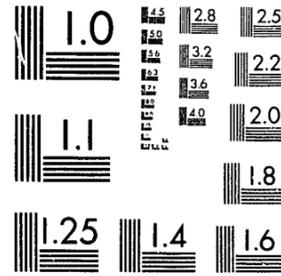


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United States Department of Justice
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2/27/84

**OFFICE OF POLICY
ANALYSIS, RESEARCH &
STATISTICAL SERVICES**

NEW YORK STATE DIVISION of
CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES

✓
DIRECTORY OF
NEW YORK STATE CRIMINAL JUSTICE
INFORMATION SOURCES
August 23, 1983
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NEW YORK STATE
DIVISION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES
Richard J. Condon
Commissioner

OFFICE OF POLICY ANALYSIS RESEARCH AND STATISTICAL SERVICES
Sherwood E. Zimmerman
Director

DIRECTORY OF
NEW YORK STATE CRIMINAL JUSTICE
INFORMATION SOURCES
August 23, 1983

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U.S. Department of Justice
National Institute of Justice

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Special acknowledgement is offered to the following individuals for organizing and preparing this document for production: Joan Burgess, Lynda Ingraham, Lisa Lomaestro, Nancy Regan, Carol Russo, and Kim Spawn.

Thanks is also offered to David van Alstyne for helping to design and develop this Directory. His assistance is greatly appreciated.

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INTRODUCTION

The Directory of New York State Criminal Justice Information Sources is a product of the New York State Criminal Justice Data Clearinghouse. The Clearinghouse is operated by the Office of Policy Analysis Research and Statistical Services in the New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS). It was established in the Fall of 1981 as part of a cooperative agreement between DCJS and the United States Department of Justice's Bureau of Justice Statistics. The purpose of the agreement is to improve the transfer and communication of criminal justice data and analysis between federal, State, local, and private criminal justice organizations.

The purpose of the Directory is to inform criminal justice practitioners and scholars of the existence and locations of published research by criminal justice agencies operating in New York State. It is hoped that the dissemination and sharing of information among these agencies will be fostered by the publication of this Directory. It contains 42 agency entries and provides summaries of approximately 367 documents created and/or distributed by these agencies. Primary emphasis has been placed on listing documents having a quantitative, analytic focus. Annual reports, and descriptive pamphlets have also been included in the Directory. Documents dated before 1976 have been excluded.

While no claims are made that the list of organizations contained in the Directory is exhaustive, efforts have been made to include as many relevant groups as possible. Using an agency mailing list maintained at DCJS, the Clearinghouse Coordinator sent a letter introducing the concept of the Directory and soliciting appropriate entries from approximately 100 agencies operating in New York State.

This included all State-level agencies and all New York City agencies having a criminal justice component. All regional coordinating area offices, and developmental planning commissions throughout the State were also contacted. At the county level, probation and corrections departments in most major metropolitan planning areas were individually contacted. Police departments in major upstate cities were also canvassed, as were numerous private agencies throughout the State. Contact persons were identified in each agency for subsequent communication with the Clearinghouse Coordinator.

Many of these contacts were unable to provide documents suitable for inclusion in the Directory. The remaining agency contacts sent those reports, pamphlets, or brochures that they deemed appropriate. The Clearinghouse Coordinator wrote bibliographic annotations for the documents submitted and developed brief written descriptions of each participating agency. Each agency description and the accompanying annotations were then reviewed by the submitting agency for changes or corrections before inclusion in the Directory.

ORGANIZATION AND USE OF THE DIRECTORY

The Directory is organized into six major sections according to the geographic area covered by that agency. For example, agencies with a county jurisdiction are included in the County section, organizations specific to New York City are listed under that section, etc. Private agencies are included in a separate section. Within each of these sections, agencies are listed in alphabetical order. Each

agency's publications are also listed alphabetically. The following example illustrates the format of the Directory entries.

