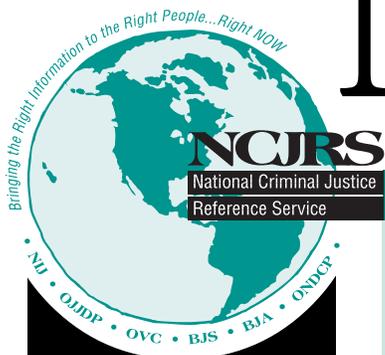




# NCJRS

## CATALOG



Publications and Services of the Office of Justice Programs Agencies

### Highlights

Bureau of Justice  
Assistance

National  
Institute  
of Justice

Office of  
Juvenile Justice  
and Delinquency  
Prevention

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- ◆ Programs in Correctional Settings: Innovative State and Local Programs 6

BJA *Monograph* reports the results of the BJA State Evaluation Development Program working meeting. The meeting covered programs in correctional settings that focus on improving the criminal justice system at the State and local levels.

- ◆ ADAM: 1997 Annual Report on Adult and Juvenile Arrestees 9

NIJ *Research Report* presents both drug urinalysis and self-report information from adult male and female arrestees and juvenile male arrestees/detainees. The ADAM study reveals that drug use trends among arrestees tend to be localized and to vary among metropolitan sites participating in the program.

- ◆ Disproportionate Minority Confinement: 1997 Update 10

This Bulletin summarizes the strategies OJJDP promotes to combat disproportionate minority confinement in juvenile facilities and focuses on Pennsylvania's efforts in this direction, which have met with some success.

- ◆ Indicators of School Crime and Safety, 1998 13

Joint National Center for Education Statistics/BJs report presents data on crime at school from the perspectives of students, teachers, principals, and the general population, using an array of sources—the National Crime Victimization Survey (1992–96), Monitoring the Future (1976–96), the Youth Risk Behavior Survey (1993, 1995, and 1997), the National Household Education Survey (1993), and the School and Staffing Survey (1993–94).

- ◆ Office for Victims of Crime Training and Technical Assistance Center Application Package 13

Application materials for public agencies and private nonprofit organizations that wish to request training and technical assistance support from OVC's Training and Technical Assistance Center (TTAC).

# ABOUT NCJRS

The National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS) is one of the most extensive sources of information on criminal justice in the world. Created by the National Institute of Justice in 1972, NCJRS contains specialized information centers to provide publications and other information services to the constituencies of each of the five U.S. Department of Justice Office of Justice Programs agencies and the Office of National Drug Control Policy. Each agency has established specialized information centers, and each has its own 800-number and staff to answer questions about the agency's mission and initiatives, as follows:

**National Institute of Justice (NIJ)  
800-851-3420**

The research, evaluation, and development agency of the U.S. Department of Justice, whose mission is to develop knowledge that can help prevent and reduce crime and improve the criminal justice system.

**Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP)  
800-638-8736**

The agency that provides national leadership, coordination, and resources to prevent and treat juvenile delinquency; improve effectiveness and fairness of the juvenile justice system; and address the problem of missing and exploited children.

**Office for Victims of Crime (OVC)  
800-627-6872**

The Office for Victims of Crime is committed to enhancing the Nation's capacity to assist crime victims and to providing leadership in changing attitudes, policies, and practices to promote justice and healing for all victims of crime.

**Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS)  
800-732-3277**

The statistical arm of the U.S. Department of Justice, responsible for collecting, analyzing, and reporting data related to criminal victimization and the administration of justice.

**Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA)  
800-688-4252**

The agency that provides funding, training, technical assistance, and information to States and communities in support of innovative programs to improve and strengthen the Nation's criminal justice system.

**Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP)  
800-666-3332**

The national source of drug and crime statistics and related information.

**Accessing NCJRS Online Resources**

NCJRS provides publications and a wealth of other information online:

**NCJRS World Wide Web**

The NCJRS Justice Information Center World Wide Web site address is <http://www.ncjrs.org>.

**E-mail**

To automatically receive information about NCJRS, send an e-mail to [look@ncjrs.org](mailto:look@ncjrs.org).

To ask a question or to obtain other services, send an e-mail to [askncjrs@ncjrs.org](mailto:askncjrs@ncjrs.org).

To subscribe to JUSTINFO, the bimonthly free newsletter from NCJRS, which is delivered via e-mail, send this message: "subscribe justinfo your name." Send to [listproc@ncjrs.org](mailto:listproc@ncjrs.org).

**Dear Colleagues**

Criminal justice professionals fighting to stem the tide of drugs and crime in their communities face tough decisions every day. They need the best information available to guide their decisionmaking. The Office of Justice Programs helps provide that information by putting its research, evaluation, and program development findings and analyses into the hands of those who can apply this knowledge to their daily activities. This bimonthly *NCJRS Catalog* is one vehicle for doing this.

**Office of Justice Programs**

# HOW TO USE THIS CATALOG

This bimonthly *NCJRS Catalog* contains information on criminal justice publications and other materials available from the National Criminal Justice Reference Service and other sources. All of the publications produced by the Office of Justice Programs agencies are listed in the *Catalog* and are available through NCJRS.

## Using the Catalog

The *Catalog* contains seven sections:

**Just In** describes a selection of new books, articles, and audiovisual materials acquired for addition to the NCJRS abstracts collection, many of which can be ordered through NCJRS.

**Justice in the Journals** highlights key articles in professional journals.

**Justice on the Net** offers information on what's new on the Internet for those interested in criminal and juvenile justice and how to find resources.

**Justice International** highlights justice news from outside the United States.

**NCJRS Collectibles** lists publications and audiovisual materials distributed by NCJRS that have been previously announced and continue to be of value.

**For Your Information** highlights news items of interest to the criminal justice community.

**Grants and Funding** describes recent awards by the Office of Justice Programs agencies.

## Obtaining Materials Listed in the Catalog

To obtain materials listed in the *Catalog*, refer to the availability information listed with each item.

For **materials available from NCJRS**, mail or fax the order form on the back of this *Catalog*. NCJRS items in limited supply are not listed on the order form; call or write to place your order, which will be filled on a first-come, first-served basis. Out-of-stock documents may be obtained through inter-library loan or as hardcopy reproductions. For more details on NCJRS ordering options, refer to page 22.

For **materials available from other publishers**, contact the publisher directly at the address or telephone number listed with the title. The *NCJRS Catalog* is sent free to all registered users. To become a registered user, write or call NCJRS.

NCJRS  
P.O. Box 6000  
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800-851-3420

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Mark Your Calendar!



## **OJJDP National Conference**

*December 10-12, 1998*

**Washington, DC**

**S**tart planning for your attendance at OJJDP's National Conference, Juvenile Justice: Focus on the Future. The 2 ½-day conference (plus 1 day of workshops) will examine critical issues in juvenile justice and delinquency and showcase responses and strategies for the future. Join hundreds of the Nation's leaders who, like you, face the challenge of meeting the needs of today's youth while planning for the youth of tomorrow.

### *Dates:*

December 9, 1998 (preconference workshops)  
December 10-12, 1998 (national conference)

### *Location:*

Grand Hyatt Washington  
1000 H Street NW.  
Washington, DC 20001  
202-582-1234  
Internet: [www.hyatt.com](http://www.hyatt.com)

### *Additional Information:*

If you would like to submit ideas or recommendations for workshop topics and possible speakers, visit our Web site at [www.ncjrs.org/nconf98.htm](http://www.ncjrs.org/nconf98.htm). All suggestions are welcome. Be sure to visit the site often to learn the latest conference news.

For additional information and to get on the mailing list for registration, you also can contact the Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse at 800-638-8736 or send an e-mail to [askncjrs@ncjrs.org](mailto:askncjrs@ncjrs.org).

### ***Selected Additions to the NCJRS Document Collection***

This section announces new publications and audio-visual materials that keep you up to date on advances in criminal justice. Documents listed are recent additions to the NCJRS Abstracts Database.

The acquisition of a document or the inclusion of a document abstract in the *Catalog* does not constitute an endorsement of the document or its contents by the U.S. Department of Justice.

All publications in the NCJRS abstracts collection may be borrowed through interlibrary loan. (Videos are not available.) Contact your local library for further information.

