Is this a PRIMARY research article from a SCHOLARLY journal?

Example 1

A Review of the Literature on Bullying in U.S. Schools and How a Parent–Educator Partnership Can Be an Effective Way to Handle Bullying.

Authors: Jordan, Kari1, dkjbjordan@gmail.com
         Austin, James1

Source: Journal of Aggression, Maltreatment & Trauma; 2012, Vol. 21 Issue 4, p440-458, 19p

Document Type: Article

Subject Terms: BULLYING -- Psychological aspects
               SCHOOL violence -- United States
               AGGRESSION (Psychology)
               EDUCATORS
               INTERPERSONAL relations
               PARENTING
               TEENAGERS -- Conduct of life
               VICTIMS
               OCCUPATIONAL roles

Geographic Terms: UNITED States

Author-Supplied Keywords: bully
                          cyberbullying
                          parent–educator partnership
                          passive victim
                          physical bullying
                          verbal bullying
                          victim bully

Abstract: Bullying has been studied for many years in the U.S. and other countries. This article is a review of the literature focusing on the laws (state and federal) pertaining to bullying and the long-term effects of being a bully. In addition, the article provides an overview of the five different types of bullying: (a) physical bullying, (b) verbal bullying, (c) bullying through relational aggression, (d) bullying through social aggression, and (e) cyberbullying. Focus is also given to the emotional and physical behaviors of the (a) bully, (b) passive victim, (c) bully victim, and (d) bystander, as well as the short- and long-term effects of bullying on each of them. The last part of the article focuses on the importance of having a parent–educator partnership with zero tolerance for bullying. [ABSTRACT FROM PUBLISHER]

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DOI: 10.1080/10926771.2012.675420

Accession Number: 75125554

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[Created by Chris Burns, Criminology Liaison Librarian, Kwantlen Polytechnic University, January 2013]
Is this a PRIMARY research article from a SCHOLARLY journal?

Example 2

**Predictive Policing: The Future of Law Enforcement?**

**Authors:** Pearsall, Beth

**Source:** National Institute of Justice Journal, Jun 2010, Issue 266, p15-19, 4p, 1 Color Photograph, 1 Black and White Photograph

**Document Type:** Article

**Subject Terms:** LAW enforcement
POLICE
CRIME prevention
CIVIL service
CRIMINAL law

**Abstract:** The article discusses the concept of predictive policing. It states that the police has used the concept to help make their work more efficient. It states that predictive policing has the potential to transform law enforcement by enabling police to anticipate and prevent crime. Further it states that it has built the essential elements of all policing strategies for the prevention of crime.

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**Accession Number:** S7304511

**Database:** Criminal Justice Abstracts with Full Text

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Example 3

Is Plea Bargaining in the 'Shadow of the Trial' a Mirage?

Authors: Bushway, Shawn1; Redlich, Allen1

Source: Journal of Quantitative Criminology, Sep 2012, Vol. 28 Issue 3, p437-454, 18p, 1 Diagram, 5 Charts

Abstract: It has been well established that a 'plea discount' or 'trial penalty' exists, such that defendants who plead guilty receive significant sentencing discounts relative to what they would receive if convicted at trial. Theories argue that the exact value of the plea discount is determined by bargaining in the shadow of a trial, meaning that plea decision-making is premised on the perceived probable outcome of a trial. In trials, the strength of the evidence against defendants greatly impacts the probability of conviction. In the present study, we estimate the probability of conviction at the individual level for those who plead guilty. We find that, contrary to the shadow of the trial model, evidentiary factors either do not impact or negatively impact the probability of conviction, which stands in stark contrast to the impact evidence has at trials. These findings suggest that plea bargain decision-making may not occur in the shadow of the trial. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

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Author Affiliations: 1School of Criminal Justice, University at Albany, State University of New York, Albany USA

ISSN: 0744-4518

DOI: 10.1007/s10940-011-9147-5

Accession Number: 76066663

Database: Criminal Justice Abstracts with Full Text

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Youths who immigrated to Canada are less likely to engage in crime than non-immigrants in large part because of their increased commitment to family and education.

In the last quarter of the 20th century, immigrants to the Toronto area came primarily from Asia, Africa, and the Caribbean. Prior to that, immigrants were primarily from Europe or North America. In Canada, as in other countries, many people apparently believe that immigrants are disproportionately responsible for crime even though research suggests that immigrants generally are less likely to be involved in crime than their native born counterparts (see *Criminological Highlights*, V11N4). In 1929, after reviewing the birthplace of Canadian prisoners, a well-known Canadian lawyer wrote that “the foreigner is not doing so badly in Canada, and these figures unquestionably persuade us that it is not the foreign born citizen that is responsible for the Crime Problem in Canada . . . the real problem is inherently Canadian in its origin” (J.C. McRuer, K.C. General Session of the American Prison Association Annual Congress, Toronto, 1929). This study reports findings on the relationship between immigration and crime at two somewhat later points in time—1975 and 1999—among youths in a suburban community of Toronto.

Secondary school students were surveyed in the same schools in 1976 and 1999. Youths were defined as immigrants if they came to Canada after age 12. The proportion of immigrant youths increased during this period, but more dramatic was the shift in origin of the immigrant youths. Ethnicity was defined by the father’s origin. In 1976, 60% were Anglo or North American and 30% were from elsewhere in Europe, leaving only 10% from Africa, the Caribbean, or any part of Asia. In 1999, the immigrant community had changed dramatically: 24% were Asian, 13% were of African/Caribbean background, and 30% were from Southeast Asia or the Middle East, with only 34% from Anglo or European backgrounds. Educational commitment was a combination of “engagement” (how important grades were to the student and how much time they spent on homework) and “expectation” (how far they expected to go in school). Youths reported their use of illegal drugs as well as the frequency with which they committed theft, vandalism, car theft, and assault.

