AIR 59000-6/78-TR

Consumer Fraud: An Analysis of Impact and Opportunities for Intervention

Technical Report: Phase II

Jane G. Schubert Robert E. Krug Andrew M. Rose

Prepared for the Community Crime Prevention Division, National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, Washington, D.C. 20531

Grant No. 76-NI-99-0122

June 1978





AMERICAN INSTITUTES FOR RESEARCH / 1055 Thomas Jefferson Street, NW, Washington, DC 20007

Consumer Fraud: An Analysis of Impact and Opportunities for Intervention

Technical Report: Phase II

Jane G. Schubert Robert E. Krug Andrew M. Rose

Prepared for the Community Crime Prevention Division, National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, Washington, D.C. 20531

Grant No. 76-NI-99-0122

June 1978

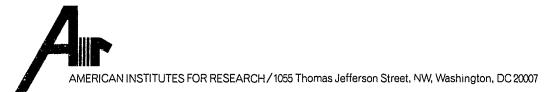


TABLE OF CONTENTS

	ACE	NOWLEDGEMENTS	iii
I.	INI	RODUCTION	1
	Α.	Perspective	1
	В.	Phase II Objectives	2
II.	DAT	'A COLLECTION PROCEDURES	3
	Α.	Designing the Instrument	3
	В.	Selecting Data Sources	4
	C.	On-Site Data Collection	7
	D.	Use of the Phase I Data	8
III.	DES	CRIPTIVE ANALYSIS	11
IV.	ANA	LYSIS OF THE DATA	19
	Α.	The Preliminary Results	19
	В.	Thematic Approach	21
	C.	Transactional Sequence	25
	D.	Network Analysis	36
	E.	Comparing Transactional Sequences and Network Clusters	47
٧.	PRO	FILES OF CONSUMER FRAUD	53
VI.	SUM	MARY AND CONCLUSIONS	95
	A.	Case Material	95
	В.	Analysis of Typologies	96
	C.	The Definition	97
VII.	PHAS	SE III PLANS	99
Appen	dix A	A. Data Acquisition Form	A 1
Appen		•	B 1
Appen			C 1
Appen	dix 1	O. Transactional Sequence Classification Scheme	D 1
Append	dix E	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	E 1
		Two-Way Cross-tabulations by Network Cluster Membership	E 2

LIST OF TABLES

Table	1.	Phase II Data Sources 5
Table	2.	Characteristics of Data Sources 6
Table	3.	The Phase II Data Base
Table	4.	Frequency Distribution by All Variables 14
Table	5.	Frequency of Unique Classifications 23
Table	6.	Frequency of Multiple Classifications 23
Table	7.	Summary of Frequencies by Subcategory: Phase I 26
Table	8.	Cross-Tabulation of Transactional Sequence: Phase I 26
Table	9.	One Way Frequencies for Transactional Sequence Components 27
Table	10.	Phase II Cross-Tabulation in Transactional Sequence 28
Table	11.	Highest Combination of Sequence 28
Table	12.	Cross-Tabulation of Agreement and Outcome Variables 30
Table	13.	Number of Cases Within Hierarchial Clusters 34
Table	14.	Network Cluster Analysis
Table	15.	Transactional Sequence Correspondence to Network Cluster Solution
Table	16.	Cross-Tabulation: Network Cluster and Transaction Outcomes
Table	17.	Correspondence of Two Transactional Sequence Components to Network Clusters
Table	E-1.	Two-way Cross-tabulations by Transaction Codes E 1
Table	E-2.	Two-way Cross-tabulations by Network Cluster Membership. E 11
		LIST OF FIGURES
Figur	e 1.	Schematic of Transactional Sequence Using Cluster Solution
Figur	e 2.	Network Analysis
Figur	e 3.	A Network Analysis (Step Proportions Using 1147 Cases) .41

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Consumer Fraud: An Analysis of Impact and Opportunities for Intervention (Grant No. 76-NI-99-0122) is sponsored by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA), Community Crime Prevention Division. This project is a combined effort of the American Institutes for Research (AIR), Washington, D. C. and the National Consumer Law Center (NCLC), Boston, Massachusetts. The participation of both social scientists and legal experts in investigating consumer fraud offers a promising and systematic approach to curtailing the incidence of these offenses. Empirical findings may be related to policy decisions concerning such issues as: 1) which types of consumer fraud are most effectively attacked by the Federal government and which by state and local governments; 2) which types of consumer fraud are adequately covered by existing controls and which are not; 3) which types of consumer fraud are more amenable to interventions based on increased consumer awareness and which based on stricter enforcement. successful blending of viewpoints from these two disciplines will ensure that the results of this project are both technically sound and practically useful to the law enforcement/criminal justice community.

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. 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 document. 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. UNTRODUCTION

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Perspective

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

- describe the nature, scope, and characteristics of consumer fraud;
- 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 incidence 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 consumer 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—what 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 consumer 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 <u>fractionally</u> 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 literature 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

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 understood and communicate meaningful frames of reference for diverse audiences.

The qualitative Phase I data base consists of 383 one— or two-page 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 5x8 card that contains a summary of the sequence of events that describes the consumer-merchant transaction and the subsequent consumer complaint.

^{*} The forms appear as Appendix A and B.

B. Selecting Data Sources

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

- 1. The comprehensiveness of the case histories 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 <u>then</u> 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 interested 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, Iowa
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 action-oriented 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. Characteristics of Data Sources

	Data	

Characteristic	Consumer Affairs Department Detroit Michigan	Office of the Attorney General, Bureau of Consumer Protection, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	The City of New York, Department of Consumer Affairs, New York City	Department of Justice. Office of Consumer Protection. Madison. Wisconsin	Consumer Protection Division, lows Department of Justice, Des Moines, Lowe	Office of the Prosecuting Attorney. Consumer Affairs Office, Flint, Michigan	Office of the Prosecuting Attorney, Fraud Division, King County, Seattle, Wash.	Office of the Attorney General Consumer Protection Division, Seattle, Washington	State of Colo- rado Metropo litan Denver District Attry Consumer Office, Denver Colorado	Office of the District Attor- ney. Consumer Fraud/White Collar Crime Unit San Fran- cisco. Cal-f
Type of Agency	City	State	City	State	State	County	County	State	Multi-county	(City and rounty
Special Consumer Fraud Component	Consumer Affairs Department	Bureau of Consumer Protection	Department of Consumer Affairs	Office of Consumer Protection	Consumer Protection Division	Consumer Affairs Office	Fraud Division	Consumer Protection Division		Consumer Fraud/ White Collar Crime Unit
Age of Agency or Special Con- sumer Fraud Component (yrs.)	Since 1974 14 years)	Since 1971 (7 years)	Since 1968 (10 years)	Since 1970 (8 years)					5 years	
Mandate	revoke, approve transfers of licenses permits and dollect fees for these, pro- cess consumer	wide impact. 2) Community	Process con- sumer comp complaints enforce Con- Consumer Protection Act. educate consumers	Process consumer complaints, enforce state consu- mer protection laws, provide consumer information and education	Process consumer complaints enforce state consumer fraud law	participate in 2-hour	Deter eco- nomic crime, including unitations of regulatory provisions, abuse of trust involving public, private funds and frauds and frauds and rayour ment agencies obtain restitu- tion for vetims, punished.	consumer complaints, educate consumers	provide informa ition, educate consumers, con- duct weekly	Protect consumers and legit-mate businesses from fraudulent and oppressive acts for practices that eaffert the community as a white, sponsiproject out through use of "Complaint Mobile"
Staff	reg = 16. 3 times à year gets CETA trainees. Urban Cores, college students, college students une student student study yoi = Yes	reg = 80+	vol = morg than paid staff	reg = 8 attor- neys 9 investi- gators, 2 consu- mer information specialists 3 complaint specialists		reg = 3 attor neys, 12 in vestigators		reg = claims invastigators, law clerks, students from federally-fund- od work study program vol = trained volunteers	reg = 15 plus 2 CETA clerks paraloga: vol = student interns volunteers	reg = 26 vol = 20.30 student interns
Geographical Scape o Activities	City	State	City	State	Stato	County	County	State (four separate offices)	Multi-county	City and county
Population Served	General public	General public	Genéral public	General public	General public	General public	General public	General public	General public	General public
Ozigin of Cases	Consumers, referrals from toher agencies	Consumers	Consumers	Consumers, referrals from other agencies	Consumers	Consumers, referrals from other agencies agency-initiated investigations		Consumers agency-initiated investigations, other referrals	Consumers ireferrals from other agencies agency-in-trated investigations	Consumers, referrals from other agencies agency initiated investigations
Inquiries Received	270 (May. June 1977)	23.748 (1976)		8.564 (Jan - August 1977)	5 163 1976. 3.495 - Jan to June 1977	3.235 (1976)	11.308 (11 months 1977)	13.316 - 1977 19.006 - 1976	2.400 (9 months 1977)	2,400 (9 months, 1977)
Investigations Opened	The training of Aberla transfer make the Market of	Carrier of the Company of the Carrier of the Carrie	3	,	,	3 235 1976	70 cases filed (1977*)		5.713 received preliminary in vestigation (197	: : 7)
Resolves Individual Complaints	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yos	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Seeks Re stitution for Individuals	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	Yes
Seeks Re stitution for Classes	Yes	The second secon	Yes		Yes	Yes		No	Yes	No
Most Complaints Referred to Another Agency)	ny 1940-1944 any dipanjentronian	Yes	No	No	**	Y05?	-	Yes	_
Enfarce ment Mechanisms	permanent injunction subpoena witnesses, ad	voluntary	Conduct investigations hold public and private hearings, recommend, fines, issue sub-podnas, serve (court summens to unificensed businesses, promulgate impulations, qui to court to seek impulations, court of the c	discontinuance, revocation of corporate authority for violation of Department of Agriculture orders	Civil actions, isseking costs of investigation and prosecution, restitution, fines, criminal prosecution, criminal prosecution	Notice of Intended Action sub-poons for Itist-mony and records, sue for injunctions' damages, assurances of discontinuance Class Action suits	Civil and (criminal prosecution of categories listed in No. 4, seeking to date criming to date criming to date; crimes, obtain restitution for victims, punish offenders	Company specific and industry-wide investigations, formal function mail Assurance of Discontinuance, serve complaints, motion for pre liminary injunction and an order to show causo file lawsuit on behalf of the people of the state	Civil actions seeking costs of investigation and prosecution mestigation and prosecution, restitutions, criminal prosecution, referral to county of venue for further investigation, prosecution prosecution	(Civil actions seeking in- junctions, fines land restitution. criminal actions seeking jail lerms or proba- tion with conditions like resti- tution restraint from illegal conduct and oublic service depending on serrousness of crime.

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 summarizing 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 complaint 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 addition, 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 Acquisition Form and filed by agency from which it came. We collected 942 cases 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 costly 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	Department of Justice: Office of Consumer Protection, Madison, Wisconsin	256 — 353	98
05	Department of Justice: Consumer Protection Division, Des Moines, Iowa	354 437	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	1 152
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 General: Economic Protection Division, Phoenix, Arizona	1117 1139	23
17	Call For Action	1140 1161	22
18	Federal Trade Commission	1162 - 1194	33
**************************************	Total N	lumber of Cases	1,194

•
•
49
2
•
2
-
•
3
•
8
8.
-
¢
•
8
-

III. DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS

		8
	,	
·		1
		•

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 handling 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 budget. The Phase II data were gathered mainly from 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;
- 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

^{*}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.

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.
- 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 suggested 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	Missing Data
•	Consumer's age	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. Frequency Distributions by All Variables

	Frequenc	y Percent	Fr	equency	Percent
TYPE OF PRODUCT OR SERVICE I			IS MERCHANT AVAILABLE FOR CONT		
CTHER	5	•	NOT APPLICABLE UNKNOWN YES, EASILY YES, WITH DIFFICULTY NO	1	•
CTHER MISSING LAKNCHN ALTCHCBILES AND CTHER VEHICLES AUTCHCTIVE PRODUCTS AND SUPPLIES BECKS, RECERDINGS, AND PERIODICALS FCOD, PERSCHAL CARE, AND RELATED ITS	1		UNKNOWN	81	•
LAKACAN		0.013	YES, EASILY	669	62.817
ALTCHCBILES AND CTHER VEHICLES	13	2 503	YES, WITH DIFFICULTY	197	18.498
AUTEMOTIVE PRODUCTS AND SUPPLIES	71	5 400	NO	199	18.685
ECCKS, RECERCINGS, AND PERIODICALS	#40 AA	5.784			
FCOD-PERSCAL CARE, AND RELATED IT GARDEN PROCLOTS AND PLANTS FEALTH PEOCLOTS AND CRUGS FCME FURNISHINGS AND APPLIANCES JEWELRY, WATCHES, CCINS, STAMPS ET CUTDOOR REC GOODS, TOYS, MUS INSTR WEARING APPAREL	5K2 00	1.578	NUMBER OF COMPLAINTS FILE	n	
CARDEN PROCESCIS AND PLANTS	16	1.402	NOMBER OF COMPLAINTS FILE	_	
TEALIN PHENCES AND ENDIS	155	13.585	UNKNCWN	560	_
JEWELDV. WATCHES, COINS, STAMPS FT	c 56	4.908	ZERO LESS THAN FIVE 5-10 ELEVEN OR MORE	130	22.147
CITCOR REC GCCDS. TCYS. MLS INSTR	35	3.067	LESS THAN FIVE	184	31.346
WEARING APPAREL	48	4.207	5-10	106	18.058
WEARING APPAREL LAND/REAL ESTATE APPLIANCE AND EQUIPMENT REPAIRS	28	2.454	ELEVEN OR MORE	167	28.450
APPLIANCE AND EQUIPMENT REPAIRS	57	4.996			
AUTCHOBILE OR OTHER VEHICLE RELATED	D 96	8.414			
BUSINESS CFPCRTUNITIES	41	3.593	OTHER INVOLVED PARTIES		
ECUCATIONAL	17	1.490	UNKNOWN	26	
EMPLCYMENT	12	1.052	MANUFACTURER	73	6.364
FINANCIAL, INCLUDING LOANS	19	1.665	SELLER	51	4.446
HOUSE RELATED	119	10.429	LENDER	7	0.610
HCLSING LCCATOR	9	0.789	HOLDER	17	1.482
MCVING AND STORAGE	7	0.613	NO OTHERS INVOLVED	921	80,296
LANDYMEAL ESTATE APPLIANCE AND ECUIPMENT REPAIRS AUTCHCBILE OR CITER VEHICLE RELATED BUSINESS OFPORTUNITIES ECUCATIONAL EMPLOYMENT FINANCIAL, INCLUDING LOANS HOUSE RELATED HOUSING LOCATOR HOUSE AND STORAGE FHOTOGRAPHIC PUBLISHING AND MARKETING SELF-IMPROVEMENT SHIPPING AND TRAVEL YARD RELATED CARE SERVICES: BABY-SIT, HOUSE-SIT CHARITY CONTEST COLLECTION AGENCY OR OTHER HOLDER CREDIT REFORTING AGENCY ANIMAL PELATED RECREATIONAL/ENTERTAINMENT SERV/PRO	19	1.665	UNKNOWN MANUFACTURER SELLER LENDER HOLDER NO OTHERS INVOLVEC ADVERTISER SERVICE AGENCIES SUB OR PRIME CONTRACTORS	16	1.395
PUBLISHING AND MARKETING	12	1.052	SERVICE AGENCIES	26	2.267
SELF- [MPROVEMENT	59	5.171	SUB OR PRIME CONTRACTORS	10	0.872
SHIPPING AND TRAVEL	23	2.016			
YARD RELATED	5	0.438	INITIAL CONTACT BETWEEN MERCHANT AND	CONSU	MER
CARE SERVICES: BABY-SIT, HCLSE-SIT	5	0.438	NOT ADDITCANIE	2	_
CHARITY	1	0.088	UNKNOWN	225	19.651
CCNTEST	7	0.613	HATE	231	20.175
CCLLECTION AGENCY OR OTHER HOLDER	6	0.526	TELEPHONE	82	7.162
CREDIT REFERTING AGENCY	2	0.175	C'S HOME	99	8.646
ANIMAL PELATED	7	0.613	N'S PLACE OF BUSINESS	423	36.943
RECREATICHAL/ENTERTAINHENT SERV/PRO	0 11	0.964	PLACE DE OTHER PARTY	30	2.620
•			SOME OTHER LOCATION	32	2,795
			NOT APPLICABLE UNKNOWN MAIL TELEPHONE C'S HOME M'S PLACE OF BUSINESS PLACE OF OTHER PARTY SOME OTHER LOCATION NO CONSUMER INVOLVED	23	2,009
CONSUMER'S AGE			NATURE OF COMPLAINT	·	
NOT APPLICABLE UNKNOWN TEENAGER OR ADULT SENIOR CITIZEN	20	•			
UNKNOWN	960	•	LIFER-SPECIFY	15	•
TEENAGER OR ADULT	135	80.838	CHRICH	E0	E 133
SENIOR CITIZEN	32	19.162	CTHER-SPECIFY LAKACHA CECEPTIVE PRICING FREDLETS SERVICES UNAVAILABLE MISREPRESENTATION AS TO MARRANTIES	20	5.133
			THEOLOGICAL TATION AC TO PARAMETE	10	6.726
CONSUMER'S OCCUPATIONAL ST	ATUS		PISKEPRESENTS BENEFITS FROM PURCHASE	134	1.858
CONTRACTOR OF CONTRACTOR	A100				23.540
NOT APPLICABLE	1		FAILURE TO DELIVER PCOR QUALITY PRODUCTS OR SERVICES DIFFERENT PRODUCTS DELIVERED CHARGING HIDDEN CCSTS REFUSAL TO HONDR WARRANTY UNDUE DELAY WITH REPAIRS PERFORMING UNAUTHORIZED REPAIRS FAILURE TO GIVE AGREED REFUND ETC	170	15.752
UNKNOWN	997	•	PIEEEDELT POPPICTE PELTVEDER	57	5.044
UNEMPLOYED	34	22.819	CHARGING LICORN COSTS	83	7.345
PART-TIME	10	6.711	DEELCAL TO DONCE WARRANT	51	4.513
FULL-TIME	84	56.376	I NOTE OF AVELTH DEDATED	10	1.681
RETIRED	21	14.094	DEDECOMIAC HAMITHED THE DEDATES	30	2.655
			FAILURE TO GIVE AGREED REFUND ETC	97	8.584
			CCLLECTION OR HARASSMENT PROBLEM	31	2.743
CONSUMER'S SEX			RECEIVING UNSCLICITED MERCHANDISE	9	0.796
	96		APPEARANCE OF ILLEGAL DEALINGS	5	0.442
UNKNEWN	,,,	43.102	SUGGESTING UNNECESSARY REPAIRS	2	0.177
	453				0.177
UNKNOWN FEMALE MALE	453 501		MISHAP WITH MEDINAMOICE CHODENDEDED	7	
FEMALE MALE	501	47.669	MISHAP WITH MERCHANDISE SURRENDERED	2 5	0-442
FEMALE Male Couple			FAILURE TO DELIVER AND POOR GUALITY	2 5 4	0.442
FEMALE MALE COUPLE GROUP	501 88 9	47.669 8.373	FAILURE TO DELIVER AND POOR GUALITY M MISREPRESENTS OWN AFFILIATIONS	5 4	0.442
FEMALE Male Couple	501 88 9	47.669 8.373	FAILURE TO DELIVER AND PEGR GUALITY M MISREPRESENTS OWN AFFILIATIONS PRIMARY MEDIUM USED TO PERPET	5 4 RATE	0.354
FEMALE MALE COUPLE GROUP	501 88 9 CE	47.669 8.373	FAILURE TO DELIVER AND POOR QUALITY M MISREPRESENTS OWN AFFILIATIONS PRIMARY MEDIUM USED TO PERPET UNKNOWN	5 4 RATE 165	0.354
FEMALE MALE COUPLE GROUP CONSUMER'S RESIDENCE	501 88 9	47.669 8.373 0.856	FAILURE TO DELIVER AND POOR QUALITY M MISREPRESENTS OWN AFFILIATIONS PRIMARY MEDIUM USED TO PERPET UNKNOWN LABELING, PACKAGING	5 4 RATE 165 60	0.354 14.385 5.231
FEMALE MALE COUPLE GROUP CONSUMER'S RESIDENCE NOT APPLICABLE	501 88 9 CE	47.669 8.373 0.856	FAILURE TO DELIVER AND POOR GUALITY M MISREPRESENTS OWN AFFILIATIONS PRIMARY MEDIUM USED TO PERPET UNKNOWN LABELING, PACKAGING MAIL.	5 4 RATE 165 60 94	0.354 14.385 5.231 8.195
FEMALE MALE GOUPLE GROUP CONSUMER'S RESIDENC NOT APPLICABLE UNKNOWN	501 88 9 CE	47.669 8.373 0.856	FAILURE TO DELIVER AND POOR GUALITY M MISREPRESENTS OWN AFFILIATIONS PRIMARY MEDIUM USED TO PERPET UNKNOWN LABELING, PACKAGING MAIL. PAMPHLETS, CIRCULARS	5 4 RATE 165 60 94 44	14.385 5.231 8.195 3.836
FEMALE MALE COUPLE GROUP CONSUMER'S RESIDENC NOT APPLICABLE UNKNOWN	501 88 9 CE 1 319 581	47.669 8.373 0.856	FAILURE TO DELIVER AND POOR GUALITY M MISREPRESENTS OWN AFFILIATIONS PRIMARY MEDIUM USED TO PERPET UNKNOWN LABELING, PACKAGING MAIL. PAMPHLETS, CIRCULARS PERIODICALS	74 RATE 165 60 94 44 195	0.354 14.385 5.231 8.195 3.836 17.001
FEMALE MALE COUPLE GROUP CONSUMER'S RESIDENC NOT APPLICABLE UNKNOWN URBAN SUBURBAN	501 88 9 CE 1 319 581 178	47.669 8.373 0.856 70.254 21.524	PAILURE TO DELIVER AND POOR GUALITY M MISREPRESENTS OWN AFFILIATIONS PRIMARY MEDIUM USED TO PERPET UNKNOWN LABELING, PACKAGING MAIL. PAMPHLETS, CIRCULARS PERIODICALS YELLOW PAGES	5 4 RATE 165 60 94 44 195 8	14.385 5.231 8.195 3.836 17.001 0.697
FEMALE MALE COUPLE GROUP CONSUMER'S RESIDENC NOT APPLICABLE UNKNOWN UNKNOWN URBAN SUBURBAN RURAL	501 88 9 CE 1 319 581 178 68	47.669 8.373 0.856 70.254 21.524	FAILURE TO DELIVER AND POOR GUALITY M MISREPRESENTS OWN AFFILIATIONS PRIMARY MEDIUM USED TO PERPET UNKNOWN LABELING, PACKAGING MAIL. PAMPHLETS, CIRCULARS PERIODICALS YELLOW PAGES TV, RADIO	5 4 RATE 165 60 94 44 195 8 28	14.385 5.231 8.195 3.836 17.001 0.697 2.441
FEMALE MALE COUPLE GROUP CONSUMER'S RESIDENC NOT APPLICABLE UNKNOWN URBAN SUBURBAN	501 88 9 CE 1 319 581 178 68	47.669 8.373 0.856 70.254 21.524	FAILURE TO DELIVER AND POOR GUALITY M MISREPRESENTS OWN AFFILIATIONS PRIMARY MEDIUM USED TO PERPET UNKNOWN LABELING, PACKAGING MAIL. PAMPHLETS, CIRCULARS PERIODICALS YELLOW PAGES TV, RADIO DEFECTIVE PERFORMANCE OF PRODUCT	5 4 RATE 165 60 94 44 195 8 28	0.354 14.385 5.231 8.195 3.836 17.001 0.697 2.441 0.785
FEMALE MALE COUPLE GROUP CONSUMER'S RESIDENCE NOT APPLICABLE UNKNOWN URBAN SUBURBAN SUBURBAN RURAL IS MERCHANT SOLVEN	501 88 9 CE 1 319 581 178 68	47.669 8.373 0.856 70.254 21.524	FAILURE TO DELIVER AND POOR GUALITY M MISREPRESENTS OWN AFFILIATIONS PRIMARY MEDIUM USED TO PERPET UNKNOWN LABELING, PACKAGING MAIL. PAMPHLETS, CIRCULARS PERIODICALS YELLOW PAGES TELLOW PAGES TELLOW PAGES TELLOW PAGES TELLOW PAGES TELLOW PAGES TO RESECTIVE PERFORMANCE OF PRODUCT WRITTEN GUARANTEE	5 4 RATE 165 60 94 44 195 8 28 9 17	14.385 5.231 8.195 3.836 17.001 0.697 2.441 0.785 1.482
FEMALE MALE COUPLE GROUP CONSUMER'S RESIDENC NOT APPLICABLE UNKNOWN UNKNOWN URBAN SUBURBAN RURAL	501 88 9 CE 1 319 581 178 68	47.669 8.373 0.856 70.254 21.524 8.222	FAILURE TO DELIVER AND POOR GUALITY M MISREPRESENTS OWN AFFILIATIONS PRIMARY MEDIUM USED TO PERPET UNKNOWN LABELING, PACKAGING MAIL. PAMPHLETS, CIRCULARS PERIODICALS YELLOW PAGES TV, RADIO DEFECTIVE PERFORMANCE OF PRODUCT	5 4 RATE 165 60 94 44 195 8 28	0.354 14.385 5.231 8.195 3.836 17.001 0.697 2.441