Ⓐ → CRIMINAL JUSTICE INSTITUTE, INC.
 Hemlock Hill
 Pound Ridge, NY 10576

CODE	
A	- Name of Agency
B	- Contact Person
C	- Agency Description
D	- Agency Number
E	- Publication Number

Ⓑ
 ↓
 CONTACT: George M. Camp
 President
 (914) 764-5703

Ⓒ
 ↓
 AGENCY DESCRIPTION:

The Criminal Justice Institute is involved in improving the operation of criminal justice systems through advising governmental agencies, foundations, other organizations, and corporations. CJI accomplishes its purposes by planning and developing innovative programs as well as by disseminating information through publications and seminars. It advises and assists practitioners in the criminal justice field and undertakes specific projects and assignments at the invitation of governments and other interested parties.

PUBLICATIONS:

Ⓓ
 ↓
 34.1 CJI Profile

Describes the functions and management of the Criminal Justice Institute. In addition, it illustrates current activities and completed projects of the Institute.

Ⓔ
 ↓
 34.2 The Corrections Yearbook, 1983 (\$3.75)

The 1983 edition of the Corrections Yearbook covers the most frequently asked questions about corrections, probation, and parole in North America. Both adult and juvenile systems in the United States, state and Federal, responded to the Criminal Justice Institute's request for key information on each agency. From Canada, information was received from the adult correctional systems of the Federal Service, provinces, and territories.

Agency descriptions are included for most of the agencies listed, providing the user with background information about the functions and purposes of the various agencies. These agencies are numbered consecutively throughout the Directory. Their publications are also numbered consecutively within each agency listing using

the agency number and then appending the publication suffix number to it. These numbers are used to reference specific publications in the two indexes.

Most of the agencies included in the Directory have specified a contact person and phone number. To obtain a document, the user may write or call the contact person given. If there is no contact person, requests should be addressed directly to the agency. Fees, if any, are noted after each document.**

The Directory also contains a subject index and geographical location index to facilitate finding particular information. The subject index lists key criminal justice terms and the corresponding publication number. The geographical location index assists the user in locating reports specific to geographic locations. This index is organized regionally and by county within region. The regions are designated as follows: Adirondack; Capital; Catskill; Central; Finger Lakes; Hudson Valley; Long Island; New York City; and Niagara. Two additional headings are established for reports having a New York State or National focus.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE DIRECTORY

During calendar year 1982, an extension of the cooperative agreement between DCJS and the Federal Bureau of Justice Statistics was awarded. Criminal Justice agencies will continue to be contacted to determine the status of the information systems they maintain and to inquire about routine and special statistical, research, and/or analytical reports. Descriptions of information systems and the

** In this Directory, documents produced by the Office of Policy Analysis Research and Statistical Services are referenced under the former office title, the Office of Program Development and Research.

reports generated from these agencies will be included in a supplement to the Directory of New York State Criminal Justice Information Sources. Agencies wishing to submit information for inclusion in the supplement may do so by sending it to:

Clearinghouse Coordinator
Office of Policy Analysis Research
and Statistical Services
New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services
Executive Park Tower
Stuyvesant Plaza
Albany, New York 12203

NEW YORK STATE AGENCIES

NEW YORK STATE AGENCIES

NYS COUNCIL ON CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Tower Building - 28th Floor
Empire State Plaza
Albany, NY 12223

CONTACT: Dr. Robert Ingalls
Director
Bureau of Research and Program Evaluation
(518) 474-8072

AGENCY DESCRIPTION:

The New York State Council on Children and Families is unique in State government. Unlike most State agencies, the Council does not have direct responsibility for the operation of programs or for the provision of services. Established by Executive Law (§440) in 1977 to develop "more efficient organization and operation of the State/local, public/voluntary system of social, educational, mental health and other supportive and rehabilitative services to children and families..." the Council is designed to undertake activities consistent with the goals of reducing fragmentation and providing essential coordination of children and family services.

The Council is chaired by the Secretary to the Governor, with the commissioners and directors of all major State human service agencies as members. With a few exceptions, Council involvement focuses on issues which could benefit from policy planning and analysis on an interagency level. Since its inception, the Council has devoted much of its energy to achieving results through the neutral forum it can offer to encourage the discussion and resolution of interagency questions and disputes.

