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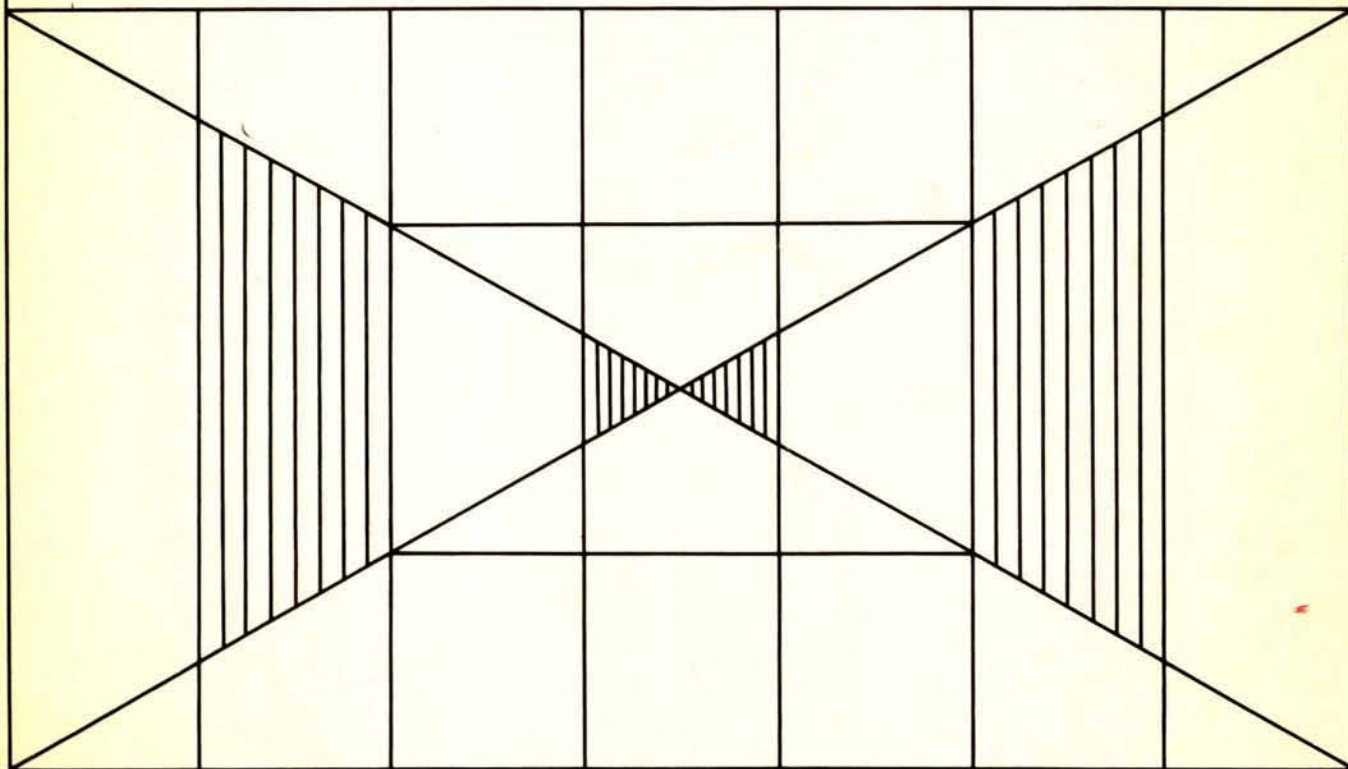
Mr. J. F. Townsend
Statistics Development
Officer

Guide bibliographique

Économie de la
criminalité et planification
des ressources
de la justice
criminelle

Bibliographical Guide

The Economics
of Crime and Planning
of Resources
in the Criminal
Justice System



DANS LA MÊME SÉRIE

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GUIDE BIBLIOGRAPHIQUE

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL GUIDE

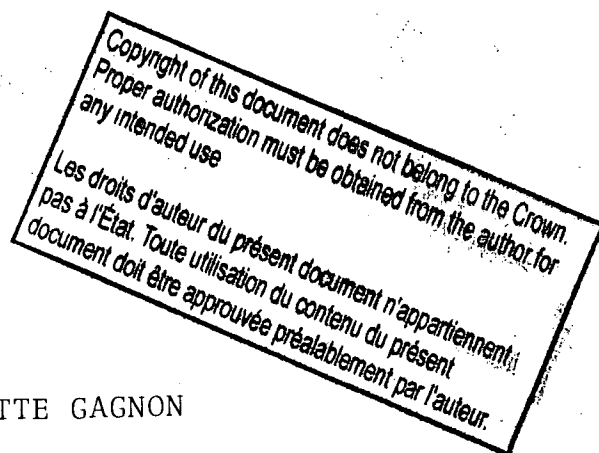
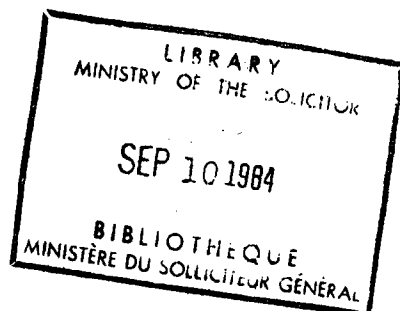
ÉCONOMIQUE DE LA CRIMINALITÉ
ET PLANIFICATION DES RESSOURCES
DE LA JUSTICE CRIMINELLE

THE ECONOMICS OF CRIME
AND PLANNING OF RESOURCES
IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

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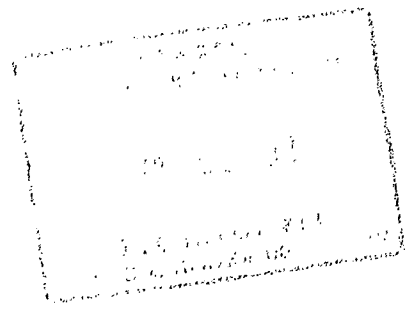
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AVANT-PROPOS

La présente étude constitue une bibliographie commentée sur l'économie de la criminalité et de la rationalisation de la politique criminelle, et se propose de répondre à un besoin de la recherche criminologique. En effet, depuis moins d'une quinzaine d'années, les chercheurs de diverses disciplines (administration, économie, criminologie, recherche opérationnelle, etc.) se sont intéressés d'une façon intense à ces questions. Durant cette courte période, le sujet a donné lieu à plusieurs livres, à de nombreux articles de revues et à divers congrès scientifiques. Cette littérature abondante est toutefois dispersée dans des publications spécialisées qui s'adressent, en premier lieu, à des groupes particuliers. Il nous est donc apparu essentiel de rassembler les renseignements concernant cette documentation et d'en résumer les plus représentatifs afin de fournir aux chercheurs et praticiens un ouvrage de références de base.

Cette étude nous a notamment permis de déterminer trois approches possibles, à savoir:

A - Développement de concepts et de modèles permettant l'estimation de l'impact économique du crime;

B - Étude de la politique criminelle en fonction d'un processus de passage à l'acte conçu en termes économiques;

C - Étude des moyens d'allouer rationnellement les ressources limitées en matière d'administration de la justice pénale et d'optimiser les résultats de l'action des divers organes du système.

La première catégorie de concepts, malgré son indéniable intérêt théorique et informationnel, ne nous semble toutefois pas présenter d'impact concret sur les politiques du ministère du Solliciteur général.

Le second type d'études est déjà plus rapproché de certaines préoccupations d'ordre pratique notamment quant à la politique de décriminalisation de certains actes et de dosage de la sanction pénale ou extra-pénale. De plus, la criminologie du passage à l'acte semble faire graduellement place à une criminologie de la réaction sociale (voir P. Robert, 1974), de sorte que l'on se préoccupe aujourd'hui davantage de la perception par le public des actes considérés licites ou illicites que des causes de l'accomplissement des délits apparaissant aux statistiques de la criminalité et ce, en raison de l'énorme "chiffre noir" qui demeure inconnu des autorités.

Ainsi, l'intérêt majeur du ministère se situe, à notre avis, au niveau de la troisième catégorie de recherches. En effet, le ministère dirige trois agences qui ont un rôle primordial à accomplir dans le domaine de la justice pénale: la police fédérale (G.R.C.), les services des pénitenciers et les services des libérations conditionnelles. Sur ces trois plans, on peut concevoir d'importantes études sur:

- l'analyse des systèmes;
- la rationalisation de l'affectation des ressources;
- l'optimisation des résultats;
- les fondements de la prise de décision;
- l'évaluation de la performance des opérations.

Ces divers sujets sont abordés dans une optique générale sous la rubrique "techniques analytiques" et dans la perspective d'une institution particulière sous les rubriques "police", "tribunaux", "système correctionnel". C'est donc dire que la consultation de la bibliographie permettra au lecteur d'obtenir une vue d'ensemble sur la documentation existante se rapportant à ces sujets. De plus, les résumés présentés dans le cadre de ce guide peuvent à la fois aider les gestionnaires et les chercheurs qui veulent approfondir ces questions.

FOREWORD

The present study is an annotated bibliography on the economics of crime and the rationalization of criminal policy, and is intended to answer a need in criminological research. For about fifteen years now, researchers in various disciplines (administration, economics, criminology research, etc.) have been intensely interested in these questions. Within this short period, the subject has given rise to a great many books, numerous review articles and various scientific conferences. However, this mass of literature is scattered in specialized publications designed for particular groups. It seemed to us, therefore, that it was essential to assemble the information contained in these documents and to summarize the most representative, in order to furnish researchers and practitioners with a basic reference work.

More particularly, this study enabled us to discover three possible approaches, namely:

A. The development of concepts and models that would

afford an estimate of the economic impact of crime.

- B. The study of criminal policy from the point of view that acting out could be conceived in economic terms.
- C. The study of methods for the rational allocation of limited resources in the field of the administration of criminal justice, and for obtaining the best possible results from the action taken by the various organizations within the system.

It seems to us, however, that the first category, the development of concepts, despite its undeniable theoretical and informative value, would not serve to make any concrete impact on the policies of the Ministry of the Solicitor General.

The second type of study is closer to practical concerns, especially with regard to the policy of decriminalizing certain acts and meting out penal or extra-penal sanction proportionate to the crime. Furthermore, etiological criminology seems to be gradually giving place to criminology based on social reaction (see P. Robert, 1974), with the result that there is more interest today in what the public considers legal or illegal acts than in the reasons for the commission of the crimes appearing in criminal statistics; this is because of the large "dark

number" of crimes.

Thus, in our opinion, the major concerns of the Ministry would best be served by the third category of research. The Ministry is in charge of three agencies which have an essential role to accomplish in the field of criminal justice: the federal police (R.C.M.P.), the penitentiary services and the parole services. In these three sectors, important studies could be made on:

- systems analysis;
- rationalization of the allocation of resources;
- methods for obtaining optimum results;
- the bases of decision-making;
- measurement of performance.

These various subjects are dealt with in a general way under the heading of "analytical techniques", and with regard to a particular institution, under the headings "police", "the court", and "corrections". This means that consultation of the bibliography would enable the reader to get an overall picture of the existing documentation on these subjects. Furthermore, at the same time, the résumés presented in this guide can be of assistance to the practitioner or researcher who wants to go more deeply into these questions.

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I - RAPPORT DE SYNTHÈSE
SYNTHESIS REPORT

A - Économie de la criminalité:

1) Considérations théoriques

L'économie de la criminalité et l'allocation optimale des ressources de l'appareil judiciaire font, depuis le début des années 1960, l'objet d'une préoccupation croissante tant de la part des chercheurs, criminologues, juristes et économistes, que de la part des praticiens et des administrateurs.

Les considérations économiques dans l'élaboration des politiques criminelles trouvent toutefois leurs premières racines dans l'approche de l'école classique avec des auteurs tels Beccaria et Bentham. Beccaria (1774), par exemple, estimait qu'il doit y avoir un équilibre entre crime et châtement, ce dernier devant être légèrement supérieur aux avantages attendus de l'infraction. La réflexion du XVIIIe siècle était cependant toute imprégnée de la tendance philosophique qui prévalait à l'époque. Si ce genre de recherche n'a pas été poussé plus loin au temps des pionniers de la criminologie, c'est probablement en raison de l'absence d'instruments analytiques valables et du fait que les propos des classiques se situaient loin du niveau empirique.

Dès la fin du XIXe siècle, cependant, la part croissante de l'approche sociologique du phénomène criminel, qui s'est d'ailleurs poursuivie avec Quételet, Ferri, Durkheim et Bonger, a conduit à s'intéresser au criminel et à la criminalité, le premier étant considéré non plus comme un être différent des autres, mais plutôt comme le produit de diverses influences du milieu ambiant. Ceci a fourni un terrain propice à l'éclosion de recherches empiriques de tous genres dont l'étude de l'impact économique du crime.

Le premier effort véritable déployé dans ce sens demeure inéluctablement celui de la "National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement" qui publia, en 1931, un volumineux rapport (Commission Wickersham). Ce document comprend des études sur les dépenses des divers organes de la justice aux niveaux national et urbain, et une tentative d'estimation des "coûts ultimes" et des "coûts immédiats" du crime. Les premiers représentent la perte de revenu national due à la criminalité, selon le principe suivant: plus d'énergie serait consacrée à la production de richesses s'il y en avait moins d'affectée au crime et à sa prévention. Quant aux coûts immédiats, ils comprennent ceux de l'administration de la justice pénale, les dépenses privées pour la protection contre le crime, les pertes dues à l'action criminelle et le coût des assurances.

Cette approche a été toutefois largement critiquée. Parler du coût total du crime, disent Morris et Hawkins (1970), est tout aussi absurde que de parler de son volume total. Ils concluent: "Si la question macrocosmique doit demeurer sans réponse, il est toutefois possible et même sage de s'interroger sur des problèmes plus limités". On voit donc que le modèle Wickersham, bien que controversé, a donné lieu à de multiples réflexions notamment sur la notion même du coût du crime. Ainsi, différents auteurs ont tenté de cerner les implications et les composantes afférentes au calcul du coût du crime.

"Le coût du crime éclate en une multitude d'estimations selon qu'on considère la charge pour les finances publiques, pour la société ou son économie, pour les entreprises, pour les particuliers, voire le profit de l'industrie du crime" (Robert et Bombet, 1970). En effet, le terme coût du crime, selon K. Lindby (1971), peut se rapporter à un ensemble complexe de coûts et de pertes recouvrant des dépenses, dommages, préjudices, conséquences économiques, le tout affectant divers secteurs de la société, tels les victimes, les secteurs privé et public, la prévention, la répression ou la resocialisation des délinquants. Ces coûts peuvent, de plus, être directs ou indirects, économiques ou psychologiques, quantifiables ou intangibles, totaux, moyens, marginaux, etc. Par ailleurs, nous pouvons parler de pertes ou de simples transferts signifiant par là que, pour certains types de délits, il n'existe pas de perte réelle mais plutôt un

transfert de richesses.

Martin (1965) envisage la notion du coût du crime en fonction de trois points de vue:

1. Le "coût pour l'économie": dommage causé aux personnes ou aux choses, ou leur anéantissement total qui prive l'économie de leurs services;

2. Le "coût du transfert" pour l'individu: les transferts de biens représentant une perte pour la victime;

3. Le "coût pour les finances publiques": soit l'investissement humain et matériel dans la lutte contre le crime et qui pourrait, sans ce dernier, servir à la satisfaction d'autres besoins.

Robert et Bombet (1970) considèrent quatre concepts:

1. La charge pour les finances publiques;
2. La charge du crime pour les entreprises et les particuliers;
3. La charge du crime pour la société;
4. Le profit du crime.

Cette brève présentation nous permet de constater que la notion du coût du crime peut revêtir plusieurs acceptations. Une distinction d'impose entre les divers types de criminalité selon que celle-ci entraîne une perte de vie humaine, un transfert ou une destruction totale d'un

bien, ou enfin qu'elle entre dans la catégorie des "crimes sans victime". Une fois ce point établi, les chercheurs ont concentré leur travail dans des recherches de type appliqué, principalement en ce qui a trait à l'estimation du coût d'un délit en particulier.

Citons, à titre d'exemple, les travaux effectués par la Commission Katzenbach, lesquels visaient une estimation des coûts impliqués par divers types de criminalité, ceux de Robert, Bombet (1970), de Robert et Godefroy (1958) sur le coût du crime en France; de Rizkalla et Fasciaux (1971) sur les implications économiques de la drogue; et de Gemme (1971) sur le coût de la prostitution à Montréal.

2) Modèle de Becker

En 1968, Becker présentait un modèle différent des précédents en ce sens qu'il envisage l'étude de la politique criminelle par le biais d'une modélisation économique. Il part du postulat voulant que le phénomène criminel ne s'explique pas en termes de personnalité, de psychologie ou de prédisposition personnelle, mais plutôt en termes de choix économique. Une personne passe à l'acte criminel si l' "utilité attendue par elle est plus élevée que l'utilité qu'elle pourrait espérer obtenir en utilisant son temps et ses ressources à d'autres activités". Cette

approche implique, en outre, l'existence d'une fonction qui relie le nombre de délits commis à la probabilité de condamnation, ce qui rejoint en quelque sorte l'idée deux fois séculaire prônée par Beccaria, à savoir que la certitude du châtement est beaucoup plus efficace que sa sévérité. Ainsi, l'objectif de Becker est de pouvoir répondre à des questions telles: Combien de ressources et combien de peines devraient être utilisées pour appliquer les divers genres de législation? Combien de délits devraient être tolérés et combien d'auteurs de délits devraient demeurer impunis?

La dimension optimale de l'application de la loi (dans le sens de "law enforcement") dépend de cinq corrélations de base, à savoir: 1) entre le nombre de crimes et leur coût; 2) entre le nombre de crimes et les peines infligées; 3) entre le nombre de crimes et les arrestations, condamnations et dépenses publiques au titre notamment de la police et des tribunaux; 4) entre le nombre de condamnations et les coûts de l'emprisonnement, et autres types de peines; 5) entre le nombre de crimes et les dépenses prévues au titre de la prévention et de l'arrestation. Bref, l'originalité de Becker est de considérer que le criminel agit suite à un choix économique et que c'est partant de là qu'il faut envisager une politique criminelle.

Si le modèle de Becker fut vivement controversé et souleva, dès sa publication, de nombreuses discussions et critiques (Bonin, Skogh), il connut cependant des prolongements. En effet, sur le plan théorique, d'autres auteurs reprirent le modèle et tentèrent de le compléter et de le raffiner. (Pécar, Rottenberg, Carr-Hill). De plus, on effectua plusieurs études empiriques en prenant pour base conceptuelle de tels modèles (Votey, Llad, Weathersby, Black).

B - Rationalisation de la politique criminelle

Un autre type de recherche appliquées se développe considérablement depuis quelques années. Il s'agit d'études qui se préoccupent des moyens de réduire les coûts et d'améliorer le rendement et l'efficacité du système de justice pénale. Elles visent notamment à éclairer le processus décisionnel en comparant les coûts et les avantages de divers choix, à évaluer les modes d'action adoptés et à jeter une lumière nettement concentrée sur la politique criminelle.

"En augmentant démesurément les moyens financiers de la police, la délinquance pourrait être quasi-totalement éliminée, mais une telle politique jusqu'au boutiste serait totalement irrationnelle tant les dépenses seraient élevées". Cette affirmation de Zeegers (1970) justifie bien toutes les

tentatives déployées en vue de rationaliser les ressources en matière de justice pénale. Trois méthodes peuvent être ici abordées: 1) l'analyse de système; 2) la G.P.O. et la rationalisation des choix budgétaires; 3) la technique de budget-temps.

1) L'analyse de systèmes

Un système est défini comme étant un ensemble d'éléments en interaction. Ces éléments ou complexes d'éléments peuvent être distingués suivant trois critères: leur nombre, leur espèce et leurs relations. Le trait d'union entre ces éléments est le fait qu'ils sont orientés vers la réalisation d'un but commun. La première tâche de l'analyse de système est la création d'un modèle qui identifie les éléments dudit système et la direction de leurs interactions. Le modèle permet d'obtenir une meilleure compréhension de la réalité de mieux formuler les problèmes (i.e. de poser les bonnes questions) et rend possible leur analyse. Une fois établies les caractéristiques du système, on doit en analyser le fonctionnement. "Le chercheur doit se concentrer sur les interactions, la nature des relations entre les éléments plutôt que la nature des éléments eux-mêmes ... Il s'ensuit que l'on doive s'assurer de mesurer la transmission de l'information d'un élément à l'autre du système selon les cheminements possibles de celle-ci. Pour faire une analyse de système, le chercheur doit donc pouvoir mesurer quelle est la

quantité dynamique d'énergie transmise d'un élément à l'autre du système; mais ce qui est encore plus important, c'est de savoir à quels éléments l'énergie d'un élément peut être transmise" (Leblanc et Blumstien, 1973). Par la connaissance qu'elle fournit du système, cette analyse permet de découvrir "the point where the systems may be impacted to change it for the better". L'étude du système peut aider le processus décisionnel en fournissant l'analyse des objectifs et de leurs implications, en permettant l'analyse des effets, sur les différentes parties du système et son ensemble, de cours alternatifs. Elle permet aussi de découvrir les faiblesses du système. Elle peut donc contribuer à la formulation ou à l'élaboration d'une politique criminelle et voir en même temps à en évaluer les effets ou, si l'on veut, l'efficacité. Pour le gestionnaire, cette technique fournit donc un cadre qui lui permet d'analyser les problèmes auxquels il a à faire face et d'évaluer des solutions qu'il propose. A l'aide de l'analyse de système, l'administrateur pourra évaluer les effets d'une nouvelle politique; il pourra expérimenter plusieurs types alternatifs de changements et en mesurer comparativement les effets.

2) Gestion par objectifs (G.P.O.) et rationalisation des choix budgétaires (R.C.B.)

La gestion par objectifs (G.P.O.) met l'accent sur le fait qu'un organisme et chacune de ses composantes doivent définir leurs objectifs, ce qui leur permettra de spécifier des priorités et d'élaborer des programmes d'action cohérents. Ce cadre de référence que sont les objectifs oriente le processus décisionnel et permet d'évaluer la performance de l'organisme. Une des meilleurs façons de réaliser la G.P.O. est l'emploi de la rationalisation des choix budgétaires.

Alors qu'un budget traditionnel présente les dépenses en termes d'inputs (i.e. dépenses salariales, dépenses d'équipement, etc.), un budget par programme (R.C.B.) présente celles-ci en termes d'outputs, à savoir: les objectifs ou buts que l'organisation vise à atteindre et les programmes ou stratégies d'action qu'elle entend employer pour y parvenir. La caractéristique essentielle du système de budgétisation planifiée en fonction de programmes est d'établir un cadre analytique et informationnel où sont coordonnées et intégrées les activités de planification, de prise de décisions, d'exécution et de contrôle, et d'évaluation. L'intégration de ces activités permet à l'administrateur de prendre des décisions éclairées puisqu'il pourra comparer les coûts et les bénéfices escomptés de diverses stratégies d'action et ainsi en évaluer les résultats. Dans ce système de gestion, le budget n'est plus un simple document

comptable mais plutôt l'expression des décisions qu'une administration a prises et les politiques qu'elle entend suivre. Le système de budgétisation planifiée en fonction de programmes n'est pas une technique, mais un processus dont les principales étapes sont les suivantes:

- déterminer les objectifs poursuivis: c'est le point de départ à partir duquel s'élabore tout le reste. Les objectifs sont les fins ou les buts qu'un organisme entend réaliser à travers son action. C'est la contribution qu'il compte apporter à la fonction de "bien-être général";

- identifier les critères qui permettront de mesurer jusqu'à quel point les objectifs ont été atteints ou non: les critères d'évaluation nous permettent de porter un jugement sur l'emploi des ressources. La mesure de la productivité et de l'efficacité constitue, pour l'administrateur, un "feedback" face aux décisions qui ont été prises et alimente la planification future;

- développer une structure de programmes et de sous-programmes par lesquels les objectifs seront réalisés: les programmes sont des activités ou groupes d'activités entreprises pour réaliser la poursuite des objectifs. Ils vont constituer les postes d'un budget, de telle sorte que celui-ci devienne vraiment l'expression d'une politique criminelle où l'on affirmera les objectifs qu'on vise et les moyens d'action

qu'on compte prendre pour y parvenir;

- analyser les coûts et bénéfices des diverses façons d'accomplir la poursuite des objectifs: c'est la phase la plus importante de tout le processus au niveau de son application. En effet, le but même de la gestion est de découvrir quel est l'emploi des ressources qui va le plus contribuer à la réalisation des objectifs poursuivis. C'est un problème décisionnel et le but premier de la rationalisation des choix budgétaires est d'éclairer le preneur de décisions en lui fournissant un cadre analytique et informationnel qui va lui permettre de comparer les choix qui se présentent à lui et de prendre des décisions informées plutôt qu'intuitives;

- examiner les répercussions des programmes retenus sur les années futures: l'analyse des résultats obtenus peut conduire à l'élaboration de nouveaux programmes et à l'élimination de certains parce qu'ils ne contribuent pas à la réalisation des objectifs visés;

- traduire le tout en termes budgétaires et indiquer les résultats que l'on veut atteindre par ces programmes: une fois qu'on a déterminé les objectifs qu'on vise et les programmes qui seront utilisés, il s'agit d'explicitier le coût-budgétaire de chacun de ceux-la. Suivant le degré d'exactitude qu'on veut avoir, on procédera à de simples estimations ou on affectuera une étude de budget-temps.

A l'intérieur d'un système R.C.B., le processus de planification, de prise de décision, d'exécution et contrôle, et d'évaluation prennent comme point de départ et d'arriver le budget qui exprime la pensée et les politiques de l'administration. Bref, ce système favorise la rationalité face au problème de l'allocation des ressources.

3) Analyse coûts-bénéfices et S.M.P.O.

L'analyse coûts-bénéfices est une technique analytique qui peut être aussi bien utilisée à l'intérieur de la rationalisation des choix budgétaires qu'à l'intérieur de l'analyse de système. Elle éclaire le processus décisionnel au niveau des choix entre diverses possibilités. Il s'agit, d'une part, d'établir le coût de chaque option et, d'autre part, d'évaluer les résultats ou bénéfices qu'on peut en attendre. Sur la base d'une telle étude, on peut alors choisir la solution qui est la plus profitable.

Le système de mesure de la performance des opérations (S.M.P.O.) est un système d'analyse explicité par le gouvernement canadien (voir guide du Conseil du Trésor) qui permet, d'une part, une étude très détaillée des coûts présents et futurs associés à la réalisation des programmes d'action envisagés et, d'autre part, une étude tout aussi détaillée des bénéfices associés à ces programmes (mesures de productivité et d'efficacité). Le mérite du S.M.P.O. est d'établir un cadre qui rend possible l'intégration des diverses techniques analytiques dont nous venons de discuter.

C - Conclusion

En conclusion, nous devons souligner qu'en dépit de l'aspect relativement jeune de l'approche économique de la criminalité, les recherches se sont multipliées et cela dans des perspectives très diversifiées.

Dans un premier temps, les efforts étaient nettement concentrés dans la conceptualisation même de la notion de coût du crime. À ce stade, il fallait recenser tous les éléments dont on devait tenir compte pour en arriver à une estimation totale des plus fiable. Les réflexions dans ce sens n'auront pas été vaines puisqu'elles nous auront permis d'entrevoir la complexité du phénomène étudié. Dans un second temps, et cela principalement avec l'apport de Becker, l'économie de la criminalité est présentée comme un des critères pouvant déclencher le passage à l'acte, et par conséquent elle ouvre de nouveaux horizons dans la lutte contre les manifestations anti-sociales. Enfin, dans un dernier temps, on a vu se développer un type de recherche appliquée orienté vers la rationalisation des choix budgétaires et qui vise principalement à éclairer le processus décisionnel, et à évaluer les résultats.

A. The Economics of Crime

1) Theoretical considerations

Since the beginning of the 1960's, the economics of crime and the optimum allocation of resources in the judicial system have been the object of increasing concern on the part of researchers, criminologists, legal experts and economists, as well as practitioners and administrators.

Economic considerations in the planning of criminal policies, however, find their first roots in the approach of the classical school, with authors such as Beccaria and Bentham. Beccaria (1964), for example, believed that there should be a balanced relationship between crime and punishment, and that the latter should slightly outbalance the expected benefits of the infraction. The XVIIIth century outlook, however, was imbued with the philosophical trends prevailing at the time. If this type of research was not carried any further during the era of the pioneers of criminology, it was probably because of the absence of valid analytical instruments and also due to the fact that the classical school was far removed from empiric research.

By the end of the XIXth century, however, the increasing role of the sociological approach to the criminal phenomenon, which was adopted by Quêtelet, Ferri, Durkheim and Bonger, led to an interest in the criminal and criminality, the former no longer being considered different from any other human being, but rather the product of the various influences of his environment. This provided fertile ground for the growth of empiric research of all kinds, among them, the study of the enconomic impact of crime.

The first real effort made in this field was undoubtedly that of the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement, which in 1931 published a voluminous report (the Wickersham Commission Report). This document includes studies on the expenditures of the various agencies of justice at the national and urban levels, and an attempt to estimate the "ultimate cost" and "direct cost" of crime. The first represents the loss of national revenue due to crime, following the principle that more energy would be devoted to the production of goods if less were expended in crime and crime prevention. As to the direct cost, this includes the cost of the administration of criminal justice, private expenditures for protection against crime, losses due to criminal activity and the cost of insurance.

This approach, however, was widely criticized. To speak of the total cost of crime, state Morris and Hawkins (1970),

is as absurd as to speak of its total volume. They conclude that "while the microcosmic question is unanswerable, it is possible to ask and wise to seek answers to questions of more limited scope". We see, then, that the Wickersham model, although controversial, gave rise to much reflection, particularly on the idea of the cost of crime itself. Thus various authors have attempted to ascertain the implications and components involved in the calculation of the cost of crime.

The cost of crime is composed of a multitude of estimates, if we take into consideration the burden on public finances, on society or its economy, on business, on individuals, and even the profit derived from the business of crime (Robert and Bombet, 1970). According to K. Lindby (1971), the term "cost of crime" can be related to a complex range of costs and losses, covering expenditures, damages, injuries and economic consequences, all affecting different sectors of society-- the victims, the private and public sectors, prevention, and the repression or resocialization of delinquents. These costs can furthermore be direct or indirect, economic or psychological, quantifiable or intangible, total, average, marginal, etc. We may also speak of losses or mere transfers, meaning that in certain types of crime, there is no real loss but simply a transfer of goods.

Martin (1965) sees the cost of crime from three points of view:

1. The cost to the economy: damage to persons or things, or their total destruction which deprives the economy of their services.

2. The cost of the transfer to the individual: the transfer of goods representing a loss to the individual.

3. The cost to public finances: that is, the human and material investment in the fight against crime which, without the latter, could serve to satisfy other needs.

Robert and Bombet (1970) consider four concepts:

1. the burden on public finances;
2. the burden crime places on business and individuals;
3. the burden of crime on society;
4. the profit of crime.

This brief presentation shows that the idea of the cost of crime can be interpreted in several ways. A distinction must be made between the various types of crime according to whether it involves the loss of human life, a transfer or total destruction of property, or enters into the category of "crimes without victims". Once this is established, researchers can concentrate their work in applied studies, mainly concerned with estimating the cost of a particular crime.

We may cite, for instance, the work done by the Katzenbach Commission to estimate the cost involved in various types of crime; that of Robert and Bombet (1970) and of Robert

and Godefroy (1973) on the cost of crime in France; of Rizkalla and Fasciaux (1971) on the economic implications of drug consumption; and of Gemme (1971) on the cost of prostitution in Montreal.