Table 4. (continued)

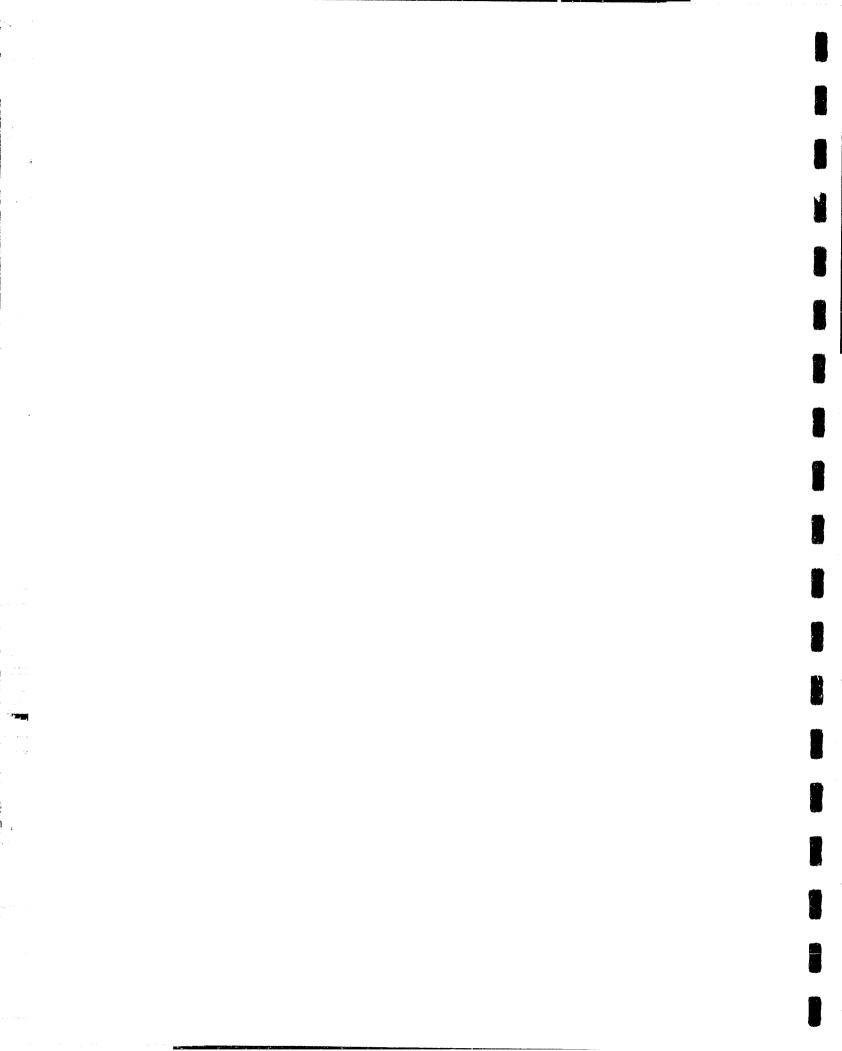
	Frequen	cy Percent		Frequenc	y Percent
DOLLARS INVOLVED IN TRAI	SACTION		RELIEF SOUGHT		
NOT APPLICABLE	10		CTHER	86	•
OTHER	2	•	UNKNOWN	34	3.205
LINEN	141	12.423	NONE	3	0.283
7500	60	5,286	ADVICE ONLY	22	2.074
LINDED 45	66	5.815	PERFORMANCE AS PROMISED	230	21.678
467C	154	13.568	EXCHANGE	30	2.828
\$ 20 100	250	22.026	REFUND	460	43.35
4100-E00	241	21.233	MONEY TO COVER LOCKES	42	3.959
* [UU-3UU	147		INVESTIGATION FOR PUBLIC NO INDIVIDUAL COMPLAINT	189	17.813
*3 000 10 000	143	12.599	NO INDIVIDUAL COMPLAINT	14	1.320
OTHER UNKNCWN ZERO UNDEP \$5 \$5-2 C \$20-100 \$100-500 \$500-2,000 \$2,000-10,000 \$10,000-50,000	70 10	6.167 0.881	PERFORMANCE AND REFUND	37	3.487
PUBLIC LOSS DUE TO OVERAL			PRIMARY OR SECONDARY A		0 474
NOT APPLICABLE UNKNOWN ZERO UNDER \$100 \$100-1,000 \$1,000-5,000 \$5,000-25,000 \$25,000-100,000 \$100,000-\$500,00 UNCLEAR IF SCHEME INVOLVED	,	_	NAKADAN NAKADAN	003	0.436
HNKNUNN HALLELOMBER	781	68.210	ARIMARY	993	86.574
7EDA	101	2.271	SECONDARY	149	12.990
INDER \$100	۷.	0.349	<u> </u>		
6140m1.000	•	0.699	ACTION TAKEN BY AGE	ACA .	
# 100-1 \$000 #1 000-5 000	9	0.786	NOT APPLICABLE	1	_
*E 000"3E 000	10	0.786	OTHER	å	•
*35 000 100 000	ΥÚ	0.087	111111111111111111111111111111111111111	17	1.49
*53+000+100+000	1.	1.659	LUCT ADVICE TO C	70	6.15
⇒ LUU, UUU~ \$5 UU, UU	14	1.027	LUCT INVESTIGATION	211	18.54
UVER \$500,000	10	0.873	JUST ADVICE TO C JUST INVESTIGATION INVESTIGATION FOR REFERRAL	98	8.61
UNCLEAR IF SCHEME INVOLVED	277	24.192	JUST REFERRAL	125	10.98
<u> </u>			NON STREETER DECESS TICK	452	39.71
AGENCY RECEIVING COMP	LAINT		NON LITIGATED RESCLUTION FORMAL CIVIL PROCEEDINGS	42	3.69
· immitant timemitalism medicit			FORMAL CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS	50	4.394
OTHER	6	•			1.49
MISSING	2	•	ACTION PEHDING IN ACENCY	17	
	37.	3.248	NOTHING ADVICE	45	3.954
US POSTAL SERVICE	49	4.302	INVESTIGATION AND ADVICE	11	0.96
FTC US POSTAL SERVICE ATTORNEY GENERAL STATE CONSUMER AFFAIRS	282	24.759			
STATE CONSUMER AFFAIRS	116	10.184	RESULTS OF ACTION	V	
DISTRICT ATTORNEY OR EQUIVALENT	413	36,260	NOT APPLICABLE	17	
LOCAL CONSIMER AFFAIRS	216	18.964	OTHER	- 4	•
AARP	- 6	0.527	UNKNOWA	82	
STATE CONSUMER AFFAIRS DISTRICT ATTCRNEY CR EQUIVALENT LOCAL CONSUMER AFFAIRS AARP CALL FOR ACTION	20	1.756	NONE IN AGENCY	484	46.360
			ADMINISTRATIVE CONSENT CROER	424	40.613
			ADMINISTRATIVE CONSERT CRUEN	9	0.86
SOURCE OF COMPLAINT CO	NSUMER		CIVIL SETTLEMENT	59	5.65
			ADMINISTRATIVE ORCER CIVIL SETTLEMENT CIVIL JUDGMENT CRIMINAL GUILTY PLEA	15	1.43
NOT APPLICABLE	l.	•	CRIMINAL GUILTY PIFA	53	5.07
OTHER	6	•	SUSTINUE ANTHE CAPA		
UNKNOWN	13				
DNE CONSUMER	996	88.376	CESSATION ACTIVITY	,	
SEVERAL	87	7.720			
ANDTHER HERCHANT	. 7	0.621	NOT ADOLECADE	13	
ANOTHER AGENCY	37	3.283	NOT APPLICABLE	239	•
			UNKNOWN	153	17 000
COLIDER OF COMPLAINT ANOTH	JED AGEN	cv	YES	742	17.095 82.905
SOURCE OF COMPLAINT - ANOTI	IEN AGEN	υ 1	NO	176	02.70
NOT APPLICABLE	978	•	TAKING OF SOME		
DTHER	24	•	***************************************		
TNKNOMM	17	•	CORRECTIVE ACTION		
US ATTERNEY	1	0.781			
FPC	2	1.563	NOT APPLICABLE	13	•
JS POSTAL SERVICE	5	3.906	UNKNEWN	143	•
STATE ATTORNEY GENERAL	12	9.375	YES	389	39.253
TATE CONSUMER AFFAIRS	22	17.188	NO	602	60.74
DCAL DA	14	10.938	··=		
OCAL CONSUMER AFFAIRS	16	12.500			
OCAL POLICE DEPT	6	4.688	RESTITUTION OR REFUI	ΝD	
388	21	16.406	inality of the di		
	5	3.906	NOT APPLICABLE	14	•
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE			UNKNOWN	147	•
STATE LICENSING BC	. 8	6.250	YES	312	31.643
BUREAU OF HEIGHTS AND MEASURES ACTION LINE	11	8.594	NO	674	68.357
	5	3.906	. IIU		

Table 4. (continued)

	Frequenc	y Percent		Frequency	Percent
PAYMENT TO COVER CONSEQUENTI	AL LOSS	ES	CLAIMS FOR CONSUMER'S SELF-IMP	ROVEMEN	T?
NOT APPLICABLE	14	•	UNKNOWN	9	0.785
UNKNCHN	164	•	SPECIAL LESSONS OR TRAINING	24	2.092
YES	41	4.231	PUBLICATION AND MARKETING SERVICES		0.610
NU	928	95.769	PHYSICAL FITNESS CR CIETING PROGRA		1.744
			WHO'S WHO OR TALENT PROPOTIONS		0.174
COSTS INCURRED BY AGEN	^v		EDUCATION OR EMPLCYPENT	20	1.744
COSTS INCUMNED BY AGEN	C Y		COSMETIC OR HEALTH ITEMS	17	1.482
NOT APPLICABLE	13	_	DATING SERVICE	5	0.436
UNKN CWN	271	•	NO	1043	90.933
YES	53	6.141			
763 NO	810	93.859	<u> </u>		
	010	,,,,,,	CLAIMS OF UNIQUE FEATUR	ES?	
IMPRISONMENT			UNKNOWN	206	17.960
NOT APPLICABLE	13	_	PRODUCTS UNAVAILABLE AT RETAIL	23	2.005
UNKNCHN	137	:	ITEM ONE MAY NOT EXPECT TO ACCESS	25	2.180
YES	23	2.307	GIMMICK	16	1.395
NG	974	97.693	NO	877	76.460
		.,			
PROBATION OR SUSPENDED SE	NTENCE		CLAIMS OF SUBSTANTIAL SAV	INGS?	
NOT APPLICABLE	13	•			
UNKNCHN	136	•	UNKNOWN	257	22.406
YES	27	2.705	WINNING A PRIZE	41	3.575
NO	971	97.295	APPEARS TO BE A GCOD VALUE	168	14.547
			PERSONAL LOAMS W/C SECURITIES	3	0.262
SENTENCE OR JUDGMENT PEN	DING		NO	678	59.111
NOT APPLICABLE	13				
UNKNEWN	135	•	IMPLIED OR EXPRESS WARRA	NTY?	
YES	12	1.201			
NO	987	98.799			
			UNKNOWA	70	6.103
			EXPRESS FOR FRODUCT	467	40.715
RELIEF OBTAINED			IMPLIED DUE TO ADVERTISED PRED ETC	347	30.253
			IMPLIED DUE TO LABEL CLAIMS	17	1.487
NOT APPLICABLE	i	•		60	5.231
OTHER	4	•	EXPRESS FOR CELIVERY EXPRESS FOR CEL AND PRCC EXPRESS (DEL) IMPLIEC (PRCC)	4	0.349
UNKNOWN	222	19.440	EXPRESS (DEL) IMPLIED (PRCD)	4	0.349
NONE	161	14.098	NO	178	15.519
ADVICE ONLY	83	7.268	1412		
PERFORMANCE AS PROMISED	123	10.771			
EXCHANGE	23	2.014			
REFUND	265	23.205	OFFER INCLUDE		
MONEY TO COVER LCSSES	12	1.051	OR IMPLY TIME PRESSURE	,	
INVESTIGATION FOR PUBLIC	126	11.033	min & / / min /		
NO INDIVIDUAL CCPFLAINT	14	1.226			
CASE PENDING	52	4.553	UNKNOWN	226	19.704
PERFORMANCE AND REFUND	5	0.438	PURCHASE INHED FCR "GCOD" OFFER	43	3.749
REFUND AND INVESTIGATION	10	0.876	HOLIDAY OPPORTUNITY	10	0.872
BILLING ADJUST MENTS	29	2.539	EMERGENCY SITUATION	32	2.790
STOP HARASSMENT	2	0.175	SPECIAL EVENT; VACATION PKG	6	0.523
RELEASE FROM CONTRACT (REFUND)	14	1.226	EMPLOYMENT OR APT LISTINGS	4	0.349
RETURN OF MERCHANGISE SURRENDERED	1	0.088	AVAILABLE IN LIMITED QUARTITIES	9	0.78
And the second section of the section o			NO	817	71.229
OFFER FOR BUSINESS OR INVEST	TMENT?				
UNKNOWN	4	0.349	MERCHANT SUGGEST ADDITIONAL PRODUCT?		
YES: OPERATING FRANCHISE	19	1.656			
YES: WERKING AT HEME			MANAGON	4.1	
INVEST IN ITEM THAT MAY APPRECIATE	14 31	1.221	UNKHOWN DIFFERING FROM CRIGINAL ITEM	64	5.580
RETIREMENT PROPERTY	31 4	2.703 0.349		46 55	4.010
SALES POSITIONS		0.549	EXTENSION OF ORIGINAL ICEA	55 20	4.795
UNSOLICITED MERCHANCISE; NO INDUCE	15	1.308	DIFFERENT CUE TO M'S CIFFICULTIES	20	1.744
NO	15 1054	91.892	מח	962	83.871

Table 4. (continued)

	Frequency	Percent		Frequency	Percent
OBLIGATION OR AGREEMENT			MERCHANT RESPONSE		
NOT APPLICABLE PAY AT TIME OF POSSESSION PAY FOR PART AT POSSESSION PREPAY FOR MAIL CARRE PREPAY FOR CIFER PURCHASE LONG TERM PERICOIC PAYMENTS IMMEDIATE PAYMENT MERCHANDISE SURRENCEREC THIRD PARTY DOWN PAYMENT OR DEPUSIT NO PURCHASE MACE BILLED LATER	1 401 42 186 151 160 24 47 10 61 43 21	34.991 3.665 16.230 13.176 13.962 2.094 4.101 5.323 3.752 1.832	UNKNOWN IGNORES SKIPS OUT BANKRUPTCY ARGUES PRODUCT CLAIMS ARGUES PRICE CLAIMS DELAYS TAKING ACTION DISCLAIMS KNOWLEDGE REFERS TO THIRD PARTY TAKES CORRECTIVE ACTION HARASSMENTS OR THREATS ARGUES CONTRACT THEFFRETATION	104 174 93 23 114 91 141 49 20 250 11	9.241 15.170 8.108 2.005 9.934 12.293 4.272 1.744 21.796 0.958
POSTPAYMENT			REFUSAL TO GIV DENIES ADVERTISED CLAIMS	20 30	1.744
RECEIPT OF UNSCLICITED ITEMS NONRECEIPT INFERIOR OR DEFECTIVE SUBSTITUTE RECEIVED VALUE WORTH SUBSTANTIALLY LESS FAILURE TO GIVE REFUND LOAN TRANSACTION CREDIT OR INSTALLMENT BASE PRICE INACCURATE EXTRA SERVICE OR PECLICIS LATRA FEES LARGER OR CIFFERENT INVESTMENT C WANTS TO CANCEL	1 16 373 329 83 78 7 5 9 39 24 68 68	0.087 1.396 32.548 28.708 7.7243 6.806 0.611 0.436			



IV. ANALYSIS OF THE DATA

		-
		1
		•
		1
		1
		1
		_
		•
		1
		•
		•
		8
		•
		•
		1
		•
		9
		1

IV. ANALYSIS OF THE DATA

A. The Preliminary Results

Before the 1,194 cases were entered on a computer file, each 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 this typological scheme were to supply the structure for our profiles of consumer fraud, major repairs would be necessary.
- 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 five-way (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 1,147 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 Emperor's Clothes, for example, contained examples in which

Consumer is led to believe that a paid-for product or service is being delivered when it is not. The lack of delivery is disquised by merchant assurances and superficial 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 real-world 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 straight-forward matter involving nothing more complex than identifying the items on the case 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 disguise 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 <u>either</u> a code of 05 in columns 20 and 21 <u>or</u> by a code of 11 in columns 65 and 66;
- 3. merchant delay tactics is indicated by a code of 04 or 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 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	*
	473	41

^{*} 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 of Total
Dust Off/Guilded Lily	37	3
Emperor's Clothes/Slipshoa	22	2
Entrapment/Vigorish	9	1
Rollover/Slipshod	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

^{*} Percent of cases between 0 and 1.

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. <u>Inducement</u>: refers to the appeal or the attraction offered by the merchant that led to the consumer's interest;
- b. <u>Obligation</u>: 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. <u>Outcome</u>: 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.

x 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)	A B C D E F	34 49 85 36 40 90	10 15 25 11 12 27	Business opportunity Self-Improvement Substantial savings Unique features Timeliness of offer Warranty; guarantees
II. OBLIGATION (n = 334)	A B C	140 . 86 108	42 26 32	Pays all or part at time of purchase Prepays mail order prior to delivery Signs agreement with merchant
III. INTERMEDIATE ACTIVITIES (n = 210)	A B C D	63 111 19 10 7	30 53 9 5 3	M suggests additional product/services M non-interaction with C M adds undisclosed charges C signs contract involving third party C decides to cancel
IV. OUTCOME (n = 334)	A B C	116 49 168	35 15 51	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

I. INDUCEMENT	А	В	С	D	E	F	Total	Percent
II. OBLIGATION	АВС	АВС	ABC	АВС	ABC	ABC	Total	of Total
III. OUTCOME								
A	287	734	521)5	2 23 1	13 2 1	3 3 7	117	35
В	0 4 4	2 1 11	6 1 10	000	0 1 3	4 0 2	49	15
С	1 0 8	8 4 9	2089	3 ថ 1	15 0 5	49 2 20	168	50
Totals	3 12 19	17 8 24	31 30 24	5 29 2	28 3 9	56 5 29	334	100

We followed the same analytic procedure in Phase II. 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

Warrant Pressure Uniqueness Savings Self Improvement Business Opportunity No Inducement—Unsolicited Merchandis COMBINATION INDUCEMENTS* Warrant plus other inducement Pressure Uniqueness Savings Self Improvement Business Opportunity AGREEMENT Pay all/part of merchandise at time of possession Prepay before delivery Long term—usually contract Billed later No purchase Not applicable OUTCOME Non receipt Merchant adds additional fees,	259 85 46 156 44	56 1 1.5 5 5 4 1 31 7 4
Pressure Uniqueness Savings Self Improvement Business Opportunity No Inducement—Unsolicited Merchandis COMBINATION INDUCEMENTS * Warrant plus other inducement Pressure Uniqueness Savings Self Improvement Business Opportunity AGREEMENT Pay all/part of merchandise at time of possession Prepay before delivery Long term—usually contract Billed later No purchase Not applicable OUTCOME Non receipt	15 18 53 52 42 se 15 259 85 46 156 44	1 1.5 5 5 4 1 31 7 4
Uniqueness Savings Self Improvement Business Opportunity No Inducement—Unsolicited Merchandis COMBINATION INDUCEMENTS* Warrant plus other inducement Pressure Uniqueness Savings Self Improvement Business Opportunity AGREEMENT Pay all/part of merchandise at time of possession Prepay before delivery Long term—usually contract Billed later No purchase Not applicable OUTCOME Non receipt	18 53 52 42 se 15 259 85 46 156 44	1.5 5 5 4 1 31 7 4
Savings Self Improvement Business Opportunity No Inducement—Unsolicited Merchandis COMBINATION INDUCEMENTS* Warrant plus other inducement Pressure Uniqueness Savings Self Improvement Business Opportunity AGREEMENT Pay all/part of merchandise at time of possession Prepay before delivery Long term—usually contract Billed later No purchase Not applicable OUTCOME Non receipt	53 52 42 se 15 259 85 46 156 44	5 5 4 1 31 7 4
Savings Self Improvement Business Opportunity No Inducement—Unsolicited Merchandis COMBINATION INDUCEMENTS* Warrant plus other inducement Pressure Uniqueness Savings Self Improvement Business Opportunity AGREEMENT Pay all/part of merchandise at time of possession Prepay before delivery Long term—usually contract Billed later No purchase Not applicable OUTCOME Non receipt	52 42 se 15 259 85 46 156 44	5 4 1 31 7 4
Business Opportunity No Inducement—Unsolicited Merchandis COMBINATION INDUCEMENTS * Warrant plus other inducement Pressure Uniqueness Savings Self Improvement Business Opportunity AGREEMENT Pay all/part of merchandise at time of possession Prepay before delivery Long term—usually contract Billed later No purchase Not applicable OUTCOME Non receipt	42 se 15 259 85 46 156 44	31 7 4
No Inducement—Unsolicited Merchandis COMBINATION INDUCEMENTS * Warrant plus other inducement Pressure Uniqueness Savings Self Improvement Business Opportunity AGREEMENT Pay all/part of merchandise at time of possession Prepay before delivery Long term—usually contract Billed later No purchase Not applicable OUTCOME Non receipt	259 85 46 156 44	31 7 4
COMBINATION INDUCEMENTS * Warrant plus other inducement Pressure Uniqueness Savings Self Improvement Business Opportunity AGREEMENT Pay all/part of merchandise at time of possession Prepay before delivery Long term—usually contract Billed later No purchase Not applicable OUTCOME Non receipt	259 85 46 156 44	31 7 4
Warrant plus other inducement Pressure Uniqueness Savings Self Improvement Business Opportunity AGREEMENT Pay all/part of merchandise at time of possession Prepay before delivery Long term—usually contract Billed later No purchase Not applicable OUTCOME Non receipt	85 46 156 44	7 4
Pressure Uniqueness Savings Self Improvement Business Opportunity AGREEMENT Pay all/part of merchandise at time of possession Prepay before delivery Long term—usually contract Billed later No purchase Not applicable OUTCOME Non receipt	85 46 156 44	7 4
Uniqueness Savings Self Improvement Business Opportunity AGREEMENT Pay all/part of merchandise at time of possession Prepay before delivery Long term—usually contract Billed later No purchase Not applicable OUTCOME Non receipt	46 156 44	4
Savings Self Improvement Business Opportunity AGREEMENT Pay all/part of merchandise at time of possession Prepay before delivery Long term—usually contract Billed later No purchase Not applicable OUTCOME Non receipt	156 44	•
Self Improvement Business Opportunity AGREEMENT Pay all/part of merchandise at time of possession Prepay before delivery Long term—usually contract Billed later No purchase Not applicable OUTCOME Non receipt	44	14
Business Opportunity AGREEMENT Pay all/part of merchandise at time of possession Prepay before delivery Long term—usually contract Billed later No purchase Not applicable OUTCOME Non receipt		, ,
AGREEMENT Pay all/part of merchandise at time of possession Prepay before delivery Long term—usually contract Billed later No purchase Not applicable OUTCOME Non receipt		4
Pay all/part of merchandise at time of possession Prepay before delivery Long term—usually contract Billed later No purchase Not applicable OUTCOME Non receipt	32	3
at time of possession Prepay before delivery Long term—usually contract Billed later No purchase Not applicable OUTCOME Non receipt		
Prepay before delivery Long term—usually contract Billed later No purchase Not applicable OUTCOME Non receipt		
Long term—usually contract Billed later No purchase Not applicable OUTCOME Non receipt	442	39
Billed later No purchase Not applicable OUTCOME Non receipt	337	30
No purchase Not applicable OUTCOME Non receipt	302	27
Not applicable OUTCOME Non receipt	21	2
OUTCOME Non receipt	43	4
Non receipt	1	0
•		
Merchant adds additional fees	373	32
charges, etc.	100	17
Defective product/service or different than expected	189	47
Merchant refuses refund	,	
Consumer wants to cancel	530	47 07
Not applicable	,	47 .07 4

^{*} A case with a combination inducement is counted as many times as the inducement appears.

