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Harm-Focused Policing: A Comparison of Citizen and Patrol Deputy Perceptions on the Severity of Social Harms

Christina Finn

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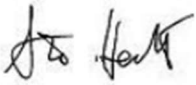
Harm-Focused Policing:
A Comparison of Citizen and Patrol Deputy Perceptions on the Severity of Social Harms


by
Christina Finn
A Dissertation Presented to the
Abraham S. Fischler College of Education
and School of Criminal Justice
in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of
Doctor of Philosophy

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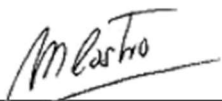
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Christina Finn

May 16, 2024

Abstract

Harm-Focused Policing: A Comparison of Citizen and Patrol Deputy Perceptions on the Severity of Social Harms. Christina Finn, 2024: Dissertation, Nova Southeastern University, Abraham S. Fischler College of Education and School of Criminal Justice.

Keywords: social harm, social harm index, harm-focused policing, Uniform Crime Report

This study examined the perceptions of Volusia County citizens and patrol deputies regarding the severity of social harms attributed to incidents of criminal activity. Despite the widespread assessments of crime, the perceptions of associated harms remain unclear. Developing a social harm index may provide current insight into the opinions of harm as perceived by both the public and law enforcement agencies. Using a sequential explanatory mixed method design, patrol deputies from the Volusia County Sheriff's Office and residents of Volusia County, Florida, were invited to complete a series of surveys and follow-up interviews. This study aimed to compare participant ratings on the severity of social harms that result from incidents of criminal activity, specifically those listed under the FBI's Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Part II offenses. It also sought to determine participant descriptions of the various social harms that can result from incidents of criminal activities and their reasonings for each social harm severity rating.

Table of Contents

	Page
Chapter 1: Introduction	1
Nature of the Research Problem	1
Background of the Problem	3
Significance of the Study	4
Purpose Statement.....	6
Barriers and Issues	7
Research Questions.....	7
Quantitative Research Questions	8
Qualitative Research Question.....	8
Mixed Methods Research Questions	8
Definition of Terms.....	9
Summary	9
 Chapter 2: Literature Review.....	 11
Introduction.....	11
The Concept of Social Harm	11
The Measurement of Crime	13
Law Enforcement Approach to Social Harms in Communities	15
Public Assessment of Crime Seriousness and Social Harms	17
Levels of Social Harms.....	19
Taxonomy of Social Harms	20
An Application for Identifying Social Harm Perceptions	23
Problems and Prospects for Social Harms Measurement	24
Summary.....	27
 Chapter 3: Methodology	 29
Overview of Research Design	29
Participants.....	29
Survey Participant Selection.....	29
Interview Participant Selection.....	30
Instrument Development.....	31
Subject Matter Expert Review/ Pilot Study.....	31
Survey	32
Interview	33
Procedures.....	34
Quantitative Data Collection.....	34
Qualitative Data Collection.....	35
Data Analysis	35
Quantitative Research Questions	35
Quantitative Data Analysis	35
Qualitative Research Questions	37
Qualitative Data Analysis	37
Mixed Methods Research Question	38

Mixed Methods Data Analysis.....	38
Summary	39
Chapter 4: Results.....	41
Introduction.....	41
Quantitative Survey Data Results	41
Participant Demographics.....	41
Answers to Quantitative Research Question 1.....	42
Answers to Quantitative Research Question 2.....	43
Qualitative Interview Data Results	53
Answers to Qualitative Research Question 1.....	53
Answers to Qualitative Research Question 2.....	60
Summary of Findings for Mixed Methods.....	76
Chapter 5: Discussion	83
Overview of the Discussion.....	83
Summary of Findings.....	83
Interpretation/Implication of Findings.....	86
Limitations of the Study.....	100
Future Research Directions.....	102
References.....	109
Appendices	
A. Part I and Part II Offenses in the UCR Classification	122
B. Volusia County Sheriff Office District Maps	123
C. Social Harms Severity Survey	124
D. Volusia County Sheriff Office Site Approval Letter	129
E. Social Harms Severity Interview Protocol	130
Tables	
1. Frequency Table for Demographic Variables.....	41
2. Descriptive Statistics for Each Crime/Social Harm Segregated by Group.....	45
3. Mann-Whitney U Tests for Differences in Survey Items Between VC Citizens and VCSO Deputies.....	48
4. Independent Sample T-Tests for Composite Scores Between VC Citizens and VCSO Deputies.....	51
5. Crime, Theme, and Narrative of VC Citizens.....	62
6. Crime, Theme, and Narrative of VCSO Deputies	67
7. Comparison of QL RQ1 Themes Between VC Citizens and VCSO Deputies.....	73
8. QL RQ2 Theme and Example Narratives of VC Citizens.....	74
9. QL RQ2 Theme and Example Narratives of VCSO Deputies.....	75
10. Comparison of QL RQ2 Themes Between VC Citizens and VCSO Deputies for Criminal Activities	76
11. Group Comparisons Between Quantitative Findings for QN RQ2 With Themes Reported to Answer QL RQ1 Concerning the Severity of Social Harms.....	80

Chapter 1: Introduction

Nature of the Research Problem

Law enforcement agencies are often scrutinized for their ability to prevent and reduce crime. Many of today's policing accountability apparatuses are attributable to duties related to combating violent and property crimes, wherein crime counts are often reported and made sense of under the assumption that all crimes are equal in their magnitude. The problem is that "all crimes are not created equal" (Sherman et al., 2016, p. 171). There is often no sense of certainty that some types of crime can cause more harm than others (e.g. murder > shoplifting). The seriousness of these crimes could be attested to through sentencing policies. Although crime rates have decreased over the past few decades, police workloads have remained unabated, with many endeavors now focusing on behavioral health issues and other harmful community conditions (Ratcliffe, 2015). As such, the role of traditional police work has shifted immensely from being an enforcer of the law to a minimizer of harm. To better understand the prevalence of crime in society, the severity of associated social harms must also be assessed (Kwan et al., 2000).

An ongoing debate surrounding officer responsibilities is on whether their duties should be "restricted to the prevention and detection of crime, or whether it should have the rather more amorphous role of engaging in the delivery of security" (Innes, 2004, p. 151; see also Ratcliffe, 2015). Police chiefs across the nation have also been recognizing that simply focusing on traditional crime tends to limit the productivity of police (Ratcliffe, 2015). Many officers acknowledged they frequently encounter the dynamics of harmful behavior as opposed to crime problems (Wood et al., 2014).

The severity of crime is not necessarily perceived to be the same by both law enforcement officers and members of the public. Patrol deputies encounter a wide variety of crimes daily, whereas the public only gets a small glimpse of criminal activity, either directly or indirectly. Personal judgments toward certain crimes could also be a reflection of the degree to which a crime is feared (Warr, 1989). When examining modern social indicators of crime, the FBI's Uniform Crime Report (UCR) was one of the most frequently used nationwide crime data collection tools, apart from the National Crime Victimization Survey.

The UCR implements major categorical crime labels, such as murder and burglary, but excludes hierarchy for specific incidents of criminal activity most likely to affect the average citizen (Ratcliffe, 2014). Dispatch calls that often occupy the majority of police time, such as burglar alarms, domestic violence situations, or suspicious activities, generally do not count for the official criminal statistics in the same way as more heinous crimes such as rape or aggravated assault. More so, the UCR and other measurements of crime tend to lack the inclusion of social harm (i.e., financial burden, emotional trauma) as a consequence of criminal activity and its impact on society.

Various data-driven assessments of crime have been used as a measuring tool for law enforcement accountability and operational resource allocations by agencies. Estimates of the social and economic costs of individual crimes enable policymakers to make better-informed decisions and prioritize resources tending toward the most significant impacts on harm reduction (Brand & Price, 2000). More emphasis on the social harms of crime could contribute to a better understanding of crime as well as to improve crime reporting, which can lead to more accurate crime measures. Crime data also provides critical information to researchers and decision-makers evaluating criminal justice programs and policies (Lauritsen & Cork, 2016). When crime

classifications are too vague and inconsistently analyzed, the representation of crime data can be misleading. Therefore, there is often a need for law enforcement agencies to know what specific social harms the served community considers to be the most pressing in addition to crime counts. It is equally important for the public to know what crimes and harms local law enforcement regard as a concern.

Background of the Problem

The nature of policing has been changing over the past few decades, and policing is no longer simply just about crime. Mental health issues and how they affect the criminal justice system have also gained mainstream attention. Drug overdose incidents increased to an all-time high, and opioid addiction is often viewed as an epidemic. In 2017, the UCR revealed an estimated 17,284 nationwide murders, while the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) acknowledged 70,237 drug overdose deaths for the same year (Federal Bureau of Investigations, 2017; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, n.d.). Many officers are spending much of their time de-escalating problems involving individuals with underlying conditions that are not so strictly criminal-based. The UCR Part I offenses primarily deal with violent and property crime types; however, patrol deputies spend a marginal amount of time investigating violent and property crimes. Instead, officers are frequently dispatched to miscellaneous radio calls (e.g., checking false alarms, disorderly conduct) that contribute to UCR Part II offenses. These are the events that frequently cause concern for members of the community and affect their quality of life.

This study expanded upon Ratcliffe's research on harm-focused policing, which aimed to weigh the harms of criminality with data from beyond crime and disorder (Ratcliffe, 2015). Communities are afflicted with a wide range of social harm events, such as crime, medical

emergencies, and drug use (Mohler et al., 2018). Yet, while crime indexes such as the UCR work as a third-party measurement of criminal activity and police effectiveness, they tend to limit the assessment of the severity of associated harms (e.g., physical, financial). A social harm perspective, on the other hand, could establish priorities based on harms caused by a variety of criminal activities (Mohler et al., 2018; Pemberton, 2007). This study was aimed at gaining insight into criminal activities that produce meso- and micro- level social harms. Social harm severity was acknowledged and analyzed from the viewpoint of citizens and law enforcement officers to determine if there was an agreement between various perspectives.

In 2011, the U.S. Department of Justice issued a solicitation for studies that could “describe and quantify the level of harm from [international organized crime],” which signaled the possibility for greater practical interest in social harms (Paoli & Greenfield, 2013; United States Department of Justice, 2011). Executive law enforcement administration may deem crime to be under control if criminal statistics are low, yet the public could still be dealing with countless harmful situations that aren’t measured by normal crime statistic standards. A social harm index that accounts for day-to-day policing demands can lead to better utilization of officer resources, which can save the department time and money (Mohler et al., 2018). Recognizing the depth of harms that law enforcement encounters could lead to findings indicating whether other professions such as social workers or child services, should be more proactively involved in problems occurring within their communities. Although officials can use the information from social harm indexes to prioritize officer resources, best practices for this new application will require further research.

Significance of the Study

Existing policing strategies do little to acknowledge the social harms associated with crime, and no generally accepted social harm index exists to forecast crimes that generate the most harm. Reducing harm instead of simply reducing crime counts was deemed to be important for many reasons. A harm severity scale can provide a more accurate measure of crime impacts on a community as opposed to the UCR, which treats each crime as statistically equal (Riley County Police Department, 2015). For example, larceny accounts for over half of all UCR Part I crimes pertaining to property crimes; however, when applying the crime harm index methodology, property crimes account for less than 20% of the total crime harm (Sherman, 2013; Riley County Police Department, 2015). This is followed by a marginal percentage representing violent crimes, and the remaining offenses as classified under Part II accounting for other crimes.

Ratcliff (2015) has acknowledged that a harm index, when utilized alongside community attitudes toward crime, may generate policing priorities that receive greater public support. Policing strategies such as intelligence-led policing, problem-oriented policing, and evidence-based policing often focus on tactical approaches based on known criminal statistics and the ominous pressure from the public to combat crime trends. However, the public is not commonly made aware of law enforcement viewpoints in the same manner. Comparing the social harm perceptions of citizens and law enforcement officers may facilitate better means of citizen-officer communication and understanding. The public would be likely to gain insight into what crimes law enforcement assigns the highest and weakest priorities, as well as having the option to voice their own opinions.

Most crime harm indexes are reliant upon statutory sentencing guidelines, but a severity scale of social harms is also valuable. Adopting harm severity-based policing models over more traditional crime count-based approaches offers a more detailed look at the effect crime has on

individuals. This study was designed to investigate the gap in the literature by developing an instrument and assessing ratings and reasonings of social harm severity based on citizen and patrol deputy perceptions. This study also established whether it was important to consider social harm from both a public and law enforcement officer perspective. Additionally, this study had the ability to develop a future harm index that would enable more effective utilization of law enforcement resources to reduce UCR Part II offenses and the severity of associated social harm.

Purpose Statement

The purpose of this research study was to examine citizen and patrol deputy perceptions regarding the severity of social harms from incidents of criminal activity under UCR Part II offenses. Traditional crimes, such as those measured by UCR Part I offenses, only account for a fragment of individual harm and often do not capture the nature of social harms that often affect the average day-to-day citizen. Refocusing on UCR Part II offenses (e.g., drug abuse violations, disorderly conduct) can assist law enforcement workloads by integrating measures of social harm (e.g., physical, financial) that affect individuals apart from traditional crimes (e.g., murder, theft). Part II offenses pertain to crimes such as simple assault, fraud, vandalism, and illegal drug violations. Part II offenses tend to be viewed as minor compared to Part I; however, citizens are more likely to encounter these types of crimes than robbery, rape, or homicide covered in Part I offenses. Therefore, harm-focused policing can analyze the social harms of Part II offenses to determine how and where to outsource assistance that can save law enforcement workloads, time, and money. The focus of this research was to first obtain and compare the severity ratings of social harm as perceived by both citizens of Volusia County, Florida, and patrol deputies of the Volusia County Sheriff's Office (VCSO), followed by interviews with selected participants to explain the reasons for these ratings.

Barriers and Issues

This study was not without limitations. Harm-focused policing is a relatively new concept, and existing information on the overall impact of social harm is limited. ‘*Social harm*’ is an ambiguous term that is not clearly defined, and its denotation can be misleading. This term was distinguished for participants to fully understand its impact on harm severity. The number of social harm events that occur within a community could be limitless, and many harms may get overlooked in the development of a social harm scale. New research is needed to produce more objective measures of what society prioritizes as the most harmful events to create a social harm index (Hillyard et al., 2008). To reduce the misconception of social harm as it pertains to this study, a clear-cut definition was established before survey distribution.

Additionally, the discernment of social harm seriousness varies among deputies who possess greater insight into crime than the average citizen, who is not exposed to the same daily situations and environments. A social harm perspective can extend beyond any legal definition of crime and allow for a more comprehensive interpretation of the associated harms people experience (Kitchen, 2016). Understanding the various effects of social harm required the participation of a wide range of disciplines to make the study equitable, which also accounted for external validity. While this study used convenience sampling of only Volusia County citizens and Volusia County Sheriff’s Deputies, the researcher recognized that other sampling techniques might draw additional insight from a variety of participants, such as other county or state citizens, law enforcement agencies, social workers, and lawmakers.

Research Questions

The following questions were essential in addressing the research problem stated in this study. The development and validation of a measurement tool to identify social harms from

criminal activity were essential due to the limitations of construct measurement in existing studies. To overcome this need, an Expert Panel Review of the quantitative Social Harm Severity Survey was implemented.

Quantitative Research Questions

QN RQ1: What were the average ratings given by Volusia County citizens and patrol deputies of the severity of social harms that result from incidents of criminal activity under Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Part II offenses?

QN RQ2: What were the differences in the average ratings of severity of social harms for the considered crimes between Volusia County citizens and patrol deputies?

The qualitative research questions below addressed the reasoning for severity ratings from the quantitative research.

Qualitative Research Questions

QL RQ1: How did Volusia County citizens and patrol deputies compare with respect to the reasons they give for their rating of the severity of social harms for each of the considered crimes?

QL RQ2: How did Volusia County citizens and patrol deputies describe the various social harms that can result from incidents of criminal activities?

The mixed method research question below served to interpret the data collected from both the quantitative and qualitative phases.

Mixed Method Research Question

MM RQ1: Can the qualitative descriptions of the reasons the Volusia County citizens and patrol deputies give for their ratings of severity of social harms (QL RQ1) explain

any differences between the groups in their average ratings of severity of social harms (QN RQ2)?

Definition of Terms

Throughout the duration of this work, the following terms and acronyms were used:

Harm. Any negative consequence that is the result of a criminal activity (Tusikov and Fahlman, 2009).

Harm-focused policing. A method for identifying the greatest harms within a community to allocate police resources (Huey, 2016).

Social harms. The results of individual criminal acts of harm that affect societal quality of life (Ratcliffe, 2015).

Social harm index. A prioritized index that weighs the harms of criminality (Ratcliffe, 2014).

Uniform Crime Reports (UCR). An official nationwide data source that compiles criminal statistics from four data collections (National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS), Summary Reporting System (SRS), Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted (LEOKA), and the Hate Crime Statistics Program) to produce an annual crime statistics report in the United States (Federal Bureau of Investigation, n.d.).

Summary

Chapter one provided a brief overview of the potential benefits of a social harm scale when citizen and law enforcement perspectives are taken into consideration. Chapter two provided a literature review that elaborates on the concept of social harm. The chapter also recognized measurements of crime that exceed the UCR crime coverage to include social harms. The implications of social harm events within communities and how law enforcement currently

approaches these issues were then addressed. Potential problems and prospects of social harm measurement, such as a social harm index, were reviewed as well. Moreover, an application for identifying social harm perceptions in the current study was discussed. Chapter three further distinguished the sequential explanatory mixed method research design.

Chapter 2: Literature Review

Introduction

The purpose of this research study was to examine citizen and patrol deputy perceptions regarding the severity of social harms from incidents of criminal activity under UCR Part II offenses. This chapter provided a synopsis of the pertinent existing literature as it pertains to: (a) the concept of social harm, including a simplified definition; (b) the measurements of crime and crime seriousness to emphasize a need for a social harm index; (c) law enforcement approaches to social harms as it derives from criminal activity; (d) the implications of social harm within communities and its impact on citizens; (e) levels of social harms across different spectrums; (f) the taxonomy of social harms most likely to affect the average citizen; (g) an application for identifying social harm perceptions; (h) and potential problems and prospects for the measurement of social harms.

The Concept of Social Harm

Crime is a multidimensional facet and a central part of the criminal justice system. Therefore, the measurement of crime must be equally multidimensional in its approach. Crime is not simply measured by one entity but is analyzed based on a variety of components, such as the type of crime, the reason for the crime, the victims of the crime, and so forth. Criminal psychologists look beyond crime and focus on the criminal to better understand criminal behavior. This same stance applies to the study of social harms that occur as a result of criminal activity. The concept of social harm, as described by Pemberton (2016), was known to “provide an alternative ‘lens’ that captures the vicissitudes of contemporary life” (p. 7). However, ‘*harm*’ itself is an unstructured term that few academics or policymakers have attempted to define, and

rarely has harm been used to distinguish the consequences of crime (Greenfield & Paoli, 2013; Ratcliff, 2015).

Pemberton (2007) notably suggested that in constructing a social harm perspective, it is imperative to first define and identify harm. There are many obstacles in attempting to define harm or in identifying harms that could be classified into a rubric of social harm (Hillyard & Tombs, 2008). Lynn (2018) expressed concern about the compatibility and differentiation of '*criminal harm*' with '*social harm*'. Much like crime, the term '*harm*' can be broadly defined to provide a generalized interpretation of its meaning. Tusikov and Fahlman (2009) defined harm as any negative consequence that arises from an adverse event. Sheptycki and Ratcliffe (2004) supported the notion that there is a need for the strategic collection and analysis of social harms caused by different types of criminal activity. Thus, for the duration of this dissertation, '*harm*' was defined as any negative consequence resulting from a criminal activity.

Another aspect, when attempting to define '*social harm*', was on identifying the context of '*social*' (Pemberton, 2007). In other words, harms produced by criminal acts affecting societal quality of life (Ratcliffe, 2015). There are numerous social rules that society deems deviant when they are broken. However, Atkinson (2014) argued that not all acts of deviance are illegal, just like not all crimes are harmful. Drawing on the work of Émile Durkheim, Atkinson elaborates that harmful, deviant, and criminal acts are all socially constructed and interpreted by members of a structured society and are therefore subject to change as society changes (Atkinson, 2014; Durkheim, 1938; Harms, 1981). For example, marijuana laws in the United States have rapidly begun to change in recent years, with many states decriminalizing the possession of small amounts of cannabis, yet regulations continue to vary from state to state (National Conference of State Legislatures, 2019). While states including Colorado and California legalized marijuana for

both medical and recreational use, other states such as Florida legalized it for medical purposes only, and many states still prohibit it completely (National Conference of State Legislatures, 2019). This finding demonstrated how the magnitude of harm perceptions and the seriousness of offenses (e.g., drug possession) can vary across platforms.

The Measurement of Crime

The measurement of social phenomena became more sophisticated and exhaustive over the years. In today's society, researchers can measure almost every aspect of social life and human welfare. A vast array of information is collected throughout the criminal justice system process at various stages. Official crime data evolves from these routine functions to include offense and arrest reports from police, charges filed by prosecutors in the court system, and corrections data such as imprisonment and prison releases (Mosher et al., 2002).

To better understand the social harms that derive from incidents of criminal activity, there must be a clear framework of what constitutes crime and how crime is currently measured. The elements of crime are generally defined by criminal statutes or common laws established within set jurisdictions. Once a crime is committed, that information can be counted or measured in a variety of ways. Fitzgerald and Fitzgerald (2014) outline three major sources of criminal statistics: law enforcement agencies (e.g., Uniform Crime Reporting System, National Incident-Based Reporting System), general citizen surveys (e.g., National Crime Victimization Survey), and offender self-reporting surveys (e.g., Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring). For the sake of this dissertation, only the UCR method of crime data measurement is explored.

The UCR represents the first "national, standardized measure of the incidence of crime" in the United States (James & Rishard, 2008, p. vii). The UCR was aimed at measuring law enforcement effectiveness and providing agencies with data to help combat crime. In 1929, the

International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) published *Uniform Crime Reporting* as a manual for police departments across the nation to equally collect, record, and report criminal statistic data within their jurisdictions (Federal Bureau of Investigation, n.d.; James & Rishard, 2008). Almost two decades later, the FBI developed a national crime index, which still serves as the primary producer of annual crime rates and an indicator of criminality in the nation (James & Rishard, 2008).

