

Decks and
bottom index

RESEARCH TRIANGLE INSTITUTE
CENTER FOR DEVELOPMENT AND RESOURCE PLANNING
RESEARCH TRIANGLE PARK, NORTH CAROLINA

MFI

Malley

FINAL REPORT

RTI Project 26U-1189

~~Evaluation of the Accomplishments and Impact
of the Programs of LEAA in the Areas of
Information Systems Development and
Statistics Services (NCJISS)~~

Task 5:

~~AN EVALUATION OF SELECTED CRIMINAL JUSTICE
DOCUMENTS AND THEIR UTILIZATION OF LEAA
STATISTICAL DOCUMENTS AND DATA~~

by:

Jay R. Williams

83/42

March 1976

Prepared for:

U.S. Department of Justice
Law Enforcement Assistance Administration

Under Contract J-LEAA-009-76

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
I. INTRODUCTION	1
II. JUDGES AND THE RATING FORM	3
III. DEVELOPING THE QUALITY SCORE	5
IV. INTERJUDGE AGREEMENT	6
V. CONSOLIDATING RATING FORMS	9
VI. CONSOLIDATED RATING FORM DATA	12
VII. CONSOLIDATED RATING FORM DATA ANALYSIS	22
VIII. CONCLUSIONS	27
APPENDIX A: Documents Reviewed, By State	29
APPENDIX B: Documents Excluded from Review, By State	34
APPENDIX C: Document Review Rating Form	42
APPENDIX D: LEAA Statistical Reports.	48

NCJRS

MAR 2 1982

ACQUISITIONS

U.S. Department of Justice
National Institute of Justice

This document has been reproduced exactly as received from the person or organization originating it. Points of view or opinions stated in this document are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of the National Institute of Justice.

Permission to reproduce this ~~copyrighted~~ material has been granted by

Public Domain
U.S. DOJ, LEAA

to the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS).

Further reproduction outside of the NCJRS system requires permission of the copyright owner.

I. INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of an evaluation of selected criminal justice documents which contained statistical information. The documents were requested from eighteen states which had been chosen in a judgemental sample based on certain criteria agreed upon by LEAA and the Research Triangle Institute (RTI). Nine of these states were selected to attend conferences held by RTI to explore their information systems development and statistical services. LEAA regional information specialists also attended the conferences along with the state and local representatives. The remaining nine selected states were visited by RTI and the Midwest Research Institute (MRI) staff. Information was elicited at the state and local levels through interviews. All of the interview states provided documents to be evaluated, but three of the nine conference states did not provide any documents for evaluation. However, documents from three additional states (Georgia, Minnesota, and Oklahoma) not included in the judgemental sample of eighteen states were provided through the request or recommendation of the LEAA regional information specialists.

The eighteen states provided a total of one hundred documents. These documents were checked for inclusion in the set of documents to be evaluated. The three judges who evaluated the final set of eligible documents all participated in the scanning process. Of the one hundred documents received, forty-seven were selected for evaluation and fifty-three were rejected. Appendix A presents the list of documents selected for evaluation. Appendix B presents the list of documents excluded from evaluation with documentation of the reason for the exclusion.

The purpose of the document evaluation is to ascertain the extent to which such documents depend upon and utilize LEAA statistical documents and data. An additional task in the evaluation is to provide a judgement of the overall quality of the documents reviewed in terms of such dimensions as comprehensive coverage of criminal justice concerns, innovativeness/creativity, relevance to law enforcement and criminal justice needs,

II. JUDGES AND THE RATING FORM

Three judges were used to independently rate and evaluate the forty-seven documents. Each of the three judges was knowledgeable about the criminal justice system and the work performed within that system at the various levels in state and local governments. One judge is a public systems analyst with extensive experience in the criminal justice systems through planning activities for local, state, and regional criminal justice agencies. The second judge is a managerial economist who has helped develop criminal justice planning guidelines at the state and regional level and whose research interests focus mainly on the courts in the criminal justice system. The third judge is a sociologist who has been involved in the activities of the criminal justice system at the local, state, regional, and national level. His research interests are mainly in the crime and delinquency area with additional focus on the police and their activities within the criminal justice system. The first two judges, also participated in site visitations to agencies in the nine states selected for data collection through interviews (additional questionnaire data were also collected for these states).

Prior to beginning their work with the documents, the three judges met to review the document rating form (see Appendix C). This served the dual purpose of reviewing the content feasibility of the form and of developing a consensus among the judges about the purpose and meaning of each item in the rating form. After the evaluative criteria for each item were agreed upon by all the judges, three documents were rated independently by each judge. The judges met to compare their ratings and to resolve any large discrepancies that remained. Finally, over the period of four working days per judge, the three judges independently rated and evaluated each of the forty-seven documents.

The rating form consists of three major components. First, there is a series of factual questions (questions 1 through 8 and 10 through 13)* some of which call for an estimation of facts (e.g., questions 10 and 11). Next there is a series of questions (questions 9 and 14 through 18) which call for an evaluation on the part of the judge.

* See the document review instrument in Appendix C for reference to specific questions.

foresightness/anticipation of future law enforcement or criminal justice needs, comprehensibility of the document, and sophistication of statistical data.*

II. JUDGES AND THE RATING FORM

Three judges were used to independently rate and evaluate the forty-seven documents. Each of the three judges was knowledgeable about the criminal justice system and the work performed within that system at the various levels in state and local governments. One judge is a public systems analyst with extensive experience in the criminal justice systems through planning activities for local, state, and regional criminal justice agencies. The second judge is a managerial economist who has helped develop criminal justice planning guidelines at the state and regional level and whose research interests focus mainly on the courts in the criminal justice system. The third judge is a sociologist who has been involved in the activities of the criminal justice system at the local, state, regional, and national level. His research interests are mainly in the crime and delinquency area with additional focus on the police and their activities within the criminal justice system. The first two judges, also participated in site visitations to agencies in the nine states selected for data collection through interviews (additional questionnaire data were also collected for these states).

Prior to beginning their work with the documents, the three judges met to review the document rating form (see Appendix C). This served the dual purpose of reviewing the content feasibility of the form and of developing a consensus among the judges about the purpose and meaning of each item in the rating form. After the evaluative criteria for each item were agreed upon by all the judges, three documents were rated independently by each judge. The judges met to compare their ratings and to resolve any large discrepancies that remained. Finally, over the period of four working days per judge, the three judges independently rated and evaluated each of the forty-seven documents.

The rating form consists of three major components. First, there is a series of factual questions (questions 1 through 8 and 10 through 13)* some of which call for an estimation of facts (e.g., questions 10 and 11). Next there is a series of questions (questions 9 and 14 through 18) which call for an evaluation on the part of the judge.

* These are the dimensions used as a summary index in the evaluation rating form developed for the document review. Appendix C presents the rating form used in the evaluation. Question 19 of the rating form contains the dimensions referred to above.

* See the document review instrument in Appendix C for reference to specific questions.

Finally, a series of ratings (question 19) must be made which largely summarize the information and evaluations in the preceding questions.

It is important to note that the questions in the rating form refer to information that should be gleaned from the document under review. For example, question 18 states, "To what extent are the data in the document used to determine criminal justice system priorities as indicated in this document?" In reality, much of the data and information in the document may eventually be used to determine priorities. However, if this use of the data is not indicated in the document, the judge gave a lower rating to such activity than might be reflected by actual agency behavior at a later date. Therefore, the judged quality of the document under evaluation may not necessarily reflect the quality of activities engaged in by the agency producing the document.

