

## **Interpreting Crime Data And Statistics Police Data Systems**

This practical, conceptual introduction to statistical analysis by award-winning teacher Andrew N. Christopher uses published research with inherently interesting social sciences content to help students make clear connections between statistics and real life. Using a friendly, easy-to-understand presentation, Christopher walks students through the hand calculations of key statistical tools and provides step-by-step instructions on how to run the appropriate analyses for each type of statistic in SPSS and how to interpret the output. With the premise that a conceptual grasp of statistical techniques is critical for students to truly understand why they are doing what they are doing, the author avoids overly formulaic jargon and instead focuses on when and how to use statistical techniques appropriately. Crime statistics are ubiquitous in modern society – but how accurate are they? This book investigates the science of crime measurement focussing on four main questions: how do we count crime? How do we calculate crime rates? Are there other measurements of crime? What are the issues surrounding crime statistics? All too often we take the measurement of crime at face value when there is, in fact, a science behind it. This book specifically deals with issues related to spatially-referenced crime data that are used to analyse crime patterns across the urban environment. The first section of the book considers alternative crime rate calculations. The second section of the book contains a thorough discussion of a measure of crime specialisation. Finally, the third section of the book addresses a number of aggregation issues that are present with such data: crime type aggregations, temporal aggregations of crime data, the stability of crime patterns over time, and the importance of spatial scale. This book builds on a growing body of literature on the science of crime measurement and offers a comprehensive account of this growing subfield of criminology. The book speaks to wider debates in the fields of crime analysis, environmental criminology and crime prevention and will be perfect reading for advanced level undergraduate and graduate students looking to find out more about the measurement of crime.

**NEW AND REVISED THIRD EDITION** This book introduces basic statistics and statistical concepts, with each chapter building in sophistication to prepare for the concepts that follow. Emphasizing comprehension and interpretation over computation, the book still takes a serious approach to statistics, tailored to the real world of crime and justice. The updated and expanded 3rd edition includes additional chapter-end exercises; expanded computer exercises that can be performed in the Student Version of SPSS; extended discussion of multivariate regression models, including interaction and non-linear effects; a new chapter on multinomial and ordinal logistic regression models, designed for comprehension and interpretation; and new material on multivariate regression models. "One course that students always put off

until they are nearing the completion of their degree requirements is statistics. The fear is that the material is either too difficult or the book doesn't make sense. Although as teachers we can do little about the former, we can do much about the latter, and Weisburd and Britt have done just that. *Statistics in Criminal Justice* is precisely the book I wish I learned statistics with when I was a student. It presents readers with the basic tools needed to be a consumer and user of criminal justice research, includes many examples spanning a wide range of criminal justice/criminological topics, and the end-of-chapter study questions and computer exercises reinforce key concepts. To the authors' credit, this text goes even farther by introducing the reader to more advanced forms of regression-based analyses. As such, the book can and should be read by undergraduate students starting off in higher education, graduate students embarking on their academic careers, and even seasoned faculty who every now and again need to recall a formula or brush up on some matters. After reading *Statistics in Criminal Justice*, I am sure you will join me in thanking these two first-rate scholars for taking the time to teach us statistics in an enjoyable and effective manner." -Alex R. Piquero, Presidential Scholar & Professor, University of Maryland-College Park

In 1992 the National Research Council issued *DNA Technology in Forensic Science*, a book that documented the state of the art in this emerging field. Recently, this volume was brought to worldwide attention in the murder trial of celebrity O. J. Simpson. The *Evaluation of Forensic DNA Evidence* reports on developments in population genetics and statistics since the original volume was published. The committee comments on statements in the original book that proved controversial or that have been misapplied in the courts. This volume offers recommendations for handling DNA samples, performing calculations, and other aspects of using DNA as a forensic tool—modifying some recommendations presented in the 1992 volume. The update addresses two major areas: Determination of DNA profiles. The committee considers how laboratory errors (particularly false matches) can arise, how errors might be reduced, and how to take into account the fact that the error rate can never be reduced to zero. Interpretation of a finding that the DNA profile of a suspect or victim matches the evidence DNA. The committee addresses controversies in population genetics, exploring the problems that arise from the mixture of groups and subgroups in the American population and how this substructure can be accounted for in calculating frequencies. This volume examines statistical issues in interpreting frequencies as probabilities, including adjustments when a suspect is found through a database search. The committee includes a detailed discussion of what its recommendations would mean in the courtroom, with numerous case citations. By resolving several remaining issues in the evaluation of this increasingly important area of forensic evidence, this technical update will be important to forensic scientists and population geneticists—and helpful to attorneys, judges, and others who need to understand DNA and the law. Anyone working in laboratories and in

the courts or anyone studying this issue should own this book.