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	А	В	С	D	E		F		7-4-1	Percent
II. OBLIGATION	АВС	АВС	АВС	АВС	АВС	Α	В	С	Total	of Total
III. OUTCOME A	19 5	3 26 2	14(36)15	- 27) 2	7 14 7	46	156	79	458	35
В	- 98	- 3 10	20 9 9	- 1 2	10 2 5	47	19	(55)	209	16
С	13 7 6	16 12 6	47) 17 15	12 11 4	26 6 13	272	67	89	639	49
Totals	13 35 19	19 41 18	81 62 39	12 39 8	43 22 25	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

	mbinat	ion		Nu	mber	Per	cent
Induce- ment	Obliga tion	Out- come	Explanation (in order of three components)	Ph:	ase 	Ph I	ase
F	Α	С	Warrant, Paid all/part, Not correspond to expectations	49	272	15	21
F	В	Α	Warrant, Prepaid, No receipt	3	156	1	12
F	С	С	Warrant, Long term, Not correspond to expectations	20	89	6	7
F	С	Α	Warrant, Long term, No receipt	7	79	2	6
F	В	С	Warrant, Prepaid, Not correspond to expectations	2	67	1	5
F	С	В	Warrant, Long term, Extra charges	2	55	1	4
F	Α	В	Warrant, Paid all/part, Extra charges	4	49	1	4
C	Α	C	Savings, Paid all/part, Not correspond to expectations	20	47	6	4
F	Α	Α	Warrant, Paid all/part, No receipt	3	46	1	4
С	В	Α	Savings, Prepaid, No receipt	21	36	6	3
D	В	Α	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 consumer 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
	Α	В	С	
A	70	77	386	533
В	278	43	120	441
С	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 justified; 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 complaint. 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 prior 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 combination—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 payment 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 possible 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

The clustering algorithm employed was a two-way, direct block, amalgamative leader procedure, developed by Hartigan (1972, 1975). The program used was BMDP3M (revised April 1977), developed at the Health Sciences Computing Facility, UCLA (Dixon, 1975).

hierarchy). The cluster analysis generally locates some large homogeneous clusters near the start of the process, and these are immediately selected for interpretation. 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

		1 2001		Cluster		1	Thir
Type of Case	First Pass	Third Pass	Fifth Pass	Seventh Pass	Ninth Pass	Eleven- th Pass	teenth Pass
INDUCEMENTS							
No Inducement	79	260	633	492	948	_	_
Business Opportunity				72			18
Self improvement				į			
Savings			1	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		************	- White and the second				
Pay All/Part or Long Term	67	219	425	742	930		
Prepayment or Down Payment	12	58	148	207	948	18	37
Marchandise 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						Ì	
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 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 into a long-term agreement; receipt of a product or service that doesn't correspond to what the consumer believed 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 merchant.

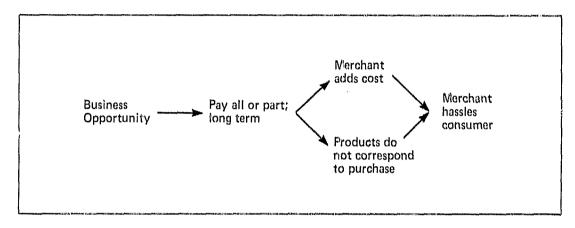


Figure 1. Schematic of Transactional Sequence Using Cluster Solution

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 patterns of attribute values are sorted together. Theoretically, if attributes are demonstrated 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.

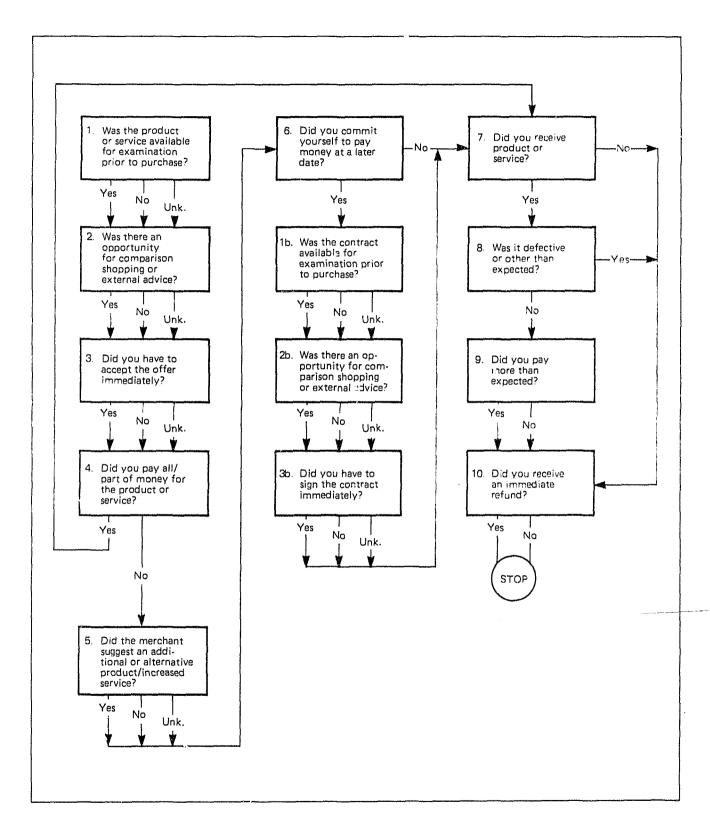


Figure 2. Network Analysis

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 investment 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 #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.

This variable list can be obtained from the Data Acquisition Guide, Appendix B.

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." Only 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 additional 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" cases 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 contracts or long-term agreements were categorized as "yes" and then went to a sub-path (questions 1A-3A) for further analysis.

Questions 1A-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 <u>contract</u> and not the product or service itself (e.g., Question 3A, "Did you have to sign the contract immediately?" 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 post-payment 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 post-payment 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—namely, 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

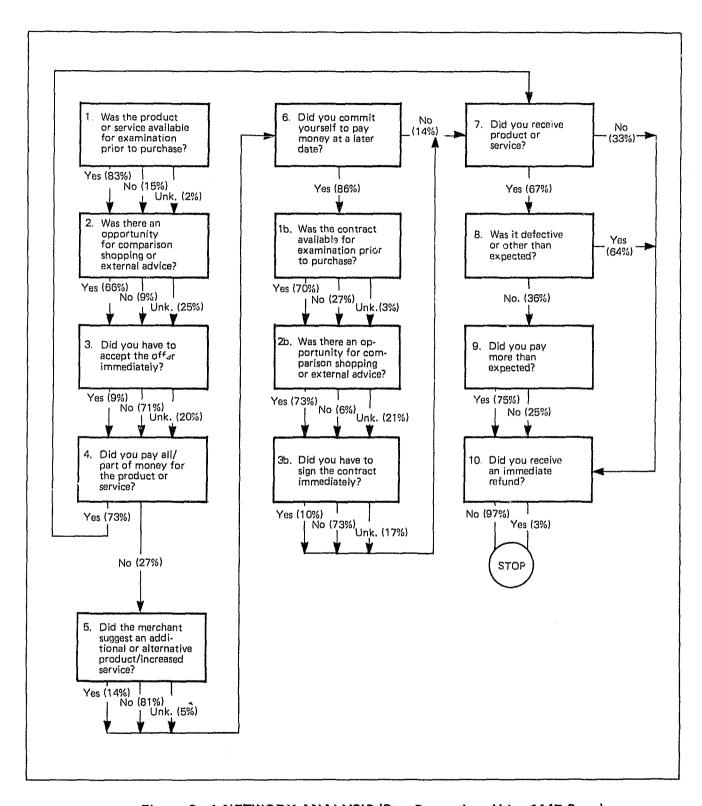


Figure 3. A NETWORK ANALYSIS (Step Proportions Using 1147 Cases)

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 indirect.

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 with 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 <u>not</u> 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, circumstances 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--one 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 pattern except for a NO answer to Question 2 (there was no opportunity for comparison shopping).

This refers to Cluster #1 pattern: YYNYUUYYUN as shown on Table 14.

Table 14. Network Cluster Analysis

Cluster	Number					(QUEST	IONS		ir peige (i. or etherner a	e in page 1	
Number	of Cases	Percentage	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	180	15	Υ	Υ	N	Y	U	U	Υ	Y	U	N
2	25	03	N	Υ	N	Υ	U	U	Υ	Υ	U	N
3	19	02	Υ	Υ	U	Υ	U	U	Υ	Υ	U	N
4	16	02	Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ	U	U	Υ	Υ	U	Ν
5	53	05	Y	N	Ν	Υ	U	U	Ý	Υ	U	Ν
6	11	01	Υ	Υ	N	Υ	U	U	Υ	Υ	U	Υ
7	14	01	N	Ν	Ν	Υ	U	U	Υ	Υ	U	N
8	59	06	N	Υ	U	Υ	U	U	Υ	Υ	U	Ν
9	114	11	Υ	Υ	Ν	Υ	U	U	Υ	Ν	Υ	N
10	120	11	Υ	Υ	N	Υ	υ	U	N	U	U	N
11	27	03	N	Υ	N	Υ	U	U	N	U	U	Ν
12	49	05	Υ	N	N	Υ	U	U	N	U	U	N
13	21	02	N	Ν	Ν	Υ	U	Ü	N	U	U	N
14	63	06	Υ	N	U	Υ	U	U	Ν	U	U	N
15	47	04	Y	N	U	Υ	U	U	Υ	N	***	M
16	30	03	lament.	N	***	N	N	_	Υ	N	SPR	N
17	24	02	Y	-	U	Ν	_	Υ	Υ	*	U	N
18	91	09	Υ	Υ	Ν	Ν	N	Υ	Υ	Υ	U	Ŋ
19	109	10	Υ	Υ	N	N	N	Υ	N	,	elime memilionenistriit	N

Y = Yes; N = No; U = Unknown; -= No consistent pattern.

Likewise, 25 cases (3%) had a no response to Question 1 (the product or service was <u>not</u> 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 <u>not</u> 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 randomly 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 <u>inducement</u>. 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 <u>outcome</u> 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 481 cases; <u>all</u> 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

^{*} Cluster 20 is included in Table 15 for completeness, but no interpretation of the column will be made.

Table 15. Transactional Sequence Correspondence to Network Cluster Solution

Transactional								N	etv	vor	k (Clus	ter	'S							
Sequence	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		Total
AAC		7					2	2					_							2	13
A B A A B B									6		12		7		2	1					19 9
ABC		5						1	٥						-	[l	1	7
ACA								`							Ì			ļ	2	3	5
ACB	ì								2							1	1	1	3		8
ACC		1			main in partie	<u> </u>												5			6
ВАА											3						1				3
BAC		10					5											Ì		1	16
BBA											12		12							2	26
BBB	Ì	2					5	5	2					Ì	1						3 12
BCA		_					J	3											2		2
ВСВ																1	4	1	3	1	10
всс							1										2	2		1	6
CAA	- decided policies to			- 2 mg - 2 Mar						8		2		1						3	14
CAB									17						3						20
CAC	20		6	4	2			7	6						1					1	47
CBA										13		7	1	7						8	36
C B B	4		2	1	3	1	5		7						2						9 17
CCA	-		2	'	٥	'	5		'	4				1				1	6	3	15
ССВ									1	'							2		5	1	9
CCC			1								l						3	10		1	15
DAC	- AMERICAN PROPERTY	e Marage			8	,-		4					-								12
DBA												14		13							27
DBB					_				1												1
D B C D C A					5			6				1		1							11
DCB												,		1			1		1		2 2
DCC								1										3	'		4
EAA		_					-				erania al'este		-	2		Folk # c#	ļ	esser, irlai		5	7
EAB									8						2					_	10
EAC				14				6	3						2					1	26
EBA														8						6	14
EBB EBC				2				4	1						1						2
ECA				2				4						1				2	2	2	6 7
ECB														'			1	-	-	4	5
ECC								1										10		2	13
FAA			-,	-						30	2	2		7	-	 				5	46
FAB		}							40			}			6	1					47
FAC	149	5	10	6	39	10	6	30					١,		3					3	272
FBA										59	10	29	13	37	1	_				8	156
F B B F B C	22	6	8	,	10		A	13	13						4	2				4	19 67
FCA	44	0	٥	'	ΙU		4	13	1	21		3		3				7	37	1	67 79
FCB									3	~ 1		"		ٔ	4	5	3	'	39	1	79 55
FCC	4	1	1					2	1									64		2	89
Total	199	37	28	28	67	12	28	82	124	135	_ 39	58	33	81	31	11	27	106	104	76	1306

Table 16.

Cross-Tabulation: Network Clusters and Transaction Outcomes

Outcomes	Network Clusters 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20
А	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 135 39 58 33 81 0 0 0 10 49 53
В	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 101 0 0 0 0 0 25 11 12 2 51 7
С	199 37 28 28 67 12 28 82 23 0 0 0 0 0 0 15 94 4 6

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 <u>are</u> associated with is evident in Table 17, which is a cross-tabulation of <u>two</u> elements of the transactional sequence against the clusters. It is clear from the table that clusters 17, 18, and 19 are associated with obligation C (committed to long-term contract, payment), whatever outcome follows that obligation.

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

Obligation	Outcome	1	2	3	4	5	6	N 7	etv 8	vork 9				13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
A	Α	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	38	5	4	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	13
A	В	0	r	Ü		0	0	0	0	65	0	0	0	0	0	11	1	0	0	0	0
A	C	163	en ny	1.20	ÿ .	ч.	ıΰ	13	49	20	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	8
В	Α	-	**t	b	J	ō	0	0	0	0	72	34	50	33	65	0	0	0	0	0	24
В	В	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	10	3	0	Ű	0	0
В	C	26	13	10	4	18	2	9	34	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	n	2
С	Α	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	Ø	4	0	6	0	0	0	10	49	16
C	В	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	O	0	0	0	4	7	12	2	51	7
С	С	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 used 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.

REFERENCES

- Dixon, W. J. (Ed.) BMDP: Biomedical Computer Programs. Berkeley, CA: University of California Press, 1975. (Sponsored by NIH Special Research Resources Grant RR-3.)
- Hartigan, J. A. Direct clustering of a data matrix. Journal of the American Statistical Association, 1972, 67, 123-129.
- Hartigan, J. A. Clustering Algorithms. New York, NY: John Wiley, 1975.

8
•
a
8
9
3
•
•
8
2
2
5

V. PROFILES OF CONSUMER FRAUD

	•	
	•	
	1	
	•	
	•	
	1	
	1	
	_	
	•	
	1	
	1	
	•	
	•	
	8	
	•	
	8	
	1	
	1	
	1	
	•	
	•	

V. PROFILES OF CONSUMER FRAUD

This chapter contains 23 profiles of consumer 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 level. 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 transaction—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-

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.

sideration. 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. M is 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

^{*}Two new headings label several categories of responses.

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 pages.

		1
		1
		1
		1
		1
		1
		1
		Į

Profile AA The or No. of Cases 56 of non-

04

The consumer paid for all or part of the merchandise or service at the time of the purchase. The outcome of the transaction (usually a service) was either non-receipt or partial receipt of the purchase.

Transactional Sequence

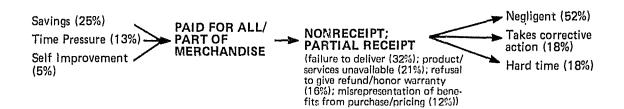
Percent of Total

Inducement

Obligation

Outcome/Nature of Complaint

Merchant Response



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

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.

Profile No. of Cases	AB 63	The consumer made a full or partial payment for some product or service, but prior to receipt of the purchase, the merchant requested a larger and different investment from the consumer, often of a
Percent of Total	05	non-monetary nature. Additional funds requested by the merchant were charges undisclosed during the transaction.

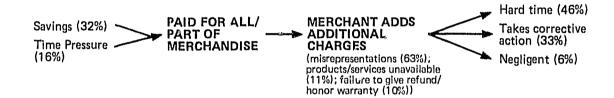
Transactional Sequence

Inducement

Obligation

Outcome/Nature of Complaint

Merchant Response



Descriptive Data

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 of the merchandise
No. of Cases	311	or service at the time of the purchase. Upon receipt, examination of the goods revealed that they did not
Percent of Total	24	correspond to the original offer or the consumer's expectations.

Transactional Sequence Inducement Obligation Outcome/Nature of Complaint Merchant Response Savinus (15%) Hard time (35%) Time Passure (8%) PAID FOR ALL/ PRODUCT/SERVICES Negligent (76%) PART OF DID NOT MEET Self Improvement **MERCHANDISE EXPECTATIONS** Takes corrective action (25%) (5%) (poor quality/different products Uniqueness (4%) delivered (43%); misrepresentations (37%); failure to give refund/honor warranty (12%))

Descriptive Data

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

Automotive products (+)
Home furnishings (+)

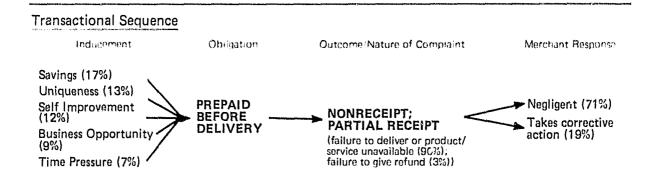
- More sellers appeared in the reported transactions.
- More initial contacts between the merchant and the consumer were made at a business establishment of another involved party.
- The following complaints were over (+) or under (-) represented.

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	BA	Consumers prepaid for mail order merchandise prior
No. of Cases	215	to delivery. Subsequently, the goods were either never or only partially received by the consumer.
Percent of Total	16	



• 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 mail between the merchant and the consumer was overrepresented; initial contact at the merchant's business outlet was underrepresented.

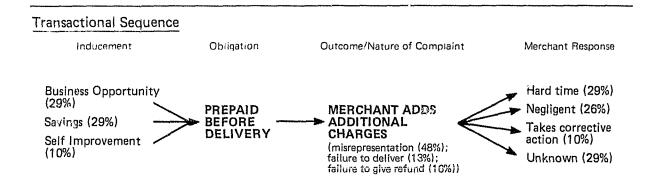
- There were more instances of consumers who complained about nondelivery of a product or service.
- There were more occasions than expected when the primary medium used to perpetrate the fraud was the postal system or advertisements in newspapers and periodicals; there were also more cases where the privacy medium was unknown.
- In 'dollars involved in the transaction' there were fewer cases of unknowns or zero than expected; dollar amounts between \$5-\$20 were overrepresented.
- 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 performance as promised in the original agreement but fewer occasions when advice only was offered by the agency.
- In the merchant response category, there was overrepresentation in the following:

Merchant ignores complaint (+)
Merchant skips out (+)
Merchant declares bankruptev (+)
Merchant delays taking action (+)
Merchant takes corrective action (+)

Profile

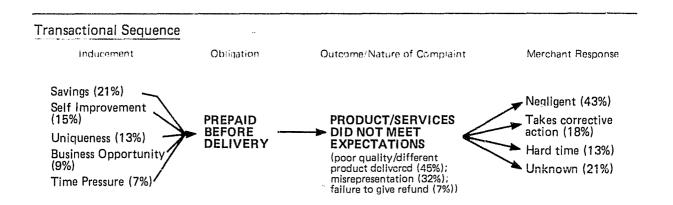
BB

Consumers paid for all of the merchandise prior to delivery (usually mail order). The consumer subsequently learned that an additional investment was required before the purchase would be delivered.



- 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	ВС	Consumers prepaid for the purchase prior to delivery.
No. of Cases	82	Consumers reported that the merchandise received did not correspond to what the consumer thought was
Percent of Total	06	offered.



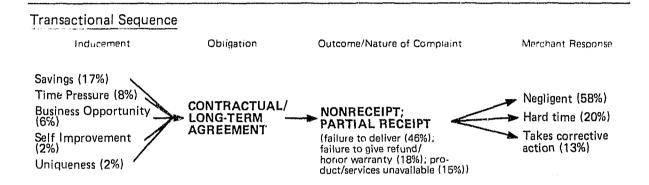
• The following products or services were more (+) or less (-) represented:

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 quality 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	<u>CA</u>
No. of Cases	89
Percent of Total	0.7

The consumer signed a long-term agreement or contract with the merchant that required periodic payments. The outcome of this commitment was that the consumer received nothing or only a portion of the purchase.



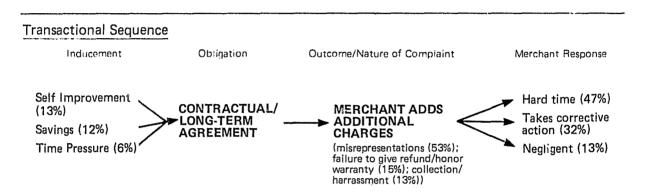
Descriptive Data

• 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
No. of Cases	78	contract that necessitated recurrent payments, but soon learned that a larger and different investment
Percent of Total	04	(such as increased time or responsibility) was necessary.



- 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 expected.
- 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
		consumer to payments over some time period was the
No. of Cases	106	basis for the transaction. After committing one-
		self to the agreement, the consumer discovered that
Percent of Total	08	the purchase did not correspond to what s/he expected
		or thought was offered.