III. DEVELOPING THE QUALITY SCORE

Question 19 of the rating form was devised to provide a summarization of the information in the form; to provide data for assessing inter-judge agreement; and to provide data for an index of document quality along selected dimensions. This selection will describe the construction of the document quality score or Q score.

The Q score for a document is the sum of the ratings for the last five items or dimensions found in the grid of question 19. The first two items are not included in the Q score so that the judged quality of the document can be analyzed as a function of the number of LEAA documents referenced or the extent of LEAA data used. In order to do this, the items used in an analysis should not be included in the index against which they are being analyzed, for to do so would be tautological.

The third item of the grid (comprehensive coverage of criminal justice concerns) was dropped from the Q score computation since its ratings would vary with the type of document being evaluated. For example, a comprehensive planning document could be expected to be rated higher on this dimension than a document dealing only with corrections issues. Since the basis for evaluation on this dimension encompassed the entire criminal justice system, documents dealing with portions of that system were at a disadvantage.

In order to compute a single representative or consolidated Q score from the ratings of all three judges, the median rating of the three judges (in the event the judges were discrepant) was used. Values for each of the five dimensions from question 19 making up the Q score were then recoded for each document using the median rating procedure. The recoded ratings were then combined by summing to create a Q score reflecting the ratings of the three judges in a consolidated fashion. Interjudge agreement on the items making up the Q score are discussed in the next section.

IV. INTERJUDGE AGREEMENT

The three judges evaluated each document by the criteria found in question 19. Since the three judges did not rank the forty-seven documents against one another, interjudge reliability coefficients were not calculated. In lieu of such coefficients, interjudge agreement was assessed by looking at the proportion of rating agreements (defined by varying magnitudes of differences) between judges for each dimension of the rating series. Table 1 shows the percent agreement for the three judges on each of the dimensions of the grid in question 19.

Table 1. Percent Agreement of Three Judges for Grid Dimensions of Q. 19.

Difference Between Highest and Lowest Rating (in points)

	Dimensions							
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
2 or less	68%	60%	68%	55%	66%	45%	55%	81%
3 or less	74%	75%	89%	68%	87%	62%	72%	87%
4 or less	83%	79%	96%	85%	91%	73%	83%	96%
5 or less	89%	83%	98%	89%	94%	86%	94%	98%
6 or more	11%	17%	2%	11%	6%	14%	6%	2%

As Table 1 shows, a high level of agreement between the three judges is reached if a variation of five or fewer points on the eleven point scale is permitted between the two most discrepant judges. While this variation range is approximately fifty percent of the total scale, it does demonstrate definite grouping patterns by the three judges. What appeared to be producing these levels of agreement or disagreement between the judges was when two judges closely agreed while the third judge disagreed with the other judges by a large interval of points. Such disagreements occurred, in part, due to the judges' rapid reading of the forty-seven documents. Occasionally one judge would overlook some information in the document which explained his discrepant rating from the other two judges. However, some definite patterns of judging appeared which also contributed to the disagreements among the judges. Table 2 presents data on these patterns.

Table 2. Means and Tests for Mean Differences for Judges on Grid Dimensions and Q Score.

Grid Dimensions	Judge 1	Judge 2	Judge 3	Significance Level*	
A	2.4	2.5	1.2	Sig.	.003
B	1.1	2.8	.66	Sig.	.0001
C	4.1	4.5	3.7	Sig.	.008
D	2.1	3.2	1.8	Sig.	.001
E	4.8	4.7	4.2	N.S.	.09
F	3.3	3.1	1.6	Sig.	.0001
G	6.9	7.0	6.2	N.S.	.06
H	2.2	1.8	1.8	N.S.	.16
Mean Q Score	19.2	19.8	15.6	Sig.	.002

* .01 = level of significance

Table 2 shows that judge 3 has the lowest mean for all eight grid dimensions while judge 2 has the highest mean for five dimensions and judge 1 has the highest mean for three of the dimensions. Judge 3 rates the dimensions consistently low, judge 2 rates them predominately high, and judge 1 varies in his ratings across all dimensions.

Although the Q score means are statistically significantly different, it should be noted that they also reflect a level of agreement between the judges in that they show a fairly compact range (15.6 to 19.8) within the possible range of Q scores (0 to 50). The three judges, by virtue of their mean Q scores, agree that the overall quality of the documents reviewed is not high.

Table 2 also demonstrates that some interjudge disagreement exists between dimension D (innovativeness/creativity) and dimension F (foresightness/anticipation of future law enforcement or criminal justice needs) of the Q score items. Overall judge agreement is found for dimension E (relevance/applicability to law enforcement or criminal justice needs), dimension G (comprehensibility/ease of use of document), and dimension H (sophistication of statistical data). In order then to develop a working Q score for analysis, the three judges ratings were consolidated by choosing

the median rating score for the three judges when they disagreed. This procedure did not much alter dimensions E, G, and H since there was a high level of agreement between the judges on these dimensions. For dimensions D and F, however, such a procedure introduced a representative rating which was neither high nor low. The resultant consolidated Q score was therefore deemed to be a valid indicator of document quality.

Table 3 shows that the procedure for producing a single representative Q score across the three judges results in a high level of agreement among two judges for all dimensions. When the three judges disagree and a median score is chosen to represent them, Table 3 demonstrates how this median score is highly representative of the consensus between at least two judges. The data in Table 3 are produced by omitting the rating score for the most discrepant judge and comparing the rating scores of the remaining two judges for consistency. With the exception of dimensions D and F, all other dimensions show that the two remaining judges are within one rating point of each other at least 90% of the time. For all dimensions, the remaining judges are within two rating points of each other from 94% to 100% of the time. The data in Table 3 indicate that a high level of confidence may be placed in the consolidated Q score.

Table 3. Percent Agreement of Two Judges*
for Grid Dimensions of Q. 19.

Difference Between Highest and Lowest Rating (in points)**	Dimensions							
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
0 (no difference)	60%	70%	62%	45%	53%	32%	49%	66%
1 or less	90%	91%	94%	87%	94%	83%	91%	100%
2 or less	99%	96%	100%	100%	98%	94%	100%	—
3 or less	100%	100%	—	—	100%	100%	—	—

* The two judges who were the closest in their ratings for each dimension across all documents were used for the data of this table. For each rating the discrepant judge was dropped. The discrepant judge, of course, varied from rating to rating.

** Based on an eleven point scale.

V. CONSOLIDATING RATING FORMS

In order to have a single data set for analysis, the ratings of the three judges needed to be consolidated. Rules for resolving disagreements among the judges were devised for each question in the rating form. Using these rules, the ratings of the three judges were consolidated into a single set of data. Table 4 summarizes the rules and resolution modes used for each question of the rating form to produce the consolidated data set.

As can be seen in Table 4 the number of times the three judges all disagreed on a rating was small (the total possible number of such disagreements per question is 47). In the majority of cases, at least two judges were in agreement. Across all questions, no two judges consistently agreed with each other anymore than they did with the third judge. The pattern of disagreements seemed to be evenly distributed among all the possible pairs of the three judges.

The number of times all three judges disagreed for question 19 in Table 4 is not shown since this information was reported in great detail in the previous section on interjudge agreement.