PUBLICATIONS:

1.1 Comprehensive Adolescent Services: The Challenge of Complexity, January 1982

This is a discussion of the major organizational areas important to the success of comprehensive adolescent services programs. It describes barriers frequently encountered in the provision of comprehensive services, such as inappropriate or unwieldy funding bases, restrictive regulation, and the lack of coordinated planning on all levels. Also described are corresponding strategies that have been found effective in overcoming the barriers mentioned.

1.2 Comprehensive Adolescent Services: Directory of Services, April 1980

The first of several products of the comprehensive Adolescent Services Project, this directory of selected programs was developed as a resource for those involved or interested in services for young people. It lists basic information about 70 community-based comprehensive adolescent service programs located in seven target sites of New York State as well as a number of exemplary programs located elsewhere in New York and in other parts of the country.

1.3 Comprehensive Adolescent Services: Planning Guide, January 1982

This manual contains information about the design and implementation of comprehensive services programs for youth. Much of the material presented was derived from findings from a study of 153 such programs in New York State and elsewhere. This guide includes sections on several key planning topics, including: setting goals, assessing the problems/needs of adolescent populations, identifying community resources, planning new services, establishing linkages with other agencies, and attending to internal organizational needs.

1.4 Comprehensive Adolescent Services: State-of-the-Art Report, October 1981

The findings of an in-depth study of 153 comprehensive adolescent services programs are presented in this report. Such programs are defined as community-based organizations or agencies that can address three or more of eight potential needs areas of youth, either directly or by referral. Included are descriptions of the youth served in these programs, staffing levels and patterns, governance structures, and funding patterns. The report also contrasts six different program models, ranging along a continuum from the least comprehensive "basic needs" model to the most comprehensive "complex services" model.

1.5 Confidentiality Issues Regarding Stage II of the Child Care Review Service, April 1980

Examines the confidentiality issues associated with the development and implementation of an interagency computerized information system designed to improve the State's planning capacities and program accountability for children in residential care. The rights of clients to privacy, the specific responsibilities of the relevant State agencies toward protecting these rights, and the implications of these rights and responsibilities for the development and future operation of the centralized computer system on children in care are discussed.

1.6 Development of a Formula for Allocation of JJDP Funds, July 1980

Addresses the problem of how to allocate Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention funds for juvenile justice services based upon the relative needs of each of the New York State counties.

1.7 A Discussion of the Scope and Purposes of the Stage II Portion of Child Care Review Service, May 1980

In preparation for the development of an interagency computerized information system on children in residential care in New York State, this paper was written to facilitate decision-making regarding the scope and purposes of such a system. With regard to scope, issues addressed include which State agencies and what populations of children should be lodged. Several possible uses of aggregate level outputs from the system, such as trend analysis, cross-agency comparisons, and planning are outlined.

1.8 Domestic Violence: Report to the Governor and the Legislature, February 1980

Contains the recommendations of the Governor's Task Force on Domestic Violence, established by Executive Order in May 1979, to study the traumatic effects of domestic violence and how our social and legal systems can better deal with such violence and its causes. Preceded by an overview of the problem of domestic violence and of New York's response to date, a short-term strategy is outlined consisting of 21 recommendations for legislative and programmatic actions.

1.9 Early Intervention: Findings and Strategies for Action, July 1979

This report encourages human service agencies, in cooperation with the education system and within existing resources, to provide for the early identification of children in danger of incurring serious problems, and for the timely provision of services to this population. Included are: a review of the literature on early intervention, the results of a survey of early identification programs in New York State, summaries of four regional workshops on this topic, and a review of the policies and practices of several State agencies in the area of early intervention.

1.10 Ecological Factors Placing Youth at Risk: Foster Care, Alcohol Abuse, Drug Abuse, and Delinquency, November 1982

This paper, part of the Preventive Services: Interagency Analysis Project, utilizes the interdisciplinary Ecological Model to discuss factors which make youth at risk of delinquency, foster care placement, alcohol abuse, and drug abuse. The Ecological Model provides a framework for analysis through the use of four dimensions of human experience. These are the individual, the family, the community, and the culture. Findings suggest that similar factors are associated with being at risk of each of the four outcomes.