Behind the Statistics

Measuring Crime

Achievements and Opportunities

Understanding Crime Data

Statistics Translated

Finding, Presenting, and Interpreting Social Science Data

Statistical Analysis in Criminal Justice and Criminology

*Statistical analysis is critical in criminal justice. Professionals in the field must be diligent producers of research to assist policy makers in evaluating program and policy proposals. The key to understanding statistical analysis is by applying the concepts, methodology, and statistical procedures taught in the classroom. Written for undergraduates with little or no background in statistics, the third edition of Statistical Analysis in Criminal Justice and Criminology continues to focus on students' understanding of fundamental analysis. It is premised on active learning utilizing common statistical tools to analyze crime data, avoiding the comprehensive approach common to many statistics texts. Authors draw from longtime classroom experience to present complex theories in approachable ways. Exercises move from an initial step through the application of concepts explained in each chapter before insights on interpreting the results in a meaningful way is provided. New to this edition is the inclusion of both SPSS and Excel criminal justice data sets used to complete end-of-chapter exercises and analyses. This distinctive offering enables readers to develop their skills with the program most accessible to them.*

*Law and order has become a key issue throughout the world. Crime stories saturate the mass media and politicians shrilly compete with each other in a race to be the toughest on crime. Prisons are crammed to bursting point, and police powers and resources extended repeatedly. After decades of explosive increase in crime rates, these have plummeted throughout the Western world in the 1990s. Yet fear of crime and violence, and the security industries catering for these anxieties, grow relentlessly. This book offers an up-to-date analysis of these contemporary trends by providing all honest and concerned citizens with a concise yet comprehensive survey of the sources of current problems and anxieties about crime. It shows that the dominant tough law and order approach to crime is based on fallacies about its nature, sources, and what works in terms of crime control. Instead it argues that the growth of crime has deep-seated causes, so that policing and penal policy at best can only temporarily hold a lid down on offending. The book is intended to inform public debate about these vital issues through a critical deconstruction of prevailing orthodoxy. With its focus on current policies, problems and debates this book is also an excellent introduction to criminology for the growing numbers of students of the subject at all levels.*

*For most of us, "painless" is not the word that comes to mind when we think of statistics, but author and educator Liwen Vaughan wants to change that. In this unique and useful book, Vaughan clearly explains the statistical methods used in information science research, focusing on basic logic rather than mathematical intricacies. Her emphasis is on the meaning of statistics, when and how to apply them, and how to interpret the results of statistical analysis. Through the use of real-world examples, she shows how statistics can be used to improve services, make better decisions, and conduct more effective research. Whether you are doing statistical analysis or simply need to better understand the statistics you encounter in professional literature and the media, this book will be a valuable addition to your personal toolkit. Includes more than 80 helpful figures and tables, 7 appendices, bibliography, index.*

*Most major crime in this country emanates from two major data sources. The FBI's Uniform Crime Reports has collected information on crimes known to the police and arrests from local and state jurisdictions throughout the country. The National Crime Victimization Survey, a general population survey designed to cover the extent, nature, and consequences of criminal victimization, has*

*been conducted annually since the early 1970s. This workshop was designed to consider similarities and differences in the methodological problems encountered by the survey and criminal justice research communities and what might be the best focus for the research community. In addition to comparing and contrasting the methodological issues associated with self-report surveys and official records, the workshop explored methods for obtaining accurate self-reports on sensitive questions about crime events, estimating crime and victimization in rural counties and townships and developing unbiased prevalence and incidence rates for rate events among population subgroups.*