Focusing on Part I offenses (see Appendix A) known to law enforcement, the UCR program collects crime data pertaining to violent crime and property crime, which the FBI references as index crimes. Violent crimes can be defined as offenses that involve the use of force or the threat of force (Federal Bureau of Investigations, 2018). There are four distinct criminal offenses categorized into this field: murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. Property crimes, on the other hand, are offenses involving the taking of money or property, but without force or threat of force (Federal Bureau of Investigations, 2018). These crimes can be classified as burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson offenses.

Winfrey and Abadinsky (2010) pointed out that Part II offenses don't necessarily measure crime in the same way as Part I but rather concentrate on police activity. Law enforcement agencies are not mandated to report non-index offenses under Part II (see Appendix A for the full list of 21 offenses), which only accounts for arrest data (Mosher et al., 2002). Many studies have outlined how social harms go beyond the major crime categories as listed by the UCR, yet "neither criminology nor the adjacent social sciences have made a serious effort to systematically identify, evaluate, or compare the harms associated with different crimes" (Greenfield & Paoli, 2013, p. 864; see also Weinborn et al., 2017). Wolfgang et al. (1985) claimed that crime

categories in classification systems can be subclassified and that these subsets differ in severity. Other methods of measurement, such as a social harm index, can prioritize the harms of criminality by giving each type of crime a seriousness weight based on how harmful the criminal activity is (Ratcliffe, 2014; Sherman, 2016).

Law Enforcement Approach to Social Harms in Communities

The fluctuation of crime in America tends to be based on cultural trends and adaptation to new approaches in modern-day crime prevention. The most common tactical police strategies in practice today include intelligence-led policing, problem-oriented policing, and evidence-based policing, which all hold merit based on what they were designed to do. Ratcliffe (2008) described intelligence-led policing as a business model that takes on a statistical application to identify crime and at-risk communities. Problem-oriented policing is a proactive analytical approach (Wesiburd & Eck, 2004) used to systematically analyze community problems and find solutions catered to specific needs (Groff et al., 2015). This strategy relies heavily on the community to keep law enforcement aware of pressing issues. Evidence-based policing, as the name suggests, is a scientific method of assessing and analyzing collected data (e.g., hotspots). As stated by Sherman (2013), the best test of this technique is whether it has a positive impact on both public safety and police legitimacy. Ratcliffe (2015) recommended a fourth avenue for policing, which is harm-focused policing. This form of policing aims to “inform policing priorities by weighing the harms of criminality together with data from beyond crime and disorder in order to focus police resources on the furtherance of both crime and harm reduction” (Ratcliffe, 2015, p. 3).

Effective measurements of the multidimensional role of policework must take harm reduction-oriented enforcement within community policing into consideration (Ratcliffe, 2014).

Ratcliffe suggested that a harm index formed alongside local communities may generate harm-focused policing priorities that achieve greater public support. Confidence in law enforcement is an essential part of successful relationships between law enforcement officers and the communities they serve. Current research confirms that when there is an open channel of communication between the police and the public, police-community relations enable trust and improvements for the overall safety of citizens and law enforcement (Marx & Archer, 1971; Pridmore et al., 2018; Stein & Griffith, 2015).

Law enforcement and citizen relationships are constantly evolving. “Differences of opinion between members of a society and its law enforcement authorities as to the relative seriousness of different forms of prohibited behavior can adversely affect the cooperation between the two groups” (Carss & Whitrod, 1974, p. 17). The crime-fighting attitudes of many law enforcement agencies do not always reflect the concerns of the community (Greene, 2014). Even in prominently violent neighborhoods, officers are often flooded with other community harm concerns such as noise complaints, speeding, littering, vandalism, or disorderly behavior (Greene, 2014; Ratcliffe, 2014). Continuous input between both members of the community and law enforcement is needed to ensure these types of concerns are properly addressed (Greene, 2014).

Due to the uniqueness of the citizens that each jurisdiction contains, every law enforcement agency must adapt to the specific needs of that community. Wood et al. (2014) examined the role of police work in Ratcliff’s (2011) Philadelphia Foot Patrol Experiment and determined that police believe their territorial presence and development of place-based knowledge achieve, at a minimum, a temporary effect. The current study focused on the perceptions of Volusia County, Florida, residents and VCSO-sworn law enforcement officers,

specifically patrol deputies tasked with maintaining the safety and quality of life of the average citizen. Florida is among the fastest-growing states in the nation (United States Census Bureau, 2019). Volusia County is the eleventh most populous county in the state of Florida, with an estimated 553,284 residents (United States Census Bureau, 2019). The reason population matters is because it provides statistical analysts and policymakers an idea of the scope and magnitude of crime per capita. Population growth can drastically influence criminal statistics, including changes in crime locations, patterns, and trends.

Public Assessment of Crime Seriousness and Social Harms

To establish the severity of crime, many policymakers have turned to supportive research on the public's perceptions of crime seriousness. These same principles can be applied to the assessment of social harm perceptions. General threats to the average citizen's day-to-day life are rarely measured, and public surveys of perceptions related to community harm are hard to fund (Ratcliffe, 2015). Greenfield and Paoli (2013) researched the assessment of the harms of crime, in which they attempted to identify the difficulties of developing a strong social harm index. While it is easy to look at a crime index in retrospect and analyze incidents that have already occurred, it is quite difficult to gauge the severity of associated harms in the same dependable fashion without a strong social harm index (Hillyard et al., 2008; Pemberton, 2016).

The measurement of crime seriousness is frequently used to examine public opinion and test public consensus (Corbett & Simon, 1991); however, these studies share little to no insight into public or law enforcement perceptions surrounding the severity of associated harms. It is through the collaboration between law enforcement and citizens that police work shifts focus to concentrate on improving the overall quality of life within communities. This rationale would serve to determine the impact of harm among the countless crimes people experience. Therefore,

we rely on public opinion and perspectives to keep law enforcement informed of what is important to the community (Adriaenssen, 2018). The current study was aimed at providing citizens with insight into what crimes law enforcement believes hold the most harm, whereas other measurement tools and surveys did not.

Following the 1764 work of Cesare Beccaria which introduced the scaling of crimes from most serious to least serious, Sellin and Wolfgang (1964) focused on the measurement of delinquency in Philadelphia by weighing the average severity of 141 various crime scenarios as assessed by groups of college students, policemen, and court judges (Ramchand et al., 2008). The results of this index of criminality led Sellin and Wolfgang to believe that this measurement of delinquency fairly represented the universal attitudes towards crime, particularly in Western cultures (Hsu, 1974). Nevertheless, they cautioned that the scale values of their study might not conform to the same expectations across different cultures and maintained that the perception of crime and degree of seriousness are ‘culturally subjective’ (Sellin & Wolfgang, 1964). Cross-cultural replica studies seeking to test the reliability of an index of crime and delinquency found that there is a need for a measurement of crime aside from the basic criminal statistic classification system such as the UCR (Akman et al., 1968; Evans & Scott, 1984; Hsu, 1974; Kwan et al., 2000).

In research closely related to the current study, Rossi et al. (1974) expanded upon the UCR general crime categories to create specific crimes by transforming general categories (e.g., burglary) into specific acts (e.g., breaking and entering, stealing a television) and adding crimes not normally reported. The study found an overall relative consensus among the groups of Baltimore adult’s ranking order of criminal acts. Rossi et al. (1974) noted that “to be of

theoretical or practical use, a measure of crime "seriousness" requires that a society show consensus about the order of seriousness of specific criminal acts" (p. 224).

Studies that concentrated on the seriousness of crimes have surveyed a variety of demographics (Clark et al., 2019), socioeconomic statuses (Miethe, 1984; Walker, 1978), and a range of offenses such as UCR crimes, white-collar crimes, and traffic offenses (Corbett & Simon, 1991; Piquero et al., 2008). Research has also shown that there is an overall consensus between police and public opinion when rating crimes; however, Levi and Jones (1985) found that the public gave a higher rating on 'less serious' offenses (e.g., fraud, victimless crimes) than the police. Harms that transpire from crime can also be rated based on severity to show which crimes both police and the public deem most harmful within their community. A hierarchy of seriousness based on social harm events can provide insight into the perceived values of a particular culture (Blumenthal, 2007; Warr, 1989).

Levels of Social Harms

Social harms occur across three distinct scales: macro, meso, and micro. Each level applies harm in different ways depending on the taxonomy of social harm and/or crime and the range of the demographics impacted. Most social harm studies have focused primarily on the macro aspect. This includes zemiology, the study of social harms that concentrates on harms that affect those on a much broader scale (i.e., poverty, unemployment, pollution) (Boukli & Kotze, 2018; Khare, 2016). While these types of social harms can affect entire communities, it is often viewed as a state, national, or global problem. Bosi and Demetriou (2015) researched the emergence of political violence, which focused on mainstream terrorism, not only as a macro-level issue but on a meso- and micro- level of analysis as well. This was done in an effort to elaborate on the various factors that contribute to terrorism based on ideological perspectives and

the understanding of individual motivations. It also illustrated how all these levels of analysis can potentially overlap.

The study at hand concentrated on social harms committed against society at the meso and micro levels of analysis. The meso level of analysis examined medium systems (i.e., specific groups, organizations, communities). This included organizations such as local police departments and sheriff's offices tasked with protecting assigned jurisdictions and communities. The meso level of analysis tends to connect the micro and macro levels (Pawlak, 2018). The micro level of analysis consisted of individuals or groups of individuals on a smaller scale (i.e., citizens, families, neighborhoods). For instance, while the distribution of illicit drugs may be viewed as a problem that affects communities, drug overdoses may be regarded as more of an individual concern.

Similar to Max Weber's (1964) idea of territoriality, meso- and micro-level dimensions of territory are a central aspect of place-based policing often seen in spatiotemporal analysis of urban crime (Wood et al., 2014). Khare (2016) supports the notion that social harm perspectives can help explain the failure and success of many criminal justice policies and "generate alternative social policies which, freed from the rhetoric of law and order, can genuinely reduce the harm communities experience" (p. 31). Therefore, it is equally important to gain the views of both law enforcement agencies (meso) and citizens (micro) within these communities.

Taxonomy of Social Harms

UCR Part I and II categories are common elements within the meso and micro levels of criminal activity, each producing a variety of social harms. Harm analysis is a fundamental asset in developing a baseline for the inflictions people experience in their lives. A social harm index allows for a closer look at the significance of harms faced by various groups of individuals and

communities (Hillyard & Tombs, 2008; Sherman, 2013; Ratcliff, 2015). Without a metric of varying harm, crimes will continue to be counted with equal severity, despite evidence from decades of public attitude surveys that shows crimes are not of equal severity (Rossi et al., 1973; Sherman, 2007; Wolfgang et al., 1985). The UCR treats every crime as statistically equal; however, true harms in communities vary and do not yield the same degree of significance (Blumstein, 1974; Sherman, 2013). A crime that does not occur frequently may indicate the most severe harms, whereas a crime of lesser merit may occur more often (Adriaenseen et al., 2018). For example, if a community experiences more murders but fewer robberies than in prior years, the UCR part I crimes will still reflect an overall crime reduction for the current year.

Developing a social harm index that can rate the severity of crime based on the harm it presents can be a challenging task. A social harm index differs greatly from a crime harm index, such as those developed only to rate and analyze crime based on sentencing guidelines for common offense categories (Andersen & Mueller-Johnson, 2018; House & Neyroud, 2018; Sherman et al., 2016). Warr (1989) recognized that when assessing the seriousness of a criminal incident, it is essential to take into consideration the extent of the wrong (e.g., how morally wrong is the crime) and the extent of the harm or damage (e.g., what is the degree of the harm inflicted). Adriaenssen et al. (2018) also introduced methods that examine the harms of criminality from the standpoint of seriousness and wrongfulness. Greenfield and Paoli (2013) developed a harm assessment process that began by constructing a business model that illustrated the modus operandi of criminal activity, followed by “identifying possible harms, evaluating their severity and incidence, prioritizing them, and establishing their causality” (p. 866).

Public perceptions vary depending on the type of crime committed (Roberts, 1992), making it important to distinguish which criminal activities are more harmful than others.

Sherman (2007) emphasizes that what matters is that “homicide be counted as more harmful to the community than a shoplifting arrest, and that a rape be counted as more harmful than a car theft” (p. 312). As noted earlier, crime is a multidimensional construct. Therefore, crime measurements must consider harms experienced by the victim, harms against society, consequences to the offender, and law enforcement effectiveness (MacDonald et al., 2014).

When attempting to measure the nature and impact of harms that people endure, it stands to reason that public expressions of what those harms are should be considered (Hillyard, 2005). Maltz (1990) considered five dimensions of harm based on organized crime, which include physical, economic, psychological, community, and societal factors. Maltz explained that while crimes such as murder cause physical harm to the victim, they also present psychological harm to the victim’s family who suffer from this loss, as well as community and societal harm for the people who felt murder rates were high due to law enforcement’s inability to protect people. Hillyard and Tombs (2008) outlined four similar types of harm to individuals that a social harm approach might measure. These include:

- Physical harm – Premature death or serious injury (e.g. domestic violence)
- Financial/economic harm – Property and cash loss (e.g. fraud)
- Emotional and psychological harm – Adverse life experiences (e.g. hate crime)
- Sexual harm – Trauma associated with sex offenses (e.g. rape, incest)

Agrafiotis et al. (2018), following the taxonomy of Greenfield and Paoli (2013), structured their categorizations of cybercrime harms into physical or digital harm, economic harm, psychological harm, reputational harm, and social and societal harm. Adriaensen et al. (2018) sought to determine public perceptions regarding incidences of five types of potential

harms that occur only to individual victims based on physical injury, psychological harm, privacy, financial costs, and loss of dignity and reputation.

An Application for Identifying Social Harm Perceptions

There is a long tradition of measurement in the realm of criminal activity, and many approaches solely adhere to the presumed seriousness of crime without taking into account the harms associated with these crimes. Sellin and Wolfgang (1964) believed that to assess the seriousness of crime, researchers should look beyond the prevalence of criminal behavior as reflected in crime rates and should also consider the essence of criminal acts, such as the severity to victims and the cost to society (Stylianou, 2003). Classification systems of crime like the FBI's UCR are a prime example of a seriousness rating; however, these statistics are only built on crime count data and do not accurately rate crime severity, much less harms. Sellin and Wolfgang propose an alternative measure of perceived seriousness that would concentrate on public opinion through empirical designs (Stylianou, 2003). Thus, they introduce a quantitative approach to measuring criminality by allowing rating scores to represent values judged by communities (Hsu, 1974). Rating the seriousness of criminal offenses made it feasible to quantitatively compare crime rates by various times and places.

Social perceptions of the seriousness of crime are often measured by surveys. Czabanski (2008) distinguished three different scales used in social perception surveys. The most prevalent is category scaling on an ordinal level of measurement. This method asks people to rate crimes on a scale from the least serious to the most serious. When conducting an ordinal survey on the seriousness of crime, Rossi et al. (1974) found an overall relative consensus among all demographic groups sampled. Using the same data and method as Rossi's study, Schragger and Short (1980) found that physical harms were rated more seriously than economic harms. When

measuring the perceived seriousness of crime among the general public, Warr (1989) found that seriousness was dependent upon harmfulness and wrongfulness. Corbett and Simon (1991) also found an overall relative consensus between the public and the police; however, the public rated minor offenses more serious than the police. Other methods of crime seriousness measurements include magnitude estimations (interval) and comparisons of pairs (ratio).

Wolfgang et al. (1985) argued that crime categories within the UCR could be subclassified and that these subclassifications differ in seriousness. Parton et al. (1991) proposed drawing a probability sample of crimes from subgroups, categorizing similar crimes under subgroups, writing a crime vignette for each subgroup crime, and gathering respondent judgments based on crime vignette seriousness. Vignettes, also known as scenarios, have been used in a variety of disciplines for both quantitative and qualitative studies (Aujla, 2020). Vignettes used in closed-ended surveys allow for a broad range of variables to be considered. Hughes and Huby (2004) report that participants enjoy responding to vignette-based surveys as a way to express their perceptions of certain social subjects.

Adriaenssen et al. (2018) created a quantitative survey to gain public perceptions of crime seriousness based on 10 crimes obtained from previous studies as established by Stylianou (2003). Respondents in this study were asked to consider three crimes against persons, three crimes against property, and four crimes pertaining to the areas of organized and corporate activities. Each crime was given a description as developed using offense scenario methods similar to Sellin and Wolfgang (1964) and Warr (1989). A qualitative interview followed the survey to gain insight into the cognitive process behind the quantitative answers. The current study uses a similar method that resembles the approach taken by Adriaenssen et al. (2018).

Problems and Prospects for Social Harms Measurement

Developing frameworks to discuss the mechanics of crime is no easy task. Trends in crime are constantly shifting due to the ever-evolving developments in society, technology, and legislation. All forms of measurement face challenges, especially in surveys of crime, where estimates tend to encounter large sampling errors (Tourangeau & McNeeley, 2003). The current study faced the challenges of varying socioeconomic status points of view, cultural subjectivity, and infinitude social harms.

For an incident to be recognized as a social harm, the occurrence must not only be recognized as a crime, but rather the harm should also be viewed as problematic (Room, 2000). Offenders, victims, and responding officers are likely to all view the same incident differently, which makes uncovering the exact effect of social harm on society a daunting task. What one person deems harmful might not hold the same value of harm for another. In addition, two individuals might consider the same crime to cause different kinds of social harm. It is highly probable that the public and those in law enforcement (e.g., sheriff deputies, city police officers, correctional officers) will have some considerable agreement as well as some different and varying views on what constitutes the seriousness of social harm (Francis et al., 2005). It is equally possible that officials are unlikely to agree on all aspects, just as the public is unlikely to all hold the same views regarding crime. Thus, a full comprehension of social harm must consider both the severity of harm and the reasoning for the severity rating.

In lieu of many validated replication studies, some researchers criticize the choice of raters utilized by Sellin and Wolfgang (1964), stating that the select few middle-class occupations sampled did not accurately embody the social values of all community members (Pease et al., 1974; Ramchand et al., 2008; Ross, 1966). Sellin and Wolfgang refuted that seriousness is “culturally subjective” and would vary by location. Thus, the need and utilization

of a social harm index throughout certain law enforcement agencies would be contingent upon the “size of the department, resource availability, reported crimes, and so on” (Hansgen, 2016, p. 25).

Due to the extensive nature of crime and the infinitude of associated harm, a social harm index could prove costly and time-consuming in order to produce a fully exhaustive list of the countless harms attributed to criminal activity (Greenfield & Paoli, 2013). Another facet of harm infinitude is invisible categories of crimes not recorded in official crime statistics (Jupp, 2006). Dark figures of crime, also referred to as hidden crimes, are terms used to describe crimes unreported by victims or unrecorded by police (Blumstein, 1974; Doorewaard, 2014; Mosher et al., 2002). These crimes are often overlooked for various reasons and are generally the root cause of inaccurate statistics. Close to 18% of those who do not report a crime feel that the crime wasn’t important enough to report (Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2012). Dark figures in crime can also be attributed to differences in perspectives.

There are also many advantages and benefits to implementing a social harm index. It provides a more accurate measurement of crime within communities as well as a fuller range of harm. It acts as a voice for the public and has greater potential for multi-disciplinary perspectives. The weighing of harms is an approach that can be applied across societies (Sellin & Wolfgang, 1964). It may gain more positive community support than a simple crime harm index (i.e., UCR) because it looks beyond offender data counts (Ratcliffe, 2015). A social harm approach may likewise work well in conjunction with other forms of policing and theories such as Broken Windows.

Unlike the UCR, which relies on raw counts of crime, a social harm index looks at various levels of societal harm from individual criminal activity (Sherman, 2013). In 2014, the

FBI recorded approximately 2.2 million arrests for Part I offenses, while 10.2 million arrests occurred under Part II offenses (Gaines & Miller, 2018). By these measures, Part II crimes, while not regarded as serious by the UCR, occur four and a half times more often than Part I crimes. Taking public and law enforcement opinions into consideration on what crimes they view as most harmful can provide an objective and transparent unit of analysis (Mazerolle et al., 2014). This comparison can also account for a fuller range of harms encountered by individuals, providing a more balanced concept of harm and responsibility as it draws upon the experiences of a wide range of social groups (Greenfield & Paoli, 2013; Hillyard & Tombs, 2008; Pemberton, 2007).

When assessing crime incident data, analysts review trends in neighborhoods and communities. The weighing of harms can therefore be useful across all societies that experience social harms from criminal activity. Combining a harm index with other policing tactics (i.e., intelligence-led, problem-oriented, evidence-based) may gain consensual community support over strictly offender-focused approaches (Ratcliffe, 2015; Weisburd & Eck, 2004). The Broken Windows theory, which believes “correcting visible signs of social disorder will reduce serious crime” (Howell, 2009, p. 271), may work well in addition to a harm-focused policing approach.

Summary

Statistics have shown that a considerable percentage of the population will experience harm as the result of crime at some point throughout their lifetime. Public perceptions of these harmful experiences tend to vary from the law enforcement officers tasked with reducing crime. Expanding upon current crime classifications and assigning associated harm to criminal acts allows policymakers to better understand where social harm is most prevalent. Evidence suggested that there is a need for a social harm index that considers the severity of crime and

harm. Law enforcement and citizens must reach a consensus when conveying matters of crime concern in order for harm prevention methods to work efficiently. Although society faces a vast array of harm across many levels, meso- and micro- social harms can be collectively consolidated into groups.

In chapter three, the methodology for evaluating citizen and patrol deputy perceptions regarding social harm severity and reasoning was explained. Additionally, information related to the current study's research problem and research design was expanded upon. Descriptions of the sample, instrument development, procedures, reliability, and data analysis were also reviewed. Information collected from this mixed methods design can be used for future survey development to broaden the understanding of citizen and law enforcement perceptions, ratings, and reasonings for the severity of social harms involving incidents of criminal activity.