1.11 Incarcerated Women and Their Children, November 1981

A review of the problems and service needs of families before, during, and after a mother's incarceration are described in this paper. Three major areas addressed are: the general lack of procedures requiring an assessment of need for and steps to be taken in obtaining child care services at the time of arrest; the need for increased parent/child contact during the period of incarceration; and the general lack of appropriate post-release services.

1.12 1981 Juvenile Justice Formula, December 1981

The purpose of this document is to recompute the formula for State disbursement of federal Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) funds to localities. After a brief discussion of the conceptual framework of the formula development process, counties are compared on each of several social indicators. Finally, the indicators are aggregated and combined with youth population data and the 1981 juvenile justice formula is shown.

1.13 Non-Secure Detention in New York State: An Issue Paper, September 1981

Increasing concern regarding the apparent inappropriate placement in non-secure detention programs, inappropriate lengths of stay in these programs, and inadequate program monitoring led to a Council investigation of non-secure detention. This paper gives an overview of the non-secure detention program and then draws on available evidence to document the extent of each of the above problems. Recommendations are offered toward enhancing program options and management within the detention system for court-related youths at the State and local levels.

1.14 Out-of-Home Project: Criteria for Defining Appropriateness of Placements for Children in New York State, November 1980

Developed in the context of a comprehensive study of the children in residential care in New York State, this document provides specific guidelines for defining appropriate and inappropriate placements for children in more than 25 different types of facilities and family care homes under the auspices of the following six State agencies: the State Education Department, the Department of Health, the Office of Mental Health, the Office of Mental Retardation and Developmental Disabilities, the Department of Social Services, and the Division for Youth.

1.15 An Overview of the Information Systems of Agencies Involved in Stage II of the Child Care Review Service, April 1980

This paper contains descriptions of the computerized information systems currently maintained by each of the New York State agencies involved in residential care for children. The extent of common information collected about children in care across these various systems is presented. In addition, the paper outlines the problems entailed in integrating the existing data systems to construct a functional interagency data base on children in out-of-home care in this State.

1.16 Prevention Programs for Youth: An Examination of the State of the Art, November 1982

Provides a detailed discussion on the issues of the prevention of delinquency, foster care placement, alcohol abuse, and drug abuse among youth. It includes a literature review as well as material on State agency prevention activities. In addition, some important conceptual issues in the field of prevention are explored through the report of interviews with the directors of 28 prevention programs. This paper is part of the Council's Preventive Services: Interagency Analysis project.

1.17 State of New York Children's Budget 1980-81, January 1980

Identifies 130 separate programs for children administered by 25 State agencies, and provides both fiscal and descriptive information about each of these programs. Included are the Governor's 1980-81 budget recommendations for children as well as the amounts available for children in each of the two previous fiscal years. Breakdowns of funding for children's services are shown both by agency and by functional areas so as to facilitate understanding and analysis of state, federal, and local investments for children in New York State.

NYS COMMISSION OF CORRECTION
60 South Pearl Street
Albany, NY 12207

CONTACT: Peter D. Komarinski
Director
Office of Program and Policy Analysis
(518) 474-8768

AGENCY DESCRIPTION:

Inspects correctional facilities, reviews and approves plans for new construction, and makes recommendations to the Governor and to correctional administrators to improve administration and programs. It is charged with establishing grievance machinery for inmate complaints, and for investigating deaths in penal institutions through the Medical Review Board.

PUBLICATIONS:

2.1 An Analysis of the Findings of the Study on the Increasing Population in Local Correctional Facilities and Some Strategies to Reduce Overcrowding, March 1981

In December 1980, a report was prepared on the increasing population of local correctional facilities. This current report analyzes the findings of the November survey and explores their meaning to the operation of local facilities and to the effective regulation of those facilities by the Commission of Correction. This report also focuses on immediate and long range changes in the criminal justice system which could be implemented to reduce the population of local correctional facilities and cut into the overcrowding.