*Violent Crime in Australia*

*Interpreting Quantitative Data with SPSS*

*Youth Violence*

*An Analysis of Official Statistics for England and Wales Using Econometric Methods*

*Juvenile Crime, Juvenile Justice*

*A User's Guide, Third Edition*

***Understanding crime data begins by locating the study and use of crime data within the theoretical and historical development of criminology, a subject that has long been haunted by the dark figure of hidden crime and offenders. Readers are guided through the development, limitations and uses of the three main sources of numerical crime data, and selected key issues in the interpretation of crime data are examined. The characteristics of offenders are discussed with reference to the key variables of age, sex, race and class, and the difficulties involved in interpreting long- and short-term trends in the crime rate are highlighted. The authors assess what crime data can tell us about the relationships between crime and unemployment, and they conclude the book with their personal evaluation and prognosis of the field.***

***To derive statistics about crime "to estimate its levels and trends, assess its costs to and impacts on society, and inform law enforcement approaches to prevent it - a conceptual framework for defining and thinking about crime is virtually a prerequisite. Developing and maintaining such a framework is no easy task, because the mechanics of crime are ever evolving and shifting: tied to shifts and development in technology, society, and legislation. Interest in understanding crime surged in the 1920s, which proved to be a pivotal decade for the collection of nationwide crime statistics. Now established as a permanent agency, the Census Bureau commissioned the drafting of a manual for preparing crime statistics"intended for use by the police, corrections departments, and courts alike. The new manual sought to solve a perennial problem by suggesting a standard taxonomy of crime. Shortly after the Census Bureau issued its manual, the International Association of Chiefs of Police in convention adopted a resolution to create a Committee on Uniform Crime Records "to begin the process of describing what a national system of data on crimes known to the police might look like. Report 1 performed a comprehensive reassessment of what is meant by crime in U.S. crime statistics and recommends a new classification of crime to organize measurement efforts. This second report examines methodological and implementation issues and presents a conceptual blueprint for modernizing crime statistics.***

***The second edition of Interpreting Quantitative Data with IBM SPSS Statistics is an invaluable resource for students analysing quantitative data for the first time. The book clearly sets out a range of statistical techniques and their common applications, explaining their logic and links to the research process. It also shows how SPSS can be used as a tool to aid analysis. Key features of the second edition include: - new chapters on one-way and two-way ANOVA, the Chi-square test and linear regression. - SPSS lab sessions following each chapter which demonstrate how SPSS can be used in practice - sets of exercises and 'real-life' examples to aid teaching and learning - lists of***

**key terms to aid revision and further reading to enhance students' understanding - an improved text design making the book easier to navigate - a companion website with answers to the labs and exercises, along with additional data sets and powerpoint slides**

**Thoroughly updated and revised, the Third Edition of Statistics in Criminology and Criminal Justice: Analysis and Interpretation provides criminal justice students with a firm knowledge base in the theory and application of statistical analyses. Students will be introduced to methods of identifying and classifying data, followed by explanations and demonstrations of statistical procedures. They will learn what statistical techniques are appropriate for particular data, why procedures give the results they do, and how to interpret the output of statistical analyses.**

**Bridging Gaps in Police Crime Data**

**Modernizing Crime Statistics: Report 2**

**Statistics in Criminology and Criminal Justice: Analysis and Interpretation**

**Statistics in Criminal Justice**

**The Evaluation of Forensic DNA Evidence**

**Measurement Problems in Criminal Justice Research**

**Interpreting Quantitative Data with IBM SPSS Statistics**

Provides an invaluable source for students as well as academics on the current condition of African Americans, highlighting disparities throughout an array of social, economic, and political areas. • Clearly outlines the condition of African Americans in relation to other races and ethnic groups • Makes qualitative data on the current condition of African Americans comprehensible, highlighting disparities in social, economic, and political areas • Presents statistical analyses aimed at helping 21st-century students interpret data • Includes tables as well as other sources of information from creditable data sources to assist readers in further research

This volume explores the scientific frontiers and leading edges of research across the fields of anthropology, economics, political science, psychology, sociology, history, business, education, geography, law, and psychiatry, as well as the newer, more specialized areas of artificial intelligence, child development, cognitive science, communications, demography, linguistics, and management and decision science. It includes recommendations concerning new resources, facilities, and programs that may be needed over the next several years to ensure rapid progress and provide a high level of returns to basic research.