2) Becker's Model

In 1968, Becker presented a model different from the above, in the sense that he envisaged the study of criminal policy through the indirect method of developing an economic model. He based himself on the theory that the criminal phenomenon cannot be explained in terms of personality, psychology or personal predisposition, but rather in terms of economic choice. A person turns to a criminal act if it will provide greater gains than he could hope to obtain by using his time and resources in other activities. This approach, furthermore, implies the existence of a function that relates the number of crimes committed to the probability of conviction; this coincides in a way with the age-old idea extolled by Beccaria, namely, that the certitude of punishment is much more effective than its severity.

Thus, Becker's objective was to be able to answer questions such as: How many resources and how much punishment should be used to enforce the various types of legislation? How many crimes should be tolerated and how many authors of crimes go unpunished? The optimum extent of law enforcement depends on five basic correlations: 1) that between the number

of crimes and their cost; 2) between the number of crimes and the punishments administered; 3) between the number of crimes and arrests, convictions, and public expenditures, especially on the police and the courts; 4) between the number of convictions and the cost of imprisonment and other types of punishment; 5) between the number of crimes and the expenditures for prevention and arrest. In short, Becker emphasized that the criminal acts upon economic choice, and it is on this fact that criminal policy should be based.

Although Becker's model gave rise to lively controversy, and its publication resulted in numerous discussions and criticisms (Bonin, Skogh), it was nonetheless maintained for a long time. At the theoretical level, other authors took up the model and attempted to carry it further and refine it (Pécar, Rottenberg, Carr-Hill). Furthermore, a number of empiric studies were made, taking such models as their conceptual base (Votey, Llad, Weathersby, Black).

B. Planning the criminal justice policy

Another type of applied research has been developing over the last few years. These studies are concerned with methods of reducing the costs and improving the contribution and effectiveness of the criminal justice system. They are mainly directed toward clarifying the decision-making process by comparing the costs and benefits of various alternatives, evaluating the action taken, and shedding light on criminal policy, in particular.

By immeasurably increasing the finances available to the police, delinquency could be almost eliminated, but the cost would be so high that, taken to the extreme, such a policy would be irrational. This statement of Zeegers (1970) certainly justifies all the attempts to rationalize the resources allotted for criminal justice. Three methods can be applied here: 1) systems analysis; 2) MBO and Planning, Programming and Budgeting systems; 3) the time/budget technique.

1) Systems analysis

A system is defined as a group of elements in interaction with one another. These elements or aggregate of elements can be distinguished according to three criteria: their number, their type and their relationships. The common denominator of these elements is the fact that they are directed towards a common goal. The first task of systems analysis is the creation of a model that identifies the elements of the said system and the direction of their interaction. The model makes it possible to acquire a better understanding of the true situation, to better formulate the problems (i.e., to ask the right questions) and to analyze them. Once the characteristics of the system are established, its functioning should be analyzed. The researcher should concentrate on the interactions and the nature of the relations between the elements rather than on the nature of the elements themselves.... It

follows that the transmission of information from one element to the other within the system must be measured in terms of the latter's possible directional flow. To do a systems analysis, the researcher, then, must be able to measure the dynamic quantity of energy transmitted from one element to the other; but what is even more important, he must know to which elements the energy of any one element may be transmitted (Leblanc and Blumstein, 1973). Through the information furnished about the system, this analysis makes it possible to discover "the points where the system may be impacted to change it for the better". The study of the system can facilitate the decisional process by providing an analysis of the objectives and their implications, by making possible the analysis of the effects on the different parts of the system as well as the system as a whole, the analysis of alternative courses, and the discovery of the weaknesses in the system. It can therefore contribute to the formulation and planning of a criminal policy, and at the same time provide an evaluation of its results, or effectiveness. The technique of using a questionnaire affords a framework for the analysis of the problems to be faced, and for an evaluation of the solutions proposed. With the help of systems analysis, the administrator can evaluate the effects of a new policy; he can try several alternative types of reform and compare the results.

2) Management by Objective (MBO) and the Planning, Programming and Budgeting System (PPBS)

Management by objective (MBO) puts the accent on the fact that an organization and each of its components must define their objectives so that they can specify priorities and plan coherent programs of action. This frame of reference, the objectives, directs the decision process and permits an evaluation of the organization's performance. One of the best ways of achieving MBO is through the use of the Planning, Programming and Budgeting System.

Whereas a traditional budget presents expenditures in terms of input (i.e., expenditures for salaries, equipment, etc.), a budget by the PPBS presents them in terms of output, namely: the objectives or aims the organization wishes to achieve and the programs or techniques it intends to use to accomplish them. The essential characteristic of the planned budget system in terms of programming is to establish an analytical and informational framework in which planning, decision-making, execution, control, and evaluation are coordinated and integrated. The integration of these activities enables the administrator to make enlightened decisions, since he can compare the anticipated costs and benefits of the various action strategies and thus evaluate the results. In this management system, the budget is no longer a mere document of accounts, but rather the expression of the decisions taken by an administration and the policies it means to follow. The

planned budget system for programming is not a technique, but a procedure that includes the following main steps, namely:

- to determine the desired objectives: this is the point of departure from which all the rest follows. The objectives are the goals that an organization expects to achieve through its action. They constitute the contribution it counts on making to the "general welfare";

- to identify the criteria for measuring the extent which the objectives were attained: the criteria of evaluation enable us to judge the use of resources. For the administrator, the measure of productivity and effectiveness acts as feedback with regard to the decisions that were made, and provides a gauge for planning;

- to develop a system of programs and sub-programs through which the objectives can be obtained: the programs are the activities or groups of activities undertaken to achieve the objectives sought. They make up the entries in the kind of budget that becomes the true expression of a criminal policy -- one where the objectives sought are stated, as well as the action taken to attain them;

- to make a cost/benefit analysis of alternative methods of achieving the objectives: this is the most important step in the whole process of its application. The very object of the action is to discover what use of resources will best

contribute to the attainment of the intended goals. It is a problem of decision-making, and the primary aim of the planning, programming and budgeting system is to inform the decision-maker by providing him with an analytical and informational framework that will enable him to compare the choices available, and arrive at an enlightened decision rather than an intuitive one;

- to examine the repercussions of the adopted programs on future years: the analysis of the results obtained can lead to the planning of new programs and the elimination of those that do not achieve the intended results;

- to translate everything into financial terms and indicate the results these programs are expected to achieve: once the objectives sought are determined and the programs that are to be used decided upon, the cost/budget of each of these must be calculated.

Depending on the degree of exactitude wanted, this can be followed by simple estimates, or a time/budget study can be made.

In the PPBS, the procedures of planning, decision-making, execution, control, and evaluation begin and end with a budget that expresses the thinking and policies of the administration. In short, this system promotes the rational allocation of resources.

3) Cost/benefit analysis and OPMS

The cost-benefit analysis is an analytical technique that can be used both in the Planning, Programming, Budgeting System and Systems Analysis. It clarifies the decision-making process with regard to the choices between various alternatives. On the one hand, it establishes the cost of each option, and on the other, evaluates the results or benefits that may be expected of it. On the basis of this type of study, one can then choose the alternative that is most effective.

The operations performance measurement system (OPMS) is a system of analysis explicitly set down by the Canadian Government (see the Treasury Board Guide) which affords a highly detailed study of present and future costs associated with the carrying out of contemplated programs, and an equally detailed study of the benefits deriving from these programs (measure of productivity and effectiveness). The advantage of OPMS is that it establishes a framework that makes it possible to integrate the various analytical techniques we have just described.

C. Conclusion

In conclusion, we must point out that despite the relatively new aspect of the economic approach to crime, research has increased considerably, and from diverse points of view.

At first, efforts were entirely concentrated on arriving at the concept of the cost of crime itself. At this stage, it was necessary to record all the elements that had to be

taken into account in order to arrive at a total and reliable estimate. The thinking in this direction was not without value, since it afforded a glimpse of the complexity of the phenomenon under study. During the next stage, and mainly due to Becker's contribution, the economics of crime is presented as one of the criteria determining the acting out process, and it therefore opens up new horizons in the fight against anti-social manifestations. Finally, of late, we have seen the development of a type of applied research which is directed toward the Planning, Programming and Budgeting System, and whose object is principally to clarify the decision-making process and evaluate performance.

II - CLASSIFICATION
CLASSIFICATION

Classification

A - Liste de classification

Il existe plusieurs méthodes selon lesquelles nous aurions pu faire la présentation des ouvrages. Considérant que le sujet est relativement jeune et qu'il se heurte principalement à des problèmes de méthode, nous pensons qu'une classification par cadre d'analyse, c'est-à-dire par champ d'investigation, est la plus adéquate. Comme nous l'avons vu dans le bref historique, l'économie de la criminalité peut être abordée de deux façons distinctes: la première consiste dans l'estimation comptable des coûts encourus par différents types de criminalité, lequel calcul devient possible après l'élaboration des concepts ou des éléments à retenir dans la comptabilisation. La seconde façon vise, non plus le décompte des coûts et des dépenses mais plutôt leur distribution. Considérant qu'il faudra toujours allouer un budget pour réagir contre la criminalité, l'objectif est ici de planifier et de répartir adéquatement ces montants d'argent pour que cette réaction se fasse le plus efficacement possible. C'est donc en regard de l'évolution historique des recherches que nous avons élaboré notre classification. Par ailleurs, nous devons souligner que les catégories ne sont pas nécessairement exhaustives ni mutuellement exclusives.

Si nous avons choisi de présenter les références selon cette classification, c'est qu'elle apparaît comme étant la plus pratique: le lecteur pouvant se situer beaucoup plus rapidement par rapport à son domaine d'intérêt. A l'intérieur de chacune des catégories, des sous-titres ont été ajoutés afin de préciser davantage la nature de l'ouvrage ainsi que son cadre d'analyse. Voici d'ailleurs le plan détaillé de cette classification:

1. Économique de la criminalité

1.1 - Discussion de l'approche économique

1.2 - Coût de crimes particuliers

1.2.1 - Alcool et drogues

1.2.2 - Prostitution

1.2.3 - Jeux et paris

1.2.4 - Crime organisé

1.2.5 - Vol, vol avec effraction, vol
qualifié

1.2.6 - Vol à l'étalage et vol commis par
des employés

1.2.7 - Crime des cols blancs

1.2.8 - Vol d'automobile

2. Rationalisation de la politique criminelle

2.1 - Système de justice pénale

2.2 - Police

2.2.1 - Affectation des ressources et
planification

2.2.2 - Évaluation de l'efficacité

2.2.3 - Mobilisation et patrouille

2.3 - Tribunaux

2.4 - Services correctionnels

2.4.1 - Système correctionnel

2.4.2 - Prisons

2.4.3 - Probation et

Libérations conditionnelles

2.4.4 - Services pour les jeunes

2.5 - Indemnisation des victimes

3. Techniques analytiques

3.1 - Processus décisionnel

3.2 - Analyse de système

3.3 - G.P.O. et R.C.B.

3.4 - Analyse coût-bénéfices

4. Bibliographies

4.1 - Economique de la criminalité
et politique criminelle

4.2 - Techniques analytiques

B - Contenu des différentes rebriques de la classification

Afin de faciliter la consultation de cette bibliographie, nous donnons un aperçu du contenu des différentes rubriques de la classification.

1. Économique de la criminalité

1.1 Discussion de l'approche économique:

- Ouvrages d'ordre général qui traitent des considérations théoriques afférentes à la notion de coût du crime, des difficultés que pose la mise en oeuvre de ce concept ainsi que des problèmes méthodologiques liés à la réalisation de recherches de type appliqué;
- Ouvrages se situant dans la ligne de pensée de Becker;
- Ouvrages abordant l'étude du phénomène criminel dans le cadre de l'analyse microéconomique.

1.2 Coût de crimes particuliers

Trois perspectives peuvent être ici envisagées:

- Calcul des coûts d'un délit: décompte minutieux des coûts et des dépenses afférentes à un type de

criminalité donné, et cela à partir des éléments retenus pour ce calcul;

- Analyses comparatives: étude d'un délit en fonction soit des alternatives législatives, soit des alternatives quant au mode d'intervention et cela par le biais de l'analyse coût-bénéfice;
- Impact économique: étude du processus économique déclenché par certaines manifestations telles le crime organisé et le commerce des stupéfiants.

2. Rationalisation de la politique criminelle

2.1 Système de justice pénale

- Ouvrages utilisant la technique de l'analyse de système pour décrire et évaluer le fonctionnement du système de justice pénale dans son ensemble. Approche globale qui vise l'étude de l'interaction existant entre les divers organismes qui composent le système de justice pénale;
- Etudes traitant des problèmes relatifs à la prévention et au contrôle de la criminalité, lesquels sont envisagés non à l'intérieur d'un contexte institutionnel particulier, mais à un niveau plus général.

2.2 Police:

- Mobilisation et patrouille: ouvrages traitant principalement de la distribution tant du matériel que des effectifs ainsi que de l'utilisation rentable de ces ressources. Il ne faut pas oublier que c'est le domaine des opérations policières où il est le plus nécessaire de disposer d'une base analytique et informatique afin d'éclairer le processus décisionnel;
- Affectation des ressources: études traitant de l'emploi de la R.C.B. dans le secteur de la police. Discussions sur les avantages et les difficultés que l'utilisation de ce système de budgétisation pose dans le cas particulier du système policier;
- Évaluation de l'efficacité: ouvrages discutant du choix des critères d'efficacité, des méthodes d'évaluation de cette efficacité ainsi que de l'utilité de cette démarche pour la planification future d'un organisme de police.

2.3 Tribunaux:

- Études visant une estimation des coûts au niveau des tribunaux;

- Etudes visant une meilleure planification quant au cheminement des causes en vue de diminuer les délais tout en assurant le respect des droits fondamentaux.

2.4 Services correctionnels

- Études visant le calcul des coûts du système correctionnel soit dans son ensemble, soit pour une de ses composantes;
- Études touchant la planification;
- Discussions des problèmes de base reliés à l'évaluation des programmes, tel le choix des critères de réussite ou d'échec;
- Évaluation de l'efficacité des modes d'action et d'intervention.

2.5 Indemnisation des victimes:

- Étude des problèmes que pose la mise en application d'un régime d'indemnisation des victimes: Qui doit le régir? Quels crimes doivent être couverts? Quelles sommes doivent être versées? Comment l'intégrer à la réadaptation sociale?

3 Techniques analytiques

- Analyse de système, R.C.B., analyse coût-bénéfices, processus décisionnel.

4 Bibliographies

- Liste d'ouvrages additionnels

C - Aspects techniques de la classification

La bibliographie comporte deux parties qui sont:

1) présentation de tous les ouvrages recensés; 2) présentation des ouvrages résumés.

Dans la première partie, on trouvera donc la fiche signalétique de tous les ouvrages qui ont été recensés. Il y en a 594 en tout et ils sont numérotés dans un ordre croissant et constant allant de 1 à 594. Si un astérisque accompagne le numéro attribué à une fiche signalétique, cela signifie que l'ouvrage en question a fait l'objet d'un résumé que l'on pourra trouver dans la deuxième partie de la bibliographie.

Dans la deuxième partie, on trouvera donc tous les ouvrages que nous avons résumés. La fiche signalétique de l'ouvrage est alors reprise et elle est immédiatement suivie du résumé. Dans cette partie de la bibliographie, les ouvrages se voient attribuer le même numéro qu'ils avaient en première, ce qui facilite leur repérage et, d'une façon plus générale, permet au lecteur de faire facilement la transition d'une partie à l'autre de la bibliographie. C'est donc dire que, dans cette deuxième partie, il y a une

numérotation croissante mais non constante puisque les ouvrages recensés n'ont pas tout fait l'objet d'un résumé.

Dans les deux parties de la bibliographie, l'ordre de présentation des ouvrages est la même. Ils sont d'abord classés en fonction du sujet traité, c'est-à-dire selon le plan que nous venons d'exposer. Cette façon de procéder permet au lecteur qui s'intéresse à une question particulière (ex.: allocation des ressources policières) de retrouver, groupés ensemble dans la première partie, tous les titres et, dans la deuxième, tous les résumés portant sur ce sujet. Deuxièmement, les ouvrages apparaissant sous chaque rubrique de ce plan de classification sont subdivisés en fonction de la nature du document: publications du gouvernement, livre, périodique, rapport. Cette distinction permet au lecteur de se faire une idée de l'importance et de l'ampleur de chaque ouvrage mentionné. Ajoutons qu'à l'intérieur du cadre que nous venons de définir, les ouvrages sont présentés suivant l'ordre alphabétique des auteurs.

À la suite de la bibliographie proprement dite, on trouvera: 1) une liste alphabétique de tous les périodiques mentionnés dans la bibliographie; 2) un index alphabétique des auteurs indiquant le numéro des ouvrages de la bibliographie auxquels leur nom est attaché.

La liste de tous les périodiques, dont au moins un article a été tiré pour constituer la présente bibliographie, permettra au lecteur, qui voudrait approfondir l'une ou l'autre des questions traitées, d'avoir un aperçu des sources de documentation qui seraient les plus susceptibles de l'aider dans l'exécution de cette tâche.

L'index alphabétique des auteurs comporte deux parties. Les auteurs considérés dans la première sont des individus alors que, dans la deuxième, l'ouvrage est attribué à un organisme privé ou public (ex. commission d'enquête). Cet index a pour but de permettre au lecteur qui s'intéresse aux écrits d'un auteur donné, de savoir rapidement ce que la bibliographie contient de celui-ci.

Nous voudrions maintenant fournir des précisions supplémentaires sur certaines questions particulières: contenu des fiches signalétiques, résumés, classement des documents.

Les fiches signalétiques contiennent, d'une façon générale, les renseignements suivants: sur la première ligne, on indique le nom de l'auteur, les initiales de son prénom ainsi que l'année de rédaction de l'ouvrage si elle est connue; sur la deuxième ligne, on retrouve le titre de l'ouvrage; sur la troisième ligne, si la référence est tirée d'un périodique, on mentionne le nom de celui-ci, le numéro du volume, le numéro ou le mois de publication ainsi que les pages couvertes par l'article. Si l'ouvrage est un livre ou une publications

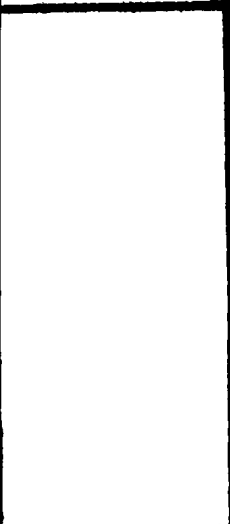
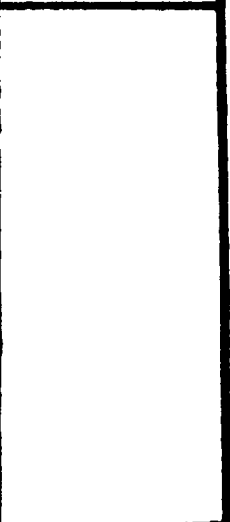
du gouvernement, l'endroit de publication et le nom de la maison d'édition responsable de celle-ci sont indiqués. Dans les cas de rapport, on note le nom de l'organisme responsable du document.

En ce qui concerne les résumés, nous avons visé, pour chaque rubrique de la classification, à choisir les ouvrages les plus représentatifs sur le plan des divers points de vue présentés face à un sujet donné. Ces résumés ont été soit effectués par nous-mêmes, soit tirés d'abstracts de revues. Ils dégagent les objectifs de l'ouvrage, les principaux résultats et les conclusions auxquelles est parvenu l'auteur.

Pour ce qui est du classement des documents, nous avons adopté les définitions suivantes:

- a) Nous avons considéré comme étant une "publications du gouvernement", tout document publié par un organisme gouvernemental ou paragouvernemental que celui-ci soit du niveau fédéral, provincial ou municipal;
- b) Nous avons considéré comme étant un "livre", les documents publiés par des maisons d'édition non gouvernementales;
- c) Nous avons considéré comme étant un "article", les documents publiés dans une revue ou un journal et les documents soumis lors de congrès scientifiques;

d) Enfin, la catégorie "rapport" en est une résiduelle relativement aux trois autres et on y retrouve principalement des thèses de maîtrise ou de doctorat, des textes photocopiés provenant d'universités ou d'organismes privés (ex.: Rand Corporation).

Classification

A. Classification plan

There are a number of ways in which we could have presented the works dealing with our subject. Since the latter is relatively new, and chiefly concerned with problems of method, however, we believe that a classification by analysis, that is, by the field of investigation, is most suitable. As we have seen in the brief history presented, the economics of crime can be dealt with in two different ways: the first consists in the budget estimate of the costs resulting from different types of crime; this calculation becomes possible once the concepts or elements to be included in the accounts are set down. The second method is no longer concerned with balancing costs and expenditures, but rather with their distribution. Considering the fact that there must always be a budget allotted for the fight against crime, the object here is to plan and distribute these sums of money so that the action taken can be as effective as possible. We have therefore set up our classification in terms of the historical evolution of the research undertaken. It must be pointed out, incidentally, that the categories are not necessarily complete nor mutually exclusive.

If we have chosen to present the references according to this classification, it is because it seemed to us the most practical method: the reader can find his realm of interest much more readily. Within each of these categories, subtitles have been added to describe more specifically the nature of the work as well as its analytical framework. Here, then, is the detailed plan of the classification:

1. Economics of crime

1.1 - The economic approach to crime

1.2 - Cost of specific crimes

1.2.1 - Alcohol and drugs

1.2.2 - Prostitution

1.2.3 - Gambling

1.2.4 - Organized crime

1.2.5 - Theft, burglary, robbery

1.2.6 - Shoplifting and employee theft

1.2.7 - White collar crime

1.2.8 - Auto theft

2. Planning the criminal justice policy

2.1 - Criminal justice system

2.2 - Police

2.2.1 - Resource allocation and planning

2.2.2 - Evaluation of efficiency

2.2.3 - Mobilization and patrol

2.3 - The courts

2.4 - Corrections

2.4.1 - Correctional system

2.4.2 - Prisons

2.4.3 - Probation and parole

2.4.4 - Juveniles

2.5 - Victim compensation

3. Analytical techniques

3.1 - Decision-making process

3.2 - Systems analysis

3.3, - MBO and PPBS

3.4 - OPMS and cost-benefit analysis

4. Bibliographies

4.1 - Economics of crime and criminal justice
policy

4.2 - Analytical techniques

B. Contents of the different classification headings

To facilitate consultation of this bibliography, we give a brief summary of the contents of the different classification headings.

1. Economics of crime

1.1 The economic approach to crime:

- general works dealing with theoretical considerations relating to the idea of the cost of crime, the difficulties of operationalizing this concept as well as the methodological problems in connection with this type of applied research;
- works following Becker's line of thinking;
- works dealing with the study of the criminal phenomenon within the framework of micro-economic analysis.

1.2 Cost of specific crimes

Three perspectives can be envisaged here:

- calculation of the cost of a crime: careful balancing of the costs and expenditures relating to a given type of crime, based on the elements retained for this calculation;

- comparative analyses: study of a crime in terms of either legislative alternatives or alternative methods of intervention, through the expedience of cost/benefit analysis;
- economic impact: study of the economic process related to certain criminal manifestations, such as organized crime and drug trafficking.

2. Planning the criminal justice policy

2.1 Criminal justice system:

- works using the technique of systems analysis to describe and evaluate the functioning of the criminal justice system as a whole. A global approach with the object of studying the interaction existing between the various organizations that make up the criminal justice system;
- studies dealing with problems relating to the prevention and control of crime at the general level, rather than in the context of a particular institution.

2.2 Police:

- Mobilization and patrol: works mainly on the distribution of material and personnel and on the effective use of these resources. It should be remembered that it is in the domain of police

operations that it is most necessary to have an available analytical and informational base in order to clarify the decision-making process.

- The allocation of resources: studies on the use of PPBS in the police sector. Discussion on the advantages and difficulties involved in the use of this budgeting system in the particular case of the police organization.
- Evaluation of effectiveness: works on the choice of criteria of effectiveness, methods for the evaluation of this effectiveness as well as the usefulness of this approach in the future planning of a police organization.

2.3 The courts:

- studies with the object of estimating the cost of the courts;
- studies towards better planning of case processing by the courts with a view to reducing delays and at the same time assuring the protection of basic rights.

2.4 Corrections:

- studies on calculation of the cost of the correctional system as a whole and of its individual components;

- studies on planning;
- discussions on the basic problems involved in the evaluation of programs, such as the choice of criteria of success or failure;
- evaluation of the effectiveness of the action taken and methods of intervention.

2.5 Victim compensation:

- Study of the problems involved in applying a system of compensation to victims: Who should be in charge of it? What crimes should be covered? How much money should be spent? How can it be co-ordinated with rehabilitation?

3 Analytical techniques

- Systems analysis, PPBS, cost/benefit analysis, decision making process.

4 Bibliographies

- List of additional works.

C. Technical aspects of the classification

The bibliography is divided into two parts: 1) a listing of all the works selected; 2) a list of summarized works.

In the first part there is a descriptive card for all the works selected. There are 594 in all and they are numbered in order from 1 to 594. If there is an asterisk next to the number appearing on a card, this means that the work in question has been summarized and is to be found in the second part of the bibliography.

In the second part are to be found all the works we have summarized. The descriptive card appears again and is immediately followed by the résumé. The works appearing in this part of the bibliography have been given the same number they had in the first part. This reference number makes it easy to locate each work and also facilitates the reader's transition from one part of the bibliography to the other. Thus, in the second part, there are cross-reference numbers, but they are not in numerical sequence since all the works have not been summarized.

The order in which the works appear is the same in both parts of the bibliography. They are first classified according to subject, that is, according to the plan we have just described. This method of procedure allows the reader interested in a particular question (e.g.: allocation of police resources) to find all the relevant titles grouped together in the first part, and all the summaries pertaining to the subject in the second.

Secondly, the works appearing under each heading of this classification plan are sub-divided according to the nature of the document: government publication, book, periodical, report. This distinction gives the reader some idea of the importance and the scope of each work mentioned. In addition, within the framework we have just described, the works are presented in alphabetical order by author.

Following the bibliography itself, there is:

1) an alphabetical list of all the periodicals mentioned in the bibliography; 2) an alphabetical index of the authors showing the number assigned to the works in the bibliography to which their name is attached.

The list of all the periodicals, from which at least one article was chosen to make up the present bibliography, will permit the reader who wants to go more thoroughly into one or another of the subjects discussed, to have a summary of the documentation sources most likely to help him in his work.

The alphabetical index of the authors comprises two parts. The authors appearing in the first part are individuals, whereas in the second, the work is attributed to a private or public organization (e.g., a commission of inquiry). The object of this index is to enable the

reader interested in the writings of a given author to know at a glance which of his works are contained in the bibliography.

We would now like to furnish additional details on some particular questions: the contents of the descriptive cards, the résumés, the classification of documents.

The descriptive cards, in general, contain the following information: the first line gives the name of the author, the initials of his given names and the year the work was edited, if known; the second line gives the title of the work; on the third line, if the reference is taken from a periodical, the name of the periodical is shown, the number of the volume, the number or month of the publication and number of pages in the article. If the work is a book or a government publication, the place of publication and name of the publishing house are given. In the case of reports, the name of the organization responsible for the document is mentioned.

With regard to the résumés, for each of the items classified, we have tried to choose the works that are most representative of various points of view on a given subject. These résumés were either made by us or taken

from abstracts in reviews. They point out the objectives of the work, the principal results and the author's conclusions.

Concerning the classification of documents, we adopted the following definitions:

a) We considered a "government publication" one published by a government or para-government body, at either the federal, provincial or municipal level.

b) We considered a "book" the documents published by non-government publishers.

c) An "article" was the definition given documents published in a review or journal, and papers submitted at scientific conferences.

d) Finally, the category "report" includes documents apart from the other three and consists mainly of masters or doctorate theses, and xeroxed texts from universities or private organizations (e.g.: the Rand Corporation).

III - LISTE DE BIBLIOGRAPHIE

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL LIST

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The Economic Approach to Crime

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Governmental Publications

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IV - TRAVAUX RÉSUMÉS

SUMMARIZED WORKS

1. Economique de la criminalité
Economics of crime

1.1 - Discussion de l'approche économique
The Economic Approach to Crime

Publications du Gouvernement
Governmental Publications

- 1* BONIN, B. (1971). "Les possibilités d'application de l'analyse économique au problème de la criminalité".

Français Becker estime que, exception faite de certains crimes, l'amende constitue la meilleure façon de réduire le taux de récidive et les coûts de la criminalité. Bonin considère l'approche économique appropriée pour vérifier cette assertion et espère que les efforts de pionnier de Bentham et Baccaria dans ce sens seront suivis.

English Becker considers that, except for certain crimes, fines constitute the ideal measure to reduce both the rate of recidivism and the cost of crime. Bonin considers the economic approach appropriate to verify this assertion and hopes that the pioneering efforts of Bentham and Beccaris in this direction will be followed.

- 2* ENNIS, P.H. (1967). "Criminal Victimization in the United States: A Report of National Survey".

This survey prepared for the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice used a sample of 10,000 households covering all parts of the United States. Here are the contents of the report:

- 1) Measurement of Crime
- 2) How Much Crime?
- 3) How Much Loss?
- 4) The Distribution of Crime
- 5) Police Notification and Judicial Outcome

- 6) Attitudes toward the Police, Law Enforcement, and Individual Security
- 7) Assessing the Method.

Finally, an appendix presents the questionnaire that was used for this survey and another one discusses the sampling methods used.

- 3* KOSEWSKI, M. (1971). "Les coûts sociaux du crime: problèmes de schémas et de méthodes".

Français

"Quelles sont les conséquences sociales des diverses catégories de crimes et, en se basant sur ces conséquences, combien doit-on consacrer à la protection de la société et comment doit-on utiliser ou répartir ces investissements par rapport à la menace que présentent les divers types de crimes?" Pour répondre à cette question, l'auteur examine les recherches effectuées sur les coûts du crime. Il concentre son attention sur les conséquences sociales du crime, qu'il divise en deux catégories: psychologiques et sociologiques. L'analyse des coûts du crime n'a de sens que si elle prend ces deux indicateurs en considération. Les questions d'efficacité et de productivité doivent être abordées avec prudence, car "le système de justice pénale ne vise pas à être "productif", mais bien à protéger des valeurs sociales précises". Ne considérer que le point de vue strictement économique mènerait à des conclusions absurdes. En conséquence, Kosewski propose aux chercheurs de se pencher sur les crimes les plus coûteux. La pertinence d'une analyse coûts-bénéfices d'un crime donné est inversement proportionnelle au danger social qu'il représente.

En vérité, lorsqu'un crime constitue une très grande menace, le coût entre en ligne de compte dans une certaine mesure, mais ce sont les conséquences sociales qui priment. La recherche ne doit pas être concentrée sur les crimes qui présentent de graves dangers pour la société.

English

The author begins with the question: "What are the social consequences of the various categories of crime and, based on these, what level of investment should be devoted to social protection, and how should this investment be used or allocated in terms of the threat constituted by the different types of crime?" On the basis of this question, he looks into research on the cost of crime. He focuses on the social consequences of crime, which he divides into two categories, psychological and sociological. Unless these two indicators are taken into account, an analysis of the cost of crime makes no sense. The ideas of effectiveness and productivity must be treated with caution, because "the criminal justice system was not created to be 'productive' but to protect definite social values". To use only a strictly economic approach would lead to absurd conclusions. Therefore, Kosewski proposes that researchers direct their activities towards the most costly crimes. The appropriateness of a cost-benefit analysis of a given crime is inversely proportionate to the social danger of that crime. Indeed, when a crime constitutes a very great threat, the cost is considered to some extent, but it is the social consequences that are the important thing. Research must not be concentrated on crimes that seriously endanger society.

- 5* THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE (1967). "Task Force Report: Crime and its Impact. An Assessment".