Question 7 recorded all referenced LEAA statistical reports found by the judges in the document. The list of LEAA statistical reports used for coding purposes is found in Appendix D. Two types of documents are included in that list which are not strictly LEAA documents. They are the FBI Uniform Crime Reports and documents from SEARCH Group, Inc. The rationale for inclusion of UCR was its acknowledged widespread use among criminal justice agencies. As the analysis of document use will show, the inclusion of UCR in this list was highly relevant. The inclusion of SEARCH documents is based on SEARCH Group, Inc. being an LEAA funded group engaged in research and development to facilitate the application of technology to the administration of justice. SEARCH documents are, therefore, relevant to the needs of some criminal justice agencies.

Table 4. Procedures for Consolidating Rating Form Information of Three Judges.

Question Number	Rule Used for Assigning Value*	Number of times all Three Judges Disagreed	Resolution of Judges Three Way Disagreement
1	Preassigned	-	-
2	Preassigned	-	-
2: LEAA funded [#]	Rule of 2	0	-
3 [#]	Rule of 2	0	-
4	Check document if any disagreement	0	-
5	Rule of 2	0	-
6	Rule of 2	2	Recheck document
7	Code all that apply	-	-
8	Rule of 2	3	Recheck document
9	Rule of 2	4	Choose median value
10	Rule of 2	1	Choose smallest percent
11	Rule of 2	3	Choose smallest percent
12 [#]	Rule of 2	0	-
13 [#]	Rule of 2	0	-
14 [#]	Rule of 2	7	Choose lowest judgement of innovation
15	Rule of 2	3	Choose median value
16	Rule of 2	10	Choose median value
17	Rule of 2	1	Choose median value
18	Rule of 2	13	Choose median value
19	Rule of 2	-	Choose median value

* The Rule of 2 refers to the assignment of a value based on the agreement between any two judges.

These questions contain dichotomous values which are easily resolved by the Rule of 2 since if each of the three judges assign a value at least two will agree. Questions 12 and 13 were coded so that each category was determined to occur or not to occur.

Questions 10 and 11 recoded the judges' proportion estimates of statistics used from LEAA documents by collapsing the data into the following categories - 0%, 1-25%, 26-50%, 51-75%, 76-100%. By quartiling the percentage range any judges' disagreements that existed were resolved.

VI. CONSOLIDATED RATING FORM DATA

This section presents the frequency and percentage distributions for each question in the rating form.* As previous sections of this report indicated, the consolidated ratings and information are highly agreed upon by at least two judges if not by all three.

Q. 2 Is document LEAA funded?

Yes (n = 29)	62%
No (n = 18)	38%

Q. 3 Organization sponsoring document.

SPA (15)	32%
Other (32)	68%

The specific organization sponsoring each document can be found in the list of documents in Appendix A.

Q. 4 Organization producing document

Agency staff (47)	100%
-------------------	------

Q. 5 Date of document

1972 (1)	2%
1973 (1)	2%
1974 (8)	17%
1975 (27)	57%
Not dated (10)	21%

Q. 6 Purpose of report

Administrative data (23)	49%
Performance data (5)	11%
Project or program evaluation (0)	0%
Agency plans (15)	32%
Other (4)	8%

Q. 7 Are any LEAA documents referenced?

Yes (32)	68%
No (15)	32%

* The presentation of data from the rating form is in the rating form format which may be seen in Appendix C. For each question the response category is given, the number of cases (total cases are 47) are given in parentheses, and the percentage distribution of responses is given.

It should be recalled at this point that the FBI Uniform Crime Reports and SEARCH documents are included in "LEAA documents referenced" (see Appendix D).

Q. 7 The number of documents referenced each time.

1 document	(23 times)	72%
2 documents	(5 times)	16%
3 or more documents	(4 times)	12%

When LEAA documents were referenced, only one document was referred to seventy-two percent of the time. Significantly, in each case the one document referenced was the FBI Uniform Crime Reports. Following is a list of the forty-five documents which were referenced at least once.

Q. 7a If yes, which ones?

Uniform Crime Reports	(32)	71%
Criminal Victimization in the U.S.	(5)	11%
Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice Systems	(4)	9%
Criminal Justice Agencies in (State)	(1)	2%
Criminal Justice Agencies in (Regions 1-10)	(1)	2%
National Survey of Court Organization	(1)	2%
SEARCH documents	(1)	2%

Of the forty-five document references UCR is referenced 71% of the time. As far as the documents reviewed are concerned, UCR is clearly the document most referred to and used. Obviously, if UCR had been excluded from the list of referenced documents, very few LEAA references would have appeared for this sample of reviewed documents.

Q. 8 How do LEAA documents seem to influence
this report?

They don't	(17)	36%
Format only	(0)	0%
Format and content	(28)	60%
Content only	(1)	2%
Other	(1)	2%

Q. 9 To what extent do LEAA documents seem to influence this report?

To a great extent	(7)	15%
To a moderate extent	(7)	15%
To a minor extent	(15)	32%
LEAA documents do not seem to influence this report	(18)	38%

The next two questions are frequency distributions from collapsed categories for proportion estimates of use of statistics from LEAA documents.

Q. 10 What proportion of this report pertaining to national statistics uses statistics from LEAA documents?

0%	(1)	2%
1-25%	(1)	2%
26-50%	(0)	0%
51-75%	(0)	0%
76-100%	(7)	15%
Doesn't apply	(38)	81%

Q. 11 What proportion of this report pertaining to state and local statistics uses statistics from LEAA documents?

0%	(30)	64%
1-25%	(11)	23%
26-50%	(2)	4%
51-75%	(4)	8%
76-100%	(0)	0%
Doesn't apply	(0)	0%

Very few of the documents reviewed included national statistics. However, of those that did, all but one used statistics from LEAA documents. In the case of reports presenting state and local statistics, a low proportion of these statistical presentations appeared to use statistics from LEAA documents.

Q. 12 How may the statistics presented in the report best be characterized?

Type of Statistics	Number of Reports	
	Yes	No
A. Frequency distributions and percents	47	0
B. Rates, proportions, percent differences	41	6
C. Two variable cross-tabulations	43	4
D. Three to five variables cross-tabulated	18	29
E. Multivariate analysis techniques employed	3	44
F. Other	1	46

Typically the statistics used in the documents reviewed did not go beyond three to five variable cross-tabulations. Most of the statistics presented were descriptive statistics. Very little multivariate analysis was encountered and along with its scarcity, little use was made of inferential statistics. The patterns of combined response for Q.12 are presented below. These combined responses show, in general, a progressive pattern of use. That is, there is little skipping from one statistical mode to another. Those who use two variable cross-tabulations also tend to use rates, proportions, percent differences, frequency distributions, and percents.

Q. 12 Patterns of response by type of statistic

Type of Statistics	Number of Reports
A	1
A,B	2
A,B,C	20
A,B,C,D	14
A,B,C,D,E	2
A,C	5
A,D	1
A,B,C,E	1
A,B,C,D,F	1

Q.13 How comprehensive is the document in dealing with the following? Does it cover ...