Even though youth crime rates have fallen since the mid-1990s, public fear and political rhetoric over the issue have heightened. The Columbine shootings and other sensational incidents add to the furor. Often overlooked are the underlying problems of child poverty, social disadvantage, and the pitfalls inherent to adolescent decisionmaking that contribute to youth crime. From a policy standpoint, adolescent offenders are caught

in the crossfire between nurturance of youth and punishment of criminals, between rehabilitation and "get tough" pronouncements. In the midst of this emotional debate, the National Research Council's Panel on Juvenile Crime steps forward with an authoritative review of the best available data and analysis. Juvenile Crime, Juvenile Justice presents recommendations for addressing the many aspects of America's youth crime problem. This timely release discusses patterns and trends in crimes by children and adolescents--trends revealed by arrest data, victim reports, and other sources; youth crime within general crime; and race and sex disparities. The book explores desistance--the probability that delinquency or criminal activities decrease with age--and evaluates different approaches to predicting future crime rates. Why do young people turn to delinquency? Juvenile Crime, Juvenile Justice presents what we know and what we urgently need to find out about contributing factors, ranging from prenatal care, differences in temperament, and family influences to the role of peer relationships, the impact of the school policies toward delinquency, and the broader influences of the neighborhood and community. Equally important, this book examines a range of solutions: Prevention and intervention efforts directed to individuals, peer groups, and families, as well as day care-, school- and community-based initiatives. Intervention within the juvenile justice system. Role of the police. Processing and detention of youth offenders. Transferring youths to the adult judicial system. Residential placement of juveniles. The book includes background on the American juvenile court system, useful comparisons with the juvenile justice systems of other nations, and other important information for assessing this problem.

"Statistics provide information about the nature of crime and exactly which factors should be addressed in the attempt to minimize its occurrence. Statistical analysis has far-reaching effects at all levels of the criminal justice system - from patrol officers to precinct captains to criminal courts to the Department of Justice. With the skills needed to detect and interpret statistical data criminal justice professionals can assess whether current practices are working and change the ones that aren't." "Written for undergraduates with little or no background in statistics, this text clearly explains how to use statistical tools to organize and interpret data and then to reach conclusions based on statistical analysis. The authors draw from their longtime classroom experiences to present difficult concepts in an understandable way. They avoid a comprehensive approach common to many statistics texts and

instead focus on statistical tools typically used in the social sciences."--BOOK JACKET.

Interpreting Statistics for Beginners

Report 1: Defining and Classifying Crime

A Path Forward

A User's Guide

Issues for Spatially-Referenced Crime Data

Interpreting and Using Statistics in Psychological Research

Law and Order

Crime Analysis With Crime Mapping, Fourth Edition provides students and practitioners with a solid foundation for understanding the conceptual nature and practice of crime analysis to assist police in preventing and reducing crime and disorder. Author Rachel Boba Santos offers an in-depth description of this emerging field, as well as guidelines and techniques for conducting crime analysis supported by evidence-based research, real world application, and recent innovations in the field. As the only introductory core text for crime analysis, this must-have resource presents readers with opportunities to apply theory, research methods, and statistics to careers that support and enhance the effectiveness of modern policing. Written in a humorous and encouraging style, this text shows how the most common statistical tools can be used to answer interesting real-world questions, presented as mysteries to be solved. Engaging research examples lead the reader through a series of six steps, from identifying a researchable problem to stating a hypothesis, identifying independent and dependent variables, and selecting and interpreting appropriate statistical tests. All techniques are demonstrated both manually and with the help of SPSS software. The book provides students and others who may need to read and interpret statistically based research with the essential knowledge and skills needed to make decisions based on data. ? Pedagogical Features Include: \*Checklists of key words and formulas in every chapter. \*Examples of SPSS screenshots used for analyzing data. \*Cautionary notes plus "Putting It All Together" section recaps. \*End-of-chapter self-quizzes (with full answers and explanations). \*Glossary of terms.