Selected publications are available as hardcopy reproductions (\$5 per document plus 10¢ per page). Call NCJRS at 800-851-3420 to verify availability.

Publications in this *Catalog* designated "available electronically" are accessible via the Internet or a modem connection (see page 2).

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## **Corrections**

### **National Corrections Reporting Program CD-ROMs, 1995 and 1996**

*Bureau of Justice Statistics*

1998. NCJ 171685 (1995), NCJ 172882 (1996)

**Available from NCJRS.** See order form. Price: U.S. residents \$11.50, Canada and other countries \$15.

The 1995 and 1996 National Corrections Reporting Program data sets are now available on CD-ROM. The data contain admissions, releases, and parole outcomes of persons in the Nation's prisons and parole systems, including demographic characteristics, offenses, sentence length, type of admission, time to be served, method of release, and actual time served of inmates entering and exiting prison and parole. These are the eighth and ninth CD-ROMs in the series containing the BJS National Corrections Reporting Program data, starting with 1983. The number of States reporting data may vary from year to year. Included on the CD-ROM for each data set are ASCII files that require the use of specific statistical software packages, a code book, SPSS statistical software setup files, and explanatory

notes. For more information call the BJS Clearinghouse at 800-732-3277.

### **Prior Abuse Reported by Inmates and Persons on Probation**

*Caroline Wolf Harlow  
Bureau of Justice Statistics*

1998. 4 pp. NCJ 172879

**Available free from NCJRS.** See order form. Also available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/paripp.htm>.

Uses self-reporting from surveys of persons in prison (1997), in jail (1996), or on probation (1995) to describe the extent of their prior physical and sexual abuse. The report examines type of abuse, age when the abuse occurred, age of the abuser, and the person's relationship with the abuser. It also looks at past exposure to violence and injury, drug and alcohol abuse, and criminal history of State prison inmates reporting prior physical or sexual abuse.

### **Prison Population Projection and Forecasting: Managing Capacity**

*William J. Sabol  
Bureau of Justice Statistics, Office of Justice Programs,  
Corrections Program Office, and National Institute of Justice*

1998. 200 pp. NCJ 170015

**Available free from NCJRS.** See order form. Also available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/pppf.htm>.

Details the current state of prison population projection and forecasting and summarizes information presented at the December 1997 National Workshop on Prison Population Projection and Forecasting. The report describes the changes in the environment of prison population projection and forecasting, the organizational aspects of forecasting, forecasting models and methods, use of forecasting methods by States, day-to-day needs of forecasters, and credibility in forecasting. Findings are presented from a survey of State prison population projection methods and from a survey of methods used to estimate lengths of stay in prisons. Discussions are also included on methods and models for prison population projections by specific States. The report was prepared by the Urban

Institute for the BJS under a grant from the OJP Corrections Program Office.

### **Programs in Correctional Settings: Innovative State and Local Programs**

*Bureau of Justice Assistance*

1998. 126 pp. NCJ 170088

**Available free from NCJRS.** Call or write for a copy. Also available electronically at <http://www.ncjrs.org/corrdocs.htm#170088>.

Reports the results of the BJA State Evaluation Development Program working meeting Programs in Correctional Settings: Innovative State and Local Programs, held November 2-4, 1995, in Longmont, Colorado. The working meeting brought together more than 60 State planners and local practitioners, as well as researchers, analysts, and law enforcement officers who are involved in implementing or evaluating programs to improve the criminal justice system and their communities. This BJA Monograph describes workshop presentations of programs in correctional settings that focus on improving the criminal justice system at the State and local levels.

### **Public Health/Corrections Collaborations: Prevention and Treatment of HIV/AIDS, STDs, and TB**

*Theodore M. Hammitt  
National Institute of Justice and Centers for Disease  
Control and Prevention*

1998. 20 pp. NCJ 169590

**Available free from NCJRS.** See order form. Also available electronically at <http://www.ncjrs.org/corrdocs.htm#169590>.

Discusses the extent and nature of public health/corrections collaborations in the prevention and treatment of HIV/AIDS, STDs, and TB, based upon responses to the 1997 NIJ/CDC national survey of correctional systems and site visits to six States and five city/county jurisdictions. This Research in Brief also presents two brief case studies and a discussion of important factors in successful collaboration. The report concludes with policy implications for improving and expanding collaborations. The target audience for this document includes correctional administrators, public health agency administrators, correctional health services staff, public health agency staff, legislators, and policymakers.

### **Substance Abuse and Treatment: State and Federal Prisoners, 1997**

*Christopher J. Mumola  
Bureau of Justice Statistics*

1998. 16 pp. NCJ 172871

**Available free from NCJRS.** See order form. Also available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/satsf97.htm>.

Presents data from the 1997 surveys of inmates in adult State and Federal correctional facilities concerning prisoners' use of alcohol and illegal drugs and the substance abuse treatment they received. Numeric tables present data on prior alcohol and drug abuse by type of drug, type of offense, severity of prior substance abuse, and other offender characteristics. Tables include trends of the levels of substance abuse and treatment reported by prisoners since the last national surveys were conducted in 1991. Data on the incidence of various alcohol and drug-related behaviors, such as domestic disputes and driving under the influence, are also included. This BJS Special Report also presents numeric tables on the prevalence of alcohol dependence, as well as the types of treatment and other substance abuse programs provided in prisons.

### **Texas' Project RIO (Re-Integration of Offenders)**

*Peter Finn  
National Institute of Corrections, Office of Correctional  
Education, and National Institute of Justice*

1998. 19 pp. NCJ 168637

**Available free from NCJRS.** See order form. Also available electronically at <http://www.ncjrs.org/corrdocs.htm#168637>.

Describes Texas' innovative approach to preventing recidivism known as Re-Integration of Offenders, or Project RIO. Based on the theory that ex-offenders who find steady employment soon after release are less likely to reoffend, Project RIO begins job training while offenders are still incarcerated and continues services after release. This NIJ Program Focus, a cooperative effort between NIJ, the National Institute of Corrections, and the Office of Correctional Education, presents data evaluations and firsthand testimony of Project RIO's success.

## Truth in Sentencing and Time Served in State Prison

Doris James Wilson  
Paula M. Ditton  
Bureau of Justice Statistics

1998. 16 pp. NCJ 170032

**Available free from NCJRS.** See order form.  
Also available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/tstssp.htm>.

Describes the development and use of truth-in-sentencing (TIS) laws and presents data on the growing number of States that have adopted TIS and on the increasing amount of time offenders are serving in State prisons. Trend data from 1990 to 1996 describe average time served and percent of sentence served by released offenders; average sentence length of new admissions to prisons; and estimates of the minimum time inmates are expected to serve until release. Offense distributions on admission and release data are provided by sex, race, and Hispanic origin. Data are also presented on the States that have qualified for the TIS portion of the Federal Violent Offender Incarceration/Truth in Sentencing (VOI/TIS) incentive grant program, along with other TIS States. Findings are based on data from the National Corrections Reporting Program, which collects admission and release information from 37 States, and on data collected through the VOI/TIS program.

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## Courts

### Compendium of Federal Justice Statistics, 1996

Bureau of Justice Statistics  
1997. 105 pp. NCJ 172849

**Available free from NCJRS.** See order form.  
Also available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/cfjs96.htm>.

Includes national statistics describing all aspects of processing in the Federal criminal justice system, including investigations by U.S. attorneys, prosecutions and declinations, pretrial release and detention, convictions and acquittals, sentencing, appeals, and corrections for 1996. Eleventh in the annual series that began in the mid-1980s, this report also describes trends in the Federal criminal justice system and includes methodology and data notes.

## Drug Court Monitoring, Evaluation, and Management Information Systems

Office of Justice Programs, Drug Courts Program Office  
1998. 44 pp. NCJ 171138

**Available free from NCJRS.** Call or write for a copy.  
Also available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/dcpo/monitor/>.

Reports the findings from focus group meetings convened by drug court practitioners and experts on the topics of drug court monitoring, evaluation, and management information systems. This OJP report highlights the importance of evaluating drug courts and the link between evaluation and effective data collection and information systems. OJP's Drug Courts Program Office is using the recommendations provided in this report to formulate a specialized technical assistance program focused on the development of drug court program evaluations and management information systems.

