchant limits the consumer's options by erecting a temporary monopoly.


## examples:

(1) After making a downpayment on used auto, was told credit was not large enough for the intended purchase, and that the downpayment was not refundable although it could be applied toward the purchase of a less desirable car
(2) Paid $\$ 35$ for TV repairs which were unsatisfactory, and then told that further repairs would cost $\$ 155$
(3) While stopping for gas on trip, station attendants apparently silashed inside of tires requiring overpriced replacements.

## features:

- the need for the product or service often is created by the merchant
- frequently involves a "50/50" or comparable guarantee, with the ultimate price to the consumer equal or more to what would be paid elsewhere
- frequently involves collection of a downpayment and refusal to refund in cash
- the "squeeze" is applied before the transaction, and the consumer often is aware of what is happening before agreeing to an exorbitant price or substitute product.
h. Gilded Lily: Claims are made which lead the consumer to believe the product or service will result in more benefits than actually will be received. Because many factors may affect outcomes, these claims usually are difficult to disprove.


## examples:

(1) Advertising claims a mouthwash will reduce sore throats and colds, but this is not medically proven
(2) Figure salon suggested reductions in clothing sizes not attainable without also exercising and dieting
(3) Advertised "commemorative" Lincoln penny turns out to be an ordinary penny.

## features:

- claims typically are implied rather than explicit, and the ads may be literally true
- the product or service is provided, and generally, the cost is not enormously excessive for what actually is received
- although the product or service often has some value, it probably would not have been purchased in the absence of the misleading claims.
i. Dust-off: Customer is provided with a clearly defective or unsatisfactory product or service, and the merchant stalls or otherwise refuses to correct the problem.


## examples:

(1) Had an oven thermostat replaced, but the new one doesn't work and the merchant refuses to do anything about it
(2) Purchased a sofa which is falling apart after seven months
(3) Purchased a floor covering which shrank away from walls; complained but merchant was nonresponsive"

## features:

- generally, the problem is that the product realistically lacks merchantability; this may or may not be characteristic of that merchant, and may not be his fault
- both new and used products may be involved as well as unsatisfactory repairs or services, real property
- in some instances, the consumer may be an unreasonable perfectionist as seen by the merchant.
j. Bargain-Hunter: Product or service offered at what is claimed to be a sizable discount has no unusual value. The cost to the consumer turns out to be as much or more than what it would be regularly.
examples:
(1) Guitar is advertised as 35 percent off, but the reduced price is the normal selifing price
(2) Consumer pays fee to take advantage of claimed vacation rates at hotel which turns out to be no bargain
(3) "Free" encyclopedia set offered with purchase of additional books at exorbitant prices.


## features:

- transaction often begins with notification of having "won" a contest
- the size of the indicated discount often is very large
- a "fee" often is requested as a condition of eligibility
- The offer often involves a complex "package" which makes price comparisons difficult.
k. Cold Shoulder: Requests for refunds, cancellations, or return of deposit are not honored even though they fall within the legal coolingoff period or are a condition of the transaction.


## examples:

(1) Purchased book by mail with guaranteed full refund if not satisfied; returned book but refused refund
(2) Paid $1 / 2$ down on door-to-door solicited magazine subscription; tried to cancel within 3-day cooling-off period but company ignored cancellation request
(3) Paid a deposit on a tour charter and tried to cancel for health reasons within allowable period but travel agency refuses to refund.

## features:

- consumer generally has evidence, but the merchant simply refuses to make the refund
- often involves products and services typically sold on a commission basis.

1. Vigorish. The merchant adds untypical charges for supplying products or services to increase profits, including subtracting handling charges on returns or exorbitant finance charges.
examples:
(1) Consumers billed one-half cent additional per gallon heating fuel, and were told this was an "error" only if they complained
(2) Consumer charged 25 percent of the purchase price of an article as a return fee
(3) Full price of bonus "free" film charged to consumer's credit card.

## features:

- variety of techniques used to "pad" costs include adding sales tax where it should not be charged, charging for repairs during warranty period, charging for unneeded repairs, and charging for unordered merchandise
- generally occurs with mail-order merchandise or with repairs.
m. The Other Guy: Consumer finds it difficult to resolve a dispute because of the involvement of a third party. Often involves a holder-in-due-course, "independent contractor," or insurance tie-in.


## examples:

(1) Contractor never finished room addition, but bank had already paid the contractor and refused involvement in the dispute
(2) Contractor recommended by the insurance company failed to perform but the insurance company refused to allow the consumer to use another contractor
(3) Data processing school was not responsible for salesman's claims of job placement because he was performing as an "independent contractor."