Transactional Sequence	2		
Inducement	Obligation	Outcome/Nature of Complaint	Merchant Response
Savings (14%) Time Pressure (12%) Business Opportunity (6%) Self Improvement (6%) Uniqueness (4%)	CONTRACTUAL/ ►LONG-TERM — AGREEMENT	PRODUCT/SER- VICE DOES NOT CORRESPOND (poor quality of product or services/different product delivered (46%); misrepre- sentation (29%); performing unauthorized repairs (6%)	Hard time (38%) Negligent (24%) Takes corrective action (23%)

• The following products or services were more (+) 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.

	_
	1
	1
	_
	i n
	_
	1
	A

 Profile
 1

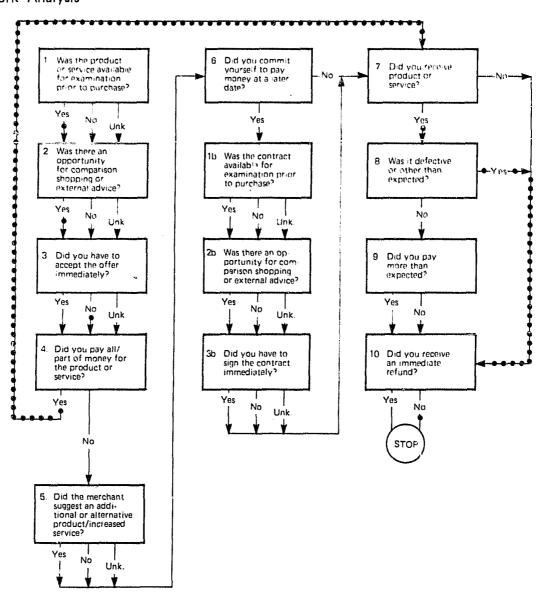
 No. of Cases
 199

__17__

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. 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

Percent of Total

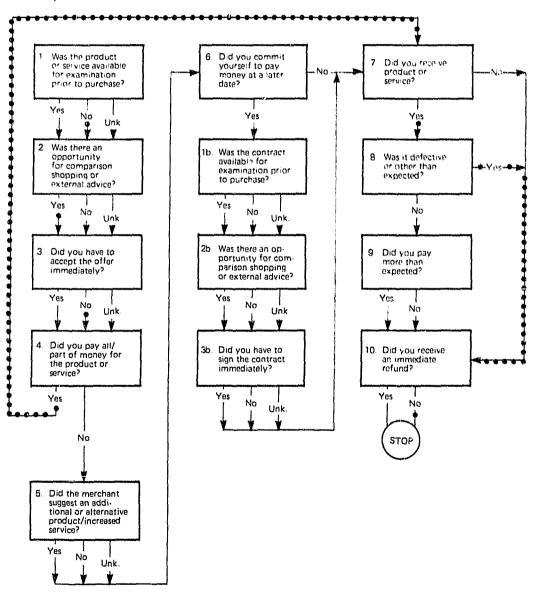


- Books, recordings, and business opportunities were underrepresented.
- The incidence of non-solvent merchants was underrepresented.
- Mail as the nature of the initial contact was underrepresented.
- The media of labeling/packaging and oral representations were overrepresented.
- No consumer involvement 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.

Profile	2
No. of Cases	84
Percent of Total	07

The product or service was <u>not</u> 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. 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

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

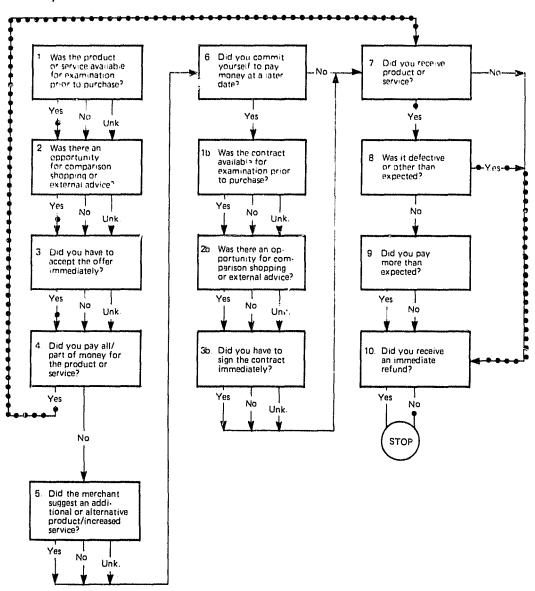
 Profile
 3

 No. of Cases
 16

 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

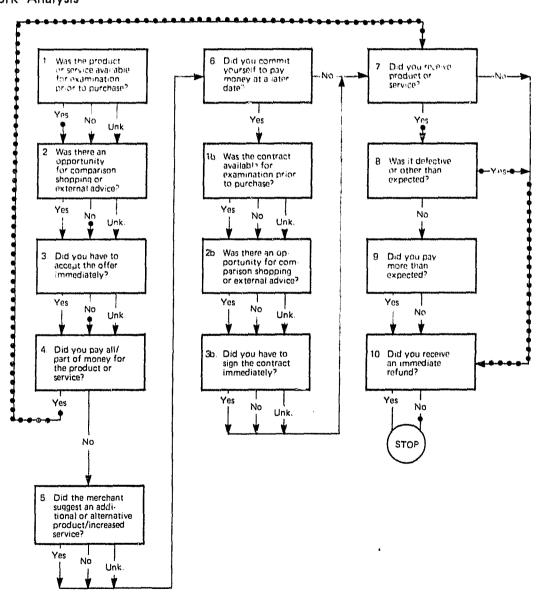
o Telephone as the nature of the initial contact was overrepresented.

Profile 4

No. of Cases 53

Percent of Total 05

The product or service was available prior to purchase, 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.



,		

CONTINUED 10F3

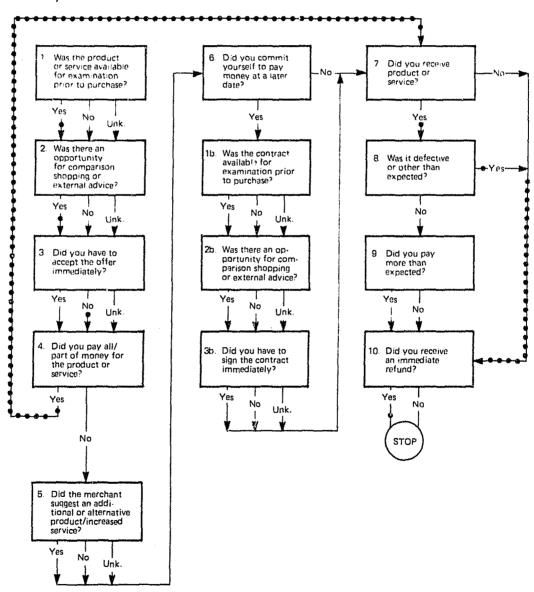
- Automotive products were overrepresented.
- The medium of labeling/packaging was overrepresented.
- Initial contact at the consumer's home was underrepresented, while the initial contact at the regular place of business of another third party was overrepresented.
- Exchange of merchandise as a relief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

Profile 5

No. of Cases 11

Percent of Total 01

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. A product or service was received; however, it was defective or did not match to the consumer's expectations. The consumer did receive an immediate refund.



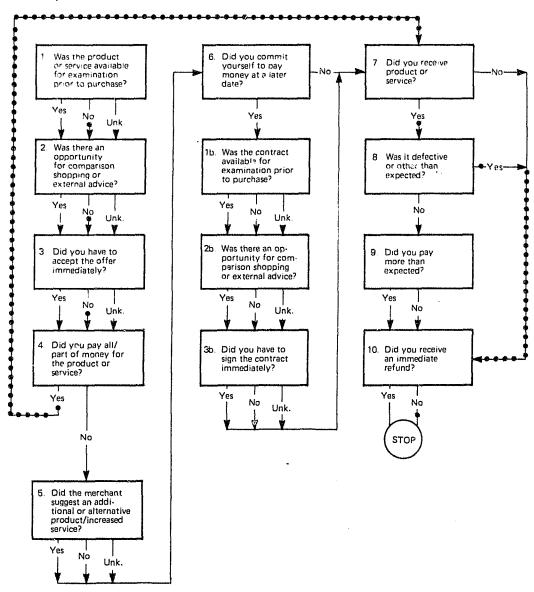
- Initial contact at the merchant's regular place of business was underrepresented.
- The complaint of delivery of poor quality products or services was overrepresented.
- The merchant response of taking some corrective action was overrepresented.

 Profile
 6

 No. of Cases
 14

 Percent of Total
 01

The product or service was <u>not</u> available prior to purchase, comparison shopping <u>was</u> 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.



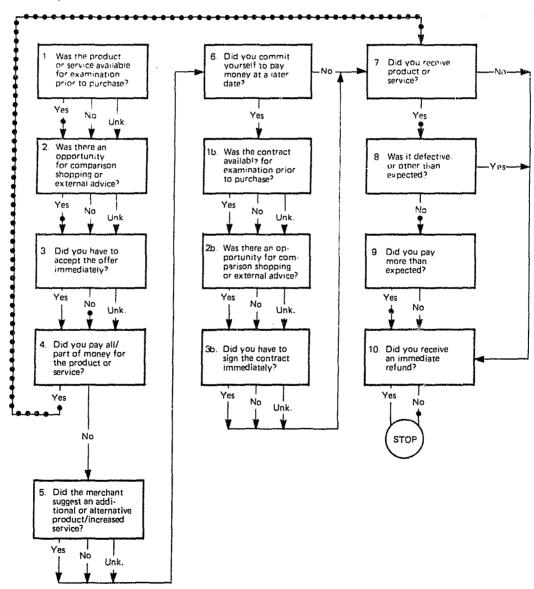
- Health products were overrepresented.
- Initial contact at the merchant's regular place of business was underrepresented, while the incidence of no consumer involvement was overrepresented.
- The media of television and radio were overrepresented.
- The occurrence of another agency as the source of 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 immediately. The consumer paid for all or most of the product or service at the time of purchase. A product or service was received that <u>did</u> match the consumer's expectations; however, the consumer paid more than anticipated. The consumer did not receive an immediate refund.



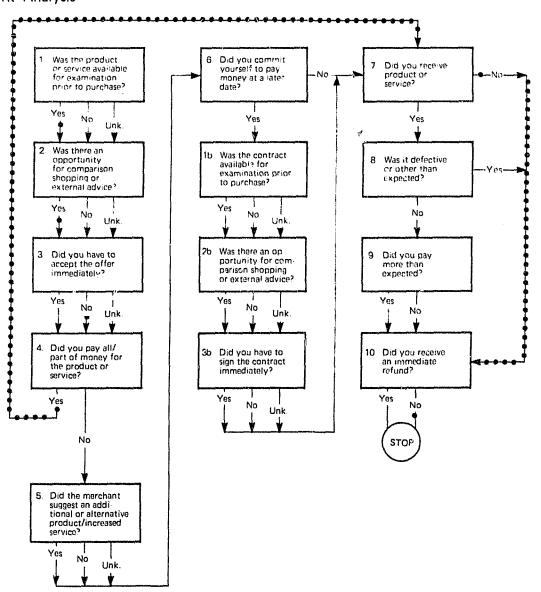
- The complaint of overcharging or charging hidden costs was over-represented.
- The incidence of no money being involved in the transaction was overrepresented.
- The merchant response of arguing price claims was overrepresented.

 Profile
 8

 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 refund.



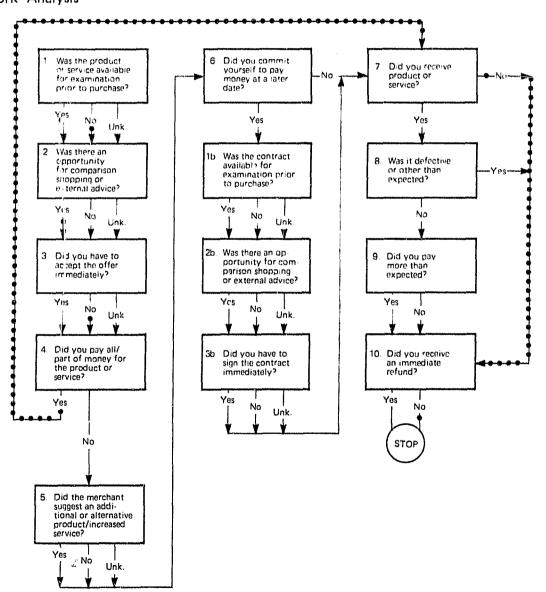
- House-related services were overrepresented.
- The incidence of solvent merchants was underrepresented.
- The occurrence of merchants unavailability for contact was overrepresented; the occurrence of merchant availability for contact only with difficulty was overrepresented.
- Initial contact at the 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

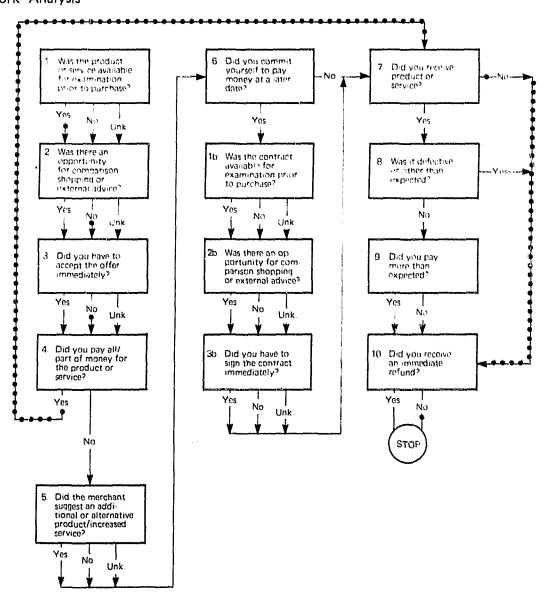
The product or service was unavailable prior to purchase, comparison shopping was not precluded, and the consumer did not have to accept the offer immediately. The consumer paid for all or most of the product or service at the time of purchase. After payment, the product or service was not received.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



- 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 10No. of Cases 112Percent of Total 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.



- 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.

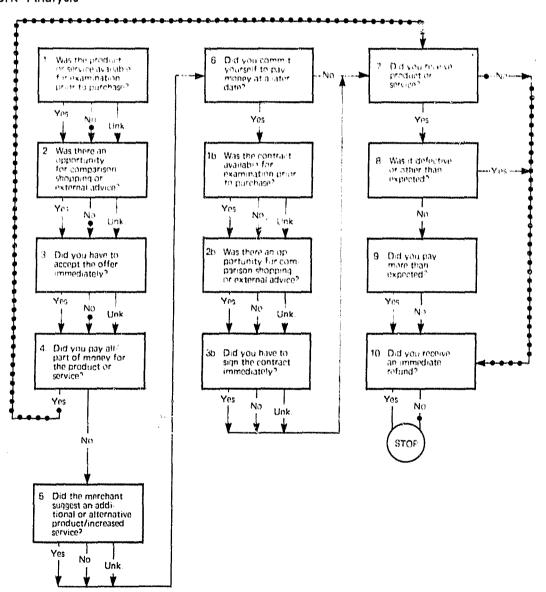
Profile 11

No. of Cases 21

Percent of Total 02

The product or service was unavailable 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. The consumer did not receive the product or service and did not receive an immediate refund.

Network Analysis



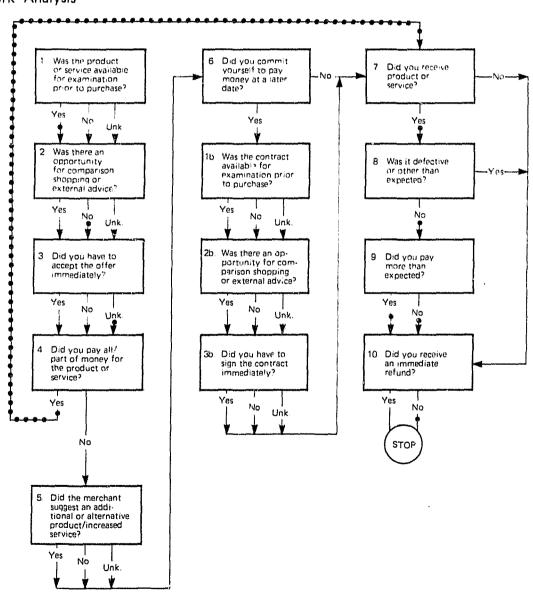
Descriptive Data

- 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	12
No. of Cases	47
Percent of Total	04

The product or service was available prior to purchase, comparison shopping was precluded, and it is unknown as to whether or not 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. The consumer received the product or service. It was not defective and it matched consumer's expectations. There is no consistent pattern as to whether the consumer paid more than anticipated. The consumer did not receive an immediate refund.

Network Analysis



		1
		•
		•
		1
		1

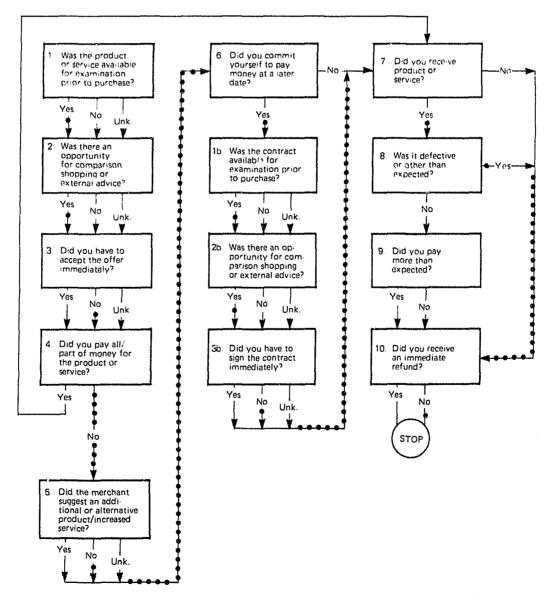
Profile 13

No. of Cases 115

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 did not pay for the product or service at the time 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 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



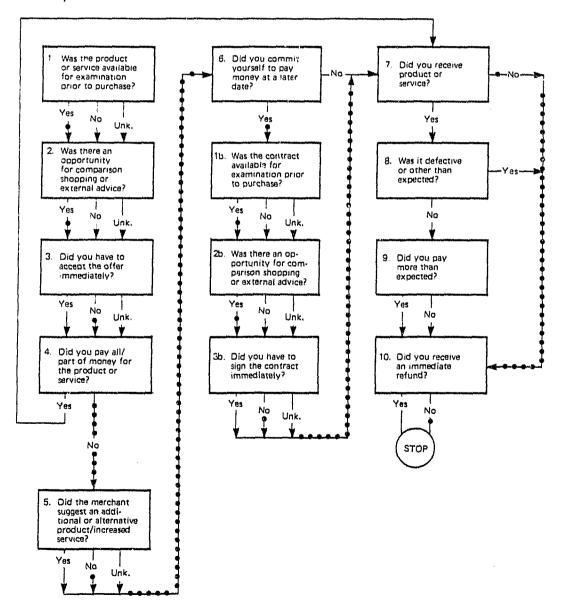
Descriptive Data

- 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.

	•
Profile	14
No. of Cases	109
Percent of Total	10

The product or service was available for examination 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 time 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 CONCLUSIONS

4.		

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 below:

- 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 alternative 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 communicate 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 fifteen 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:

- 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.

				8
				a
				2
				5
				5
	t			3
	•			.
			· •	
		•		
·				1
				•
				3

VII. PHASE III PLANS

	_
ત્ર	
	_
	•
	_
	•
	•
	_
	•
	_
	_
	2
	•
	_
	_
	•
	_

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 on 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 NCIC will prepare a series of recommendations for each. The intervention recommendations will contain these elements: purpose and anticipated benefit of the strategy; a suggested implementation plan that considers cost estimates and human recourse requirements; an evaluation component to measure the results of the strategy underlying the recommendation.

Appendix A. DATA ACQUISITION FORM

•.,			
	•		
·			
x ²			

AIR case no.	1	2	3	4
 Agency		- 10-m-		

	-
ш	C
>	=
_	
	Н
-	
	<
Ω,	
-	2
~	
α	
C	
	C
တ	
	ш
ш	-
\sim	2
\Box	-

Data Acquisition Form Date A	Agency	5	6			
1. Type of Product or Service Involved: Product, Service, Other, Unkno	own .					
If not on list, specify:		7	8	9		
2. Consumer Characteristics: A. Age B. tional status C. Sex D. Reside		10	11	12	13	
3. Merchant characteristics: A. Is merchant solvent? B. Available? C.	, plaints filed -	14	15	16		
4. Other Involved Parties: If not on list, specify:	See and the second of the seco	17	18			
5. Initial Contact: If not on list, specify:	-in inin- on- on- on- on- on- on- on- on- on- o	19	•			
6. Nature of Complaint: If not on list, specify:			21			
7. Primary Medium Used: If not on list, specify:			23			
8. Dollars Involved in the Individual Transaction: If not on list, specify:						
9. Public Loss: If not on list, specify:	_	24	25			
10. Agency Receiving Complaint: If not on list, specify:		26	27			
		28	29			
11. Source of Complaint: If not on list, specify:		30	31	32	33	
12. Relief Sought: If not on list, specify:	inter-visionesia profesionesia espaini	34				
13. Primary or Secondary Agency: If not on list, specify:	Marie Andrew St. (1992)—— Marie St. (1992)———————————————————————————————————	35				
14. Action Taken by Agency: If not on list, specify:	Marie and the contract of the	36	37			
15. Results of Action Taken by Agency:		38	39	40	41	42
If not on list, specify:		43		45		
16. Relief Obtained: If not on list, specify:		47	48			
			40	***************************************		
Was the offer for a business or investment opportunity? If not on list, specify:						
2. Did the offer include claims for consumer self-improvement?	Person Scientifica P TO Sci. Account	49	50			
If not on list, specify:		51	52			
3. Did the offer include claims of unique features not found in competitive lf not on list, specify:	e uner	•	•			
4. Did the offer include claims of substantial savings?	et-moneyadine discount	53	54			*
If not on list, specify: 5. Did the offer include an implied or expressed warranty, guarantee,	A transmission of the same of	55	56			
or cancellation clause?						
If not on list, specify:		57	58			
6. Did the offer include or imply time pressure? If not on list, specify:						
7. Did the merchant suggest an additional product or service?		59	60			
If not on list, specify:		61	62			
OBLIGATION OR AGREEMENT: If not on list, specify:		62	64			
POSTPAYMENT: If not on list, specify:						
MERCHANT RESPONSE: If not on list, specify:			66			
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		67	68			

INDUCEMENT

5
3
•
•
<u>-</u>
•
•
_
•

Appendix B. DATA ACQUISITION GUIDE

		_
		_
		•
		3
		_
		_
		_
		_
		_
		•
		-
		_
		-
		•
		#
		_
		1
		_
		عمور
<i>?</i>		

		(CASENUM)	Casenumber
		(CASELOC)	Agency
Data A	cquisition	Guide	
Descri	ptive Dime	nsions	
1. TY	PE OF PROD	UCT OR SERVIC	E INVOLVED
	., 000 U	nknown	
Pr	102 Auto 103 Book 104 Food 105 Gard 106 Heal 107 Home 108 Jewe 109 Outd ins 110 Wear	motive products, recordings, personal caren products at the products at furnishings lry, watches,	
Se	202 Auto 203 Busi 204 Educ 205 Empl 206 Fina 207 Hous 208 Hous 209 Movi 210 Phot 211 Publ 212 Self 213 Ship 214 Yard 215 "Car	mobile or other ness opporture ational oyment ncial, include related ing locator ng and storage ographic ishing and market pring and traverselected.	ding loans ge arketing gel baby-sitting, house-sitting,
Mi	304 Cred 305 Anir 306 Reco	rity cest lection agenc lit reporting mal related	y or other holder agency ertainment services/products

col. 7, 8, 9

(PRODIYP)