### Guideline for Drug Courts on Screening and Assessment

Office of Justice Programs, Drug Courts Program Office  
1998. 74 pp. NCJ 171143

**Available free from NCJRS.** Call or write for a copy.  
Also available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/dcpo/gdc.pdf>.

Provides information to help drug courts develop effective policies, procedures, and techniques for screening and assessing treatment needs of drug court participants. This OJP report describes the principles and methods of screening and assessing of adult drug court participants and gives drug courts specific tools and information to establish and sustain screening and assessment processes. Several of the key principles and strategies presented in the guideline[s] were derived from the experiences of existing drug courts and other community-based substance abuse treatment programs for offenders. Resource materials for those seeking additional information are also provided.

### Juvenile and Family Drug Courts: An Overview

Office of Justice Programs, Drug Courts Program Office  
1998. 20 pp. NCJ 171139

**Available free from NCJRS.** Call or write for a copy.  
Also available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/dcpo/fdcoview>.

Provides an overview of juvenile drug courts and family drug courts. Juvenile drug courts focus on

delinquency matters and status offenses that involve substance-abusing juveniles. Family drug courts deal with cases that involve parental rights when an adult is the litigant, that come before the court through either the criminal or civil process, and that arise out of the substance abuse of the parent. This report describes the goals of juvenile and family drug courts, analyzes their structures, discusses critical issues unique to their programs, and compares their processes to traditional court processes.

### Looking at a Decade of Drug Courts

*Office of Justice Programs, Drug Courts Program Office*

1998. 16 pp. NCJ 171140

**Available free from NCJRS.** Call or write for a copy. Also available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/dcpo/decade98.htm>.

Highlights the background of the drug court concept that was introduced in Dade County, Florida, in 1989, discusses the major ways in which drug court processes differ from traditional adjudication processes, and presents salient accomplishments to date. The benefits of drug courts include more effective supervision of offenders in the community and greater accountability of defendants complying with conditions of release or probation. According to this OJP report, close to 100,000 drug-dependant offenders have entered drug court programs since their inception and more than 70 percent are either still enrolled or have graduated—more than double the retention rate of traditional treatment programs.

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## Crime Prevention

### Community Policing in Action: Lessons From an Observational Study

*Stephen Mastrofski, Roger B. Parks, and Robert E. Worden*

*National Institute of Justice*

1998. 4 pp. FS 000199

**Available free from NCJRS.** See order form. Also available electronically at <http://www.ncjrs.org/cpdocs.htm#fs000199>.

Summarizes the research findings of a study on police-community interactions in jurisdictions that have implemented community policing practices. Community policing seeks to establish crime-prevention partnerships between the police and the neighborhoods they serve. This NIJ Research in Progress Preview presents research showing that cooperation between the police and citizens created a feeling of security among neighborhood

residents. It also showed that the police supervisor's role had changed from controlling officers to supporting them.

### Preventing Crime: What Works, What Doesn't, What's Promising

*Lawrence W. Sherman, Denise C. Gottfredson, Doris L. MacKenzie, John Eck, Peter Reuter, and Shawn W. Bushway*

*National Institute of Justice*

1998. 20 pp. NCJ 171676

**Available free from NCJRS.** See order form. Also available electronically at <http://www.ncjrs.org/cpdocs.htm#171676>.

Discusses a congressionally mandated evaluation of State and local crime prevention programs funded by the U.S. Department of Justice. This Research in Brief describes the scientific methodologies used to perform the review as well as the limitations of the available data. It then summarizes the conclusion reached by the authors to develop three separate lists of programs for which a minimum level of scientific evidence was available: what works, what doesn't, and what's promising. The text also provides details on the evaluations of each type of program and citations to the sources of data the authors reviewed to reach their conclusions.

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## Criminal Justice Research

### The Challenge of Crime in a Free Society: Looking Back Looking Forward—Research Forum

*Office of Justice Programs*

1998. 214 pp. NCJ 170029

**Available free from NCJRS.** Call or write for a copy. Also available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/Guide/blf>.

Provides a summary of the symposium on the 30th Anniversary of the 1967 President's Crime Commission. This OJP report includes the papers and speeches presented at the symposium, summaries of the discussions of the participants, and commentaries from various perspectives. It documents the results of 3 days of conversation with representatives from the 1967 Commission, along with practitioners and thinkers in criminal justice spanning the last 3 decades. This summary presents a collaborative effort by the Justice Department's Office of Justice Programs and its bureaus.

## **Crime and Place: Plenary Papers of the 1997 Conference on Criminal Justice Research and Evaluation**

*Ralph B. Taylor, Gordon Bazemore, Barbara Boland, Todd R. Clear, Ronald P. Corbett, Jr., John Feinblatt, Greg Berman, Michael Sviridoff, and Christopher Stone*  
National Institute of Justice

1998. 100 pp. NCJ 168618

**Available free from NCJRS.** Call or write for a copy. Also available electronically at <http://www.ncjrs.org/resdocs.htm#168618>.

Presents papers from some of today's leading criminal justice scholars. The Conference on Criminal Justice Research and Evaluation showcased federally sponsored research and highlighted the value of empirically based, objective research in the criminal justice field. The 1997 conference, cosponsored by the Office of Justice Programs, the National Institute of Justice, the Bureau of Justice Assistance, and the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, focused on the theme "crime and place." This NIJ Research Forum presents the conference's six plenary papers that addressed the locations where crimes take place and community partnerships that work together to confront neighborhood criminal justice issues.

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## **Drugs and Crime**

### **Developing a Strategy for a Multiagency Response to Clandestine Drug Laboratories**

*Bureau of Justice Assistance*

1998. 134 pp. NCJ 142643

**Available free from NCJRS.** Call or write for a copy. Also available electronically at <http://www.ncjrs.org/drgsenf.htm#142643>.

Helps State and local law enforcement officials plan, organize, and manage a comprehensive clandestine laboratory enforcement program. This BJA Monograph explains that seizing a clandestine drug laboratory requires a strategically precise enforcement action, often involving Federal, State, and local law enforcement—a multiagency response. Worksheets are included to assist policymakers with strategic planning. In addition, sample language is included from policies and procedures developed by demonstration sites to assist policymakers in formulating their own program components.

## **Fact Sheet: Drug Use Trends**

*Office of National Drug Control Policy*

1998. 6 pp. NCJ 168968

**Available free from NCJRS.** See order form. Also available electronically at <http://www.ncjrs.org/drgsgen.htm#168968>.

Summarizes drug use trends in the United States. Populations covered in this ONDCP Fact Sheet include the general household population, students, military personnel, and criminal offenders as surveyed by the U.S. Departments of Health and Human Services, Defense, and the Justice. Data are presented in figures and text from several national surveys that track drug use trends, such as the National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, the Monitoring the Future Study, and the Department of Defense Survey of Health-Related Behavior Among Military Personnel.

## **Fact Sheet: Rohypnol**

*Office of National Drug Control Policy*

1998. 4 pp. NCJ 161843

**Available free from NCJRS.** See order form. Also available electronically at <http://www.ncjrs.org/drgsgen.htm#161843>.

Provides facts about the drug flunitrazepam, trade name Rohypnol, a central nervous system depressant that is abused throughout the United States by high school and college students, rave and nightclub attendees, and drug addicts and alcohol abusers. The drug is usually taken with alcohol or marijuana to enhance intoxication, a mode of abuse reportedly more common among younger, less-experienced drug abusers. This ONDCP Fact Sheet reports that although Rohypnol is the most widely prescribed sedative in Europe, the drug is neither manufactured nor approved for sale in the United States. In addition, Congress passed the Drug-Induced Rape Prevention and Punishment Act in 1996 in response to Rohypnol abuse and use of the drug to facilitate sexual assaults.

## **ADAM: 1997 Annual Report on Adult and Juvenile Arrestees**

*National Institute of Justice*

1998. 78 pp. NCJ 171672

**Available free from NCJRS.** Call or write for a copy. Also available electronically at <http://www.ncjrs.org/druguse.htm#171672>.

