

CRIMINAL SENTIMENTS SCALE – MODIFIED

Directions: Read each statement carefully and decide how you feel about it. Circle **A** if you agree with the statement or **D** if you disagree with the statement. If you are undecided or cannot make up your mind about the statement, circle U. Remember – there are no right or wrong answers.

LAW

- 1. Pretty well all laws deserve our respect. A U D
- 2. It's our duty to obey all laws. A U D
- 3. Laws are usually bad. A U D
- 4. The law is rotten to the core. A U D
- 5. You cannot respect the law because it's there only to help a small and selfish group of people. A U D
- 6. All laws should be obeyed just because they are laws. A U D
- 7. The law does not help the average person. A U D
- 8. The law is good. A U D
- 9. Law and justice are the same thing. A U D
- 10. The law makes slaves out of most people for a few people on the top. A U D

Law Total: _____

COURTS

- 11. Almost any jury can be fixed. A U D
- 12. You cannot get justice in court. A U D
- 13. Lawyers are honest. A U D
- 14. The prosecution often produces fake witnesses. A U D
- 15. Judges are honest and kind. A U D
- 16. Court decisions are pretty well always fair. A U D
- 17. Pretty well anything can be fixed in court if you have enough money. A U D
- 18. A judge is a good person. A U D

Court Total: _____

POLICE

- 19. The police are honest. A U D
- 20. A cop is a friend to people in need. A U D
- 21. Life would be better with fewer cops. A U D
- 22. The police should be paid more for their work. A U D
- 23. The police are as crooked as the people they arrest. A U D
- 24. Society would be better off if there were more police. A U D
- 25. The police almost never help people. A U D

Police Total: _____

TLV

- 7. Sometimes a person like me has to break the law to get ahead in life. A U D
- 8. Most successful people broke the law to get ahead in life. A U D
- 9. You should always obey the law, even if it keeps you from getting ahead in life. A U D
- 10. It's OK to break the law as long as you don't get caught. A U D
- 11. Most people would commit crimes if they wouldn't get caught. A U D
- 12. There is never a good reason to break the law. A U D
- 13. A hungry man has the right to steal. A U D
- 14. It's OK to get around the law as long as you don't actually break it. A U D
- 15. You should only obey those laws that are reasonable. A U D
- 16. You're crazy to work for a living if there's an easier way, even if it means breaking the law. A U D

TVL Total: _____

ICO

- 17. People who have broken the law have the same sorts of ideas about life as me. A U D
- 18. I prefer to be with people who obey the law rather than people who break the law. A U D
- 19. I'm more like a professional criminal than people who break the law now and then. A U D
- 20. People who have been in trouble with the law are more like me than people who don't have trouble with the law. A U D
- 21. I have very little in common with people who never break the law. A U D
- 22. No one who breaks the law can be my friend. A U D

ICO Total: _____

CSS TOTAL: _____

Name: _____

Date: _____

CRIMINAL SENTIMENTS SCALE – MODIFIED ---- **SCORING KEY**

Directions: Read each statement carefully and decide how you feel about it. Circle **A** if you agree with the statement or **D** if you disagree with the statement. If you are undecided or cannot make up your mind about the statement, circle U. Remember – there are no right or wrong answers.

LAW

- | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| 1. Pretty well all laws deserve our respect. | 0 1 2 |
| 2. It's our duty to obey all laws. | 0 1 2 |
| 3. Laws are usually bad. | 2 1 0 |
| 4. The law is rotten to the core. | 2 1 0 |
| 5. You cannot respect the law because it's there only to help a small and selfish group of people. | 2 1 0 |
| 6. All laws should be obeyed just because they are laws. | 0 1 2 |
| 7. The law does not help the average person. | 2 1 0 |
| 8. The law is good. | 0 1 2 |
| 9. Law and justice are the same thing. | 0 1 2 |
| 10. The law makes slaves out of most people for a few people on the top. | 2 1 0 |