Chapter 3: Methodology

Overview of Research Design

This chapter described the methodology and mixed methods research design used in the dissertation study by discussing: (a) participants, (b) instrument development, (c) procedures, (d) reliability and validity, and (e) data analysis. The purpose of this research study was to examine citizen and patrol deputy perceptions regarding the severity of social harms from incidents of criminal activity. To do so, the research design for this study encompassed a sequential explanatory mixed method design. First, quantitative data collection occurred through the Social Harm Severity Survey to establish citizen and patrol deputy perceptions of social harm severity ratings. Second, qualitative interviews followed the survey to obtain a more in-depth understanding of the reasoning behind these social harm ratings. Data analysis was conducted at the end of each data collection phase, which then led to the interpretation of all the combined data (Creswell & Plano Clark, 2017).

Participants

This was a mixed method study that utilized participants for both quantitative and qualitative data collection. Participant selection was based on convenience and snowball sampling techniques.

Survey Participant Selection. Participants in the quantitative phase consisted of sworn sheriff deputies employed by the VCSO and citizens of Volusia County, Florida. As of 2020, there were approximately 840 individuals employed with VCSO, half sworn deputies and half civilian staff (Volusia County Sheriff Office, 2020).

The VCSO sample included patrol deputies, excluding specialty units (i.e., SWAT). The VCSO consists of 5 districts (see Appendix B), and deputies are assigned to various patrol zones

within their main district throughout Volusia County, Florida. For VCSO deputy samples, executive administrative officers in each district were contacted, seeking permission to distribute surveys to their patrol officers via an email invitation with a SurveyMonkey link on behalf of the researcher.

A heterogeneous sample of citizens of the Volusia County, Florida, population were recruited through a snowball sampling technique by having participants distribute a SurveyMonkey link invitation to people they know. Recruitment also consisted of shared links by other participants who met the same sample criteria. Specific criteria for citizen samples included any resident of Volusia County, Florida, 18 years of age or older.

Both populations were administered a survey to rate social harms. Although demographic information was obtained, all participants had full anonymity. An electronic consent form for the survey was also provided. The sample size was a sample consisting of 62 deputies and 64 citizens.

Interview Participant Selection. At the close of the quantitative survey, each patrol deputy and citizen participant were asked if they would be willing to continue participation in this study through Zoom interviews. This approach also eliminated the bias that can occur when face-to-face interactions transpire among participants (Avella, 2016). The findings found in the survey responses were the source of the interview questions. Three deputy interviewees and four citizen interviewees were interviewed based on willingness to participate, consent, completion of the initial survey, and availability. This number of interviewees was set based on the range deemed appropriate by Johnson and Christensen (2008), which states that 6 or 7 participants is the typical sample size for focus groups. It was not the intent of this researcher to share human subject identities. A consent form was sent out to interviewees prior to each Zoom interview.

Instrument Development

Subject Matter Expert Review/Pilot Study. The quantitative data collection instrument used was a researcher-developed instrument, the Social Harms Severity Survey (see Appendix C). Because this instrument was researcher-developed, a panel of subject matter experts was asked to review the survey to confirm content validity and establish its reliability. The validity and reliability of a research instrument are integral parts of the research design and a safeguard against inaccurate conclusions in research (Salkind, 2006). Creswell and Creswell (2018) describe content validity as making sure an instrument's items measure what it is designed to measure. Reliability refers to an instrument's ability to yield the same results over multiple trials to verify consistency or repeatability (Creswell & Creswell, 2018).

For expert panelist recruitment, VCSO executives were contacted, seeking assistance in identifying deputies who met the subject expert panel criteria. The panel consisted of three subject matter experts from the VCSO. These candidates met certain criteria for them to effectively assist in the creation of the study survey. Experts had at least five years of firsthand experience as a patrol deputy assigned to jurisdictions where they were familiar with criminal activity, social harms, and officer-citizen interactions. Due to the nature of community policing, officers were able to provide various insights into daily operations (i.e., criminal activity, social harm).

All of this researcher's contact with subject matter experts was delivered via email correspondence. A recruitment letter via email was sent to administration and potential recruits explaining the process and expectations of the study, including: (a) the nature of the research and its purpose, (b) participant requirements (i.e., voluntary time, deadlines), and (c) informed consent and extent of confidentiality. Studies have shown that e-Delphi discussions provide

detailed responses that deeply express respondents' feelings and attitudes toward a particular subject (Bruggen & Williems, 2008). With this modified Delphi approach, the researcher sent out an email with open-ended questions for experts to answer, followed by subsequent emails as needed. The survey was revised based on subject matter expert feedback and suggestions pertaining to criminal activity vignette-based assessments and weights for the social harm severity scale. The only change to the survey suggested by one of the three subject matter experts was to elaborate further on one of the vignette-based questions. This change was implemented prior to survey distribution in the pilot study. Thus, the e-Delphi study provided strong evidence that the developed instrument has both high levels of face validity and content validity since the reviewers overwhelmingly agreed with the included items. A pilot study was conducted using five citizens who were administered the Social Harm Severity Survey. This phase further suggested that the vignette-based instrument would perform as expected without confusing the participants or yielding either ceiling or floor effects.

Survey. The Social Harm Severity Survey was derived from two components: (1) related literature on social harms and the FBI Uniform Crime Report (UCR) categories and (2) vignettes based on common computer-aided dispatch (CAD) incidents. A literature search was conducted to identify common categories of social harms that can affect individuals and communities. In general, three categories were identified: physical harm, financial/economic harm, and emotional/psychological harm (Adriaenssen et al., 2018; Agrafiotis et al., 2018; Hillyard & Tombs, 2008; Maltz, 1990). Hillyard and Tombs (2008) describe physical harm as premature death or serious injury; however, for the sake of this study, the definition of physical harm was altered to express serious injury not resulting in death. Financial harm was described as the loss of money or property, and psychological harm was expressed as traumatic life experiences.

To create a more detailed assessment of these harms, specific criminal incidents were based on the UCR Part II crime classifications illustrated by vignettes. The 21 UCR Part II offense classification categories are based on common offense types. Three offenses that offer vague descriptions or could be confused as Part I offenses were excluded from this list. Ten offenses from the remaining 18 were selected via a random number table to represent the final sample of offenses. Short Likert scale surveys have several advantages over longer ones. Reducing the number of items in each construct reduces the overall time it takes to complete a survey, which keeps the respondent engaged in their reporting. Short surveys are associated with less random or systematic error in results, whereas long questionnaires are linked with a low response rate (Staffini et al., 2022). One vignette was developed under each represented offense category to consider incidents of criminal activity that individuals and communities may encounter. All measurement items were measured on an ordinal rating order scale from 0 to 4 based on the severity of associated social harm. Ordinal rating data places significance on the order of items (Terrell, 2012).

The first section of the survey was used to collect demographic information to account for participants' gender, age, occupation, and location. The main survey consisted of 10 questions to rate the severity of physical, financial, and psychological harm as it applied to each crime vignette. The last question asked participants if they were willing to volunteer for a follow-up interview. Email addresses were required for those who agreed to a follow-up interview. All participants received the same set of questions with the same ordering of items.

Interview. The qualitative, semi-structured interview (see Appendix E for protocol) that followed the survey was used to explain the perceptions gathered through the survey. All individuals from both the citizen and deputy populations who provided their email addresses

expressing interest in the follow-up interview via Zoom were contacted. The online interaction via Zoom allowed for responses to be recorded for further review. Interview data can be analyzed to refine and explain the statistical results by exploring the participants' perceptions in more depth (Ivankova et al., 2006).

Procedures

This study encompassed a sequential explanatory mixed methods design. According to Creswell and Plano Clark (2017), the objective of this design is to give priority to quantitative data while using qualitative results to further assist in the explanation and interpretation of quantitative data findings. A written request to the VCSO was submitted prior to the commencement of this study (Appendix D). Institutional Review Board (IRB) approval was obtained for the survey, pilot study, and interviews. Participants were assured of their anonymity throughout this study. The integration of the quantitative and qualitative results led to the interpretation and explanation of the combined findings.

Quantitative Data Collection

The survey data were collected from 62 deputies of the Volusia County Sheriff's Office and 64 residents of Volusia County, Florida. This researcher was the only person collecting data for this study. Participant responses were obtained through the online survey tool, SurveyMonkey. The survey was open for 10 days. An email explaining the purpose of the study, along with an invitation letter and link to the Social Harm Severity Survey, was delivered to Sheriff administration for permission to send to deputies. An electronic consent form that described the content of the study was provided at the start of the survey. A request for a potential follow-up interview concluded the survey. The data from the survey was imported into the IBM Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS).

Qualitative Data Collection

To further the explanation of the survey responses, selected volunteer citizens and deputies participated in a semi-structured follow-up interview. There were three citizen participants and four deputy participants who agreed to interviews. The interviews were conducted and recorded using the web-based communication tool Zoom and lasted approximately 30 minutes for each interview. Open-ended interview questions were based on the results of the survey to give participants the option to further elaborate and explain their reasoning for social harm severity ratings. An electronic consent form was emailed to each participant prior to the scheduling of the interviews. The data obtained from the interviews was transcribed into text via auto-transcription in Zoom.

Data Analysis

A customized survey was created with the assistance of three subject matter experts, validated through the pilot study, and used as the quantitative data collection instrument. A follow-up interview was conducted to collect qualitative data based on the quantitative results. A variety of ordinal and narrative data was collected throughout this sequential mixed method.

Quantitative Research Questions

QN RQ1: What were the average ratings given by Volusia County citizens and patrol deputies of the severity of social harms that result from incidents of criminal activity under Uniform Crime Report (UCR) part II offenses?

QN RQ2: What were the differences in the average ratings of severity of social harms for the considered crimes between Volusia County citizens and patrol deputies?

Quantitative Data Analysis

Prior to addressing the research questions, a preliminary analysis was conducted to check for missing data and remove outliers.

QN RQ1: Quantitative Research Question 1 was addressed using descriptive and inferential statistical techniques. For the quantitative data analysis, the independent variables were Volusia County citizens and patrol deputies. The dependent variables were the participant responses for physical harm, financial harm, and psychological harm severity. Data was collected through the Survey Monkey online survey and analyzed using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) 24 software.

Measures of central tendency and distribution (e.g., mean, standard deviation, percentages, and frequency counts) represent the primary method of descriptive analysis. Central measures of tendency and standard deviations were used to calculate and determine the average ratings among both Volusia County citizens and patrol deputy responses to the Social Harms Severity Survey. A parametric t-test was used to represent the inferential statistical technique, in which mean score comparisons were evaluated for statistical significance. Tables were developed to show these results.

QN RQ 2: Quantitative Research Question 2 was addressed using descriptive and comparative statistical techniques. For the quantitative data analysis, the independent variables were Volusia County citizens and patrol deputy groups. The dependent variables were the participant responses for physical harm, financial harm, and psychological harm severity. Data was collected through the Survey Monkey online survey and analyzed using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) 24 software.

The Mann-Whitney U test was used to compare differences between the two independent groups and assess the statistical significance of the findings (Laerd Statistics, n.d.). The Mann-

Whitney U test is used to compare differences between two independent groups (i.e., Volusia County citizens, patrol deputies) when the dependent variable (i.e., social harms) is ordinal. The Mann-Whitney U test compares the number of times a score from one sample is ranked higher than a score from the other sample (Statistics Solutions, 2020). Tables were developed to show this data.

Qualitative Research Questions

QL RQ1: How did Volusia County citizens and patrol deputies compare with respect to the reasons they give for their rating of the severity of social harms for each of the considered crimes?

QL RQ2: How did Volusia County citizens and patrol deputies describe the various social harms that can result from incidents of criminal activities?

Qualitative Data Analysis

QL RQ 1 + QL RQ 2: Qualitative Research Questions 1 and 2 were addressed through thematic analysis based on data gathered from interviews. A thematic analysis looks across all data to identify the common themes that recur and summarizes all views from the collected interviews (Creswell & Creswell, 2018). The steps in the qualitative data analysis occurred following the data collection process.

First, this researcher saved all Zoom videos and transcribed audio recordings from both Volusia County citizens and patrol deputy interviews. Second, this researcher read and reviewed the details from each interview to determine similar responses made by participants. Creswell (2015) examines that “to analyze open-ended responses, qualitative researchers look for overlapping themes in the open-ended data, and some researchers count the number of themes or the number of times that the participants mention the themes” (p. 219). Third, this researcher

developed an inductive coding scheme to count the number of times a shared thought, phrase, or term occurred within the collected responses. Inductive coding, also known as open coding, creates codes based on the new qualitative data without a preexisting coding frame or analytic preconceptions (Nowell et al., 2017). Certain key phrases and words were extracted from interview transcripts and coded according to its content. These codes were then turned into themes. A list of all focal points and codes (i.e., word frequency) was recorded to catalog, tabulate, and connect themes. Fourth, this researcher used the computer software program, NVivo 12 for Windows, to apply codes to the whole set of data collected from interviews. NVivo supports qualitative research by assisting with semi-structured interview data management and analysis.

Once the coding process was complete, the next step in the data analysis process was to interpret the data. Each theme was examined to gain an understanding of participants' perceptions regarding social harms from considered crimes. Axial coding and thematic coding were organized in table format.

Mixed Methods Research Question

MM RQ1: Can the qualitative descriptions of the reasons the Volusia County citizens and patrol deputies give for their ratings of the severity of social harms (QL RQ1) explain any differences between the groups in their average ratings of severity of social harms (QN RQ2)?

Mixed Methods Data Analysis

MM RQ1: Mixed Methods Research Question 1 was addressed by connecting the results from the quantitative survey data with qualitative interview data. At this stage of the sequential explanatory design, a follow-up explanation model was used. The follow-up explanation model is used when “a researcher needs qualitative data to explain or expand on quantitative results”

(Creswell & Plano Clark, 2017, p. 72). This model was used to identify specific quantitative findings that required additional explanation (e.g., statistical differences among groups, unexpected results). This researcher interpreted the qualitative results regarding the reasons Volusia County citizens and patrol deputies rated the severity of social harms for each of the considered crimes to help explain the data analysis results of the Social Harm Severity Survey. Specifically, it was chosen to use the qualitative results to help explain any group differences that might have emerged in the quantitative ratings of the severity of social harms.

Data integration at the interpretation level occurred through written narratives about the data in a discussion wherein the results of the quantitative and qualitative analysis were separately discussed. “Integration through building occurs when results from one data collection procedure inform the data collection approach of the other procedure, the latter building on the former” (Fetters et al., 2013, p. 2140). Findings were obtained by comparing the Volusia County citizen and patrol deputy perceptions of social harms to provide clarification and explanation of the quantitative ratings of the severity of these social harms, as well as suggestions for future research.

Summary

This chapter included a description of the research design and methodology for the research study. A mixed methods approach was described, using both quantitative and qualitative research. The study was completed in four phases. Phase one utilized a subject matter expert panel to provide feedback and validation of the criminal activity vignette-based assessment and weights for the social harm severity scale. Phase two consisted of a pilot study. After revisions were made to the study based on pilot data, phases three and four of the main study commenced.

The main study data was collected from both surveys and interviews. A data analysis of both quantitative and qualitative data was conducted to address each of the research questions.

Chapter 4: Results

Introduction

The purpose of this study was to examine citizen and patrol deputy perceptions regarding the severity of social harms from incidents of criminal activity under the FBI's Uniform Crime Report Part II offenses. In this chapter, the findings of the data analysis were reported based on data collected in a two-phase explanatory sequential mixed methods approach to research. The quantitative results were presented first, followed by the qualitative results. Mixed method results were reported via a triangulation approach after the quantitative and qualitative data results were presented.

Quantitative Survey Data Results

Participant demographics. Frequencies and percentages of the demographics for the two samples are presented in Table 1. 64 Volusia County citizens and 62 Volusia County Sheriff's Office deputies completed the survey. There were more female participants (64%) represented for VC citizens than males (36%), whereas there were more male participants (82%) represented for VCSO deputies than females (18%).

Table 1

Frequency Table for Demographic Variables

Variable	VC Citizens (n = 64)	VCSO Deputies (n = 62)
Gender		
Female	41 (64%)	11 (18%)
Male	23 (36%)	51 (82%)
Age		
Over 69 years old	5 (8%)	0 (0%)
50-59 years old	13 (20%)	8 (13%)
40-49 years old	20 (31%)	25 (40%)

Under 20 years old	4 (6%)	0 (0%)
30-39 years old	10 (16%)	22 (35%)
60-69 years old	7 (11%)	0 (0%)
20-29 years old	5 (8%)	7 (11%)
Employment		
Retired	8 (12%)	0 (0%)
Self-employed	7 (11%)	0 (0%)
Student	4 (6%)	0 (0%)
Unemployed	3 (5%)	0 (0%)
Employed full-time (40+ hours a week)	34 (53%)	62 (100%)
Employed part-time (less than 40 hours a week)	8 (12%)	0 (0%)
Employed as law enforcement		
Yes	1 (2%)	62 (100%)
No	63 (98%)	0 (0%)
Resident of Volusia County		
Yes	64 (100%)	57 (92%)
No	0 (0%)	5 (8%)

Answers to Quantitative Research Question 1

The first research question asked, “What are the average ratings given by Volusia County citizens and patrol deputies of the severity of social harms that result from incidents of criminal activity under Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Part II offenses?”. To answer this research question, the mean ratings of citizens vs. patrol deputies were examined. Descriptive statistics were used to examine the trends for each of the survey items. Minimum, maximum, mean, and standard deviation were used to examine the trends of the survey items. The mean scores for 26 out of the 30 items were higher for the VC citizens in comparison to the VCSO deputies. Three items (Drug Abuse Violations – Physical, Vagrancy – Physical, Suspicion – Financial) have higher mean scores for the VCSO deputy sample in comparison to the VC citizens. The VCSO sample scored significantly higher than the VC sample for three items (Drug Abuse Violations – Physical, Vagrancy – Physical, Suspicion – Financial). There were not significant differences in

the mean score for Suspicion – Physical between the VC citizen and VCSO deputy sample.

Table 2 presents the findings of the descriptive statistics for each survey item.

Answers to Quantitative Research Question 2

The second research question asked, “What is the difference in the average ratings of severity of social harms for the considered crimes between Volusia County citizens and patrol deputies?”. To address the research question, a series of Mann-Whitney U tests and independent sample *t*-tests were conducted. Statistical significance was denoted at the generally accepted level, $\alpha = .05$. A series of Mann-Whitney U tests were conducted to analyze differences in the individual survey items between VC citizens and VCSO deputies. A Mann-Whitney U test is appropriate when testing for differences in an ordinal-level dependent variable between two discrete groups (Pallant, 2020). Independent sample *t*-tests were conducted to analyze changes in composite scores between VC citizens and VCSO deputies. An independent sample *t*-test is appropriate when analyzing for mean differences in a continuous-level variable between two groups (Pallant, 2020).

Prior to analysis, the assumptions of a Mann-Whitney U test were verified. Laerd Statistics (n.d.) states that there are four assumptions. The first assumption is that the dependent variable is measured at an ordinal or continuous level. The assumption was supported due to all the survey items being ordinal measurements. The second assumption is that there are two independent, categorical groups. The second assumption was supported due to VC citizens and VCSO deputies being in separate groups. The third assumption, independence observations, was supported due to participants falling into only one of the groups. The fourth assumption is that the two distributions for the variables have similar levels of skew. Many of the survey items were skewed to the right for both VC citizens and VCSO deputies. The distributions that had

slightly differing levels of skew are Fraud - Psychological, Vandalism - Psychological, Weapons - Physical, Weapons - Psychological, Drug Abuse Violations - Psychological, Driving Under Influence - Financial, Driving Under Influence - Psychological, and Disorderly Conduct - Financial. The findings of the Mann-Whitney U tests are presented below. For variables that had differing distribution shapes, the mean ranks were interpreted in addition to the mean scores for the Mann-Whitney U tests. The effect size “r” was calculated for the Mann-Whitney U tests through the use of the formula:

$$r = \frac{|Z|}{\sqrt{n}}$$

The effect size “r” has the following thresholds: small effect (<.300), medium effect (.300-.500), and large effect (>.500) (DATAtab, 2024). To further examine the magnitude of the mean differences, the Cohen’s d effect size was also calculated through the use of the independent sample *t*-test function in SPSS. Cohen’s d has the following thresholds: small effect ($\leq .499$), medium effect (.500-.799), and large effect ($\geq .800$).

There were significant differences between VC citizens and VCSO deputies for eight items: Fraud – Physical ($Z = -2.07, p = .038, d = .267, r = .184$), Fraud – Psychological ($Z = -2.73, p = .006, d = .485, r = .244$), Counterfeiting – Financial ($Z = -2.41, p = .016, d = .417, r = .215$), Counterfeiting – Psychological ($Z = -4.28, p < .001, d = .788, r = .381$), Vandalism – Physical ($Z = -3.90, p < .001, d = .653, r = .347$), Disorderly Conduct – Physical ($Z = -2.15, p = .031, d = .374, r = .192$), Disorderly Conduct – Financial ($Z = -2.83, p = .005, d = .525, r = .253$), and Disorderly Conduct – Psychological ($Z = -2.91, p = .004, d = .516, r = .259$). For each of these survey items, VC citizens tended toward higher mean ranks in comparison to VCSO deputies. Table 3 presents the findings of the Mann-Whitney U tests for the items.

A series of composite scores were developed by taking an average of the three items comprising each of the factors. A series of independent sample *t*-tests were conducted to analyze differences in the scales between the two groups. There were significant collective differences between the groups for Fraud ($t[124] = 2.82, p = .006, d = .502$), Counterfeiting ($t[124] = 4.49, p < .001, d = .799$), Vandalism ($t[124] = 2.97, p = .004, d = .530$), and Disorderly Conduct ($t[124] = 2.92, p = .004, d = .520$). For each of these variables, VC citizens had a higher score in comparison to VCSO deputies. Table 4 presents the findings of the independent sample *t*-tests for the composite scores.

Table 2

Descriptive Statistics for Each Crime/Social Harm Segregated by Group.