## features:

- shares many features with other schemes, such as Dust-Off or Squeeze if collusion is assuned
- collusion between the participating parties often seems evident.
II. Slipshod: Mail order merchandise fails to arrive and customer is unsuccessiul in complaining to merchant. There is no evidence of intent to defraud, but the merchant seenis unable to determine whether orders have been filled.


## examples:

(1) Ordered item by mail which was not received and the merchant did not reply to inquiries; investigation showed no pattern of nondelivery
(2) Prepaid for clothing items which were delayed and then wrong items received; returned for refund which was not received; investigation showed merchant had evidence that the refund had been sent
(3) Had been subscribing for horoscope for five years; but this time did not receive; investigation showed merchant sent item prior to investigation.

## features:

- all are mail order, mostly involving established suppliers
- problem is not nondelivery itself, but merchant's inability and/or unwillingness to verify legitimacy of complaints or follow through on them.
o. Credit Violations: Miscellaneous consumer complaints about poor, misleading credit practices; violation generally is illegal but occurred anyway. Two subgroups:
(i) collection agency practices (debt harrassment)
(ii) misrepresentation as to terms of contract


## examples:

(1) Purchased TV/stereo on finance but couldn't make payments; store harrassed wife although she was not a cosigner
(2) Collection agency suggested it would take legal action it was not authorized to take
(3) Freezer meat merchant indicated credit available but did not disclose required information on cash price, downpayment, repayment schedule, percentage rate, and financed price.

## features:

- action typically illegal, but occurred anyway; amount of harm to consumer in the sense of consumer fraud may be small. .
p. Non-fraud: Business practices that are improper but may not constitute consumer fraud.


## examples:

(1) Dilspute over work done by contractor who apparently had a good record
(2) Fire destroyed laboratory and prepaid orders for film resulted in nondelivery
(3) Realtor for house purchase suggested filling out papers at lower than agreed price so he could avoid taxes
(4) Consumer learned two loan applications had been submitted in his name to a loan company
(5) Although merchant stated not co mail in coins, consumer did so anyway and claimed their value at up to $\$ 1,000$ each.

Appendix D. TRANSACTIONAL SEQUENCE CLASSIFICATION SCHEME

## D. Transactional Sequence Classification Scheme

I. Inducement.
A. Business or investment opportunity, financial gain

1. Operating franchise
2. Working at home
3. Investment in item that may appreciate
4. Retirement property
5. Sales positions; brokers
B. Self-improvement
6. Special lessons or training; "how-to" guides
7. Publication and marketing services for unknown authors
8. Physical fitness programs; unique diets
9. Who's who listings; talent promotions
10. Educational products or services
11. Cosmetic features, e.g., hair replacement procedures
12. Dating service
C. Substantial savings
13. Consumer must purchase immediately to receive "good" offer.
14. Consumer pays tiny fraction of implıed real cost and really should not expect this; "winning" a prize
15. Appears to be a good value
16. Available only in limited quantities
17. Personal loans without securities requirements
18. Credit sales with no/or hidden finance charges
D. Unique features not found in competitive line
19. Products unavailable at retail outlet
20. Item one may not reasonably expect access to
21. Gimmick
E. Timeliness of offer
22. Offer made on consumer's premises
23. Opportunity came near holiday; seasonal delivery
24. Emergency situation
25. Special event; vacation package
26. Proximity to retirement
27. Employment service/home or apartment listings
F. Implied or express waxranty; guarantee; cancellation clause
28. Entertainment ticket
29. Advertised product; reputable firm; use of brand name
30. Automobile purchase
31. Home improvement/inspection
32. Product repair or service
II. Obligation or Agreement.
A. Pay for all or part of merchandise or service at the time of purchase
33. Home solicitation
34. Retail outlet
35. On the street
B. Prepay for mail order purchase prior to delivery of merchandise
C. Signs an agreement or contract with the merchant
36. Long term obligation requiring periodic payments
37. Immediate payment and/or some non-financial personal investment
38. Merchandise surrendered for servicing
III. Intermediate Activities.
A. Merchant suggests an additional product or service
39. Differs from one mentioned in inducement
40. Extension of original idea
41. Options offered because merchant experiences "difficulty" in honoring terms
B. Merchant is reluctant to interact with consumer:
42. Inquiry regarding differences between oral agreement and written contract: are disregarded
43. Inquiry (letters or phone) regarding delays ignored
44. Hassle over arrangements
C. Merchant adds undisclosed costs/charges
45. Loan transaction
46. Credit/Installment purchase
47. Base price inaccurately represented
D. Consumer signs agreement involving a third party (no subcategories)
E. Consumer decides to cancel
(no subcategories)
IV. Outcome.
A. Nonreceipt or partial receipt of merchandise or service
48. Mail order
49. Home solicitation
50. Franchise operation
51. Referral service
52. Nondelivery from retail outlet
B. Larger and different investment required of consumer
C. Products and/or services do not correspond to what was offered/expected
53. Inferior or defective product or service
54. Suhstitute item/service received or offered
55. Velue of product or service worth substantially less than cost