	Yes	No
Victimization statistics	4	43
Arrest statistics	27	20
All crimes (UCR types I and II)	8	39
Just UCR type I crimes	17	30
Just UCR type II crimes	1	46
Combination of UCR type I and II crimes but not all crimes	3	44
Court statistics	24	23
Corrections statistics	24	23
Police statistics	25	22
Other	2	45

The arrest statistics largely occur in conjunction with the presentation of police statistics. The comprehensive plans generally contain descriptions of the existing criminal justice system which present statistics dealing with police, arrests, courts, and corrections. The combinations of types of statistics from Q. 13 are presented below. It will be noted that UCR type I crimes appear far more often than UCR type II crimes in the document statistics. This is largely due to the wide use of the UCR

Index crimes (i.e., type I crimes) for comparisons of local data or state data with other states or national data. The UCR Index crimes are also most commonly used to plot crime trends for given time periods.

Q. 13 Some patterns of coverage Number of Occurrences

Arrest and court statistics	16
Arrest and corrections	13
Arrest and police	20
Arrest, court, and corrections	13
Arrest, court, and police	13
Arrest, corrections, and police	12 - same cases
Arrest, court, corrections, and police	12 - same cases
Court and corrections	17
Court and police	17
Corrections and police	16 - same cases
Court, corrections, and police	16 - same cases

Q. 14 Does the document do or propose anything innovative or creative?

Yes	(15)	32%
No	(32)	68%

Approximately one third of the documents reviewed were judged to do or propose something innovative or creative. The innovative or creative aspects of the documents could be classified into three major categories - statistical analysis techniques, presentation formats, and an unusually clear presentation of planning and evaluation approaches. Of this group of innovators about one-half were judged to be moderately innovative, one-fifth to be highly innovative, and one-third to be mildly innovative.

Q. 14a If yes, would you describe this as ...

Highly innovative	(3)	20%
Moderately innovative	(7)	47%
Mildly innovative	(5)	33%

The next set of questions deals with the judges' evaluations of the documents' relevance or applicability to law enforcement or criminal justice needs, anticipation of future problems or needs, use of document data to set priorities, and the comprehensibility of the document.

Q. 15 To what degree are the contents of this document relevant or applicable to law enforcement or criminal justice needs?

Highly relevant	(3)	6%
Moderately relevant	(37)	79%
Mildly relevant	(7)	15%
Not relevant	(0)	0%

Q. 16 To what extent does the document deal with or anticipate future law enforcement or criminal justice problems or needs?

To a great extent	(3)	6%
To a moderate extent	(13)	28%
To a minor extent	(17)	36%
Doesn't anticipate or deal with future problems/needs	(14)	30%

Q. 17 How comprehensible or easy to use is this document?

Very easy to use	(13)	28%
Easy to use	(32)	68%
Somewhat difficult	(2)	4%
Very difficult	(0)	0%

Q. 18 To what extent are the data in the document used to determine criminal justice system priorities as indicated in this document?

To a great extent	(0)	0%
To a moderate extent	(8)	17%
To a minor extent	(17)	36%
Doesn't use data to determine priorities	(22)	47%

To summarize the foregoing questions, no document was judged irrelevant to law enforcement or criminal justice needs. The bulk of documents (79%) were judged to be moderately relevant to law enforcement or criminal justice needs. About one-third of the documents reviewed do not seem to deal with or anticipate future law enforcement or criminal justice problems or needs. Sixty-four percent of the documents reviewed are judged to deal with or anticipate future problems or needs to a moderate or minor extent. Only six percent of the reviewed documents were judged to anticipated future problems or needs to a great extent. Ninety-six percent of the documents were judged easy or very easy to use while none were found to be very difficult to use. Forty-seven percent of the documents were judged to not use their data to determine or set priorities for the criminal justice system. As was mentioned earlier in this report, data from the documents reviewed may eventually be used to determine priorities for the criminal justice system. However, the criterion for this judgement was whether priorities were explicitly addressed in the document reviewed, not whether the document was or could have been an indirect basis for establishing priorities.

Question 19 is a summarization grid to evaluate various dimensions of the reviewed document. The last five dimensions are combined to create a Q score for a given document. Following is a distribution of the ratings for each dimension on a scale which ranges from a low of 0 to a high of 10. These distributions provide a handy summarization for the reader to see how the documents were evaluated by the judges.

Q. 19. Please rate the document on all of the following dimensions...

Dimensions	Rating										
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Use of LEAA documents	18	13	4	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	
Use of LEAA data	28	8	2	4	2	1	1				1
Comprehensive coverage of criminal justice concerns			9	14	4	7	5	6	2		
Innovativeness/creativity	27	4	5	3	3			2	3		
Relevance/applicability to law enforcement or criminal justice needs			1	8	20	9	4	4	1		
Foresightness/anticipation of future law enforcement or criminal justice needs	1	17	12	5	5	2	4	1			
Comprehensibility/ease of use of document			1	2	1	2	11	16	11	3	
Sophistication of statistical data	25	13	5	2		1	1				

The rating for the use of LEAA documents in Q.19 is very low. This reflects both those reviewed documents which did not reference LEAA documents and the limited number of LEAA documents used by those reports that did reference LEAA documents. In sum, the use and influence of LEAA documents on the reviewed documents was minimal.

The use of LEAA data in the documents reviewed was judged to be, on the whole, very limited. This is, of course, born out by questions 10 and 11 in the rating form.

Comprehensive coverage of criminal justice concerns is judged to be less than moderate. This mainly reflects the documents that focus on a particular aspect of the criminal justice system rather than on the totality of the system.

The innovativeness/creativity dimension is judged, on the whole, to be low. This overall low rating is attributable to the large number of documents that were judged not to do or to propose anything innovative or creative. The remaining ratings for this dimension average out to a moderately innovative point on the rating scale.

The relevance/applicability to law enforcement or criminal justice needs dimension has most of its ratings in the mid-range which agrees with the earlier assessment of question 15 where 79% of the documents were judged moderately relevant.

The dimension of foresightness/anticipation of future law enforcement or criminal justice needs finds its ratings at the low end of the scale. This accurately reflects the distribution found in question 16.

The comprehensibility/ease of use of the document is rated very high and certainly, on the average, higher than any other dimension. In general, practically every document reviewed was found to be easy or very easy to use.

With few exceptions, the last dimension rated, sophistication of statistical data, was rated low. This low rating is accounted for by large number of frequency and percent distributions and cross-tabulations found which followed the UCR formula for table presentation. The data were typically presented with no effort to ascertain patterns of relationships

either with or without the use of statistical techniques. In addition, multivariate analysis techniques were rarely employed.

We turn now to an analysis of the data from the consolidated rating form. This brief analysis is concerned with the basic questions of the overall quality of the documents evaluated and the relationship of the document quality to other variables such as LEAA funding.

VII. CONSOLIDATED RATING FORM DATA ANALYSIS

It was noted earlier in this report, in Table 2, that the mean Q scores for the three judges were low. Table 5 gives the frequency distribution and score values for the consolidated Q score.

Table 5. Consolidated Q Score Distribution.

<u>Q Score</u>	<u>Frequency</u>	<u>Q Score</u>	<u>Frequency</u>
8	2	20	4
12	4	21	2
13	4	22	1
14	7	23	1
15	5	25	4
16	1	26	1
17	4	32	1
18	3	34	1
19	1	37	1

While the Q score ranges from 0 to 50, 91% of the recorded Q scores fall within the range from 8 to 25 which is half of the possible range of Q scores. This indicates that most of the documents reviewed were not judged to be of particularly high quality. Another way to consider this point is as follows. Assume a given document was of moderate or medium quality (i.e., a score of 5) on each of the five dimensions. The Q score for this hypothetical document would then be 25. From the distribution of Q scores in Table 5 one can see that only 8 of the 47 documents (i.e., 17%) can be considered to be of medium or higher quality. The remaining bulk of the evaluated documents were judged to be low or low medium quality.