Bridging Gaps in Police Crime DataDIANE PublishingMeasuring CrimeBehind the StatisticsCRC Press

Statistics for Criminal Justice and Criminology in Practice and Research is an engaging and comprehensive introduction to the study of basic statistics for students pursuing careers as practitioners or researchers in both Criminal Justice and Criminology programs. This student-friendly text shows how to calculate a variety of descriptive and inferential statistics, recognize which statistics are appropriate for particular data analysis situations, and perform hypothesis tests using inferential statistics. But it is much more than a "cook book." It encourages readers to think critically about the strengths and limitations of the statistics they are calculating, as well as how they may be misapplied and misleading. Examples of statistics and statistical analyses are drawn from the worlds of the practitioner as well as the policymaker and researcher. Students will also gain a clear understanding of major ethical issues in conducting statistical analyses and reporting results, as well as insight into the realities of the life of researchers and

practitioners as they use statistics and statistical analyses in their day-to-day activities.

A Comprehensive Guide

New Systems for Measuring Crime

A Step-by-step Guide to Analyzing and Interpreting Data

Applying and Interpreting Statistics

Statistical Methods for the Information Professional

Statistics for Criminal Justice and Criminology in Practice and Research

Mapping Crime

This is a textbook for introductory courses in quantitative research methods across the social sciences. It offers a detailed explanation of introductory statistical techniques and presents an overview of the contexts in which they should be applied.

Interpreting Official Statistics examines the official statistics produced about the current state of British society. It documents some of the ways in which information has been suppressed, manipulated and misinterpreted since 1979. This invaluable guide is designed to help students know what figures are available, and to discover when and how politicians are misusing statistics. Data sets covered include: \* Households below average income \* Administrative and survey methods of unemployment and crime \* Population census data on ethnicity \* Data sources on women and work \* Data on the relationship between class and health, and safety at work \* New data sources on disability \* Labour Force Survey.

Public opinion polls show that fear of crime among Australians is increasing and it is generally believed that the level of violent crime is also increasing. Indermaur considers whether these assumptions are correct and describes what is known about trends in violent crime, using homicide data as a gauge. He provides insights on the analysis and interpretation of crime statistics, and identifies important underlying factors such as changes in the demographic profile of Australian society.

Scores of talented and dedicated people serve the forensic science community, performing vitally important work. However, they are often constrained by lack of adequate resources, sound policies, and national support. It is clear that change and advancements, both systematic and scientific, are needed in a number of forensic science disciplines to ensure the reliability of work, establish enforceable standards, and promote best practices with consistent application. Strengthening Forensic Science in the United States: A Path Forward provides a detailed plan for addressing these needs and suggests the creation of a new government entity, the National Institute of Forensic Science, to establish and enforce standards within the forensic science community. The benefits of improving and regulating the forensic science disciplines are clear: assisting law enforcement officials, enhancing homeland security, and reducing the risk of wrongful conviction and exoneration. Strengthening Forensic Science in the United States

gives a full account of what is needed to advance the forensic science disciplines, including upgrading of systems and organizational structures, better training, widespread adoption of uniform and enforceable best practices, and mandatory certification and accreditation programs. While this book provides an essential call-to-action for congress and policy makers, it also serves as a vital tool for law enforcement agencies, criminal prosecutors and attorneys, and forensic science educators.

### Modernizing Crime Statistics

A Report of the Surgeon General : Executive Summary

Quantitative Studies

Workshop Summary

A Guide for Behavioural and Social Scientists

Crime and Punishment

Principle and Practice

To derive statistics about crime "to estimate its levels and trends, assess its costs to and impacts on society, and inform law enforcement approaches to prevent it" a conceptual framework for defining and thinking about crime is virtually a prerequisite. Developing and maintaining such a framework is no easy task, because the mechanics of crime are ever evolving and shifting: tied to shifts and development in technology, society, and legislation. Interest in understanding crime surged in the 1920s, which proved to be a pivotal decade for the collection of nationwide crime statistics. Now established as a permanent agency, the Census Bureau commissioned the drafting of a manual for preparing crime statistics"intended for use by the police, corrections departments, and courts alike. The new manual sought to solve a perennial problem by suggesting a standard taxonomy of crime. Shortly after the Census Bureau issued its manual, the International Association of Chiefs of Police in convention adopted a resolution to create a Committee on Uniform Crime Records "to begin the process of describing what a national system of data on crimes known to the police might look like. The key distinction between the rigorous classification proposed in this report and the "classifications" that have come before in U.S. crime statistics is that it is intended to partition the entirety of behaviors that could be considered criminal offenses into mutually exclusive categories. Modernizing Crime Statistics: Report 1: Defining and Classifying Crime assesses and makes recommendations for the development of a modern set of crime measures in the United States and the best means for obtaining them. This first report develops a new classification of crime by weighing various perspectives on how crime should be defined and organized with the needs and demands of the full array of crime data users and stakeholders.