Appendix E. TWO-WAY CROSS-TABULATIONS OF TRANSACTIONAL SEOUENCE AND NETWORK ANALYSIS PROFILES


| LAND/ | 101 | 11 | 4 | 121 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 5 | -2,04 | 27 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| REAL | 10.001 | 3.701 | 14.82 | 17.421 | 3.70 | 7.41 | 14.81 | 18.52 | 29.63 |  |
| ESTATE | 10.001 | 1.59 1 | 1.29 | \| 0.93 | | 3.23 | 2.441 | 4.49 | 6.41 | 7.55 |  |
| APPLIANCE ANO | 106 | 71 | 22 | $\left\|\begin{array}{\|cc\|}-21.87 & 3\end{array}\right\|$ | 1 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 55 |
| EQUIPMENT | 1 10.91 | 12.73 | 40.00 | 15.451 | 1.82 | 3.64 | 7.27 | 5.45 | 12.75 |  |
| REPAIRS | 110.71 | 11.11 | 7.07 | 11.40 | 3.23 | 2.44 | 4.49 | 2.85 | 6.60 |  |
| AUTOMOBILE OR OTHER | 1.71 | 11 | 39 | $\mid-38.414$ | 2 | 13.88 | 7 | 4 | 111 | 88 |
| VEHICLE | \| 7.95 | | 12.50 | 44.32 | 4.55 | 2.27 | 3.41 | 7.95 | 4.55 | 12.50 |  |
| RELATED | 1 12.50 | 17.461 | 12.54 | 11.861 | 6.45 | 3.661 | 1.87 | 5.13 | 10.38 |  |
| BUSINESS | 11 \} | 01 | 4 | 131 | 7 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 31 | 36 |
| OPPOR. | \| 2.781 | 0.001 | 11.11 | 36.11 | 19.44 | 11.11 | 0.33 | 2.78 | 8.33 |  |
| TUNITIES | 11.79 ] | 0.001 | 1.29 | 6.051 | 22.58 | 4.88 | 3.37 | 1.28 | 2.83 |  |
|  | 101 | 01 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 13 |
| EDUCATIONAL | 10.001 | 0.001 | 15.38 | 46.15 | 0.00 | 23.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 15.38 |  |
|  | 10.001 | 0.001 | 0.84 | 2.79 | 0.00 | 3.66 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.89 |  |
|  | 11 | 01 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 11 | 10 |
| EMPLOYMENT | 10.00 1 | 0.001 | 10.001 | 20.00 | 10.00 | 10.001 | 0.00 | 30.00 | 10.001 |  |
|  | 1.79 I | 0.001 | 0.32 | 0.93 | 3.23 | 1.22 | 0.00 | 3.85 | 0.94 |  |
| FINANCIAL, | 31 | 01 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 31 | 19 |
| INCLUDING | 15.79 \| | 0.001 | 15.79 | 15.79 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 10.53 | 26.32 | 15.79 |  |
| LOANS | 5.361 | 0.001 | 0.98 | 1.40 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 2.25 | 6.41 | 2.83 |  |
| HOUSE | 81 | 4 | 21 | 19 | 2 | 8 | +6.49 24 | 7 | +6.99 19 | 142 |
| RELATED | 7.14 1 | 3.57 | 18.75 | 16.96 | 1.79 | 7.14 | 21.47 | 6.25 | 16.96 |  |
|  | 14.29 | 6.35 | 6.75 | 8.84 | 6.45 | 9.76 | 26.97 | 8.97 | 17.92 |  |
|  | 01 | 0 | 11.1 | 1111 | 0 | $4{ }^{4}$ | 0 | 11.1 | $22^{2}$ | 9 |
| LOCATOR | 0.001 | 0.00 | 11.11 | 11.11 | 0.00 | 44.44 | 0.00 | 11.11 | 22.221 |  |
|  | 0.001 | 0.00 | 0.32 | 0.471 | 0.00 | 4.88 | 0.00 | 1.281 | 1.891 |  |
| MOVING | 0 | 31 | 0 | 01 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 11 | 7 |
| AND | 0.001 | 42.86 | 0.00 | 02001 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 28.57 | 14.29 | 14.291 |  |
| STORAGE | 0.00 | 4.761 | 0.00 | 0.004. | 0.00 | 0.00 | 2.25 | 1.28 | 0.941 |  |
|  | 11 | 0 | 0 | 101 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 11 | 16 |
| PHOTO. <br> GRADHIC | 6.251 | 0.001 | 0.00 | 62.501 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 12.50 | 12.50 | 6.251 |  |
| GRA HIC | 1.79 | 0.001 | 0.00 | 4.65 | 0.00 | 0.001 | 2.25 | 2.56 | 0.941 |  |