Presents both drug urinalysis and self-report information from adult male and female arrestees and juvenile male arrestees/detainees. The ADAM

study reveals that drug use trends among arrestees tend to be localized and to vary among metropolitan sites participating in the program. Data were collected from 19,736 adult male arrestees in 23 sites, 7,547 adult female arrestees in 21 sites, and 3,686 juvenile male arrestees/detainees in 12 metropolitan sites. The ADAM report can help both law enforcement officials and drug treatment providers target interventions appropriately according to the use trends reported for their participating communities.

### **Responding to Drug Use and Violence: A Directory and Resource Guide of Public and Private-Sector Drug Control Grants**

*Office of National Drug Control Policy*

1998. 170 pp. NCJ 171148

**Available free from NCJRS.** See order form. Also available electronically at <http://www.ncjrs.org/drgngen.htm#171148>.

Helps individuals and organizations at the State, local, and community levels gain access to a wide range of drug-related funding support. This document is the third of its kind produced by ONDCP and features a significantly expanded section on the growing antidrug funding opportunities now available through private foundations. The guide also provides points of contact for criminal justice, law enforcement, and public health agencies for every State in the Nation. In addition, it includes information on funding from the U.S. Departments of Education, Health and Human Services, Housing and Urban Development, Justice, Labor, Transportation, and the Treasury, the Corporation for National Service, and ONDCP.

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## Grants and Funding

### **Violent Offender Incarceration and Truth-In-Sentencing Incentive Grants: Drug Testing Guidelines and Supporting Guidance**

*Office of Justice Programs, Corrections Program Office*

1998. 57 pp. NCJ 171677

**Available free from NCJRS.** Call or write for a copy. Also available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/cpo/voitis/dtguide/>.

Provides guidance to States on implementation of the drug testing, sanctions, and treatment requirements of the Violent Offender Incarceration and Truth-in-Sentencing Program. This document includes a policies and procedures outline that supplements the Violent Offender Incarceration and Truth-in-Sentencing Program Drug Testing

Guidelines, which were announced by the President on December 19, 1996, and distributed to the States. Other sections include a drug testing checklist that identifies all the required and recommended policy elements contained within the policies and procedures outline, answers to frequently asked questions, and sample State policies and procedures language.

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## Juvenile Justice

### **Disproportionate Minority Confinement: 1997 Update**

*Heidi M. Hsia and Donna Hamparian*

*Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention*

1998. 12 pp. NCJ 170606

**Available free from NCJRS.** See order form. Also available electronically at <http://www.ncjrs.org/jjcorr.htm#170606>.

Summarizes the strategies OJJDP promotes to combat disproportionate minority confinement (DMC) in juvenile facilities and minority overrepresentation at all points of the juvenile justice system. Addressing and finding solutions to reduce DMC are two of the major requirements of the Juvenile Justice Delinquency Act. To augment the discussion, this OJJDP Bulletin looks closely at one State's response to DMC and minority overrepresentation. Pennsylvania's multiyear, systematic, and data-driven effort reveals the importance of sound data for raising public awareness, garnering support, and planning and implementing strategies that work. Several counties that have implemented DMC strategies are discussed in detail—including a sampling of DMC programs in each county—and the overall strengths of Pennsylvania's efforts are reviewed.

### **OJJDP Annual Report**

*Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention*

1998. 49 pp. NCJ 166597

**Available free from NCJRS.** Only available electronically at <http://www.ncjrs.org/jjgen.htm#166597>.

Reviews OJJDP's FY 1996/FY 1997 activities, programs, and publications—many of which use its Comprehensive Strategy for Serious, Violent, and Chronic Juvenile Offenders as their framework. This document explains that a coordinated and comprehensive plan, one that includes prevention, intervention, and treatment strategies, can bolster a community dealing with delinquency and crime. A comprehensive plan can help identify youth at risk of becoming involved in negative behavior and provide

programs that enhance positive youth development. Youth already involved in the juvenile justice system can be held accountable for their actions while being rehabilitated. This annual report also provides discussions on information sharing efforts, the Missing and Exploited Children's Program, and State and local assistance grants programs.

### **SafeFutures, a Community-Oriented Approach for Reducing Juvenile Crime and Victimization**

*Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention*

1998. 2 pp. BC 000596

**Available free from NCJRS.** See order form. Also available electronically at <http://www.ncjrs.org/jjdp.htm#bc000596>.

Presents information about the OJJDP-sponsored SafeFutures Program. This locally based initiative seeks to prevent and reduce delinquency and victimization by intervening quickly when children and teens encounter problems and by holding them responsible when they commit violent or other crimes. Through the SafeFutures program, local governments, organizations, and volunteers work together to provide appropriate services for children and families and to create safer, healthier communities.

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## **Law Enforcement**

### **Police Overtime: An Examination of Key Issues**

*David H. Bayley and Robert E. Worden*  
*National Institute of Justice*

1998. 8 pp. NCJ 167572

**Available free from NCJRS.** See order form. Also available electronically at <http://www.ncjrs.org/ledocs.htm#167572>.

Analyzes the organization and implementation of police overtime in several jurisdictions. The study reported on in this NIJ Research in Brief found that overtime is managed differently by law enforcement agencies. Whether overtime is rewarded with extra pay or compensatory time, the amount of Federal funding for overtime and the system for managing overtime expenditures varied among the agencies studied. Despite these differences, the study identified and analyzed four key areas across agency types that affect police overtime. According to the authors, a combination of analysis, record-keeping, management, and supervision can successfully control police overtime efforts.

### **A Policymaker's Guide to Hate Crimes**

*Bureau of Justice Assistance*

1998. 64 pp. NCJ 162304

**Available free from NCJRS.** Call or write for a copy. Also available electronically at <http://www.ncjrs.org/vichate.htm#162304>.

Examines the significant strides made by the Federal Government in creating a baseline of raw data on hate crimes and the problems that impede the reporting of hate crime incidents. This revised BJA Monograph summarizes current State laws and U.S. Supreme Court decisions. Preventive measures and tactics for dealing with hate crime offenders also are discussed along with references to vanguard programs in specific communities. This document is the product of a review of recent literature on hate crimes, interviews with hate crime experts, attendance at congressional hearings, and a planning meeting on hate crimes and terrorism.

### **Protective Intelligence and Threat Assessment Investigations: A Guide for State and Local Law Enforcement Officials**

*Robert A. Fein and Bryan Vossekuil*  
*National Institute of Justice*

1998. 59 pp. NCJ 170612

**Available free from NCJRS.** Call or write for a copy. Also available electronically at <http://www.ncjrs.org/ledocs#170612>.

Addresses recent advances in proactive techniques to protect public officials and public figures. NIJ, in partnership with the U.S. Department of the Treasury's U.S. Secret Service, and with the assistance of the Federal Bureau of Prisons, conducted a 5-year study of 83 individuals who have attacked or posed a threat to public officials and public figures in the past 50 years. The results of this study formed the basis for this NIJ Research Report, which confronts myths about assassins, reveals motives, details the elements of a successful threat assessment program, and provides guidelines for managing a protective intelligence case.

### **Regional Information Sharing Systems Program**

*Bureau of Justice Assistance*

1998. 4 pp. FS 000037

**Available free from NCJRS.** See order form. Also available electronically at <http://www.ncjrs.org/ledocs.htm#riss>.

Provides information about the Regional Information Sharing Systems (RISS) program, which supports Federal, State, and local law enforcement efforts to combat criminal activity that extends across jurisdictional boundaries. Six regional RISS intelligence centers currently provide a broad range of intelligence exchange and related investigative support services to member law enforcement agencies nationwide. This revised BJA Fact Sheet also explains that the RISS centers focus primarily on violent crime, gang activity, organized crime, and narcotics trafficking.

Includes two disks with 21 data files describing suspects or defendants whose cases were investigated, filed, and adjudicated and who were sentenced to pretrial or correctional supervision and/or who appealed a criminal conviction or sentence in the Federal criminal justice system from October 1, 1993, through September 30, 1994. In addition, the CD-ROM provides an electronic guide to the Federal Justice Statistics program with a detailed description of the Federal criminal justice system, each data source for the Federal Justice Statistics Program, and each data element in the files. First in a series.