2. CONSUMER CHARACTERISTICS

col. 10	<i>a</i> .	Age ., 0 Unknown 1 (not used) 2 Teenager or adult 3 Senior Citizen B Not applicable
col. 11	ъ.	Occupational status ., 0 Unknown 1 Unemployed 2 Part-time job 3 Full-time 4 Retired B Not applicable
col. 12	с.	Sex ., 0 Unknown 1 Female 2 Male 3 Couple 4 Group B Not applicable
col. 13	d.	Residence ., 0 Unknown 1 Urban 2 Suburban 3 Rural
	3. ME	B Not applicable RCHANT CHARACTERISTICS
col. 14	a.	Is merchant solvent? (Is he making any claims of bankruptcy, inability to meet financial obligations?) ., 0 Unknown 1 Yes, solvent 2 Not solvent
ccl. 15	ъ.	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)	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
col. 17	4. 0	THER INVOLVED PARTIES
(O_PARTY)		., 0 Unknown 01 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
col. 18 (CONTACT)		ATURE OF THE INITIAL CONTACT BETWEEN CONSUMER ND MERCHANT ., 0 Unknown 1 Mail 2 Telephone 3 At consumer's home 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
col. 20, 21 (NATURE)	6. N	ATURE OF COMPLAINT ., 0 Unknown 01 Deceptive pricing, including misrepresentation as to "sale" or value, omitting necessary price/credit disclosures 02 Unavailability of advertised products or services 03 Misrepresentation 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

- 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

col. 22, 23

(MEDIUM)

7. PRIMARY MEDIUM USED TO PERPETRATE THE ALLEGED 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.

- ll Oral representation (face to face)
- 12 Telephone
- A Other specify
- B Not applicable

col. 24, 25

(DOLLARS)

- 8. DOLLARS 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

col. 26, 27 (PUBLOSS)	9.	PUBLIC LOSS DUE TO OVERALL SCHEME ., 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
col. 28, 29	10.	AGENCY RECEIVING THE COMPLAINT
(R_ AGENT)		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
col. 30, 31 (SOURCEL)	11.	SOURCE OF THE COMPLAINT LEADING TO AGENCY ACTION ., 00 Unknown 10 One consumer 20 Several consumers 30 Another merchant 40 Within the agency itself A Other - specify
		B Not applicable
col. 32, 33 (SOURCE2)		Another Agency: ., 00 Unknown 51 U.S. Attorney 52 Federal Trade Commission 53 United States Postal Service 54 State Attorney General 55 State Consumer Affairs Office

	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 Health Dept. 63 AARP 64 Action line A Other - specify B Not applicable
col. 34 (REL_SOT)	12. RELIEF SOUGHT BY THE CONSUMER ., 0 Unknown 1 None 2 Advice only 3 Performance as promised 4 Exchange 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
col. 35 (PRIMSEC)	A Other - specify B Not applicable 13. PRIMARY OR SECONDARY AGENCY? ., 0 Unknown 1 Primary 2 Secondary
col. 36, 37 (ACTION)	14. ACTION TAKEN ., 00 Unknown 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
col. 38	15. RESULTS OF ACTION ., 0 Unknown 1 None within agency

56 Local District Attorney or equivalent

	 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
col. 39	Cessation activity
(CESSATE)	., 0 Unknown 1 Yes 2 No
col. 40	Taking of some corrective action ., 0 Unknown
(CORRECT)	1 Yes 2 No
col. 41	Restitution or refund ., 0 Unknown
(REFUND)	1 Yes 2 No
col. 42	Payment of money to cover consequential losses, including fines
(PAYMENT)	., 0 Unknown 1 Yes 2 No
col. 43	Costs incurred by agency ., 0 Unknown
(COSTS)	1 Yes 2 No
col. 44	Imprisonment ., 0 Unknown
(IMPRISON)	1 Yes 2 No
col. 45	Probation or suspended sentence ., O Unknown
(PROBATE)	1 Yes 2 No
col. 46	Sentence or judgment pending ., C Unknown
(SENTPEND)	1 Yes 2 No
•	B Not applicable (for all of items under #15)

col. 47, 48 (REL_OBT)	16.	RELIEF OBTAINED 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 10 3 & 5 11 5 & 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
col. 49, 50 (OPPORTU)		WAS THE OFFER FOR A BUSINESS OR INVESTMENT OPPOR- TUNITY? ., 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
col. 51, 52 (SELFIMP)		DID THE OFFER INCLUDE CLAIMS FOR CONSUMER SELF- IMPROVEMENT? ., 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 14 Who's who listings; talent promotions 15 Educational employment products or services 16 Cosmetic health features, e.g., hair replacement procedures 17 Dating service 20 No

A Other - specify B Not applicable

col. 53, 54 (UNIQUE)	3.	NOT FOUND IN ., 00 Ur 11 Yes: 12 13 20 No	Products unavailable at retail outlet Item one may not reasonably expect access to Gimmick - specify
col. 55, 56 (SAVINGS)	4.	DID THE OFFE SAVINGS? ., 00 Ur 11 Yes: 12 13 14 20 No	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
col. 57, 58 (WARRANT)	5.	B Not ap	
col. 59, 60 (PRESSURE)	6.	B Not ap	

	13 14 15 16 17 20 No	Emergency situation Special event; vacation package Proximity to retirement Employment service/home or apartment listings Available only in limited quantities
		- specify pplicable
col. 61, 62 7. (ADDPROD)	SERVICE?	CHANT SUGGEST AN ADDITIONAL PRODUCT OR nknown Differing from one mentioned in inducement Extension of original idea Options offered because merchant experiences "difficulty" in honoring terms
		- specify pplicable
col. 63, 64 (OBLIGAT)	01 Pay : tim 02 Pay : tim 03 Prep del 04 Prep	OR AGREEMENT nknown for all of merchandise or service at the e of possession for part of merchandise or service at e of possession ay for mail order purchase prior to ivery of merchandise ay for other purchase prior to delivery merchandise
	05 Long 06 Imme per 07 Merc 08 Cons par 09 Down 10 No p	n agreement or contract with the merchant: -term obligation requiring periodic payments diate payment and/or some non-financial sonal investment handise surrendered for servicing umer signs agreement involving a third ty payment urchase made ed after servicing/receipt of merchandise
		- specify pplicable
col. 65,66 (POSTPAY)		

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)

MERCHANT 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 some 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

&		
2		
	<i>,</i>	
3		

_			
_			
.			
-			
■		_	
	Appendix C. THEMATIC DEFINITIONS	5	
	• •		
8			
•			
-			
,			
_			
_			
•			

•	•		
			_
			I
	•		
	<i>!</i>		
			V
			_
			_
			•
			
			_
			7.
	•		-
			-
			9
			8
			_
			-
			
			-
			_
			_
			•
			•
			_
			-
			=
			_
			_
			•
			•
		7	
1			
			_

C. Thematic Definitions

a. <u>Brooklyn</u>: 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: Consumer is led to believe 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.

- 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. <u>Trusty Label</u>: 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. <u>Entrapment</u>. 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.

- 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 partially paid for are repeatedly delayed and, before they are complete, the merchant may declare bankruptcy. During this period, the merchant accepts payments while being unable or unwilling to perform.

- (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 outof-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. <u>Come-and-get-it</u>: 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. <u>Squeeze</u>: 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 slashed inside of tires requiring overpriced replacements.

- 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. <u>Gilded Lily</u>: 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.

- (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. <u>Dust-Off</u>: 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.

- 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. <u>Bargain-Hunter</u>: 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.

- (1) Guitar is advertised as 35 percent off, but the reduced price is the normal selling 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. <u>Cold Shoulder</u>: Requests for refunds, cancellations, or return of deposit are not honored even though they fall within the legal cooling-off 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.

- 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. <u>Vigorish</u>. The merchant adds untypical charges for supplying products or services to increase profits, including subtracting handling charges on returns or exorbitant finance charges.

- (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."

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

- (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. <u>Credit Violations</u>: 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:

- 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.

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

- (1) Dispute 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 to mail in coins, consumer did so anyway and claimed their value at up to \$1,000 each.

1
-
-
<u>a</u>
1
9
-
1
5

Appendix D. TRANSACTIONAL SEQUENCE CLASSIFICATION SCHEME

		•
		_
•		
		-
		_
		_
		_
		•
		•
		•
		•
		
		_
		-
		•
		_
		_
		_
		9
		5
		-
		_
		3
		_
		_
		_
		3
		_
		•
		•
		•

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

- 1. Special lessons or training; "how-to" guides
- 2. Publication and marketing services for unknown authors
- 3. Physical fitness programs; unique diets
- 4. Who's who listings; talent promotions
- 5. Educational products or services
- 6. Cosmetic features, e.g., hair replacement procedures
- 7. Dating service

C. Substantial savings

- Consumer must purchase immediately to receive "good" offer.
- Consumer pays tiny fraction of implied real cost and really should not expect this; "winning" a prize
- 3. Appears to be a good value
- 4. Available only in limited quantities
- 5. Personal loans without securities requirements
- 6. Credit sales with no/or hidden finance charges

D. Unique features not found in competitive line

- 1. Products unavailable at retail outlet
- 2. Item one may not reasonably expect access to
- 3. Gimmick

E. Timeliness of offer

- 1. Offer made on consumer's premises
- 2. Opportunity came near holiday; seasonal delivery
- 3. Emergency situation
- 4. Special event; vacation package

- 5. Proximity to retirement
- 6. Employment service/home or apartment listings
- F. Implied or express warranty; guarantee; cancellation clause
 - 1. Entertainment ticket
 - 2. Advertised product; reputable firm; use of brand name
 - 3. Automobile purchase
 - 4. Home improvement/inspection
 - 5. Product repair or service

II. Obligation or Agreement.

- A. Pay for all or part of merchandise or service at the time of purchase
 - 1. Home solicitation
 - 2. Retail outlet
 - 3. On the street
- B. Prepay for mail order purchase prior to delivery of merchandise
- C. Signs an agreement or contract with the merchant
 - 1. Long term obligation requiring periodic payments
 - Immediate payment and/or some non-financial personal investment
 - 3. Merchandise surrendered for servicing

III. Intermediate Activities.

- A. Merchant suggests an additional product or service
 - 1. Differs from one mentioned in inducement
 - 2. Extension of original idea
 - Options offered because merchant experiences "difficulty" in honoring terms
- B. Merchant is reluctant to interact with consumer
 - 1. Inquiry regarding differences between oral agreement and written contract are disregarded
 - 2. Inquiry (letters or phone) regarding delays ignored
 - 3. Hassle over arrangements
- C. Merchant adds undisclosed costs/charges
 - 1. Loan transaction

- 2. Credit/installment purchase
- 3. 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
 - 1. Mail order
 - 2. Home solicitation
 - 3. Franchise operation
 - 4. Referral service
 - 5. 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
 - 1. Inferior or defective product or service
 - Substitute item/service received or offered
 - 3. Value of product or service worth substantially less than cost

8
8
1
_
8

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

, • •

TABLE E-1. TWO-WAY CROSS-TABULATIONS BY TRANSACTION CODES

PRODUCT OR SERVICE	<u> </u>				QUENCE P	OFILES				
				•		I B C			Icc	
UNKNOWN	0.00	0.00	0.00	63.64	9.09 3.23	0.00	1 9.09	9.09	9.09	
AUTOMOBILES AND OTHER VEHICLES	4.55 5.36	1.52	42.42 9.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.06	13.64	+7.27 21 31.82 19.81	j
AUTOMOTIVE PRODUCTS	0.00	15.79 1 9.52		10.53	2.63 3.23	0.00 0.00	2.63	2.63	2.63	
BOOKS, RECORDINGS, AND PERIODICALS	7.14	1 1.92	15.38	24 46.15 11.16	0.00	1 8 15.38	1 1.92	3,85	7.69	52
FOOD, PER- SONAL CARE AND RELATED ITEMS	7 1.2.28 12.50	10.53		19.30	0.00	3.51	0.00	5.26	0.00	
GARDEN PRODUCTS	6.25 1.79	0.00	12.50 0.64	5 31.25	0.00	1 ^{+1.47} 7 43.75 8.54	6.25	0.00	0.00	16
HEALTH PRODUCTS	0.00	0.00	6 46.15	23.08 1.40	7.69 3.23	23.08 3.66	0.00	0.00	0.00	13
HOME FURNISH- INGS	7 5.07 12.50	15.9 15 10.87	1 ^{+22.29} 54 1 39•13	1 22	1.45	7.97	11 7.97	5.07	6.52	138
JEWELRY, WATCHES	1 1.96 1.79	0.00	29.41	43.14	3.92	13.73	3.92	0.00	3.92	51
OUTDOOR, RECREA- TION GOODS	2 5.71 3.57	5.71	17.14	37.14	2.86	14.29	8.57	5.71	2.86	35
WEARING APPAREL	0.00	4.88		36.59	2.44	2.44	0.00	2.44	4.88	41
		,	,					7	************	•
LAND/ ! REAL ! ESTATE	0.00	3.70 i 1.59 l	4 14.81 1.29	7.41 0.93	3.70	7.41 2.44	4 14.81 4.49	18.52	29.63	27
APPLIANCE AND EQUIPMENT REPAIRS	6 10.91 10.71	7 12.73 11.11	22 40.00 7.07	-21.87 3 5.45	1 1.82 3.23	3.64 2.44	7.27 4.49	5.45	7 12-13	55
AUTOMOBILE OR OTHER VEHICLE RELATED	7 7.95 12.50	11 12.50 17.46	44.32 12.54		2.27 6.45		7.95 7.87	4.55 5.13	12.50	88
BUSINESS I OPPOR- I TUNITIES I	1 2.78 1.79	0.00 0.00	4 11.11 1.29	13) 36.11	7 19.44 22.58	11.11	8.33 3.37	2.78	3 8.33 2.83	36
EDUCATIONAL	0.00 0.00	0.00	15.38 (46.15 I 2.79	0.00 0.00 0.00	3 23.08 3.66	0.00 I	0.00 0.00	2 15.38	13
EMPLOYMENT	1 10.00 1.79			20.00	10.00	10.00	0.00	30.00 3.85	10.00 0.94	10
FINANCIAL, INCLUDING LOANS	3 15.79 5.36	0.00 0.00	15.79 Ì 0.96 Ì	15.79	0.00	0.00	2 ! 10.53 ! 2.25	5 26,32 6,41	2 + 83	19
HOUSE RELATED	8 7.14 14.29	3.57 6.35	21 18.75 6.75	19 16.96 8.84	1.79 6.45	7.14 9.76	+6.49 24 21.47 26.97	8.97	16.99 19 1 16.96 1 17.92 1	112
HOUSING LOCATOR	0.00	0.00	11.11 0.32	1 11.11 0.47	0.00	44.44 4-88	0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1	11.11 11.28	1.89	9
MOVING I AND I STORAGE I	0.00	3 1 42.86 1 4.76 1	0.00	0 0000 1 0 • 0 0 • 5	0.00 0.00	0 • 00 1 0 • 00 1	28.57 28.25	1 14,29 1,28	14.29 0.94	7
PHOTO- GRAPHIC	1 6.25 1.79	0 0 1 0 00 1	0 1	10 62.50	0 0 I 0 00 I	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	2 l 12.50 l	2 12.50	6.25 L	16

PRODUCT OR SERVICE	!				······································					
(continued)	AA	IAB	I AC	BA	188	I BC	ICA	ICB	ICC	TOTAL
PUBLISHING AND MARKETING	0.00	8.33 1.59	0.00		0.00	8.33	+.90 5 41.67 5.62	1 8.33 1.28		
SELF- IMPROVEMENT	l 2.22 1.79	0.00	26.67		2.22		13.33	17.78 10.26		45
SHIPPING AND TRAVEL	9.09 3.57	9.09 3.17	9.09		9.09 6.45	18.18	0.00	1 4.55	1 4.55 0.94	i
YARD RELATED	20.00 1.79	0.00	1	2 2	0.00	1 3.00		0.00		
CARE SERVICES	0.00	0.00	20.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.00	60.00	0.00	5
CHARITY	0.00		100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
CONTEST	0.00	0.00	0.00	40.00	60.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	i 0.00 i	
COLLECTION	0.00 0.00			0.00					0.00	
CREDIT REPORTING	0.00 0.00	50.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	50.00 1.12	0.00	i 0.00 i	
ANIMAL RELATED	0.00 0.00	0.00	57.14	1 14.29 0.47	0.00	1 14.29	14.29	0.00	1 0.00 Ì	
RECREA- FIONAL	0 0.00 0.00	0.00		9.09	2 18-18 6-45	1 9.09 1.22		1 9.09 1.28	0.00	
TOTAL	56	63	311	215	31	82	89	78	106	1031
ONSUMER'S SEX)		TRA	NSACTIONA	L SEQUENC	E PROFILES			······································	
		IAB	I AC	I BA	Į BB	I BC	ICA	ICB	icc i	TOTAL
UNKNOWN	4 4.88 7.14	4.88 6.35	34 41.46 10.93	12 14.63 5.58	1.22	6.10	4.88	+5.18 18.29 19.23	3.66	i
FEMALE	23 5.61 41.07	23 5.61 36.51	125 30.49 40.19	103 25.12 47.91	13 3.17 41.94				36 8.78 33.96	
MALE	27 5.96 48.21	33 7.28 52.38	133 29.36 42.77	90 19.87 41.86		7.28	9.05 46.07	32 7.06 41.03	11.26	453
COUPLE	2 2.50 3.57		16 20.00 5.14	11.25	5.00	7.50	20.00	10.00 10.26	20.00	•
ROUP	0 0.00 0.00	0.00	3 50.00 0.96	1 16.67 0.47	0.00	1 16.67 1.22		0.00	0.00	
TOTAL	56	63	311	215	31	82	89	78	106	1031

IS MERCHANT	1		TRA		L SECUENCE					
SOLVENT?	İAA	IAE	LAC	BA	BB	IBC	I CA	ICB	1 cc	I TOTAL
UNKNOWN	13 8.28 23.21	0.00	29 18.47 9.32	63 40.13 29.30	7 4.46 22.58	10 6.37 12.20	17 10.83 19.10	8 5.10 10.26	10 6.37 9.43	157
YES, SOLVENT	-119.09 ₃₅ 4.46 52.50	1+10.83 62 7.91 98.41	268 34.18 86,17	-552.26,14 14.54 53.02	22 2.81 70.97	8.67 82.93	7.14 62.92	69 8.80 88.46	90 11.48 84.91	784
NOT SOLVENT	8 1 6.89 1 14.29	1 1.11 1 1.11 1 1.59	14 15.56 1 4.50	38 1 42.22 1 17.67	2 2 2 2 1 6 4 5	4 4.44 4.88	1 16 1 17.78 1 17.98	1 1.11 1.28	6.67 5.66	90
TOTAL	56	63	311	215	31	82	89	78	106	1031
MERCHANT	1		TF	ANSACTION	AL SEQUEN	CE PROFIL	ES			
AVAILABLE	AA .	AB	IAC	18A	188	I BC	ICA.	ICB	Icc	TOTAL
UNKNOWN	2 2.82 3.57	1 1.41 1.59	21 29.58 6.75	14 19.72 6.51	1+1.71 7 9.86 22.58	11.27 9.76	7.04 5.62	5.63 5.13	12.68 12.68 8.49	71
AVAILABLE UNKNOWN YES, EASILY	28 4.75 50.00	+20.72 54 9.15 85.71	222 37.63 71.38	1-187.44 ₅₅ 9.32 25.58	14 1 2.37 1 45,16	8.31 59.76	1-115.44 ₃₂ 5.42 35.96	11.19 84.62	70 11,86 66.04	590
YES, WITH DIFFICULTY	1 12 1 6.63 1 21.43	3.31 9.52	42 23.20 13.50	27.62 23.26	8 4.42 25.81	13 7.18 15.85	1 25 1 13.81 1 28.09	3.31	19 10.50 17.92	181
NO	+5.16 14 7.41 25.00	2 1.06 3.17	26 13.76 8.36	+29.96 96 50.79 44.65	1.06	1 12 6.35 14.63	1 27 14.29 30.34	1.06	1 8 1 4.23 1 7.55	184
TOTAL									106	
OTHER PARTIES			TR	ANSACTION	AL SEQUEN	CE PROFILE				
OTTICH PARTIES	I AA	IAB	IAC	BÀ	88	BC	ICA	ICB	icc i	TOTAL
UNKNOWN	8.33 3.57	8.33 3.17	12.50 0.96	33.33 3.72	1 4.17 3.23	0.00	8.33 2.25	1 4.17 1.28	5 20.83 4.72	24
MANU- FACTURER	1 1.43	10.00 11.11	34 48.57 10.93	1-19.69 4 5.71 1.86	l 1.43 1.43 3.23	5.71 4.88	8 11.43 8.99	2 2 2 4 2 5 6 1 2 5 6	9 12.86/ 8.49	70
SELLER	8.33 7.14	2 4.17 3.17	+9.65 27 56.25 8.68	5 10.42 2.33	4.17 6.45	0.00	2.08 1.12	6.25 3.85	8.33 3.77	46
LENDER	0.00	20.00 1.59	0.00 0.00	0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	20.00 1.12	20.00 1.28	2 40.00 1.89	!
HOLDER	0.00	0.00	30.77	7.69	0.00	7.69] 2 15.38	7.69	30.77 30.77	13
NO OTHERS INVOLVED	47 5.72 83.93	5.72 74.60	28.35 74.92	22.87 87.44	3.04	8.15	8.88	7.91	9.37	
ADVERTISER	0.00	0.00 0.00	6.67	7 46.67 3.26	6.67 3.23	33.33 6.10	6.67	0.00	0.00	15
SERVICE AGENCIES	8.00 8.57	12.00	32.00	8.00	4.00	12.00	4.00	8.00	12.00	25
SUB OR PRIME CONTRACTORS	0.00	11.11	11-11	0.00	0.00	22.22	0.00	33.33	2 22.22 1.89	9
TOTAL	56	63	311	215	31	82	89	76	1.06	1031

TIAL CONTACT	AA	AB	I AC	I BA	188	BC	ICA	1C8	Icc I	TOTA
UNKNOWN	16 7.51 28.57	2.82 9.52	22.07	21.60 21.40	1.88	8.45	12.21	9,39	14-08	21:
MAIL	0.99 3.57			1 60.10	6.90		4.93			20
TELEPHONE	9.72 12.50		33.33	10 13.89 4.65	2.78	6.94	6.94		1 11-11 1	7:
CONSUMER'S HOME	4.40 7.14	1 7.69 1 11.11	24.18	16.48	1.10	9.89		7.69	13.19	9
MERCHANT'S PLACE OF BUSINESS	-43.34 20 5.35 35.71	39 10.43 61.90	44.65		2.14	3.21	7.49	9.63		37
PLACE OF OTHER PARTY	10.34 5.36	3.45		1 3.45 0.47	1 3.45 3.23		2 6.90 2.25	1 0.00	0.00	2
SOME OTHER LOCATION	10.34 5.36	6.90	27.59	27.59 3.72		1 10-34	13.79 4.49	0.00	0.00	2
NO CONSUMER NVOLVED	5.00 1.79	0.00	55.00	0.00	0.00	20.00	0.00	10.00		2
TOTAL	56	63	311	215	31	82	89	+78	106	103