Variable	<i>n</i>	Min	Max	<i>M</i>	<i>SD</i>
Fraud – Physical					
VC Citizens	64	1.00	5.00	1.64	1.19
VCSO Deputies	62	1.00	4.00	1.21	0.58
Fraud – Financial					
VC Citizens	64	2.00	5.00	3.58	1.02
VCSO Deputies	62	1.00	5.00	3.32	1.07
Fraud – Psychological					
VC Citizens	63	1.00	5.00	2.65	1.08
VCSO Deputies	62	1.00	5.00	2.15	1.17
Counterfeiting – Physical					
VC Citizens	64	1.00	5.00	1.78	1.40
VCSO Deputies	62	1.00	4.00	1.24	0.59
Counterfeiting – Financial					
VC Citizens	64	2.00	5.00	4.02	0.85
VCSO Deputies	62	2.00	5.00	3.60	0.98
Counterfeiting - Psychological					
VC Citizens	64	1.00	5.00	2.94	1.13
VCSO Deputies	62	1.00	5.00	2.10	0.88
Vandalism – Physical					
VC Citizens	64	1.00	5.00	2.38	1.41

VCSO Deputies	62	1.00	4.00	1.45	0.84
Vandalism – Financial					
VC Citizens	64	2.00	5.00	3.30	0.89
VCSO Deputies	62	2.00	5.00	3.18	0.80
Vandalism – Psychological					
VC Citizens	64	1.00	5.00	3.19	1.19
VCSO Deputies	62	1.00	5.00	2.92	1.11
Weapons – Physical					
VC Citizens	64	1.00	5.00	2.91	1.54
VCSO Deputies	62	1.00	5.00	2.69	1.57
Weapons – Financial					
VC Citizens	64	1.00	5.00	2.75	1.20
VCSO Deputies	62	1.00	5.00	2.40	1.44
Weapons – Psychological					
VC Citizens	64	1.00	5.00	3.75	1.10
VCSO Deputies	62	1.00	5.00	3.58	1.40
Offenses Family/Children – Physical					
VC Citizens	64	1.00	5.00	3.12	1.42
VCSO Deputies	62	1.00	5.00	2.82	1.24
Offenses Family/Children – Financial					
VC Citizens	64	1.00	5.00	1.97	1.27
VCSO Deputies	62	1.00	5.00	1.92	1.19
Offenses Family/Children – Psychological					
VC Citizens	64	1.00	5.00	3.72	1.20
VCSO Deputies	62	1.00	5.00	3.68	1.13
Drug Abuse Violations – Physical					
VC Citizens	64	1.00	5.00	3.50	1.50
VCSO Deputies	62	1.00	5.00	3.73	1.16
Drug Abuse Violations – Financial					
VC Citizens	64	1.00	5.00	3.16	1.44
VCSO Deputies	62	1.00	5.00	2.97	1.27
Drug Abuse Violations – Psychological					
VC Citizens	64	1.00	5.00	3.75	1.25
VCSO Deputies	62	1.00	5.00	3.65	1.22

Driving Under Influence – Physical					
VC Citizens	64	2.00	5.00	4.44	0.73
VCSO Deputies	62	1.00	5.00	4.29	0.82
Driving Under Influence – Financial					
VC Citizens	64	2.00	5.00	4.38	0.75
VCSO Deputies	62	1.00	5.00	4.19	0.87
Driving Under Influence – Psychological					
VC Citizens	64	1.00	5.00	4.33	0.89
VCSO Deputies	62	2.00	5.00	4.13	0.82
Disorderly Conduct – Physical					
VC Citizens	64	1.00	5.00	3.48	1.08
VCSO Deputies	62	1.00	5.00	3.08	1.04
Disorderly Conduct – Financial					
VC Citizens	64	1.00	5.00	2.62	1.20
VCSO Deputies	61	1.00	5.00	2.07	1.06
Disorderly Conduct – Psychological					
VC Citizens	64	1.00	5.00	3.48	1.08
VCSO Deputies	62	1.00	5.00	2.95	1.02
Vagrancy – Physical					
VC Citizens	64	1.00	4.00	1.39	0.79
VCSO Deputies	62	1.00	5.00	1.60	0.90
Vagrancy – Financial					
VC Citizens	64	1.00	5.00	2.33	1.01
VCSO Deputies	62	1.00	5.00	2.18	1.08
Vagrancy – Psychological					
VC Citizens	64	1.00	5.00	2.47	1.21
VCSO Deputies	62	1.00	5.00	2.32	1.11
Suspicion – Physical					
VC Citizens	64	1.00	5.00	1.55	0.94
VCSO Deputies	62	1.00	5.00	1.55	0.86
Suspicion – Financial					
VC Citizens	63	1.00	5.00	1.98	1.08
VCSO Deputies	62	1.00	5.00	2.19	1.07
Suspicion – Psychological					

VC Citizens	64	1.00	5.00	3.00	1.08
VCSO Deputies	62	1.00	5.00	2.74	1.14

Table 3*Mann-Whitney U Tests for Differences in Survey Items between VC Citizens and VCSO Deputies*

Variable	<i>N</i>	M (SD)	Medians	Mann-Whitney U	<i>Z</i>	<i>P</i>	<i>r</i> ¹	<i>d</i> ²
Fraud – Physical								
VC Citizens	64	1.64 (1.19)	1.00					
VCSO Deputies	62	1.21 (0.58)	1.00					
Differences between Means		0.43 (0.17)		1679.5	-2.07	.038*	.184	.267
Fraud – Financial								
VC Citizens	64	3.58 (1.02)	3.00					
VCSO Deputies	62	3.32 (1.07)	3.00					
Differences between Means		0.26 (0.19)		1743	-1.23	.220	.110	.211
Fraud – Psychological								
VC Citizens	63	2.65 (1.08)	3.00					
VCSO Deputies	62	2.15 (1.17)	2.00					
Differences between Means		0.51 (0.20)		1419	-2.73	.006* ³	.244	.485
Counterfeiting - Physical								
VC Citizens	64	1.78 (1.40)	1.00					
VCSO Deputies	62	1.24 (0.59)	1.00					
Differences between Means		0.54 (0.19)		1714	-1.79	.074	.159	.236
Counterfeiting - Financial								
VC Citizens	64	4.02 (0.85)	4.00					
VCSO Deputies	62	3.60 (0.98)	4.00					
Differences between Means		0.41 (0.16)		1514.5	-2.41	.016*	.215	.417
Counterfeiting - Psychological								
VC Citizens	64	2.94 (1.13)	3.00					
VCSO Deputies	62	2.10 (0.88)	2.00					
Differences between Means		0.84 (0.18)		1141	-4.28	<.001*	.381	.788
Vandalism – Physical								
VC Citizens	64	2.38 (1.41)	2.00					
VCSO Deputies	62	1.45 (0.84)	1.00					
Differences between Means		0.92 (0.21)		1270.5	-3.90	<.001*	.347	.653
Vandalism – Financial								
VC Citizens	64	3.30 (0.89)	3.00					

VCSO Deputies	62	3.18 (0.80)	3.00					
Differences between Means		0.12 (0.15)		1830.5	-0.80	.421	.071	.134
Vandalism - Psychological								
VC Citizens	64	3.19 (1.19)	3.00					
VCSO Deputies	62	2.92 (1.11)	3.00					
Differences between Means		0.27 (0.21)		1726	-1.30	.194 ²	.116	.226
Weapons – Physical								
VC Citizens	64	2.91 (1.54)	3.00					
VCSO Deputies	62	2.69 (1.57)	2.50					
Differences between Means		0.21 (0.28)		1832	-0.76	.445 ²	.068	.132
Weapons – Financial								
VC Citizens	64	2.75 (1.20)	3.00					
VCSO Deputies	62	2.40 (1.44)	2.00					
Differences between Means		0.35 (0.24)		1617.5	-1.84	.065	.164	.323
Weapons - Psychological								
VC Citizens	64	3.75 (1.10)	4.00					
VCSO Deputies	62	3.58 (1.40)	4.00					
Differences between Means		0.17 (0.22)		1921	-0.32	.749 ²	.029	.055
Offenses Family/Children – Physical								
VC Citizens	64	3.13 (1.42)	3.00					
VCSO Deputies	62	2.82 (1.24)	3.00					
Differences between Means		0.30 (0.24)		1736	-1.24	.215	.110	.217
Offenses Family/Children – Financial								
VC Citizens	64	1.97 (1.27)	1.00					
VCSO Deputies	62	1.92 (1.19)	1.50					
Differences between Means		0.05 (0.22)		1982	-0.01	.992	.001	.002
Offenses Family/Children – Psychological								
VC Citizens	64	3.72 (1.20)	4.00					
VCSO Deputies	62	3.68 (1.13)	4.00					
Differences between Means		0.04 (0.21)		1923	-0.31	.758	.028	.053
Drug Abuse Violations – Physical								
VC Citizens	64	3.50 (1.50)	4.00					
VCSO Deputies	62	3.73 (1.16)	4.00					
Differences between Means		-0.23 (0.24)		1879.5	-0.53	.596	.047	.091
Drug Abuse Violations – Financial								

VC Citizens	64	3.16 (1.44)	3.00							
VCSO Deputies	62	2.97 (1.27)	3.00							
Differences between Means		0.19 (0.24)		1814.5	-0.85	.396	.076	.148		
Drug Abuse Violations – Psychological										
VC Citizens	64	3.75 (1.25)	4.00							
VCSO Deputies	62	3.65 (1.22)	4.00							
Differences between Means		0.11 (0.22)		1878	-0.54	.592 ³	.048	.092		
Driving Under Influence – Physical										
VC Citizens	64	4.44 (0.73)	5.00							
VCSO Deputies	62	4.29 (0.82)	4.00							
Differences between Means		0.15 (0.14)		1786	-1.07	.285	.095	.173		
Driving Under Influence – Financial										
VC Citizens	64	4.38 (0.75)	5.00							
VCSO Deputies	62	4.19 (0.87)	4.00							
Differences between Means		0.18 (0.14)		1759.5	-1.20	.229 ³	.107	.196		
Driving Under Influence – Psychological										
VC Citizens	64	4.33 (0.89)	5.00							
VCSO Deputies	62	4.13 (0.82)	4.00							
Differences between Means		0.20 (0.15)		1664	-1.69	.091 ³	.151	.281		
Disorderly Conduct - Physical										
VC Citizens	64	3.48 (1.08)	3.00							
VCSO Deputies	62	3.08 (1.05)	3.00							
Differences between Means		0.40 (0.19)		1561	-2.15	.031*	.192	.374		
Disorderly Conduct – Financial										
VC Citizens	64	2.63 (1.20)	3.00							
VCSO Deputies	61	2.07 (1.06)	2.00							
Differences between Means		0.56 (0.20)		1400	-2.83	.005* ³	.253	.525		
Disorderly Conduct – Psychological										
VC Citizens	64	3.48 (1.08)	3.00							
VCSO Deputies	62	2.95 (1.02)	3.00							
Differences between Means		0.53 (0.19)		1409.5	-2.91	.004*	.259	.516		
Vagrancy – Physical										
VC Citizens	64	1.39 (0.79)	1.00							
VCSO Deputies	62	1.60 (0.90)	1.00							
Differences between Means		-0.21 (0.15)		1671.5	-1.83	.067	.163	.274		

Vagrancy – Financial						
VC Citizens	64	2.33 (1.01)	2.00			
VCSO Deputies	62	2.18 (1.08)	2.00			
Differences between Means		0.15 (0.19)		1792.5	-0.98	.327 .087 .167
Vagrancy - Psychological						
VC Citizens	64	2.47 (1.21)	2.00			
VCSO Deputies	62	2.32 (1.11)	2.00			
Differences between Means		0.15 (0.21)		1872.5	-0.56	.573 .050 .097
Suspicion – Physical						
VC Citizens	64	1.55 (0.94)	1.00			
VCSO Deputies	62	1.55 (0.86)	1.00			
Differences between Means		-0.00 (0.16)		1900.5	-0.48	.630 .043 .073
Suspicion – Financial						
VC Citizens	63	1.98 (1.09)	2.00			
VCSO Deputies	62	2.19 (1.07)	2.00			
Differences between Means		-0.21 (0.19)		1716.5	-1.22	.221 .109 .234
Suspicion - Psychological						
VC Citizens	64	3.00 (1.08)	3.00			
VCSO Deputies	62	2.74 (1.14)	3.00			
Differences between Means		0.26 (0.20)		1755.5	-1.15	.249 .001 .200

¹ Mann-Whitney U test effect size r .

² Mann-Whitney U values were converted to Cohen's d 's in order to provide another effect size indicator for the test statistic that could be directly compared with the d values obtained in Table 4.

³ Cohen's d cutoffs are small effect ($\leq .499$), medium effect (.500-.799), and large effect ($\geq .800$).

⁴ Distribution of variables between groups are differing shapes.

Table 4

Independent Sample T-tests for Composite Scores between VC Citizens and VCSO Deputies

Variable	N	$M (SD)$	$t(124)$	p	d
Fraud					
VC Citizens	64	2.62 (0.83)			
VCSO Deputies	62	2.23 (0.74)			
Differences between Means		0.40 (0.14)	2.82	.006*	.502
Counterfeiting					
VC Citizens	64	2.91 (0.87)			

VCSO Deputies	62	2.31 (0.61)			
Differences between Means		0.60 (0.14)	4.49	<.001*	.799
Vandalism					
VC Citizens	64	2.95 (0.93)			
VCSO Deputies	62	2.52 (0.70)			
Differences between Means		0.44 (0.15)	2.97	.004*	.530
Weapons					
VC Citizens	64	3.14 (1.07)			
VCSO Deputies	62	2.89 (1.23)			
Differences between Means		0.24 (0.21)	1.18	.241	.210
Offenses Family/Children					
VC Citizens	64	2.94 (1.09)			
VCSO Deputies	62	2.81 (0.99)			
Differences between Means		0.13 (0.19)	0.71	.480	.126
Drug Abuse Violations					
VC Citizens	64	3.47 (1.17)			
VCSO Deputies	62	3.45 (1.01)			
Differences between Means		0.02 (0.20)	0.12	.909	.021
Driving Under Influence					
VC Citizens	64	4.38 (0.68)			
VCSO Deputies	62	4.20 (0.72)			
Differences between Means		0.18 (0.12)	1.41	.160	.252
Disorderly Conduct					
VC Citizens	64	3.20 (0.98)			
VCSO Deputies	62	2.71 (0.90)			
Differences between Means		0.49 (0.17)	2.92	.004*	.520
Vagrancy					
VC Citizens	64	2.06 (0.83)			
VCSO Deputies	62	2.03 (0.87)			
Differences between Means		0.03 (0.15)	0.20	.842	.036
Suspicion					
VC Citizens	64	2.17 (0.79)			
VCSO Deputies	62	2.16 (0.81)			

Differences between Means	0.01 (0.14)	0.09	.927	.016
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*Denotes *t*-test is significant at $\alpha = .05$.

¹Cohen's *d* cutoffs are small effect ($\leq .499$), medium effect (.500-.799), and large effect ($\geq .800$).

Qualitative Interview Data Results

The qualitative findings from this study were arranged by the responses participants provided to each of the qualitative research questions. To address these research questions, the qualitative analysis computer program NVivo was used to analyze, code, and categorize the data. The interview responses were transcribed, and the frequency of themes was identified by merging codes similar in nature to form central thematic categories. Discrete words, phrases, and statements were grouped to determine unifying themes. This process was performed for each citizen and deputy interview. The tables that end each section provide summaries of the thematic analysis as well as summaries of how citizens and deputies explained their perceived level of physical, psychological, and social harm inflicted by the various crimes.

Answers to Qualitative Research Question 1

Narratives for each of the themes in Table 5 were derived from qualitative research question 1: "How do Volusia County citizens and patrol deputies compare with respect to the reasons they give for their rating of the severity of social harms for each of the considered crimes?". Table 5 illustrates the emerging themes and narratives from select interviewees as it pertains to each crime and type of harm. The scenario questions for each crime were pulled from the quantitative survey each interviewee took during Phase I of this research study. Each interview participant was asked to elaborate on their reasons for rating the severity of social harms for each of the considered crimes. Table 6 offers an overview comparison of the themes collected between Volusia County citizens and Volusia County deputies for qualitative research

question 1. The table presents summarized explanations of the rationales citizens and deputies offered to explain their ranking of the harms caused by various crimes.

Fraud. For the crime of fraud, citizens and deputies shared similar thematic responses. Citizens and deputies both found *no physical harm* to be associated with the crime of writing a bad check. They also found that financial harm occurred due to the *loss to the department store*. Citizens felt there was a psychological aspect in relation to *trust from the bank*. Citizen 2 notably stated that “our culture has gone away from writing checks altogether and would prefer to electronically verify that the funds are there.”. In contrast, deputies cited *possible harm to the suspect* as part of their discussion on psychological harm. Deputy 3 indicated that “it may cause harm to the person that commits the crime.”.

Counterfeiting. Citizens and deputies both shared the thematic response that *no physical harm* was implicated. They were also similar in recognizing *loss of trust* as a psychological harm factor. Citizen 1 specifically acknowledged that counterfeit money “creates a trust and a community issue with regards to anyone that would be exchanging money.” Likewise, deputy 3 stated that “it's going to make them untrusting towards other customers in the future by whatever means that counterfeit was.” While both samples acknowledged the crime of counterfeiting as a *loss of money*, citizens mentioned “a financial impact for all that are involved,” whereas deputies focused more on the sum of the purchase. “I think with the fact that they're making a large purchase with counterfeit money, it's going to cause financial strain on whatever business it is that makes that sale.” (deputy 3).

Vandalism. Both samples mentioned the *cost of repairs* for the crime of vandalism under financial harm. (See Table 5 for each quote.) Citizens expressed that, psychologically, this crime *disrupted the community's* sense of safety. “It disrupts an entire community to see that there are

people out there that would be willing to destroy someone else's property without any cause, thought, or respect.” (citizen 1). Deputies considered the psychological effect of *possible hate crimes* associated with graffiti if the spray paint was racially or sexual orientation motivated. Deputy 1 explored the thought of whether the graffiti rose to the “level of a hate crime or if it was just kids drawing pictures.”. As for physical harm, both samples agreed that vandalism caused *property damage*. However, deputies noted it was *not necessarily a face-to-face crime*, as exemplified by comments such as “It's generally not a personal face-to-face type of crime.” (deputy 1).

Weapons. For weapons, both citizens and deputies had a varying degree of opinion on all social harms applied. Citizens described weapons as causing *no physical harm*, but deputies stated it *depends on the type of bodily injury* inflicted. “The physical harm, I guess, depends mainly on the type of crime. When I read something like this, the first thing that comes to mind is that they hurt somebody.” (deputy 3). Citizens felt that *any form of crime* could create financial harm, as Citizen 4 stated, “committing a crime, period, is financial harm.”. Deputies, on the other hand, expressed that it *depends on the type of crime* committed involving a felon with a weapon to clearly determine what the monetary impact would be. “The financial aspect. It probably could be higher depending on the type of crime. And if that victim misses work or is unable to work any longer because of the harm caused to him,” (deputy 3). Regarding psychological harm, while deputies focused on the *long-lasting impact to an individual*, citizens were focused on a general *fear of a felon possessing a gun*. Deputy 1 acknowledged that it was going to be significant for the victim. Citizen 3 stated that it would create fear of potential dangers. (See Table 5 for each quote.)

Offenses Against Family/Children. Similarly, citizens and deputies ranked financial offenses between moderate and low for offenses against family and children and declared *minimal monetary impact*. Both groups mentioned this crime generating *feelings of abandonment* as psychological harm. Citizen 4 imagined “they would have long-term effects of feelings of abandonment not being cared for.” Deputy 2 used the example of a “few cases where they’re only 9 and 10 years old. Through the State of Florida, they must be 13. And they just feel like they’re abandoned.” Citizens and deputies held different perspectives on physical harm. Citizens indicated *children needed supervision*, whereas deputies suggested that it *depends on the age* of the children. “Physical harm; obviously, the younger you go in age for the child left home alone, we do have a rising potential for physical harm there.” (deputy 1).

Drug Abuse Violations. Deputies and citizens were dissimilar on all social harms, as it pertained to drug abuse violations. For each social harm, deputies focused on impacts on individuals, while citizens highlighted community repercussions. Citizen 1 outlined the physical harm of manufacturing methamphetamines as *harming the community* with the statement, “That could have an impact in the community or any community for something like that.” All deputies emphasized *harm to the individual or suspects*. “Methamphetamine is obviously a very addictive drug that can cause physical harm to people, whether it's diseases, losing teeth, or even overdosing and death.” (deputy 3). Citizens specifically outlined the financial harm to individuals when they *spend money on drugs*, but deputies focused more on the *suspect's loss*. “Obviously, now you’ve got people that are going to be spending money to gain illegal drugs.” (citizen 1). Deputy 2 concentrated on the suspect, where “usually when distributing from their residence, it is a large sum of cash. Usually a rental property. And everything is seized, including their vehicles, where so many are manufacturing and distributing it from. We seize everything, and

they don't keep anything.”. Citizens all referenced *harm to the community* when a person manufactured methamphetamine from their house. Citizen 2 pointed out, “It’s definitely going to affect whatever neighborhood or household that they’re doing this in.”. Citizen 1 viewed it as “I don't know anyone in their right mind that would think it'd be okay for their next-door neighbor to potentially be manufacturing methamphetamines right beside their house. Deputies not only shared the thematic response that drug abuse violations *harm the suspect*, but they also centered on the aspect of *addiction* itself. Deputy 1 stated, “The psychological harm is only going to be usually with the suspect.”. In response to addiction, deputy 3 thought, “We all know that drugs cause addiction issues, and that psychological aspect is with those people, the need, the addiction is with them for life.”.

Driving Under Influence. Citizens and deputies both produced the theme of *harm to people injured* for physical harm resulting from driving under the influence. Citizen 2 said that if someone was definitely hurt in the crash, it could cause physical harm. “DUIs cause physical harm to hundreds of thousands of people every year and actually kill 10,000 people annually, year after year.” (deputy 3). Deputies and citizens also shared the theme that *it depends on insurance* for financial harm. “Depending on how insurance and all that shake out, it'd be a financial harm for the person that wasn't doing anything wrong.” (citizen 2). Deputy 2 denotes that “Because of the other driver, one of two things has happened: either they have the bare minimum coverage for the state of Florida, or they have no coverage. So now they're at a loss of their vehicle or their deductible.”. For psychological harm produced from driving under the influence, citizens focused on *harm to the community*, while deputy responses centered on *individuals' mental anguish*. Per citizen 1, “You just concern about, you know, are there places or establishments in my community that are allowing this to occur.”. Per deputy 3, “The

psychological aspect of it is that it makes you afraid to get into a car and drive. You're constantly worried that the next car coming down the road is a drunk driver that's going to crash into you again."