Chapter 3 of this task force report entitled "The Economic Impact of Crime" considers the theoretical aspects of the question of the cost of crime and presents data on the subject. Here are its contents:

- Economic Impact of Individual Crimes
- Crimes Against the Person
- Crimes Against Property
- Other Crimes
- Illegal Goods and Services
- Public Expenditures for Law Enforcement and the Criminal Justice System
- Private Costs Related to Crime
- Some Benefits of Crime Prevention
- The Need for More Data.

- 6* REISS, A. (1967). "Studies in Crime and Law Enforcement in Major Metropolitan Areas".

This report contains:

Vol. 1

Section I - Measurement of the nature and amount of crime.

Section II - Public perceptions and recollection about crime, Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice.

Part I: Evaluations and Images of Owners and Managers of Businesses and Organizations toward the Police and Police Service.

Part II: Citizen perceptions
and recollections about Crime,
Law Enforcement and Criminal
Justice.

Vol. 2

Section I - Patterns of behaviour in police
and citizen transactions.

Section II - Career orientation, job satisfaction,
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ment problems by police officers.

7* ROBERT, P. et GODEFROY, T. (1973). "Le coût
du crime en France pendant les années 1970-1971".

Français

L'objectif premier est de faire une évaluation globale du coût du crime en France. Au moyen de données provenant de divers organismes et services, les auteurs calculent le coût des secteurs suivants: services de prévention, répression, crime, victimes. L'estimation du coût se fait par des évaluations successives. Le coût ainsi obtenu n'est pas lié à des secteurs particuliers, en ce sens que l'efficacité et la productivité ne sont pas mesurées. Une fois calculé, il est réparti en quatre catégories:

- 1) coût du crime en ce qui a trait aux fonds publics,
- 2) coût du crime pour les victimes,
- 3) coût immédiat du crime pour la société,
- 4) avantages tirés du crime.

English

The primary objective is a global estimate of the cost of crime in France. Using data from different agencies and services, the authors calculate costs for the following categories: preventive services, repression, crime, victims. The evaluation of costs is done by successive estimates. The costs thus calculated are not related to particular sectors, in the sense that effectiveness and productivity are not measured. Once calculated, costs are distributed according to four concepts:

- 1) Cost of crime in terms of public funds
- 2) Cost of crime for victims
- 3) Immediate cost of crime to society
- 4) Profit derived from crime.

8*

SZABO, D. et al. (1971). "Le coût de l'administration de la justice et de la criminalité. Analyse des travaux du Deuxième symposium international de criminologie comparée".

Ce livre contient des rapports de groupes de travail sur la comptabilité nationale, sur l'analyse coûts-bénéfices et sur le système de planification, de programmation et de budgétisation de l'administration de la justice; une évaluation des gains et pertes subis par l'économie nationale et provenant de certaines activités criminelles; des prévisions sociales en matière de criminologie et l'étude de réformes du droit pénal en ce qui a trait à certains crimes et services. La seconde partie de l'ouvrage renferme divers exposés sur le coût de la criminalité (approche théorique), une évaluation du coût de la criminalité (propositions d'application pratique), une analyse du coût de la criminalité et de son application dans deux secteurs particuliers,

et une bibliographie des études, articles et livres publiés, pour la plupart, au cours des vingt dernières années et traitant de la recherche sur le coût de la criminalité et d'études sur le coût-efficacité à l'intérieur de l'appareil de justice pénale.

English

The book contains reports of work groups on national accounting, cost-benefit analysis and planning, programming, budgeting system in the administration of justice; evaluation of gains and losses to the national economy resulting from certain criminal activities; social forecasting in criminology; study of criminal law reforms within the context of certain crimes and services. The second part of the report contains a selection of papers on the cost of crime (theoretical approach); evaluation of the cost of crime (attempts at practical application); analysis of the costs of crime and its application in two special sectors; and a bibliography studies articles and books published for the most part during the last two decades and dealing with crime cost research and cost-effectiveness studies within the criminal justice system.

Livres

Books

- 14* MORRIS, N., HAWKINS, G. (1970). "The Honest Politician's Guide to Crime Control".

This book opens with the words: "We offer a cure for crime". The authors tell politicians how to do it by legislative and administrative action without undue expense. The authors' first premise is that the Criminal Justice System is a moral busybody, unwisely extended beyond its proper role of protecting persons and property; it should not be used to enforce private morality, particularly in regard to alcohol, gambling, drugs and sex. The authors present a program which covers the amount, costs, causes, and victims of crime; the reduction of violence; the police; corrections; juvenile delinquency; the function of psychiatry in crime control; organized crime; and the use of criminological research. On each topic, recommendations are made and defended.

- 16* ROTTENBERG, S. (1970). "The Social Cost of Crime and Crime Prevention".

Some quantity of harm greater than zero is optimum. A rational calculating society would prefer to experience harm to the point where the last unit of harm prevented has a value equal to the value of the resources employed in preventing that unit of harm. This is a principle that can be applied as well to the prevention of criminal harm as to harm of other classes.

There are a number of alternative strategies of crime prevention and what society wants to do is to apply that strategy in the set of all strategies which will minimize the cost of achieving the optimum quantity of crime.

The rational decision-making rules being expounded here require that criminal harm be costed. The author then proceeds on a discussion of the cost of crime under three headings: the hidden benefits of crime, the costs of crime, the distribution of the costs of crime.

17*

ROTTENBERG, S. (ed.). (1973). "The Economics of Crime and Punishment".

This volume contains the papers prepared for the American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research's Conference on the Economics of Crime and Punishment. It also presents the comments of those who discussed the papers.

The first two parts of the conference--on the motives of criminals, and on deterrence of criminal behaviour--were devoted to discussion of the rationality of criminal behaviour.

The third part of the conference was devoted to a discussion of the behaviour of organized crime, by which is roughly meant the behaviour of "firms" organized to engage in criminal enterprise.

The main papers of the fourth part of the conference were produced by legal scholars. They are in the nature of inputs of information which can be grist for the economist's mills.

There are other facets of the economist's professional outlook and method that affect his treatment of crime and punishment, and which were touched upon in the conference, either in papers, commentaries, or in the conference participant discussions. Practitioners of the discipline have a strong faith in the capacity to measure, at least roughly and sometimes through the media of proxies, phenomena that are often thought not to be susceptible to measurement, either because they have amorphous properties or because the data required for measurement do not exist. Thus, this volume contains materials that discuss the return to investment in criminal careers in theft, and the value of the loss of freedom when imprisoned.

18* SKOGH, G. (1973). "Sraffött och Samkällsekonomi".

Français Prenant pour exemple une collectivité de pêcheurs primitive qui, pour se protéger du vol, charge certains de ses membres de maintenir l'ordre, Skogh développe l'argumentation suivante: bien que les économistes prétendent que les crimes de transfert ne nuisent pas à l'économie, l'exemple donné prouve qu'ils provoquent néanmoins des changements importants. En vérité, l'énergie

consacrée au vol et au maintien de l'ordre, si elle avait été réservée à la pêche, aurait amélioré la production générale.

Le second argument qu'apporte l'auteur est qu'il est insensé de vouloir calculer le "coût ultime" du crime, car dans toute vraie société, il est impossible de supprimer entièrement la criminalité.

Les efforts de recherche devraient donc être orientés vers la rationalisation de la politique criminelle. A Cette fin, nous devons avoir une connaissance suffisante des écarts qu'un changement de politique criminelle pourrait causer sur le plan des conséquences sociales du crime. Mais ces dernières sont difficiles à mesurer, tout comme l'est la criminalité à cause du chiffre inconnu. Skogh préconise un modèle composé de trois éléments: le système de justice pénale, les victimes éventuelles et le criminel. Se servant de ce modèle pour étudier divers sujets, Skogh formule d'intéressantes hypothèses et conclusions, dont voici les principales: les modifications apportées à l'appareil de justice pénale ne changent en rien le nombre de crimes commis, parce que l'effet de ces modifications se trouve annulé par les mesures inverses que prennent les victimes éventuelles. Des peines plus rigoureuses n'entraîneraient pas nécessairement une diminution du crime, mais pourraient en accroître les conséquences sociales, étant donné que le criminel, se trouvant devant un danger plus grand, n'hésitera pas à recourir à des mesures draconiennes pour échapper à la justice. L'auteur termine en disant que la politique de prévention la plus efficace est d'offrir au criminel de meilleures possibilités d'emploi rémunérateur et de bonnes conditions de vie comme solution légale à la criminalité.

English

Taking the example of a primitive fishing community where to protect against theft, certain members are charged with law enforcement, Skogh makes the following point: Although economists claim that crimes of transfer do not affect the economy, this example proves that they nevertheless provoke important changes. Indeed, the energy expended on theft and law enforcement would have contributed to a higher level of over-all production if it had been engaged in fishing.

The second point made by the author is that it is non-sensical to want to calculate the "ultimate cost" of crime since in any real society, crime will never be totally suppressed.

Research efforts should therefore be oriented toward the rationalization of criminal policy. To do this, we must have sufficient knowledge of the variations such a change in criminal policy might produce in the social consequences of crime. But like the changes in the figures on crime due to the black number, the social consequences of crime are not easy to measure.

Skogh then puts forward a model comprised of three elements: the criminal justice system, the potential victims, the criminal. Using this model to study different subject matters, Skogh comes up with interesting hypothesis and conclusions, the main ones being: changes in the criminal justice system do not affect the number of crimes being committed because the effects of these changes are annulled by inverse measures taken by potential victims. Increasing the severity of punishments will not necessarily reduce crime but could increase its social consequences because the criminal

faced with a greater risk will not hesitate to resort to drastic measures to evade the arm of the law. Finally, the author concludes by saying that the best preventive policy is to offer the criminal better possibilities for remunerative jobs and better living conditions as legal alternatives to crime.

Articles
Articles

- 19* TULLOCK, G. (1971). "The Logic of Law".

Traditionally, civil and criminal law are perceived as extensions of moral philosophy. Professor Tullock applies selected concepts of modern welfare economics to the legal system and comes up with "optimal" rules and procedures which are different from the current ones. A wide variety of areas in civil and criminal law are covered ranging from contracts to tax evasion and from fraud to crimes against the person.

- 21* ALPER, B. (1935). "A Comparative Study of the Cost of the Administration of Justice in the United States".

The purpose of this study is to carry out in some measure the plan of the editors of the chapter on the "Cost of Administration of Criminal Justice in American Cities" in volume 12, "Report on the Cost of Crime" of the Wickersham Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement.

- 22* BECKER, G.S. (1968). "Crime and Punishment: An Economic Approach".

Becker has put forward a rational model comprising five elements:

- 1) number of crimes and their net cost to society;

- 2) number of crimes and punishments imposed for them;
- 3) number of crimes, arrests and convictions, and public expenditures for police and courts;
- 4) number of convictions and cost of imprisonment and other types of punishment;
- 5) number of crimes and private expenditures for protection and prosecution.

"The main purpose of this essay is to answer normative versions of these questions, namely how many resources and how much punishment should be used to enforce different kinds of legislation?"

23* BOISOT, M. (1970). "Ce que coûtent les crimes et délits aux États-Unis: de quoi financer chaque année dix projets Appolo".

Français Une étude du coût du crime aux États-Unis qui prend en considération les éléments suivants: homicides, crimes contre la propriété, autres crimes, produits et services illégaux, application de la loi, justice pénale et dépenses engagées par les particuliers.

English This is a study of the cost of crime in the United States taking into consideration the following elements: homicides, crimes against property, other crimes, illegal products and services, law enforcement, criminal justice, and private expenditures pertaining to crime.

24*

BRIMMER, A.F. (1971). "The Economic Impact of Crime in the Negro Community".

Based on the National Commission's Report on the Causes and Prevention of Violence, it was estimated that the costs of certain forms of crime to the black community during 1965 were about 11 per cent of this total, which equalled approximately 2.3 billion dollars.

According to these estimates, 15 per cent of the cost of offences against persons, including rape, robbery, and aggravated assaults, was assigned to Negroes. Fifteen per cent of the cost of offences against property, such as burglary, motor vehicle theft, and offences against small businesses located in the ghetto area was allocated to Negroes. For crimes involving the sale of illegal goods and services, such as narcotics, loan sharking, and prostitution, the impact of Negroes in the ghetto was much higher than for the nation as a whole. On the other hand, the economic costs of certain forms of gambling such as illegal off-track betting and football pools were proportionately distributed between the black and the white community.

These estimates indicate that a significant share of income and a sizable proportion of the wealth that the black community has struggled to accumulate are being wasted through criminal offences.

26* CUSSET, J.M. (1969). "Pour une politique du crime: une approche économique".

Français Il s'agit d'une analyse de l'article de Gary Becker "Crime and Punishment: An Economic Approach".

L'analyse économique, dit l'auteur, amène les notions de coût, de profit, d'efficacité et d'optimalité dans la façon d'envisager un problème, en l'occurrence la politique criminelle, pour lequel on fait ordinairement appel à des notions juridiques, normatives, psychologiques et sociologiques.

De fait, toute politique criminelle tend à réduire le plus possible l'activité de l'"industrie du crime" par des moyens qui vont de la prévention à la répression.

La politique criminelle vue sous l'angle de l'analyse économique tend à minimiser les pertes sociales dues au crime, à sa prévention et à sa répression.

L'analyse de Becker se limite aux facteurs micro-économiques; c'est une pure analyse des coûts et de l'efficacité. Mais le cadre économique peut mener à une meilleure compréhension et à une meilleure analyse du comportement illégal.

English The author reviews Gary Becker's article "Crime and Punishment: An Economic Approach".

Economic analysis introduces notions of cost, profit, efficiency and the optimum approach to a

problem--that of criminal policy--where juridic, normative, psychological and sociological notions are usually employed.

In fact, any criminal policy tends to reduce at the maximum the activity of the "crime industry" by the use of measures extending from prevention to repression.

Criminal policy viewed from the angle of economic analysis tends to minimize the social loss resulting from crime, its prevention and repression.

Becker's analysis is restricted to micro-economic factors; it is a pure analysis of costs and effectiveness. But the economic framework can lead to a better understanding and analysis of illegal behaviour.

31* GRANT, W.M. et al. (1970). "The Collateral Consequences of a Criminal Conviction".

The post-release conditions invariably associated with a prisoner's return to crime are economic deprivation and failure to integrate into non-criminal social groups. The Federal Government and a number of states recently have taken steps to alleviate these conditions by instituting various programs directed at rehabilitation of convicted criminals.

This Special Project undertakes to portray in graphic detail the entire body of statutory and decisional law that gives rise to the civil consequences of a criminal conviction. The survey examines the numerous rights and privileges that are either suspended or forfeited upon conviction (right to vote, hold office, obtain public employment and professional licences). The survey also considers the property, judicial, and domestic rights lost by the convicted person as well as the effect of a criminal conviction upon the offender's ability to participate in insurance pension and workmen's compensation programs. Other aspects of this problem are also discussed.

32*

HANN, R.G. (1972). "Crime and the Cost of Crime: An Economic Approach".

By presenting an "economic" approach to a subject of past and present interest and relevance, namely "the cost of crime", this paper attempts to summarize the work done in this area to date. The paper first deals with the problem of definitions within an economic framework and then proceeds to develop economic guidelines relevant for a policy-maker in the criminal justice system. In so doing, it also has a theoretical structure for evaluating existing or conducting future research into the cost of crime.

- 33* HARRIS, J.R. (1970). "On the Economics of Law and Order".

This paper presents an extension of Becker's model of crime and punishment. As the author explains: "The point of this paper is that the legal framework need not be taken as constant but is itself subject to policy choice. Therefore, he proposes to extend the Becker's framework to take account of this additional area of social choice and compare the implications of this model with the original, less complete version".

The paper is thus a reformulation of Becker's model in which the legal framework is considered a variable and the effects of tougher or more permissive policies are studied.

- 34* HAWKINS, E.R., WALTER, W. (1936). "Critical Notes on the Cost of Crime".

This article is a comment on the "Report on the Cost of Crime and Criminal Justice in the United States" prepared for the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement.

After having discussed different points of the above-mentioned report, the authors say: "The significant point to be emphasized by the present analysis is that instead of attempting to discover the cost of crime, an enterprise doomed to some absurdity, we need to study the economic effects

of crime. We need to know the nature and magnitude of the probable immediate results of a crime crusade. We need to be more cognizant of the permanent consequences of crime as an organic part of our society. How does crime operate to introduce expensive goods to new price classes? What is the effect of crime in redistributing the national income? What unintended consequences for the larger social order have such crimes as bank robbery, embezzlement, counterfeiting, and racketeering? Who pays for goods that have been stolen or destroyed; what problems of shifting and incidence appear? What are the roots of crime in legitimate business? These, it seems, are some of the significant questions that arise from a study of the cost of crime.

36 *

JONES, T. (1974). "Impact of Crime Rate Changes on Police Protection Expenditures in American Cities".

Using the 1950-1968 experience of the 155 American cities having an estimated 1968 population greater than 100,000 as an evidential base, this paper examines the following questions:

1) Is there any systematic relationship between changes in crime incidence and subsequent changes in police protection expenditures?

2) Does the relationship (if any) differ depending on the types of crime (composite, personal, murder)? On the time periods (one, two, three years) of crime changes? On the lag period (two

or three years) between crime changes and police protection expenditure changes?

3) If one type of relationship prevails, what has been its trend during the 1950's and 1960's.

It was found that crime changes explain less than three per cent of the variation in changes in police protection expenditures. The author then suggests several reasons why cities' decision-makers appear to down-play changes in crime incidence when deciding upon the police protection item in the budget. Among them, unreliability of crime statistics as a guide to the amount of criminal behaviour in their city; primary importance of political factors in the decision-making process; fixed budgetary decision-making routine which varies little from year to year.

37* KATZMAN, M.T. (1968). "The Economics of Defense against Crime in the Streets".

Society faces different alternatives in regard to resource allocation in the area of crime. At the level of the private citizen, a choice must be made between eventual losses caused by criminality and expenditures to insure oneself against it. At the level of the public sector, a choice must be made between concentrating resources on police protection and other methods.

Furthermore, at the level of the internal structure of police departments, many alternatives present themselves concerning resource allocation. On the other hand, to make an equitable and profitable choice, one must have adequate knowledge of the functioning of the organization studied. The author concludes by saying that to make such choices, the economic aspects of criminality must be taken into account.

38* KELLENS, G. (1973). "Approches socio-économiques de la criminalité".

Français L'auteur fait la revue des recherches menées en Europe sur le coût du crime. Il cite les travaux de Zeegers, Tulkens et Jacquemin, en Belgique; ceux de Robert, Bombet, Cusset et des équipes du R.C.B., en France, et signale la contribution de la criminologie scandinave. L'auteur conclut en disant que les approches économiques ne réduiront pas les budgets des ministères de la Justice, mais mèneront à une meilleure répartition des ressources en tenant compte de la portée des dépenses publiques.

English The author reviews research conducted in Europe on the cost of crime. Thus mentioned: the work of Zeegers, Tulkens, and Jacquemin in Belgium; that of Robert, Bombet, Cusset and the R.C.B. teams in France; the contribution of Scandinavian criminology to this task is also underlined. The author concludes by saying that economic approaches will not reduce justice departments' budgets but will lead to better resource allocation by taking into account the impact of public expenditures.

39*

LAHTI, R. (1972). "On the Reduction and Distribution of the Costs of Crime: Observations on the Objectives and the Means of Criminal Policy".

The author reviews the changes in Scandinavian countries during the last few years with regard to views on criminality and criminological research. The author analyzes the roles played by society, victims of crime and criminals in the realization of the objectives of criminal policy: reduction and distribution of the costs of crime (and of the control of crime). While dealing with the measures intended to reduce or distribute the costs, one must keep in mind that societies differ from each other, sometimes to a large extent with regard to the amount and nature of crime and that (basic) factors of social structure explain such differences in the rate and structure of crime.

The author discusses the means of reducing or distributing the costs applicable in present day Finland: the continuing expansion of criminal and other controlling legislation; official preventive measures, socialization, unofficial preventive measures, measures for preventing opportunities for the commission of crimes, and reduction of social inequality.

With regard to the victims of crime and the offenders, the most advantageous way of reducing the costs is to prevent crime. If prevention of crime fails, the most important thing from the point of view of the victims is to receive compensation for the injury and loss. This is one of the most important means of distributing

the costs of crime among the various parties in as just a way possible. It is in the interest of the offenders that the penal sanction causes them as little suffering as possible and that it reduces as much as possible their risk of recidivism and advances their resocialization in society and their legal protection.

40 *

LÉAUTÉ, J. (1970). "Ce que coûtent les crimes et les délits".

Français

Cette recherche, menée par une équipe multidisciplinaire, a permis à Léauté d'évaluer le coût du crime en France, mais cette estimation n'est que partielle. Il est possible et souhaitable de convertir les mesures répressives en mesures préventives. Il faut se rappeler qu'étant donné que des vies sont en cause, la notion de rendement ne doit pas être envisagée que sous l'angle économique. La préservation d'une vie, la protection d'une personne contre la corruption sont des buts qu'il n'est pas possible d'évaluer financièrement dans une société civilisée.

English

Léauté, in this research involving a multidisciplinary team, has been able to estimate the cost of crime in France, but this is a partial evaluation. A reconversion of repressive action into preventive action is desirable and possible. It must also be remembered that, since lives are

involved, the concept of output must not be solely one of economics. The preservation of a life, the protection of a person against corruption, constitute goals on which it is not possible to put a price tag in a civilized society.

41* MARTIN, J.P., BRADLEY, S. (1964). "Design of a Study of the Cost of Crime".

The authors point out the fact that until now studies on the concept of crime have focused on the psychological and sociological aspects of this phenomenon and have neglected the economic factors. Economic studies of this problem are essential and this for many reasons:

1) There is a serious lack of knowledge with regard to the financial aspects of crime.

2) Without taking into account costs, it is difficult to evaluate the effectiveness of the services being offered.

3) The development of new or alternative methods is unthinkable without economic studies.

4) Studies of costs permit future estimates and consequently render long-term administrative planning possible.

5) It is important at the present time to consider methods for the compensation of victims.

The authors present the subjects that should be taken up in a functional analysis of the cost of crime. They present a simplified table having three main elements:

1) functions to be accomplished (from police to treatment);

2) public expenditures;

3) private expenditures.

This table can be used as a basis for a model to calculate the costs of crime.

42* MARTIN, J.P. (1965). "Le coût du crime, quelques problèmes de recherche".

Français Cette étude vise à analyser les dépenses publiques et privées engagées dans la lutte contre le crime. La notion de coût du crime englobe trois éléments: 1) les torts causés aux personnes à la propriété ou leur destruction totale, 2) "les transferts" de propriété qui constituent une perte pour la victime, 3) le coût total pour la société des moyens et services utilisés dans la lutte contre le crime.

Le calcul du coût du crime pose de nombreux problèmes: 1) les difficultés inhérentes à toute estimation, 2) les victimes et l'économie nationale peuvent quelquefois tirer profit de la criminalité, 3) l'identification des victimes

est parfois impossible. Ce type d'étude devrait faire ressortir les répercussions de la criminalité sur la société et les individus, et les moyens à employer pour se protéger contre la victimisation. Un tel calcul est donc complexe et doit dépasser les notions économiques traditionnelles.

English

The goal of this study is to analyze public and private expenditures engaged in the fight against crime. The concept of the cost of crime is seen as incorporating three elements: 1) damage caused to persons and property or their total destruction; 2) "transfers" of property which constitute a loss for the victim; 3) total cost to society for the means and services used in the fight against crime.

Calculation of the cost of crime poses many problems: 1) difficulties inherent in any estimate; 2) victims and the national economy can sometimes profit from criminality; 3) the identification of victims is sometimes impossible. This kind of study should show the impact of crime on society and individuals, and the means to be employed to protect oneself against victimization. In brief, such a calculation is complex and must go beyond traditional economic concepts.

- 44* PECAR, J. (1972). "Economic Views on Ways of Dealing with Crime".

The article deals with some theoretical viewpoints of cost-benefit analysis. Such analyses are being used more and more in the area of crime control. They raise questions concerning the rationale underlying the work of law enforcement agencies. Cost-benefit analyses raise numerous doubts and show many deficiencies in methodology. Economic viewpoints of both crime and law enforcement agencies have certain advantages: Cost-benefit analyses raise questions of how to improve results; they force the reduction of costs; they urge a change in measures; they provide for better possibilities of informing the public about the means for combatting crime; they help evaluate the damage crime causes; they help achieve results.

- 45* PONSER, R.A. (1973). "An Economic Approach to Legal Procedures and Judicial Administration".

Part 1 explains the basic analytical framework of the article. The purpose of legal procedure is conceived to be the minimization of the sum of two types of costs: "error costs" (the social cost generated when a judicial system fails to carry out the allocative or other social functions assigned to it) and the "direct costs" (such as lawyers', judges' and litigants' time) of operating the legal dispute-resolution machinery. Within this framework, the rules and other features of the procedural system can be analyzed as efforts to maximize efficiency.

Part 2 discusses error costs in civil cases, with particular reference to accident cases, the most common type of civil action.

Part 3 considers error costs in criminal and administrative cases. Direct costs are also taken up. Since out-of-court settlements are usually cheaper than trials, the settlement rate affects the over-all cost of legal dispute resolution.

Part 4 analyzes the factors influencing the decision to settle rather than litigate.

Part 5 analyzes the factors influencing litigants' behaviour (including their expenditures) in cases that go to trial.

Part 6 discusses interactions between error and direct costs.

46 *

ROBERT, P., BOMBET, J.P. (1970). "Le coût du crime en France".

Il s'agit d'une étude sur le coût du crime en France durant les années 1968 et 1969. Après avoir expliqué les besoins de recherches sur le coût du crime, les auteurs discutent des notions de crime et de coût du crime, des postulats et de la méthodologie de leur recherche.

Les auteurs donnent au crime la définition opérationnelle suivante: tout comportement punissable ayant une incidence économique importante. La notion de coût est définie à partir d'une étude de la documentation à ce sujet et comporte nécessairement plusieurs éléments: 1) le coût du crime pour les finances publiques (frais de répression et de prévention plus le coût des infractions commises directement contre les finances publiques, p.ex. impôt, fraude), moins divers recouvrements financiers (p.ex. amendes), 2) le coût du crime pour le commerce et les particuliers (les dommages au matériel et les frais de protection), 3) le coût immédiat du crime pour la société (qui est égal au coût indiqué en 1), plus le coût mentionné en 2) moins les transferts forcés de propriété et le coût de protection privée), 4) les profits du crime (les valeurs transférées plus le produit des infractions n'impliquant ni la destruction ni le transfert forcé, p. ex. le trafic de drogues).

Dans la deuxième partie, les auteurs discutent de la méthodologie. Ils donnent également une description de la cueillette et de l'utilisation des données, et expliquent les méthodes employées. La dernière partie est la présentation des données obtenues.

English

A survey is given of the cost of crime in France in the years 1968 and 1969. After explaining the need for research on the cost of crime, the authors discuss the concepts of crime and the cost of crime, the postulates and the methodology.

The operational concept of crime is defined as: punishable behaviour having a significant economic impact. The concept of cost is defined on the basis of a literature study in a necessary plural way; the concept includes: 1) the cost of crime to the public finances (expenses of repression and specific prevention plus the cost of offences committed directly against the public finances, e.g. tax, fraud), minus various financial recoveries (e.g. fines); 2) the cost of crime to business and individuals (cost resulting from attacks against goods plus the expenses of protection); 3) the immediate cost of crime for society (which is equal to the cost in 1 plus the costs mentioned in 2 minus forced transfers of property and private protection costs); 4) the profits of crime (the values transferred plus the product of offences bringing neither destruction nor forced transfer, e.g. drug traffic).

In the second part, the authors discuss the methodology. A description is also given of the collection and use of the data, accompanied by explanations concerning the methods used. In the last part, the data obtained are presented.

47*

SAUVY, A. (1970). "Quelques aspects économiques et démographiques de la criminalité".

Cet article comprend trois parties. La première décrit deux populations, l'une non criminelle, l'autre, criminelle et vivant aux crochets de

la première. L'équilibre entre les deux est considéré comme étant influencé par la croissance de la population non criminelle, par une augmentation de la richesse par personne, par l'amélioration des techniques de prévention et de répression et une meilleure utilisation des procédés existants. L'auteur conclut que bien que la distinction traditionnelle entre une population criminelle et une autre non criminelle est commode, une personne peut s'adonner à des activités tant légales qu'illégales. En conséquence, il est nécessaire d'examiner la criminalité d'un point de vue économique.

La seconde partie porte sur les méthodes d'évaluation des dommages économiques causés par le crime et la lutte contre celui-ci. Une distinction est établie entre les actes qui n'ont aucune répercussion sur le revenu national et ceux qui comportent des pertes de production.

La dernière partie de l'article évalue le coût du crime et toutes les mesures publiques qui lui sont reliées en France.

English

An article in three parts. The first part constructs models of two populations, one non-criminal, the other criminal, the latter being a parasite living off the former. The equilibrium between these two populations is viewed as being

influenced by the growth of the non-criminal population, by an increase of per capita wealth, by improvements in the techniques of prevention and repression and by better use of the existing techniques. This part concludes that although the traditional distinction between a criminal and a non-criminal population is convenient, an individual can engage in legal and illegal activities. It is therefore necessary to examine crime from an economic point of view.

The second part of the article discusses methods for assessing the economic damage caused by crime and the fight against crime. A distinction is made between actions that do not affect the national income and actions that involve losses of production.

The final part of the article assesses the cost of crime and all public actions connected with it in France.

48*

SHENTON, C.B. (1932). "Report of the Cost of Crime".

Shenton reports on the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement. This Commission tried to measure in dollars and cents the cost of crime in the United States and to evaluate the federal system in the field of crime.

- 51* STIGLER, G.J. (1966). "Economic Effects of Anti-trust Laws".

This article studies the economic impact of the Sherman Act. Methodological problems related to such a study are also discussed.

The main findings are:

1) The Sherman Act appears to have had only a very modest effect in mergers by large companies.

2) The 1950 Merger Act has had a strongly adverse effect upon horizontal mergers by large companies.

3) The Sherman Act has reduced the availability of the most efficient methods of collusion and therefore reduce the amount and effects of collusion.

- 53* SULLIVAN, R.F. (1972). "Considérations économiques sur la politique criminelle".

Français

Certains économistes soutiennent qu'il est préférable, au moins d'un point de vue économique, de ne pas offrir aux délinquants les soins et l'aide dont ils bénéficient actuellement. Ils préconisent plutôt une approche plus rigoureuse et des conditions carcérales aussi désagréables que possible. L'auteur cite Becker et ses collaborateurs qui simplifient trop les choses et considèrent comme

inutile toute l'attention donnée aux délinquants. Selon eux, un délinquant est un individu normal qui pèse le pour et le contre de ses actes et qui, si son jugement se révèle erroné, ne mérite pas de traitement individuel coûteux. L'auteur soutient que ce raisonnement ne peut s'appliquer aux crimes importants. A son avis, il est économiquement nécessaire et utile d'enseigner quelque chose au délinquant durant son incarcération de façon que, une fois libéré, il ait plus de chances dans la société. Cela, également, doit être pris sérieusement en considération par les économistes pour éviter que des dépenses ne soient inutilement engagées au détriment de la société.

English

Some economists hold that, at least from an economic point of view, it is better not to offer offenders all the aid and care they are now receiving; instead, they prefer a hard approach and prison conditions as disagreeable as possible. The author quotes Becker et al., who over-simplify matters and regard all care extended to offenders as wasteful: they hold that an offender is a normal individual who weighs pros and cons and, if the results of his weighing proves to be wrong, does not merit a costly individual form of treatment. The author holds that this certainly does not apply to major crimes. He contends that, in economic terms, it is necessary and useful to teach the offender something during his imprisonment so as to enhance his social opportunities after his release. This, too, must be seriously considered by economists lest unnecessary expenses be made to the disadvantage of society.

54*

SULLIVAN, R.F. (1973). "The Economics of Crime: An Introduction to the Literature".