^{*} Merchant and Consumer

NATURE OF			TRAN	SACTIONAL	SEQUENCE	PROFILES		·		
COMPLAINT	 A A 	AB	I AC	BA	188	1 BC	ICA	ICB	Icc	TOTAL
	0 0.00 0.00	1 6.25	25.00	0.00	0.00	18.75	18.75	25.00	0.94	
DECEPTIVE	7.69	l a	l 16	7.69	l L 1.92	9.62	-7.94 0 0.00 0.00	1 23.08	1 2	5 2
PRODUCTS/ SERVICES UNAVAILABLE	21.05		10.53	1 19.30	1.75	1.75	22.81	7.02	1 2 1 3.51 1 1.89	57
MISREPRESENT- ATION AS TO WARRANTIES	1 7.14 1.79	7.14 1.59	42.86 1.93	0.00	1 2 14.29 6.45	1 7.14 1.22	1 14.29 1 2.25	0.00	1 1 1 7.14 1 0.94	14
MISREPRESENTS BENEFITS FROM PURCHASE	2.33 5.36	2.33	1+12.19 67 51.94 21.54	2.33 1.40	1 4.65	^{+3.08} 20 15.50 24.39	2.33 3.37	3.10	^{+4.18} 20 15.50	l
m	6.87 32.14	0.38	1 2.29	1 +3.17 180 68.70 83.72	1.53] 5 1.91 6.10	15.65 46.07	0.76	4.72	
PRODUCTS	5.36	1.59	33.44	1.40	0.00	26.83	0.00	2.56		
DIFFERENT PRODUCTS	1 1.75 1.79		1 +2.93 30 1 52.63 1 9.65	0.00	1.75	^{+.74} 15 26,32 18,29	0.00	0.00		57
CHARGING HIDDEN	0.00	+3.16 27 34.62 42.86	13 16.67 4.18	0.00	7.69 19.35	1 1 1.28 1 1.22	0.00	1 +3.72 25 32.05 32.05	7.69 5.66	78
REFUSAL TO TO HONOR I	5 11.11 8.93	6.67	20	2.22	! 1 2.22	1 . 2.22		! 2 ! 4.44		45
•		+	+= ~= ~= ~~	,	+	,	,	\$	 	•
UNDUE DELAY WITH I REPAIRS I	15.79 5.36	5.26	15.79	L0.53		5.26	36.84 7.87	1 5.26	5.26	
UNAUTHORI-	1 4.00 1.79	8.00 3.17	52.00 4.18	0.00	4.00 3.23	4.00	0.00	4.00	24.00 5.60	
FAILURE TO GIVE AGREED REFUND	4	4.62	19 29.23	10.77	7.69 16.13	9.23 7.32	13.85	1 10 1 15.38 1 12.82	3.08	65
MENT PROBLEM	0.00	10.53 3.17	0.32	0.00	1 5.26 3.23	0.00	15.79 3.37	^{+1.48} 10 52.63 12.82	2 10.53 1.89	
•	0.00	0.00	1	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1
	0.00	25.00 1.59	0.00	25.00 l	6.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
SUGGESTING UNNECESSARY REPAIRS	0.00 I	1 50.00 1.59	1 50.00 0.32	0.00 0.00	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2
MISHAP WITH ! MERCHANDISE ! SURRENDERED !	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	00.00	0.00	1 50.00 1.12	0.00	1 50.00 0.94	2
FAILURE TO DELIVER AND POOR QUALITY MERCHANDISE	0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	60.00 00.00	0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00	1 40.00	5
MERCHANT MISREPRESENTS DWN AFFILIA	25.00 1.79	0.00	25.00 0.32	0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00	25.00 1.28	0.94	4
TIONS ;	56	63	311	215	31	82	89	78	106	

RIMARY MEDIUN	AA	IAB		ISACTIONAL				ICB	100	* **
UNKNOWN	10 6.62	1 10 6.62 15.87	1 20.53 20.53	1 29.80 29.80 20.93	1 1.32	1 11 1 7.28 1 13.41	1 9.93	4.64 8.97	20 13.25 18.87	
LABELING, PACKAGING	5.08 5.36	1 13.56 1 12.70	+6.27 44 74.58 1 14.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	2 3.39 2.25	1.69	1 1.69	
MAIL	1 1.28	3.85	1 7.69	+5.72 37 47.44 17.21	12.82	12.82	6.41	3 .85 3 .85	3 3.85 2.83	i.
PAMPHLETS, CIRCULARS	10.00	1 7.50	20.00	25.00 4.65	2.50	7.50 3,66	1 10.00	1 5.00 1 2.56	5 12.50 4.72	
	5.33	1 14.29	1 15.38	35.50 27.91	3.55 19.35	17.16	5.33	16.67	8 4.73 7.55	
YELLOW PAGES	1.79	0.00	1.29	0.47	0.00	0.00	1.12	0.00	1 12.50 1 0.94	
TV, RADIO	1.79	0.00	2.89	2.33	3.23	6.10	0.00	2.56	<u> </u>	
DEFECTIVE PERFORMANCE OF PRODUCT	1.79	1 0.00	71.43 1.61	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1 14.29 0.94	
WRITTEN GUARANTEE	0.00	1 6.67 1.59	33.33 1.61	0.00	6.67 3.23	1 13.33 2.44	1 13.33 2.25	20.00 3.85	1 6.67 0.94	
ORAL REPRESENTA- TION	5.32 41.07	1 24 5.56 38.10	1 37.27 51.77	1 12.50 1 25.12	8 1.85 25.81	1 20 1 4.63 1 24.39	48 11.11 53.93	37 8.56 47.44	57 13.19 53.77	
TELEPHONE	6.25 5.36	1 10.42 7.94	12 25.00 3.86	6.25 1 1.40	4.17 6.45	1 4.17 1 2.44	3 6.25 3.37	1 20.83 1 12.82	8 16.67 7.55	
TOTAL	56	63	311	215	31	82	89	7.8	106	1
LARS INVOLVED	i a a	TAR	LAC	NSACTIONAI	IRR	IRC	164) C B	icc i	T
UNKNOWN	6.67	1-15.40 4 2.96	62	-36.85 9 6.67	1 2	-15.09 ₃	9,63	1 12	21 15.56 19.81	
	16.07							1 15.38		
	10.53	13.16	28.95	0.00	10.53	1 2.63	13.16	7.89 3.85	13.16	
UNDER \$5	9.84	13.11 12.70	39.34 7.72	1 +16.51 9 1 4.75 1 4.19	3.28 6.45	1 +6.75 6 9.84 7.32	1 1.64	8.20 6.41	-6.83 ₀	
\$520	+	7.09	19.15	29.77	3.55	13.48	1 4.26	2.84	2.13	 -
\$20-100	25.00	7.11	28.00 20.26	57 1 25.33 1 26.51	2.67 1 2.67	9.33 25.61	1 16 1 7.11 1 17.98	17 1 7.56 1 21.79	1 15 1	
\$100-500	13 1 5.96 1 23.21	1 7.34	29.36		1 10	1 7.34	9.63	6.88	9.17	ŀ
\$500-2,000	2.94 7.14	4.76	33.82		1.47	1 7.35	12.50	8.82	15.44	
\$2,00010,000		1 1.49	1 19.40	11 16.42 5.12	0.00	8.96 7.32	1 11.94 1 8.99	10.45	1 ^{+5.36} 20 29.85 18.87	
02,000 10,000	T	1 0	ļ l	1 1	1 0	1 0	. 2	1 3		
\$10,000-50,000	20.00	0.00	10.00	1 0.47	1 0.30	0.00	2.25	3.85	10.00	ļ

SOURCE OF COMPLAINT *		140	TRA	NSACTIONA	L SEQUENC	E PROFILES	3	len	icc	
	AA 	AB 	l AC Ingganan	BA 	+	+	LA +	+	<i>₹८६</i> +	i idiai
									0.00	
ONE CONSUMER	5.92 94.64	61 6.82 96.83	267 29.83 85.85	1 187 1 20.89 1 86.98	26 2.91 83.87	68 7.60 82.93	9.05 9.05	56 6.26 71.79	96 10.73 90.57	89 <u>5</u>
	3.66 5.36	2.44 2.44 3.17	16 19,51 5,14	26 31.71 12.09	5 6.10 16.13	9.76 9.76	7.32 6.74	9.76 1 10.26	9.76 7.55	8
ANOTHER MERCHANT	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.00	0.00	00.0	40.00	40.00	0.00	:
ANOTHER AGENCY	0 0•00 0•00	0 0.00 0.00	14 1 42.42 1 4.50	1 3.03 0.47	0.00	5 15.15 6.10	0.00	+1.09 11 33.33 14.10	2 6.06 1.89	33
TOTAL	56	63	311	215	31	82	89	78	106	1031
1			TRAN	SACTIONAL	SEQUENCE	PROFILES				
RELIEF SOUGHT	AA	AB					[CA	l C B	icc	TOTAL
UNKNOWN !	5.49 8.93	6.59 9.52	25 27.47 8.04	13 1 14.29 1 6.05	3.30 9.68	10.99 12.20	6.59	12.09	12 13.19 11.32	9 ! !
NONE I	0.00 0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	1 33.33 0.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2 66.67 1.89	3
ADVICE ONLY	1 5.00 1.79	10.00 3.17	20.00	10.00 0.93	10.00 6.45	20.00	0.00] 3 15.00 3.85	1 2 1 1 10.00 1	20
PERFORMANCE AS PROMISED	18 8.37	4.65	46 21-40	59 27.44	2.33	11 5.12	27 12.56	10 4.65	29 13.49	215
EXCHANGE	0.00 0.00	0 0.00 0.00	+7.16 18 62.07 5.79	-6.49 0 0.00	0.00 0.00	5 17.24 6.10	2 6.90 2.25	0.00	27.36 4 13.79 3.77 3.77 62.98 32 7.60 30.19	. 29
REFUND	14 3.33 25.00	25 5.94 39.68	121 28.74 38.91	111 26.37 51.63	12 2.85 38.71	36 8.55 43.90	40 9.50 44.94	30 7.13 38.46	7.60 7.60 30.19	421
MONEY ! TO COVER ! LOSSES !	2 4.88 3.57	2 (4.88 3.17	15 36.59 4.82	-13.18 ₁ 2.44 0.47	0.00 0.00	1 2.44 1.22	7 17.07 7.87	7,32 3,85	10 24,39 9,43	41
MONEY TO COVER LOSSES INVESTIGATION I FOR PUBLIC BENIEFIT	13 8.07 23.21	18 11.18 28.57	71 44.10 22.83	-62.52 3 1.86 1.40	8 4.97 25.81	12 7•45 14•63	-26.5 3 1.86 3.37	20 12,42 25,64	-37,46 13 8.07 12.26	161
NO INDIVIDUAL COMPLAINT	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0.00	61.54 2.57	7.69 0.47	0.00	2 15.38 2.44	0 0.00	7.69 1.28	1 7.69 0.94	13
NO INDIVIDUAL COMPLAINT PERFORMANCE AND REFUND	3 8.11 5.36	0.00	5.41 0.64	+4.79 25 67.57 11.63	2.70 3.23	2.70 1.22	4 10.81 4.49	0.00	1 2.70 0.94	37
TOTAL	56	63	311	215	31	82	89	78	106	1031

^{*}From the Consumer

AGENCY	!		TRA	L SEQUENCE	PROFILES					
	I AA		.	4	A		4		cc	
UNKNOWN	1 4.17	1 12.50 1 4.76	8.33 0.64	1 16.67	+.72	20.83 6.10	1 4.17 1.12	1 4.17 1.28	3 12.50 2.83	2
JUST ADVICE TO CONSUMER	3 4.62 5.36	1 10.77 1 11.11	1 19 1 29.23 1 6.11	12 18.46 5.58	4 6.15 12.90	1 10.77 1 8.54	6.15	9.23	3 4.62 2.83	6
JUST INVESTI- GATION	11 5.76 19.64	15 7.85 23.81	28.80 17.68	24.08 21.40	2.62 1 16.13	1 5.24 1 12.20	17 1 8.90 1 19.10	11 5.76 14.10	21 10.99 19.81	19
INVESTIGATION FOR PUBLIC BENEFIT	7 7.45 12.50	4 . 26 6 . 35	19 20.21 6.11	33 35.11 15.35	2 2 2 1 3 1 6 . 4 5	8 8 8 8 1 9 7 6	8 8 51 8 99	3 .19 3 .19 3 .85	10 ! 10 · 64 9 · 43	9
JUST REFERRAL	1 5 1 4.20 1 8.93	2.52 4.76	! 41 34.45 1 13.18	29 24.37 1 13.49	6 5.04 19.35	1 10 1 8.40 1 12.20	1 4.20 1 5.62	8 6.72 10.26	12 10.08 11.32	11
NON-LITIGATED RESOLUTION	1 44.04	1 41.27	(34.55	20.98	1 19.35	35.37	41a5/	1 21.58	1 38.68 1	
	1 2,56 1,79	l 2.56 1.59	1 13 33.33 4.18	5 1 12.82 2.33	7.69 9.68	10.26	7.69 3.37	3 7.69 3.85	6 15.38 5.66	31
FORMAL CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS	0.00	0.00	15 1 31.25 1 4.82	20 41.67 9.30	2.08 3.23	1 2.17 1 2.44	1 10.42 1 5.62	2 4.1 î 2.56	3 6.25 2.83	41
ACTION PENDING IN AGENCY	0.00	1 6.25 1.59	25.30 1.29	1 18.75 1 1.40	0 .00 0 .00	4 ! 25.00 4.88	1 12.50 1 2.25	1 1 6.25 1 1.28	l 1 6.25 0.94	L
NOTHING	5.13 3.57	1 5.13 1 5.17	19 48.72 6.11	7.69 1 1.40	0.00 0.00	1 2 1 5.13 1 2.44	1 12.82 12.82 5.62	1 7.69 1 3.85	3 7.69 2.83	34
INVESTIGATION AND ADVICE	1 9.09 1.79	1 9.09 1.59	1 9.09 0.32	18.18 0.93	0.00	1 9.09 1.22	2 1 18.18 1 2.25	0.00	3 27.27 2.83	1
TOTAL									106	
JLTS OF ACTION	ļ		TRAN	SACTIONAL	. SEQUENCE	PROFILES				
	AA	AB	IAC	BA	188	I BC	ICA	ICB	100	TOTA
UNKNOWN	4 4.40 1 7.14	6.59	25 27.47 8.04	20.88 8.84	4.40 12.90	10.99 12.20	11 12.09 12.36	4.40	8.79 7.55	9
NONE IN AGENCY	5.32 42.86	30 6.65 47.62	1 44 31.93 46.30	1 84 1 18.63 1 39.07	17 3.77 54.84	34 7.54 41.46	8.43 8.43 42.70	29 6.43 37.18	51 11.31 48.11	45 !
ADMINI- STRATIVE CONSENT ORDER	21 5.77 37.50	19 5.22 30.16	97 26.65 31.19	81 22.25 37.67	1.92 1.22.58	31 8.52 37.80	34 9.34 38.20	37 10.16 47.44	37 10.16 34.91	36
ADMINI STRATIVE ORDER	1 14.29 1.79	0.00	2 28.57 0.64	1 14.29	1 14.29 3.23	28.57 28.44	0.00	0.00	0.00	
CIVIL SETTLEMENT	7.55 7.14	1 15.09 1 12.70	20 37.74 6.43	9.43 2.33	1 1 1.89 1 3.23	3.77 2.44] 2 3.77 2.25	5 1 9.43 1 6.41	11.32 5.66	5
CIVIL	7.14 1.79	0.00	50.00 2.25	21.43 1 21.43	0.00	0.00	1 1 7.14 1 1.12	1 7.14 1.28	7.14	1
CRIMINAL GUILTY PLEA	1 1 1.96 1 1.79	0.00	16 31.37 5.14	22 43.14 10.23	1 1 1.96 1 3.23	3 5.88 3.66	5.88 3.37	3.92 2.56	5 · 88 2 · 83)
	56	·	T		*	T	T	78	+	103

DCI Inc o	 !		TR	ANSACTION	AL SEQUEN	CE PROFILE	s			
RELIEF OBTAINED] AB	1 AC	I BA	188	180	ICA	ICB	ICC	TOTAL
UNKNOWN	11 5.21 19.64	5.69	23.22	22.75	3.79	7.11	11.37	5-21	15.64	j
NONE	7.43 19.64	8.11	31.08	24.32	2.70	8.78	8.11	3.36	6.08	i '''
ADVICE ONLY	3.90 5.36	5.19	1 42.86	5.19	5.19	5.19	5.19	15.58	1 11.69	i
PERFORMANCE AD PROMISED	7.96 16.07	6.19	17.70		0.00	5.31	1 13.27	4.42	9.73	į
EXCHANGE	0.00 0.00	0.00	1 47.83	0.00	4.35	21.74	8.70	4.35	13.04	
REFUND	13 5.51 23.21	6.78	27.12	23.73	3.39	B.90	8.90	7.63	8.05	236
MONEY TO COVER LOSSES	1 8.33 1.79	0.00	8	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	25.00	12
INVESTIGATION FOR PUBLIC BENEFIT	4.50 8.93	8.11	36.94	14.41	5	9.91		13.51	7.21	111
·			*	*	*	*=====	*		,	
NO INDI- VIDUAL COMPLAINT	0.00	0.00	83.33	0.00	0.00	8.33	0.00		8.33	
CASE PENDING	1 1.96 1.79	1.96	35-29	19.61	1 1.96 3.23	9.80	1 7	1.96	7	51
PERFORMANCE AND REFUND	0.00 0.00	0.00						0.00	•	5
REFUND AND INVESTIGATION	1 10.00 1.79	10.00		20.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	
BILLING ADJUST- MENT	1 7.14 1.79	7.14		0.00	0.00	0.00 0.00	7.14			
STOP HARRASS- MENT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0,00	-
RELEASE FROM CONTRACT (REFUND)	0.00 0.00	0.00	40.00	0.00 0.00	0.00		0.00	20.00	40.00 1.89	
RETURN OF MERCHANDISE SURRENDERED	0.00 0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00		100.00	0.00	i 0.00 i	1
TOTAL	56	63	311	215	31	62	89	78	1 06	1031

MERCHANT	l		TRAN	ISACTIONAL	. SEQUENCE	PROFILES				
RESPONSE	AA	ļ AB	IAC	I BA	188	I BC	ICA	ICB	Icc I	TOTAL
UNKNOWN	4 · 04 7 · 14	5.05	32 32,32 10,29	1 6.05	29.03	1 20.73	15.59 3 3.03 3.37	6.41	1 10.38	
IGNORES CONTACT	5.70 16.07	0.63	21.52	1 +7.77 63 1 39.87 1 29.30	1 2 1 1.27 1 6.45	15 9.49 18.29	18 11.39 20.22	1.90 3.85	13 8.23	158
SKIPS OUT	+2.12 11 12.09 19.64	1 1.10	1 11	1 +2.49 43 1 47.25	1 2 1 2.20 1 6.45	4.40 4.88	+4.61 15 16.48 16.85	1.10		
BANKRUPTCY	0.00	0.00		45.00	1 5.00	1 10.00	20.00	1 5.00	0.00	20
ARGUES PRODUCT CLAIMS	5 4.67 8.93	1.87	17.68	1 2.80	3.74	5.61 7.32	7.48	1.87	20.56	
ARGUES PRICE CLAIMS	6.17 8.93		1 18 1 22.22	l 1.23	4.94	1 1.23	3.70	1 ^{+3,66} 22 27.16	7.41	
DELAYS TAKING ACTION	9 6.67 16.07	1.48	25.93	28.15	2.96		11.11		10 7-41	
			•						•	
DISCLAIMS KNOWLEDGE	1 2.22 1.79	13.33	35.56 5.14	0.93	0.00	1 4.44	8.89	8.89	22.22	,-
REFERS TO THIRD PARTY	0.00	10.53	1 42.11	5.26	5.26	0.00	3.37	0.00	21.05	-
TAKES CORRECTIVE ACTION	10 4.37 17.86	9.17 33.33	34.50 25.40	1 17.47	9.68	1 6.55		10.92 132.05	10.48	
HARRASS- MENTS OR THREATS	0.00	0.00	j 2	0.00	0.00	1 14.29 1 1.22	0.00	3 42.86	1 14.29 0.94	7
ARGUES CONTRACT IMPLEMENTA- TION	0.00	0.00	62.50	0.00	0.00	1 12.50 1.22	25.00	0.00	0.00	8
REFUSAL TO GIVE REFUND	9.09 1.79	0.00	9.09	1 18.18	0.00	1 9.09	1 9.09	36.36	1 9.09 9.09 0.94	11
DENIES ADVERTISED CLAIMS	4.76 1.79	9.52	57.14 3.86	0.00	4.76	4.76	1.12	9.52	1 4.76 I 0.94 I	
TOTAL	56	63	311	215	31	82		78		

		, and the

TABLE E-2. TWO-WAY CROSS-TABULATIONS BY NETWORK CLUSTER MEMBERSHIP

PRODUCT OR SERVICE	Ţ					NE	TWORK CL	USTER PRO	FILES						
	11 .	12	13	14	5	16	17	18	19	110	[11	12	113	114	TOTA
UNKNOWN	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00	1 10.00 0.86	30.00 2.50	1 10.00 3.70	1 10.00 0.89	20.00	0.00	20.00 1.74	0.00	1
AUTOMOBILES AND OTHER VEHICLES	18 25.35 9.05	7.04 5.95	0.00	7.04 9.43	0.00 0.00	0.00	1 9 12.68 7.76	5.63 3.33	0.00	-7.35 0 0.00 0.00	0.00	0.00	+6.62 21 29.58 18.26	1 9 1 12.68 1 8.26	1 1
AUTOMOTIVE PRODUCTS	1 11 29.73 5.53		0.00	+1.91 8 21.62 15.09	0.00 0.00	0.00	7 18.92 6.03	1 2.70 0.83	0.00	3 8.11 2.68	0.00	1 2.70 2.13	1 2.70 0.87	5.41 1.83	
BOOKS, RECORDINGS AND PERIODICALS	1-14.53 1 1.79 	1 6 1 10.71 7.14	3 5.36 18.75	5.36 5.66	0.00 0.00	0.00	7.14 3.45	9 16.07 7.50	1 1 1.79 1 3.70	14 1 25.00 1 12.50	3 5.36 14.29	7 12.50 14.89	3 5.36 2.61	3.57 1.83	5
FOOD, PER- SONAL CARE AND RELATED ITEMS	20 34.48 10.05	6.90	0.00	1 1.72 1.89	1 1.72 9.09	2 3.45 14.29	7 1 12.07 6.03	9 15.52 7.50	i 1 i 1.72 i 3.70	2 3.45 1.79	3 5.17 14.29	6,90	1 1.72 0.87	3 5.17 2.75	:
GARDEN PRODUCTS	23,53 2.01	17.65 3.57	0.00	11.76 3.77	0.00 0.00	0.00	0.00	1 5.88 0.83	0.00	23.53 3.57	0.00	0.00	1 5.88 0.87	11.76 1.83	ļ -
HEALTH PRODUCTS	21.43 1.51	21.43 3.57	0.00	0.00	0.00 0.00	+.40 3 21-43 21-43	1 7.14 0.86	7.14 0.83	0.00	14.29 14.79	0.00	1 1 1 7.14 2.13	0.00	0.00	1
HOME FURNISHINGS	40 28.37 20.10	1 10 1 7.09 1 11.90	0.71 6.25	11 7.80 20.75	3 2.13 27.27	0 0 00 l 0.00	16 11.35 13.79	18 12.77 15.00	0.00	13 9.22 11.61	0.00	6 4.26 12.77	12 8.51 10.43	1 11 1 7.80 1 10.09	1 1
JEWELRY, WATCHES	1 11 21.15 5.53	4 7.69 4.76	0.00	9.62 9.43	0.00	1 1.92 1.14	2 3.85 1.72	9 17.31 7.50	3 1 5.77 1 11.11	8 15.38 7.14	3.85 9.52	2 1 3.85 1 4.26	1 2 3.85 1.74	5.77 2.75	
OUTDOOR, RECREA- TION GOODS	12.50	6.25	1 3.13 6.25	2 6.25 3.77		1 3.13 1 7.14	2 6.25 1.72	7 21.88 5.83	0.00	8 25.00 7.14	0.00	1 3.13 2.13	1 1 3.13 1 0.87	2 6.25 1.83] 3]]
WEARING APPAREL	15 1 32.61 1 7.54	0.00		8.70 1 7.55	1 2.17 9.09	1 2.17 7.14	8 17.39 6.90	8.70 3.33	0.00	10 21.74 8.93	0.00	2 1 4.35 4.26	1 1 1 2.17 1 0.87	0.00	4
TOTAL	199	94	16	53	11	14	116	120	+ 27	112	21	47	115	109	+ 104