Crime, The Police and Criminal Statistics: An Analysis of Official Statistics for England and Wales Using Econometric Methods presents a study of the relation between official criminal statistics and the activities which they are supposed to reflect. The book is comprised of three sections: the theoretical background, the empirical argument, and certain implications of the study. The first section discusses the criminological, sociological, and economic theories under consideration in the light of available evidence, and their relevance to the countries and period of the study: England and Wales in the 1960s. The second section describes the techniques employed and the interpretations of the obtained results. The final section considers the examination of the use of official criminal statistics in discussions of policy; and the review of models of suitable or optimum strategies of punishment and deterrence. The monograph will be of interest to criminologists, economists, sociologists, and statisticians.

This lively and accessible text provides an introduction to the history of crime and crime control. It explains the historical background that is essential for an understanding of contemporary criminal justice, and examines the historical context for contemporary criminological debates. Topics covered include: Crime statistics Constructions of criminality Policing Prisons Surveillance Governance White-collar crime Immigration and crime For each topic, the book provides an overview of current research, comment on current arguments and links to wider debates. The Key Approaches to Criminology series celebrates the removal of traditional barriers between disciplines and, specifically, reflects criminology's interdisciplinary nature and focus. It brings together some of the leading scholars working at the intersections of criminology and related subjects. Each book in the series helps readers to make intellectual connections between criminology and other discourses, and to understand the importance of studying crime and criminal justice within the context of broader debates. The series is intended to have appeal across the entire range of undergraduate and postgraduate studies and beyond, comprising books which offer introductions to the fields as well as advancing ideas and knowledge in their subject areas.

Crime statistics are everywhere, but how do you know when they're valid? If a newspaper report says "the rate of overall violent crime decreased by 0.9 percent," how can you tell where that statistic came from, what it measures, and how accurate it is? Is it worth repeating or sharing? *Measuring Crime: Behind the Statistics* gives you the tools to interpret and evaluate crime statistics' quality and usefulness. The book focuses on ways of thinking about crime statistics (no formulas!) and features Eight questions you should ask before quoting a statistic

The two sources of information about homicide FBI statistics: what do they measure? How victimization surveys can reflect your experiences even though you were not asked to participate Special considerations when interpreting statistics about sexual assault and fraud Examples of experiments and studies on how to improve crime statistics Two online supplements containing additional details and links to data sources

Whether you are a law enforcement professional, journalist, student, or interested citizen, *Measuring Crime: Behind the Statistics* will tell you how to read statistics as a statistician would. Sharon Lohr, the author of *Sampling: Design and Analysis*, has published widely about statistical methods for education, public policy, law, and crime. She has been recognized as Fellow of the American Statistical Association, elected member of the International Statistical Institute, and recipient of the Gertrude M. Cox Statistics Award and the Deming Lecturer Award. Formerly Dean's Distinguished Professor of Statistics at Arizona State University and a Vice President at Westat, she is now a freelance statistical consultant and writer. Visit her website at [www.sharonlohr.com](http://www.sharonlohr.com).