Since criminals calculate costs and benefits, the economist concludes that society must increase the cost to them by increasing the probability that they will be caught or by increasing the punishment if they are caught. Criminals seem to be more responsive to the probability of apprehension than to the extent of the punishment.

To alter the criminal's calculations, society must change his opportunities, increase his opportunity costs, and teach him to discount the future more realistically. Consequently any "rehabilitative" program that assumes the criminal is abnormal, deviant, inadequate, irrational or characterized by anomie is doomed to failure. The current economic approach to criminology has re-opened the question of deterrence by seeming to make a stronger case for it than has been made before.

Policy-makers ignore the high costs of some programs and the lower costs and higher benefits of alternative programs. Many of these costs and benefits can be objectively measured and should be. One way is to assume that society has a single goal: the minimization of social costs. The minimization of social costs is simply "protection of society" translated into operational terms.

An abridged bibliography on the economics of crime following the article covers: principal theoretical works, economic views of deterrence, employment, wealth and crime, organized crime and drugs, cost-benefit and systems analysis and program budgeting, police problems and econometric studies.

- 55* THUROW, C., RAPPAPORT, C. (1969). "Law Enforcement and Cost-Benefit Analysis".

This article focuses on economic crimes although the cost-benefit framework could be applied to personal crimes provided a method is found to translate reduced injuries and deaths into economic benefits.

Specifically, the authors seek to formulate methods for finding the best techniques for enforcing the provisions of Fair Labor Standards Act. Benefits consist of "back-wages found due" which were paid, and the difference between wages owed in establishments which are not investigated and in those which were. Investigatory benefits could be calculated for different enforcement techniques as well as for different areas of investigation. Suggested areas of investigation are as follows: different sizes of establishments, different industries, and different regions. From the data available, it is possible to calculate the expected benefits from investigating, an establishment of a given size in a given industry, and in a given region. The per-worker cost curve for investigation of establishments of various sizes is constructed on the assumption that there are economies of scale in investigations.

- 59* ZEEGERS, J. (1971). "Analyse des dépenses publiques belges en matière répressive de 1950 à 1967".

Français En raison de la croissance de plus en plus rapide du coût absolu et relatif de la répression du crime, en Belgique, durant la période précitée (par rapport au revenu national et à la population), l'auteur soulève la question des causes possibles: la criminalité accrue, l'inflation, la capacité et (ou) l'efficacité insuffisantes de l'appareil judiciaire. La conclusion suggérée est qu'il n'y a aucune corrélation entre les dépenses de répression et le nombre d'infractions commises. La menace de punition n'empêche certainement pas la perpétration de crimes. Il semble vraisemblable que les organismes sociaux qui favorisent le bien-être moral et matériel seront plus efficaces et cela, plus rapidement.

English In view of the ever more rapidly increasing absolute and relative costs of repression of crime during the above-mentioned period in Belgium (in relation to the population and national income), the question is raised of the possible causes; increasing crime, increasing inflation, insufficient capacity and/or insufficient efficiency of justice apparatus and system. The tentative conclusion is reached that no correlation exists between expenditures for repression and the number of offences committed. The threat of punishment certainly does not prevent offences from being committed. It seems likely that social agencies which promote moral and material well-being will be more and sooner effective in this respect.

Rapports
Reports

- 65* CHRISTIANSEN, K. (1968). "Comparative Dollar Costs of Law Enforcement in the Scandinavian Countries".

The distribution of the costs of crime control is a subject not without its difficulties. All depends on how we define "law enforcement". Furthermore, to be able to compare the four regions of Scandinavia, there must be a prior agreement on the definition of terms. In that vein, the author tries to define expenditures pertaining to police services, courts, prisons, rehabilitation, etc. Starting from there, he offers estimates for the four regions.

- 67* EDWARDS, J.L.J., HANN, R.G. (1969). "An Economic Analysis of Crime and Criminal Justice in Canada, Research Proposal".

The objective here is to propose a new approach in the decision-making process and to show the value of its use in Canada. The authors then consider the theoretical basis of their model, the empiric estimates and finally show how to calculate costs.

- 72* KELLENS, G. (1971). "L'élaboration d'une politique criminelle rentable".

Le souci d'accroître l'efficacité économique de la politique criminelle nationale n'est pas d'aujourd'hui: on le retrouve, notamment, dans les travaux de Bentham, et il refait actuellement surface. A partir des études économiques et

criminologiques de G.S. Becker et du rapport Katzenbach sur l'observation et l'application de la loi, l'auteur examine successivement: 1) la notion de politique criminelle (intervention après le fait, prévention du crime, contrôle du crime), 2) l'efficacité économique d'une politique criminelle (coût du crime, coût d'une politique criminelle, en particulier, l'élimination des causes du crime, dissuasion, indemnisation des victimes, succès de la méthode de traitement), 3) les façons d'élaborer une politique criminelle économiquement efficace (collaboration entre les organismes et les universités), 4) les moyens de la mettre en oeuvre (système de planification, de programmation et de budgétisation, etc.). L'auteur insiste sur l'importance de l'économie en criminologie et dans une politique criminelle.

English

Concern about increasing the economic efficiency of the national criminal policy is not new: it appears, among others, in the work of Bentham and has currently risen again. Starting from the economic and criminological studies of G.S. Becker and from the Katzenbach Report on law observance and enforcement, the author successively examines: 1) the notion of criminal policy (post-crime intervention; crime prevention; crime control); 2) the economic efficiency of a criminal policy (cost of crime; cost of criminal policy, in particular suppression of the causes of crime; deterrence; victim compensation; success of treatment method); 3) the ways for working out an economically efficient criminal policy (collaboration between agencies and universities); 4) the ways of implementing it (planning, programming and budgeting systems, etc.). The author emphasizes

the importance of economics in criminology and in criminal policy.

79*

TULKENS, H., JACQUEMIN, A. (1971). "The Cost of Delinquency: A Problem of Optimum Allocation of Private and Public Expenditures".

The safety of persons and property is ensured by application of limited material and human means, and therefore concerns economics. So far the majority of authors in the field of economics have placed this subject in the category of public (or collective) goods and services. Apart from the question of the public nature of measures taken in crime control, this study examines the co-existence of private and public initiatives in the field of interior security. An analysis is presented of the security services in the light of principles governing the theory of allocation of resources.

1.2 - Coût de crimes particuliers

Cost of Specific Crimes

1.2.1 - Alcool et drogues
Alcohol and Drugs

Publications du Gouvernement
Governmental Publications

84*

McGLOTHIN, W.H. et al. (1972). "Alternative Approaches to Opiate Addiction Control: Costs, benefits and potential".

A study was made estimating the costs, benefits and potential of various approaches to narcotics addiction control. For each of several approaches, an attempt was made to estimate the maximum of addicts who may be treated, the cost of treatment, and the social benefits derived.

The control approaches examined were: 1) methadone maintenance with strict control; 2) methadone maintenance with dispensing only; 3) heroin maintenance; 4) therapeutic community; 5) detoxification; 6) civil commitment, and 7) combination of civil commitment and other modalities. While an effort was made to utilize empirical findings to the extent they were available, the calculations include a number of speculative assumptions. In addition, examining the potential of each approach in isolation is somewhat artificial since in practice it would be competing with other modalities.

Throughout, various results are obtained by combining treatment approaches with differing degrees of coercion. Detoxification, heroin maintenance, and methadone maintenance with dispensing only are largely free of coercive pressure from within the program. None of the approaches, however, can be considered outside the context of the coercive environment in which the addicts exist. Applying for oral methadone maintenance is typically not so much a voluntary action as an

attempt to escape the pressures of vigorous law enforcement against addiction, hence the unwillingness to accept this type of treatment in England.

Society's ambivalence in dealing with addiction is reflected in the Supreme Court's decision to invalidate the crime of being an addict but to continue the felony penalty for possessing the necessary material for addiction.

If society should decide to eliminate coercion as a means of controlling addiction, then heroin maintenance is the appropriate treatment. If it elects to continue coercion, then isolation of treatment and coercive elements is often more illusory than real. If the goal is to achieve a given level of control with the minimum overall of coercion, then it seems necessary to integrate the elements of coercion and treatment into a single cooperative effort.

A combination of civil commitment and other modalities is more flexible than straight civil commitment. It results in less addict dissatisfaction and absconding, has the largest treatment capability of any program examined in this study, and produces the greatest social profit. It also offers the best opportunity to eliminate the illicit heroin market.

85* ROBERT, P., BOMBET, J.P. (1970). "Alcoolisme et coût du crime".

Français Lorsqu'il s'agit de déterminer le rôle joué par l'alcoolisme dans le coût du crime, nous devons être très prudents: nous ne pouvons faire d'affirmation catégorique sur la relation causale qui existe entre le crime et l'alcoolisme. Voici les distinctions possibles: alcoolisme chronique, ivresse et ivresse de la victime. La Commission présidentielle d'enquête sur l'application de la loi et l'administration de la justice, dans son étude sur le coût de l'alcoolisme, a établi les catégories suivantes: coût lié à l'arrestation et à l'incarcération, coût des services de bien-être social fournis à la famille du délinquant, pertes de production résultant de l'alcoolisme. Dans chaque catégorie, d'autres distinctions peuvent être faites: l'arrestation d'une personne pour ivresse dans un lieu public seulement, sa surveillance, son incarcération, etc.

Les auteurs recommandent de bien établir la distinction entre la criminalité directement liée à l'alcoolisme et la criminalité qui lui est indirectement liée. Ce n'est qu'à cette condition qu'il sera possible de mesurer l'impact économique de l'alcoolisme.

English To estimate the part played by alcoholism in the cost of crime, we must be very cautious because we can not make any firm statement on the causal relationship between crime and alcoholism. We can make the following distinctions: chronic alcoholism, drunkenness and drunkenness of the victim. The President's Commission on Law Enforcement and

Administration of Justice Task Report, in its study of the cost of alcoholism, established the following categories: costs related to arrest and incarceration, cost of the social welfare provided to the offender's family, loss of production resulting from alcoholism. In each category, further distinctions can be made such as: arresting an individual for public drunkenness only, keeping him under surveillance, incarcerating him, etc.

The authors recommend that a clear distinction be made between criminality directly linked to alcoholism, and criminality indirectly linked to alcoholism. Then and only then will it be possible to measure the economic impact of alcoholism.

Livres

Books

86*

WALD, P.N. et al. (1972). "Dealing with Drug Abuse: A Report to the Ford Foundation".

This book contains a report on the Drug Abuse Survey Project undertaken during 1970. It covers the dimensions of the problem, efforts to control it, and recommendations. The report is followed by seven staff papers discussing federal expenditure on drug abuse, control of the the economics of heroin, effects of drugs, drug education, treatment and rehabilitation, and addiction and control in Great Britain. The paper on the economics of heroin covers its production, policy options available for controlling the source of supply, distribution in the American market, daily expenditures of heroin consumption by different classes of addicts, costs and profits of the industry, and the effects of police pressure on the distribution system.

Articles

Articles

- 87* ERIKSON, E. (1969). "The Social Costs of the Discovery and Suppression of the Clandestine Distribution of Heroin".

The author considers the question of the illegal distribution of heroin by stating that optimum repression is essentially a problem of resource allocation.

- 91* KOCH, J.V., GRUPP, S.E. (1971). "The Economics of Drug Control Policies".

Drug usage and drug laws are not exclusively legal concerns. It has been found that it is both possible and appropriate to examine the economic effects of drug law enforcement within the context of supply and demand analysis. Supply-restricting enforcement is usually undesirable because it will increase the price of the drug and consequently increase criminal activities. Because the demand function for drugs such as heroin approaches infinite price elasticity, supply restricting enforcement will not greatly decrease the quantity consumed.

Demand-restricting enforcement activities (education, rehabilitation, substitute drugs) are preferable from an a priori standpoint because they will decrease both the quantity consumed and the drug price. Smaller amounts of crime will result.

A system where drugs may be obtained legally from appropriate medical sources has desirable

results by way of lowering the price of the drug and reducing criminal activity. However, the tolerance phenomenon and the questionable applicability of such a system to the American social framework might undermine the usefulness of this approach, and it can not be assumed that the illicit market will be eliminated.

92*

LEVENSON, I. (1973). "Cost-Benefit Analysis and Program Target Population: The Narcotics Addiction Treatment Case".

This paper compares the costs and benefits of the three major programs used in New York State to treat addicts: New York State Addiction Control Commission; New York City Addiction Services Agency; the Methadone Maintenance Program.

In estimating benefits resulting from programs, it is important to take into account the age of the population. Indeed, the benefit to society of having one less addict depends on the number of years that the addict would have remained addicted without assistance. In calculating benefits, the author takes into consideration the fact that incarceration costs \$8,000.00 a year per person and that addicts commit crime of \$10,000.00 to \$20,000.00 per person per year.

Taking into account the cost of each program, their success rate and thus their resulting benefits,

it was found that the Methadone program is more efficient if the goal is to minimize the number of addicts. The results also raise serious questions about the merits of the Methadone program's practice of treating a disproportionate number of older addicts.

93*

NISBET, C.T., VAKIL, F. (1970). "The Price and Income Elasticities of Demand for Marijuana among College Students".

This paper analyzes the consumer behaviour relating to marijuana as a first step in providing an empirical base from which to evaluate the economic effects of proposals that would either restrict its use or legalize it.

A 5.5 per cent random sample of the UCLA student body was drawn and 926 questionnaires or 58.1 per cent were returned without a follow-up mailing. Estimation of a demand curve and an Engel curve was based on regression analysis. After aggregation of the data, the regression of quantity consumed per unit of time on price gave estimates of the demand curve. Similarly, the regression of quantity consumed on income allowed the estimation of the Engel curve. A hypothetical market demand curve was obtained by horizontal summation of individual demand curves. The actual market demand curve was obtained by grouping actual purchases of consumers at various prices. The

differences in price elasticities of demand between actual and hypothetical functions were very small in the price range of \$5.00 to \$20.00 per lid of marijuana. The price elasticity of demand at the going market price of \$10.00 varied from 0.68 to about 0.55.

Various functional forms were used to estimate the Engel curve and all co-efficients of determination were very close to zero. Thus, total expenditure did not explain variations in the expenditures on marijuana. The Engel curve turned out to be a horizontal line with an ordinate of about \$11.00.

95*

QUINTON, A. (1972). "Don't Ban It - Tax It".

The prohibition of any human activity is difficult and should rarely be attempted. Instead, an activity not approved by the community should be taxed. The attempt in the United States to prohibit the drinking of alcohol proved a disastrous failure. The beneficial side-effects of the heavy taxation in Britain are in marked contrast. According to his principle, drugs should be taxed - the harder the drug - the higher the tax. Pornographic literature and films should be taxed rather than banned. The principle of community taxation suggests that even crime should be taxed and that liberty should rarely be restricted.

- 96* ROBERT, P., RIŽKALLA, S. (1972). "Coût du crime, toxicomanie et alcoolisme".

Français Les auteurs font d'abord une distinction entre l'alcoolisme chronique, l'ivresse et l'ivresse de la victime. Dans un premier temps, ils évaluent l'importance de l'alcoolisme dans la criminalité. A cette fin, ils distinguent la criminalité directement liée à l'alcoolisme de la criminalité qui lui est indirectement reliée. Selon cette évaluation, l'alcoolisme est lié à 19% des crimes. Dans un deuxième temps, les auteurs cherchent à déterminer dans quelle mesure l'alcoolisme contribue au coût du crime. Ce coût est calculé en fonction des finances publiques, des attentats à la vie, de certains crimes contre la propriété et de toutes les infractions qui peuvent être liées à l'alcoolisme. Les résultats montrent que le coût est beaucoup plus élevé pour les victimes que pour les finances publiques.

Le second chapitre traite de l'usage des drogues à des fins non médicales. Les dépenses sont calculées à partir de trois catégories: prévention, répression, traitement. A cause du manque de données sûres, les auteurs découvrent qu'ils ne peuvent évaluer les pertes entraînées par l'usage des drogues à des fins non-médicales. Ils font ensuite une analyse coûts-bénéfices afin d'évaluer l'efficacité des politiques dans une perspective dynamique.

English At the start, the authors distinguish: chronic alcoholism, drunkenness and drunkenness of the victim. A first step is to evaluate the importance of alcoholism in criminality. Toward that end,

a distinction must be made between criminality with a direct alcoholic connotation and criminality with indirect alcoholic connotation. Such an evaluation reveals that alcoholism is associated with 19% of crimes. The second step consists of relating alcoholism to the cost of crime. This cost is calculated in terms of public finances, attempts against life, certain crimes against property and for all offences that can be related to alcoholism. Results show that the cost to victims is much greater than the cost to public finances.

The second chapter focuses on the non-medical use of drugs. The calculation of expenditures is made by using three categories: prevention, repression, treatment. The authors wanted to evaluate losses resulting from the non-medical use of drugs, but this was impossible because of a lack of reliable data. They then proceed to a cost-benefit analysis in an effort to evaluate the effectiveness of policies in dynamic perspective.

98*

SULLIVAN, R.F. (1973). "The Economic Organization of the Nicotine, Heroin and other Drug Industries".

The demand and supply conditions of three illegal drug industries as well as the organizing principles of these industries, the degree of monopoly or of competition, and the principal sales techniques are analyzed. The fact of addiction

leads to a condition known as price-inelastic demand for heroin and nicotine, but not for marijuana, which is non-addictive. That means that total spending will increase as sales decrease when prices rise. Price rises due to high sales taxes have created a flourishing criminal nicotine industry and price rises due to vigorous law enforcement have created the conditions for criminal monopolies in the heroin industries. Moreover, both nicotine and heroin sellers have used similar merchandising techniques because of the nature of the addiction involved. The demand conditions also make vigorous enforcement of the laws against marijuana leading to an increase in the price of marijuana, a potentially dangerous social policy.

Rapports

Reports

- 100* RIZKALLA, S. (1971). "Les implications économiques du phénomène de la drogue".

Français Ce rapport porte sur le coût de l'usage illicite de drogues, à trois niveaux: la prévention, l'application de la loi et la réadaptation, ou le traitement des consommateurs de drogues et toxicomanes.

Bien qu'il s'agisse d'une approche surtout empirique, on peut quand même tirer certaines conclusions sur la priorité de l'apport dans ce domaine: il semble que la prévention soit la mesure la plus efficace au coût le moins élevé, étant donné que même si l'application de la loi, surtout lorsqu'il s'agit de détention, semble être la seule façon de décourager le trafic, elle est totalement inefficace dans le cas des usagers et toxicomanes.

English This report studies the costs of the illicit use of drugs at three levels: prevention, law enforcement and rehabilitation, or treatment of drug users and addicts.

Even if the approach is mainly empirical, it still permits to reach some conclusions about the priority of input in this field: prevention appears to be the most efficient measure at a lower cost, since the law enforcement, especially when detention is considered, seems the only deterrent in dealing with illegal traffic, but is totally inefficient where users and addicts are concerned.

1.2.2 - Prostitution
Prostitution

Publications du Gouvernement

Governmental Publications

101* GEMME, R. (1971). "Le coût de la prostitution".

Français Le coût de la prostitution se calcule à partir d'une série d'indicateurs, dont le coût de la répression (police, services médicaux, tribunaux, prisons), les revenus provenant de la répression (c.-à-d. les amendes), les revenus de la prostitution (somme perçue des clients) et les dépenses professionnelles particulières (appartements, avocats).

Le coût d'ensemble de ces divers éléments est déterminé en fonction de quatre solutions possibles: la répression, la légalisation partielle, la légalisation totale et l'abolition. Pour chacune de ces éventualités, une analyse coûts-bénéfices est faite. Il appert que la légalisation complète soit la mesure la plus économique. Il faudrait, cependant, éduquer le public avant de prendre une telle mesure.

English The concept of the costs of prostitution is operationalized in a series of indicators, notably: the cost of repression (police, medical services, courts, prisons); the revenues from repression (i.e. fines); revenues of prostitution (money collected from clients); special occupational expenditures (apartments, lawyers).

The estimate of the total costs under these different headings is schematized according to four possible alternatives: repression, partial legalization, total legalization and abolishment. For each of these alternatives, a cost-benefit analysis is done. In conclusion, the estimates show that total legalization is the most economical

measure, but the public must be educated before such a step can be taken.

1.2.3 - Jeux et paris

Gambling

Livres

Books

103*

KING, R. (1969). "Gambling and Organized Crime".

This book deals with many aspects of gambling and its inter-relationship with organized crime. Certain chapters discuss the economic aspects of gambling. Contents are:

- 1) Overview
- 2) Gambling **a** Vicious Vice?
- 3) Gambling and Crime
- 4) The Gambler's Arts
- 5) Law Enforcement in the Past
- 6) Contemporary Law Enforcement
- 7) Gambling as Licensed Private Enterprise
- 8) The State as Gambling Promoter
- 9) Conclusions and Recommendations

Articles

Articles

105*

KAPLAN, L.J. (1970). "The Economics of the Numbers Game".

Among illegal activities related to organized crime, gambling is surely the most popular. Betting on numbers is still the most favoured type of gambling. The author starts by giving a brief history of gambling. He then explains the working of the numbers game and calculates the bettor's chance of winning. This probability is very slight. The annual take from these illegal operations is estimated at between \$10 and \$20 billion.

A first conclusion is that the bettors do not seem to consider that their activity is immoral or illegal. Secondly, the laws against betting are a source of corruption. Given these facts, the author recommends that the government organize and operate these numbers games as a public service. The resulting profits could be used for community services.

1.2.4 - Crime organisé
Organized Crime

Publications du Gouvernement
Governmental Publications

- 106* FINAL REPORT OF THE SPECIAL CRIME STUDY COMMISSION
ON ORGANIZED CRIME (1950).

This report contains:

Chapter 1 - The Attempt to Organize a
State-wide System of Racket
Protection.

Chapter 2 - The Commission's Findings
Concerning Organized Crime
in California.

Chapter 3 - Taxation on Organized Crime.

Chapter 4 - Recommendation.

- 107* INDIANA ORGANIZED CRIME PREVENTION COUNCIL (1973).
"A Preliminary Assessment of Theft from Business
in Indiana and the Involvement of Organized
Criminal Activity".

The relationship of organized criminal activity to theft losses incurred by Indiana industries was examined. Questionnaires were sent to 1,776 large firms operating in construction, manufacturing, transportation, wholesaling, and retailing.

The total amount of 1971 theft loss attributable to organized crime from the 471 firms that responded ranged from \$1,172,776 to \$2,323,986. Compared with other industries retailers showed the greatest interest in the problem, had the most information about it, and suffered the greatest losses, but

did not take first place in precautions against this kind of theft. Of the respondents in retailing, 55.5 per cent perceived the problem as being at least serious. Their dollar-loss per firm ranges from \$18,467 to \$25,530, and from \$5,081 to \$7,411 of this loss was attributable to organized crime. Of the transportation industry respondents, 41.9 per cent classified their theft problem as at least serious. Transporters ranked second as loss due to theft.

Articles

Articles

- 110* KAPLAN, L.J. (1968). "The Economics of Loan Sharking".

The author starts by presenting a history of illegal practices related to loans. He then elaborates on the actual state of such transactions in the United States, underlining that they are now part of the normal routine of banks and legitimate businesses. He then presents a profile of typical loan-sharking operations. At the start, an individual possessing a large sum of money recruits about twenty persons whose mission it is to make themselves available to borrowers. The money is loaned at interest rates that often surpass 25%. For example, a loan of \$100,000 can yield \$520,000 a year. Usually, the individual who directs such an operation passes for an honest citizen and nobody knows about the illegality of his transactions. The author underlines that territories exist for this kind of practice.

He recommends that loans bearing an interest rate higher than 25% be prohibited by law, and that compensations be accorded to victims.

- 112* SCHELLING, T.C. (1967). "Economics and Criminal Enterprise".

Organized crime is not a local but a national problem. The author believes that a strategic study of criminal enterprise would be undertaken. This kind of analysis "could help in identifying

the incentives and disincentives to organized crime in evaluating the costs and losses due to criminal enterprises, and in restructuring laws and programs to minimize the costs, wastes and injustices that crime entails".

The author asks why certain enterprises become organized while others do not, and what sort of organization is adopted. He thus proposes a typology of these enterprises.

- 1) Blackmarkets: Sale of illegal products and services (ex. drugs, prostitution, etc.). The crime comes from the fact that no sales tax is recorded and the price is prohibitive.
- 2) Racketeering: Includes two enterprises based on intimidation.
 - A. Criminal monopoly: Activities whose end is the annihilation of competition in a particular sector of business.
 - B. Extortion: No monopoly is established but threat is used to take some profits from existing businesses.
- 3) Blackmarket Monopoly: Organization into monopolies of the sale of products and services.
- 4) Cartel: Conspiracy in fixing prices. Vendors, under threat, must eliminate competition by making price uniform. Sometimes, the

law establishes such uniformity,
but it is generally done illegally.

Any legal activity requires legal services, financial aid, contracts, etc. The same is true for illegal activities; they require organization, but it will be a criminal one. Thus, the economic question comes into play. The question then is: Is it possible to strike a compromise with organized crime?

- 115* WEINSTEIN, P.A. (1966). "Racketeering and Labor: An Economic Analysis".

Although organized criminal activity in industrial relations has been noted frequently, and occasionally analyzed in articles which have discussed personalities and institutional factors encouraging illicit activity, racketeering has not been analyzed as a form of economic enterprise. In this article, labour racketeering is examined as an economic operation. The market conditions which are favourable to successful operation of a racket, the importance of economies of scale, the use of price discrimination, and other aspects of the "business of crime" are discussed.

1.2.5 - Vol, vol avec effraction, vol qualifié
Theft, Burglary, Robbery

Livres

Books

116*

ROTTENBERG, S. (ed.). (1973). "The Economics of Crime Punishment".

This volume contains the papers prepared for the American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research's Conference on the Economics of Crime and Punishment. It also presents the comments of those who discussed those papers.

The first two parts of the conference -- on the motives of criminals, and on deterrence of criminal behaviour -- were devoted to a discussion of the rationality of criminal behaviour.

The third part of the conference was devoted to a discussion of the behaviour of organized crime, by which is roughly meant the behaviour of "firms" organized to engage in criminal enterprise.

The main papers of the fourth part of the conference were produced by legal scholars. They are in the nature of inputs of information which can be grist for the economist's mills.

There are other facets of the economist's professional outlook and method that affect his treatment of crime and punishment, and which were touched upon in the conference, either in papers, commentaries, or in the discussions of the conference participants. Practitioners of the discipline have a strong faith in the capacity to measure, at least roughly and sometimes through the medium of proxies, phenomena that are often thought not to be susceptible to measurement, either because they have amorphous properties or because the data required for measurement do not exist. Thus, this volume contains materials that discuss the return

of investment in criminal careers in theft, and
the value of the loss of freedom when imprisoned.

Articles

Articles

- 118* OZENNE, T. (1974). "Economics of Bank Robberies".

This article presents an application of economic theory to choice related to theft and protection of property. Both theft and protection are treated as economic decisions in the sense that choices reflect anticipated benefits and costs to the decision-maker. The application of the theory includes examination of cross-sectional data pertaining to robberies perpetrated against commercial banks in the United States. Part 1 is a theoretical analysis of theft and protection; the model developed is applicable to a range of theft-protection situations; part 2 contains the specifications of the econometric model, describes the results, and presents some tentative conclusions.

- 119* SESNOWITZ, M. (1972). "The Returns to Burglary".

The magnitude of theft crimes has increased at a rapid rate throughout the United States. The purpose of this note is to explore the monetary returns to burglary, the most prevalent type of crime in the FBI index crimes against property.

The author puts forward an equation where the returns to burglary are viewed as a function of a gain component (the value of stolen property) and of a penalty component (the dollar equivalent of the penalty imposed on burglary taking into account the probability of apprehension and conviction).

Starting from there, using data for convicted adult burglars in Pennsylvania, he then calculates the returns to burglary.

1.2.6 - Vol à l'étalage et vol commis par des employés
Shoplifting and employee theft

Publications du Gouvernement
Governmental Publications

127*

U.S. COMMERCE DEPARTMENT. COMMERCE BUREAU (1972).
"Preliminary Staff Report: The Economic Impact of
Crimes against Business".

This study was undertaken to determine the economic impact of "ordinary" crimes against business, including burglary, robbery, vandalism, shoplifting, employee theft, bad cheques, and arson. The figures in this report, although far from complete, add up to a total national cost of ordinary crimes against business of \$16 billion yearly. Crimes against property increased by 13 per cent between 1969 and 1970, and by 182 per cent between 1960 and 1970. Small business suffers a relatively greater burden from crime than big business does. The crime costs incurred by the retail sector (\$4.8 billion or one-fourth of the costs incurred by all business) are disproportionate to the contribution of retail to the GNP which is about 10 per cent. Service enterprises are conservatively estimated to lose \$2 billion annually, while the wholesales sector lost an estimated \$1.4 billion in 1971.

Costs of private crime-prevention efforts amounted to over \$3.3 billion in 1969, representing an increase of 50 per cent between 1960 and 1969. This compares with a 90 per cent increase for public law enforcement expenditures in the same period.

Articles

Articles

- 129* NORMANDEAU, A. (1971). "Quelques faits sur le vol dans les grands magasins à Montréal".

Français Pour son étude, l'auteur examine les dossiers des services de sécurité de six grands magasins de Montréal. Les principales caractéristiques du vol et des voleurs à l'étalage y sont analysées. Selon les données, il semblerait que dans 20 p. 100 seulement des cas de vol à l'étalage commis par des clients, les objets valent plus de \$10; toutefois, quand il s'agit du vol à l'étalage pratiqué par des employés, 80 p. 100 des objets ont une valeur supérieure à \$10. Les objets volés par les clients valent, en moyenne, \$3 et ceux volés par les employés, \$40. Comme il y a environ treize fois plus de clients que d'employés, la valeur des marchandises volées par chaque groupe est à peu près la même. Les vols à l'étalage commis par les clientes sont quelque peu plus considérables que ceux commis par les clients. Il semblerait que l'aménagement des grands magasins et la psychologie des clientes en soient les principales causes. Chez les adultes, six femmes contre quatre hommes font du vol à l'étalage tandis que chez les jeunes, c'est l'inverse. L'auteur fournit d'autres précisions sur les voleurs et le vol à l'étalage.

English The files of security agencies in six department stores in Montreal were examined in this study of shoplifting. The principal characteristics of shoplifting and shoplifters are studied. The data revealed that while only 20 per cent of the client shoplifting consists of objects worth more

than \$10, 80 per cent of employee shoplifting consists of thefts of property valued at more than \$10. The average is approximately \$3 for client shoplifters and \$40 for employee shoplifters. As there are approximately thirteen times the number of client shoplifters as employee shoplifters, the value of merchandise taken by each group is approximately equal. Female client shoplifters take somewhat more than male client shoplifters. The major causes appear to be design of the department stores and the psychology of the female department store customers. Among adult shoplifters there are six women for four men. This is the opposite of the situation among juveniles. Other characteristics of shoplifters and shoplifting are specified.

1.2.7 - Crime des cols blancs
White Collar Crime

Livres

Books

- 132* BOWMAN, W.S. (1973). "Patent and Anti-Trust Law: Legal and Economic Appraisal".

Studies the relationship and appropriate spheres of patent and anti-trust laws. Examines the economic rationale of the existing patent system, patent licensing arrangements, and efficiency aspects and judicial treatment of vertical and horizontal arrangements. The final chapter discusses the failure to prescribe effective relief from patent anti-trust conflicts, and compares the finding of this study with those of the Neal Report (1968). It argues that we need to consider not only monopoly extension aspects but also efficiency aspects to patent-licensing arrangements.

- 133* SMIGEL, E.O., ROSS, H.L. (1970). "Crimes against Bureaucracy".