Disorderly Conduct. Citizens and deputies similarly discussed the *threat of violence* as their reasoning for rating physical harm when it applies to disorderly conduct. Citizen 1 emphasized that "the fight could go anywhere from just someone punching someone all the way to a knife fight or gunfight... there's really no limit there." Likewise, deputy 3 stated that "it's a person who drinks to excess and doesn't see the harm in their actions that they can cause the other person harm, whether that's physical injury by punching somebody in the face or hitting them with something." Both groups had varying themes in their responses based on financial and psychological harms. Citizens were more concerned with the financial impact on the community, such as *harming eateries and other venues*. "You've got customers that may not want to return to that restaurant." (citizen 1). "The small financial loss is that you may never go back to that restaurant." (citizen 2). "It may harm the business as far as people returning." (citizen 3). Deputies noted *minimal financial impact* when dealing with a disorderly conduct situation. "I think that would be on the minimal side." (deputy 1). Citizens described the psychological harm of disorderly conduct as resulting in *mental instability*. "I think the unpredictability of it is that when a situation has escalated, you really don't know the outcome." (citizen 3). Citizen 4 also felt that "it depends on how bad the attack was... you never know how far something's going to go." Deputies suggested *fear of future events* may play a factor in psychological behavior. "The psychological aspect is that they're afraid to go out with their friends or they're afraid to go out with their family because the next time it could be worse." (deputy 3).

Vagrancy. Both groups decided that vagrancy created *minimal physical harm*. Citizen 1 stated that “homeless people typically don’t do a lot of physical harm.” Deputy 3 also thought, “The physical aspect of it is actually minimal.” Both groups also highlighted *monetary loss to the business or venue* as a financial harm. “It would stop me from going into the convenience store because I don’t want to be panhandled and harassed” (citizen 2). Citizen 4 concurred that “patrons wouldn’t go there because of the homeless person loitering.” Correspondingly, deputy 1 thought, “Customers will tend to find another convenience store... I think over time that could result in a financial loss to that convenience store.” Deputy 3 shared the same view by stating, “The financial harm is obviously to the store. It makes people not want to go there.” Regarding psychological harm, citizens expressed concern that vagrancy could be *distressing to the witness*, whereas deputies expressed *minimal impact*. “On the psychological harm, I think that’s more in regard to having to witness people in a state of homelessness, from a compassion sort of view.” (citizen 3). “Psychological harm, I think, would be minimal. Generally, it’s just one of those things where it’s easier for the affected person to choose to walk away.” (deputy 1).

Suspicion. Finally, when discussing suspicion, there was little concern for physical harm across the two study groups, although deputies were aware that the situation could escalate to include physical harm if victims got involved. Citizen 1 stated, “If they’re just peering into a car window, they haven’t committed any type of physical harm to the car.” Citizen 2 also agreed that *peering is harmless* when “they’re just peering into the window, so there’s no physical harm done.” Deputy 1 thought physical harm was minimal “unless the reporting party decided they wanted to go out there and confront them.” This, and the comment made by deputy 2, “The only time it’s physical is when they try to take the law into their own hands,” are attributed to the physical social harm theme of *victim confrontation*. Both groups underscored financial harm as

the *potential for loss*, although the threat was not immediate. “Financial is because heaven only knows what could happen next- you know, stealing the car or losing the contents of the car.” (citizen 4). Similarly, deputy 3 declared that the financial impact “is on the person who is having somebody outside their house peering into their car. They may lose valuables or something like that.”. For psychological harm, both groups generated a theme rooted in *community trust and safety concerns*. Citizen 1 outlined that “Once something like that is noticed, it definitely creates a level of doubt about safety and security in your community.”. Comparably, deputy 1 indicated, “It probably would affect that resident and the surrounding neighbors sort of sense of wellbeing or sense of security and their neighborhood.”.

Answers to Qualitative Research Question 2

Narratives for each of the themes in Table 7 were derived from qualitative research question 2: “How do Volusia County citizens and patrol deputies describe the various social harms that can result from incidents of criminal activities?”. To address these research questions, the qualitative analysis computer program NVivo was used to analyze, code, and categorize the data. The interview responses were transcribed, and the frequency of themes was identified by merging codes similar in nature to form central thematic categories. Discrete words, phrases, and statements were grouped to determine unifying themes. This process was performed for each citizen and deputy interview.

Table 7 illustrates the emerging themes and narratives from select interviewees as they pertain to each social harm presented. Each interview participant was asked to describe physical harm, financial harm, and psychological harm as the harm applied to incidents of criminal activities. Table 8 offers an overview comparison of the themes collected between Volusia County citizens and Volusia County deputies for qualitative research question 2. Similar to Table

6, this table presents summarized explanations of the rationales citizens and deputies offered to explain their ranking of the harms caused by various crimes.

Physical Harm. Citizens and deputies were most similar in their statements on physical harm. Both focused on bodily injuries. Deputies considered physical harm to occur when *someone gets hurt*, as illustrated by comments like “the first thing that comes to mind is that they hurt somebody” (deputy 3). Citizens also mentioned bodily harm to people, which sometimes included property damage. “Physical harm is something where property or a person has been damaged... something that is tangible.” (citizen 1).

Financial Harm. Two themes emerged when coding citizen’s interview responses on financial harm: (1) *loss of money and assets*, and (2) *it depends on insurance coverage*. The theme of *loss of money and assets* included remarks akin to “it can be tangible or monetary” (citizen 3) or “anything that has a monetary value, whether it is an expense due to damages both to person and property or if it is lost revenues due to closures” (citizen 1). According to citizens, financial harm also *depends on insurance*. Whether or not all parties involved in a crime possessed insurance could determine the sum of financial harm. This position was reflected in comments such as, “Not always does that person who's hit you have insurance. So, then you're relying on your insurance, which oftentimes, depending on your situation, can make your own insurance increase” (citizen 2). Deputies, on the other hand, could not settle on a set definition for financial harm because they had seen a tremendous sliding scale of financial damage in their careers. The theme formulated in the coding was that *it varies according to the crime* based on narratives like “we have a variety of different types of crimes.” (deputy 2). In addition, the theme that *individuals suffer more than businesses* was also a common narrative amongst deputies.

“Financial harm mainly affects the individual, not so much as a corporation or a business.”

(deputy 2).

Psychological Harm. Finally, for psychological harm, citizens’ interview responses established that the theme *elicits a negative mental and emotional impact*. This theme was established on passages such as “anything that can create a negative emotional and mental response” (citizen 1) or “their state of mind has been compromised somehow negatively due to whatever incident occurred” (citizen 3). When discussing psychological harm, deputies again insisted that *it varies according to the crime*, which was produced from statements such as “It depends on the crime” (deputy 2) and “this one probably varies more than any of the others, to be honest” (deputy 1). Deputies had been exposed to a broad range of psychological trauma on the job. Some victims experienced severe PTSD symptoms, while others displayed minor, if any, psychological impacts. “There are people out there who can be robbed at gunpoint, and it totally alters their lives. But there are people for whom the same things happen, and they brush it off pretty well.” (deputy 1). For this reason, deputies also allocated the thematic classification of *long-lasting effects* to victims when describing psychological harm. “I think that over time anybody can recover from their financial loss and overcome their physical injuries, but the psychological aspect of mind is something that some people never recover or overcome.” (deputy 3).

In comparing the three social harms together, citizens and deputies were most similar in their comments on physical harm because both groups touched on harm to individual people. For financial and psychological harms, citizens tended to be more specific, whereas deputies offered more variation based on particular types of crimes.

Table 5

Crime, Theme, and Narrative of VC Citizens

Crime	Theme	Narrative
1. Fraud. <i>A person knowingly writes a bad check to a department store.</i>		
a. Physical	No physical harm	“No one is physically harmed other than I guess the product.” (citizen 1)
b. Financial	Loss to department store	“It would have been more of a financial harm due to the monetary loss that a department store may have had.” (citizen 3) “The department store is going to have to pay insufficient funds, they're out of the product, and it's going to definitely cost them money.” (citizen 2)
c. Psychological	Trust from bank	“It really damages trust within the department store within the bank.” (citizen 1) “Our culture has gone away from writing checks altogether and would prefer to electronically verify that the funds are there.” (citizen 2)
2. Counterfeiting. <i>A person knowingly passes along fake money to buy a large purchase.</i>		
a. Physical	No physical harm	All 4 citizen participants indicated no physical harm was found. “Has a financial impact for all that are involved.” (citizen 1)
b. Financial	Someone loss money	“Someone is being cheated out of money. If they're using counterfeit money, someone has to pay for it.” (citizen 4)
c. Psychological	Loss of trust	“Creates a trust and a community issue with regards to anyone that would be exchanging money.” (citizen 1) “You'd never trust anybody again, taking their cash. So now you have trust issues because you've gotten fake money before.” (citizen 2) “That kind of starts to make you question people's intents.” (citizen 3)

3. Vandalism. *A group of teenagers spray paint graffiti on someone's property.*

- | | | |
|------------------|--------------------------|--|
| a. Physical | Property damage | <p>“Now there’s property damage.” (citizen 1)</p> <p>“Physically, they’ve harmed your property.” (citizen 2)</p> |
| b. Financial | Cost to repair | <p>“Obviously, there’s the cost of the repair. If it even can be repaired or removed.” (citizen 1).</p> <p>“Removing whatever the spray paint was they spray painted.” (citizen 3)</p> |
| c. Psychological | Disrupting the community | <p>“It disrupts an entire community to see that there are people out there that would be willing to destroy someone else’s property without any cause or thought or respect.” (citizen 1)</p> <p>“The psychological harm would probably be the breach of your property, someone damaging your property.” (citizen 3)</p> |
4. Weapons. *A convicted felon is caught with a firearm obtained illegally.*
- | | | |
|------------------|-----------------------------------|--|
| a. Physical | No physical harm | <p>“There’s really no physical harm that we see here.” (citizen 2)</p> <p>“No physical harm was done.” (citizen 3)</p> |
| b. Financial | Crime creates financial harm | <p>“Financial harm is the impact of the crime itself.” (citizen 1)</p> <p>“There might have been financial harm or might not have been.” (citizen 2)</p> <p>“Committing a crime period is financial harm.” (citizen 4)</p> |
| c. Psychological | Knowledge of gun possession; fear | <p>“It’s scary when you think about guns that are obtained illegally and then a crime is committed and of course, if it’s a convicted felon, then it’s a repeatable offense and could always happen again.” (citizen 1)</p> <p>“Logically knowing that a felon can obtain a gun, although illegally, is still psychologically detrimental.” (citizen 2)</p> <p>“Based on society’s view of a felon committing a crime and being in possession of a firearm, I could see how that could negatively affect someone’s mental state. It would create fears about potential dangers.” (citizen 3)</p> |

5. Offenses Against Family/Children. *Parents leave their young children at home alone while they go out.*

- | | | |
|------------------|---------------------------|---|
| a. Physical | Children need supervision | <p>“Viewing physical harm as placing them in danger or there's a high probability of physical harm with them being unsupervised.” (citizen 3)</p> <p>“Children need to be supervised.” (citizen 4)</p> <p>“It could be some moderate harm if the children weren't attended to.” (citizen 2)</p> |
| b. Financial | Minimal impact | <p>“With financial harm, I only put moderate because the impact isn't as high.” (citizen 1)</p> |
| c. Psychological | Feelings of abandonment | <p>“I would imagine they would have long-term effects of feelings of abandonment not being cared for.” (citizen 4)</p> |

6. Drug Abuse Violations. *A person manufactures methamphetamine from his or her house for distribution.*

- | | | |
|------------------|-----------------------|--|
| a. Physical | Harming the community | <p>“That could have an impact in the community or any community for something like that.” (citizen 1)</p> |
| b. Financial | Money spent on drugs | <p>“Obviously, now you've got people that are going to be spending money to gain illegal drugs.” (citizen 1)</p> <p>“There's a financial harm for the person that may buy it from this distributor.” (citizen 2)</p> |
| c. Psychological | Harming the community | <p>“I don't know anyone in their right mind that would think it'd be okay for their next-door neighbor to potentially be manufacturing methamphetamines right beside their house. So, for me, that was a huge psychological harm because you just don't want to think that's in your community.” (citizen 1)</p> <p>“It's definitely going to affect whatever neighborhood or household that they're doing this in.” (citizen 2)</p> <p>“I think for others being aware that that's in their community, I can see that having a negative impact and them feeling that somehow their health may have been compromised.” (citizen 3)</p> |

7. Driving Under the Influence. *A person drives his or her car while under the influence of alcohol and crashes into another car.*

- | | | |
|-------------|------------------------|--|
| a. Physical | Harm to people injured | <p>“Physical harm going to the people that were involved in the crash.” (citizen 1)</p> <p>“Physically could have definitely hurt somebody in this crash.” (citizen 2)</p> |
|-------------|------------------------|--|

“There’s likely physical injury.” (citizen 3)

- | | | |
|------------------|-----------------------|---|
| b. Financial | Insurance coverage | <p>“Depending on how insurance and all that shakes out, it'd be a financial harm for the person that wasn't doing anything wrong.” (citizen 2)</p> <p>“There's probably some damage to the vehicles, possibly hospital bills. Again, hopefully, insurance will cover that.” (citizen 3)</p> |
| c. Psychological | Harm to the community | <p>“You just concern about, you know, are there places or establishments in my community that are allowing this to occur.” (citizen 1)</p> |

8. Disorderly Conduct. *An intoxicated person tries to start a fight with patrons outside a restaurant.*

- | | | |
|------------------|--------------------|--|
| a. Physical | Threat of violence | <p>“The fight could go anywhere from just someone punching someone all the way to a knife fight or gunfight... there’s really no limit there.” (citizen 1)</p> <p>“I would kind of consider that direct, confrontational situation to create the threat of physical harm.” (citizen 3)</p> |
| b. Financial | Harm to the venue | <p>“For financial harm, you’ve got customers that may not want to return to that restaurant.” (citizen 1)</p> <p>“The small financial is that you may never go back to that restaurant.” (citizen 2)</p> <p>“If it did occur financial harm, it may harm the business as far as people returning.” (citizen 3)</p> |
| c. Psychological | Mental instability | <p>“And the psychological harm, I think the unpredictability of it, when a situation has escalated, you really don't know the outcome.” (citizen 3)</p> <p>“I guess it depends on how bad the attack was... you never know how far something’s going to go.” (citizen 4)</p> |

9. Vagrancy. *A homeless person loiters outside a convenience store and panhandles.*

- | | | |
|--------------|----------------------------|---|
| a. Physical | Minimal physical harm | <p>“Homeless people typically don’t do a lot of physical harm.” (citizen 1)</p> <p>“I didn't find any physical harm.” (citizen 3)</p> |
| b. Financial | Monetary loss to the venue | <p>“How many people will avoid and go to a convenient store across the street just to avoid a panhandler, so the</p> |

		convenience store then loses out on that revenue.” (citizen 1)
		“It would stop me from going into the convenience store because I don't want to be panhandled and harassed” (citizen 2)
		“Patrons wouldn't go there because of the homeless person loitering.” (citizen 4)
c. Psychological	Distressing to the witness	“On the psychological harm, I think that's more in regard to having to witness people in a state of homelessness, from a compassion sort of view.” (citizen 3)
		“It breaks my heart when I see them; it hurts me mentally.” (citizen 4)
10. Suspicion. <i>A person is seen peering into car windows parked within a neighborhood.</i>		
a. Physical	Peering is harmless	“If they're just peering into a car window, they haven't committed any type of physical harm to the car.” (citizen 1)
		“They're just peering into the window, so there's no physical harm done.” (citizen 2)
b. Financial	Potential for loss	“Financial is because heaven only knows what could happen next, you know, stealing the car or losing the contents of the car.” (citizen 4)
c. Psychological	Community trust and safety concerns	“Once something like that is noticed, it definitely creates a level of doubt of safety and security in your community.” (citizen 1)
		“Now you don't feel safe in your own neighborhood and parking your car outside because there's somebody looking in your windows trying to see what you have in your car.” (citizen 2)
		“I think it compromises people's ideas of trust about other people.” (citizen 3)

Table 6*Crime, Theme, and Narrative of VCSO Deputies*

Crime	Theme	Narrative
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1. Fraud. *A person knowingly writes a bad check to a department store.*

- | | | |
|------------------|--------------------------|---|
| a. Physical | No physical harm | “I put no, because usually something like that is not a face-to-face crime unless you were standing there right beside them.” (deputy 1) |
| b. Financial | Loss to department store | <p>“Based on the experience I've had with department stores in the past, they usually don't prosecute, even when they're in custody, they won't even prosecute... They just say whatever, we don't have time to deal with it and they'll just take the loss. It's not worth it for them or the attorneys to go to court.” (deputy 2)</p> <p>“I think that the financial harm is enormous because of the damage it can do to a business. Whether it's a department store or a mom-and-pop store, they're still suffering a loss.” (deputy 3)</p> |
| c. Psychological | Possible harm to suspect | <p>“It could have been very low grade, but I thought it was negligible to the point that I listed it as no.” (deputy 1)</p> <p>“I think the psychological aspect of it is small because it doesn't psychologically hurt the store owner. It may cause harm to the person that commits the crime.” (deputy 3)</p> |
2. Counterfeiting. *A person knowingly passes along fake money to buy a large purchase.*
- | | | |
|------------------|---------------------|---|
| a. Physical | No physical harm | All 3 deputy participants indicated no physical harm was found. |
| b. Financial | Large purchase loss | <p>“I did take into account that it said large purchase, meaning that I'm guessing, they either got something greater financially or materially out of it.” (deputy 1)</p> <p>“I think with the fact that they're making a large purchase with counterfeit money, it's going to cause financial strain on whatever business it is that makes that sale.” (deputy 3)</p> |
| c. Psychological | Loss of trust | “On the psychological side of it, it's going to make them untrusting towards other customers in the future by whatever means that counterfeit was. But I think that aspect is a lot smaller as compared to the financial side.” (deputy 3) |
3. Vandalism. *A group of teenagers spray paint graffiti on someone's property.*

- | | | | |
|----|---------------|-------------------------------|--|
| a. | Physical | Not a face-to-face crime | “It’s generally not a personal face-to-face type of a crime, so I listed it as small.” (deputy 1) |
| b. | Financial | Cost to repair | <p>“Usually with the spray paint on someone’s private property, they have to endure the cost of the repairs and then the time... They have to incur the costs of the repairs to bring it back to its original state before it was vandalized.” (deputy 2)</p> <p>“And as far as the financial impact that victim is going to have to pay either for paint or whatever it is to repair the damage or pay somebody to do it.” (deputy 3)</p> |
| c. | Psychological | Random or possible hate crime | <p>“Psychological, of course, this varies a little bit. There’s a rise to the level of a hate crime or is it just kids drawing pictures.” (deputy 1)</p> <p>“Depending on what the graffiti is, it can cause psychological harm to that person. If it’s something racial or, you know somebody says something about somebody’s sexual orientation or whatever the case may be.” (deputy 3)</p> |
4. Weapons. *A convicted felon is caught with a firearm obtained illegally.*
- | | | | |
|----|---------------|------------------------------------|--|
| a. | Physical | Depends on bodily injury | <p>“Physical harm, depending on the type of the weapon, I mean, if it’s anything that can cause any kind of death or serious bodily injury, sure the physical loss in that could be large.” (deputy 1)</p> <p>“The physical harm, I guess depends mainly on the type of crime. When I read something like this, the first thing that comes to mind is that they say hurt somebody.” (deputy 3)</p> |
| b. | Financial | Depends on type of crime | <p>“The financial aspect. It probably could be higher depending on the type of crime. And if that victim misses work or is unable to work any longer because of the harm caused to him.” (deputy 3)</p> |
| c. | Psychological | Long-lasting harm to an individual | <p>“Psychological harm is also probably going to be significant for the victim... these do have sort of a sliding scale a little bit.” (deputy 1)</p> <p>“The psychological aspect of the injury is something that when the physical harm heals and when the financial aspect of it is resolved, the psychological aspect is always there.” (deputy 3)</p> |

5. Offenses Against Family/Children. *Parents leave their young children at home alone while they go out.*

- | | | |
|------------------|-------------------------|--|
| a. Physical | Depends on the age | <p>“Physical harm, obviously the younger you go in age for the child left home alone, we do have a rising potential for physical harm there.” (deputy 1)</p> <p>“Depending on the age of the kids and everything, physical harm is obviously my number one concern and what kind of trouble can these kids get into.” (deputy 3)</p> |
| b. Financial | Minimal impact | <p>“I don't really see much of a financial aspect.” (deputy 3)</p> |
| c. Psychological | Feelings of abandonment | <p>“Some of them are too young to be left alone... we find a few cases where they're only 9 and 10 years old. Through the State of Florida, they must be 13. And they just feel like they're abandoned.” (deputy 2)</p> <p>“The psychological aspect of it is that feeling of abandonment.” (deputy 3)</p> |

6. Drug Abuse Violations. *A person manufactures methamphetamine from his or her house for distribution.*

- | | | |
|--------------|---------------------|--|
| a. Physical | Harming the suspect | <p>“Physical harm, there is pretty much top of the charts or at least the potential for it.” (deputy 1)</p> <p>“Manufacturing causes physical harm. It can cause a kidney failure. It causes organ failure just being around the toxicity of the chemicals, unknowing to them or they just don't care.” (deputy 2)</p> <p>“Methamphetamine is obviously a very addictive drug that can cause physical harm to people whether it's diseases or losing teeth or even overdosing and death.” (deputy 3)</p> |
| b. Financial | Suspect's loss | <p>“It could burn someone's house down or a vehicle or, or something like that, depending on where the meth lab would be set up.” (deputy 1)</p> <p>“And then usually when distributing from their residence is a large sum of cash. Usually a rental property. And everything is seized including their vehicles where so many are manufacturing, and distributing it from. We seize everything and they don't keep anything.” (deputy 2)</p> |