Table 6 focuses upon the relationship between funding sources and whether or not LEAA documents (including UCR) were referenced. In addition, the relationship between these variables is looked at in light of the mean Q scores for each cell of the table and for the row and column totals.

Table 6. Document Funding, LEAA Documents Referenced, and Mean Q Scores

References	Funding		32 (Q = 19.22)
	LEAA Funded	Not LEAA Funded	
LEAA Documents Referenced	25 (Q = 19.12)	7 (Q = 19.57)	
LEAA Documents Not Referenced	4 (Q = 16.00)	11 (Q = 14.82)	15 (Q = 15.13)
	29 (Q = 18.69)	18 (Q = 16.67)	

It can be seen from Table 6 that there is a strong relationship between LEAA funding for documents and those documents referencing LEAA documents. When LEAA is funding a document, LEAA documents are highly likely to be referenced and when LEAA has not provided funds for the document development, that document is less likely to reference any LEAA documents. While LEAA funding is highly related to whether LEAA documents are referenced or not, the quality of the documents reviewed here is most related to whether LEAA documents are referenced or not. A consistently higher mean Q score is found for those documents that reference LEAA documents than for those documents that do not reference LEAA documents.

Considering the relationship of LEAA funding to the quality of the document and ignoring the effects of LEAA documents referenced, Table 6 shows that LEAA funded documents receive a higher mean Q score than those documents which were not LEAA funded. However, as can be seen in Table 6, this funding effect on the Q score disappears when the referencing of LEAA documents is considered.

Despite the mean Q score differences that appear in Table 6, the reader is reminded that the largest of these mean Q scores is still somewhat small. It is possible that referencing more LEAA documents (to the exclusion of UCR) in these reports could be associated with higher mean Q scores. Table 7 appears to lend some credence to this notion.

In Table 7, mean Q scores for those using no document references, one document reference (these are all UCR references), and more than one reference (these consist of a UCR reference and LEAA references) are presented.

Table 7. Mean Q Scores for Number of Documents Referenced.

Number of Documents Referenced	Mean Q Score
None (n = 15)	15.13
One (n = 23)	18.13
Two or more (n = 9)	22.00

Unfortunately, there are no cases where only LEAA documents are referenced to the exclusion of UCR references so that a comparison might be made for the Q score by each type of document referenced. Where two or more documents are referenced, one is a UCR reference and the others are LEAA documents. This admixture raises a possible interpretation for Table 7 in addition to the obvious and straightforward interpretation. Without knowing the composition of the documents referenced, Table 7 simply states that the judged quality of a document increases with increased document references. An alternative hypothesis then is that the inclusion of references to strictly LEAA documents increments the quality of the document beyond the level of quality that the UCR references alone would produce. However, it is more likely that regardless of the specific type of document referenced (UCR versus LEAA), the number of references alone indicate varying levels of familiarity with the criminal justice statistical literature and a willingness to use that literature as a guideline to produce a higher quality document. Since UCR and LEAA documents together constitute the bulk of the criminal justice statistical literature, the inclusion of UCR with LEAA documents seems justified.

Since the number of LEAA and UCR references is related to the judged quality of the documents reviewed, it is reasonable to wonder whether the use or non-use of statistics from these references might also be related to the judged quality of the documents. Table 8 presents data from questions 10 and 11 of the rating form to address that question.*

Table 8. Mean Q Scores for Proportion of Document Utilizing Statistics from LEAA/UCR documents.

Percent Use of Statistics in Rated Document	Mean Q Score
0% No LEAA/UCR references, no LEAA/UCR statistics used (n = 15)	15.13
0% LEAA/UCR referenced but no LEAA/UCR statistics used (n = 14)	20.14
1-25% LEAA/UCR referenced and up to 1/4 of report statistics uses LEAA/UCR statistics (n = 12)	18.08
> 25% LEAA/UCR referenced and more than 1/4 of report statistics uses LEAA/UCR statistics (n = 6)	19.33

Table 8 again shows differences between documents referencing LEAA/UCR documents and those not referencing them. Reports which reference LEAA/UCR documents have higher mean Q scores than those reports which do not reference LEAA/UCR documents. Within the group of documents referencing LEAA/UCR, the trend of the Q scores suggests that the judged quality of the documents increases as the proportion of LEAA/UCR statistics used in the report increases. However, the largest Q score in this group is found for those documents that do not use LEAA/UCR statistics. This

* The estimated proportion of LEAA statistics used pertaining to national and state and local statistics cannot be readily combined from questions 10 and 11. However, since the bulk of statistics found in the documents were state and local statistics, the overall estimated proportion of use was taken from question 11.

Despite some problem with the overall estimated proportion of LEAA statistics used, the categories of use and non-use of LEAA statistics are accurately reflected.

largest Q score most closely matches the Q score for the group of documents using LEAA/UCR statistics in more than 25% of their report statistics. This is a puzzling finding which perhaps is accounted for by an unstable mean Q score produced by the small number of cases in the greater than 25% use of statistics category.

A more conservative approach therefore for comparing those referencing LEAA/UCR documents and using or not using LEAA/UCR statistics, is to combine the two categories of LEAA/UCR statistics users into one (this takes care of the problem of the small number of cases in the greater than 25% use of LEAA/UCR statistics category which may have produced a misleading Q score). This combined category has a mean Q score of 18.50. The comparison trend clearly shows then that the judged quality of the documents using no LEAA/UCR statistics is higher than it is for those documents using LEAA/UCR statistics in their report. By way of explanation, it is conceivable that those documents referencing LEAA/UCR but not incorporating their statistics, are more innovative or creative than those documents which may simply borrow LEAA/UCR statistics without creatively or meaningfully integrating them into their presentation. The reader should note that this explanation for the trend is offered as a possible or plausible one but that it can not be substantiated by the available data.

VIII. CONCLUSIONS

Based on the data presented in this report, the following conclusions are offered.

- With few exceptions, the judged quality of the documents reviewed and evaluated was not high.

The reader is reminded that the definition of "quality" here is a composite of the five dimensions in question 19 of the rating form chosen to make up the Q or quality score. In terms of these factors then all three judges rated the bulk of the documents as being low quality (the individual judges mean Q scores were 19.2, 19.8, and 15.6; the consolidated mean Q score was 17.91). Since the representativeness of this sample of documents is not clearly known, inferences about the quality of all similar documents will not be made.

- The quality of documents referencing LEAA/UCR documents is higher than it is for documents not referencing LEAA/UCR documents.
- The quality of documents referencing LEAA/UCR documents increases as the number of LEAA/UCR documents referenced increases.

UCR documents were counted in as LEAA documents referenced. UCR accounted for such a large proportion of the document references that it could not be ignored. Of the 32 times that any document was referenced UCR was referenced 23 times by itself (72%) and 9 times in combination with LEAA documents (28%). The nine strictly LEAA document references across all the forty-seven documents reviewed shows that LEAA documents were referred to 19% of the time.

- For all documents reviewed, references to only LEAA documents (UCR excluded) occurred 19% of the time.

The use of purely LEAA statistics (i.e., excluding UCR statistics) in the documents can not be ascertained since the judging of the estimated proportion of statistics used from LEAA documents also included statistics from UCR. Although the data are not available, it is the impression of the judges that most of the statistics used were from UCR sources rather than from LEAA documents.