This book presents various articles dealing with white collar crimes. In some of these, estimates of costs are presented. Here are the contents:

- 1) Public attitudes toward stealing as related to the size of the victim organization.
- 2) Public attitudes toward "chiseling" with reference to unemployment compensation.
- 3) Blue-Collar Theft: Conceptions of property, attitudes toward pilfering, and work group norms in a modern industrial plant.

- 4) The violator's vocabularies of adjustment.
- 5) An empirical study of Income Tax Compliance.
- 6) The Five Finger Discount.
- 7) The Corporate and Judicial Disposition of Employee Thieves.

1.2.8 - Vol d'automobile
Auto Theft

Articles

Articles

139 *

FREESE, R., HELLER, N.B. (1970). "Measuring Auto Theft and the Effectiveness of Auto Theft Control Programs".

A multi-dimensional measure of the aggregate cost of auto theft to a city is discussed. Its components include car-days lost, the cost of stripping and damage to vehicles, the cost of unrecovered vehicles, and the cost of unavailability of stolen vehicles. The measure is used to examine the geographic and chronological distribution of thefts and the susceptibility to theft of different makes of cars. Ways in which the measure may be employed to evaluate police and community theft control programs are considered. The study is illustrated with data on 7,278 auto thefts which occurred in St. Louis in 1967.

Rapports
Reports

142* RIZKALLA, S., LAURIN, C. (1972). "Les vols d'autos, aspect coûts-bénéfices".

Français Il s'agit du premier rapport d'une série visant l'élaboration d'un plan d'analyse du système policier et de ses aspects coûts-bénéfices.

Le rapport explique, notamment, certaines notions fondamentales telles que les systèmes de planification, de programmation et de budgétisation; il présente, à titre d'échantillon de l'étude globale, une étude statistique du vol d'automobile, il analyse les organigrammes des sections spéciales et détermine, de façon préliminaire, certains coûts relatifs au problème en question.

English First of a series of reports intended to design a plan of analysis of the police system and its cost/benefit aspects.

It has notably developed some basic concepts such as planning, programming and budgeting systems, has undertaken a statistical study of the crime selected to serve as a sample of the study, analyzed the organizational charts of the special sections, and calculated, as a preliminary step, certain costs concerning the problem studied.

- 143* RIZKALLA, S., BERNIER, R. (1973). "Les vols d'autos, aspect coût-bénéfice: incidence criminelle, action policière et modèle d'évaluation".

Français Deuxième d'une série de rapports sur l'élaboration d'un plan d'analyse du système policier et de ses aspects coûts-bénéfice. Ce document fait partie d'une étude globale sur la police au Canada.

À notre avis, ce rapport, tout en renfermant une information substantielle sur les vols d'autos, les méthodes de prévention, l'activité policière et ses objectifs, constitue un instrument de travail qui ouvrira la voie aux prochaines études d'évaluation.

English Second of a series of reports intended to design a plan of analysis of the police system and its cost/benefit aspects, this document is part of a global study on the police in Canada.

The present report, while containing substantial information on the study in time and space of vehicle thefts, methods of prevention, police activity and its objectives, constitutes at the same time a work instrument preparing the way for next year's evaluation studies.

144*

RIZKALLA, S., BERNIER, R., GAGNON, R. (1974).
 "Les vols d'autos, aspect coût-bénéfice: analyse
 des budgets-temps de l'action policière".

Français

Voici le plan général du rapport et la
 situation qui y est décrite.

Après une description détaillée de l'activité
 de la police dans les cas de vol d'auto, tant du
 point de vue organisationnel que fonctionnel, les
 auteurs étudient le temps consacré à cette activité
 et ses résultats. Cette analyse des résultats
 de l'action policière n'est pas faite "in abstracto",
 mais tient compte des coûts engagés. Dans cette
 perspective, la productivité et l'efficacité de
 l'action policière sont mesurées au moyen de
 critères d'évaluation fondés sur les objectifs de
 la police dans ce domaine.

English

The general plan of the present report and the
 prospects it outlines can be set down as follows:

Having given a detailed description of the
 activities of the police in the case of auto-
 thefts, from both the organizational and functional
 points of view, the work time consumed and the
 results are studied. This analysis of the results
 or benefits of police action is not done "in
 abstracto", but by taking into account the costs
 involved. In this perspective, the productivity
 and effectiveness of police action are measured by
 referring to criteria of evaluation based on the
 objectives sought by the police in this domain.

145*

VANDEALE, W. (1974). "The Economics of Crime: An Econometric Investigation of Auto Theft, in the United States".

The author developed a "supply demand model" to study crime and crime prevention. Here, he took "auto theft" as a case study to illustrate the workings of the model, but he could have chosen another offence since the model is applicable to many types of crime.

Auto theft is a "criminal industry", furnishing "illegal goods" on a "market of crime products". This supply answers a certain demand for "illegal goods" and in a situation of equilibrium between "supply" and "demand", determines a stable price. The price of illegal working time or in other words, the income from criminal activity is also determined by the interaction of supply and demand for illegal working time. But, this last mechanism is affected by its interaction with preventive efforts.

2. Rationalisation de la
politique criminelle.
*Planning the criminal
justice policy.*

2.1 - Système de justice pénale
Criminal Justice System

Publications du Gouvernement
Governmental Publications

- 152 * EVANS, R. (1973). "Developing Policies for Public Security and Criminal Justice".

The author discusses mechanisms which can ensure public security and those which can improve the criminal justice system. On this theme he points out many difficulties, the principal being that of the elaboration of objectives for a justice system. Another problem is the choice of indicators to measure the degree to which the stated objectives have been attained. The principal goal of the study, after reviewing the multiple aspects of public security and justice, is to find possible ways of providing greater public security.

In the second chapter, public security is defined in terms of the levels of criminality; the objectives are studied in terms of their contribution toward the reduction of the rates of crime. Lastly, the author discusses the problem of assuring the accused fair treatment. In each case, traditional practices are questioned and measures of output are suggested to evaluate the progress that has been made.

- 156 * MARTIN, J.P., WILLIAMS, A. (1973). "The Application of Modern Techniques of Resource Allocation in the Field of Crime Problems".

This report examines the application of modern techniques of resource allocation in the field of crime problems (notably with reference to Sweden, the United Kingdom and the United States), and presents recommendations on the use of cost-effectiveness methods for submission to the

governments of the member states of the Council of Europe.

The subject is discussed from economic and sociological points of view. Four main topics are discussed from the sociological standpoint:

1) the origin of interest in cost-effectiveness methods in the area of criminal police; 2) the development of relevant work and the intellectual and financial resources devoted to it; 3) an assessment of the current state of relevant work and its relationship to policy-making; 4) the relationship between work on cost-effectiveness and the general body of criminological research.

The section of the report dealing with subjects from the economist's standpoint: 1) reviews the range of techniques to be considered and sets out their respective roles and inter-relationships in a general manner not specifically related to the criminal justice system; 2) looks at program budgeting in detail, and compares some of the structures being introduced in the various countries under review; 3) considers the role of modelling both as understood by economists who are seeking to analyze a criminal justice system by analogy with economic systems, and by operations researchers who are seeking simulation models to predict the outcome of policy manipulation of key variables in the system; 4) covers the actual work that has been done on cost-benefit and cost-effectiveness analysis in the various parts of the criminal justice system; and 5) presents some conclusions and recommendations.

- 157* PATTERSON, P.L. et al. (1972). "California Criminal Justice Cost Study: A Cost Reporting System".

The present study was a response to practical need. The California Legislature wanted answers to the following type of questions: What are the expenditures directed toward drug crimes? Is it possible to reduce the crime rate by doubling patrols and by allocating more resources to rehabilitation programs? It was found that traditional accounting and budgeting systems were of no help in answering such questions. The objective of the present study is to remedy this lack of knowledge by proposing a cost reporting system which ensures a detailed knowledge at all the costs associated with the operations of the criminal justice system. These are: 1) costs of proceedings; 2) costs of agencies; 3) costs of programs; 4) costs of crimes.

Toward this end, the main objectives of this study are: 1) to establish methods and procedures which will render possible the reporting of the true costs of the operations of the criminal justice system; 2) to devise a computer program which will permit the establishment of the proposed system on a permanent basis.

A true evaluation of the costs will improve the decision-making process. In this study, the activities are classified according to a system of program budgeting and cost-accounting methods are used to calculate costs.

158*

THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT AND
ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE (1967).

Contents of the task force report related to
criminal systems:

Chapter 5 - Analysis of Crime and the Over-all
Criminal Justice System.

Chapter 6 - Criminal Justice Information Systems.

Chapter 7 - Scientific Research and Development
Program.

Appendix A - Program Budgeting for Criminal Justice
Systems.

Appendix F⁷ - Survey of Existing Criminal Justice
Data Processing Facilities.

Appendix G - Information System Flow Diagrams.

Appendix H - Analysis of the Costs of a Centralized
Versus Decentralized National Inquiry
System.

- 159* REISS, A. (1967). "Studies in Crime and Law Enforcement in Major Metropolitan Areas".

This report contains:

Vol. 1

Section I - Measurement of the nature and amount of crime.

Section II - Public perceptions and recollection about crime, Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice.

Part I: Evaluations and Images of Owners and Managers of Businesses and Organizations toward the Police and Police Service.

Part II: Citizen perceptions and recollections about Crime, Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice.

Vol. 2

Section I - Patterns of behaviour in police and citizens transactions.

Section II - Career orientation, job satisfaction, and the assessment of Law Enforcement problems by police officers.

- 160* SZABO, D. et al. (1971). "Le coût de l'administration de la justice et de la criminalité. Analyse des travaux du Deuxième symposium international de criminologie comparée".

Français Ce livre contient des rapports de groupes de travail sur la comptabilité nationale, sur les analyses coûts-bénéfices et sur le système de planification, de programmation et de budgétisation dans l'administration de la justice; une évaluation des gains et pertes subis par l'économie nationale et provenant de certaines activités criminelles; des prévisions sociales en matière de criminologie et l'étude de réformes du droit pénal en ce qui a trait à certains crimes et services. La seconde partie de l'ouvrage renferme divers exposés sur le coût de la criminalité (approche théorique), une évaluation du coût de la criminalité (propositions d'application pratique), une analyse du coût du crime et de son application dans deux secteurs particuliers, et une bibliographie des études, articles et livres publiés, pour la plupart, au cours des vingt dernières années et traitant de la recherche sur le coût du crime et d'études coût-efficacité au sein de l'appareil de justice pénale.

English The book contains reports of work groups on national accounting, cost-benefit analysis and planning, programming, budgeting system in the Administration of Justice; evaluation of gains and losses to the national economy resulting from certain criminal activities; social forecasting

in criminology; and study of criminal law reforms within the context of certain crimes and services. The second part of the report contains a selection of papers on the cost of crime (theoretical approach); evaluation of the cost of crime (attempts at practical application); analysis of the costs of crime and its application in two special sectors; and a bibliography of studies, articles and books published for the most part during the last two decades and dealing with crime cost research and cost-effectiveness studies within the criminal justice system.

163*

U.S. NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE (1972). "Evaluation of Crime Control Programs".

As increasing sums of money have been infused into criminal justice programs, the need for evaluation guidelines has become more apparent. Evaluations are used at all levels of administration of crime justice programs and are useful in determining whether to continue, stop or modify a program. Information obtained from evaluations can lead to the development of general principles and guidelines to assist local administrations in setting priorities for testing and implementing programs.

Some common problems found in evaluating crime control programs are discussed in this paper. Evaluation procedures are recommended to assist in planning the programs, selecting the geographic areas for program implementation,

choosing measures of effectiveness, and conducting the evaluation. Examples are given to illustrate these procedures.

Once the focus of a program is defined, the program should not be expanded until it has been evaluated, preferably by the agency running the program. Care must be taken to isolate such factors as increased citizen reporting of crime which might influence results but are unrelated to particular crime control efforts. Evaluations should include both an external measure of effectiveness (the program's success in reducing crime) and an internal one (how the results are achieved). Evaluation should include statistical analysis as well as interaction with program personnel. Individual characteristics of police departments should be taken into account since successful programs in one area may not work in another.

Livres

Books

- 167* COMMITTEE FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (1972). "Reducing Crime and Assuring Justice".

This book contains a statement of criminal policy by the Committee for Economic Development. This statement covers the entire field of criminal justice, including police and courts as well as corrections. Organized gambling is also covered. An appendix deals with "criminal justice structure in United States". A second presents "a proposal for a better distribution of the costs of criminal justice".

- 168* LEBLANC, M., BLUMSTEIN, A. (1973). "Analyse économique du système de justice criminelle".

Français Les auteurs décrivent d'abord les aspects généraux de l'analyse de systèmes, laquelle porte sur les éléments ou ensemble d'éléments en interaction, compte tenu de leur nombre, type et relations. L'analyse de systèmes nécessite la délimitation d'un cadre de référence et l'étude des interactions. Il devrait ensuite être possible de déterminer mathématiquement le mouvement des cas dans le système et d'établir un programme destiné à compiler les données.

Une telle analyse vise la réduction du coût associé au crime et au fonctionnement du système de justice pénale, la réduction des coûts sociaux tels que la crainte de la victimisation, l'établissement du principe d'égalité de tous devant la loi, la défense de certaines valeurs, l'efficacité du système, etc. Ce type d'étude n'est pas sans présenter de pièges, et le principal

est le risque de porter atteinte à la justice au nom de l'efficacité et la rationalité. D'autre part, une meilleure formulation des problèmes avec lesquels le système de justice est aux prises et une analyse impartiale sont certainement des avantages.

Dans l'analyse du système de justice pénale, il faut prendre en considération quatre facteurs: la criminalité, les ressources, le coût et la récidive. De cette façon, une analyse du système devrait mener à une planification plus adéquate et plus profitable.

English

First the authors describe the general aspects of systems analysis. It serves to study elements or complexes of elements in interaction, taking into consideration their number, type and relationship. Systems analysis requires the precision of a framework and the study of interactions. This done, a mathematical formulation of the flow of cases within the system should be possible as well as a program established for the compilation of the data.

The objectives of such analysis are: the reduction of the costs associated with crime; reduction of the costs associated with the operations of the criminal justice system; reduction of social costs such as the fear of victimization; establishment of the principle of the equality of all before the law; defence of certain values, effectiveness of the system, etc. This kind of study is not without pitfalls, and the principal one is the risk that justice could be denied in the name of

effectiveness and rationality. On the other hand, a better formulation of the problems facing the justice system and an impartial analysis are certainly advantages.

An analysis of the criminal justice system must take into account four indicators: criminality, resources, costs, recidivism. On this basis, a systems analysis should lead to more adequate and profitable planning.

- 169* RECKLESS, W.C. (1973). "American Criminology: New Directions".

The author focuses on two major areas of concern: understanding the involvement of individuals in delinquent and criminal behaviour and understanding the operation of the criminal justice system. On this second subject, four chapters deal with: 1) the input of persons into the criminal justice system at all points from complaint to arrest, to court action, to probation, to institutionalization, and to parole; and 2) the output or product of the criminal justice system at its several points of exodus. Finally, the author presents reflections on prevention, control, and treatment of crime and delinquency.

Articles

Articles

- 173* ALPER, B. (1935). "A Comparative Study of the Cost of the Administration of Justice in the United States".

The purpose of this study is to carry out, in some measure, the plan of the editors of the chapter on the Cost of Administration of Criminal Justice in American Cities in volume 12: Report on the Cost of Crime of Wickersham Commission of Law Observance and Enforcement.

- 174* ASHBORN, F.G. (1972). "Criminal Justice Planning: At the Crossroads?"

With the availability of federal funds, the criminal justice administrator must now devote some time to planning ahead rather than simply reacting to crises. One of the many reasons for the lack of smooth functioning and proper implementation of LEAA programs is that the usual duration of an LEAA grant is one year. There have been some innovative programs that may be difficult to fund once the federal portion of the grant is expended. The usual one-year grant period is too short for proper evaluation to take place. It is suggested that the grant period be geared to three phases: initiation, evaluation and continuation or phase out. Also, it appears that if the LEAA concept is to be realized, much more technical assistance must be provided at local levels. To reach the goal of safe streets, each municipality is going to have to retain someone to plan, co-ordinate, and evaluate criminal justice activities.

175*

ATKINSON, D.N., DUNN, J.A. (1973). "The Impact of Expenditures on the Operations of the Criminal Justice System".

The purpose of this article is to explore two fundamentally important questions and to suggest plausible explanations for the answers based on the evidence. First, what are the priorities accorded to the police, judicial and correctional functions in the administration of the criminal law? Second, what is the relationship between expenditure priorities and the rising crime rate in the United States? Using data from the Justice Department and the Bureau of the Census, the authors answer those questions.

176*

AVI-ITZHAK, B., SHINNAR, R. (1973). "Quantitative Models in Crime Control".

In this study the authors propose several mathematical models for describing the behaviour of crime-related systems. In the first part a simple model for describing and measuring crime systems with recidivism is presented. This model may be used in estimating the quantitative effects of alternative policies on crime rates. An important factor not recognized by the model is deterrence. One derivative of the mathematical analysis is a proposed method for measuring the relative severity of sentencing in a given system. The second part of the paper deals with the criminal population as a whole trying to bring into account the non-stationary behaviour of the

system. This study should be regarded as a preliminary attempt to develop elementary mathematical models fitting crime systems. Some of the assumptions do not have substantial direct support of data.

177*

BELKIN, J., BLUMSTEIN, A., GLASS, W. (1973).
"Recidivism as a Feedback Process: An Analytical Model and Empirical Validation".

A feedback model of the criminal justice system incorporates the continuing input of people arrested for the first time (virgin arrests) and the recycling of individuals with prior arrests (recidivists). Such a model is needed to enable criminal justice system planners to assess the impact of possible actions on the future arrests and system workloads. Using an empirically determined estimate of the number of virgin arrests in the United States as input to a feedback model of the criminal justice system, recidivism parameters, probability of re-arrest, and average time between arrests were estimated by matching the output of the model to the total arrests in the United States, in the period 1960-1970. The average deviation between the model output and total U.S. arrests was minimized at less than 4% when the probability of re-arrest is equal to 0.875 and the average time between arrests equal to 1.1 years. The relative sensitivity of the total arrests to changes in virgin arrests and the probability of re-arrest are also presented.

- 178* BLUMSTEIN, A. (1967). "Systems Analysis and the Criminal Justice System".

This paper reports on some studies concerning the potential role of systems analysis. Alternative technological investments by police departments are compared with a model of apprehension process. Bottlenecks in moving cases through a court are identified through the use of a computer simulation of the court. A model of a total criminal justice system raises basic questions about the escalation of seriousness of crimes in criminal careers. Analyses of data on arrest trends show that about half of the young boys in the United States will be arrested at some time of their lives. These illustrative studies show considerable potential for more widespread application of systems analysis throughout the criminal justice system.

- 179* BLUMSTEIN, A., LARSON, R. (1969). "Models for a Total Criminal Justice System".

The goal of this study is to design a "mathematical formula" of the circulation of cases in the criminal justice system. Two models are presented: 1) simple production process model; 2) feedback model. The first consists in examining the number of cases at each step in the system, the resulting requirement in personnel and resulting costs. It allows for a first estimate of total costs as well as prediction of needs in terms of personnel and facilities. The

second model considers recidivism and describes the recycling during a criminal career. It permits the calculation of the cost of a criminal career for the justice system and also permits the study of the effects of new policies on recidivism. The first model focuses on resource allocation and the second on criteria of effectiveness.

180*

BLUMSTEIN, A., LARSON, R.C. (1971). "Problems in Modeling and Measuring Recidivism".

Despite the fundamental character of recidivism as a measure of correctional effectiveness and its wide use in all aspects of the theory and operations of the crime control process, there is surprising misconception regarding its use and measurement. This paper uses plausible models to examine two types of potential misconception. The first arises from alternative definitions of recidivism based on the stage in the criminal justice process at which recidivism is measured. The second arises from alternative methods of sampling criminal careers. The analysis helps to clarify possible interpretations of recidivism data, including those reported by the FBI under "Careers in Crime".

- 181* BOYDELL, C.L., CONNIDES, J.A. (1974). "The Administration of Criminal Justice: Continuity Versus Conflict".

Even though we can attribute too much importance to the ideal of a highly-integrated system of criminal justice, it is extremely difficult to reach that ideal. This article examines the indicators that permit measurement of the integration (or lack of it) of the diverse sub-systems that intervene in the correctional process, and discusses some of the factors that undermine this ideal of integration. Furthermore, the article examines the existing relationship between the diverse administrative components of the system and the general public, a relationship that is of capital importance in democratic societies.

- 182* CANLIS, M.N. (1967). "The Police and Criminal Justice".

Second only to war, crime and delinquency must be considered as the most costly of the disruptive forces in society. The police corrective institutions, parole and the courts should join together to reconstruct the system of criminal justice and eliminate competition and misunderstanding.

183*

CARTER, R.M., CAMERON, R.D., MALCOLM, W.K. (1974).
"The System Rate Approach to Description and
Evaluation of Criminal Justice Systems".

The authors consider that the new emphasis on comprehensive criminal justice planning abandons simplistic concerns for "crime rates" and the "causes of crime" and recognizes these as restricted aspects of the criminal justice system.

The systems-oriented process serves several purposes: 1) it permits a meaningful and accurate description of a criminal justice system at a given point in time; 2) it allows a comparison of that system (and its sub-systems) with itself (and themselves) at different points in time; 3) it serves as a vehicle for a more reasoned entry into program development and evaluation; 4) it provides basic data about, and insight into, the complex phenomenon of decision-making.

A four-step process is suggested: 1) through the construction of system flow charts, ascertain the key decision or action points in the system of criminal justice; 2) establish "system rates" for these focal points; 3) identify the variables which determine or influence the system rates; 4) intervene in the system by introducing, modifying or terminating specific activities or by directly changing components of the system.

The authors then illustrate their discussion by doing a system analysis of the Washington work release program.

- 184* COHEN, J. et al. (1973). "Implementation of the Justice Model in a Criminal Justice Agency".

The JUSSIM model is an interactive computer program for which an accompanying data file describes the flow diagram of a criminal justice system, the branching ratios of the flow between stages, the resources consumed and the costs and work loads. This model was implemented to help develop a plan for a local criminal justice planning agency. The paper reports on the experiences in collecting the relevant data, the analysis performed with the model, and the usefulness of the model for the decision-makers in the planning agency.

- 185* COHEN, M. (1973). "Some Manpower Aspects of the Criminal System".

Manpower planning and the application of manpower economics seem likely to become important in the management of law enforcement and criminal justice activities in the future. The major portion of expenditures to operate police departments and criminal justice facilities is now spent for salaries and other costs directly associated with employment. Because the financial resources of local and state governments are limited, greater interest is being shown in a more rational use of manpower resources, to reduce the costs of police protection while improving its efficiency. Any imbalance in the criminal justice system is self-defeating. If a

disproportionate amount of the total resources available is allotted to police activities at the expense of other parts of the system, bottlenecks are created in the courts, and correctional institutions are hindered in the performance of their functions. Manpower utilization planning for law enforcement and rehabilitation activities will have to focus on employing a greater variety of workers and their better distribution. Police departments, especially in large cities, will have to use more civilian workers for many positions now filled by policemen. Correctional institutions will have to employ more workers in rehabilitation services than in security services.

186*

DOSSER, D. (1964). "Notes on Carl S. Shoup's Standards for Distributing a Free Governmental Service: Crime Prevention".

Once the financing of a service has been assured, there remains the question of determining how it will be allocated, taking into account that this service has as one of its characteristics the fact that it profits exclusively distinct categories of beneficiaries. Police preventive services represent such a situation. "Marginal analysis" can take different forms: some place the collectivity on a higher indifference curve than others. But is it possible in regard to such a problem to use transformation and ordinary curves of an ordinary type? These difficulties are discussed.

As an alternative to the "marginal" approach, a simple theory of statistical decision can be used: but it will lead to different results concerning allocation of police services.

- 187* FEELEY, M. (1973). "Two Models of the Criminal Justice System: An Organizational Perspective".

The author's objective is to develop a theoretical framework within which it would be possible to describe and explain administrative practices in the field of criminal justice. He wants to develop two models of organizational analysis to evaluate recent studies on this subject. The majority of studies on the administration of justice in the United States can be classified in terms of two organizational models: 1) goal model; 2) functional systems model.

The first model focuses on the goals of the administration of criminal justice, but the proponents of this model are not necessarily in accord with one another on the methodology that should be followed. By the study of the formal or traditional goals of the justice system, these authors tend to produce an uni-dimensional picture of the processes involved without making sufficient allowance for many factors that go beyond the formal objectives. This is Feeley's criticism concerning this model.

The second presents a different conception of organization in that it tries to explain the

behaviour of the actors involved instead of simply noting it. This model discusses the effectiveness of the organization and the goals are no longer only the formal or traditional ones. In short, this second model is intended for the establishment of a rational organization. Finally, on the basis of these considerations, the author examines possible reforms.

188*

HGO CHO YANK (1972). "A Multiple Regression Model for the Measurement of the Public Policy Impact of Big City Crime".

By using the multiple regression technique, this paper examines whether various measures of public policies have significant effect in reducing serious crimes and in suppressing the upward trends of crime rates in the 50 largest U.S. cities in recent years. The public policies examined are two conceptually distinct types - control and service policies. The control policies refer to those policies directly concerned with law enforcement and administration of justice, while the service policies are those policies which are designed to promote the general well-being and amenities in the community. The crime indicators used are the so-called "under crime" as reported by the FBI.

189*

HILL, H.L. (1970). "Information Systems for Decision-Making and Program Evaluation in the Prevention and Control of Crime".

The purpose of this article is fourfold:

1) To communicate to the potential users of criminal justice information systems some of the potential benefits such systems hold for future management and operational personnel.

2) To introduce a few comments about the nature of information systems and their development through systems analysis and other techniques.

3) To identify a few limitations currently slowing the development of the criminal justice information system.

4) To suggest one approach to accelerated development of criminal justice information systems on a nation-wide basis.

The development of adequate criminal justice information systems is essential to the rational improvement of criminal justice throughout the world. With such systems, there is the potential of discovering new factors in regard to criminal justice.

191*

HOWLETT, J.W., HURST, H. (1971). "A Systems Approach to Comprehensive Criminal Justice Planning".

The objective of this study is to conceptualize a model for the planning of criminal justice by using a system approach. A system is defined as a set of elements all oriented toward the accomplishment of certain common goals. He then enumerates the basic elements of the criminal justice system. The analysis takes into account three dimensions:

- 1) Descriptive elements encompassing:
 - a) The legal framework (principal elements of the process);
 - b) Known crimes (number and nature of the events);
 - c) The Community (jurisdiction under study: resources, demography, etc.).
- 2) Analytical dimensions encompassing goals functions, administration, information systems, procedures, costs, etc.
- 3) Process elements encompassing the maintenance of order arrests, courts, probation, institutions, etc.

It is around these three concepts, divided into multiple indicators, that the author conducts his study on the planning of criminal justice.

192*

KIMBERLING, W.C., FRYBACK, J.T. (1973).
"Systematic Evaluation of Criminal Justice
Projects: A State of the Art in the United
States".

This article presents the results of a survey of the development of systems for the evaluation of criminal justice programs funded through Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) grants. LEAA has established a requirement for program evaluation in early 1972. State Planning Agencies (SPA), organized pursuant to the provisions of the Safe Street Act, were surveyed from May through October of 1972, in order to identify the nature and extent of project and program evaluation activity under way or planned. The survey emphasized the identification and description of "evaluation system" development. This report presents a summary of evaluation activity in each of the 54 jurisdictions with SPA. Four innovative systems are described in greater detail.

193*

KLEIN, M.W. et al. (1971). "System Rates: An Approach to Comprehensive Criminal Justice Planning".

It is easier to show the need for a systems approach in the field of criminal justice than to elaborate such an approach. This study describes the procedures that will enable the criminal justice system to determine the measures that should be undertaken and the methods that can be used to measure their impact. The authors want

to show the importance of relating and co-ordinating the basic elements of the justice system, that is, prevention, repression, control and treatment. Toward that end, one must have a thorough knowledge of the workings of this system, measure its impact, and go much further than simply using crime rates and recidivism rates.

The first step consists in the evaluation of the system including processes, apprehensions, recidivism, etc. The second step is the identification of the variables and criteria that can influence the evaluation of the system such as: definition of deviant behaviour, social attitudes, community resources, etc.

Three methods are considered for the evaluation of the justice system:

1) Cohort-trails: This approach consists in following a sample of offenders going through the system. Thus the effects of alternative decisions can be evaluated. Here, the difficulty consists in having complete knowledge of all the characteristics of the cases under study to be able to assess the decisions that have been rendered.

2) Paper-processing analysis: This is an operational approach that identifies the critical attributes of the system. A good deal of information is gathered concerning delinquents, agents and agencies, as well as decisions rendered. This method, however, faces the problem of the accessibility of information.

3) System-rate development teams: This method consists of organizing teams of practitioners and researchers to develop methods of evaluation for each of the systems used. The evaluation of the three following systems is particularly recommended: a) juvenile community absorption rate; b) enforcement recidivism rate; c) enforcement clearing rate.

This last method could bring about a better planning of the criminal justice system.

194 *

NEJELSKI, P. (1970). "Social Policy and the Administration of Justice".

Research and innovation in the area of social policy in the administration of justice should focus on the following four areas:

- 1) definition of the relevant decision makers and analysis of the scope of their discretion;
- 2) determination of the responsibility and accountability of the participants;
- 3) improvement in the measures of effectiveness;
- 4) re-examination of the uses of the criminal process and development of non-criminal alternatives where appropriate.

- 195* PECAR, J. (1972). "Economic Views on Ways of Dealing with Crime".

The article deals with some theoretical viewpoints of the cost-benefit analysis. Such analyses are being used more and more in the area of crime control. They raise questions concerning the rationale underlying the work of law enforcement agencies. Cost-benefit analyses raise numerous doubts and show many deficiencies in methodology. Economic viewpoints of both crime and law enforcement agencies have certain advantages: Cost-benefit analyses raise questions of how to improve results; they force the reduction of costs; they urge a change in measures; they provide for better possibilities of informing the public about the means for combatting crime; they help evaluate the damage from crime; they help to ascertain the results achieved.

- 196* PHILLIPS, L., VOTEY, H.L. (1972). "An Economic Analysis of the Deterrent Effect of Law Enforcement on Criminal Activity".

In this study the authors use the techniques of economics for evaluating and controlling economic systems in an analysis of crime control. Using the most recently available data including that from the Uniform Crime Reporting Section of the FBI and the California Bureau of Criminal Statistics, the study analyzes the process generating crime, and the productivity of law enforcement agencies, and welds these two processes

together in a model that permits an analysis of underlying causes and the various appropriate responses to the crime problem. A heavy emphasis on law enforcement to the neglect of economic conditions could have the effect of a resentment of law enforcement and a general attitude of antagonism between levels of society.

198* SHOUP, C.S. (1964). "Standards for Distributing a Free Governmental Service: Crime Prevention".

A government distributing service free of direct charge must decide how much of each service, each household or firm is to receive.

If, indeed, no one can be excluded from enjoyment of a service when it is rendered, and the amount received is the same for all, the decision is made when the level of service is determined.

Often, however, some degree of exclusion is practicable, or varying intensities of service may be rendered to different households or firms.

Shoup's paper proposed three decision rules or goals that could be followed in allocating police preventive services between two districts:

- 1) Equal crime rates
- 2) Equal marginal cost per unit of crime prevention

- 3) Equal marginal rates of substitution of crime-prevention "production" and crime-prevention "consumption".

These decision rules are graphically presented and the implications of each are discussed.

199*

SIGURDON, H.R. (1971). "Methodological Impediments to Comprehensive Criminal Justice Planning".