"The book aims to achieve two goals: introduce statistical ideas to a general audience and provide an overview of US crime statistics. These are disparate topics, but in the way they are approached here, there is a strong synergy that reinforces both aspects. One the one hand, the reader's natural curiosity about crime (what is it, how are crime events classified and reported, how reliable are the numbers you see in the newspaper, etc.) will help him/her become interested in the statistical issues and learn these concepts in a practical and concrete setting. And on the other hand, by reading about the statistical issues surrounding crime data, he/she gains a better appreciation for the complexities of crime statistics, eventually acquiring a deeper understanding of them. As a statistician myself, I learned interesting facts about the types of crime, their nomenclature and the possible confusion surrounding them, and how the data are collected and reported. Overall, I think the combination is effective and very well developed in this book." (Jean Opsomer, Westat)

"This book is an excellent primer on handling the mass of data and information researchers are faced with. While it is geared toward followers of criminal justice information, much of the book is a very good introduction to survey techniques discussing their strong and weak points. Most importantly,

there are very good guidelines and questions that one should employ before citing any data or using data for policy decisions or for reporting on data such as journalists do. The book is written in a non-technical manner and does a very good job of explaining the nuances in reviewing data. Any researcher who utilizes data would find this valuable. While it has specific examples in the criminal justice field, it really is quite useful for any user of data." (Barry Nussbaum, former President American Statistical Association)

Crime, the Police and Criminal Statistics

The Behavioral and Social Sciences

History and Crime

Strengthening Forensic Science in the United States

A Practical, Painless Approach to Understanding, Using, and Interpreting Statistics

Interpreting Crime Statistics

An Introduction

*This book describes the basis, application, and interpretation of statistics, and presents a wide range of univariate and multivariate statistical methodology. The Second Edition retains the unique feature of being written from the users' perspective; it connects statistical models and methods to investigative questions and background information, and connects statistical results with interpretations in plain English. In keeping with this approach, methods are grouped by usage rather than by commonality of statistical methodology.*

*"Interpreting Economic and Social Data" aims at rehabilitating the descriptive function of socio-economic statistics, bridging the gap between today's statistical theory on one hand, and econometric and mathematical models of society on the other. It does this by offering a deeper understanding of data and methods with surprising insights, the result of the author's six decades of teaching, consulting and involvement in statistical surveys. The author challenges many preconceptions about aggregation, time series, index numbers, frequency distributions, regression analysis and probability, nudging statistical theory in a different direction. "Interpreting Economic and Social Data" also links statistics with other quantitative fields like accounting and geography. This book is aimed at students and professors in business, economics demographic and social science courses, and in general, at users of socio-economic data, requiring only an acquaintance with elementary statistical theory.*

*This introduction to the use of crime statistics should be beneficial to anyone involved in the criminal justice system, whether in the police, courts, sentencing, probation or prison service. Criminologists and sociologists may also find it helpful*

*Just Plain Data Analysis is designed to teach students statistical literacy skills that they can use to evaluate and construct arguments about public affairs issues grounded in numerical evidence. With a new chapter on statistical fallacies and updates throughout the text, the new edition teaches students how to find, interpret, and present commonly used social indicators in an even clearer and more practical way.*

*Indicators of Crime and Criminal Justice*

*The Science of Crime Measurement*

*African Americans by the Numbers: Understanding and Interpreting Statistics on African American Life*

*Interpreting the Data*

***SOU-CCJ230 Introduction to the American Criminal Justice System***

***Just Plain Data Analysis***

***Haunted by the Dark Figure***

Interpreting Statistics for Beginners teaches readers to correctly read and interpret results of basic statistical procedures as they are presented in scientific literature, and to understand what they can and cannot infer from such results. The first of its kind, this book explains key elements of scientific paradigms and philosophical concepts that the use of statistics is based on and introduces readers to basic statistical concepts, descriptive statistics and basic elements and procedures of inferential statistics. Explanations are accompanied with detailed examples from scientific publications to demonstrate how the procedures are used and correctly interpreted. Additionally, Interpreting Statistics for Beginners shows readers how to recognize pseudoscientific claims that use statistics or statements not based on the presented data, which is an important skill for every professional relying on statistics in their work. Written in an easy-to-read style and focusing on explaining concepts behind statistical calculations, the book is most helpful for readers with no previous training in statistics, and also those wishing to bridge the conceptual gap between doing the statistical calculations and interpreting the results.

Interpreting the Trends

An Honest Citizen's Guide to Crime and Control

A Foundation of Descriptive Statistics

Crime Analysis with Crime Mapping

Interpreting Official Statistics

Interpreting Economic and Social Data