- For all documents reviewed, some LEAA/UCR statistics were used in 38% of the documents.
- Documents referencing LEAA/UCR sources and using LEAA/UCR statistics were judged to be of somewhat lower quality than documents referencing LEAA/UCR sources but not using LEAA/UCR statistics.

Finally, there is the comparison of the judged quality of the documents with whether they were LEAA funded or not LEAA funded.

- Documents funded by LEAA were judged to be of higher quality than documents not funded by LEAA. But, when the documents referenced LEAA documents, the effects of LEAA funding on document quality disappear.

Appendix A:
Documents Reviewed, By State

DOCUMENTS REVIEWED, BY STATE

CALIFORNIA

Annual Report...Program Description and Statistical Summary. Health and Welfare Agency. State of California. Department of the Youth Authority, 1974.

A Comparison of Admissions Characteristics of Youth Authority Wards, 1965-1973. California Youth Authority, May, 1974.

County Criminal Justice Agency Data in California By Fiscal Year. Sacramento, California: California Department of Justice, n.d.

Crime and the Criminal Justice System, 1974. Oakland, California: Alameda Regional Criminal Justice Planning Board, n.d.

Offender-Based Criminal Statistics in 12 California Counties. Sacramento, California: California Department of Justice, n.d.

Statistical Digest-1974. Los Angeles, California: Los Angeles Police Department, 1974.

Survey of Law Enforcement Juvenile Operations in Alameda County. (Part I: Overview). Oakland, California: Office of Criminal Justice Planning, February, 1975. Draft.

COLORADO

High Impact Anti-Crime Program. Victimization Survey. Denver, Colorado: Denver Anti-Crime Council, 1974.

1976 State Comprehensive Plan. Volume I. Colorado Division of Criminal Justice, n.d.

D.C.

A Criminal Justice Planning Model for Prince George's County, Maryland. Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments, 1975.

FLORIDA

Analysis of Factors Contributing to Increase in Inmate Population. Florida Department of Offender Rehabilitation, July 25, 1975.

1974 Annual Report Crime in Florida. Tallahassee, Florida: Florida Department of Criminal Law Enforcement. April 22, 1975.

Florida Judicial System Statistical Report 1973. The Office of the State Courts Administrator, Supreme Court of Florida, 1973.

GEORGIA

Crime In Georgia. Atlanta, Georgia: State Crime Commission, Crime Statistics Data Center, 1974.

ILLINOIS

Statistical Summary: Chicago, Illinois: Chicago Police Department, 1973.

1976 Plan. (Chapter One: Crime and Criminal Justice System). Illinois Law Enforcement Commission, n.d.

LOUISIANA

Crime Statistics from January 1, 1974 to December 31, 1974. Baton Rouge, Louisiana: Louisiana Department of Justice, n.d.

1975 Louisiana Law Enforcement Comprehensive Plan. Baton Rouge, Louisiana: Louisiana Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Criminal Justice, 1974. (Volumes I and II).

MAINE

Maine State Police 1974 Annual Report. Augusta, Maine: Maine State Police, 1975.

Comprehensive Criminal Justice Plan: Existing Systems (Volume I - 1976). Augusta, Maine: Maine Criminal Justice Planning and Assistance Agency, n.d.

MICHIGAN

1976 Michigan Comprehensive Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice Plan. Lansing, Michigan: Office of Criminal Justice Programs, n.d.

MISSOURI

The 1975 Comprehensive Criminal Justice Plan for Region I. Northwest Missouri Law Enforcement Assistance Council, n.d.

Missouri Justice 1976. Department of Public Safety, Missouri Council on Criminal Justice, 1975.

Region 5 Criminal Justice Plan Update. St. Louis, Missouri: Missouri Council on Criminal Justice Region 5, n.d.

St. Louis County Juvenile Court 1974 Annual Report. Clayton, Missouri: St. Louis County Juvenile Court, n.d.

MONTANA

Drugs in Montana 1973. Montana Board of Crime Control, Criminal Justice Data Center, n.d.

Montana 1974 Arrests and Offenses. Montana Board of Crime Control, n.d.

1975 Montana Plan for Criminal Justice Improvement. Montana Board of Crime Control Planning Bureau, n.d.

Urban-rural Crime 1974. Montana Criminal Justice Data Center, n.d.

NEW JERSEY

Camden County Comprehensive Criminal Justice Plan 1976. Pennsauken, New Jersey: Camden County Law Enforcement Planning Agency, n.d.

Crime in New Jersey, 1974: Uniform Crime Reports. West Trenton, New Jersey: New Jersey Division of State Police Uniform Crime Reporting Unit, n.d.

Criminal Justice Plan for New Jersey 1975. Trenton, New Jersey: State Law Enforcement Planning Agency, 1975.

NEW YORK

1975 Comprehensive Crime Control Plan. New York, New York: Division of Criminal Justice Services, n.d.

New York State Felony Processing, Annual Report: Indictment Through Disposition 1974. Albany, New York: New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services, Bureau of Criminal Justice Statistics, 1975.

Reported Offenses and Arrests, New York State 1972. Albany, New York: New York Department of Correctional Services, 1974.

NORTH CAROLINA

Annual Report of the Administrative Office of the Courts 1974. Raleigh, North Carolina: State of North Carolina Judicial Department, n.d.

Crime in North Carolina. Raleigh, North Carolina: North Carolina Department of Justice, Police Information Network, n.d.

A Criminal Justice Plan For North Carolina - 1975. Raleigh, North Carolina: Governor's Committee on Law and Order, n.d. (Volumes I and II).

Semiannual Report: Crime in North Carolina. Raleigh, North Carolina: North Carolina Department of Justice, Police Information Network, n.d.

State Correction Statistical Abstract - January Through December, 1973. Raleigh, North Carolina: North Carolina Department of Correction, n.d.

OKLAHOMA

Oklahoma Criminal Justice Data Book. Oklahoma City, Oklahoma: State Board of Public Affairs, Criminal Justice Statistical Analysis Center, n.d.

TEXAS

1974 Annual Statistical Report. Huntsville, Texas: Texas Department of Corrections, n.d.

The Demographic Base of Urban Crime in Texas. Texas Department of Public Safety, 1975.

1975 Criminal Justice Plan for Texas. Criminal Justice Division, n.d.

Texas Board of Pardons and Paroles, Twenty-Seventh Annual Statistical Report: September 1, 1973 through August 31, 1974. Austin, Texas: Texas Board of Pardons and Paroles, n.d.

Texas Judicial Council Forty-Sixth Annual Report - 1974. Austin, Texas: Texas Judicial Council, n.d. (Volumes I, II, and III).

The Texas Youth Council Annual Report for 1973. Austin, Texas: Texas Youth Council, n.d.

DOCUMENTS EXCLUDED FROM REVIEW, BY STATE

CALIFORNIA

Characteristics of California Youth Authority Wards. Division of Research, Information Systems Section. State of California, Department of the Youth Authority, 1975.

(Youth Authority documents were overrepresented.
Two representative YA documents were chosen from a total of ten.)

A Comparison of Characteristics of Youth Authority Wards in Institutions and on Parole: June 30 each year, 1966-1974. California Youth Authority, 1975.

(Youth Authority documents were overrepresented.
Two representative YA documents were chosen from a total of ten.)

Family Crisis Intervention Program: Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders. Oakland, California: Alameda County Probation Department, 1975.