Three major problems have thwarted efforts toward comprehensive justice planning in states and local communities in the implementation of the Safe Streets Act of 1968. These problems arise from three completely erroneous assumptions: that a well-articulated criminal justice actually exists; that criminal justice agencies have the methodological capability to plan their own destinies; and that adequate information is readily available for comprehensive planning purposes.

Existing criminal justice information systems are designed to serve the operating requirements, not to comprehensive planning requirements, of criminal justice agencies. What is needed is a co-ordinated computerized record-keeping system capable of rapidly providing data about decisions made in all critical points in the process of criminal justice. Only then will it be possible to know: 1) current levels of system effectiveness;

2) change taking place in the system; 3) areas in which planned change is indicated; and 4) the effects that planned changes would have on the justice system. Once procedures have been established for keeping track of alternatives available at each decision-making point, it will be possible to determine "system rates" or expression of decision-making in mathematical terms. System rates are useful in expressing rates of community absorption of offenders, rates of processing within the criminal justice system, community re-absorption rates and recidivism rates. For example, separate recidivism rates can be computed for each point of exit from the system and a study of these rates can lead to a cost-effectiveness measure as a means of rationalizing the release procedure.

200*

SKIRWIN, W.J., SMITH, R.S. (1974). "A Design Programming Process for Criminal Justice Training Facilities".

The article presents a step-by-step process used in deriving capital costs for a proposed state criminal justice training system. The training program exists as a recommended tentative program for the purpose of helping the client objectively reduce the number of viable alternatives open to him. Through their confusion, multiple goals often discourage responsible and rational decision-making. The process presented for handling such multiple goals gains strength when

it stages, in sequence, the various considerations and decisions to be made. It separates and stages decision variables and systematically analyzes them for priority and significance in guiding decisions.

- 201* THUROW, C., RAPPAPORT, C. (1969). "Law Enforcement and Cost-Benefit Analysis".

This article focuses on economic crimes although the cost-benefit framework could be applied to personal crimes, provided a method is found to translate reduced injuries and deaths into economic benefits.

Specifically, the authors seek to formulate methods for finding the best techniques for enforcing the provisions of Fair Labor Standards Act. Benefits consist of "back-wages found due" which were paid, and the difference between wages owed in establishments which are not investigated and in those which were. Investigatory benefits could be calculated for different enforcement techniques as well as for different areas of investigation. Suggested areas of investigation are as follows: different sizes of establishments, different industries, and different regions. From the data available, it is possible to calculate the expected benefits from investigating an establishment of a given size in a given industry, and in a given region. The per-worker-cost curve for investigation of establishments of various sizes is constructed on the assumption that there are economies of scale in investigations.

202 *

WORMELI, R.K., KOLODNEY, S.E. (1972). "The Crime Specific Model: A New Criminal Justice Perspective".

The objectives of the criminal justice system are ambiguous and often conflicting. Attempts to improve law enforcement, on the one hand, and the administration of justice, on the other hand, result in an impasse which prohibits optimization of the operation of the system.

Therefore, quantitative analysis is almost always based on one of two conceptual models: the process model or the component model. This paper introduces a third conceptualization which is described as the crime-specific model.

The crime-specific perspective approaches criminal justice problems by considering sub-problems categorized according to the type of offence. This framework should facilitate planning and action in criminal justice. More programmatic goals about specific crimes could be set and the evaluation of the achievement of these goals would be more direct. New concepts of organization throughout the system would be produced and the management of day to day operations would be streamlined.

In order for the crime-specific perspective to be used, two conditions must exist. First, the circumstances surrounding the commission of the offence and the characteristics of the offender must be measurably different for each offence category. Second, these differences must remain stable over time and across jurisdictions. This paper explores the extent to which events and offenders meet these constraints.

Rapports

Reports

- 208* EDWARDS, J.L.J., HANN, R.G. (1969). "An Economic Analysis of Crime and Criminal Justice in Canada, Research Proposal".

The objective here is to propose a new approach in the decision-making process and to show the value of its use in Canada. The author then considers the theoretical basis of his model, the empiric estimates, and finally shows how to calculate costs.

- 211* KELLENS, G. (1971). "L'élaboration d'une politique criminelle rentable".

Français Le souci d'accroître l'efficacité économique de la politique criminelle nationale n'est pas aujourd'hui: on le retrouve, notamment, dans les travaux de Bentham, et il refait actuellement surface. À partir des études économiques et criminologiques de G.S. Becker et du rapport Katzenbach sur l'observation et l'application de la loi, l'auteur examine successivement: 1) la notion de politique criminelle (intervention après le fait prévention du crime, contrôle du crime), 2) l'efficacité économique d'une politique criminelle (coût du crime, coût d'une politique criminelle, en particulier l'élimination des causes du crime dissuasion, indemnisation des victimes, succès de la méthode de traitement), 3) les façons d'élaborer une politique criminelle économiquement efficace (collaboration entre les organismes et les universités), 4) les moyens de la mettre en oeuvre (système de planification, de

programmation et de budgétisation, etc.).
 L'auteur insiste sur l'importance de l'économie
 en criminologie et dans une politique criminelle.

English Concerns about increasing the economic
 efficiency of the national criminal policy is
 not new: it appears, among others, in the work
 of Bentham and has currently arisen again.
 Starting from the economic and criminological
 studies of G.S. Becker and from the Kazenbach
 Report on law observance and enforcement, the
 author successively examines: 1) the notion of
 criminal policy (post-crime intervention, crime
 prevention, crime control); 2) the economic
 efficiency of a criminal policy (cost of crime,
 cost of criminal policy in particular suppres-
 sion of the causes of crime, deterrence, victim
 compensation, success of treatment method); 3) the
 ways for working out an economically efficient
 criminal policy (collaboration between agencies
 and universities); 4) the ways of implementing
 it's planning, programming and budgeting systems,
 etc.). The author emphasizes the importance of
 economics in criminology and in criminal policy.

214* WILKINS, L. (1970). "Quantitative Methods in
 Social Defense Planning with Special Reference
 to Cost-Benefit and System Analysis".

This paper examines, from the viewpoint of
 the social defence sector (including police,
 courts, and correctional services), some of the
 procedures, analytical techniques, and research

methods that are currently popular in various fields of government policy.

There is no clear and immediate justification for the application of cost-benefit techniques and related procedures to criminal justice. This does not mean that there is no justification for exploration, particularly to find output-based references for decisions. There is a case to be made for considering future probable states and for relating probability to the desirability of postulated states. This applies to legal decision processes where there has been an almost slavish adherence to precedent. There is also a strong case to be made for attempts to accommodate variety within the penal system and to utilize rather than suppress the variety that already exists. Variety generates information and this information should be put to use.

The theoretical framework of systems theory does not necessarily lead to cost-benefit methodologies as exemplified in current accountancy practice. Criminal justice requires rational decision-making under conditions of uncertainty, and the concept of justice may not be amenable to tests of efficiency. Is ritual in criminal justice necessary? If so, can we find a rational model for ritual? Are certain concepts of rationality and justice little more than symbolic? These questions cannot be resolved by accountancy methods. Perhaps the criminal justice system would be best advised to seek the next step beyond cost-benefit methodology.

2.2 - Police

Police

2.2.1 - Affectation des ressources et planification
Resource Allocation and Planning

Publications du Gouvernement
Governmental Publications

217* THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT AND
ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE (1967). "Task Force
Report: Science and Technology".

Contents of the task force report related
to police administration.

Chapter 2 - Police Operations: The Apprehension
Process.

Chapter 3 - Police Operations: Communications,
Command and Control.

Appendix B - A Study of Communications, Crimes,
and Arrests in a Metropolitan Police
Department

Appendix D - Police Mobile Radio Communications
Systems.

218* THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT
AND ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE (1967). "Task
Force Report: The Police".

Contents:

1. Introduction
2. Law Enforcement Policy: The Police Role
3. Police Organization, Management and Operations
4. Co-ordination and Consolidation of Police
Service
5. Police Personnel
6. The Police and the Community
7. Police Integrity
8. Implementation through State Commission on
Police Standards
9. The Community's Role in Law Enforcement.

Livres
Books

- 226* BRISTOW, A.P., GABARD, E.C. (1961). "Decision-Making in Police Administration".

This book has been written primarily for the administrator who must each day make decisions upon which both his tenure and the public safety depend. This book contains:

1. Differential Aspects of Police Administration and Decision-making
2. Preparation for decision
3. Research and fact finding
4. The identification of alternatives and the evaluation of considerations
5. Selection between alternatives: the final decision
6. Staff decision-making
7. Implementing the decision
8. Training in decision-making
9. Conclusions.

- 227* BRISTOW, A.P., THOMAS, C. (1969). "Effective Police Manpower Utilization".

This research monograph is a collection of the four reports prepared for the Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice (1967) in the area of Effective Police Manpower Utilization.

The book contains:

- I - Police Specialization Versus Generalization
- II - Police Reserve Programs
- III - Police Cadet Programs
- IV - Chronological and Geographical Distribution of the Patrol Force.

The reader will note that this monograph contains many suggestions and recommendations not adopted by the Commission and also contains some material which is in direct opposition to the Commission's reports.

- 230* HANNA, D.G., GENTAL, W.D. (1971). "A Guide to Primary Police Management Concepts".

This book offers the law enforcement field a text that entrenches administrative direction and provides the police administrator with worthwhile, informative, and illuminating fundamental guidelines. The ultimate purpose is to identify basic weaknesses in police management and to recommend practical guidelines that may be followed or modified by the police administrator in the performance of his management responsibilities.

- 232* KENNEY, J.P. (1972). "Police Administration".

"The reader of this book will readily observe that there has been a substantial break with the previous approach to the subject. Emphasis has been more on theoretical concepts and issues than on techniques. I have attempted to provide a theoretical rationale for a number of police practices which have heretofore been taken for granted, and to introduce the administration, organization and management theories which have emerged in the past two decades and which have been adopted by business, industrial and numerous governmental agencies".

The book contains:

- I - What is police organization
- II - The environment of police administration
- III - The role of police
- IV - Policy, decision-making and the exercise of discretion
- V - Organization: Orthodox approaches
- VI - Organization: The changing nature
- VII - Team policing organization model
- VIII - The management of Human Resources
- IX - Planning and the management of financial resources
- X - Police administration and the systems approach
- XI - Management of police operations
- XII - The changing role of the police in civil disorders
- XIII - Crime prevention and Community relations
- XIV - The future.

- 233* LEONARD, V.A. (1951). "Police Organization and Management".

"Police Organization and Management" brings together in one volume, for the convenience of law enforcement personnel, tested principles and procedures in the organization and operation of the police enterprise. The basic manuscript was originally written as a dissertation for the Ph. degree at Ohio State University, under the title: A Theory of Police Organization and Administration.

The book contains:

- I - Introduction
- II - The Climate of Police Administration
- III - The Police Executive
- IV - Internal Organization
- V - Personnel Selection and Training
- VI - Police Records Administration
- VII - Patrol - Major Component of Line Power
- VIII - Patrol - Power: Supporting Line Elements
- IX - The Tactical Unit
- X - The Audit
- XI - Conclusion.

- 234 * MARTIN, J.P., WILSON, G. (1969). "The Police: A Study in Manpower."

In this book, the techniques of social accounting are applied to the study of police manpower. The first part of the book presents an historical overview of the problem from 1829 to the present.

Then, the second part presents a manpower survey of England police departments for the years 1965-1966. A Chapter is devoted to the discussion of the methodology of that survey and the results are then presented. At first, an overview of the use of police man-hours is given (effective strength, work load, overtime, nature of work load). The study then focuses on specific areas of police work (criminal investigation, traffic work, court work, etc.).

The costs of police work are also considered in this study of police manpower. Finally, the implications of the time study for training and organization are spelled out.

- 239 * RIGGS, R.J. (1967). "A Planning-Programming-Budgeting System for Law Enforcement".

Program budgets are formulated in terms of output instead of input. Program budgeting is a long-term process and allows prediction of future needs. Objectives or goals must be clearly stated at the start.

For the field of law enforcement, the use of program budgeting poses some difficulties:

I - Definition of the objectives of law enforcement

II - Evaluation of police effectiveness in the criminal and non-criminal field of their activities.

A principal conclusion of this study is that the greater part of the police budget goes to the control of non-criminal behaviour.

240* RIZKALLA, S., RICO, J.M. HULSMAN, L.H.C. (1974).
"Fonctions et tâches de la police".

Français Pour faire une analyse coûts-bénéfices de l'action policière, il est important de connaître les buts que vise la police. Cet article se rapporte à de tels objectifs et décrit les diverses fonctions de la police.

English In a perspective of cost-benefit analysis of police action, it is important to know the goals toward which police are aiming. This article refers to such objectives and delineates different police functions.

- 241* SHOUP, C.S., MEHAY, S.L. (1971). "Program Budgeting for Urban Police Services".

This report on program budgeting for police services contains some objectives of police activities and alternative budget structures for the Los Angeles Police Department. Program analyses are presented for traffic law enforcement and for crime deterrent patrol, using multivariate regression of lasting data in the former analysis and controlled experimentation to produce new data in the latter. Emphasis is on the question of police service production functions. Cost-benefit evaluations are described for the enforcement and patrol programs, and inter-governmental aspects of the distribution of police services are examined. The methodology and findings are summarized in an abridgment.

- 242* SMITH, B. (1960). "Police Systems in the United States".

This book presents an over-all view of the organization of police services in the United States. After having exposed the police problem, crime problem and traffic problem, the author then presents and discusses the police services provided to fight those problems: rural and suburban police, urban police, state and federal.

The author then concentrates on the study of specific areas of police services: police control, organization, patrol supervision, central services. The author then sets forth the outlines of future development.

243*

WHISENAND, P.M., FERGUSON, R.F. (1973). "The Managing of Police Organizations".

The managing of Police Organizations intended as a contribution to literature on the criminal justice system, has police managers--both existing and potential--as its primary target audience.

The book contains:

1. Police management: The role and the values
2. Values and value orientations
3. Planning: Co-ordination for tomorrow
4. The management of communications and the communications of management
5. Organizing: The Art of Hierarchy
6. Controlling: The use of authority, power and influence
7. Leading: Leadership styles
8. Decision-making
9. Co-ordinating: The Integration of Specialized Units
10. Conflict Resolution: Smoothing troubled waters
11. Management and machines: The capabilities and challenges of the computer
12. Police Community Relations
13. The police manager and the future: Coping with organizational tremor.

Articles
Articles

244*

BASSI, L.R. (1970). "Administration Courage".

The thesis of this article is twofold:

1) Many changes can be made in police operations which would increase public support. If a high degree of support can be attained, the public will become more willing to provide adequate funding for the agencies.

2) Police managers can do much to decrease administrative costs of the department thereby releasing certain amounts to more needed areas of concern.

If law enforcement administrators are to handle the increasingly complex task, they must become more business-like. They must constantly experiment to determine whether there are efficient means of carrying out an objective. Examples serve to justify this point. The key to success then is administrative courage. Be willing to experiment, to analyse and change existing operations, if the changes would in the long run provide for more efficient use of department resources. Only then can we hope to keep pace with the increase in crime.

- 245 * BORDUA, D.J., HAUREK, F.V. (1970). "The Police Budget's Lot".

The authors examine why public expenditures for police services in the United States have risen to more than \$1,000,000,000. They do not think that this extraordinary rise in costs has been followed by a proportionate increase in police effectiveness. They want to show that this rise in costs is not explained by better police protection but by unrelated factors such as: inflation, urbanization, population, vehicle costs. In the appendix, the authors show how they have calculated costs taking into account the factors just mentioned.

- 246 * COLUMBUS, E.G. (1970). "Management by Systems".

This article deals with management in police work. What are the steps to be taken to organize and operate a management approach of this type?

1) Survey: A survey must be made of all phases of the administrative duties of the department.

2) Analysis: Collation of the collected data is the next logical step. The data must be categorized and studied to determine the basic operations of all phases of the organization.

3) Synthesis: The synthesis must be complete in detail to avoid overlooking any phases.

4) Documentation: After the synthesis has been completed, all new concepts along with any of the old methods that were retained must be documented.

5) Implementation: When the preceding steps are completed, implementation is the next step. This would be done on a carefully planned timetable to assure slow phasing into the over-all operations.

6) Planning and research: Continuing research must be done to improve the systems.

7) Additional Benefits: Many by-products will be realized from this form of management.

The author believes that police as a group may expect management by systems to come more to the front when it is realized that this area will give answers to many questions, unavailable at this time by other methods.

247* COSPEREC, J.L. (1972). "La R.C.B. dans les services de police".

Français Brève présentation de la méthode suivie pour introduire la rationalisation des choix budgétaires dans la police nationale française. Également, un bref exposé de deux études-pilotes de budgétisation de programmes dans les services de police de Strasbourg et Reims.

English Brief presentation of the method followed to introduce PPBS into the French National Police. There is also a presentation of two pilot studies of program budgeting in the police departments of Strasbourg and Reims.

248* DAVIS, R.M. (1970). "Police Management Techniques for the Medium Size Department".

The author puts forward an analytical model to facilitate the provision of a more economical and effective deployment of police personnel and equipment, and to make it possible to forecast the impact of a greater demand for police services.

The complaint Processing System model encompasses two programs:

- 1) Complaint Analysis Program
- 2) Complaint Processing Simulator.

249* DOLAN, J.F. (1968). "The Police PPB Concept".

This article, after reviewing the history of budgeting in the United States, focuses on the PPB concept.

This program budgeting is planning-oriented and its main goal is to rationalize policy-making by providing data on the costs and benefits of

alternative ways of attaining proposed public objectives and by output measurements to facilitate the effective attainment of chosen objectives. In Planning, Programming, Budgeting, budgeting is an allocative process among competing claims and the budget is a statement of policy.

Distinctive characteristics of Planning, Programming, and Budgeting systems are: 1) program budgeting focuses on identifying the fundamental objectives of the government and then relates all activities regardless of organizational placement, to these; 2) future year implications are explicitly considered; 3) all costs are considered: These include capital costs, non-capital costs, associated support costs as well as direct costs; 4) a systematic analysis of alternatives is undertaken. It involves: (a) identification of governmental objectives; (b) explicit, systematic identification of alternative methods of attaining the stated objectives; (c) estimation of the total cost of each alternative; (d) estimation of their expected results; (e) presentation of the resulting major cost and benefit trade-off among alternatives along with the identification of major assumptions and uncertainties.

- 250* GRIFFIN, G.R. (1974). "Goal Setting for Police Organizations".

A tool readily available for the police administrator in police problem solving that has a low installation cost is that of setting goals and objectives. The objectives must be at all levels. Analysis reveals that the setting of objectives by police departments is often vague and undefined. The author states that goals and objectives must be definite and measurable, and must have measurement values per time period. The author describes proper goal-setting and gives some examples.

- 252* HENNESSEY, J.J. (1972). "PPBS and Police Management".

Planning, Programming and Budgeting system is a method of management which emphasizes the planning and budgeting of a program or organization. Within a PPBS approach, a management-by-objectives process is used. PPBS and management-by-objectives have been used mainly for projects. Nevertheless, they can be applied structurally to organizations. In particular, police agencies can benefit from a PPBS approach. The PPBS management technique is used in this article to propose one possible restructuring of a police agency. The first part of the discussion centres on the determination of goals, sub-goals, operational goals and the resulting organization and management of resources. The remainder of the article deals with realistic methods of attaining goals and the cost and effectiveness of the various levels of goal attainment.

The determination of goals, sub-goals and operational goals assumes that information is available to specify the effectiveness of various means to goals and the costs of these means or methods.

- 253* HOOVER, L.T. (1974). "Planning-Programming-Budgeting Systems: Problems of Implementation for Police Management".

The author describes the different steps that must be followed in the implementation of program budgeting and the problems arising at each step. These steps are;

- 1) Establishing organizational objectives
- 2) Relating program to objectives
- 3) Identifying program impact
- 4) Analysis of program alternatives.

- 254* KATZMAN, M.T. (1968). "The Economics of Defense against Crime in the Streets".

Society faces different alternatives in regard to resource allocation in the area of crime. At the level of the private citizen, a choice must be made between eventual losses caused by criminality and expenditures to insure oneself against it. At the level of the public sector, a choice must be made between concentrating resources on police protection and other methods.

Furthermore, at the level of the internal structure of police departments, many alternatives present themselves concerning resources allocation. On the other hand, to make an equitable and profitable choice, one must have adequate knowledge of the functioning of the organization studied. The author concludes by saying that to make such choices, the economic aspects of criminality must be taken into account.

255* LEAHEY, F.L. (1968). "Planning-Programming-Budgeting System".

Twenty-five years ago most police agencies had "line-item" budgets, and many still have them today. Then, following recommendations made in the Hoover Commission Report of the late 1940's "performance" budgeting was hailed as the road to government economy and efficiency. However, it is difficult to apply performance budgeting meaningfully to a police department. During the past fifteen years, many cities have tried a "programmatic" approach to budgeting. It is a budget broken down into organizational sub-divisions with emphasis on narrative description about "program" content, service levels, manpower assignment, and program changes for the coming year.

Now police administrators may undertake the PPBS approach to budgeting, an approach that can make budgeting an effective administrative tool.

Implementation of PPBS must go through the following steps: 1) determine objectives; 2) relate organization to objectives; 3) develop a program structure; 4) relate present budget structure to the program structure; 5) relate current resource allocation to program structure in gross quantitative terms.

Four tasks then remain: 1) A general program analysis should be written. 2) An Annual PPBS calendar should be developed and documented. 3) plans should be made to improve the system over a period of, say, five years. 4) The analytical process should be set in motion.

- 257* MILLER, B. WERKS, A. (1972). "Police Programs Accounts".

In their article, the authors indicate how to program the accounting, and a method for budgeting and future financial planning.

- 258* PENCE, G. (1971). "Program-Planning-Budgeting System: A Pilot City Project".

This article presents the Dayton, Ohio Police Department Budget. It discusses the methods used and procedures followed for implementing PPBS. The program structure that was used is also presented.

- 261* RIEDER, R.J. (1970). "A Systems Approach to Command and Control for Law Enforcement".

A systems approach is developed around five functions geared toward public assistance:

- 1) Complaint station
- 2) Dispatching station
- 3) Field units
- 4) Command station
- 5) Computer assistance.

By taking into account the interaction of these diverse elements, it is possible to answer the public demand for police services more efficiently.

- 262* CHUMATE, R.P., CROWTHER, R.F. (1966). "Quantitative Methods for Optimizing the Allocation of Police Resources".

The authors explore how quantitative analytical techniques can be applied to particular police service problems. The authors focus particularly on "response time". The presentation is essentially mathematical.

263*

TIFFT, L.L., BORDUA, D.J. (1969). "Police Organization and Future Research".

Recent changes in a "post-bureaucratic" direction indicate that police departments have reached a new stage in development as attempts to counter the effects of reform bureaucratization result in new ways of crossing organizational boundaries. Our current research on police supervision indicates the dependency of police behaviour on extra-organizational processes. Organizational change and research results both point toward the establishment of research districts which can experiment with widely varied ways of organizing and carrying out police work. Within the research district context, several more specific research questions are suggested.

Rapports
Reports

269* COSPEREC, J.L. (1971). "La R.C.B. dans la police nationale".

Français Étude-pilote établissant, pour une semaine de 1970, le budget de programme du Commissariat de sécurité publique de Strasbourg. L'étude comprend trois stades: la mise au point d'une structure d'activités, le calcul des coûts, l'évaluation de la productivité et de l'efficacité du service de police examiné.

English Pilot study establishing for a week in 1970, the "program budget" of the Commissariat de Sécurité Publique de Strasbourg". The study comprises three stages: Establishment of a structure of activities, calculation of the costs, evaluation of the productivity and effectiveness of the police department studied.

275* LINOTTE, D. (1971). "La rationalisation des choix budgétaires de la police nationale".

Français Historique de la R.C.B. dans la police nationale. Étude de la Sécurité publique de Strasbourg. Dans quelle mesure peut-on utiliser la R.C.B. dans la police nationale?

English History of PPBS in the national police. Study of the Sécurité Publique de Strasbourg. How far can we go with PPBS in the national police?

- 277* RIZKALLA, S. (1972). "Séminaire sur l'application du système de rationalisation des choix budgétaires au service de police".

Français Résumé d'une conférence donnée par R. Hann, du Centre de criminologie de Toronto, au colloque organisé par le Centre international de criminologie comparée.

On signale la grande portée des coûts et avantages accessoires sur le processus décisionnel en matière de justice pénale.

English Summary of a lecture given by R. Hann, from the Toronto Centre of Criminology, to a seminar organized by the International Centre for Comparative Criminology.

Marginal costs and benefits had been pointed out as having an important impact on the criminal justice decision-making.

- 280* TENZER, A.J., BENTON, J.B., TENG, C. (1969). "Applying the Concept of Program Budgeting to the New York City Police Department".

A description of the results of a nine-month effort to develop a program budgeting system for the New York Police Department. The memorandum presents a detailed discussion of the program budget format, including not only the program structure, and cost structure but also a computerized cost model designed for analysing police department services.

Programed for Rand's JOSS System, the model was developed by using the cost factors and cost-estimating techniques presented in the study. In general, the model describes a system (some part of the program structure) in terms of its operations, and the resources required to perform them. The output presents static costs that can be used to analyse the effect of possible changes in equipment design and in system operation on total system cost.

2.2.2 - Évaluation de l'efficacité
Evaluation of Efficiency

Articles

Articles

- 285* BAILEY, S.E. (1972). "Can the Influence of Police Activity on Driver Behaviour, Traffic Flow and Accidents be Quantified in Cost-Benefit Terms?"

The police role in the traffic system is briefly described. The improvement of driver behaviour seems to be the prime objective of the police traffic role. The present police effort allocated to road traffic activities and the cost of that effort are examined. Then some of the experiments in varying or measuring police influence on driver behaviour, traffic flow and accidents which have been carried out both in Great Britain and the United States are mentioned and the author puts forward his interpretation of what the experiments have demonstrated as well as what they have not established and then goes on to develop his views on the cost-benefit equations of police activity in the specific terms of this topic. The cost-benefits which may stem from changed police inputs are put forward and the suggestions are examined in the light of the practical ability to implement these changes.

- 286* CARTER, R.M. (1971). "The Evaluation of Police Programs".

The evaluation includes four components:

- 1) Identification of the objectives toward which the program is geared.
- 2) Identification of the program or process and its parts.

- 3) Development of one or more measures or standards or criteria (ex.: cost, time, personnel, base of operations, politics, effort required).
- 4) Methodology: provides the techniques for evaluation.
 - Who will do the evaluation (agency, outside consultants)?
 - When will it be done (beginning, during or end of the program)?
 - Where will it be done (agency, university)?
 - How will it be done (computer, subjective techniques)?

287* HAGENAU, G. (1973). "Costs Resulting from Traffic Accidents as a Yardstick for Traffic Safety Measures".

The author describes a cost calculation method which differentiates between costs caused directly by the accidents and costs which indirectly result from accidents. Police costs come under the latter heading; a yardstick for cost calculation in this respect is found in calculating the time spent on immediate action in relation to traffic accidents. For further activities (interviews, gathering of information), an additional 10% is calculated. Due to difficulties of method as well as the lack of

differentiated statistical material or of incomplete statistics, accident cost calculation can never be completely accurate. In planning accident prevention, it should not be overlooked that the non-material aspect of an accident can be of much greater importance to those involved than the economic consequences. The question arises whether economic considerations are to be taken into account at all in traffic safety efforts inasmuch as the protection of human lives and health is involved. In only very few cases will it be technically possible, using rough cost estimates to achieve a cost-effect assessment for use in traffic safety measures based on technical and building features. The investments made in the effort to minimize the number of traffic accidents are inseparable from considerations concerning smooth traffic flow or other objectives of traffic police work. The latter cannot be readily fitted in to a concrete cost-benefit calculation. For example, in traffic control for the purpose of accident prevention, the number of accidents which have not occurred as a result of the efforts can only be estimated on the basis of hypothetical representative calculations. However, the use of expensive equipment or costly procedures can be measured against the cost which accidents would entail if not prevented.

288*

HARRISON, F. (1974). "Perceptions of Role Performance and Organizational Effectiveness".

Given that jobs in the public sector of the economy continue to represent a great portion of total jobs, and given that there is a demand for

expansion of police departments, the author conducted a survey to ascertain how the administration of the Seattle police department perceived its own role and the effectiveness of its organization. Three types of indicators were used: 1) indicators of bureaucratization; 2) indicators of perceived role performance; 3) indicators of organizational effectiveness.

- 289* HENNESSY, J.J. (1974). "The Evaluation of Program Impact".

How to evaluate the effects or impacts of a program of action is a significant problem for law enforcement agencies. This article deals with the process of evaluation which involves three activities: stating what they plan to achieve and how, and comparing the products of those two activities. An examination of these three steps is presented.

- 291* MORGAN, J.M. (1974). "Police Productivity".

Greater productivity simply means getting more results for the dollar spent. The concept of productivity developed in industry where goods, like television sets or automobiles, were produced. But police departments do not produce "goods". They provide a range of services that are more complicated and far more difficult to measure.

Productivity in police services might be

thought of in four ways. First, it means using the best practices available to permit the force to do its job without increasing over-all costs. Second, productivity means making sure that the right things are being done and that an appropriate number of men and resources are devoted to each activity. A third way to improve police productivity is to increase the probability that the force will achieve its objectives. Finally, higher productivity means making better use of the people in the department.

It is impossible to develop over-all measures of police productivity. The police are responsible for a wide range of activities which vary from community to community. Furthermore, many police objectives simply cannot be qualified. However, it is possible to use partial measures, or to break activities down into segments which can be more precisely measured, in order to give police managers a better idea of their progress and problem areas.

292*

ONEIL, N.E., BLOOM, C.J. (1972). "The Field Officer: Is He Really Fighting Crime?"

To determine whether police officers in the field are performing effective patrol within the framework of existing criteria, a two-year study of the patrolman work load was undertaken. This work load of patrolmen in the Long Beach Police Department was compared to that of officers in selected departments of medium-size cities. It was

hypothesised that the work of field patrolmen can be interpreted and measured by means of job analysis techniques.

Questionnaires were randomly distributed to patrolmen over a two-week period to allow for daily fluctuation of various police activities. The questionnaire was designed to show, in ten-minute periods, all activities engaged in by the field officer during his tour of duty. Of seven broad categories of work, patrol activities account for the largest percentage of time: 37.3% in 1968 and 33.7 in 1970. Administrative duties consumed 18% of the patrolman's time in 1968 and 14.8% in 1970. Traffic offences took 12.8% and 11.2% of all time and non-duty activities consumed 10.6% and 11.7%. A very small percentage of time was spent dealing with serious offences, a finding that contradicts the belief that police today are in greater danger and more often involved in handling serious law violations.

Job analyses such as the present research are intended to assist the police administrator in allocating manpower and designing training programs.

293*

OSTRON, E. (1973). "On the Meaning and Measurement of Output and Efficiency in the Provision of Urban Police Services".

Most proposals for changing the organization of police serving metropolitan areas are presented without any evidence concerning the effectiveness

of differently organized police departments in serving urban areas. Assertions are simply made that large-scale police departments are more effective and more efficient. This paper attempts first to define the concepts of output and efficiency for police agencies. Secondly, it attempts to develop some potential measures of output and efficiency which could be used in evaluating the comparative output and efficiency of differently-organized police departments serving metropolitan areas. A simplified scheme is presented which divides police activities into four types and discusses the problems of measurements for each type. The problems of measuring output and efficiency become more and more difficult as one moves from the first through the fourth type of police activity. While extensive difficulties are present in any attempt to measure the output and efficiency of police agencies, such efforts must be undertaken in order to evaluate the success of past reforms and to be able to predict future successes or failure with higher degrees of accuracy. Without serious attempts to evaluate the consequences of reform, future changes may produce more harm than good.

294* PARRATT, S.D. (1938). "A Scale to Measure Effectiveness of Police Functioning".