*Merchant and Consumer




*From the Consumer




|  | 11 | 6 | 161 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 10 | 45 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| DISCLAIMS | 2.22 | 13.33 | 35.56 | 4.44 | 0.00 | 4.44 | 8.89 | 8.89 | 22.22 |  |
| KNOWLEDGE | 1.791 | 9. 52 | 5.141 | 0.93 | 0.00 | 2.44 | 4.49 | 5.13 | 9.43 |  |
|  | . 0.01 | $10.5{ }^{2}$ | $4{ }^{81}$ | 5.26 | 5.11 | 0 | 15.73 | 0 | ${ }^{4} 1$ | 19 |
| REFERS TO <br> THIRD PARTY | 0.001 | 10.53 | 42.11 | 5.26 | 5.26 | 0.00 | 15.79 | 0.00 | 21.05 |  |
|  | 0.001 | 3.17 | 2.57 | 0.47 | 3.23 | 0.00 | 3.37 | 0.00 | 3.77 |  |
| TAKES | 10 | 21 | 79 | 7.5740 | 213 | 15 | 22.4312 | 25 | 24 | 229 |
| CORRECTIVE | 4.371 | 9.17 | 34.50 | 17.47 | 1.31 | 6.55 | 5.24 | 10.92 | 10.48 |  |
| ACTION | 17.861 | 33.33 | 25.40 | 18.60 | 9.68 | 18.29 | 13.48 | 32.05 | 22.64 |  |
| HARRASS | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 7 |
| MENTS OR | 0.001 | 0.00 | 28.57 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 14.29 | 0.00 | 42.86 | 14.29 |  |
| THREATS | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.641 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.22 | 0.00 | 3.85 | 0.94 |  |
|  |  | 0 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 0 | 8 |
| CONTRACT | 0.001 | 0.00 | 62.50 \% | 0.00 | 0.00 | 12.50 | 25.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 8 |
| IMPLEMENTA. TION | 0.001 | 0.00 | 1.61 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1. 22 | 2.25 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  |
| REFUSAL | 11 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 11 |
| TO GIVE | 9.09 I | 0.00 | 9.09 | 18.18 | 0.00 | 9.09 | 9.09 | 36.36 | 9.09 |  |
| REFUND | 1.791 | 0.00 | 0.321 | 0.93 | 0.00 | 1.22 | 1.12 | 5.13 | 0.94 |  |
| DENIES | 1 | 2 | 12 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 21 |
| ADVERTISED | 4.76 | 9.52 | 57.14 | 0.00 | 4.76 | 4.76 | 4.76 | 9.52 | 4.76 |  |
| CLAIMS | 1.79 | 3.17 | 3.86 | 0.00 | 3.23 | 1.22 | 1.12 | 2.56 | 0.94 |  |
| TOTAL | 56 | 63 | 311 | 215 | 31 | 82 | 89 | 18 | 106 | 1031 |

table e-2. TWO-WAY cross tabulations by network cluster membership


PRODUCT OR SERVICE






*Merchant and Consumer

## CONTINUED

$20 F 3$












## MERCHANT RESPONSE

## NETWORK CLUSTER PROFILES



MERCHANT RESPONSE
(continued)

END


[^0]:    * The forms appear as Appendix A and B.

[^1]:    These forms are not standardized; each agency's form determined the nature and amount of data we could collect on each case, depending on the completeness of the information.

[^2]:    * Percent of cases between 0 and 1 .

[^3]:    * A case with a combination inducement is counted as many times as the inducement appears.

[^4]:    * 

    The clustering algorithm employed was a two-way, direct block, amalgamative leader procedure, developed by Hartigan (1972, 1975). The program used was BMDP 3 M (revised Apri1 1977), developed at the Health Sciences Computing Facility, UCLA (Dixon, 1975).

[^5]:    This variable list can be obtained from the Data Acquisition Guide， Appendix B．

[^6]:    $\%$
    This refers to Cluster \#l pattern: YYNYUUYYUN as shown on Table 14.

[^7]:    * Cluster 20 is included in Table 15 for completeness, but no interpretation of the column will be made.

[^8]:    * Some of the descriptive variables included on the data acquisition form were not analyzed in this cross-tabulation because the responses contained too many unknowns to be useful. The variables dropped were: consumer's residence; number of other complaints filed against a merchant; amount of public loss; whether or not a complaint was received from another agency; whether or not the agency was the prime or secondary and all 7 items relating to the criminal justice system.

[^9]:    * Two new headings label several categories of responses.

[^10]:    末
    On this and all succeeding profiles, statements such as "more than-fewer than--more often", etc., refer to frequencies which differ in a statistically significant manner, from the overall frequencies. See explanation of the test on page 50 .