- “The psychological harm is only going to be usually with the suspect.” (deputy 1)
- “The suspect is going to be doing a lot of time and not have a way to pay for a good defense, usually that's federal times of 30 plus years and there's no bond.” (deputy 2)
- “I think we all know that drugs cause addiction issues and that psychological aspect is with those people, the need, the addiction is with them for life.” (deputy 3)
- c. Psychological Harming the suspect; addiction

7. Driving Under the Influence. *A person drives his or her car while under the influence of alcohol and crashes into another car.*

- a. Physical Harm to people injured “DUIs cause physical harm to hundreds of thousands of people every year and actually kills 10,000 people annually, year after year... these people are hurt by somebody that has no regard for their own wellbeing or the wellbeing of others.” (deputy 3)
- b. Financial Insurance coverage “Any kind of personal and/or insurance losses that would have to be paid out for that; especially, with as much as it costs to fix cars.” (deputy 1)
- “Because of the other driver, one of two things has happened, either they have the bare minimum cover for the state of Florida, or they have no coverage. So now they're at a loss of their vehicle or their deductible.” (deputy 2)
- “With financial hardship, if you have to pay a deductible or hospital bills or something like that.” (deputy 3)
- c. Psychological Mental anguish of the victim “Then there's physical mental distress of having to go through the healing process.” (deputy 2)
- “The psychological aspect of it is it makes you afraid to get into a car and drive. You're constantly worried that the next car coming down the road is a drunk driver that's going to crash into you again.” (deputy 3)

8. Disorderly Conduct. *An intoxicated person tries to start a fight with patrons outside a restaurant.*

- a. Physical Threat of violence “Physical harm. Sure. There's a potential for that. In my experience, it's tough to reason with somebody who's intoxicated.” (deputy 1)

“It’s a person who drinks to excess and doesn't see the harm in their actions that they can cause the other person harm, whether that's physical injury by punching somebody in the face or hitting them with something.” (deputy 3)

b. Financial Minimal impact “I think that would be on the minimal side.” (deputy 1)

c. Psychological Fear of future events “The psychological aspect is they're afraid to go out with their friends or they’re afraid to go out with their family because the next time it could be worse.” (deputy 3)

9. Vagrancy. *A homeless person loiters outside a convenience store and panhandles.*

a. Physical Minimal physical harm “I think the physical aspect of it is actually minimal.” (deputy 3)

b. Financial Monetary loss to the venue “I think there could be a financial loss to the business... customers will tend to find another convenience store... I think over time that could result in a financial loss to that convenience store.” (deputy 1)
 “The financial harm is obviously to the store. It makes people not want to go there.” (deputy 3)

c. Psychological Minimal impact “Psychological harm I think would be minimal. Generally, it's just one of those things where it's easier for the affected person to choose to walk away.” (deputy 1)
 “Tells themselves it’s just beggars to kind of downplay what the person's doing. So, they kind of outgrow the harm.” (deputy 2)

10. Suspicion. *A person is seen peering into car windows parked within a neighborhood.*

a. Physical Victim confrontation “Physical harm. I thought it was pretty minimal, unless the reporting party decided they wanted to go out there and confront them.” (deputy 1)
 “The only time it’s physical is when they try to take the law into their own hands.” (deputy 2)

b. Financial Potential for loss “Then financial harm having to do with the repairs and medical costs.” (deputy 2)

“The financial impact is on the person who is having somebody outside their house peering into their car. They may lose valuables or something like that.”
(deputy 3)

c. Psychological Community trust and safety concerns
 “It probably would affect that resident and the surrounding neighbors sort of sense of wellbeing or sense of security and their neighborhood.” (deputy 1)
 “People shouldn't be afraid to be in their homes because somebody who's going to come up and peer in their car window.” (deputy 3)

Table 7

Comparison of QL RQ1 Themes between VC Citizens and VCSO Deputies

Crime	VC Citizens	VCSO Deputies
Fraud		
Physical	No physical harm	No physical harm
Financial	Loss to department store	Loss to department store
Psychological	Trust from bank	Possible harm to suspect
Counterfeiting		
Physical	No physical harm	No physical harm
Financial	Someone loss money	Large purchase loss
Psychological	Loss of trust	Loss of trust
Vandalism		
Physical	Property damage	Not a face-to-face crime
Financial	Cost to repair	Cost to repair
Psychological	Disrupting the community	Random or possible hate crime
Weapons		
Physical	No physical harm	Depends on bodily injury
Financial	Crime creates financial harm	Depend on type of crime
Psychological	Knowledge of gun possession; fear	Long-lasting harm to an individual
Offenses Against Family/Children		
Physical	Children need supervision	Depends on the age
Financial	Minimal impact	Minimal impact
Psychological	Feelings of abandonment	Feelings of abandonment
Drug Abuse Violations		
Physical	Harming the community	Harming the suspect
Financial	Money spent on drugs	Suspect's loss
Psychological	Harming the community	Harming the suspect; addiction
Driving Under the Influence		
Physical	Harm to people injured	Harm to people injured
Financial	Insurance coverage	Insurance coverage

Psychological Disorderly Conduct	Harm to the community	Mental anguish of the victim
Physical	Threat of violence	Threat of violence
Financial	Harm to the venue	Minimal impact
Psychological Vagrancy	Mental instability	Fear of future events
Physical	Minimal physical harm	Minimal physical harm
Financial	Monetary loss to the venue	Monetary loss to the venue
Psychological Suspicion	Distressing to the witness	Minimal impact
Physical	Peering is harmless	Victim confrontation
Financial	Potential for loss	Potential for loss
Psychological	Community trust & safety concerns	Community trust & safety concerns

Table 8*QL RQ1 Theme and Example Narratives of VC Citizens*

<i>Theme</i>	<i>Narrative</i>
<u>Physical Harm</u>	
Damage to property or people	<p>“Physical harm, to me, is something where property or person has been damaged... something that is tangible.” (citizen 1)</p> <p>“Unauthorized bodily contact, reckless endangerment with a high probability to cause harm.” (citizen 3)</p>
<u>Financial Harm</u>	
Loss of money and assets	<p>“Anything that has a monetary value, whether it is an expense due to damages both to person and property, if it is lost revenues due to closures for instance, or creating this ideology that they cannot have revenue due to the crime that has been committed.” (citizen 1)</p> <p>“Monetary loss. It can be tangible or monetary. It can be possessions or actual money.” (citizen 3)</p> <p>“Losing assets, like if you lost your car that was paid for, and you didn’t have full coverage insurance.” (citizen 4)</p>
Insurance coverage	<p>“Not always does that person who's hit you have insurance. So, then you're relying on your insurance, which oftentimes, depending on your situation can make your own insurance increase.” (citizen 2)</p> <p>“Financial harm is also like insurance companies having to pay out large amounts, for say, the drunk driver that did have insurance. And then now that insurance company has to pay, sometimes, lots of money.” (citizen 4)</p>
<u>Psychological Harm</u>	<p>“Psychological harm is anything that can create doubt, fear or worry. I think all in addition to that, I would also add shame... anything that can</p>

Elicits a negative mental and emotional impact	create a negative emotional and mental response that creates those scenarios.” (citizen 1) “It’s having a negative effect on someone’s negative psychological health... Their state of mind has been compromised somehow negatively due to whatever incident occurred.” (citizen 3) “I think like PTSD if you’re attacked, you know, it’s going to stay with you.” (citizen 4)
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Table 9*QL RQ2 Theme and Example Narratives of VCSO Deputies*

<i>Theme</i>	<i>Narrative</i>
<u>Physical Harm</u> Someone gets hurt	“Generally anything that’s going to be either face-to-face or involve some sort of use of force.” (deputy 1) “Physical harms are usually created by the bad guys with intent to target a specific person or specific house, for example, home invasions or home invasions where people are bound and beat up.” (deputy 2) “Physical harm makes me think of somebody being hurt, whether it's the drunk driver that hits them with their car or it's the fellow with the gun that either robbed somebody or shoot somebody.” (deputy 3)
<u>Financial Harm</u> It varies according to the crime Individuals suffer more than businesses	“It’s going to be a varying scale because we have a variety of different types of crimes... it is a sliding scale, but with the severity of the incident, it does have the chance to rise.” (deputy 1) “Financial harm mainly affects the individual and not so much as a corporation or a business, they usually don't have time to deal with anything like that.” (deputy 2) “The victims of these crimes are the people that suffered some sort of financial loss and the deductible that they have to pay.” (deputy 3)
<u>Psychological Harm</u> It varies according to the crime Long-lasting effects	“Psychological harm probably varies more than any of the others, to be honest.” (deputy 1) “It depends on the crime.” (deputy 2) “The psychological aspect to me is the biggest. I think that it’s any crime that occurs that can affect somebody negatively.” (deputy 3) “There are people out there who can be robbed at gunpoint, and it totally alters their life. You know, they tend to shut down... But there are people that the same things happen to them, and they brush it off pretty well. They just chalk it up as oh well, tomorrow's another day and they'll start fresh.” (deputy 1)

“It depends on the crime, whether it be a loss of a loved one from homicide or a rape or battery victim... That’s something that is long-lasting that I’ve seen... It kind of changes their habits or it changes their life essentially when it comes to something that’s violent.”

(deputy 2)

“Psychologically, it's being a victim of a crime or witnessing a crime, those things that are hard to recover from... I think that over time anybody can recover from their financial and overcome their physical injuries, but the psychological aspect of mind is something that some people never recover or overcome.” (deputy 3)

Table 10

Comparison of QL RQ2 Themes between VC Citizens and VCSO Deputies for Criminal Activities

Harm	VC Citizens	VCSO Deputies
Physical	Damage to property or people	Someone gets hurt
Financial	Loss of money & assets Insurance coverage	It varies according to the crime Individuals suffer more than businesses
Psychological	Elicits a negative mental & emotional impact	It varies according to the crime Long-lasting effects

Summary of Findings for Mixed Methods

The mixed methods research question (i.e., MM RQ1) was: Can the qualitative descriptions of the reasons the Volusia County citizens and patrol deputies give for their ratings of the severity of social harms (QL RQ1) explain any differences between the groups in their average ratings of the severity of social harms (QN RQ2)? To address this research question, a comparison of quantitative outcomes and qualitative themes for both VC citizens and VCSO deputies was conducted. The findings from the quantitative and qualitative analyses were compared and contrasted to identify whether the statistical findings aligned with the themes derived from the interviews. If the findings of the Mann-Whitney U tests for social harms were consistent with the open-ended responses derived from the interview portion of the survey, then there was sufficient evidence for alignment of perceptions between VC citizens and VCSO deputies. The following criteria were used to determine if the quantitative and qualitative results

were consistent: If the p value was significant, then one would expect the themes to be different. If the p value was not significant, then one would expect the themes to be the same. Table 9 below presents the findings for answering the mixed methods research question.

Fraud. Two of the three social harms aligned in relation to fraud (financial and psychological harm). The Mann-Whitney U test indicated that there were not significant differences in perceptions of financial harm from fraud between VC citizens and VCSO deputies. The themes identified for financial harm from fraud were also identical between the two groups, with both VC citizens and VCSO deputies indicating that financial harm from fraud was “loss to department store.” In regard to the psychological harm of fraud, the Mann-Whitney U test indicated significant differences between VC citizens and VCSO deputies. The VC citizens group indicated that the psychological harm of fraud corresponded to “trust from the bank.”. Whereas VCSO deputies indicated that the psychological harm of fraud corresponded to “possible harm to the subject.” Both groups indicated no physical harm was present regarding fraud.

Counterfeiting. Two of the three social harms aligned in relation to counterfeiting (physical and financial harm). The Mann-Whitney U test indicated that there were not significant differences in perceptions of the physical harm of counterfeiting between VC citizens and VCSO deputies. The themes identified for physical harm were also identical between the two groups, with both VC citizens and VCSO deputies indicating that there was “no physical harm.”. In regard to the financial harm of counterfeiting, the Mann-Whitney U test indicated significant differences between VC citizens and VCSO deputies. The VC citizens group indicated that the financial harm of counterfeiting corresponded to “someone lost money.”. The VCSO deputies indicated that the financial harm of counterfeiting corresponded to a “large purchase loss.”.

Vandalism. Two of the three social harms were aligned in relation to vandalism (physical and financial harm). The Mann-Whitney U test indicated that there were significant differences in perceptions of the physical harm of vandalism between VC citizens and VCSO deputies. The themes identified for the physical harm of vandalism were different between the two groups – with VC citizens indicating “property damage” and VCSO deputies indicating “not a face-to-face crime.”. In regard to the financial harm of vandalism, the Mann-Whitney U test indicated that there were not significant differences in perceptions between VC citizens and VCSO deputies. The themes identified for financial harm were also identical between the two groups, with both VC citizens and VCSO deputies indicating that there was a “cost to repair.”.

Weapons. None of the three social harms are aligned in relation to weapons. The Mann-Whitney U tests indicated that there were not significant differences in the social harms of weapons between the two groups. The qualitative responses to each of the social harms of weapons differed between VC citizens and VCSO deputies.

Offenses Against Family/Children. Two of the three social harms are aligned in relation to offenses against family and children (financial and psychological harm). The Mann-Whitney U test indicated there were not significant differences in perceptions of financial and psychological harm from offenses against family and children between VC citizens and VCSO deputies. The themes identified for financial and psychological harm from offenses against family and children were also identical between the two groups. Both VC citizens and VCSO deputies indicated that the financial harm of offenses against family and children had “minimal impact.”. Both VC citizens and VCSO deputies indicated that the psychological harm of offenses against family and children was “feelings of abandonment.”.

Drug Abuse Violations. None of the three social harms are aligned in relation to drug abuse violations. The Mann-Whitney U tests indicated that there were not significant differences in the social harms of drug abuse violations between the two groups. The qualitative responses for each of the social harms of drug abuse violations differed between VC citizens and VCSO deputies.

Driving Under the Influence. Two of the three social harms aligned in relation to driving under the influence (physical and financial harm). The Mann-Whitney U test indicated that there were not significant differences in perceptions of the physical and financial harm of driving under the influence between VC citizens and VCSO deputies. The themes identified for the physical and financial harm of driving under the influence were also identical between the groups. Both VC citizens and VCSO deputies indicated that the physical harm of driving under the influence was “harm to people injured.” Both VC citizens and VCSO deputies indicated that the financial harm of driving under the influence was “insurance coverage.”

Disorderly Conduct. Two of the three social harms are aligned in relation to disorderly conduct (financial and psychological harm). The Mann-Whitney U test indicated that there were significant differences in perceptions of financial harm from disorderly conduct between VC citizens and VCSO deputies. The themes identified for financial harm from disorderly conduct were different between the two groups, with VC citizens indicating “harm to the venue” and VCSO deputies indicating “minimal impact.” The Mann-Whitney U test indicated that there were significant differences in perceptions of psychological harm from disorderly conduct between VC citizens and VCSO deputies. The themes identified for psychological harm from disorderly conduct were different between the two groups, with VC citizens indicating “mental instability” and VCSO deputies indicating “fear of future events.”

Vagrancy. Two of the three social harms are aligned in relation to vagrancy (physical and financial harm). The Mann-Whitney U test indicated that there were not significant differences in perceptions of the physical and financial harm of vagrancy between VC citizens and VCSO deputies. The themes identified for the physical and financial harm of vagrancy were also identical between the groups. Both VC citizens and VCSO deputies indicated that there was “minimal physical harm” to vagrancy. Both VC citizens and VCSO deputies indicated that the financial harm of vagrancy was “monetary loss to the venue.”.

Suspicion. Two of the three social harms were aligned in relation to suspicion (financial and psychological harm). The Mann-Whitney U test indicated that there were not significant differences in the perceptions of financial and psychological harm from suspicion between VC citizens and VCSO deputies. The themes identified for financial and psychological harm from suspicion were also identical between the groups. Both VC citizens and VCSO deputies indicated that the financial harm of suspicion was “potential for loss.”. Both VC citizens and VCSO deputies indicated that the psychological harm of suspicion was “community trust and safety concerns.”.

Table 11

Group Comparisons Between the Quantitative Findings for QN RQ2 with the Themes Reported to Answer QL RQ1 Concerning the Severity of Social Harms

Crime	Quantitative			Qualitative		Quant/Qual Alignment
	VC Citizens	VCSO Deputies	<i>p</i>	VC Citizens	VCSO Deputies	
Fraud						
Physical	1.64 (1.19)	1.21 (0.58)	.038*	No physical harm	No physical harm	No
Financial	3.58 (1.02)	3.32 (1.07)	.220	Loss to department store	Loss to department store	Yes
Psychological	2.65 (1.08)	2.15 (1.17)	.006*	Trust from bank	Possible harm to suspect	Yes
Counterfeiting						

	Physical	1.78 (1.40)	1.24 (0.59)	.074	No physical harm	No physical harm	Yes
	Financial	4.02 (0.85)	3.60 (0.98)	.016*	Someone loss money	Large purchase loss	Yes
	Psychological	2.94 (1.13)	2.10 (0.88)	<.001*	Loss of trust	Loss of trust	No
Vandalism							
	Physical	2.38 (1.41)	1.45 (0.84)	<.001*	Property damage	Not a face-to-face crime	Yes
	Financial	3.30 (0.89)	3.18 (0.80)	.421	Cost to repair	Cost to repair	Yes
	Psychological	3.19 (1.19)	2.92 (1.11)	.194	Disrupting the community	Random or possible hate crime	No
Weapons							
	Physical	2.91 (1.54)	2.69 (1.57)	.445	No physical harm	Depends on bodily injury	No
	Financial	2.75 (1.20)	2.40 (1.44)	.065	Crime creates financial harm	Depend on type of crime	No
	Psychological	3.75 (1.10)	3.58 (1.40)	.749	Knowledge of gun possession; fear	Long-lasting harm to an individual	No
Offenses Against Family/Children							
	Physical	3.13 (1.42)	2.82 (1.24)	.215	Children need supervision	Depends on the age	No
	Financial	1.97 (1.27)	1.92 (1.19)	.992	Minimal impact	Minimal impact	Yes
	Psychological	3.72 (1.20)	3.68 (1.13)	.758	Feelings of abandonment	Feelings of abandonment	Yes
Drug Abuse Violations							
	Physical	3.50 (1.50)	3.73 (1.16)	.596	Harming the community	Harming the suspect	No
	Financial	3.16 (1.44)	2.97 (1.27)	.396	Money spent on drugs	Suspect's loss	No
	Psychological	3.75 (1.25)	3.65 (1.22)	.592	Harming the community	Harming the suspect; addiction	No
Driving Under the Influence							
	Physical	4.44 (0.73)	4.29 (0.82)	.285	Harm to people injured	Harm to people injured	Yes
	Financial	4.38 (0.75)	4.19 (0.87)	.229	Insurance coverage	Insurance coverage	Yes
	Psychological	4.33 (0.89)	4.13 (0.82)	.091	Harm to the community	Mental anguish of the victim	No
Disorderly Conduct							
	Physical	3.48 (1.08)	3.08 (1.05)	.031*	Threat of violence	Threat of violence	No
	Financial	2.63 (1.20)	2.07 (1.06)	.005*	Harm to the venue	Minimal impact	Yes
	Psychological	3.48 (1.08)	2.95 (1.02)	.004*	Mental instability	Fear of future events	Yes
Vagrancy							

	1.39 (0.79)	1.60 (0.90)	.067	Minimal physical harm	Minimal physical harm	Yes
Physical						
	2.33 (1.01)	2.18 (1.08)	.327	Monetary loss to the venue	Monetary loss to the venue	Yes
Financial						
	2.47 (1.21)	2.32 (1.11)	.573	Distressing to the witness	Minimal impact	No
Psychological						
Suspicion						
	1.55 (0.94)	1.55 (0.86)	.630	Peering is harmless	Victim confrontation	No
Physical						
	1.98 (1.09)	2.19 (1.07)	.221	Potential for loss	Potential for loss	Yes
Financial						
	3.00 (1.08)	2.74 (1.14)	.249	Community trust & safety concerns	Community trust & safety concerns	Yes
Psychological						

Chapter 5: Discussion

Overview of the Discussion

Many of today's policing accountability systems tend to be deeply rooted in combating violent and property crimes. By these measures, all crimes must be equal to attribute specific meaning to crime counts. The problem for this study was that "all crimes are not created equal" (Sherman et al., 2016, p. 171). The purpose of this mixed methods research study was to examine citizen and patrol deputy perceptions regarding the severity of social harms from incidents of criminal activity under the FBI's Uniform Crime Report Part II offenses. This chapter provided a discussion pertinent to the results as it pertains to: (a) summary of findings, (b) interpretation of findings, (c) implications of findings, (d) limitations of the study, and (e) future research directions.

Summary of Findings

This dissertation study examined citizen and patrol deputy perceptions regarding the severity of social harm from incidents of criminal activity under UCR Part II offenses. Using a mixed methods design, a survey was conducted using a sample of 64 residents of Volusia County, Florida, and 62 deputies of the Volusia County Sheriff's Office, followed by an interview of three citizens and four deputy volunteer participants. Through surveys and semi-structured interviews, the researcher gathered data reflective of the perspectives on social harm surrounding criminal activities. The use of the mixed methods research approach facilitated a deeper understanding of the citizens' and deputies' perspectives toward the severity ratings of social harms.

The current study measured the weight of severity from 10 various crime scenarios as assessed by citizens and deputies. Each group tended toward varying perspectives in relation to

which social harms held the most severity when applied to certain crimes. The researcher concluded that citizens rated the associated social harms higher in severity on average when compared to the ratings of deputies. Specifically, citizens rated minor offenses as more serious than the deputies. However, both groups rated physical harm as more severe in nature than financial harm or even psychological harm. The current study used a series of tests to analyze differences of opinion between citizens and deputies. While most of the survey items have similar shapes between the two groups, there were also significant differences and significant collective differences when comparing the average ratings of the severity of social harms for the considered crime scenarios presented. While previous studies suggested that there is a common consensus among severity ratings, the results of this study demonstrated the average ratings between groups differ, though social harms bearing the most impact are mutually agreed upon.