The author constructed a scale to measure the effectiveness of police functioning using eight salient points which are themselves sub-divided into several elements. These points are:

- 1) Characteristics of personnel

- 2) Selection, discipline, training and equipment
- 3) Influence of politics
- 4) Public and press relations and crime prevention
- 5) Investigation and apprehension: standards of enforcement
- 6) Treatment of groups and minorities
- 7) Treatment of suspects and witnesses
- 8) Vice.

This questionnaire is addressed to citizens to find criteria they think are important for an effective police department.

296* VAUPEL, C.F. (1970). "Improving Police Effectiveness and Police Relations".

The general effectiveness of an organization is correlated with its internal and external human relations program. The recruitment of more civilian employees and the increased awareness of internal human relations within police departments may be a part of the answer to police effectiveness. The author makes several recommendations as solutions which might improve police effectiveness and police relations.

- 297* VOTEY, H.L., PHILLIPS, L. (1972). "Police Effectiveness and the Production Function for Law Enforcement".

The purpose of this paper is to develop and test a theoretical framework in the law enforcement service industry. The authors provide the theoretical rationale for using a production function approach to relate the output of law enforcement agency, in its treatment of major felonies, to the level of offences for those felonies, and to the primary inputs (resources) utilized in law enforcement. And they attempt to measure the effectiveness of police activity - a problem neglected by economists to date.

Rapports
Reports

300*

CHAPMAN, J.I., HIRSCH, W.Z., SONENBLUM, S. (1973).
"A Police Service Production Function".

Several stages of statistics analysis needed to evaluate an agency's performance were applied to police service in the city of Los Angeles. The first stage develops a model of property crimes indicating the amount of crime that would ordinarily be produced by a variety of community characteristics that encourage or discourage the commission of crime, i.e. a crime production function. Cross-sectional data on communities in California were used. The difference between the amount of crime that "should" be committed on the basis of this crime-production model and the amount of crime actually committed in a specific community, with all other relevant crime influences held constant, is said to represent the relative amount of crime prevented by the community police agency. The second stage of the analysis combines arrests and prevented crimes into an index of real crime-related output.

With the aid of such a real output index the third stage develops an agency production function that relates the various classes of real resources required by the agency to the output that is produced.

The analysis yielded the conclusion that increasing the real resources available to the police agency will increase its output, particularly if these resources are put into field officers, motorcycle teams, and civilian support. Increasing civilian and non-civilian police employees will bring about

increases in output in virtually all cases; a one per cent increase in any one of the employee inputs, except non-field officers, would increase output by substantially more than one per cent, often by two to four per cent. There is, therefore, an indication of increasing returns to the police department as a whole. However, whether it is worthwhile for society to increase the output of a police agency by expanding its resources is another question. It depends, among other things, on how much society values an output increase and the price it must pay to acquire the appropriate resource inputs.

301*

CHAPMAN, J.I. (1973). "The Impact of Police on Crime and Crime on Police: A Synthesis of the Economic and Ecological Approaches".

There are two major currents of thought to explain crime: an ecological school and an economic school. The two approaches, however, are really variations of the same theme, the basis of which is the expected wage of crime. It is generally assumed that the higher the payoff from crime, the greater the chances of an individual participating in illegal activity. Yet, the various payoffs from committing different kinds of crime are highly dependent on the environment surrounding an individual, since the environment colours his perception of the payoff.

A mathematical model combining the two elements is presented which separates the arrest-rate influence on crime, the police influence on the arrest rate and their influence on the demand for police.

The model is applied to seventy seven California cities with populations of between 20,000 and 120,000.

The conclusions of this analysis are pessimistic for economists because the economic rationale behind crimes may be either unimportant (as in property crimes) or perverse (as in violent crime). When the economic rationale is considered along with the criminal's environment, environmental influences seem to dominate.

Since environmental influence are not usually responsive to rapid change, crime rates also appear difficult to change in the short run. Even if an immediate increase in police service is provided, the resulting rise in arrest rates will have a minimal influence on the crime rate. Crime is a long-range problem.

304* NEW YORK CITY RAND INSTITUTE (1961). "Some Effects of an Increase in Police Manpower in the 20th Precinct of New York City".

Police manpower assigned to the 20th precinct in Manhattan was increased by approximately 40%, and a study was conducted to determine the effect of the additional manpower on reported crime rates, not only in the affected precinct but in neighbouring ones as well. Because reported crime rates are the test and imperfect indicator of true crime rates, and because crime rates may change in response to

influence other than police practices, the results of this study are heavily qualified and should be interpreted as a preliminary attempt to answer a complex question. Data were obtained from crime statistics collected in New York City over a five-year period. Ten crimes were analyzed, including felonies and misdemeanors. Crime changes in other precincts in the city that served as controls were computed and subtracted from the crime changes in the 20th precinct. In most cases, crime increased in the control precincts. Where crime also increased in the 20th precinct, the increase was smaller so that the net change was a decline in crime. For all felonies there was a net decrease of 36% of crimes visible from the street and 5% of others. Net changes for total misdemeanors were not significant. The strongest suggestion of displacement. The strongest suggestion of displacement me types increased during the experiment, but generally by an amount less than the decrease observed in the 20th precinct.

306* TARDIF, G. (1974). "Police et recherche évaluative".

Français Dans la première partie de l'étude, qui est théorique, l'auteur propose la classification suivante des modèles d'évaluation:

1) Modèles axés sur l'effort (input):

a) Modèles judiciaires

b) Modèles bureaucratiques: - normatifs

- scolaires
 - gestionnaires
 - c) Modèles psychologiques:
 - tests de prédiction
 - notation du personnel
 - d) Modèles économiques:
 - évolutifs
 - de programmes
2. Modèles destinés à mesurer l'effet (output)
- a) Modèles basés sur l'opinion publique
 - b) Modèles portant sur le contrôle de la circulation
 - c) Modèles portant sur le contrôle de la criminalité.

Dans la seconde partie de l'étude, l'auteur met au point une série d'indicateurs pour vérifier s'il existe une relation entre l'effort policier et la réalisation de certains objectifs traditionnellement assignés à la police. Il formule ensuite de nombreuses hypothèses et, au moyen des données des services de police de Montréal, Toronto et de Vancouver portant sur une période de dix ans, il étudie les relations qui existent entre l'effort (input) et l'effet (output).

English

In the first part of the study, which is theoretical, the author proposes the following classification of evaluative models:

1. Models which measure effort (input):

a) Judicial models

b) Bureaucratic models: - normative
- scholarly
- managerial

c) Psychological models:- predictive tests
- personnel evaluation

d) Economic models: - evolutive
- program

2. Models which measure effect (output):

a) Models based on public opinion

b) Models focusing on traffic control

c) Models focusing on crime control.

In the second part of the study, the author develops a series of indicators to test if there is a relationship between police effort and the attainment of certain objectives traditionally assigned to police. Numerous hypothesis are then formulated, and using data of the Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver police departments covering a ten-year period, the author studies the relationships of input versus output.

2.2.3 - Mobilisation et patrouille
Mobilization and Patrol

Publications du Gouvernement
Governmental Publications

- 308* FASCIAUX, R. (1970). "Recherche sur les budgets-temps des patrouilles de police de la ville de Montréal".

Français L'auteur veut mesurer et évaluer l'emploi du temps de la police en fonction de deux variables: les activités anti-criminelles et les autres activités. Méthodologiquement, l'auteur a choisi d'étudier, durant une semaine, quatre postes de police représentatifs. Le nombre de policiers par voiture-patrouille et les activités accomplies ont été consignés, et compte tenu des salaires versés, du coût du véhicule et de l'emploi du temps, il a été possible de calculer le coût de diverses activités policières.

English The principal objective here is to measure and evaluate the "police minute" in terms of two variables: anti-criminal activities and non anti-criminal activities. Methodologically, the author chose to study four representative precincts during a one week time. The number of policemen per patrol car and the activities which they accomplished were recorded on a sheet prepared for this purpose and by taking into account salaries paid, the cost of the vehicle used and the distribution of work time, it was possible to calculate the costs of different police activities. The author concludes by stating that non anti-criminal activities consume much more police time than anti-criminal activities.

309*

HELLER, N.B., McEVANS, J.T. (1972). "The Use of an Incident Seriousness Index in the Deployment of Police Patrol Manpower".

To develop a technique for rating the seriousness of incidents handled by police and a method of computing the aggregate seriousness of a group of offences, and to devise resource allocation techniques that take into account the seriousness of incidents, a study was conducted of a unit of the St. Louis police department from May to November 1971. Using information contained in police reports and the crime seriousness scale developed by Sellin and Wolfgang, seriousness scores were computed for all offences handled by police during an eight-week period, a total of 9,728 incidents. This analysis found that two-thirds of the harm resulting from crime may be attributed to property loss, and one-sixth each to physical injury and intimidation. Crimes against the person accounted for 12.5% of the incidents, but 37.5% of the seriousness. Crimes that occurred in places not readily visible to police on patrol were substantially more serious than those that occurred on the streets, a finding which suggests misallocation of manpower.

Light manpower allocation problems were studied and solutions were suggested. The recommended procedures include: the deployment of preventive patrols in proportion to the distribution of serious suppressible (visible) crime; the deployment of small special-purpose squads dealing with a specific type of crime according to the distribution of the seriousness of the crime; the allocation of detectives to police districts according to the seriousness of

offences to be investigated and the likelihood of their being solved; re-allocation of the work load to reflect weighing for seriousness of incidents; and the deployment of traffic patrols to take account of the distribution of serious accidents.

Livres
Books

- 311* CHAPMAN, S.G. (1970). "Police Patrol Readings".

This book contains articles on the diverse aspects of police patrol and a presentation of the traditional methods of approach to this problem.

- 315* LARSON, R.C. (1972). "Urban Police Patrol Analysis".

In the urban centres of the United States, hundreds of millions of dollars are spent annually on police patrol forces deployed for the maintenance of public safety. Despite this vast expenditure of public funds, little is known about the effectiveness of current patrol strategies or the incorporation of computers and other technological devices into patrol planning.

A wide range of quantitative models relating to police patrol, developed from a knowledge of metropolitan police forces and the analytical processes of operations research, are reported in this book. These include models of the patrol and response functions that indicate the effectiveness of a particular patrol allocation and allow the comparison of different allocations, patrol strategies, and response strategies. Also included is the description of a recently-implemented simulation model that allows the planner to predict the consequences of a wide variety of complex patrol procedures without disturbing police operations.

Most of the methods presented have been developed recently. Efforts in the application of mathematical modeling to police patrol were presented first because they represent a major improvement over traditional methods.

Articles

Articles

- 318* BOLOGH, F., GARDINER, P. (1972). "Systems Analysis and Emergency Command and Control Systems for Municipalities and Law Enforcement".

This article is designed to provide insight into methods that can be used to assess alternative emergency command and control systems for municipalities and law enforcement. Some potential pitfalls and errors are highlighted.

- 320* CAPAUL, J., HELLER, N.B., MEISENHEIMER, E. (1970). "A Stochastic Model for Allocating Police Patrol Units to Districts which Reflects each District's Rates of Injury, Property Loss and Fear".

This study attempts to bridge the gap between the random car allocation models which characterize calls for service by their inter-arrival and service time distributions, and the "hazard score" models which allocate cars on the basis of crime-rate arrests, and rate of calls for service. Simple, operationally defined measures of the rates of injury, property loss, and fear involved in each type of call, and data on the mix and rates of call types are used to compute a four-component measure of service for each district; 1967 data for St Louis are used to illustrate the computations.

- 321* CLAWSON, C. (1973). "A Theoretical Approach to the Allocation of Police Preventive Patrol".

Techniques from the field of operations re-

search are used in this article to solve the problem of allocating patrol resources for preventive patrol.

322* GREGORY, J.L. (1972). "Patrol Distributing: The Need for Research".

Most of the work done previously on patrol distribution has concentrated on methods of mass movement of manpower for better city-wide results. Little has been done so far to determine what really happens on the street. Research of time and motion studies is suggested. Research in the past has been too broad and has neglected to establish controls for important variables.

Routine patrol time has been taken for granted: consequently, no effort has been made to dissect the routine patrol activity. A lot of manpower is wasted simply because there is no understanding of what is actually happening in the field. There must be an effort to evaluate the officer's performance and the benefits derived from routine patrol.

If patrol distribution is to be more than merely a response to a calculated number of calls, the following questions should be researched: 1) Deferred Index: How much crime will be stopped by making a specific number of arrests? 2) Opportunity Index: How much opportunity will officers have to make arrests if they are assigned to certain areas? 3) Deterrence Index: How much crime will be deterred by the mere presence of officers

in certain areas, engaged in certain types of patrol? 4) Preventive Index: How much help are the police getting from the public in certain areas, or to what degree are they alienating the public? 5) Success Index: How many more arrests could and should be made in a particular area? 6) Evaluation of individual performance techniques based upon the previous four categories or similar data. Formulas and possible solutions are discussed.

323* GUTHRIE, C.R. (1974). "Helicopter vs. Fixed Wings: A Comparison".

After providing aerial patrol with helicopters for approximately four years, the Santa Monica, Calif. Police Department sold its rotorcraft and initiated aerial patrol and surveillance with fixed wing aircraft. The department undertook a cost-effectiveness comparison between these two types of aircraft. The author outlines the advantages of the use of helicopter and fixed wing. The finding of the evaluation is that without a doubt the light fixed-wing aircraft is far superior in terms of cost-effectiveness.

424* GYLIS, J. (1974). "Application of a Production Function to Police Patrol Activity".

To economists, production is the transformation of inputs into outputs. By applying this idea to police activity, it is possible to define production as the transformation of police inputs, into elimination of criminal activity. Then the ultimate

object of production is to transform inputs into outputs that yield benefits directly to local taxpayers, where the transforming agent is the urban police department.

The author sets forth such a production function in which the quantity of crimes eliminated is related to labour (i.e. manpower) and capital (i.e. equipment). These can be used in various combinations. Thus, there are two criteria used by the decision-maker in choosing the input combination to produce a desired level of output. The first criterion is that of technical efficiency. The second criterion is that of economic efficiency.

The author sees two basic impediments to the derivation of a police production function. The first is the great variation in the ratios of policemen per thousand of population (from 1.07 to 4.04 in cities of 500,000 and over population). This means that equal quantities of police inputs in two different cities would very likely achieve unequal output levels. The second impediment is the great disparity in the quality of police labour and capital inputs (ex.: recruitment standards, general honesty).

Despite the above-mentioned problems, application of production theory to police patrol activities is not an impossibility. Success in this area of endeavour would result in huge benefits.

Crime statistics and forecasts of called-for service work load are suggested as input to a computer program which, using political districting techniques, partitions a police district's reporting areas into a specified crime-load, compactness, and contiguity. A computer simulator, using actual time series data on the arrival and servicing of calls is used to evaluate how well a given beat plan would have held up during the periods from which the data were collected. Output from the simulator includes the fraction of total service time that cars work in their own beats, over-all readiness, and response delay. Design and evaluation are illustrated for a police district in St. Louis.

326* HIRSCH, G.B., RICCIO, L.J. (1974). "Measuring and Improving the Productivity of Police Patrol".

This paper begins by developing a framework of goals, objectives, and activities within which the performance of an agency's patrol function can be measured. A process is then discussed for measuring the productivity of patrol activities, diagnosing the causes of poor productivity, and taking the most effective action to improve patrol productivity. Specific measures are developed for measuring patrol performance with respect to the objective of apprehending criminal offenders, and causes for poor performance are explored. Suggestions based on programs being used by various agencies are offered for productivity improvement for each area in which poor performance is discovered. The authors deal only with the apprehension objective in this article for the sake of brevity, they also considered objectives of crime prevention by the patrol force and

provision of non-crime related services within the content of the task force effort in which they participated.

- 327* LARSON, R.C. (1970). "On Quantitative Approaches to Urban Police Patrol Problems".

This paper reviews the use of "hazard" formulas for allocating police patrol personnel and indicates the need for new quantitative methods to assist decision-makers. Mathematical models of patrol activity can be structured to provide insight to such planning and management problems as optimum design of patrol sectors, formulation of preventive patrol strategies, evaluation of technological and administrative innovations and precinct by precinct allocation of personnel. Several illustrative models are discussed, with emphasis placed on the diversity of modelling applications in patrol operations. It appears that an integrated set of policy-relevant models offers a valuable tool to a police administrator. The application of new quantitative techniques to urban police patrol problems is expected to expand sharply in the future.

- 328* LIPSETT, F.R., ARNOLD, J.G. (1974). "Computer Simulation of Patrol Operations of a Semi-Rural Police Force".

Simulations attempt to duplicate the operations of police patrols by mathematical operations carried out by a computer. Data obtained for the police force under consideration are employed and the cur-

rent operations of the force are duplicated as closely as possible. Then, various factors are altered and their effects are observed. These may include the rate of calls for service, number of patrol cars on duty, alterations of the areas patrolled by the force, and so on. Thus, the effect of a change in the strategy of the force, or the effect of a change in the area for which the force is responsible may be determined without the expense and difficulty of experiments on the force itself, or prior to implementation of a new strategy.

- 329* SURKIS, J., GORDON, G., HAUSER, N. (1970). "Simulation in an Urban Setting: The Police Emergency System".

A systems analysis of the police emergency response system is presented. Operational aspects related to the system are studied using simulation modelling techniques. The paper discusses the development of the New York City Police Department's Emergency Response System Model, indicates areas for policy simulation concerning manpower and resource allocation. Results demonstrating some application areas are presented. The paper also discusses data problems encountered.

- 331* WEBSTER, J.A. (1970). "Police Task and Time Study".

Police departments shows organizational weakness. The present study focuses on a particular police function: patrol. A study of personnel and working

time was done. Activities related to this function were divided into six categories:

- 1) Crime against persons
- 2) Crime against property
- 3) Traffic
- 4) Social service
- 5) Administrative activities
- 6) Police initiated mobilization.

The practical application of this study is to assist the police administrator to formulate a realistic mission and to provide him with information so that he can better allocate his manpower and material resources.

Rapports . . .
Reports . . .

334*

BENNET, W., DUBOIS, J.R. (1970). "The Use of Probability Theory in the Assignment of Police Patrol Areas".

Because of the proved correlation between rapid response to emergencies and on-the-scene arrest of suspects, many police departments are seeking methods to reduce the time for a patrol car to arrive at the scene. A research project conducted by the Edena Police Department in cooperation with the North Star Research and Development Institute attempted to achieve this goal by making more effective allocations of existing patrol units.

Data processing techniques were used to develop a series of patrol units that were unequal in size but equal in "crime potential" (meaning that, based on the history of requests for police and updating factors, the probability of a police car being needed in any of the patrol areas at any given time is the same). The patrol areas were randomly assigned to experimental patrol units.

The evaluation phase of the project showed that the primary goal -- reduction of average response time -- was achieved. However, during the project time, the average response time dropped sharply for routine patrol units as well as for the experimental ones. This was attributed to the intense competition that developed between those officers assigned to the two different types of patrol. This belief received support in the final quarter of the project when random patrol was discontinued and the average response time again rose sharply.

- 338* CHAIKEN, J.M., LARSON, R.C. (1971). "Methods for Allocating Urban Emergency Units",

A survey of current research on the allocation of municipal emergency services with the emphasis on police patrol cars and fire trucks and ladders. The aspects of allocation policy discussed are: 1) determining the number of units (vehicles) needed on duty in each geographical area at different times of the day or week; 2) selecting the unit(s) to respond to a particular incident; 3) determining the locations or patrol areas for the units on duty and designing patrol coverage patterns; and 4) deciding when units should be re-deployed to improve service in areas where a large number of units are temporarily busy. The report describes both traditional rules of thumb for allocation and newer quantitative methods based on the queuing theory, geographical models, and simulation models.

- 339* KAKALIK, J.S., WILDHORN, S. (1971). "Aids to Decision-Making in Police Patrol".

The results of a five-month study of police patrol, conducted as part of a broader study on the allocation and deployment of municipal services, are presented. Included is a description and comparison of the current allocation of police patrol resources in six major police jurisdictions; statistical analysis of crime, police resources, and demographic data for several cities; a discussion of criteria for evaluating the effectiveness and equity of the deployment of police patrol services; a description of the state of the art on police patrol allocation methods; and an identification of

some important problem areas and knowledge efficiencies that might benefit from research. The intended audiences for the report are local government decisions-makers concerned with police planning, and private foundations given the responsibility for sponsoring research, development and demonstration projects in law enforcement.

- 340* KAKALIK, J.S., WILDHORN, S. (1971). "Aids to Decision-Making in Police Patrol: Survey Response".

This report contains the detailed results of a survey of police patrol in six major U.S. police jurisdictions: Los Angeles (California) City Police, Los Angeles, County Sheriff's Department, Phoenix (Arizona) Police, St. Louis (Mo.) Metropolitan Police and two other municipal police departments. Information was obtained by both questionnaires and personal interviews on functions and activities of the patrol force; costs, manpower use and operation; patrol tactics and operations; deployment methodology; patrol-service demand records and handling data; computer service systems; internal planning and research; outside consultants; and the jurisdiction's view of important problems. Survey response is presented verbatim and in detail.

- 344* SHEARING, C.D. (1972). "Dial a Cop: A Study of Police Mobilisation".

The police in America have an essentially reactive character, answering citizens but rarely initiating an action. Consequently, the workings

of mobilization are very important and can have all sorts of consequences. This state of things is largely due to the fact that the laws guarantee individual rights and thus do not allow police to anticipate events by effecting a search or a seizure. The main problem is this: when a citizen calls the police, the officer answering him must decide if the situation requires the dispatching of a patrol car. This is an important decision, and seeing the lack of research in this area, the author intends to do a study which will collect the following data:

- 1) for a three-month period, he will register every call received at the communications centre;

- 2) observers will be on location to question officers or take note of what they say among themselves. This is qualitative information;

- 3) the content of calls will be taken into consideration and will constitute quantitative information;

- 4) qualitative information will be codified to formulate hypothesis which will be tested by using the quantitative information;

- 5) to this, are added socio-economic data concerning the police districts;

- 6) finally, other variables will be studied: response time, decision-making process, service time, available resources, type of crime, trouble situations, etc.

All this information will render possible the study of the mobilization process.

2.3 - Tribunaux
The Courts

Publications du Gouvernement
Governmental Publications

345* "National Committee" (1969). Correctional Process."

In June 1969, the Canadian Committee on Corrections held a meeting in Vancouver. The meeting was mostly taken up by a discussion of the Carver Report on the Canadian Welfare Council's Functions and Organization. On September 4 and 5, a meeting was held in Montreal. The members of the Committee discussed the program and decided to undertake a number of projects. These projects are related to such matters as the cost of crime in Canada, definition of crime, alteration of the criminal process to deal with drunkenness, staffing needs in corrections, and a brief on drug use.

346* THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE (1967). "Task Force Report: Science and Technology".

Contents of the task force report related to court management:

Chapter 4 - Aspects of Court Management, Corrections and Crime Prevention

Appendix 9 - Data Analyses and Simulation of the Court System in the District of Columbia for the Processing of Felony Defendants.

- 347* THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT AND
ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE (1967). "Task Force
Report: The Courts".

Contents:

Chapter 1 - Disposition without Trial

Chapter 2 - Sentencing

Chapter 3 - The Lower Courts

Chapter 4 - Court Proceedings

Chapter 5 - Counsel for the Accused

Chapter 6 - The Officers of Justice

Chapter 7 - Administration of the Courts

Chapter 8 - Substantive Law Reform and the Limits
of Effective Law Enforcement

Appendix A - Perspectives on Plea Bargaining

Appendix B - Staff Lower Court Studies

Appendix C - Poverty and Criminal Justice

Appendix D - Manpower Requirements in the Adminis-
tration of Criminal Justice

Appendix E - Modernized Court Administration.

Articles

Articles

- 350* BERKOWITZ, M. (1972). "The Costs of Adminis-
tering Justice: Case of the New York City Crimi-
nal Court".

Over \$10 million per year of city funds are spent for the adjudication of violation, misdemeanor arrests and preliminary hearings on felony cases in the New York City Criminal Court. The basic unit of court activity chosen in this study is called a court transaction or judicial action. This is defined as an action taken by a judge while court is in session on one or more related charges on a single affair for an individual. In fiscal year 1968-1969, the public spent approximately \$10 to \$15 in court costs every time a judicial action was taken on a case in the New York City Criminal Court. The \$10 to \$15 estimate includes payments for wages of judges and court staff and for other than personal services except building maintenance and depreciation. When the latter two elements are included, the cost per court transaction rises by \$1 to \$3. The costs of administering justice in New York City Criminal Court are presented in numerous tables and charts.

- 352* LANDES, W.M. (1971). "An Economic Analysis of the Courts".

What factors determine the choice between a pre-trial settlement and a trial? What accounts for the large proportion of settlements compared to trials? How are certain aspects of the criminal justice process -- such as the bail system and court delay -- related to the decision to settle or go to trial? The main purpose of this essay is

to answer these questions by means of a theoretical and empirical analysis of the criminal justice system using standard tools of economic theory and statistics. A theoretical model is first developed that identifies the variables relevant to the choice between a settlement and a trial. The basic assumption of the model is that both the prosecutor and the defendant maximize their use, appropriately defined, subject to a constraint on their resources. It is shown that the decision to settle or to go to trial depends on the probability of conviction by trial, the severity of the crime, the availability and productivity of the prosecutor's and defendant's resources, trial versus settlement costs, and attitudes toward risk. The author then analyzes the effects of the bail system and court delay on settlements, and considers several proposals for improving the bail system and reducing court delay. These include preventive detention, monetary compensation to the defendants not released on bail, and the imposition of a money price for the use of the courts. The model is further used in evaluating the frequently-made argument that the criminal justice system discriminates against low-income defendants. This proposition is analyzed by relating a defendant's income or wealth to his decision to settle or go to trial, the probability of his conviction, and his sentence if convicted. The interaction of these factors with the bail system and court delay are also examined.

Second part of this study is an empirical analysis from published data on the disposition of cases in state and federal criminal courts. Multiple regression techniques are used to test the effects on the demand for trials (or conversely,

settlement) and on the probability of conviction of the following: 1) pre-trial detention; 2) court queues; 3) the size of the potential sentence; 4) judicial expenditures; 5) subsidizing defendants' legal fees; 6) demographic variables such as population size, region, county income, per cent non-white and urbanization.

353*

PONSER, R.A. (1973). "An Economic Approach to Legal Procedures and Judicial Administration".

Part 1 explains the basic analytical framework of the article. The purpose of legal procedure is conceived to be the minimization of the sum of two types of costs: "error costs" (the social cost generated when a judicial system fails to carry out the allocative or other social functions assigned to it) and the "direct costs" (such as lawyers', judges' and litigants' time of operating the legal dispute-resolution machinery. Within this framework, the rules and other features of the procedural system can be analyzed as efforts to maximize efficiency.

Part 2 discusses error costs in civil cases, with particular reference to accident cases, the most common type of civil action.

Part 3 considers error costs in criminal and administrative cases. Direct costs are taken up. Since out-of-court settlements are usually cheaper than trials, the settlement rate affects the over-all cost of legal dispute-resolution.

Part 4 analyzes the factors influencing the decision to settle rather than litigate.

Part 5 analyzes the factors influencing litigants' behaviour (including their expenditures) in cases that go to trial.

Part 6 discusses interactions between error and direct costs.

- 354* SLIVKA, R.T., CANNAVALE, F. (1973). "An Analytical Model of the Passage of Defendants through a Court System".

A random sample of 1,067 adult arrest cases for non-summary offences was drawn from Philadelphia Police Department files and each case was traced through the court proceedings to the point of exit from the judicial system. Careful statistical analyses of the passage times between arrest and exit revealed that a set of differential equations could be used to model the passage of a defendant between major events in the judicial process. The fit of the data to the descriptive equations is excellent and allows the model to be used for quantitative as well as qualitative aspects of court research, planning and evaluation.

Following an introduction to this study and a description of the characteristics of the random sample, passage states of the court system are defined and explicit model equations describing defendant flow through the court are developed. The equation solutions are then explored as they relate to defendant passage times extracted from

the random sample. Finally, potential uses of the model are discussed, some of which are currently being explored by the authors. A number of examples of interest to court research personnel as well as court administrators are cited.

Rapports
Reports

- 355* HANN, R.G. et al. (1973). "Decision-Making in the Canadian Criminal Court System: A Systems Analysis".

The author analyzes the functioning of the criminal court system. The route followed by cases through the system can vary enormously and at each step the decisions that are taken have a great influence on developments. The author wants to study the workings of the courts by collecting data which will allow him to measure the efficiency of that system in attaining its two main objectives of minimal delay and due process. After having developed operational definitions of these objectives, he selects suitable performance indicators. The analysis, set in the framework of economic analysis, focuses on the decision-making process at different levels. Why are certain decisions taken, what factors influence them, what are their consequences? These are all questions that the author tries to answer and explain.

The study is a systems analysis which makes it possible not only to explain a given phenomenon but the interaction of many phenomena; it is therefore an analytical process which furnishes a much clearer view of the on-going network of activities in the system. To test the effects of alternative solutions, two methods can be used. The first consists in collecting data on the functioning of the system in the recent past, introduce changes and observe the results brought about by these. The second, which was adopted by the author, consists in constructing a model which is a simulation of the real system. To do this, representative indi-

cators must be chosen (numbers of judges, of courts, duration of sessions, results, costs, etc.).

After having established a model of the workings of the system, it is then possible to introduce a change and to study its effects upon the system. Also, the use of a simulated model and of performance indicators also permits the identification of the areas in the system where there are weaknesses.

Data collected by Hann places the management of the courts system in doubt. Indeed, long delays are not caused, as it has been commonly assumed by a lack of judges or courtrooms, but are directly related to the internal functioning of courts. In brief, it is not heavy work loads that cause delays, but delays that cause heavy work loads.

2.4 - Services correctionnels
Corrections

2.4.1. - Système correctionnel
Correctional System

Publications du Gouvernement
Governmental Publications

358*

THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT AND
ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE (1967). "Task Force
Report: Corrections".

Contents:

- Chapter 1 - American corrections: An overview
and directions for the future
- Chapter 2 - The Role of corrections in intake
and disposition
- Chapter 3 - Probation
- Chapter 4 - Special Community Programs: alter-
natives to institutionalization
- Chapter 5 - Correctional institutions
- Chapter 6 - Parole and after-care
- Chapter 7 - The misdemeanor or offender in the
correctional system
- Chapter 8 - The legal status of convicted persons
- Chapter 9 - Manpower and training
- Chapter 10 - Creating change

- Appendix A - Correction in the United States:
data summary
- Appendix B - Population projections.

359*

ROBINSON, J. (1970). "The California Prison, Parole and Probation System".

The 1968 California Department of Corrections' Master Plan includes, as one of its approaches to the future, a one-quarter billion dollar outlay for construction over the next twelve years and another quarter billion for increased staffing. After considering the effectiveness of current correctional policies, this report offers an alternative to the Master Plan.

Chapter 1 contains examples from the history of the California Department of Mental Hygiene to question the foresight provided by projections, and it illustrates what corrections has learned, and often ignored, from its own history.

Chapter 2 poses questions typically asked for evaluating correctional effectiveness and discusses problems and pitfalls encountered in the development of criteria adequate for such evaluation.

Chapter 3 expresses in greater detail, and as programs alternatives the questions of chapter 2, and then applies these guidelines to answer those questions.

Chapter 4 considers whether the entire field of corrections can promise any significant alleviation of the "crime problem".

Chapter 5 applies the themes of the first chapter and the evidence of the second and third

in examining the Master Plan, and presents justification for the alternate plan proposed. The ideal plan is defined in this report as one in which the field of corrections reduces all of its current operations to a minimum. Current correctional activity is seen as costly and as contributing to the problem it seeks to reduce.