2.2 The 1979 Cost of Incarceration in Local Correctional Facilities and the Estimated Cost to Bring Local Facilities Into Compliance with the State's Minimum Standards, March 1981

This report presents the estimated 1979 costs of operating local correctional facilities in New York State and projects the cost to bring local facilities into compliance with the State's minimum standards.

2.3 Examination of Density and Crowding in Correctional Facilities and Their Applicability to the Question of Double-Celling, August 1981

The purpose of this paper is to trace the development of the single occupancy cell and to outline reported research theory and experience which address the issue of incarcerating two persons in a cell intended for single occupancy.

2.4 Intermittent Sentenced Prisoners in Local Correctional Facilities: A Descriptive Study, August 1982

In order to define a population for programmatic home incarceration with supervision, the Office of Program and Policy Analysis undertook a descriptive study of 454 sample cases of intermittent sentencing adjudicated during 1981 in four counties' local jurisdictions. Interviews were held with correctional facility administrators, corrections staff, and magistrates.

The following five reports reflect standards set forth by the New York State Commission of Correction. Each report contains an Executive Summary or Introduction, various tabular and descriptive material, and a Conclusion.

2.5 Local Correctional Facilities' Compliance with Commission of Correction Security/Supervision Standard #7003 for 1979 and 1980, March 1981

2.6 Local Correctional Facilities' Compliance with Commission of Correction Admissions Standard #7002 for 1980, June 1981

2.7 Local Correctional Facilities' Compliance with Commission of Correction Classification Standard #7013 for 1980, July 1981

2.8 Local Correctional Facilities' Compliance with Commission of Correction Legal Services Standard #7031 for 1979 and 1980, July 1981

2.9 Local Correctional Facilities' Compliance with Commission of Correction Sanitation Standard #7015 for 1980, July 1981

2.10 Local Correctional Facilities' Treatment Programs for 1980, October 1981

This report recommends treatment programs in four general areas. They are: Recreation; Libraries; Instruction (vocational and academic) and; Counseling and Guidance.

2.11 A Profile of Education Programs in Local Correctional Facilities in New York State, June 1981

This report includes a compilation of information on the operation of educational programs in the State's local facilities. Data was gathered from Commission of Correction files, the State Education Department, and from telephone interviews conducted with officials of local correctional facilities.

2.12 A Report on Population and the Overcrowding of County Jails in New York State, May 1980

Information on the extent of overcrowding in county jail facilities is provided in this report. Data from 1969 through 1979 showing changes in yearly admissions and length of stay of detained and sentenced populations are provided as well as the results of an April 1980 census of county correctional facilities. Three strategies for alleviating the overcrowding problem are discussed.

2.13 Report on Population Trends in Local Correctional Facilities, March 3, 1981

Specifies the actual population and operating capacity of local correctional facilities for a November weekday and weekend and provides an analysis of the changes in population which occurred between April and November 1980. This report serves as a planning tool for addressing crowded conditions in local correctional facilities on a statewide basis.

NYS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES
Building #2, State Campus
Albany, NY 12226

CONTACT: Frank Tracy
Director
Division of Program Planning, Research, and Evaluation
(518) 457-2433

AGENCY DESCRIPTION:

The Department of Correctional Services is responsible for the secure and humane confinement of offenders sentenced to its institutions and for preparing these individuals for successful reintegration into the community upon their release.

PUBLICATIONS:

3.1 Adjustment to Prison: A Review of Inmate Characteristics Associated with Misconduct, Victimization, and Self Injury in Confinement, August 1981

Presents for staff a summary of published research on the relation between pre-incarceration characteristics of inmates and three types of prison behavior: institutional misconduct, victimization by other inmates, and inmate self-injury. Over thirty-five studies are reviewed. These studies differ from each other on several factors, some of which include the geographical location of the institution(s) studied, the time period (i.e., late 1950's to late 1970's), type and security level of the institution(s) studied, sample size of the study population, and the type of behavior studied. These factors are considered in assessing the relevance of each study for New York State correctional facilities.