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## Reference and Statistics

### Federal Justice Statistics Program, 1994: CD-ROM

*Bureau of Justice Statistics*

1998. CD-ROM. NCJ 172832

**Available from NCJRS.** See order form.  
Price: U.S. \$14, Canada and other countries \$21.50.

### Guide to the Bureau of Justice Statistics Web Site

*Bureau of Justice Statistics*

1998. 7 pp. NCJ 172208

**Available free from NCJRS.** See order form.  
**Also available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/gbjsws.htm>.**

Announces updates and additions to the BJS Web site (<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/>) in a new periodical. In addition to the traditional paper publications, BJS



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## Grants Available Through NJ's Data Resources Program

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The National Institute of Justice (NIJ) is seeking applicants to conduct original research using data from the National Archive of Criminal Justice Data (NACJD), especially those from previously funded NIJ projects. Researchers from all disciplines interested in addressing topical criminal justice policy concerns through the exploration and analysis of archived data are encouraged to apply. Particular consideration will be given to proposals that provide direct applications to criminal justice policies or practices or that suggest innovative applications of emerging statistical techniques and analytic methodologies.

Awards of up to \$35,000 will be made to support research to be conducted within a 9-month period. Indirect charges for these awards will be limited to 20 percent of direct costs. Awards will not be made to individuals to conduct additional analyses on data they collected under a previous NIJ grant or contract. For application information, request the solicitation "Data Resources Program: Funding for the Analysis of Existing Data" from NCJRS at 800-851-3420. The Request for Proposals is available online at <http://www.ncjrs.org/fedgrant.htm#nij>. **The upcoming due date in 1998 is December 15.**

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Data collections from the NIJ Data Resources Program are now available for downloading via the World Wide Web pages of NACJD at the Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR) at the University of Michigan.

Connect to the NACJD home page using the following URL: <http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/nacjd>.

For information about obtaining data sets, other than through the NACJD Web site, call 800-999-0960. Questions or comments can also be sent to [nacjd@icpsr.umich.edu](mailto:nacjd@icpsr.umich.edu).

is electronically publishing a variety of materials, including statistical graphics and spreadsheets, on the BJS Web site. This report, the first in the series, outlines all the material available on the Web site and not otherwise published. Future editions will concentrate on updates and additions. Users who do not have Internet access can order the electronic materials highlighted in this report from NCJRS. Check "What's New at BJS" on the BJS Web site for the most recent information about updates and additions.

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## Victims

### **Carjacking in the United States, 1992–96**

*Patsy A. Klaus*  
*Bureau of Justice Statistics*

1998. 5 pp. NCJ 171145

**Available free from NCJRS.** See order form.  
*Also available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/cus96.htm>.*

Presents data from the National Crime Victimization Survey about carjackings that occurred during 1992–96. Information presented includes the incidence of carjacking; demographic characteristics of victims and offenders, such as age, race, and sex; and characteristics of the incident, such as time and place of occurrence and weapon use. Data in this report are presented in the form of aggregated annual averages. In addition, some data are presented from the Uniform Crime Reports about murders that included auto theft as a circumstance of the crime.

### **Indicators of School Crime and Safety, 1998**

*Phillip Kaufman, Xianglei Chen, Susan P. Choy*  
*MPR Associates, Inc.*  
*Kathryn A. Chandler, Christopher D. Chapman*  
*National Center for Education Statistics*  
*Michael R. Rand, Cheryl Ringel*  
*Bureau of Justice Statistics*

1998. 161 pp. NCJ 172215

**Available free from NCJRS.** See order form.  
*Also available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/iscs98.htm>.*

Presents data on crime at school from the perspectives of students, teachers, principals, and the general population, using a comprehensive array of sources—the National Crime Victimization Survey (1992–96), Monitoring the Future (1976–96), the Youth Risk Behavior Survey (1993, 1995, and 1997), the National Household Education Survey (1993), and the School and Staffing Survey (1993–94). The report examines crime occurring in school as well as to students on the way to and from school. School crime is placed in the context of crime in the larger society. This publication is part of a series of reports jointly produced by the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) and the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS).

### **Office for Victims of Crime Training and Technical Assistance Center Application Package**

*Office for Victims of Crime*

1998. 32 pp. BC 000597

**Available free from NCJRS.** See order form. *Available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/fund>.*

Provides application materials for public agencies and private nonprofit organizations that wish to request training and technical assistance support from OVC's Training and Technical Assistance Center (TTAC). TTAC provides expert, focused support and mentoring in areas such as needs assessment, program development, management, evaluation, and policy and procedure development that will facilitate long-term, systemic change to improve services to crime victims. A complete listing of eligibility requirements, application deadlines, submission procedures, and selection criteria are included. ◆

**BJA** Bureau of  
Justice Assistance

## **A Policymaker's Guide to Hate Crimes**

**Revised BJA Monograph** summarizes state laws and U.S. Supreme Court decisions on hate crimes. Policymakers will find an updated and expanded list of contacts for further information. To order a copy of this document call the BJA Clearinghouse at 1-800-688-4252 or write to P.O. Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20849-6000.

This section is designed to acquaint NCJRS users with research information in recent criminal justice periodicals. Many of the projects funded by Office of Justice Programs agencies and the Office of National Drug Control Policy are discussed in scholarly and professional journals. This section also highlights such articles.

### Corrections Management Quarterly

Volume 2, Issue 1, Winter 1998

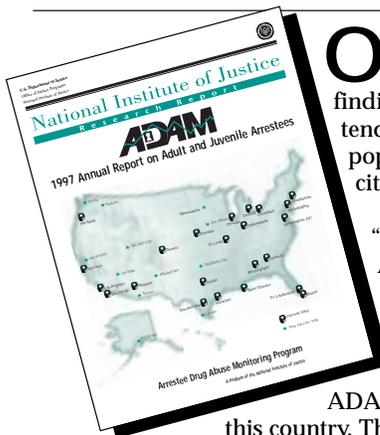
**Not available from NCJRS. Order from** Aspen Publishers, Inc., Fulfillment, 7201 McKinney Circle, Frederick, MD 21701 (800-638-8437). Single copies \$27 each, four or more copies \$22. Annual subscription rate is \$89 plus \$8.75 postage and handling.

"Equity and Juveniles: What Is Justice?" by Kimberly Kempf-Leonard (pp. 25-34). Describes recent efforts to examine the differential treatment of juveniles based on their gender and race. This article discusses current issues and research findings related to gender and race effects within juvenile justice processing. It also describes recent policy initiatives

intended to improve the justice delivered to youth in the United States. The article argues that the recommended reforms—calls for less discretionary decision making in juvenile justice, coupled with more structured routine processing, and for gender-specific and culturally diverse programming—will fail.

"Perpetrator and Victim: Understanding and Managing the Traumatized Young Offender" by Robert A. McMackin, Carlo Morrissey, Elana Newman, Brigitte Erwin, and Michael Daly (pp. 35-44). Explores the developmental effects of trauma exposure as a correlate of delinquency. The article reviews relevant theory and research and describes the practical implications for correctional services in rehabilitating and managing young offenders who have experienced trauma. It presents the findings of a study done by the Massachusetts Department of Youth Services of delinquent youths diagnosed with posttraumatic stress disorder. The research reveals that professional diagnosis and treatment can be integrated into current programs in a cost-effective manner to improve services and management of juvenile offenders.

## President Clinton Discusses ADAM Annual Report in Weekly Radio Address



On Saturday, July 11, President Clinton announced findings from NIJ's Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring (ADAM) Program in his weekly radio address. The findings, released from the 1997 ADAM Annual Report, reveal that drug use trends tend to be localized. The report also states that the cocaine- and crack-using population is gradually aging and declining in many sites, particularly in large cities such as New York, Washington, D.C., and Detroit.

"Today, our crime rate is the lowest in 25 years, and there are 50 percent fewer Americans using drugs than 15 years ago," said President Clinton. "But we still have more to do."

NIJ Director Jeremy Travis and ADAM Project Director Jack Riley, Ph.D., held a press briefing on ADAM at the White House prior to the radio address. "The ADAM data remind us powerfully that there is no single national drug problem in this country. The drug problem of one community is very different from the drug problem of another community; consequently, the strategies that work in one community may not be right for another community," said Director Travis.

ADAM: 1997 Annual Report on Adult and Juvenile Arrestees can be downloaded from the NIJ Web site at [www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij](http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij). To order a print copy of the report, call NCJRS at 800-851-3420.