UCT OR SERVICE										······		····			
(continued)	,1 1	2 i	3 ;	4	15	16	11	8	9	110	111	112	113	114	. TOTAL
LAND/ REAL ESTATE	2 8.00 1.01	3 12.00 3.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	1 4.00 7.14	16.00 3.45	4.00	0.00	1 12.00 1 2.68	t <u>-</u> -		24.00	4 16.00 3.67	
APPLIANCE AND EQUIPMENT REPAIRS	12 21.82 6.03	2 3.64 2.38	3 5.45 18.75	0.00	3.64 18.18	0.00	9 16.36 7.76	6 10.91 5.00	0.00	3 1 5.45 1 2.68	0.00	5 9.09 10.64	•	6 10.91 5.50	
AUTOMOBILE OR OTHER VEHICLE RELATED	22 24.44 11.06	7 7.78 8.33	2 2.22 12.50		1.11 9.09	0.00 0.00	19 21.11 16.38	5.56	0.00	5 5.56 4.46		4.44 8.51	1 11.11	10 11.11 9.17	90
BUSINESS OPPOR- TUNITIES	-7.56 0 0.00 0.00	7 20.59 8.33	0.00 0.00	1 2.94 1.89	0.00	0.00 0.00	5 14.71 4.31	0.00	+.99 9 26.47 33.33	1 2.94 1 0.89	11.76 11.76	4 11.76 8.51	8.82	0.00	34
EDUCATIONAL	6.67 0.50	3 20.00 3.57	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00	1 6.67 7.14	0 0.00 0.00	0.00	+.45 4 26.67 14.81	0.00	2 13.33 9.52	1 2 13.33 4.26	-	0.00	15
EMPLOYMENT	0.00	2 20.00 2.38		0 0.00 0.00	0.00	0.00 0.00	20.00 1.72		2 20.00 7.41	0.00	1 10.00 1 4.76		3 1 30.00 1 2.61	0.00	10
FINANCIAL, INCLUDING LOANS	0.00	3 16.67 3.57	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.30	0.00 0.00	3 1 16.67 1 2.50		1 16.67 1 2.68	0.00	0.00	3 16.67 2.61	33.33 5.50	18
HOUSE RELATED	18 16.07 9.05	5 4.46 5.95	2 1.79 12.50	3.57 7.55	2 1.79 18.18	0.00 0.00	8 7.14 6.90	+9.75 27 24.11 22.50	1 1 0.89 1 3.70	12 10.71 10.71	0.00	0.00	17 15.18 14.78	16 14.29 14.68	112
HOUSING LOCATOR	2 22.22 1.01	1 11.11 1.19	1 11.11 6.25	1 11.11 1.89	0.00	0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00	1 11.11 0.89	0.00	0.00	22.22 1.74	1 11.11 0.92	9 9
MOVING AND STORAGE	0.00	0.00	i o	0.00	0.00	0.00	2 33.33 1.72	0.00	0.00	1 16.67 0.89	0.00	0.00	33.33	1 16.67 0.92	6
PHOTO- GRAPHIC	0.00			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00 0.00	20.00	0.00	+1.70 7 46.67 6.25	0.00	•	1	-	15 1
TOTAL	199	84	16	53	11	14	116	120	27	112	21	47	115	109	1044

DUCT OR SERVICE (continued)						N	ETWORK CL	USTER PRO	FILES						
	1	2 [3 !	4	•	•	17	8 1		110	11 1			14	TOTAL
PUBLISHING AND MARKETING	0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00		1 9.09 0.86			18.18 1.79	9.09 4.76			36.36 3.67	11
SELF- IMPROVEMENT	8.16 2.01	7 14.29 8.33	0 0.00 0.00	1 2.04 1.89	0.00	3 6.12 21.43	4.08 1.72	1 2.04 0.83	3 6.12 11.11	0.00	3 6.12 14.29	4.08 4.26	8 16.33 6.96	+4.13 15 30.61 13.76	49
SHIPPING AND TRAVEL	3 14.29 1.51	9.52 2.38	1 4.76 6.25	0 0.00 0.00	0.00	0.00 0.00	5 23.81 4.31	4 19.05 3.33	0.00 0.00	1 4 1 19.05 1 3.57	0.00	0.00 0.00	2 9.52 1.74	0.00	
YARD RELATED	0.00	0.00	0.00 0.00	0 0.00 0.00	0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00	25.00 0.83	0 0.00 0.00	2 50.00 1.79	0.00	0.00 0.00	25.00 '0.87	0.00	4
CARE SERVICES	0.00	0.00	1 20.00 6.25	0.00 0.00	0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00 0.00	80.00 3.67	5
CHARITY	1 100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00	0.00 0.00	0 0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00	1
CONTEST	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00		1 20.00 0.86		0.00 0.00	2 40.00 1.79	,	2 40.00 4.26	0 0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	5
COLLECTION AGENCY	0.00	0.00	•	0.00 0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00 0.00	•	•	0 0.00 0.00	1 20.00 0.87		5
CREDIT REPORTING	0.00	0.00	0.00	0 0 00 0 00	0.00		1 50.00 0.86	•	0 0.00 0.00	0.00	•	0.00 0.00	1 50.00 0.87	•	2
ANIMAL RELATED	57.14 2.01	1 14.29 1.19	V	0.00		0.00	0.00	1 14.29 0.83	0.00 0.00	1 14.29 0.89	0.00 0.00	0 0.00 0.00	0 0.00 0.00	0.00	i i
RECREA- TIONAL	3 27.27 1.51	9.09	9.09 6.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2 18.18 1.67	1 9,09 3.70	0.00	0 0 00 0 0 00	3 27.27 6.38		0.00	11
TOTAL	199	84	16	53	11	14	116	120	27	112	21	47	115	109	1044

CONSUMER'S SEX	1					1	NETWORK (CLUSTER PR	OFILES						
	1)	2	3	4	5	16	17	18	9	110	111	12	113	114	TOTAL
UNKNOWN	20 25•32 10•05	7 8.86 8.33	3 3.80 18.75	5 6.33 9.43	0 0.00 0.00	2 2.53 14.29	8 10.13 6.90	9 11.39 7.50	1 1.27 3.70	5 6.33 4.46	1 0.00	2.53	8.86 6.09	10 12.66 9.17	79
FEMALE	88 21.10 44.22	31 7.43 36.90	3 0.72 18.75	19 4.56 35.85	8 1.92 72.73	0.96 28.57	42 10.07 36.21	1 12.71	9 2.16 33.33	52 12.47 46.43	2.88 57.14	4.56	36 8.63 31.30	41 9.83 37.61	417
MALE	81 17.53 40.70	39 8.44 46.43	10 2.16 62.50	23 4.98 43.40	2 0.43 18.18	1.30 42.86	12.99	11.04	15 3.25 55.56	10.39	1 1.30	4.33	12.34	44 9.52 40.37	462
COUPLE	10.26 4.02	8.97 8.33	0 0.00 0.00	5 6.41 9.43	1 1-28 9-09	1 1 1.28 7.14	6 1 7.69 1 5.17	7.69 5.00	2 2 . 56 7 . 41	•	2 2.56 9.52	7.69	17.95	13 16.67 11.93	78
GROUP	2 25.00 1.01	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	1 12.50 1.89	-	1 12.50 7.14		12.50	0.00	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0			12.50	1 12.50 0.92	8
TOTAL	199	84	16	53	11	14	116	120	27	112	21	47	115	109	1044

IS MERCHANT							TWORK CL					12	113	114 1	TOTAL
SOLVENT?	1	2 1	3	4	15	16	7	18	9 +	110	11 	+	+	+	
UNKNOWN	18 11.54	7 4.49	3 1.92 18.75	9 5.77 16.98	0.00	0.64 7.14	10 6.41 8.62	31 19.87 25.83	5.77	34 21.79 30.36		2.56 8.51	1 13 1 8.33 1 11.30	12 7.69 11.01	156
YES, SOLVENT	9.05 178 22.19	8.33 66 8.23	13 1.62 81.25	43 5.36	1 10 1 1.25 1 90.91	11 1.37 1.857	104 12.97 89.66	-209.53 ₇₈ 9.73 65.00		6.61	1.12	39 4.86 82.98			802
NOT SOLVENT	89.45 -13.95 3 3.49	78.57 11 12.79 13.10	0.00	1 1.16	1	2 2.33 14.29	2 2 2 33 1 1.72	11 12.79 9.17	6.98	25 29.07 22.32	8.14	4 4.65 8.51			86
TOTAL	1.51	84	16	53	11	14	116	120	27	112	21	47	115	109	1044

THER PARTIES						f	NETWORK C	LUSTER PR	OFILES						
	1	12	13	4	5 	16	17	18	9	110	111	112	113	114	Y OT A
NKNOWN	8.00 1.01	0.00	1 4.00 6.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.00 2.59	1 16.00 1 3.33	3 12.00 11.11	12.00 2.68	0.00	0.00	20.00	16.00	
ANU- ACTURER	21 30.88 10.55	10.29 8.33	0.00	7 10.29 13.21	2 2.94 18.18	1.47	8 11.76 6.90	5.88 3.33	0 0.00 0.00	2 2.94 1.79	1.47	1.47	9 1 13.24 1 7.83	4.59	ć
ELLER	14 28.57 7.04	2.04	2.04 6.25	8 16.33 15.09	2 4.08 18.18	2.04 7.14	5 10.20 4.31	4.08	l 2.04 3.70	8.16 3.57	2.04 4.76	1 2.04 2.13	10.20 4.35	3 6.12 2.75	•
ENDER	0 0.00 0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1 16.67 1 0.86	0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	33.33 1.74	50.00 2.75	
OLDER	2 14.29 1.01	21.43	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.14 0.86	0.00	0.00 0.00	0.89	0.00	0.00	6 42.86 5.22	1 1 7.14 0.92	:
O OTHERS	151 18.11 75.88		11 1.32 68.75	38 4.56 71.70	6 0.72 54.55	78.57	94 11.27 81.03	107 12.83 89.17	22 2.64 81.48	-	19 2.28 90.48	5.04 5.36	9.95 72.17	89 10.67 81.65	8
ADVERTISER	0.00	25.00 4.76	i 2 12.50 12.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.25 0.83	6.25 3.70	37.50 5.36	0.00	12.50 4.26	0.00	0.00	
ERVICE AGENCIES	8 33.33 4.02	8.33	0.00	0.00	1 4.17 9.09	0.00	1 3 12.50 2.59	8.33 1.67	0.00	1 4.17 0.89	0.00	1 4.17 2.13	16.67 3.48	2 8.33 1.83	
UB OR PRIME ONTRACTORS	1 1 12.50 1 0.50	1 12.50	1 12.50 6.25	0.00	0.00		1 12.50 i 0.86	0.00	9.00		0.00	0.00	1 1 12.50 1 0.87	25.00 1.83	
TOTAL	199	-+ 84	16	+ 53	11	14	116	120	27	112	21	47	115	109	10

INITIAL CONTACT	k I					N	ETWORK C	LUSTER PRO	FILES						
	1	2 !	3	4	5	6	17	8	19	110	111	12	13	114	TOTAL
UNKNOWN	37 17.29 18.59	14 6.54 16.67	1 0.47 6.25	8 3.74 15.09	1.87 36.36	3 1.40 21.43	13 6.07 11.21	29 13.55 24.17	3.27	28 1 13.08 25.00	3.74 38.10	2.34 10.64	29 1 13.55 25.22		214
MAIL	-36.77 11 5.67 5.53	17 8.76 20.24	1 0.52 6.25	4 2.06 7.55	1 0.52 9.09	3 1.55 21.43	13 6.70 11.21	42 ! 21.65 35.00	13 6.70 48.15	+23.75 ₅₃ 27.32 47.32	8 4.12 38.10	11 5.67 23.40	-22.83 5 2.58 4.35		194
TELEPHONE	10 12.99 5.03	5 6.49 5.95	+1.04 4 5.19 25.00	3 3.90 5.66	1 1.30 9.09	2 2.60 14.29	12 15.58 10.34	13 16.88 10.83	1 1.30 3.70	5.19 3.57	1 1.30 4.76		8 10.39 1 5.96	10 12.99 9.17	77
CONSUMER'S HOME	14 15.38 7.04	12 13.19 14.29	2 2.20 12.50	-5.01 ₀ 0.00	2 2.20 18.18	0.00	10 10.99 8.62			13 14.29 11.61	2.20	7.69	12 13.19 10.43	1 11 12.09 10.09	91
MERCHANT'S PLACE OF BUSINESS	104 26.60 52.26	30 7.67 35.71	1.53 37.50	28 7.16 52.83	-11.13 ₁ 0.26 9.09	-10.97 ₂ 0.51 14.29	64 16.37 55.17		-22.67 3 0.77 11.11	-64.06 8 2.05 7.14	-19.37 ₁ 0.26 4.76	1 17 4.35 1 36.17	58 14.83 50.43		391
PLACE OF OTHER PARTY	9 31.03 4.52	1 3.45 1.19	1 3.45 6.25	+1.29 7 24.14 13.21	2 6.90 18.18	1 3.45 7.14	1 3.45 0.86	3 10.34 2.50	0.00	1 3.45 0.89	0.00	6.90 4.26	0.00	3.45 0.92	29
SOME OTHER LOCATION	3 1 10.71 1 1.51	5 17.86 5.95	1 3.57 6.25	1 3.57 1.89	0.00	3.57 7.14	3 10.71 2.59	3 10.71 2.50	2 7.14 7.41	5 17.86 4.46	1 3.57 4.76	7-14 4-26	0.00	1 1 1 1 3.57 1 0.92 1	28
NO CONSUMER INVOLVED	+2.76 11 55.00 5.53	0.00	0.00	1 2 1 10.00 1 3.77	0.00	+.31 2 10.00 14.29	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	3 15.00 2.61	1 5.00 0.92	20
TOTAL	199	84	16	53	11	14	1 116	120	27	112	21	47	115	109	1044

^{*} Merchant and Consumer

CONTINUED 20F3

NATURE OF COMPLAINT			• -					USTER PRO							
	1	2	3 +	4 +	5 +	[6 +	7 	18	19 +	110	111	1 12	113	114	TOTAL
JNKNOWN	3 21.43 1.51	3 21.43 3.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	21.43 2.59	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1 7.14 1 7.13	28.57 3.48	0.00	14
DECEPTIVE PRICING	12 25.53 6.03	2 4.26 2.38	6.38 1 6.75	0.00	0.00	2 4-26 14-29	10 21.28 8.62	2 4.26 1.67	0.00	8.51 3.57	0.00	2 4.26 4.26	2 4.26 1.74	8 17.02 7.34	47
PRODUCTS/ SERVICES I UNAVAILABLE	1 1.69 0.50	2 3.39 2.38	6.78 25.00	0.00	0 0.00 0.00	0.00	8 13.56 6.90	+3.54 19 32.20 15.83	1 1 1.69 1 3.70	7 1 11.86 1 6.25	2 3.39 9.52	2 3.39 4.26	6 1 10.17 5.22	7 11.86 6.42	59
MISREPRESENT- ATION AS TO NARRANTIES	5 23.81 2.51	0.00 0.00	0.00	9.52 3.77		0.00	4 19.05 3.45	1 4.76 0.83	0.00	0.00	0.00	2 9.52 4.26	2 9.52 1.74	23.81 4.59	21
MISREPRESENTS BENEFITS FROM PURCHASE	+7.35 32 25.00 16.08	+4.17 31 24.22 36.90	0.00	1 +2.59 15 1 11.72 28.30	0.78 9.09	5.47 50.00	8 6.25 6.90	2 1.56 1.67	3 2.34 11.11	0.78 0.89	0.00	1 1 0.76 2.13	+5.82 23 17.97 20.00	3.13 3.67	128
FAILURE TO DELIVER	8 3.29 4.02	0.41 1.19	0.00	0.41 1.89	0.41 9.09	0.00	1.65 3.45	1+2.70 70 28.81 58.33	+1.02 Z0 8.23 74.07	+2.70 91 37.45 81.25	+.71 19 7.82 90.48	0.82	2.47 5.22	+4.34 20 8 - 23 18 - 35	243
POOR QUALITY PRODUCTS	+5.61 76 43.18 38.19	+3.17 17 9.66 20.24	5 2.84 31.25	+1.97 19 10.80 35.85	1 +.87 7 3.98 63.64	1.14 1.14 14,29	2.27 3.45	5 2.84 4.17	0.00	0.57 0.89	0.00	0.00	1 +4.44 38 21.59 33.04	1.14	176
DIFFERENT PRODUCTS	+6.02 26 46.43 13.07	10 17.86 11.90	1 1.79 6.25	7 12.50 13.21	1 1.79 9.09	1 1.79 7.14	3.57 1.72	1 1.79 ! 0.83	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7 12.50 6.09	0.00	•
CHARGING HIDDEN COSTS	9.33 3.52	2 2.67 2.38	2 2.67 12.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	+5.34 32 42.67 27.59	0.00 0.00	D.00	0.00	0.00	9.33 14.89	2.67 1.74	+4.02 23 30.67 21.10	75
REFUSAL TO HONOR WARRANTY	1 13 1 28.89 1 6.53	8 · 89 4 · 76	0.00	3 6.67 5.66	0.00	0.00	8.89 3.45	2 4.44 1.67	0.00	1 2 4.44 1.79	0.00	6.67 6.38	8 17.78 6.96	13,33 5,50	İ
TOTAL	199	85	16	53	11	14	116	120	27	112	21	47	115	103	1044

NATURE OF		<u> </u>		***************************************	···										
(continued)	1 1	2	13	14 [5	16	17	8	j 9	110	[11	†12	113	114 1	TOTAL
UNDUE DELAY WITH REPAIRS	3 15.79 1.51	0.00	0.00	1 5.26 1.89	0 0.00 0.00	0.00	1 5.26 0.86	6 31.58 5.00	0.00	1 2 10.53 1.79	0.00	0.00	1 5.26 0.87	5 26.32 4.59	19
PERFORMING UNAUTHORI- ZED REPAIRS	7.69 1.01	7.69 2.38	3.85 6.25	1 3.85 1.89	3.85 9.09	0.00 0.00	9 34.62 7.76	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5 19.23 10.64	3 11.54 2.61	2 7.69 1.83	26
FAILURE TO GIVE AGREED REFUND	10 11.11 5.03	9 10.00 10.71	0.00	4.44 7.55	0 0.00 0.00	2 2 • 22 1 4 • 29	18 20.00 15.52	10 11.11 8.33	2 2.22 7.41	1 1.11 0.89	0.00	15 16.67 31.91	6 6 67 5 22	13 14.44 11.93	90
COLLECTION OR HARRASS- MENT PROBLEM	0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00	5 20.83 4.31	1 4.17 0.83	0 0 0 00 1 0 00	0.00	0.00	4 16.67 8.51	3 12.50 2.61	+2.50 1 45.83 10.09	24
RECEIVING UNSOLICITED MERCHANDISE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0 0.00 0.00	0.00	1 25.00 0.86	0.00 0.00	0 0 00 0 00 0 00	0.00	0.00	2 50.00 4.26	0.00	1 25.00 0.92	4
APPEARANCE OF ILLEGAL DEALINGS	0.00	0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00	2 50.00 1.72	0 0.00 0.00	1 25.00 3.70	0.00	0.00	25.00 2.13	0.00		4
SUGGESTING UNNECESSARY REPAIRS	1 50.00 0.50	0.00 0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00	1 50.00 0.86	0.00 0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2
MISHAP WITH MERCHANDISE SURRENDERED	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00 0.00	0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	50.00 0.87	1 50.00 0.92	ĺ
FAILURE TO DELIVER AND POOR QUALITY MERCHANDISE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00	60.00 2.68	0.00	0.00	2 40.00 1.74	0.00	5
MERCHANDISE MERCHANT MISREPRESENTS OWN AFFILIA- TIONS	0.00	25.00 1.19	0.00	0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00	0.00	25.00 0.83	0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00	25.00 0.87	1 25.00 0.92	4
TOTA	L 199	84	16	53	11	14	116	120	27	112	21	47	115	109	1044

RIMARY MEDIUM	 				_		ETWORK CL								
	1 +	2 	3 	4 	5	6 			9 	10 	11 +	12 	13 	114	li tot
UNKNOWN	29 18.83 14.57	7 4.55 8.33	l 2 1.30 12.50	5 3.25 9.43	0.00 0.00	0.65 7.14	13 8.44 11.21	25 16.23 20.83	1 1.95 1 11.11	24 15.58 21.43	3.25 23.81	2.60 8.51	21 13.64 18.26	1 9.74 1 13.76	į
LABELING, PACKAGING	+4.14 31 52.54 15.58	0 0.00 0.00	1 1.69 6.25	+1.53 g 13.56 15.09	2 3.39 18.18	1 1.69 7.14	8 13.56 6.90	. 2 3.39 1.67	0.00	1 1.69 0.89	0.00	1 1 1.69 1 2.13	2 3.39 1.74	2 3.39 1.83	1
MAIL	5.41 2.01	4 5.41 4.76	1 1.35 6.25	1.35	0.00 0.00	2 2.70 14.29	9 12.16 7.76	16.22 10.00	3 4.05 11.11	+6.90 ₁₈ 24.32 16.07	2 2.70 9.52	8 1 10.81 17.02	3 4.05 2.61	7	1
PAMPHLETS, CIRCULARS	9.76 2.01	4 9.76 4.76	0.00	4.88 3.77	1 2.44 9.09	0.00 0.00	5 12.20 4.31	10 24.39 8.33	0.00	1 12.20 4.46	0.00	4.88 4.26	1 5 12.20 4.35	•	1
PERIODICALS	17 10.43 8.54	19 11.66 22.62	1 1.84 1 18.75	7 4.29 13.21	0.00	3 1.84 21.43	20 12.27 17.24	25 15.34 20.83	8 4.91 29.63	26 15.95 23.21	7 4.29 33.33	2.45	15 9.20 13.04	9 5.52 8.26	
YELLOW PAGES	37.50 37.51	0.00 0.00	0.00	1 1 12.50 1 1.89	0.00	0.00 0.00	0 0.00 0.00	3 37.50 2.50	0 0.00 0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1 1 12.50 1 0.87	•	
TV, RADIO	2 8.00 1.01	5 20.00 5.95	0.00	2 8.00 3.77	0.00	+.40 4 16.00 28.57	0 0.00 0.00	8.00 1.67	0.00	16.00 3.57	0.00 0.00	16.00 8.51	1 4.00 0.87	1 4.00 0.92	1
DEFECTIVE PERFORMANCE OF PRODUCT	4 4 4 4 4 4 2 0 1	0.00	0.00	1 11.11 1.89	0.00	0.00	0 0.00 0.00	1 11.11 0.83	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	33.33 2.61	1 0	
WRITTEN GUARANTEE	3 20.00 1.51	0.00	6.67	13.33 3.77	0.00	0.00	3 20.00 2.59	1 6.67 0.83	0 0 00 1 0 00 1 0 00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1 6.67 0.87	26.67 3.67]
ORAL REPRESENTA- TION	1+58.79 96 21.43 48.24	43 9.60 51.19	5 1.12 31.25	23 5.13 43.40	7 1.56 63.64	0.67 21.43	50 11.16 43.10	66.35 34 7.59 28.33	13 2.90 48.15	31 6.92 27.68	1.56 33.33	22 4.91 46.81	55 1 12.28 47.83	59 13.17 54.13	1
TELEPHONE	1 6 1 12.50 3.02	2 4.17 2.38	3 6.25 18.75	1 2.08 1 1.89	1 2.08 9.09	0.00	8 16.67 6.90	•	0.00	1 6.25 1 2.68	0.00	2 4.17 4.26	16.67 6.96	9 18.75 8.26	
TOTAL	199	84	-+ 16	-+53	.+ 11	14	116	120	27	112	21	47	115	109	1