Through various interviews, this study found that citizens were more inclined to view the severity of social harms based on how it affected their community. Deputies, on the other hand, considered how the severity of social harms affected individuals, particularly the suspects. Citizens and deputies each presented different reasons in their ratings of the severity of social harms. Citizens were also more elaborate in their responses and offered independent examples of crime to express these perspectives. Deputies felt there were too many unknown factors or “what-if’s” to consider and indicated social harms had a minimal impact as a result. Similarly, citizens and deputies agreed that financial harm likely results in monetary and/or property loss. Both groups also shared the sentiment that crimes high in physical and psychological severity threaten individual safety and can lead to trust issues within a community.

There were three social harms examined in this dissertation study: physical harm, financial harm, and psychological harm. When asked to describe physical harm, citizens and

deputies mainly provided examples of bodily injury. Citizens also included property damage as part of their descriptions. When asked to describe financial harm, citizens produced the themes of loss of money and assets, as well as stating it depends on insurance coverage. Deputies, on the other hand, asserted that financial harm varied according to the type of crime committed and did not produce a definite definition. Deputies also stated that individuals were more likely to suffer financially than businesses when a crime was involved. For psychological harm, citizens defined it as eliciting a negative mental and emotional impact. Deputies, once again, asserted that psychological harm varied according to the type of crime committed. Deputies also described it as having long-lasting effects on the victims.

The mixed methods research question below was used to interpret the data collected from both the quantitative and qualitative phases. Each group provided a variety of reasons for their ratings of the severity of social harms for each of the considered crimes presented. The mixed methods findings revealed that citizens and deputies aligned in relation to quantitative and qualitative responses to financial harm. Findings also revealed that both groups misaligned in relation to physical and psychological harm. Throughout the findings of this study, it was revealed that citizens focused on the social harm impacts on the community, whereas deputies concentrated more on the impacts on individuals, both victims and suspects. This finding established evidence surrounding the idea that law enforcement officers and the public do not always perceive the severity of crime or associated harm in the same way.

Current crime measurement tools, such as the Uniform Crime Report, only capture a fraction of criminal activity and often fail to assess the associated risks and/or harms. Some crimes cause more harm than others. Therefore, it is essential that law enforcement organizations look beyond the traditional crime indexes that limit the assessment of harm severity and take

adequate steps to create a more inclusive social harm index. A harm-focused policing method can weigh the harms of criminality with data beyond crime and disorder, which will allow law enforcement administrations to become aware of harmful situations that are not always measured by normal criminal statistics. A social harm index, when utilized alongside community input, can help determine which crimes receive the highest and weakest priority, as well as provide a better understanding between law enforcement and the public.

This research study demonstrated that citizen and deputy perspectives on the severity of social harms vary for a variety of reasons, which shows the need for a social harm measurement of crime. The results of this study have several implications for public citizens (e.g., individuals and communities), researchers, policymakers, law enforcement agencies (e.g., local, state, federal), police and Sheriff's deputies, social workers, and child services. These implications are most notable for society, and law enforcement officials to create policies and initiatives to promote mutual understanding regarding the harms and crimes frequently experienced by the public. A harm assessment framework can serve criminal policy and criminology by using *social harms* as a criterion in criminality measurements to inform decisions about law enforcement priorities with the aim of advancing social justice (Greenfield & Paoli, 2013). In addition, this research provided valuable insight to inform future studies on this topic, enable policymakers to prioritize crimes with the biggest impact on harm reduction, better utilize officer resources, and outsource other professions such as social workers and child services.

Interpretation/Implication of Findings

The interpretation and implication of findings were formulated across three sections: quantitative, qualitative, and mixed methods. The primary way in which the results of this study

were interpreted was through a comparison of the data currently available. Many themes uncovered in the findings of this study were specifically related to the literature.

Quantitative Research Question 1. What were the average ratings given by Volusia County citizens and patrol deputies of the severity of social harms that result from incidents of criminal activity under Uniform Crime Report (UCR) part II offenses?

The current study showed VC citizens have a higher mean score when compared to VCSO deputies on 26 out of the 30 items presented on the Social Harms Severity Survey, which sought to establish the average ratings of the severity of social harms. These results contradicted the findings of Rossi et al. (1974), who found an overall relative consensus among all demographic groups sampled.

However, using the same method as Rossi's study, the findings by Schragger and Short (1980) included a range of basic understandings that align with the current research. Schragger and Short found that physical harm was rated more seriously than economic harm. The current study also followed a similar approach to the quantitative survey of Adriaenssen et al. (2018), which was created to gain public perceptions on crime seriousness. Adriaenssen et al. (2018) found that respondents ranked violent crimes as being the most serious, followed by property crimes. The current findings show that both VC citizens and VCSO deputies rated physical (violent) harms as more severe than economic (property) harms or psychological harms.

While the findings of Corbett and Simon (1991) did not align with the current research findings regarding an overall relative consensus between the public and the police, their findings that the public rated minor offenses more seriously than the police did align. There are only three items from the quantitative survey (Drug Abuse Violations – Physical, Vagrancy – Physical, Suspicion – Financial) in which VCSO deputies had a higher mean score than VC citizens (see

Table 2). The only mean score that was equal among VC citizens and VCSO deputy samples was Suspicion – Physical (see Table 2).

Quantitative Research Question 2. What were the differences in the average ratings of severity of social harms for the considered crimes between Volusia County citizens and patrol deputies?

Carss and Whitrod (1974) note that differences of opinion on the seriousness of prohibited behavior between members of society and law enforcement can adversely affect the relationship between the two groups. The current study included a series of tests to analyze the differences of opinion between VC citizens and VCSO deputies.

Sellin and Wolfgang (1964) found that the measurement of delinquency fairly represented the universal attitudes towards crime. This differed from the current study's discoveries, which indicate a varying perception between VC citizens and VCSO deputies and not a mutual consensus. Selling and Wolfgang measured the weight of severity for 141 various crime scenarios as assessed by college students, policemen, and court judges. The current research covered 10 crimes among two groups. The larger range of crime scenarios and samples used during the first study may account for a larger consensus among the groups than in the current study. Rossi et al. (1974) also found an overall relative consensus among the groups sampled when ranking the severity of criminal activities.

Greene (2014) observed law enforcement agencies do not always mirror the concerns of the community. The research of Levi and Jones (1985) revealed the public gave a higher rating to less serious offenses than the police. This aligned with the current research, which reported significant differences across eight items. VC citizens tended toward higher mean ranks in comparison to VCSO deputies, where significant and collectively significant differences were

reported (see Tables 3 and 4). This finding illustrated that there was not a common consensus among groups, but that VC citizens tended to rate most crimes higher when compared to VCSO deputies.

Qualitative Research Question 1: How did Volusia County citizens and patrol deputies compare with respect to the reasons they give for their rating of the severity of social harms for each of the considered crimes?

The researcher made several observations based on the findings of this study. There are various crime categories in which citizens and deputies differed on their themes, as well as noticeable similarities. The most common differences included community versus individual effects, independent factors of crime, and minimal impact considerations. The most common similarities included monetary and property losses, as well as physical and psychological threats.

Differences: Community vs. Individuals/Suspects. Looking at their collective responses for fraud, vandalism, drug abuse violations, and driving under the influence, the overall impression was that citizens were more concerned with impacts to the community as a whole, whereas deputies tended to focus more on impacts to individuals (e.g., suspects, victims). More specifically, this phenomenon was commonly observed under psychological harm ramifications. The psychological theme for fraud from citizens involved trust from the bank in which the fraud occurred. Deputies' theme, on the other hand, was the harm to the accused suspect. Regarding vandalism, citizens focused on community sense of safety, whereas deputies centered on the suspects' motives. Regarding driving under the influence, the groups differed on psychological harm, where citizens were concerned about harm to the community and deputies were concentrated on the mental anguish of the victim. The concept that citizens and deputies often have different points of view towards crime and law enforcement's approach to crime was

discussed in the literature. Greene (2014) expressed that the crime-fighting attitudes of many law enforcement agencies do not always mirror the concerns of the community.

When comparing the themes found under the crime category for drug abuse violations, both groups tended toward differing opinions on all three social harms. Again, we found that citizen themes included harm to the community, and deputy themes included harm imposed to the suspect. Citizens specifically outlined the financial harm to individuals when they spend money on drugs, but deputies focused more on the suspects' losses. For psychological harm, deputies also included the theme of addiction. The theme of addiction was extensively uncovered in the literature. Pawlak (2018) surmised that while the distribution of illicit drugs may be viewed as a problem that affects communities, drug overdoses may be regarded as more of an individual concern. This literature was deemed to be an accurate representation of how both citizens and deputies approached their rating for the severity of social harm in these crime scenarios. The researcher did not expect the themes to be so prominently distinct amongst citizens and deputies when it came to community aspects versus individual or suspect considerations.

Differences: Independent Factors of Crime. Francis et al. (2005) asserted that the public and those in law enforcement will have some degree of disagreement when it comes to the reasons for the seriousness of social harm. This sentiment was proven accurate by the findings of the present study. Citizens and deputies had significantly varying views when it came to the weapon vignette presented in the study, which asked each group to rate social harms pertaining to a convicted felon being caught with a firearm obtained illegally. Citizens agreed that weapons presented no physical harm and that financially, any crime could cost someone money. They felt that knowing a felon carried an illegal firearm could trigger a psychological reaction. Deputies,

on the other hand, believed physical harm would depend on the type of bodily injury sustained and financial harm would depend on the type of crime committed. Psychologically, deputies felt being involved in a crime with a weapon could have a long-lasting impact on the victim(s).

While citizens were more direct in their overall responses, deputies remarked that many crimes depended upon certain factors (i.e., type of crime, circumstances). Specifically, deputies outlined that the younger the age of the child, the greater the risk of potential physical harm. For crimes against family and children, deputies stated that it depended on the age of the kids left home alone. Citizens declared that children need supervision when it comes to avoiding physical harms and gave input on parenting choices and the consequences of underage children being left home alone to fend for themselves. Warr (1989) asserted that personal judgments toward certain crimes are also a reflection of the degree to which a crime is feared. This research agrees, based on the findings, that deputies discussed the potential fear of future events to be a psychological harm involving disorderly conduct. Citizens documented individual mental instability because of this category of crime, which could be interpreted to include the theme of fear. The researcher was also not surprised that some participants felt that rating the severity of harm depended on the type of crime committed.

Differences: Minimal Impacts. While citizens addressed disorderly conduct resulting in monetary loss to a venue as a financial harm, which goes with the theme of monetary loss, deputies saw it as having a minimal impact. The same sentiment was expressed for vagrancy; whereas citizens showed concern that vagrancy could be distressing to the witness, deputies found it to have a minimal impact. No specific literature was uncovered relating to the theme of the minimal impacts of criminal activity.

Similarities: Monetary and Property Loss. There were many common themes of “loss” found in this study. The theme of loss of money was uncovered in the literature. Hillyard and Tombs (2008) described financial harm as the loss of money or property. Citizens and deputies similarly agreed that financial harm was applicable to the crimes of fraud, disorderly conduct, vagrancy, counterfeiting, and suspicion. Specifically, both groups determined that the associated financial harm of fraud when writing a bad check was the loss to the department store. Hillyard and Tombs (2008) also identified fraud as a source of financial loss. This perspective also applies to disorderly conduct and vagrancy, when another person’s behavior or actions result in the establishment losing revenue from customers going elsewhere. Regarding counterfeiting, both citizens and deputies shared the theme that the use of counterfeit money causes someone to lose money. However, while relatively the same, the collective responses from citizens and deputies revealed that citizens were more focused on someone losing money as a financial harm, whereas deputies concentrated on the amount of loss from a large purchase. The Federal Bureau of Investigations (2018) described property crimes as offenses involving the taking of money or property without the use of force. Both groups also mentioned the cost of repairs when vandalism occurred. Regarding suspicion, citizens and deputies both shared the theme of the potential for loss related to financial harm when a person is seen peering into car windows. Peering can lead to actual theft of property in some instances, which would incur a loss depending on the items of value taken from a vehicle. There was limited literature on financial harm, and no literature was uncovered relating to any of the themes presented by either group in relation to disorderly conduct or vagrancy. The researcher expected the literature to reflect this study’s finding on the theme of loss of money.

Similarities: Physical and Psychological Threats. Crimes of any variety can cause temporary or permanent physical and psychological damage. Citizens and deputies shared similar sentiments regarding the damage, injury, and safety concerns that certain crimes can cause. This included property damage and physical injury, which can lead to community trust for safety. Citizens and deputies both expressed the theme of property damage as a physical harm for vandalism; however, deputies noted that graffiti was not necessarily a face-to-face crime. Sherman (2013) asserted that when applying a crime harm index methodology, property crimes accounted for less than 20% of the total crime. The researcher speculated that property damage would be a key theme surrounding physical harm when vandalism was involved. Both citizens and deputies expressed harm to people injured and the threat of violence as a theme for physical harm when considering the ramifications of driving under the influence and disorderly conduct. The theme of the threat of violence was uncovered in the literature. According to the Federal Bureau of Investigations (2018), violent crimes are defined as offenses that involve the use of force or threat of force.

The threat of violence was a reoccurring theme among both groups regarding a variety of criminal instances. Much of the literature review in this study involved law enforcement's role as not only an enforcer of law but also as a protector against the associated harms that arise from criminal activities. Greenfield and Paoli (2013), Hillyard and Tombs (2008), Ratcliffe (2014), Sherman (2013), and others introduced crime harm indices as a comprehensive way to measure public perceptions of crime seriousness. These studies uncovered that both citizens and law enforcement officials rated physical and psychological harm as more serious than financial crimes. Adriaenssen et al. (2018) found that the public tended to rate crimes involving physical and psychological harm as more serious than property crimes. These results were aligned with

the current study's findings. Psychologically, both groups also shared the concept that crimes against family and children generated feelings of abandonment when young children were left home alone, suggesting that this type of harm could lead to long-term negative mental and emotional effects. Citizens also viewed disorderly conduct as psychologically harmful to a person's mental instability. Although very similar, the theme that deputies produced from the psychological aspect of an intoxicated person starting a fight with patrons outside a restaurant was a potential fear of future events. Regarding suspicion, both groups also shared the theme of community trust and safety concerns for psychological harm. The researcher expected the finding of the theme of community trust and safety concerns to mirror the literature, as this is a key focal point of this study.

Qualitative Research Question 2: How did Volusia County citizens and patrol deputies describe the various social harms that can result from incidents of criminal activities?

Physical Harm. Citizens and deputies were most similar in their descriptions of physical harm. The themes emerging from this narrative were *damage to property or people* and *someone gets hurt*. Adriaensen et al. (2018), Hillyard and Tombs (2008), Maltz (1990), and all included physical harm as a measurable variable in their research. Hillyard and Tombs (2008) described physical harm as serious injury or premature death. In the present study, physical harm is defined as "unauthorized bodily contact... with a high probability to cause harm" (citizen 3) and "somebody being hurt" (deputy 3). According to the Federal Bureau of Investigations (2018), violent crimes often involve the use of force or the threat of force. Deputy 1 defined physical harm as "anything that's going to be... some sort of use of force.". In the current study, the definition of physical harm excluded death to focus primarily on other causes of bodily harm; however, many of the interview participants mentioned the potential for death if a criminal

incident escalated to that point. Both groups described injuries to individual victims and omitted the effects on the community.

Financial Harm. Citizens appeared to be more explicit in their descriptions of financial harm, whereas deputies tended to offer more variation reliant on the types of crimes committed. The Federal Bureau of Investigations (2018) measures property crimes that involve the taking of another's money or property. This is compatible with the description of financial harm and the theme of the *loss of money and assets* given by citizens. These descriptions included "anything that has a monetary value" (citizen 1), "monetary loss" (citizen 3), and "losing assets" (citizen 4). Hillyard and Tombs (2008) also defined financial harm as the loss of money or property. It stands to reason that financial harm includes finances that incorporate money, assets, and/or anything else of monetary value. Another theme to which citizens contributed was *insurance coverage*, which was not found in the literature review. Sometimes insurance companies must cover the costs linked to economic crimes. Insurance companies then indirectly suffer financial harm as a result.

A social harm approach to crime can look beyond legal definitions and provide a broader interpretation of the associated risks that affect societal quality of life (Kitchen, 2016; Ratcliffe, 2015). Thus, when deputies stated that *it varies according to the crime*, it can be assumed that each crime gets treated differently based on its unique components. "It's going to be on a varying scale because we have a variety of different types of crimes" (deputy 1). Deputies also considered that financial harm means *individuals suffer more than businesses*. Deputy 2 pointed out that "financial harm mainly affects the individual and not so much a corporation or business.". The reasoning behind these claims was that businesses usually do not have the time to deal with those matters and just write off those losses. Deputy 3 concurred that financial harm

has an individual impact as the victims of these crimes are the ones who suffer a monetary loss. Deputy 3 also stated that the victims are often held responsible for property damage repairs and must pay any insurance deductibles. This related to the theme presented by citizens relating to insurance coverage. While suspects should be held liable for the financial harm they cause, it is usually the victims who end up paying in the end.

Psychological Harm. Deputies consistently expressed the theme that many of these ratings and descriptions were based on a variety of circumstances (i.e., it varies according to the crime, depends on the type of crime). The researcher was not surprised that deputies felt this way about their descriptions of psychological harm and that the theme of *varies according to the crime* was presented again. “Psychological harm probably varies more than any of the others” (deputy 1), and “it depends on the crime” (deputy 2). Analyzing social harm based on the variation of crime type is reflected in the works of Sellin and Wolfgang (1964), Stylianou (2003), and Sheptycki and Ratcliffe (2004), who all believed that researchers should look beyond crime rates and should also consider the impact of severity on victims and the cost to society.

Citizens produced the theme that psychological harm *elicits a negative mental and emotional impact*. “Anything that can create a negative emotional and mental response (i.e., doubt, fear, worry)” (citizen 1) and “having a negative effect on someone’s psychological health” (citizen 3). The key word in all these responses is “negative,”. Deputy 3 also shared in this narrative that psychological harm is “any crime that occurs that can affect somebody negatively.”. Citizen descriptions were very similar to those of previous study findings. Specifically, those of Tusikov and Fahlman (2009), who defined harm as any negative consequence that arises from an adverse event. Hillyard and Tombs (2008) also stated that harm

stems from adverse life experiences. It was interesting to find that so many people automatically associate the concept of psychological harm with something negative.

Additionally, deputies added the theme that psychological harm also created *long-lasting effects* for those directly or indirectly affected. Deputy 3 declared that it could be long-lasting if you are the victim of a crime, but also for those who simply witness a crime taking place, which aligns with previous research. For example, Maltz (1990) concluded that while some crimes cause physical harm to the victim, such as murder, it can be mentally or emotionally detrimental to other people. Citizens did not explicitly refer to long-lasting effects, but citizen 4 outlined PTSD as a possible result of being attacked, stating that something like that stays with a person. Many deputy interviewees also spoke briefly about being exposed to an array of traumatic events on the job. The current research clearly demonstrated that psychological harm caused by criminal activity can have an impact not only on the victim, but it can also have a long-lasting effect on the suspects, witnesses, families, communities, and deputies.

Mixed Methods Research Question 1: Can the qualitative descriptions of the reasons the Volusia County citizens and patrol deputies give for their ratings of the severity of social harms (QL RQ1) explain any differences between the groups in their average ratings of severity of social harms (QN RQ2)?

This study utilized a mixed methods design. The objective of this design was to compare the quantitative findings used to answer quantitative research question 2 from the questionnaire with the qualitative explanations for the reasons they gave concerning how they felt about the severity of the social harms. If the findings of the Mann-Whitney U tests were consistent, then there would be sufficient quantitative evidence to support the alignment of citizens' and deputies' perceptions on the level of severity of social harm. Likewise, alignment would be

indicated if the two groups gave the same explanations for the ratings of the severity of social harms. Overall, the mixed methods results showed that citizens and deputies aligned more in relation to their quantitative and qualitative responses to financial harm (i.e., eight instances of alignment from the quantitative results but only two instances of alignment from the qualitative results). Thus, the two groups agreed with each other more when rating the amount of severity but not when explaining why they rated the amount of severity the way they did. Thus, Volusia County citizens and patrol deputies, in general, seem to have different thought processes for why they rate the level of severity of social harms. Nevertheless, they tended to rate the severity levels similarly. Both groups aligned in four instances of physical and psychological harm but misaligned more in six instances of physical and psychological harm. This showed that both groups equally viewed the severity of physical and psychological harm differently with respect to their reasoning.

Citizens and deputies were not aligned on all harms for weapons and drug abuse crimes. Drugs are an immense subject, so it is not uncommon for people to have varying opinions when it comes to drug abuse. Thus, it is not surprising to the researcher that citizens and deputies had varying views regarding drug abuse violations. However, the scenario in this study focused on the manufacturing of methamphetamine, which can be perceived, in some cases, as more serious than illegal drugs such as marijuana. Many states have begun to decriminalize the possession of small amounts of marijuana, whereas it is unlikely this would ever be the case for methamphetamines. Although some people believe drug rehabilitation is a better solution than imprisonment for drug addicts.

While both groups shared common themes, their scores and reasons varied. Citizens and deputies aligned with the results of the survey and interview regarding psychological harm for

the crimes of fraud, family/children, disorderly conduct, and suspicion. In contrast, both groups failed to align their perspectives on physical harm for these same crimes. Citizens and deputies were also aligned with the results of the survey and interviews about physical harm for the crimes of counterfeiting, vandalism, driving under the influence, and vagrancy. In contrast, both groups failed to align their perspectives on psychological harm from these same crimes.

Atkinson (2014) found that harmful and criminal acts are all interpreted by members of a society and are therefore subject to change as society changes. Greene (2014) suggested that the crime-fighting attitudes of many law enforcement agencies do not always mirror the concerns of the community. This is also demonstrated through the current study, which revealed citizens and deputies had varying views when it came to the severity of social harm.

The findings of the present study differed from those of previous research due to the population and/or demographic sampled, the types of harm uncovered, and the level of wrongfulness each participant considered for each crime presented. Sellin and Wolfgang (1964) asserted that their study, which measured the crime severity perspectives of college students, policemen, and court judges, fairly represented the universal attitudes towards crime (Hsu, 1974; Ramchand et al., 2008). The same consensus was found in the study of Clark et al. (2019), whose results revealed that demographics and crime rates do not cause differences in people's perceptions of interactions with the police. These findings contradict the current study's interpretation of the data collected; however, demographics and socioeconomic statuses may be contributing factors to this outcome.