“Are Mandatory Minimum Drug Sentences Cost-Effective?” by Jonathan P. Caulkins, C. Peter Rydell, William Schwabe, and James Chiesa (pp. 62–73). Summarizes the results and implications of a recent study of the cost-effectiveness of mandatory minimum drug sentences. The article discusses why mandatory minimum sentences are not as cost-effective as spending additional resources on either enforcement without minimums or drug treatment for heavy drug users. In addition, the authors state that long sentences should be reserved for certain types of very high-level drug dealers. The article describes the results of a RAND analysis that assessed the effectiveness of one of the most prominent aspects of the trend toward greater use of incarceration—mandatory minimum drug sentencing.

## Juvenile and Family Court Journal

Volume 49, Number 1, Winter 1998

**Not available from NCJRS.** Order from Juvenile and Family Court Journal, University of Nevada, P.O. Box 8970, Reno, NV 89507 (702-784-6012). \$60 annual subscription.

“The Psychological Assessment and Management of Problem Areas Contributing to Adolescent Criminal Behavior” by Greg J. Wolber and Barbara

H. Banze (pp. 1–9). Examines adolescent offenders’ psychological assessments that were court ordered to assist with legal disposition and that focused on assessment and management of problem areas believed to contribute to repeated criminal behavior. The process for the psychological evaluation of problem areas and the development of management strategies to address these areas is described. Frequencies of problem areas are presented and management strategies for high frequency problem areas are also included.

“An Evaluation of Comprehensive, Community-Based Delinquency Prevention Programming” by Pamela S. Howitt, Judge Eugene Arthur Moore, and Bernard Gaulier (pp. 39–50). Presents a 3-year program evaluation that investigated the primary prevention aspects of Youth Assistance (YA), a community-based program of the Oakland County (MI) Probate Court providing casework and prevention services. The activities studied included parent education sessions, supervised teen recreation, summer camp scholarships, skill building activities, and a mentoring program. The study resulted in a number of specific recommendations and confirmed that volunteers are an essential part of the success of community-based prevention programs. —◆

## Bureau of Justice Statistics

### New CD-ROM: *Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics, 1994, 1995, and 1996*

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- from contents to tables
- from tables to explanatory text and technical appendixes

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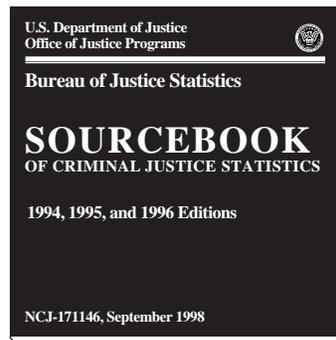
- characteristics of the criminal justice systems
- public attitudes toward crime and criminal justice topics

- the nature and distribution of known offenses
- characteristics and distribution of persons arrested
- judicial processing of defendants
- persons under correctional supervision

Each edition includes—

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This section of the *Catalog* presents interesting Internet developments and Web sites. If there is a question about the Internet that you would like to see answered in an upcoming issue, let us know by e-mailing your questions to [askncjrs@ncjrs.org](mailto:askncjrs@ncjrs.org).

### ***The Missing and Exploited Children's Program***

The Missing and Exploited Children's Program Web site, <http://www.ncjrs.org/ojjdp/missing>, coordinates activities to prevent abductions and the exploitation of children, locate missing children, and address the psychological impact of abduction on children and families. The Missing and Exploited Children's Program Web site, developed by OJJDP, serves as a valuable source of information for:

- Parents.
- Children.
- Teachers.
- Law enforcement.
- Court officials.
- Community leaders.

**Preventing abduction and exploitation.** Details key safety points to help parents protect their children

from victimization. For children, the site presents safety tips, including Internet safety rules, and helpful links. In addition, the site assists school officials with the identification and reporting of suspected cases of child abuse or exploitation.

**Rescuing children in danger.** Links users to descriptions and photo galleries of missing persons. The Missing and Exploited Children's Program Web site also provides an online service for reporting abused or abducted children and lists hotline numbers and Internet addresses that children in trouble can contact for help.

**Helping the families of missing children.** Provides an outline of the best course of action for parents when a child is missing. The outline is filled with information and links to other resources designed to support parents and help them find their children through a number of Federal, State, and local organizations set up to help the families. This site directs parents to the resources they need.

Researchers and criminal justice professionals will find Federal and State resources, publications, statistics, and information on the latest conferences and training programs. The site also offers an easy-to-use search engine and site map to help users quickly access the information they need. —◆

## **National Symposium on Alcohol Abuse and Crime: Recommendations to the Office of Justice Programs**

This OJP report (NCJ 172209) summarizes the purpose, focus, and recommendations of the **OJP Symposium on Alcohol Abuse and Crime** presented in Washington, D.C., April 5-7, 1998, to address the relationship between alcohol abuse and crime. Participants included State and local criminal justice officials, youth representatives, public policy practitioners, treatment and prevention specialists, victim advocates, researchers and evaluators, as well as Federal policymakers, funders, and program managers. While symposium participants made hundreds of recommendations during the course of their discussions, this report presents a synthesis of the recommendations that fall most clearly within the purview of the Office of

Justice Programs. Available free from NCJRS. Call or write for a copy. Also available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/aac/>.

A companion document, BJS' *Alcohol and Crime* report (NCJ 168632, April 1998), was prepared as background information for the Assistant Attorney General and symposium participants, and also is available both in print and electronically. It provides an overview of national data on the role of alcohol in violent victimization and its use among those convicted of crimes.

Available free from NCJRS. Call or write for a copy. Also available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ac.htm>.

## Selections From the NCJRS Collection

The following is a selection of publications and audiovisual materials available from NCJRS. Look it over for items you may have missed when they were first announced. To order items, check the appropriate NCJ number on the order form.

### **Building on Experience—A Case Study of Advanced Construction and Financing Methods for Corrections**

*National Institute of Justice*

1987. 80 pp. NCJ 103869. U.S. \$13, Canada and other countries \$17.50.

Describes how new approaches to prison design, construction, and financing save money over traditional approaches. The case study is a 1,051-capacity, campus-style facility being built with precast concrete components and panels. The new design saved \$13 million in construction costs compared with a traditional design. Each housing unit functions as an independent unit with a manager and support staff—a direct supervision management approach that will save 21 percent in manpower costs (\$100 million) over 30 years. Financing information includes discussion of variable rate demand securities backed by lease-purchase agreements for new prisons—methods that saved more than \$3 million during the first year.

### **Combating Workplace Drug Crimes: Guidelines for Businesses, Law Enforcement, and Prosecutors**

*Bureau of Justice Assistance*

1993. 17 pp. NCJ 142417. U.S. and Canada \$5.30, other countries \$6.95.

Presents guidelines to assist businesses, law enforcement agencies, and prosecutors in investigating and prosecuting workplace drug crimes. The document advises businesses to review policies; assess the problem; contact legal and law enforcement professionals, if necessary; and publicize successful investigations and prosecutions. In addition, it encourages law enforcement agencies to establish relationships with the business community and

advises prosecutors to coordinate their workplace drug abuse prosecutions with law enforcement agencies and businesses. The document also includes case studies of workplace drug abuse investigations, a sample workplace drug abuse policy statement, and a list of national and State resource organizations.

### **Crime File: Crime and Public Housing**

*National Institute of Justice*

1990. Videotape. 28 minutes, 30 seconds. NCJ 123675. U.S. \$21.30, Canada \$23.41, and other countries \$30.74.

Profiles a Boston crime prevention program and includes a panel discussion of crime control in public housing. The Alice Taylor Apartments in Boston use design and maintenance of buildings and grounds to facilitate tenant pride, which stimulates tenant involvement in crime prevention. The housing authority maintains strict tenant selection criteria and cooperates with local police to combat drug trafficking. The panel discusses the efforts of the Chicago Housing Authority to facilitate the same effects in its public housing communities and the importance of cooperation between police and public housing residents and groups in Tulsa, Oklahoma.

### **Day Reporting Centers for Criminal Offenders—A Descriptive Analysis of Existing Programs**

*National Institute of Justice*

1990. 78 pp. NCJ 125268. U.S. \$13, Canada and other countries \$17.50.