ARS INVOLVED						V	ETWORK C	LUSTER PR	OFILES						
	1	12	3	4	1 5	16	17	18	19	110	111	112	113	114	ı
UNKNOWN I	27 19.85 13.57	9.56	0.74	+5.58 ₁₄ 10.29 26.42	2 1.47 18.18	2.21	10 7.35 8.62	5.88	0.74	5.15	1.47	1 4		13.24	1
ZERO I	4 9.09 2.01	3 6.82 3.57	2.27	0.00	0.00	0.00	+3.82 11 25.00 9.48	6.82	0.00	1 2.27	0.00	1 6.82 1 6.38	13.64	+3.54 12 27.27 11.01	1
UNDER \$5	17 28.81 8.54	3.39	1 1.69	6 10.17 11.32	2 3.39 18.18	0.00	10 16.95 8.62	10.17	1.69	6.78	3.39	5.08	3.39 1.74	5.08	İ
\$ 5 – 20	17 11.56 8.54	8.84		8 5.44 15.09			17 11.56 14.66		1 2.72	32.14	2.04		3.40 4.35	7 4.76 6.42	1
\$20 – 100	53 23.14 26.63	6.99	0.87	2.62 11.32		0.44			3.06	1 11.35	1 6	10 4.37	1 19	18 7.86 16.51	1
\$100 - 500	35 15.77 17.59	19 8.56 22.62	1 1.80		1.80	1 4 1 1.80 28.57	28 12.61 24.14	29 13.06 24.17	2.70	9.91 19.64	1 1.35	1 6.76	8.11		1
\$500 2,000	36 27.48 18.09	6.11	2.29 1 18.75	6.11	0.00	1 2 1.53 1 14.29	7 5.34 6.03	9.92		9.16 10.71	1.53	3.82		8.40	
\$2,000 — 10,000 <u>.</u> 1	10 15.15 5.03	13.64	0.00	1.52	0.00	2 3.03 14.29	2 3.03 1.72	4.55			3.03 9.52	1 1.52	25.76	10 15.15 9.17	Ì
\$10,000 — 50,000	0.00	1 10.00	0.00	1 0.00	1 0.00	0.00	0.00	20.00 1.67		0.00	1 10.00	0.00	10.00	50.00	İ
TOTAL	199	84	16	53	11	14	116	120	27	112	21	47	115	109	*

MERCHANT 1						NET	WORK CLU	STER PROF	ILES						
	1	12	3	14	15	6	17	18	19	110	111	112	113	114	TOTAL
UNKNOWN	10 13.70 5.03	12.33 10.71	1.37	7 9.59 13.21	0.00	0.00 0.00 0.00	9 12.33 7.76	5.48 3.33	2 2 74 7 41	7 9.59 6.25	5 6.85 23.81	8.22 12.77	9 12.33 7.83	5.48 3.67	73
YES, EASILY	138 22.89 69.35	54 8.96 64.29	10 1.66 62.50	36 5.97 47.92	1 .33 1 72.73	9 1.49 64.29	14.26	7.13 35.83	29.63	1-114.88 ₂₆ 4.31 23.21	-37.18 4 0.66 19.05	32 5.31 68.09	77 1 12.77 1 66.96	72 11.94 66.06	603
YES, WITH DIFFICULTY	31 16.67 15.58	3.76 8.33	1.61 18.75	4.30	1.61	5 2.69 35.71		-10.35 28 15.05 23.33	5 2.69 18.52	32 17.20 28.57	2.15 19.05	2.15 8.51	18 9.68 15.65	21 11.29 19.27	186
NO	20 10.99 10.05	14 1 7.69 1 16-67	2 1.10 12.50	1.10	0.00	0.00 0.00	2.20 3.45	+6.45 45 24.73 37.50	+1.82 ₁₂ 6.59 44.44	1+17.10 47 25.82 41.96	8 1 4.40 1 38.10	5 2.75 10.64	6.04 9.57	12 6.59 11.01	182
TOTAL	199	84	16	53	11	14	116	120	27	112	21	47	115	109	1044

SOURCE OF	}	NETWORK CLUSTER PROFILES .													
COMPLAINT ^	1	12	13	14	5	16	17 1	8	19	110	111	112	113	[14]	TOTAL
UNKNOWN	+2.98 11 61.11 5.53	1 5.56 1.19	0.00	2 11.11 3.77	0.00 0.00	1 5.56 7.14	0.00 0.00	0 0.00 0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	1 5.56 0.87	2 11.11 1.83	18
ONE CONSUMER	172 18.96 86.43	69 7.61 82.14	15 1.65 93.75	45 4.96 84.91	9 0.99 81.82	9 0.99 64.29	107 11.80 92.24	109 12.02 90.83	2.32	96 1 10.58 1 85.71	21 2.32 100.00	4.96 95.74	97 10.69 84.35	92 10-14 84-40	907
SEVERAL	8 9.64 4.02	11 13.25 13.10	1 1.20 1 6.25	1 1.20 1.89	2 2.41 18.18	0.00	7 8.43 6.03	10 12.05 8.33	6 7.23 22.22	15 18.07 13.39	0.00	2 2 .41 4 . 26	13 15.66 11.30	7 8.43 6.42	83
ANOTHER MERCHANT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00 0.00	1 25.00 0.83	0.00	25.00 0.89	0.00	0.00	1 25.00 0.87	1 25.00 0.92	4
ANOTHER AGENCY	8 25.00 4.02	9.38 3.57	0.00	5 15.63 9.43	0.00	+.40 4 12.50 28.57	6.25 1.72	0 0.00 0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.38 2.61	7 21.88 6.42	32
TOTAL	199	84	16	53	11	14	116	120	27	112	21	47	115	109	1044

^{*}From the Consumer

RELIEF SOUGHT!		NETWORK CLUSTER PROFILES													
	1	2 1	3	4	5	16	7	la 	19	110	111	112	113	[14]	TOTAL
UNKNOWN	15 14.15 7.54	10 9.43 11.90	0.00 0.00	5.66 11.32	0.94 9.09	0.00	14 13.21 12.07	5.66 5.00	3.77 14.81	6.60 6.25	0.94 4.76	7.55 17.02	14 13.21 12.17	20 18.87 18.35	106
NONE	0.00 0.00	1 33.33 1.19	0 0.00	0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	66.67 1.74	0.00	3
ADVICE ONLY	2 11.76 1.01	3 17.65 3.57	1 5.88 6.25	0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00	3 17.65 2.59	5.88 0.83	1 5,88 3,70		0.00	5.88	3 17.65 2.61	1 5.88 0.92	17
PERFORMANCE AS PROMISED	43 20.38 21.61	8 3.79 9.52	0.95 12.50	1.90 7.55	0.47 9.09	0.00	14 6.64 12.07	+10.14 38 18.01 31.67	6 2.84 22.22	25 11.85 22.32	2.84 28.57	4 1.90 8.51	29 13.74 25.22	31 14.69 28.44	211
EXCHANGE I	+4.07 14 46.67 7.04	6.67 2.38	0.00	+1.13 5 16.67 9.43	3.33 9.09	3.33 7.14	0.00	0.00	0 0 00 0 00	0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00	5 16.67 4.35	2 6.67 1.83	30
REFUND I	75 17.48 37.69	40 9.32 47.62	8 1.86 50.00	15 3.50 28.30	1.17 45.45	1.86 57.14	52 12.12 44.83	+23.02 54 12.59 45.00	13 3.03 48.15	60 13.99 53.57	11 2.56 52.38	25 5*83 53.19	-54.63 30 6.99 26.09	33 7.69 30.28	429
MONEY TO COVER LOSSES	8 19.51 4.02	1 4.88	0.00	9.76 7.55	0.00	0.00	9.76 3.45	1 2.44 0.83	0.00	2 4.88 1.79	0.00	0.00	*4.89 14 34,15 12.17	6 14.63 5.50	41
INVESTIGATION FOR PUBLIC BENEFIT	33 20.63 16.50	1 16 1 10.00 1 19.05	5 3.13 31.25	16 10.00 30.19	1 1.88 1 27.27		28 17.50 24.14	11 6.88 9.17	-6.98 ₀	-22.45 4 2.50 3.57	0.00	9 5.63 19.15	10.00	14 8.75 12.84	160
NO INDIVIDUAL COMPLAINT	7 58.33 3.52	2 1 16.67 1 2.38	0.00	1 8.33 1.89	1 0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	16.67	0.00	12
PERFORMANCE AND REFUND	2 5.71 1.01	0.00	0.00	5.71 3.77	0.00	0.00	1 2.86 0.86	7.03 9 25.71 7.50	3 8.57 11.11	+2.25 37.14 11.61	+.42 3 8.57 14.29	0.00	0.00	2 5.71 1.83	35
TOTAL	199	84	16	53	11	14	116	120	27	112	21	47	115	109	1044

AGENCY	METHORIC GEOGRETIC PROTEET														
ACTION	1	12	13	14	5	16	17	18	9 	110	111	12	113	114	TOTAL
UNKNOWN	5 20.83 2.51	1 4.17 1.19	0.00	0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00	33.33 6.90	2 8.35 1.67	1 4.17 3.70	8.33 1.79	0.00	1 4.17 2.13	16.67 3.48	0.00	24
JUST ADVICE TO CONSUMER	12 19.05 6.03	7.94 5.95	3.17 12.50	3.17 3.17 3.77	0.00 0.00	3.17 14.29	12 19.05 10.34	3 4.76 2.50	1 1.59 3.70	1 12.70 7.14	3 4.76 14.29	1 1.59 2.13	6.35 3.48	12.70 7.34	63
JUST INVESTI- GATION	28 14.81 14.07	18 9.52 21.43	2.12 25.00	8 4.23 15.09	2 1.06 18.18	2 1.06 14.29	20 10.58 17.24	35 18.52 29.17	1 . 06 7 . 41	20 10.58 17.86	1 2 1.06 9.52	10 5.29 21.28	22 11.64 19.13	1 16 8.47 14.68	189
INVESTIGATION FOR PUBLIC BENEFIT	14 15.73 7.04	11 12.36 13.10	l 1.12 l 6.25	1 1 1.12 1 1.89	0.00 0.00	0.00	6 6-74 5-17	13 14.61 10.83	5 5.62 18.52	1 18 1 20.22 1 16.07	3 3 37 14.29	3 3,37 6.38	9 10.11 7.83	5 · 62 4 · 59	
JUST REFERRAL	24 19.83 12.06	11 9.09 13.10	3 2.48 18.75	8 6.61 15.09	0 0.00 0.00	1 2 1 1.65 1 14.29	12 9.92 10.34	1i 9.09 9.17	5 4.13 18.52	13 10.74 11.61	3.31 19.05	4 3.31 8.51	15 12.40 13.04	7.44 8.26	121
NON-LITIGATED RESOLUTION	85 20.63 42.71	24 5.83 28.57	0.97 25.00	22 5.34 41.51	8 1.94 72.73	1.46	50 12.14 43.10	41 9.95 34.17	8 1.94 29.63	33 8.01 29.46	0.97 19.05	23 5.58 48.94	10.68 38.26	60 14.56 55.05	412
FORMAL CIVIL PROCEEDINGS	9 24.32 4.52		1 2.70 6.25	5.41 3.77	0.00	2.70 7.14	8.11 2.59	2 5.41 1.67	0.00	10.81 3.57	0.00	8.11 6.38	6 16.22 5.22	8.11 2.75	
FORMAL CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS	9 20.00 4.52	8.89	0.00	6.67 5.66	0.00	0.00	1 2.22 0.86	8.89 3.33	5 11.11 18.52	9 20.00 8.04	8.89 19.05	1 2.22 2.13	3 6.67 2.61	2 4.44 1.83	45
ACTION PENDING IN AGENCY	0 0.00 0.00	23.53 4.76	1 5.88 6.25	17.65 5.66	0.00	0.00	1 5.88 0.86	5.88 0.83	0.00	11.76 1.79	1 5.88 4.76	0.00	23.53 3.48	0.00	17
NOTHING	10 27.78 5.03	8.33 3.57	0.00	11.11 7.55	1 2.78 9.09	2.78 7.14	5.56 1.72	5 13.89 4.17	0.00	5.56 1.79	0.00	2.78 2.13	8.33 2.61	11.11 3.67	36
INVESTI- GATION AND ADVICE	3 27.27 1.51	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1 9.09 0.86	3 27.27 2.50	0.00	9.09 0.89	0.00	0.00	9.09 0.87	2 18.18 1.83	11
TOTAL	199	84	16	53	11	14	116	120	27	112	21	47	115	109	1044

RELIEF OBTAINED 15 16 17 13 14 11 12 19 110 111 112 113 114 TOTAL 9 1 0 1 2 | 23 17 1 33 1 3 24 1 6 1 26 J 5 1 10 1 31 1 19 1 208 4.33 0.00 0.96 11.06 UNKNOWN 15.87 8.17 1.44 2.88 11.54 | 12.50 2.40 4.81 14.90 9.13 18.75 16.98 0.00 14.29 19.83 16.58 20.24 20.00 22.22 23.21 23.81 21.28 26.96 17.43 26 14 1 11 1 1 3 1 22 15 3 25 7 3 10 147 6 1 NONE 17.69 9.52 0.68 1 7.48 0.68 2.04 14.97 10.20 2.04 17.01 4.76 2.04 6.80 4.08 13.07 16.67 6.25 20.75 | 9.09 21.43 18.97 12.50 11.11 22.32 33.33 6.38 8.70 5.50 4 1 0 10 20 5 1 3 2 4 0 3 10 14 76 ADVICE 0.00 3.95 5.26 1.32 13.16 0.00 3.95 26.32 6.58 2.63 5.26 0.00 13.16 18.42 ONLY 18.75 7.55 9.09 0.00 8.62 5.95 1.67 0.00 10.05 3.57 0.00 6.38 8.70 12.84 +9.96 26 0 1 2 1 2 1 0 6 | 2 15 2 15 15 | 110 18 3 4 PERFORMANCE 0.00 5.45 [1.82 16.36 2.73 0.00 1.82 1.82 23.64 13.64 3.64 1.82 13.64 13.64 AS PROMISED 7.41 9.05 3.57 0.00 3.77 18.18 0.00 5.17 21.67 13.39 19.05 4.26 13.04 13.76 2 1 0 0 1 0 2 22 10 0 1 4 0 0 0 3 | 0.00 18.18 0.00 4.55 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 9.09 **EXCHANGE** 45.45 9.09 0.00 13.64 7.55 0.00 0.00 0.86 0.00 0.00 1.74 5.03 | 2.38 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 2.75 | 2 32 29 18 2 1 10 6 37 8 2 20 22 249 45 16 0.80 12.85 14.86 11.65 7.23 0.80 4.02 2.41 3.21 0.80 6.43 8.03 8.84 REFUND 18.07 18.87 54.55 | 14.29 27.59 22.61 21.43 12.50 30.83 29.63 25.89 9.52 34.04 17.39 20.18 5 0 0 2 1 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 3 0 12 MONEY 41.67 0.00 0.00 16.67 | 8.33 0.00 0.00 8.33 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 25.00 0.00 TO COVER 0.00 0.00 LOSSES 2.51 1 0.00 0.00 1 3.77 9.09 0.00 0.83 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 2.61 -----------0 1 5 14 5 5 8 12 | 110 4 1 8 8 6 0 21 14 INVESTIGATION 0.00 4.55 12.73 7.27 4.55 5.45 0.00 4.55 7.27 10.91 12.73 3.64 7.27 FOR PUBLIC 19.09 16.67 BENEFIT 15.09 0.00 1 35.71 12.07 6.67 18.52 0.00 10.64 6.96 11.01 1 10.55 25.00 5.36 14 109 1044

116

120

27

112

21

47

115

53

199

TOTAL

84

16

11

NETWORK CLUSTER PROFILES

(continued)

H

(solitinidad)															
	1	2	3	14	5	16	17	8	ļ 9	110	11	112	113	114	TOTAL
NO INDI- VIDUAL COMPLAINT	+2.05 9 75.00 4.52	1 8.33 1.19	0.00 0.00	0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00	0.00	2 16.67 1.74	0.00	12
CASE PENDING	10 20.83 5.03	8 16.67 9,52	2 4.17 12.50		0.00 0.00	1 2.08 7.14	4.17 1.72	8.33 3.33	2 4.17 7.41	5 10.42 4.46	2 4.17 9.52	2 4.17 4.26	8 1 16.67 6.96	1 2.08 0.92	48
PERFORMANCE AND REFUND	0.00 0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00 0.00	1 20.00 7.14	0.00	20.00 0.83	0.00	2 40.00 1.79	20.00 4.76	0.00 0.00	0.00	0.00	5
REFUND AND INVESTI- GATION	0.00	2 22.22 238	1 11.11 11.11 6.25	2 22.22 3.77	0.00 0.00	0.00	1 11.11 0.86	1 11.11 G.83	1 11.11 1 3.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1 11.11 0.92	
BILLING ADJUST- MENT	1 2 10.00 1 1.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00	1 10.00 1 1.72	5.00 0.83	0.00 0.00	0.00	0.00	1 15.00	15.00 2.61	+1.89 9 45.00	20
STOP HARRASS- MENT	0 0 00 0 0 00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00	0.00	0 0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0 0 • 00 1 0 • 00	100.00 1.83	İ
RELEASE FROM CONTRACT (REFUND)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00	23.08 2.59	0 0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00	0.00 0.00	3 23.08 6.38	2 15.38 1.74	38.46 4.59	i
RETURN OF MERCHANDISE SURRENDERED		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00	0.00 0.00	0 0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1 100.00 0.87		1
TOTAL	199	84	16	53	11	14	116	120	27	112	21	47	115	109	1044

Ĺ1	j
١	٥
_	J

MER	CHANT RESPONS	E					NE	TWORK CL	USTER PRO	FILES						
		11	•		4	15	16	17	18	19	110	111	112	113	114	TOTAL
	UNKNOWN	12 12.24 6.03	+7.04 21 21.43 25.00	2 - 04 12 - 50	9 9.18 16.98	0.00	1 1.02 7.14	14 14.29 12.07	5.10	1 2.04	11.22	0.00	5.10	11 11.22 9.57	5.10	98 98
	IGNORES CONTACT	26 15.66 13.07	8 4.82 9.52		10 6.02 18.87	0.00	3 1.81 21.43	7 4.22 6.03	+9.66 29 17.47 24.17	+3.29 10 6.02 37.04	+10.55 35 21.08 31.25	2.41 19.05	7 4.22 14.89	16 1 9.64 1 13.91		166
Ħ	SKIPS OUT	8.54 3.52	7.32 7.14	2 2.44 12.50	1 1.22 1.89	0.00	0.00	3.66 2.59	+3.67 16 19.51 13.33	3.66 11.11	+4.01 22 26.83 19.64	+.76 12 14.63 57.14	1 1.22 2.13	3 · 66 2 · 61	7.32	
27	BANKRUPTCY	1 4.76 0.50	3 14.29 3.57	0.00	0 0.00 0.00	0.00	1 4.76 7.14	0.00	19.05 3.33	9.52 7.41	14.29 2.68	1 4.76 4.76	19.05 8.51	1 4.76 0.87	1 4.76 0.92	i
	ARGUES PRODUCT CLAIMS	38 35.85 19.10	1 10 9.43 11.90	2.83 18.75	5.66 11.32	0.00	1.89 14.29	8 7.55 6.90	6.60 5.83	1 0.94 3.70	-10.76 ₀ 0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	1 .89 1 .26	23 21.70 20.00		106
	ARGUES PRICE CLAIMS	11 13.10 5.53	1.19	1 1.19 6.25	2 2.38 3.77	0.00	0.00	+5.15 29 34.52 25.00	8.33 5.83	0.00	0.00	0.00 0.00	8.33 14.89	7.14 5.22	+5.26 20 23.81 18.35	84
	DELAYS TAKING ACTION	32 24.43 16.08	8 6.11 9.52	0.76	9 6.87 16.98	0.00	2 1.53 14.29	5 3.82 4.31	+9.76 25 19.08 20.83	5 3.82 18.52	16 12.21 14.29	2 1.53 9.52	1.53 4.26	9.16 10.43	9.16 11.01	
	TOTAL	199	84	ló	53	11	14	116	120	27	112	21	47	115	109	1044

(continued)

	1	12	13	14	5	16	17	8	9	110	111	112	113	114	TOTAL
DISCLAIMS KNOWLEDGE	10 21.74 5.03	13.04 7.14	0.00	2.17 1.89	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	8 17.39 6.90	2.17 0.83	0.00 0.00	2 4.35 1.79	0.00	1 2.17 2.13	11 23.91 9.57	13.04 5.50	46
REFERS TO THIRD PARTY	6 31.58 3.02	3 15.79 3.57	0.00	0.00	0.00 0.00	0 0.00 0.00	3 15.79 2.59	0,00 0,00	0.00 0.00	1 5.26 0.89	0.00	1 5.26 2.13	2 10.53 1.74	3 15.79 2.75	19
TAKES CORRECTIVE ACTION	41 18.89 20.60	17 7.83 20.24	1.84 25.00	12 5.53 22.64	+1.81 11 5.07 100.00	5 2.30 35.71	23 10.60 19.83	21 9.68 17.50	3 1.38 11.11	21 9.68 18.75	0.92 9.52	9 4.15 19.15	22 10.14 19.13	26 11.98 23.85	217
HARRASS- MENTS OR THREATS	3 27.27 1.51	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00	0.00	0 0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	27.27 2.61	5 45.45 4.59	11
ARGUES CONTRACT IMPLE- MENTATION	10.00 1.01	1 5.00 1.19	0.00	1 5.00 1.89	0.70	0.00 0.00	5 25.00 4.31	2 10.00 1.67	0.00 0.00	0.00	0.00	1 15.00 1 6.38	5.00 0.87	5 25.00 4.59	20
REFUSAL TO GIVE REFUND	7.31 0 0.00 0.00	0.00	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	35.00 6.03	2 10.00 1.67	5.00 3.70	1 5.00 0.89	0.00	20.00 8.51	5.00 0.87	15.00 15.75	20
DENIES AUVERTISED CLAIMS	1 10 1 43.48 1 5.03	0.00	1 4.35 6.25	8.70 3.77	0.00	0.00	4 17.39 3.45	1 4.35 0.83	0.00	0.00	0.00	1 4.35 2.13	3 13.04 2.61	1 4.35 0.92	23
TOTAL	199	84,	16	53	11	14	116	120	27	112	21	47	115	109	1044

		•	

END