

**Table A13. The Impact of Miscellaneous Experienced Sanctions on Perceptions of Punishment**

Study	Sample	Sample Type	Analysis	#IV	INF	Perception	Experienced Sanction	Crime Type	Findings
<b>Cluster (1967)</b>	42 delin. & 65 non-delin., South Cent.	Non Prob.	MWUT	1	No	Arrest-Self Convicted-Self	Inmates vs Non-Inmates-Self	Multiple	-, p= .003 -, p= .13
<b>McClelland &amp; Alpert (1985)</b>	152 Felony offenders in Midwest	Non Prob.	Factor An.	15	No	Severity- Other	Past Convictions-Self	All Crime	-, p< .001
<b>Paternoster et al (1985)</b>	300 college students, South	Probability	OLS	12	Yes	Arrest-Self	All Sanctions-All Crimes-Self	Theft<\$10 Marijuana Bad Checks	+, p< .01 -, p> .05 +, p< .01
<b>Piliavin et al (1986)</b>	1,497 adult & youth offenders, U.S. 974 adult offenders, U.S. 861 HS dropouts ages 17-20	Non Prob.	OLS	21	No	Caught-Self	Past Convictions-Any Crime-Self	Property	+, p> .05 +, p< .05 +, p> .05
<b>Snortum et al. (1988)</b>	1,102 drivers, Norway 848 drivers, U.S., 1983 1,539 drivers, U.S., 1986	Probability	Correl.	1	No	Knowledge-Self	Friend Jailed	DUI	+, p< .05 +, p< .001 +, p< .001
<b>Apospori et al. (1992)</b>	157 adult offenders, Midwest	Non Prob.	OLS	9	No	Arrest-Conv.-Self	Arrest-Conv.-Prison-Self	All Crime	-, p < .001
<b>Sheffrin &amp; Triest (1992)</b>	1,444 taxpayers, U.S.	Probability	OLS	8	No	Caught- Other	Contacts with IRS-Self & Other	Tax Cheating	+, p> .05
<b>Paternoster &amp; Piquero (1995)</b>	1422 HS students, Southeast	Non Prob.	MLR	9	No	CBP-Self CBP-Others	Arrest-Conv.-Deten.-Any crime- Self	Mult. Drugs	-, p< .05 N.S.
<b>Pogarsky (2002)</b>	412 college students, unknown area	Non Prob.	Correl.	1	No	Caught.-Self	Past Conviction-Self	DUI	-, p= ?
<b>Hatcher &amp; Gordon (2005)</b>	70 Fishermen in the U.K.	Non Prob.	Probit	4	No	Caught-Self	Past Convictions- Self	Illegal Fishing	+, p< .05
<b>Hjalmarsson (2009a)</b>	4588 males age 12-16, 1996-01, U.S.	Non Prob.	OLS	18	No	Jail-Self	# of previous charges-Self # of previous convictions- Self # of previous incarcerations- Self	Auto Theft	+ p> .05 +, p> .05 +, p> .05
<b>Watling et al (2010)</b>	899 drivers in Australia, 2007	Non Prob.	Correl.	1	No	Caught-Others Serverity-Others	Peer Punished for DUIs	DUI	-, p< .01 -, p> .05
<b>Saridakis &amp; Sookram (2014)</b>	10,079 people in Eng. & Wales, 2003	Non Prob.	OLS	50	Yes	Arrest-Self	Fined-Self Sentenced-Self	Battery	-, p> .05 -, p> .05

**Clarification on Commonly Used Abbreviations in Table 13**

*Column Headings*

#IV- Number of Independent Variables in the Analysis

INF- Did the Study Control For Informal Sanctions

Experienced Sanction- All measures represent respondents' experienced punishment for a crime or crimes they committed. When a sanction is experienced vicariously it is listed within the measure. For instance, when an experienced sanction is only through one's peers the measure is listed specifically for the respondents' peers.

Perception- There are multiple measures of punishment perception in this measure, including both severity and certainty. The "self" or "other" feature denotes whether the perceived certainty was for the respondents themselves or others. For instance, some researchers asked respondents the chances that they themselves would be caught (self) if committing the crime, while others asked respondents the chances that others would be caught if they committed the crime.

*Abbreviations Located Under Column Headings*

CBP- Caught By Police

Correl.- Correlation Coefficient

Conv.- Conviction

Court Appear.- Court Appearance

Deten.- Detention

Diff. Means- Difference in Means

Dom. Violence- Domestic Violence

Eng. & Wales- England and Wales

Factor An. = Factor Analysis Regression

Knowledge = How well respondent predicted the actual amount of certainty for crime.

MLR = Maximum Likelihood Factor Analysis

Mult. Drugs = Multiple Crimes Combined into One Drugs Use Measures

Non Prob.- Non Probability

OLS- Ordinary Least Squares Regression

UK- United Kingdom