Analyzes day reporting centers (DRCs) as an effective alternative to confinement. For officials dealing with prison crowding and mandatory early releases, DRCs provide intensive contact and combine features such as electronically monitored curfews, random drug testing, and enforcement of supervision conditions. DRCs are located in Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Minnesota, and most are privately operated. They can target pretrial detainees, offenders sentenced to jails or prisons, or probation or parole violators. Advocates support DRCs as an effective intermediate sanction for drug-involved offenders, however, basic research is needed on its cost and effectiveness.

## Drug Recognition Program

*Bureau of Justice Assistance*

1989. 24 pp. NCJ 117432. U.S. \$10.50, Canada and other countries \$14.

Explains the Drug Recognition Program (DRP), a standardized, systematic, postarrest method of examining a person suspected of impaired driving or another alcohol and/or drug-related offense. Describes the DRP's intended results, effectiveness, selection criteria for pilot sites, training requirements, and costs. A DRP investigation helps law enforcement professionals determine whether a suspect is impaired, whether the impairment is drug-related, and the category(ies) of drugs involved. The report outlines seven categories of drugs, notes various drug combinations that can affect driving, and describes procedures and results of laboratory and field validation studies. Training requirements include preliminary training, a 7-day drug-recognition school, certification training, and instructor training.

## Effectiveness of Treatment for Drug Abusers Under Criminal Justice Supervision

*National Institute of Justice*

1995. 64 pp. NCJ 157642. U.S. \$14.50, Canada and other countries \$18.

Describes several programs that provide treatment to drug-using offenders in custody. The report asserts that in-custody treatment—particularly the therapeutic community model—is effective in preventing rearrest and achieving other positive outcomes relative to the amount of time spent in treatment. It also discusses the relationship of drugs to crime, the current crowding situation in correctional facilities, and state-of-the-art treatment approaches used with substance-abusing offenders who are in custody. The author highlights several successful drug-treatment projects and presents a 25-year update of the author's study of the effectiveness of correctional treatment.

## Juvenile Intensive Supervision: An Assessment

*Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention*

1994. 91 pp. NCJ 150064. U.S. \$13, Canada and other countries \$17.50.

Describes the Demonstration of Post-Adjudication Non-Residential Intensive Supervision Programs, funded by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention to identify promising and effective nonresidential intensive supervision programs (ISPs) for juvenile delinquents. The project will assess existing programs and information, develop program manuals, incorporate them into a training and technical assistance (T/TA) package for agency use and training sessions, and provide T/TA to demonstration sites. The assessment reviews the literature on ISPs, identifies evaluation criteria, and includes a conceptual model of an ISP prototype and descriptions of day treatment and direct supervision programs.

## Street-Level Narcotics Enforcement

*Bureau of Justice Assistance*

1990. 64 pp. NCJ 123726. U.S. \$19, Canada \$21, other countries \$27.

Examines factors influencing the retail drug trade and discusses the application of street-level narcotics enforcement tactics in 5 U.S. cities and outlines principles of program evaluation. Street-level narcotics enforcement tactics consist of arrests of dealers and other users for other offenses, buy/busts, crackhouse raids, directed patrols, executing outstanding warrants, informant and undercover police buys, reverse stings, roadblocks or checkpoints, simple surveillance and arrests, and traffic enforcement. This report describes the physical setting and management of a narcotics strategy and encourages community involvement. ◆

### OJJDP Fact Sheets

OJJDP announces the availability of the following newly released Fact Sheets. To receive free copies of these Fact Sheets through Fax-on-Demand Document Ordering or the Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse, call 800-638-8736. These documents are also available electronically on OJJDP's Web site at <http://www.ncjrs.org/ojjhome.htm>.

FS 009879 *Delinquency Cases in Juvenile Courts, 1995*

FS 0009881 *Drug Offense Cases in Juvenile Court, 1986-1995*

FS 009880 *Conflict Resolution and the Arts*

FS 009882 *Mental Health Disorders and Substance Abuse Problems Among Juveniles*

# FOR YOUR INFORMATION

## **BJS Visiting Fellows Program**

Under BJS sponsorship, Visiting Fellows research criminal justice topics of their choice. While in Washington they have office space at BJS, interact with BJS staff and other researchers, and have access to an array of datasets and software.

The Fellows program is open to senior-level social science researchers who have published extensive work on crime-related subjects. Some Fellows remain at BJS for their entire project. Others make shorter visits. At the close of the project, a Fellow submits a research report summarizing results and policy implications.

Fellows contribute in other significant ways. Recent Fellows have:

- Briefed the Attorney General on the latest trends in youth violence.
- Helped design a BJS survey on police use of force.
- Explored new methods for visualizing trend data.
- Compared the crime rates of the United States and England.

For more information and contacts about the program, visit the BJS Web site at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/fellows.htm>. If you are interested in the program or have additional questions, send an e-mail to Jodi Brown, Statistician, at [brownj@ojp](mailto:brownj@ojp).

*usdoj.gov*. In the subject field of the e-mail, specify BJS Visiting Fellows Program. If you are interested in pursuing an application, summarize in 100 words or less what you would be interested in doing as a Fellow. Researchers whose interests match those of BJS would then be invited to apply.

## **VAWGO Grants**

Pending congressional approval, the Violence Against Women Grants Office (VAWGO) of the Office of Justice Programs will be awarding grants authorized through the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) early in Fiscal Year 1999. VAWGO administers one formula grant program and four discretionary grant programs:

**STOP Violence Against Women Formula Grants** are awarded to States and territories to develop and strengthen the criminal justice system's response to domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking. Each State and territory must allocate 25 percent of the grant funds to law enforcement, 25 percent to prosecution, and 25 percent to victim services; the remaining 25 percent may be awarded at each grantee's discretion within the broad guidelines authorized by VAWA.

**Grants to Encourage Arrest Policies** are designed to encourage State, local, and tribal governments to treat domestic violence as a serious violation of criminal law requiring the coordinated involvement of the entire criminal justice system. Grant funds may be used for implementing mandatory or proarrest programs and policies, developing

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policies and training in criminal justice agencies to improve tracking of domestic violence cases, and creating centralized domestic violence units consisting of police, prosecution, the judiciary, or other criminal justice agencies.

**Rural Domestic Violence and Child Victimization Enforcement Grants** are designed to improve and increase services available to rural women and children by encouraging community involvement in developing a coordinated response to domestic violence and child abuse. Police officers; prosecutors; judges; nonprofit, nongovernmental victim service providers; and community organizations in rural jurisdictions are required to collaborate in the development and implementation of programs designed to reduce and prevent violence against women and children in rural communities. Under this program, a State is considered rural if it has a population density of 52 or fewer persons per square mile or if the largest county has fewer than 150,000 people. Entities in nonrural States are eligible for funding through the State if they are in areas that meet the State's criteria for a rural jurisdiction.

**S•T•O•P Violence Against Indian Women Discretionary Grants** are designed to develop and strengthen tribal law enforcement and prosecution efforts to combat violence against native women and develop and enhance services for victims of such crimes. Tribes that have law enforcement and prosecution responsibilities must allocate 25 percent of their grant funds to tribal law enforcement; 25 percent to tribal prosecution; and 25 percent to nonprofit, nongovernmental victim service agencies. The remaining 25 percent may be distributed at each grantee's discretion within the parameters established by VAWA.

**Domestic Violence Victims' Civil Legal Assistance Grants** provide communities with resources to augment the civil legal assistance they provide to victims of domestic violence through innovative, collaborative programs that reach more battered women than are currently being served and on a broader range of issues than are typically addressed. Funds may be used to support or provide direct legal services on behalf of victims of domestic violence in civil matters directly related to the domestic violence, including but not limited to: cases to obtain, modify or enforce civil protection orders; divorce or legal separation; spouse and child support; child custody and/or visitation; administrative matters such as access to benefits; housing and/or landlord-tenant matters; and matters related to employment, including unemployment compensation proceedings.

More information about VAWGO's grants can be found at the VAWGO World Wide Web site at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/vawgo>, or by calling Preet Kang at 202-305-2981 or 202-307-6026. ◆

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## Conferences

Look for the NCJRS representative and exhibit, present on behalf of the Office of National Drug Control Policy and/or the agencies of the Office of Justice Programs, at the following conferences. For further information on State, regional, national, and international conferences of interest to criminal and juvenile justice professionals, call NCJRS at 800-851-3420.