A review of past studies suggested that respondents consider a variety of circumstances and characteristics of the offense when rating the seriousness of crimes. This notion aligned more with the results of the current study. Miethe (1984) found that seriousness ratings were

influenced by the type of harm and the degree of harm. As previously mentioned, the results of this study indicate that citizens were primarily focused on the social harm affecting members of their community, whereas deputies focused their attention on the individual victim or suspect. The harm assessment developed by Greenfield and Paoli (2013) similarly found that participants identified the social harms experienced by the victim, harms against society, consequences for the offender, and law enforcement effectiveness. Citizens and deputies also explained their reasons for their ratings of the severity of social harms was based on the wrongness of each of the considered crimes. Warr (1989) shared the findings that participants within the general public rate the severity of the harms of criminality by the extent of wrongfulness involved. Adriaenssen et al. (2018) also noted that participants judge seriousness solely based on harmfulness and wrongfulness.

Limitations of the Study

There were several methodological and researcher limitations in this study that should be discussed. These limitations included the sample size used for the study, accessibility of the population sampled, design of the survey instrument, lack of prior research studies, and self-reported data weaknesses.

The first potential limitation was the sample size. The quantitative sample size was a combination of 62 deputies and 64 citizens. The qualitative interviews consisted of three citizen participants and four deputy participants who agreed to the interviews. It may be argued that a larger sample size might produce more credible and reliable data. There is no specific answer to how many participants researchers should have as sample size depends on the qualitative design being used (Creswell & Creswell, 2018). For thematic analysis, 6–10 participants are

recommended for interviews (Braun & Clarke, 2013). This indicates that the 7 participants interviewed in this study were an adequate sample size to reach saturation.

The second potential limitation was the accessibility of the population sampled. The generalizability of the results in this study was limited to a specific group of people due to the convenience sample design used, making the availability of participants somewhat less reliable. Although this study was intended to compare perceptions of social harms from citizens and patrol deputies' perspectives, the sample size was a convenience sample drawn from only one law enforcement agency and only one county in Central West Florida. As such, the outcome of the research may not have fully represented the views of all citizens or patrol deputies across Florida or the country. Thus, the results are not generalizable to the larger population of citizens and deputies, only to those who participated in the study. However, qualitative research generally does not aim to generalize findings in large communities.

The third potential limitation in this study included the design of the survey instrument used to collect quantitative data. The Social Harms Severity Survey used in this study was a researcher-developed instrument. To address the validity issue of the survey instrument, a panel of subject matter experts was asked to review the survey to confirm content validity. The development and validation of a measurement tool to identify social harms from criminal activity were essential due to the limitations of construct measurement in existing studies. This survey also asked closed-ended questions on a 5-point Likert scale. It could be argued that this format limited the degree to which participants could express their opinions pertaining to the questions presented. This limitation was precluded in this study. Furthermore, this researcher used sequential triangulation of quantitative data followed by qualitative data to minimize potential problems with reliability. Using more than one method to conduct this study allowed for cross-

validation, which serves the purpose of negating any doubt of reliability (Creswell & Plano Clark, 2017).

The fourth potential limitation that should be considered in this study was the lack of prior research studies. Harm-focused policing is a relatively new concept, and existing information on the overall impact of social harm is limited. *Social harm* is an ambiguous term that is not clearly defined. It could be argued that this study ran the risk of having inadequate explanations of crime terms. Threats to the construct validity of this research had the most impact on validity threats. One way these complications were controlled was to create a list of crime definitions for survey participants. To reduce the misconception of social harm as it pertains to this study, a clear-cut definition was established prior to survey distribution. The term *social harm* was distinguished for participants to fully understand its impact on severity ratings and perspectives. The literature review cited and referenced in this study provided the theoretical foundation for this study. However, limited research on this typology warrants future research.

Lastly, the fifth potential limitation of this study involved the inadequacies associated with self-reported data. A self-report weakness includes the honesty of participants. Researchers assume that participants will be honest with the responses or information they provide. However, it could be argued that subjects may give more socially acceptable answers when responding to survey questions rather than being truthful (Salters-Pedneault, 2020). To overcome these obstacles in this study, this researcher assured participants of their anonymity, which protected their identities and any sensitive information they shared to promote honest responses.

Future Research Directions

The findings and limitations of the study promoted promising avenues for future research. This section looks at some of the potential future directions associated with the

perspectives of social harms. A threat to this study's external validity involved potential biases and inadequate sample sizes (Ihantola & Kihn, 2011). It is typically impossible to study an entire population; therefore, studies are conducted based on samples that are representative of the population. When conducting a study, it is important to have a sufficient sample size in an effort to draw a valid conclusion. The larger the sample size, the more accurate the results will be (Andrade, 2020). Increasing the sample size of the target population would be a fruitful area for further research. An increased sample size in both qualitative and quantitative data collection could produce different results than indicated in this study.

As mentioned in the limitations, this study utilized a convenience sample that relied on the availability of participants. Specifically, this study sample was drawn from one Florida county and one sheriff's office, which limited its potential. While the population sampled was adequate to provide an explanation to the citizens' and patrol deputies' perspectives toward the severity of social harms from incidents of criminal activity, this study cannot be generalized beyond the specific participants of the selected locations. If this study were to be conducted again in the future, researchers could expand research to more geographically diverse law enforcement agencies and regions (i.e., city, county, state). It is also important to know how diversity (i.e., race, ethnicity) and socioeconomic class (i.e., upper-class, middle-class, indigent) play a role in the perceptions of law enforcement, as it can provide researchers with a starting point on how to change negative perceptions. Previous research demonstrated people of different races or of different socioeconomic classes may view harms differently (Hansgen, 2016). Expanding research to a wider array of cultural backgrounds would ideally yield more generalizability. Future studies could even go as far as addressing the same research problem in different settings, contexts, or cultures.

Volusia County, Florida was the selected location for this study based on permission granted from the VCSO to survey and interview their deputies. The relevance of the location where the sample was drawn is vital in understanding the context and applicability of the study findings compared to other locations. Factors such as urbanization, population density, income disparities, prevalence of certain types of crimes, and community policing initiatives can vary widely across different locations. Therefore, findings from this study may not be directly generalizable to other locations with distinct socio-cultural contexts and law enforcement practices. However, despite the location-specific nature of the study, the insights gained from examining citizen and deputy perspectives on social harms can still offer valuable lessons and comparisons when contextualized within broader criminological research. Additionally, conducting similar studies in diverse locations can contribute to a more comprehensive understanding of the complexities surrounding crime and harm perceptions, leading to more effective and targeted interventions in various communities.

The quantitative survey used in this study was researcher-developed. It was derived from literature on social harms and the FBI Uniform Crime Report (UCR). To create a more manageable assessment, only three social harms were utilized, and only ten out of the 21 UCR Part II offense classifications were selected. One vignette was then developed under each of the ten represented UCR offense categories to provide examples of incidents of criminal activity. Crime is multidimensional, and the vignettes used in this study do not represent all potential crime scenarios. The number of social harms that occur within a community is also limitless, and many harms were overlooked in the development of this social harm scale. Future research could explore a variety of criminal incidents beyond the crimes and social harms outlined in this survey.

Another constraint mentioned in this study was the lack of prior research studies on the concept of harm-focused policing and the ambiguity of social harms. When there is very little or no similar research on a specific study topic, this presents an opportunity for future researchers to develop an entirely new typology. Considerably more work is needed to fully understand the implications of what society prioritizes as the most harmful events to create a social harm index. Since this was a mixed methods study, the qualitative, semi-structured interview protocol may also need to be redesigned.

This study focused on citizen and deputy perspectives of social harm. As such, the findings of this study can not only be applied to the context of harm-focused policing but also to community-based policing. Evidence-based data analysis through the use of a severity scale can assist future researchers and policymakers by identifying trends and patterns associated with social harms. All stakeholders must commit to working together to build trust and mutual respect to combat our nation's criminal justice challenges. This includes finding more effective ways to address underlying social harms (i.e., negative behavioral patterns).

Differing perceptions about social harms among various stakeholders can have significant implications within the criminal justice system, shaping strategies, arguments, and decisions at different stages of legal proceedings. In a courtroom scenario, differing perceptions of social harms might influence the actions of various stakeholders. For example, in a drug possession case, prosecutors may emphasize the social harms associated with drug abuse, such as addiction, community disruption, and negative health outcomes. Defense attorneys may challenge the prosecution's portrayal of social harms, arguing that the defendant's actions did not significantly contribute to broader societal problems. Jury members' perceptions of social harms can influence their interpretation of the evidence presented during the trial. A judge's perception of social

harms may guide their interpretation of the law and sentencing guidelines. Overall, differing perceptions of social harms can influence the strategies and decisions of stakeholders within the criminal justice system.

Crime is often the byproduct of individual upbringing and environment. Hillyard (2008) explained that while crime is measured spatially, it is seldom compared with other harmful events which are most likely to affect people during their life cycle. Law enforcement must be mindful of these dynamics to ensure equal protection for all citizens. A social harm severity scale supports risk assessment in identifying individuals at higher risk of causing harm to other people. Another benefit of this type of risk assessment includes preventive strategies to reduce the infliction of harm. Since the primary goal of law enforcement is to protect the public from danger, social harms research can aid public safety officers in better understanding the behaviors or actions surrounding those at higher risk. The results of this study show how a harm-focused policing approach can promote proactive policework.

As previously stated in this study, Ratcliffe (2015) suggested that adopting a severity scale of social harms is valuable in creating a more comprehensive look at the effects crime has on an individual. A social harm severity scale promotes understanding of victim experiences when addressing criminal activity by determining the harms that were encountered. Many harms lead to long-term physical, financial, and psychological impacts as outlined in the current study. Recognizing the trauma victim's experience can also create more tailored support services and community-based initiatives, as well as creating a dialogue for both victims and offenders. A greater focus on mental health issues could produce interesting findings that account for more detailed measures in future research.

The study of social harm also raises the new possibility for law enforcement resource allocation. Hillyard (2008) argued that lack of proper allocation is responsible for the failure to adequately deal with many social problems. Understanding the severity of social harms caused by criminal incidents can dispense resources more effectively. This includes, but it is not limited to, police funding, enforcement personnel, prevention efforts, and victim support. Policymakers can also evaluate existing and develop new targeted policies based on social harm reduction. A key finding of this research showed that citizens were more concerned about community welfare, whereas deputies focused on the individual victims or suspects involved in crime. Based on the results of the current study, a social harm index has the potential to break communication barriers and create a solidified consensus between citizens and deputies regarding social harm severity.

Florida House Bill 601 (HB601) empowers county sheriffs and municipal police chiefs to establish civilian oversight boards, enabling the review of law enforcement policies and procedures (The Florida Senate, 2024). It prohibits certain political subdivisions from enforcing ordinances related to the processing of complaints against officers or civilian oversight. Apart from HB601, there are several other examples of unexpected consequences resulting from tensions between public perceptions about social harms and those of law enforcement officers. Law enforcement responses to protests and civil unrest can be contentious, with differing perceptions of the appropriate use of force and tactics. Public scrutiny of police conduct during demonstrations may lead to calls for accountability and reforms, while officers may argue that they are acting within their authority to maintain order and protect public safety. Strategies aimed at fostering trust and collaboration between police and the community may face resistance or skepticism from both sides. While law enforcement agencies may promote initiatives such as

community policing to improve relations, public perceptions of historical injustices or ongoing biases within the criminal justice system can hinder progress. In each of these examples, tensions arise from the contrasting perspectives of the public and law enforcement officers regarding social harms and the appropriate responses to address them. Balancing these conflicting views presents ongoing challenges for maintaining trust, accountability, and effective policing in communities.

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Appendix A

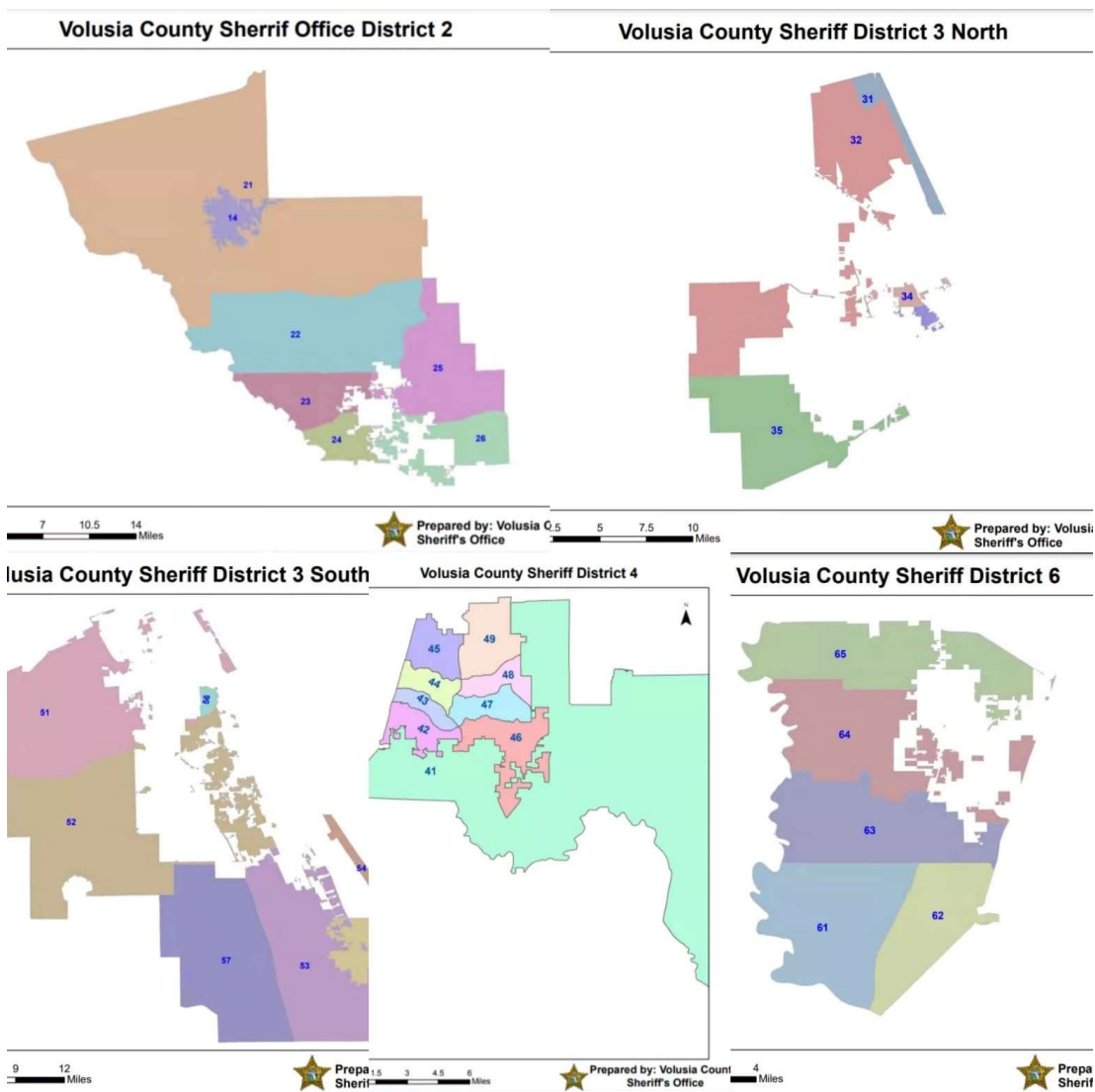
Part I & Part II Offenses in the UCR Classification

<i>Part I Offenses</i>	<i>Part II Offenses</i>
Violent Crime	Other assaults
Murder and nonnegligent	Forgery and counterfeiting
Manslaughter	Fraud
Forcible rape	Embezzlement
Robbery	Stolen property, buying, receiving, possessing
Aggravated assault	Vandalism
	Weapons, carrying, possessing, etc.
Property Crime	Prostitution and commercialized vice
Burglary	Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)
Larceny-theft	Drug abuse violations
Motor vehicle	Gambling
Arson	Offenses against the family and children
	Driving under the influence
	Liquor laws
	Drunkenness
	Disorderly conduct
	Vagrancy
	All other offenses (except traffic)
	Suspicion
	Curfew and loitering law violations
	Runaway

(Mosher, Miethe, & Phillips, 2002).

Appendix B

Volusia County Sheriff Office District Maps



VCSO patrol services map is divided into five geographic districts.
Retrieved from <https://www.volusiasheriff.org/about/>

Appendix C

Social Harms Severity Survey

* 1. Do you voluntarily agree to take part in this research study?

Yes

No

2. What is your gender?

Female

Male

3. What is your age range?

Under 20 years old

20-29 years old

30-39 years old

40-49 years old

50-59 years old

60-69 years old

Over 69 years old

4. What is your employment status?

- Employed full-time (40+ hours a week)
- Employed part-time (less than 40 hours a week)
- Unemployed
- Student
- Retired
- Self-employed

5. Are you currently or have you ever been employed as a law enforcement officer (i.e. sheriff deputy, city police officer, correctional officer, etc.) ?

- Yes
- No

6. Are you a current resident of Volusia County, Florida?

- Yes
- No

7. Using the following scale, for questions 8-17, please rate the severity of social harm associated with each incident of criminal activity:

- 0 = No amount of harm of this type is caused
- 1 = Small amount of harm of this type is caused
- 2 = Moderate amount of harm of this type is caused
- 3 = Large amount of harm of this type is caused
- 4 = Enormous amount of harm of this type is caused

Physical Harm = Serious injury not resulting in death (e.g. domestic violence)

Financial Harm = Loss of money or property (e.g. fraud)

Psychological Harm = Traumatic life experience (e.g. car accident)

I understand.

8. FRAUD: A person knowingly writes a bad check to a department store.

	[No]	[Small]	[Moderate]	[Large]	[Enormous]
Physical Harm	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Financial Harm	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Psychological Harm	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

9. COUNTERFEITING: A person knowingly passes along fake money to buy a large purchase.

	[No]	[Small]	[Moderate]	[Large]	[Enormous]
Physical Harm	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Financial Harm	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Psychological Harm	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

10. VANDALISM: A group of teenagers spray paint graffiti on someone's property.

	[No]	[Small]	[Moderate]	[Large]	[Enormous]
Physical Harm	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Financial Harm	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Psychological Harm	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

11. WEAPONS: A convicted felon commits a crime and is caught with a firearm obtained illegally.

	[No]	[Small]	[Moderate]	[Large]	[Enormous]
Physical Harm	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Financial Harm	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Psychological Harm	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

12. OFFENSES AGAINST FAMILY/CHILDREN: Parents leave their young children home alone while they go out.

	[No]	[Small]	[Moderate]	[Large]	[Enormous]
Physical Harm	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Financial Harm	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Psychological Harm	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

13. DRUG ABUSE VIOLATIONS: A person manufactures methamphetamine from his or her house for distribution.

	[No]	[Small]	[Moderate]	[Large]	[Enormous]
Physical Harm	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Financial Harm	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Psychological Harm	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

14. DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE: A person drives his or her car while under the influence of alcohol and crashes into another car.

	[No]	[Small]	[Moderate]	[Large]	[Enormous]
Physical Harm	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Financial Harm	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Psychological Harm	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

15. DISORDERLY CONDUCT: An intoxicated person tries to start a fight with patrons outside a restaurant.

	[No]	[Small]	[Moderate]	[Large]	[Enormous]
Physical Harm	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Financial Harm	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Psychological Harm	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

16. VAGRANCY: A homeless person loiters outside a convenience store and panhandles.

	[No]	[Small]	[Moderate]	[Large]	[Enormous]
Physical Harm	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Financial Harm	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Psychological Harm	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

17. SUSPICION: A person is seen peering into car windows parked within a neighborhood.

	[No]	[Small]	[Moderate]	[Large]	[Enormous]
Physical Harm	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Financial Harm	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Psychological Harm	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

18. Are you willing to participate in a follow-up interview to discuss your answers to this Social Harms Severity Survey?

Yes

No

If so, please provide the best email to reach you:

Appendix D

Volusia County Sheriff Office Site Approval Letter

**VOLUSIA COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE**

123 WEST INDIANA AVE • P.O. BOX 569 • DELAND, FLORIDA 32721-0569
(386) 822-5074 (FAX) • WWW.VOLUSIASHERIFF.ORG

SITE APPROVAL LETTER

Nova Southeastern University
3301 College Avenue
Fort Lauderdale, FL 33314-7796

Subject: Site Approval Letter

To whom it may concern:

This letter acknowledges that I have received and reviewed a request by Christina Finn to conduct a research project entitled "Harm-Focused Policing: A Comparison of Citizen and Patrol Deputy Perceptions on the Severity of Social Harms" at Volusia County Sheriff's Office and I approve of this research to be conducted at our facility.

When the researcher receives approval for his/her research project from the Nova Southeastern University's Institutional Review Board/NSU IRB, I agree to provide access for the approved research project. If we have any concerns or need additional information, we will contact the Nova Southeastern University's IRB at (954) 262-5369 or irb@nova.edu.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Michael J. Chitwood", is written over a horizontal line.

Michael J. Chitwood
Sheriff

MJC:kg/040L0309.20

Appendix E

Social Harms Severity Interview Protocol

The interview process will follow the collection and analysis of the survey data. The purpose of the interview sessions is to explore, explain, and clarify the responses obtained from the survey data. For the interview process, Zoom will be used to record conversations with participants after content form is obtained. The researcher will use several prompts to initialize the conversation as well as to keep the interview focused on the research topic of social harm severity. Both citizen and deputy interviews will last approximately 30 minutes. The researcher reserves the right to request additional time for interviewing if it deems necessary.

1. Can you explain your reasons for rating the severity of social harms for the following considered crimes?
 - a. Fraud
 - b. Counterfeiting
 - c. Vandalism
 - d. Weapons
 - e. Offenses against family/children
 - f. Drug abuse violations
 - g. Driving under the influence
 - h. Disorderly conduct
 - i. Vagrancy
 - j. Suspicion
2. How would you describe physical harm as it applies to incidents of criminal activities?
3. How would you describe financial harm as it applies to incidents of criminal activities?
4. How would you describe psychological harm as it applies to incidents of criminal activities?