(Contains Center budget, goals and objectives of Center, and descriptive information about the Center. No statistical material for evaluation.)

Feasibility Study of a Shared Law Enforcement Record-Keeping System for Alameda County. Oakland, California: Office of Criminal Justice Planning, 1975.

(A Feasibility study containing the estimated cost and impacts of a recordkeeping system.)

Final Youth Authority Population Estimates 1976-77. Division of Research, Information Systems Section, State of California, Department of the Youth Authority, 1975.

(Youth Authority documents were overrepresented.
Two representative YA documents were chosen from a total of ten.)

1975 Monthly Report: A Summary of Crimes and Arrests for the City of Los Angeles for the Month of October. Los Angeles, California: Management Services Division, Los Angeles Police Department, n.d.

(Data contained in Annual Report which was evaluated.)

Monthly Statistical Summary - 1975. Division of Research, Information Systems Section, State of California, Department of the Youth Authority, n.d.

(Youth Authority documents were overrepresented.
Two representative YA documents were chosen from a total of ten.)

Appendix B:

Documents Excluded from Review, By State

1975 Monthly Traffic Report: A Summary of Traffic Activities for the City of Los Angeles for the Month of October. Los Angeles, California: Staff Support Section Los Angeles Police Department, n.d. (Data contained in Annual Report which was evaluated.)

Population Movement Summary Fiscal Year 1974-75. Division of Research, Information Systems Section, State of California, Department of the Youth Authority, n.d. (Youth Authority documents were overrepresented. Two representative YA documents were chosen from a total of ten.)

Probation Subsidy Program for 47 Counties: Participating Counties (Actual Costs for 1974-75 Fiscal Year). Division of Research, California Youth Authority, n.d. (Youth Authority documents were overrepresented. Two representative YA documents were chosen from a total of ten.)

Some Statistical Facts on the California Youth Authority. California Youth Authority, 1974. (Youth Authority documents were overrepresented. Two representative YA documents were chosen from a total of ten.)

Statistical Fact Sheet No. 46. Division of Research, Information Systems Section, California Youth Authority, 1975. (Youth Authority documents were overrepresented. Two representative YA documents were chosen from a total of ten.)

The Evolution of Criminal Justice Planning 1968-1975. Los Angeles, California: Los Angeles Regional Criminal Justice Planning Board, 1975. (Historical descriptive report of criminal justice planning.)

FLORIDA

Computer Assisted Dispatching Management Reports. Jacksonville, Florida: Information Systems, n.d. (Contains examples and descriptions of CAD reports and their formats.)

Crime in the U.S.A. Increased 17% in 1974. Florida Department of Offender Rehabilitation. (Short paper presenting data from FBI UCR.)

Criminal Justice Information System (CJIS) for the Consolidated City of Jacksonville, Florida. (Abstract) Jacksonville, Florida: Information Systems, Central Services Division, n.d. (An abstract containing a description of the Information System, a grant application, and a budget.)

Criminal Justice Information Systems. Tallahassee, Florida: Florida Department of Criminal Law Enforcement, 1975. (Contains a brief description of the organizational structure, the purpose and the functions of components of the Florida Department of Criminal Law Enforcement.)

Florida Crime Information Center. Tallahassee, Florida: Florida Department of Law Enforcement, n.d. (Contains a brief description of the function and duties of the Florida Crime Information System and the FCIC network.)

Florida Crime Information Center Operators' Handbook. Florida Department of Criminal Law Enforcement, n.d. (Contains messages and operational instructions for terminal communications with FCIC.)

Inmate Data Collection and Statistical Reporting System. Jacksonville, Florida: Jacksonville Data Center, Florida Division of Corrections, n.d. (Contains a brief synopsis and description of the components and software for a statistical reporting system.)

A Master Plan for Criminal Justice Information Systems for the Consolidated City of Jacksonville. Sunnyvale, California: Public Systems Inc., 1973. (Not statistical in nature but description of information systems.)

A Master Plan for Criminal Justice Information Systems for the State of Florida. Tallahassee, Florida: Governor's Council on Criminal Justice, 1972. (Not statistical in nature but description of information systems.)

1975 Semianual Report: Crime in Florida. Tallahassee, Florida: Florida Department of Criminal Law Enforcement, 1975. (Document containing data for complete year was reviewed.)

The Existing Criminal Justice Information System: CJIS Section of Florida Comprehensive Plan for Criminal Justice, 1976. Tallahassee, Florida: Florida Department of Criminal Law Enforcement, n.d. (Not statistical in nature but description of information systems.)

ILLINOIS

Illinois Law Enforcement Commission, 1974 Annual Report, 1975 Action Plan. Illinois Law Enforcement Commission, n.d. (This is a PR brochure summarizing the Action Plan. We don't have a full Action Plan so we evaluated the 1976 Plan (Chapter One only).)

LOUISIANA

City-Parish Government Law Enforcement Reports. East Baton Rouge Parish, Louisiana: n.d.

(Contains examples of detailed prisoner reports, daily statistical processing reports, and the formats for those reports.)

Crime Statistics from January 1, 1973 to December 31, 1973. Baton Rouge, Louisiana: Louisiana Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Information System, n.d.

(1974 Crime Statistics from Louisiana have been evaluated.)

Louisiana 1976 Comprehensive Plan: Statistical Analysis. (Rough draft) Baton Rouge, Louisiana: Louisiana Commission of Law Enforcement, n.d. (The 1975 Final Plan has been evaluated.)

Transfer and Implementation of an On-Line Correctional Records Information System. Louisiana Department of Justice, 1974.

(This report is a description of the development of the information system called CAJUN.)

MAINE

Maine's Comprehensive Data System. Augusta, Maine: Maine Law Enforcement Planning and Assistance Agency, 1975.

(Contains a general description of the components of a Comprehensive Data System.)

Maine Statistics and Data Center and Comprehensive Data System: Preliminary Comprehensive Program Plan. Augusta, Maine: Maine Law Enforcement Planning and Assistance Agency, 1972.

(A Program Plan to establish a Maine Statistics and Data Center together with an associated Comprehensive Data System.)

MARYLAND

Maryland Criminal Justice Information System Joint Study Project. Bethesda, Maryland: International Business Machines Corporation, 1974.

(Contains a description of the CJIS development, design, and implementation.)

State-Wide Criminal Justice Information System: Master Plan. Cockeysville, Maryland: Maryland Governor's Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice, n.d.

(This is an information system description and design plan.)

MICHIGAN

Criminal Justice Goals and Standards for the State of Michigan. Michigan Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice, n.d. (This document does make use of statistics.)

MINNESOTA

Minnesota Criminal Justice Reporting System: Operating Manual. Bureau of Criminal Apprehension, Criminal Justice Information System Section, 1975.

(This document is an Operating Manual for the Minnesota CJIS.)

MISSOURI

1973 Comprehensive Plan for Criminal Justice System Improvement. Kansas City, Missouri: Northwest Missouri Law Enforcement Assistance Council, n.d.

(The 1975 Comprehensive Plan has been evaluated.)

1971 Comprehensive Plan for the Improvement of Criminal Justice. Kansas City, Missouri: Northwest Missouri Law Enforcement Assistance Council, n.d.

(The 1975 Comprehensive Plan has been evaluated.)

MONTANA

1975, First Six Months Arrests & Offense Statistics. Montana Board of Crime Control, n.d.

(Annual document reviewed.)