Law Total: _____

COURTS

- | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| 11. Almost any jury can be fixed. | 2 1 0 |
| 12. You cannot get justice in court. | 2 1 0 |
| 13. Lawyers are honest. | 0 1 2 |
| 14. The prosecution often produces fake witnesses. | 2 1 0 |
| 15. Judges are honest and kind. | 0 1 2 |
| 16. Court decisions are pretty well always fair. | 0 1 2 |
| 17. Pretty well anything can be fixed in court if you have enough money. | 2 1 0 |
| 18. A judge is a good person. | 0 1 2 |

Court Total: _____

POLICE

- | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| 19. The police are honest. | 0 1 2 |
| 20. A cop is a friend to people in need. | 0 1 2 |
| 21. Life would be better with fewer cops. | 2 1 0 |
| 22. The police should be paid more for their work. | 0 1 2 |
| 23. The police are as crooked as the people they arrest. | 2 1 0 |
| 24. Society would be better off if there were more police. | 0 1 2 |
| 25. The police almost never help people. | 2 1 0 |

Police Total: _____

TLV

- | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|---|---|
| 26. Sometimes a person like me has to break the law to get ahead in life. | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| 27. Most successful people broke the law to get ahead in life. | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| 28. You should always obey the law, even if it keeps you from getting ahead in life. | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| 29. It's OK to break the law as long as you don't get caught. | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| 30. Most people would commit crimes if they wouldn't get caught. | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| 31. There is never a good reason to break the law. | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| 32. A hungry man has the right to steal. | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| 33. It's OK to get around the law as long as you don't actually break it. | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| 34. You should only obey those laws that are reasonable. | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| 35. You're crazy to work for a living if there's an easier way, even if it means breaking the law. | 2 | 1 | 0 |

TVL Total: _____

ICO

- | | | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|---|---|
| 36. People who have broken the law have the same sorts of ideas about life as me. | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| 37. I prefer to be with people who obey the law rather than people who break the law. | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| 38. I'm more like a professional criminal than people who break the law now and then. | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| 39. People who have been in trouble with the law are more like me than people who don't have trouble with the law. | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| 40. I have very little in common with people who never break the law. | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| 41. No one who breaks the law can be my friend. | 0 | 1 | 2 |

ICO Total: _____

CSS TOTAL: _____

Name: _____

Date: _____

Law-Court-Police (LCP): higher scores indicate pro-criminal attitudes.

TLV & ICO: lower scores indicate pro-social attitudes.

The CSS TOTAL: calculated by subtracting the combined scores on TLV & ICO scales from the LCP scale.

The Criminal Sentiments Scale-Modified

The Criminal Sentiments Scale-Modified (CSS-M; Shields & Simourd, 1991) is a self-report instrument that measures antisocial attitudes, values, and beliefs directly related to criminal activity.

It consists of 41 items grouped into five subscales:

Attitudes Toward the Law (Law),

Court (Court),

Police (Police),

Tolerance for Law Violations (TLV), and

Identification with Criminal Others (ICO).

The first three subscales are combined to form the Law-Court-Police (LCP) subscale that assesses respect for the law and criminal justice system. The TLV subscale follows the concept of 'neutralization' (Sykes & Matza, 1957) which effects specific justifications for criminal behavior. The ICO assesses personal evaluative judgments about law violators. Higher scores on the CSS-M are indicative of greater criminal attitudes. Early versions of the CSS-M have been used in numerous studies with a wide range of samples including probationers, provincial prisoners, young offenders, forensic prisoners, and university students (Andrews, Wormith, & Kiessling, 1985; Roy & Wormith, 1985; Wormith & Andrews, 1984, 1995). Wormith and Andrews (1995) found the original CSS predicted recidivism among relatively young (i.e., 21-years-old) mainly first time property offenders, while Simourd and van de Ven (1999) found the CSS-M predicted recidivism among older violent offenders.

Law-Court-Police (LCP): higher scores indicate pro-social attitudes.

TLV & ICO: lower scores indicate pro-social attitudes.

The Total Score: calculated by subtracting the combined scores on TLV & ICO scales from the LCP scale.