***National Conference on Community Policing: What Works***  
November 8-10, 1998  
Arlington, Virginia  
**Contact:** Institute for Law and Justice at 703-684-5300

***American Society of Criminology 50th Annual Meeting***  
November 11-14, 1998  
Washington, D.C.  
**Contact:** American Society of Criminology at 614-292-9207

***12th Annual Conference on Child Abuse and Neglect***  
November 16-21, 1998  
Cincinnati, Ohio  
**Contact:** Office on Child Abuse and Neglect at 301-589-8242

***National Criminal Justice Expo and Conference East***  
November 17-18, 1998  
Boston, Massachusetts  
**Contact:** The RDP Group at 800-243-9774

***International Society of Crime Prevention Practitioners 21st Annual Conference***  
November 18-22, 1998  
Greenville, South Carolina  
**Contact:** Jim Howell at 412-867-1000

***Joint National School/Community Conference on Youth Violence and Substance Abuse***  
November 19-21, 1998  
Orlando, Florida  
**Contact:** Safe Schools Coalition, Inc., at 941-778-6652

***Community Anti-Drug Coalitions of America National Leadership Forum IX 1998***  
November 19-21, 1998  
Washington, D.C.  
**Contact:** Community Anti-Drug Coalitions of America at 703-706-0560

***Mapping Out Crime: The Second Annual Crime Mapping Research Conference***  
December 10-12, 1998  
Arlington, Virginia  
**Contact:** Institute for Law and Justice at 703-684-5300 ◆

**International Conferences**

The international conferences listed below are of interest to the criminal justice professional and will be taking place over the next 6 months. To keep up to date on international conferences throughout the year, please consult the NCJRS International Conference Calendar, in the International section of the NCJRS Web site.

***Policing in Central and Eastern Europe: Organizational, Managerial, and Human Resource Aspects: Second Biennial International Conference*** (Ljubljana, Slovenia, November 12–14, 1998)

This conference aims to exchange views, concepts, and research findings among an international audience of scientists, researchers, and practitioners. The conference will highlight new ideas, theories, methods, and results related to organizational, managerial, and human resource aspects of law enforcement.

For more information, contact: Dr. Milan Pagon, Dean, College of Police and Security Studies, 1000 Ljubljana, Kotnikova 8, Slovenia. Tel: 386 61 314 722; Fax: 386 61 302 687; E-mail: milanp@vpvs.uni-lj.si.

***Surveying Crime: A Global Perspective*** (Rome, Italy, November 19–21, 1998)

This invitation-only conference is organized by the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute, The Netherlands Ministry

of Justice, Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, and the Council of Europe. Researchers, heads of national statistical offices, and policymakers from 20 Eastern and Central European countries as well as several Western European and North American countries will discuss the promotion of reliable criminal justice information for informed decisionmaking, monitoring, evaluation, and forecasting, including the official crime statistics and information derived from the International Crime Victim Survey.

For more information and to request an invitation, contact: UNICRI, Via Giulia 52, 00186, Rome, Italy. Tel: (39–6) 6877437; Fax (39–6) 6892638; E-mail: citcrime@unicri.it.

***10th International Conference on the Reduction of Drug Related Harm*** (Geneva, Switzerland, March 21–25, 1999)

This conference will address the following in relation to drugs: trafficking, organized crime, violence, justice, police, care, social services, therapy, self-help, support services, urban dimensions, public policies, societal management, ethical dimensions, prevention of addiction, recreational use, decriminalization, and legalization.

For more information, contact HIT Conferences, 10th IHRC, Cavern Walks, 8 Mathew Street, Liverpool L2 6RE, United Kingdom. Tel: 44 151 227 4423; Fax: 44 151 236 4829; E-mail: hrc@ihra.org.uk  
Web site: <http://www.ihra.org.uk/geneve/>



## OJJDP's Youth Gang Series Bulletins

OJJDP introduces a new series of Bulletins that address mounting public concern about youth gang activity. These Bulletins will investigate:

- Youth gang proliferation in the United States.
- Gang member behavior.
- Changing composition of youth gangs.
- Risk factors for youth gang membership.
- Programs to prevent and suppress youth gangs.

This information will alert communities, families, schools, peers, and professionals to the problems that youth gangs pose. Special topics include gang migration, gang growth, female involvement with gangs, homicide, drugs and violence, and the needs of communities and youth who live in the presence of youth gangs.

NCJ#	Title
167249	<i>Youth Gangs: An Overview</i>
171153	<i>Gang Members on the Move</i>
171119	<i>Gang Membership, Delinquent Peers, and Delinquent Behavior</i>
171152	<i>The Gangs, Drugs, and Violence Connection</i>
171154	<i>Youth Gang Programs and Strategies</i>

Youth Gang Series Bulletins are at your fingertips:

- OJJDP's Web site: [www.ncjrs.org/ojjhome.htm](http://www.ncjrs.org/ojjhome.htm).
- Fax-on-Demand: 800–638–8736, select option 1 for Fax-on-Demand instructions.
- Phone: 800–638–8736 (Monday—Friday, 8:30 a.m.–7 p.m. ET).

This section of the *Catalog* highlights grants and funding awarded recently by the Office of Justice Programs agencies, as well as recently completed final technical reports resulting from these grants, that are maintained in the NCJRS Abstracts Database.

### **Final Technical Reports**

*Copies of these reports—in manuscript form as received from the authors—are available through interlibrary loan and, for a photocopying fee, through NCJRS.*

“A Summary of Mapping Violence and High Frequency Calls for Police Service: The Charlotte, North Carolina Example” by James L. LeBeau. NCJ 171646. National Institute of Justice, 1997. 83 pages. Grant number: 94-IJ-CX-0045.

Illustrates how a specific type of geographic information system (GIS) produces a specific type of map that enhances the ability to measure and see the change in calls for police service over time. This project used computer-aided dispatch records from the Charlotte, North Carolina, Police Department for 1984 through 1993. The dispatch records were examined to determine the spatial distributions of specific violent crimes and high frequency calls for police service. This paper focuses on conveying the message that mapping is not a unitary concept—there are different types or maps for describing, depicting, and analyzing different phenomena.

“A Thug in Jail Can’t Shoot Your Sister’: Examining the Unintended Consequences of Imprisonment” by Todd R. Clear and Dina R. Rose. NCJ 171648.

National Institute of Justice, 1998. 143 pages. Grant number: 96-IJ-CX-0004.

Explores theory and data that support the notion that excessive formal social controls in the form of incarceration threaten communities’ capacity to shape social and human capital by damaging familial, political, and economic systems that perform social control functions. Living in communities whose active offenders have been removed, it is thought, enables people to fight the effects of social disorganization and restore a sense of community and neighborliness to their lives. However, this paper explores the possibility that the reverse pattern may also be true: the result of an increased reliance upon formal controls may lead to a decreased ability to fight crime.

“Identification of Work and Family Services for Law Enforcement Personnel” by Robert Delprino, Karen O’Quin, and Cheryl Kennedy. NCJ 171645. National Institute of Justice, 1997. 200 pages. Grant number: 95-IJ-CX-0113.

Provides current information on work and family issues from the police officer’s perspective and identifies the existence and prevalence of work and family programs currently being offered nationally by law enforcement agencies. The information provided in this study can assist police agencies in the development of services that will meet the needs of officers and their family members while making the best use of organizational resources. This paper discusses the three phases of the project, which included a pilot study and the development of a police officer questionnaire and a questionnaire for police agencies. ◆

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- NCJ 170015. New.** Prison Population Projection and Forecasting: Managing Capacity (BJS/NIJ/OJP). See p. 5.
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- NCJ 167572. New.** Police Overtime: An Examination of Key Issues (NIJ). See p. 11.
- FS 000037. New.** Regional Information Sharing Systems Program (BJA). See p. 11.

Reference and Statistics

- NCJ 172208. New.** Guide to the Bureau of Justice Statistics Web Site (BJS). See p. 12.

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- NCJ 103869.** Building on Experience—A Case Study of Advanced Construction and Financing Methods for Corrections (NIJ). U.S. \$13, Canada and other countries \$17.50. See p. 17.
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