1975 Montana Plan for Criminal Justice Improvement. Montana Board of Crime Control, n.d.

(Contains annual action program objectives, implementation and strategy descriptions, and subgrant information.)

Preliminary Release of Arrests & Offenses, 1st Quarter 1975. Montana Board of Crime Control, n.d. (Annual document reviewed.)

NEW JERSEY

The Crime Control Program in New Jersey, 1971-1973: A Progress Report of the State Law Enforcement Planning Agency, Trenton, New Jersey: New Jersey State Law Enforcement Planning Agency, n.d.

(A Summary document of ongoing criminal justice programs and projects.)

The Crime Control Program in New Jersey, 1972-1974: A Progress Report
of the State Law Enforcement Planning Agency. Trenton, New Jersey:
New Jersey State Law Enforcement Planning Agency, n.d.
(A summary document of ongoing criminal
justice programs and projects.)

Criminal Justice Plan For New Jersey, 1973. Trenton, New Jersey: New
Jersey State Law Enforcement Planning Agency, 1973.
(The 1975 Comprehensive Plan was evaluated.)

NEW YORK

Administrative Adjudication Bureau of the New York State Department of
Motor Vehicles. Washington, D.C.: U. S. Department of Justice,
Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, National Institute of
Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, n.d.
(LEAA brochure containing a general description
of the New York project.)

1971 Comprehensive Crime Control Plan. New York, New York: New York
Crime Control Planning Board, 1971.
(1975 Plan was evaluated.)

1973 Comprehensive Crime Control Plan. New York, New York: New York
Division of Criminal Justice Services, 1973.
(1975 Plan was evaluated.)

First Annual Report, 1973. New York, New York: New York Division of
Criminal Justice Services, n.d.
(Contains an overview of the organizational
structure and activities of various criminal
justice service boards and councils.)

New York State Felony Processing Quarterly Report: Indictment Through
Disposition, January-March, 1975. New York, New York: New York State
Division of Criminal Justice Services, 1975.
(Annual report was evaluated.)

New York State Felony Processing Quarterly Report: Indictment through
Disposition, April-June, 1974. New York, New York: New York State
Division of Criminal Justice Services, 1974.
(Annual report was evaluated.)

New York State Felony Processing Quarterly Report: Indictment Through
Disposition, July-September, 1974. New York, New York: New York
State Division of Criminal Justice Services, 1974.
(Annual report was evaluated.)

A System in Motion: Annual Report of the New York State Identification
and Intelligence System. New York State Identification and Intelligence
System, 1971.
(Contains a description of activities undertaken
during the year by the agency.)

NORTH CAROLINA

Functional Specifications for the North Carolina Criminal Justice Infor-
mation Network. Tucker, Georgia: Applied Management Systems, Inc.,
1975.

(This document presents some functional
specifications for the development of a
criminal justice information network in-
cluding a description of the functional
requirements for the hardware, software,
and data elements.)

TEXAS

Inmate Monthly Report. Texas Department of Corrections, n.d.
(Contains prisoner and payroll
inventory information.)

26U-1189

Rater _____

RTI DOCUMENT REVIEW RATING FORM

1. State producing document _____
(NAME OF STATE)
2. Full title of document _____
[Note if LEAA Funded] _____
3. Organization sponsoring document
 SPA
 Other (specify) _____
4. Organization producing document
 Agency staff
 Outside contractor (name) _____
 Other (specify) _____
 Don't know
5. Date of document (when produced) _____
(YEAR)
6. Purpose of report
 Administrative data (Basic system description, process statistics)
 Performance data (Process statistics with performance indicators)
 Project or program evaluation
 Agency plans (Comprehensive plans, action plans)
 Other (specify) _____

Appendix C:

Document Review Rating Form

7. Are any LEAA documents referenced?

Yes

No

If yes, which ones? _____

8. How do LEAA documents seem to influence this report?

They don't

Format only

Format and content (i.e., comparisons with LEAA information; use of same variables; etc.)

Content only (e.g., statistic from LEAA source)

Other (specify) _____

9. To what extent do LEAA documents seem to influence this report?

To a great extent

To a moderate extent

To a minor extent

LEAA documents do not seem to influence this report

10. What proportion of this report pertaining to national statistics uses statistics from LEAA documents?

% national statistics

does not apply

11. What proportion of this report pertaining to state and local statistics uses statistics from LEAA documents?

% state and local statistics

does not apply

12. How may the statistics presented in the report best be characterized? (CHECK EACH CATEGORY THAT APPLIES.)

Frequency distributions and percents

Rates, proportions, percent differences

Two variable cross-tabulations

Three to five variables cross-tabulated

Multivariate analysis techniques employed

Other (specify) _____

13. How comprehensive is the document in dealing with the following? Does it cover ...

Victimization statistics

Arrest statistics

All crimes (UCR types I and II)

Just UCR type I crimes

Just UCR type II crimes

Combination of UCR type I and II crimes but not all crimes

Court statistics

Corrections statistics

Police statistics (manpower, and other police data)

Other (specify) _____

LEAA STATISTICAL REPORTS

1. General
 - a. Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics, 1973, July 1974; 1974, Sept. 1975.
 - b. Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice Systems, 1968-69, Feb. 71; 1969-70, Feb. 72; 1970-71, Feb. 73; 1971-72, Feb. 74; 1972-73, Feb. 75.
 - c. Historical Statistics on Expenditures and Employment for the Criminal Justice Systems, 1971 to 1973, August 1975.
 - d. Criminal Justice Agencies in the United States: Summary Report, 1970.
 - e. Criminal Justice Agencies in (State), 1970 (One report for each state), May 1972.
 - f. Criminal Justice Agencies in (Regions 1-10) (One report for each LEAA Region), February-June 1975.
2. Victimization
 - a. San Jose Methods Test of Known Crime Victims.
 - b. Crimes and Victims: A Report on the Dayton-San Jose Pilot Survey of Victimization.
 - c. Crime in the Nation's Five Largest Cities.
 - d. Crime in Eight American Cities, July 1974.
 - e. Criminal Victimization in the United States: January-June 1973, Nov. 1974; 1973 Advance Report, June 1975.
 - f. Criminal Victimization Surveys in the Nation's Five Largest Cities, June 1975.
 - g. Criminal Victimization Surveys in 13 American Cities, July 1975.
3. Police
 - a. Comparative Data Report, 1970, 1972 (State Police Administration & Operations).
 - b. Uniform Crime Reports.
4. Corrections
 - a. National Prisoner Statistics.
Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on Dec. 31, 71, 72, 73, July 1975.
Census of State Correctional Facilities, 1974: Advance Report, Sept. 1975.
Capital Punishment 1971-72, June 1975; 1973, June 1975; 1974, Nov. 1975.
 - b. 1970 National Jail Census, May 1971
 - c. Local Jails: A Report Presenting Data for Individual County and City Jails from the 1970 Jail Census, March 1973.
 - d. Survey of Inmates of Local Jails, 1972: Advance Report, September 1974.
 - e. The Nation's Jails: A Report on the Census of Jails from the 1972 Survey of Inmates of Local Jails, August 1975.
 - f. Children in Custody: A Report on the Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facility Census of 1971, May 1974; 1972-73 Advance Report, September 1975.
5. Courts
 - a. National Survey of Court Organization 1971, February 1974; 1975 Supplement to State Judicial Systems, November 1975.
6. SEARCH Group, Inc.