Controlling for sex and socioeconomic status, immigrant youths were less likely to engage in illegal activities than non-immigrant youths. However, this effect disappeared when educational commitment, parental bonds, or grades in school were controlled for suggesting that the difference between immigrants and non-immigrants lies in the immigrants’ greater commitment to education and higher level of parental bonds. None of the geographically-defined ethnic groups was more likely to be involved in delinquencies than non-immigrant groups. Furthermore, each of these ethnicity-specific effects appeared to be mediated by educational commitment or parental bonds.

Conclusion: “With investment in education comes a sense of commitment and a resulting stake in conformity [to societal norms] that makes these [immigrant] youths averse to involvement in crime” (p. 361). The more recent immigrants—predominantly non-European—appear to have stronger family bonds and higher levels of commitment to education than non-immigrants. The findings underline the importance of the conclusion that “immigration ought not be treated as causally determinative [of lower levels of crime] in isolation, but that it must instead be contextualized within the experiences, attachments and practices developed within families and schools” (p. 362).

Is this a PRIMARY research article from a SCHOLARLY journal?

Example 5

Ambient populations and the calculation of crime rates and risk.

Authors: Andrews, Martin A., Jenion, Greg W.

Source: Security Journal; Apr2010, Vol. 23 Issue 2, p114-133, 20p, 7 Diagrams, 6 Charts

Document Type: Article

Subject Terms: CRIMINAL statistics
POPULATION
DATABASES
VICTIMS of crimes
VIOLENT crimes

Author-Supplied Keywords: crime rates
game-time populations
right-time populations
technological advancements
time-space convergence

Abstract: In the past, crime rate calculations have favored one denominator for spatially referenced crime rates, the residential population. Dominantly, this practice is the result of cost and time constraints on research. This paper uses freely available spatially referenced population data, the LandScan Global Population Database, which provides an alternative measure of the population at risk in crime rate calculations, the ambient population. Calculated crime rates using the residential and ambient populations exhibit a weak statistical relationship. This provides a strong positive implication for the use of these data such that their utilization may give a more precise depiction of victimization, particularly when considering violent crime. Consequently, it is argued that ambient-based (violent) crime rates should be used to supplement the conventional residential-based (violent) crime rates. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

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Example 6

Use of Force, Civil Litigation, and the Taser.

Authors:  
Hougland, Steve
Mesloh, Charlie
Henych, Mark

Source:  

Document Type:  
Article

Subject Terms:  
POLICE
CRIMINAL Justice administration
ACTIONS & defenses (Law) -- United States
LAW enforcement
CRIMINAL procedure

Geographic Terms:  
UNITED States

Abstract:  
Offers a look at issues surrounding the use of force by police officers in the course of duties. Main objective of law enforcement; implications of the use of force for law enforcement officers and their agendas; increase in the number of lawsuits filed in the U.S. between 1984 and 2000; trends associated with the growth of civil litigation against the police.

Author Affiliations:  
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Full Text Word Count:  
3023

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Accession Number: 172003524

Database: Criminal Justice Abstracts with Full Text

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Example 7

Homicide offender recidivism: A review of the literature.

Authors: Liem, Mariela1, Mariela_Liem@hks.harvard.edu

Source: Aggression & Violent Behavior, Jan 2013, Vol. 18 Issue 1, p19-25, 7p

Document Type: Article

Subject Terms: CRIMINALS
HOMICIDE
RECIDIVISM
THEORY

Abstract: While there exists an abundance of research on the criminal histories of homicide offenders, little is known about their future criminal behavior. This review outlines the current state of knowledge regarding recidivism among homicide offenders. It addresses the dominant theories found within the literature in this field and the prevalence of recidivism among both general and subgroups of homicide offenders. In this legal review, several shortcomings are revealed which point to potential directions for future research. [Copyright & Disclaimer]

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Database: Criminal Justice Abstracts with Full Text

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Example 8

The Prediction of Recidivism with Aboriginal Offenders: A Theoretically Informed Meta-Analysis.

Authors: Gutierrez, L., Wilson, H. A., Rugge, T., & Bonta, J.


Abstract: Research has established eight theoretically based central risk/need factors predictive of recidivism; however, there is little research examining the applicability of these risk factors to Aboriginal offenders. A meta-analysis was undertaken to examine whether (1) criminal history, (2) pre-crime attitudes, (3) pre-crime associates, (4) anti-social personality pattern, (5) employment/education, (6) family/marital, (7) substance abuse, and (8) lesion/abuse are applicable to Aboriginal offenders and whether these factors predict recidivism equally well for the group as they do for non-Aboriginal offenders. Thirty-two reports/articles and 32 data sets were reviewed which yielded 40 independent samples producing 1,908 effect sizes. Using both random and fixed effects analyses, results indicated that all of the central eight risk/need factors were predictive of general and violent recidivism for Aboriginal offenders, however, some factors predicted significantly better for non-Aboriginal offenders. The review also examined other factors (e.g., history of victimization and emotional functioning) and there was an attempt to evaluate Aboriginal-specific risk factors (e.g., cultural identity loss). No empirical studies existed on the latter; limitations and future directions are discussed. Overall, the results support the position that the central eight risk factors are valid predictors of recidivism for Aboriginal offenders. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

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