Livres
Books

361*

GLASER, D. (1973). "Routinizing Evaluation: Getting Feedback on Effectiveness of Crime and Delinquency Programs".

The most crucial need is not information on how to conduct evaluative research, but rather, the need for advice on how to assure that it will be conducted continuously in a manner which influences treatment. This volume addresses both of those problems.

Each of the 11 chapters of this book deals with a separate aspect of evaluation in people-changing: 1) grounds for concern with evaluation; 2) defining success or failure; 3) choosing among alternative measures; 4) assessing effort and attainment in monetary terms; 5) resisting spurious evaluations; 6) determining what clients to compare; 7) obtaining data on subjects and programs; 8) combining measurements of subjects and programs; 9) determining who should do the comparing; 10) making the knowledge gained by evaluative research cumulative.

Articles

Articles

366*

AVIO, K.L. (1973). "An Economic Analysis of Criminal Corrections: The Canadian Case."

In his model, the author presents the prison system as a non-lucrative enterprise having multiple goals. Prisons are seen as producers of incarceration services and of society-oriented individual formation services. These services are related to the larger goal of "society's protection". This is the output of the judiciary system in the criminal area, in the sense that, on the one hand the fear of imprisonment deters potential criminals while on the other hand actual imprisonment takes the guilty ones away and allows society to make an investment in human capital. But a prisoner may use the time spent in prison to augment his possibilities of gain in the world of crime. The net balance between these positive results and their negative counterparts determine whether prisons produce rehabilitated citizens or recidivists.

The economic aspect of the question consists in finding for prisons -- taking into account the fact that their resources are limited -- an effective combination of incarceration and formation services. One of the difficulties of that pursuit is that inasmuch as the courts decide the length of the prison sentence, formation services become a mere residual variable. As an alternative, the author suggests that the decision concerning the length of sentences be taken extra-judicially. In his opinion, criminologists and penologists should choose a better combination of services than is

now the case.

In the conclusion of his paper, the author makes some comments on the possible conflicts between equity and effectiveness that may arise from penal programs. He also indicates areas where further empirical research is needed.

- 367* DUPONT, R.L. (1971). "How Corrections can be in the High Cost of Heroin Addiction".

Large increases in funds for heroin addiction treatment programs are not only urgently needed, but promise impressive rewards of reduced criminality and increased productivity. In Washington, D.C., the development of the largest city-operated heroin addiction treatment program in the nation has produced impressive results.

- 368* NEU, A. (1972). "Strafvollzug-Okonomisck Betrachtet" (An Economic View of Corrections).

The author calculated the cost of crime in the German Federal Republic for the year 1966. This comprises: the financial consequences for the victims; the cost of the police apparatus; trial expenses; the cost of corrections.

The author focuses mainly on correctional treatment. During imprisonment most offenders work; however, even though they may earn wages, they

cost the community considerable sums of money. Educating prisoners and giving them adequate remuneration for work which meets normal standards (this is an investment which, it is hoped, will prove worthwhile later) is also costly.

The author presents many figures from various view-points and calculations. He also considers the cost of alternative forms of punishment.

- 369* RICHMOND, M.S. (1972). "Measuring the Cost of Correctional Services".

This paper identifies and examines major issues related to the concept of the offender as a consumer of resources. The costs of dealing with the offender are enormous and increasing, and there are virtually no indications that present correctional methods are effective interventions in criminal careers. A complicating set of additional problems arises from the failure to define and synthesize the goals of criminal justice and correction. This paper proposes a number of goal-setting assumptions and illustrates cost-effectiveness approaches to program design. Important related questions of resource management are raised. The paper's thesis is that resource consumption must become goal-oriented rather than process-oriented.

- 370* ROY, R.H. (1964). "An Outline for Research in Penology".

The author proposes an alternative to the

present penal system based upon the concept of the indeterminate sentence and having as its objective the minimization of the sum of all costs associated with the whole system over time. At any point in time, the decision of whether to release an inmate would depend on the costs of continued incarceration and rehabilitation, the probability of his committing another crime, the costs of the judicial process connected with that crime, the cost of the crime itself, and the value of the work done by the individual after release.

- 371* TABASZ, T.F. (1972). "Penology, Economics and the Public: Toward an Agreement".

This paper deals with the problem of why prisons are not a more effective tool for dealing with criminals. Several sources of this problem are suggested, and reasonably operational solutions are proposed. These solutions are motivated by basic principles of economics, and some broader consequences of this framework for dealing with criminal activity are briefly discussed.

- 372* VOTEY, H.L., PHILLIPS, L. (1973). "Social Goals and Appropriate Policy for Corrections: An Economic Appraisal".

This paper presents a logical approach to the problem of devising socially acceptable policy for the operation of a correctional system. As an alternative to considering separately the frequently

mentioned, but conflicting goals of providing rehabilitation, retribution, detention of dangerous criminals, and general and specific deterrence of criminal behaviour, the authors suggest that the goal be couched in terms of minimizing the social cost of crime. By developing a model which illustrates how the corrections process relates to the various facets of the criminal justice system, and by isolating the functional relationships which must be taken into account, the authors are able to show there is an optimum level of rehabilitation, detention and deterrence associated with a socially optimum level of criminal activity and criminal justice control activity. Although much remains to be learned before such a model can be effectively implemented, considerable research has already pointed the way for learning how to more effectively balance the alternatives for policy. An enumeration of the policy implications of the model identifies targets for future research.

373*

WALDRON, R.J. (1974). "Systems Approach to Correctional Institutions".

In short, the systems approach to corrections involves looking at the total picture. Every aspect of the correctional system is considered. The liabilities and assets of each unit of the correctional system are weighed against one another. From this, the systems analysis technician attempts to create a balanced system, free of inter-departmental conflict and homogeneous in goal pursuits.

- 374* WILLIAMS, V.L. (1971). "Rehabilitation and Economic Self-Interest".

For two hundred years the classical doctrine of self-interest has served as a broad philosophical base for the capitalist system of the Western World. This study suggests that capitalism may be used as a model for the design of a modern system in which economic incentive of self-interest is used to rehabilitate inmates. Under the capitalist system, avarice is the motivating force that directs man's activity. Self-interest provides the production that society requires and desires. By seeking to maximize his gain, each man provides for the total good. He is paid for behaviour that society desires and is not paid if he fails to cooperate with society. Individuals try to please society because doing so serves their selfish interests.

In the prison model developed, the individual would be fined a set sum of money as a penalty for his crime. He would be required to pay the stated sum to obtain release from prison. The inmate must earn, from activities within the prison system, all of the wealth needed for his release. The prison authorities would control the means by which inmates could acquire wealth. For example, a "co-operative payment" would be earned for participation in rehabilitation programs or for work in the prison factory. Economic incentives can create a highly motivated individual if he is earning to buy a product he wants, such as release from prison. From the perspective of society, the "exploitation payment" required from the prisoner in order to gain freedom is punishment, but from the vantage point of the inmate it is a reward to correct responses

while in prison. The "exploitation payment" becomes the mechanism that allows a compromise between those who demand punishment and those who seek rehabilitation.

Rapports
Reports

- 377* NEU, A. (1971). "Ökonomische Probleme des Strafvollzugs in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland". (Les problèmes économiques des services de correction dans la République fédérale allemande).

Français Les techniques de l'analyse coûts-bénéfices peuvent être appliquées avantageusement à la prévention du crime, si une telle analyse se limite à des éléments précis du problème de la criminalité plutôt qu'à l'ensemble des activités liées au crime.

Les objectifs de la politique criminelle devraient comprendre la réduction du coût social du crime en plus des objectifs traditionnels de dissuasion, de punition et de resocialisation. Pour en arriver à un taux optimal de criminalité, il faut comparer le coût de la punition et ses effets secondaires et celui de l'infraction et ses effets.

Le coût total de la punition comprend le coût de la justice pénale et des services de correction, ainsi que les frais engagés par le délinquant et les pertes qu'il subit à la suite d'une telle punition. Selon cette étude sur le coût de la punition criminelle, l'objectif de réadaptation n'est pas atteint. Les règlements légaux sur le travail des détenus vont contre les objectifs de resocialisation et de réintégration: pour réaliser ces objectifs, il faudrait que le travail du détenu soit orienté vers l'emploi futur du délinquant.

Le coût total direct et indirect de l'incarcération en Allemagne de l'Ouest, au cours de 1966, s'élevait à DM 622,300,000. Les pertes du détenu

en revenu net dépassaient le coût social total d'incarcération.

Environ 10 p. 100 de la rémunération équivalente au travail accompli par le détenu, en Allemagne de l'Ouest, est versé au détenu; le reste sert à payer les coûts de l'emprisonnement, mais couvre moins de 25 p. 100 du coût total. Si les détenus avaient reçu des salaires comparables à ceux du marché du travail, leur revenu mensuel moyen, en 1966, aurait été de DM 208 au lieu de DM 25.

On pourrait diminuer considérablement le coût social total de l'incarcération par la réduction du coût direct d'emprisonnement à court terme, en faisant cesser les pertes de revenu du délinquant.

Le tiers des détenus adultes ouest-allemands sont des travailleurs non spécialisés qui doivent faire face, à leur sortie de prison, aux deux handicaps d'emploi les plus graves: ils appartiennent au groupe professionnel le plus difficile à employer et ils ont un casier judiciaire.

Le système correctionnel de l'Allemagne de l'Ouest devrait exécuter deux fonctions de base pour atteindre une rentabilité maximale. 1) la formation professionnelle et la préparation à l'emploi pour les détenus non spécialisés, qui purgeraient, pour la plupart, des peines indéterminées dont la durée leur permettrait de s'inscrire à un programme professionnel complet; 2) en ce qui a trait au reste de la population carcérale spécialisée et professionnelle, les services de correction devraient s'attacher à éliminer la stigmatisation et l'alié-

nation au niveau de l'emploi: dans de tels cas, les sorties pour le travail, dans les établissements ouverts et semi-ouverts, sont plus appropriées que le travail réalisé à l'établissement et commandé de l'extérieur.

English

Cost-benefit analysis techniques can be profitably applied to crime prevention if such an analysis is limited to specific substractions of the crime problem rather than to the totality of crime-related activities.

The goals of criminal policy should include minimizing the social cost of crime in addition to the traditional goals of deterrence, punishment and rehabilitation. In arriving at an optimum crime rate, one must balance the costs of punishment and the secondary effects of punishment against the costs of the offence and its effects.

The total cost of punishment includes the cost of criminal justice and correction and the private costs and losses sustained by the offender who is subjected to such punishment. This study of the cost of criminal punishment concludes that the goal of rehabilitation is not being achieved. Legal regulations governing inmate labor negate the goal of rehabilitation and reintegration: if these goals are to be achieved, inmate labor must be oriented toward the offender's future employment.

The total direct and indirect cost of imprisonment in West Germany during 1966 amounted to DM 622,300,000. The inmates loss of net income was higher than the total social cost of imprisonment.

About 10 per cent of inmate labor in West Germany is paid to the inmate; the remaining 90 per cent is put toward the cost of imprisonment but covers less than 25 per cent of that cost. Had inmates been paid market wages, their average monthly income in 1966 would have been DM 208 rather than the actual DM 25.

A substantial reduction in the total social cost of imprisonment could be achieved partly through a reduction of these direct costs of short-time imprisonment, primarily by stopping loss of offender income.

One-third of all West German adult inmates are unskilled laborers and are faced, upon release, with the two most serious employment handicaps: belonging to the least employable occupational group and having a criminal record.

The correctional system of West Germany should assume two basic tasks for maximum cost-benefit. 1) Vocational training and employment preparation should be provided for unskilled inmates, most of whom would serve indeterminate sentences suited for the completion of a vocational program; 2) the task of correction regarding the remaining skilled and professional inmate population should be the avoidance of stigmatization and of occupational alienation: work release in open and semi-open institutions is more appropriate in their case than institutional work imported from the outside.

2.4.2 - Prisons
Prisons

Articles

Articles

380*

McKEE, G.J. (1970). "Cost-Benefit Analysis of Vocational Training in the California Prison System".

"This paper examines the costs and benefits of the vocational training program of the California Department of Corrections. At present, the Department lacks appropriate decision criteria to evaluate the effectiveness of their program. In particular, the use of recidivism rates represents an ex post facto analysis that ignores the twin problems of under-employment and unemployment of parolees.

A sample composed of 1,649 parolees released between July 1, 1967 and June 30, 1968, was classified into the control groups (forestry, clerical and skilled maintenance) and two other groups, correctional industries and vocational education. The vocational education group was further classified by the number of hours of training completed.

The social product gain, representing the specific increase in aggregate output attributable to increased productivity of the trainees, indicates that expenditures on this program represent a highly attractive form of investment in human capital. Regression analysis indicates that hours of training are very significant in the exploration of variations in income. The negative relationship of the length of the intervals between training and parole indicates that there is depreciation of this form of human capital.

The difference in rates of recidivism between

the vocational and the control groups verifies the hypothesis that criminal activity may serve an economic function.

Income data for the study were supplied by the California State Employment Service. Cost estimates were obtained for the California Institution for Men and Chino. Pre-confinement and confinement histories came from the District Offices of the California Adult Authority".

- 381* PITMAN, J.T., GRAY, P. (1974). "Evaluation of Prison Systems".

Models are developed for the flow of prisoners through a state prison system. These models are used to evaluate the effectiveness of alternative correctional programs. Results based on the Georgia prison system are presented.

- 382* WILLIAMS, V.L., FISH, M. (1972). "Optimum Size: Cost Behaviour vs. Rehabilitation Goals".

The authors consider in this article the optimum prison size, given cost behaviour and rehabilitation goals. There is a disagreement in the literature concerning the optimum size of a prison from the standpoint of rehabilitation. The variability is partially due to the importance assigned different prison goals. The authors illustrate the use of cost behaviour analysis as methodology which can be used to approach the problem of optimum size.

2.3.3 - Probation et libération conditionnelle
Probation and Parole

Articles

Articles

- 385* LOUGHERY, D.L. (1969). "Innovations in Probation Management. Catching Up with a Changing World".

Because of rising public expectations and dwindling tax support, correction must provide better results at a lower price. For probation this means a re-examination of fundamental purposes, a re-appraisal of the field officer's role, and an expanded use of such supplemental resources as auxiliary staff, group work, and specialized case-loads. To use such supplements properly the field needs a consistent body of theory regarding criminal behaviour. A case classification system which includes a complete offender typology and a treatment strategy for each offender type. Within this framework modern management theory and operational research are essential to maintain control and evaluate methods. All of the foregoing is now available; it merely needs to be assembled and combined into a complete administrative system. Probation officers will then be freed from sub-professional and non-professional duties and become real treatment specialists or correctional administrators, and do the work they were expected to do when they entered the field. Probation officers could thus concentrate on probationers rather than administrative process, to the advantage of all.

- 386* TERVILLIGER, C., ADAMS, S. (1969). "Probation Department Management by Objectives".

Management-by-objectives is a modern management system which has not yet gained general acceptance in correctional agencies, probably because the agencies lack management sophistication and must contend

with conflicting societal definitions of correctional objectives; yet increasing managerial competence, the more systematic application of social science knowledge, and growing public demands for efficiency in correctional activities are making the use of this model imperative. The Los Angeles County Probation Department has taken the first steps in developing and implementing a management-by-objectives system.

Rapports
Reports

- 387* DUPUIS, P. "L'application de l'analyse coût-bénéfice aux structures des services de libération conditionnelle".

Français L'auteur désire montrer que l'efficacité du Service de libération conditionnelle est proportionnelle à l'augmentation de son personnel, et que cette plus grande efficacité entraîne une réduction équivalente des dépenses publiques engagées dans la réinsertion sociale des délinquants. Une analyse coûts-bénéfices est essentielle, si nous voulons évaluer l'efficacité du système de libération conditionnelle de façon juste.

English The author wants to show that the effectiveness of the Parole Service is proportional to the increase of its personnel and that this greater effectiveness brings about a proportional reduction in public expenditures for the social reinsertion of delinquents. A cost-benefit analysis is essential if we want to justly assess the effectiveness of the Parole System.

- 388* SULLIVAN, D.C. (1972). "Team Management in Probation: Some Models for Implementation".

The concept of team management has proved to be successful in industrial setting. From available research, there seems to be considerable merit in applying this concept to the correctional setting, particularly to probation and parole. The current movement toward community based treatment of offenders not only will dramatically increase the number of offenders on probation but also will lead to some

changes in the goals and functions of probation. Casework may be replaced by an emphasis on offender reintegration within the community. Yet, if probation departments are to interact with the community, some essential change must be made within probation organizations.

According to the proposed team-management model, the bureaucratic organization would be restructured into smaller, more fluid parts called units or teams. The one to one, boss-employee type of interaction would be replaced by a team or group model of interaction. Power and decision-making would be decentralized and centered in the teams. In addition to temporary problem-solving teams created for specific purposes, three possible models for probation teams are described: the resource co-ordinating model, the reintegration team model and the "new careers" model. Classification of offenders and mating with teams might also be utilized by some probation departments.

2.4.4 - Services pour les jeunes
Juveniles

Articles

Articles

395*

ADAMS, S. (1967). "A Cost Approach to the Assessment of Gang Rehabilitation Techniques".

A cost effectiveness approach to evaluate worker program for delinquent gangs appears to have demonstrated the effectiveness of the program in a rather decisive manner. Savings in correctional costs from the application of a worker-year of treatment may reasonably be estimated at several times the salary of the worker. The cost-saving evident over the 3 years of follow-up after initiation of treatment appears to be only a small part of the correctional cost-reduction that might be anticipated from the treatment. The total reduction will include increments from lowered rates of property loss, increases in social efficiency of former gang members, improved behaviour by associates of the gang members, and the extension of these effects over time. In need of further exploration is the problem of the criterion in studies that involve comparison, which is complex at best and appears to require further measurement procedures with various environmental factors. Arrest rates or recorded offences, for example, may go up selectively when police begin to direct their attention to the site of a gang rehabilitation experiment. In other studies this kind of interaction may not be present but the criterion may be unsuitable as a measure of the more fundamental effects of the treatment program. There are clear implications for policy in the results of this study for the short term at least. Eventually, it may be demonstrated that the realistic solution to gangs' problems is a configuration of arrangements, 'social

psychiatric' in nature, that involve basic change in the functioning of 'high risk' families, particularly in the manner of utilization of educational and occupational resources and in basic modes of interaction with the larger community. Until such arrangement can be effected, it would appear to be sound social procedure to make much extensive use of detached workers carefully selected and carefully trained in group management techniques, for the rehabilitation of delinquent juvenile gangs.

2.5 - Indemnisation des victimes
Victim Compensation

Publications du Gouvernement
Governmental Publications

- 397* BIDERMAN, A.D. et al. (1967). "Report on a Pilot Study in the District of Columbia on Victimization and Attitudes toward Law Enforcement".

This report contains:

- I - Introduction
- II - Incidence of crime victimization
- III - Citizen perceptions and attitudes
- IV - Some implications of crime statistics for public attitudes toward crime.

Appendix

- A - Background data on Washington and the three police precincts
- B - Personal and social characteristics of the respondents
- C - Correlation matrix: Attitude scores and selected respondent characteristics
- D - Interview materials
- E - Front-page crime stories during the period of the study
- F - Seriousness scores
- G - Report on a design for a national study.

- 399* "Compensation to Victims of Crime".

The British Criminal Injuries Compensation Board has published its fourth report covering the fiscal year 1967-1968. The compensation scheme has been in operation since August 1964. The Board experience is that more applications are received

each year, but, in spite of these increases, it feels that some deserving victims are unaware of their right to apply for compensation. Since beginning operations, over 11,000 requests have been received, out of which approximately 8,000 have been resolved with a total expenditure of more than 2½ million pounds. A survey was made of recorded crimes which might result in injury being sustained and which would satisfy the terms and conditions of the scheme. The results of this sample survey of nearly one thousand cases were then applied to the national figures and after making such allowances as appeared to be proper, it was concluded that the maximum number of applications the Board could expect to receive (subject, of course, to any startling increase in crime) is between 16,000 and 18,500. The gap between actual applications and the potential number is, therefore, not as wide as first thought. Nevertheless, the present rate of about 7,000 new applications per year is still far short of what is considered to be the final limit. The Manitoba Legislature is considering legislation on compensation to victims of violent crimes. It will extend the area of compensation to those who are victims. The present situation provides reimbursement only to those who are injured when they come to the assistance of the police.

402*

ENNISS, P.H. (1967). "Criminal Victimization in the United States: A Report of a National Survey".

This survey prepared for the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice used a sample of 10,000 households

covering all parts of the United States. Here are the contents of the report:

- 1) Measurement of Crime
- 2) How Much Crime?
- 3) How Much Loss?
- 4) The Distribution of Crime
- 5) Police Notification and Judicial Outcome
- 6) Attitudes toward the Police, Law Enforcement, and Individual Security
- 7) Assessing the Method.

Finally, an appendix presents the questionnaire that was used for this survey and another one discusses the sampling methods used.

404*

U.S. LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION (1972). "Analysis of 52,994 Victims of Crime Act of 1972".

The proposed U.S. legislation, S. 2994, would establish a Violent Crimes Compensation Board on a national level. Eligible persons would include the victim, dependents in case of death, and others who suffer monetary loss due to the victim's injury. The federal plan, restricted to a \$100 minimum loss, applies to undue financial hardship up to a maximum of \$20,000.

In order to provide estimates of the annual cost of a national victim compensation program in the United States, data were developed on the basis of experience in New York and Maryland, which have

already implemented such programs.

For purpose of the study, it was assumed that all states would have legislation enacted by 1974. Projections of violent crime in New York and Maryland were adjusted to a national average of 360 violent crimes per 100,000 population. It was estimated that a national program of victim compensation would stabilize, in fiscal year 1979. The projected estimates were \$7,306,452 total national costs in 1974 and \$37,109,000 in 1979. The federal share would be \$6,430,882 in 1974 and \$28,782,793 in 1979.

Livres
Books

- 405* EDELHERTZ, H., GEIS, G. (1974). "Public Compensation to Victims of Crime",

This book reviews the programs of the following countries and states: New Zealand, Great Britain, California, New York, Hawaii, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Alaska.

Victim compensation programs are almost inescapably recognized by their administrative arrangement, their costs, and their eligibility requirements. Two major components underlie the philosophy of victim compensation. The first is compassion: People have been hurt through no fault of their own; it is the moral obligation of the more fortunate to assist them. The second element is economic: Failure to make adequate provisions for incapacitated persons ultimately deprives all society of common benefits.

- 406* WILLIAM, D.B. (1972). "Criminal Injury Compensation".

This booklet describes the procedure followed by the criminal injuries Compensation Board for compensation of injuries sustained by victims of crimes of violence to deal with applications and discusses some of the problems which have arisen during the 8 years of existence of the Board.

Articles
Articles

- 407* "Actes du Colloque préparatoire au XI^e Congrès international de droit pénal sur "l'indemnisation des victimes de l'infraction pénale".

Français Dans cette collection d'articles préparatoires au XI^e Congrès international de droit pénal sur l'indemnisation des victimes de l'infraction pénale, on retrouve les rapports de 16 pays, des rapports spéciaux, le rapport général provisoire, une revue de la réunion préparatoire, ainsi que les résolutions de cette réunion préparatoire.

English In this collection of articles in preparation of the XI International Congress of Penal Law, dealing with compensation to victims of crime, the following are presented: the national reports of 16 countries; special reports; the provisional general report; a review of the preparatory meeting; and the resolutions of this preparatory meeting.

- 408* BERSCHIED, E. et al. (1969). "Effect of Time on Tendency to Compensate a Victim".

Previous research has shown that individuals may reduce distress they feel from harming another by making him their victim, by justifying their act of harming or by punishment for the act. Prediction of which distress reduction technique or which combination will be used has been facilitated by extending theoretical equity formulations to the harm-doing situation. The present experiment, a

quasi response of Berschield and Walster's, tested and supported the hypothesis that prediction of the harm doer's response based on the harm doer's motivation to restore equity to his relationship with the victim will be successful primarily when there is a time interval between commitment of the harmful act and a decision to perform a distress reduction act. When such time is not available to the harm doer, saliency of distress reduction opportunity may be a better predictor.

- 409* BROOKS, J. (1973). "Crime Compensation Programs. An Opinion Survey of Program Administrators".

Questionnaires were sent to crime compensation program administrators in the jurisdictions of New York, California, Maryland, Hawaii, New Zealand and Great Britain to learn about their attitudes toward the program features. The responses, received from all of the jurisdictions polled, are presented in tables.

- 411* CARIC, A. (1970). "Victim Compensation in Modern Penal Law".

In different legal systems, the position of the victim of a crime is rather unclearly dealt with in regard to his rights to compensation. In this sense, existing legal systems can be divided into three groups: systems of civil compensation, systems of compensation which are penal in essence, and systems of state compensation. The state compensation system does not have the full effect it should possess in modern penal law. A modern sys-

tem should safeguard the interests of the victim and of the offender, in order to ensure the victim that he will obtain just compensation and to further the offender's rehabilitation. In the author's opinion, this goal could be obtained through a system, including civil compensation, with penal law characteristics and state compensation. State compensation, however, should be less important and should play only a secondary role. The author also makes certain suggestions regarding improvements in the system of compensation in the Yugoslav penal law.

- 413* DUPLESSIE, A.J. (1969). "Compensations Victims of Crime of Violence".

The author recommends schemes such as are now in operation in New Zealand, New York State, Great Britain and Saskatchewan, providing rehabilitation services for the victim, such as lost wages and medical services, etc. In determining the amount (if any) to be awarded, the tribunal must consider any behaviour of the victim which directly or indirectly contributed to his injury. All persons are treated on an equal basis; there is no need for the claimant to prove his "need". The applicant has the onus of showing that his injuries are directly attributable to a criminal offence. As the reward is paid on behalf of the offender, he should be held liable to repay it.

- 414* FEENEY, D.T.G. (1968). "Compensation for Victims of Crime".

Where there is agreement that compensation should be made to victims of crime, there is great uncertainty and confusion as to the basis on which compensation should be made, as to the specific objectives to be attained, and as to the extent of the loss or damage caused by crime which must be compensated. Theories as to the basis of crime injury compensation are discussed: the state is obliged to compensate the victims; the "wheel of fortune" theory; and the "social welfare" theory. The existing schemes in New Zealand, Great Britain and California are all restricted in their application to the victims of crimes of violence that result in personal injury. In 7 American states bills calling for the creation of compensation programs have been introduced.

- 415* FLOYD, G.E. (1972). "Victim Compensation: A Comparative Study".

The author examines some schemes and the manner in which they have treated certain questions. The article views the Great Britain plan and the plans in effect in the United States and compares their approaches to certain selected problems: Which crimes shall be compensated? What shall the amount of compensation be? How should the award be paid? When should a claim be filled? What degree of proof should be required? What administrative machinery should be employed?

- 416* GALAWAY, B., HUDSON, J. (1972). "Restitution and Rehabilitation".

While most victim compensation schemes dwell on the situation of the victim, the use of restitution within criminal justice systems is comparatively unexplored. This concept may have rehabilitative potential for offenders, but before the potential can be realized a number of issues must be resolved: Should the aim be complete restitution or partial, symbolic restitution? Can restitution be more effective as a rehabilitative measure if it is required or if it is made voluntarily? What would be the effect of personal victim-offender interaction within a restitution scheme? Should the offender be held responsible for making restitution in crimes that were clearly victim precipitated? These issues are considered and suggestions are made for their resolution.

417* GALAWAY, B., RUTMAN, L. (1974). "Victim Compensation: An Analysis of Substantive Issues".

Since 1964, several jurisdictions have enacted social insurance schemes to cover economic losses sustained by victims of violent crimes. The laws and experiences of these jurisdictions are analyzed and synthesized in relation to substantive program issues. Varying administrative patterns and procedures are noted. Coverage is almost universally limited to crimes of violence but compensable losses and categories of persons entitled to compensation vary.

- 419* HOLMES, R.A. (1970). "On the Economic Welfare of Victims of Automobile Accidents".

"The purpose of this study is to assess the present system of compensating victims of traffic accidents, explaining and interpreting the non/random component in both the amounts of compensation received relative to losses suffered and the time lag from accident to compensation".

- 421* LAMBORN, L.L. (1973). "The Propriety of Government Compensation to Victims of Crime".

This article examines the sources of compensation to crime victims collateral to direct governmental compensation, the feasibility of a government-administered compensation program, the theories advanced to rationalize direct governmental compensation and the scope and adequacy of proposed compensation legislation passed in the United States Senate in March 1973.

- 422* LINDEN, A.M. (1969). "International Conference on Compensation to Innocent Victims of Violent Crime".

Compensation amounting to 442,416 Pounds was paid to victims of criminal violence during the first quarter of 1967. During that period the Board received 1,728 applications, finally resolved 1,436 cases and made 72 interim awards.

- 425* McGRATH, W.T. (1970). "Compensation to Victims of Crime in Canada".

Prior to the autumn of 1967, only extremely limited provisions for the compensation of victims of crime existed in Canada (i.e. sections 628 to 630 and 638 of the Criminal Code).

Within the last two years, six Canadian provinces have passed legislation providing compensation to victims of crime. Those provinces that do not now have a scheme of compensation to victims of crime are studying the matter and may introduce legislation soon. The Government of Canada is also becoming involved.

- 426* MIERS, D.R. (1969). "Compensation for Victims of Crimes of Violence: The Northern Ireland Model".

The Criminal Injuries to Persons Act of 1968 provides for compensation from public funds to victims of crime regardless of whether an offender is prosecuted or convicted. The compensation may cover any expenses resulting directly from the victim's injury, which could include, for example, compensation to a widower obliged to employ a housekeeper. More victims are eligible than actually apply, perhaps because many people are unaware of their new legal rights in this regard. Relatives of deceased victims may apply if they were wholly or partially financially dependent upon the deceased person. If a crime victim is incapacitated for work, compensation can not exceed \$44.10 per week for the duration of the disability. Compensation

covers victims of civil disturbances. The court may make an order to recover costs from the offender, or from the victim if the latter benefits from civil damages. The criminal's liability for restitution payments is greatly extended by the new Act, but the court must interview the offender and consider his financial position and that of his dependants when assessing the amount.

- 427* "Rehabilitation of the victims of crime: an overview".

This paper begins with an analysis of those remedies currently available to victims of crime in the United States. The viability of current compensation programs is then examined in terms of their ability to secure adequate relief for victims of crime. Finally, it is proposed that the concept of victim rehabilitation - restoring the victim to his former capacity mentally and physically as well as financially - be implemented as a method of dealing with victims of crime.

- 428* SCHAFFER, S. (1970). "Victim Compensation and Responsibility".

Restitution is compensation made by the criminal himself, as ordered by the criminal court, and accomplished by the offender's efforts as part of his criminal sentence. The compensatory aspects of restitution are no less justified than is compensation itself. Correctional restitution offers more toward a solution of the crime problem. It

does not allow the offender to terminate his relationship with his victim, but rather forces his relationship to be maintained until the victim's original position is restored. This is what our modern understanding of the criminal-victim relationship demands. Correctional restitution is the type of compensation that holds the promise of both restitution to victims of crime and implementation of the reformative and corrective goals of the criminal law.

429* SCHAFER, S. (1972). "Corrective Compensation".

The author discusses the problem of victims compensation in the light of the author-victim relationship. He also considers the rehabilitative function that could be served by restitution.

430* VAN RENSSELAER, S.L. (1972). "A Compensation Board at Work".

The Good Samaritan Law (New York State statute) became effective on March 1, 1967. This statute authorizes awards for death or injuries by persons other than police officers, while attempting to prevent the commission of a crime, preserve the peace, or prevent public disturbance on city streets or in the city-owned or public-operated transit facilities. To understand how the statute is administered, the author shows how a claim is processed from the time it is received, step by step through to the final decision.

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