3.2 Alien Inmates Under the Department's Custody as of May 22, 1981, June 1981

Examines facility of confinement and country of origin for aliens under the Department's custody.

3.3 Analysis of Good-Time Credit Systems in the State Correctional Agencies of Connecticut and Maryland, November 1981

Briefly describes the good-time credit systems in Connecticut and Maryland. Included are contact persons, provisions, and comments.

3.4 Analysis of Impact on Department's Inmate Population of Enactment of Good Time Systems Modelled After Indiana and California Models, November 1979

Compares the modified good time systems included in the determinate sentencing acts of California and Indiana with the present New York State model and other alternative approaches.

3.5 An Analysis of Lawsuits Regarding Superintendent's Proceedings at Auburn and Clinton Correctional Facilities, December 1979

This study was undertaken to review lawsuits brought against the Department of Correctional Services by inmates concerning the conduct of their Superintendent's Disciplinary Proceedings.

3.6 Analysis of Low Return Rate Among Female Offenders, December 1981

Analyzes the recurring finding of Department follow-up studies that a lower percentage of female offenders are returned to the Department's custody than male offenders.

3.7 Assaults on Correctional Employees: April 1, 1979 - March 31, 1980, October 1980

Provides a profile of reported incidents of inmate assaults on correctional employees from April 1, 1979, through March 31, 1980. The data were gathered by reviewing the monthly reports, daily logs, and unusual incident reports maintained in the Department's Communication Control Center.

3.8 Attica and Auburn Correctional Facilities: Descriptive Analysis of the Mental Health Satellite Units: Operations and Client Characteristics, October 1979

This report is a preliminary effort to address some of the issues raised at DOCS concerning the Mental Health Satellite Units.

3.9 Characteristics of Inmates Discharged from Facilities of the Department of Correctional Services

These are a series of annual reports beginning in 1963. Each year, a new report is produced that reflects data from the previous year on inmates discharged from facilities of the New York State Department of Correctional Services. The data in these reports cover the following characteristics: type of release, age at release, reason for commitment, county of commitment, prior adult criminal record, maximum and minimum sentence, dangerous drug usage, drug law violators, and ethnic group. Data are shown for total discharges and by sex for these variables.

3.10 Characteristics and Institutional Records of Youthful Offender Commitments, September 1980

The present survey presents a profile of the personal characteristics, criminal histories, and institutional records of a sample of 100 male Youthful Offender commitments received in 1978.

3.11 Characteristics of New Commitments to the Facilities of the New York State Department of Correctional Services

These are a series of annual reports beginning in 1964. Each year, a new report is produced that reflects data from the previous year on inmate population from facilities of the New York State Department of Correctional Services. The data in these reports cover the following characteristics: reason for commitment, county of commitment, prior adult criminal record, maximum sentence, minimum sentence, ethnic group, age, dangerous drug status, education, occupation, and marital status.

3.12 1980 Commitments for Multiple Homicide, July 1981

In response to Department staff requests, this brief report provides information on the number and characteristics of offenders committed for multiple homicide in 1980. Of all 793 murder and homicide commitments in 1980, 48 (6 percent) involved multiple homicides.

This survey presents information on the conviction crime, minimum and maximum sentence, particulars of the offense, and number of victims involved.

3.13 Comparative Review of State Rates of Incarceration as of December 31, 1979, August 1981

This review excerpts the major state data elements from The National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin issued during February 1981 and based upon state inmate data as of December 31, 1979. As of the close of 1979, there were 126 prisoners per 100,000 population for the fifty state correctional systems; this is limited to inmates serving in excess of one year. New York State ranked 21st (120 per 100,000).

3.14 A Comparison of Correctional Standards Published by the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) and the Commission on Accreditation of Corrections (CAC) Formerly Sponsored by the American Correctional Association (ACA)

This report has two purposes. One purpose is to highlight differences between standards published in 1977 by the Commission on Accreditation of Corrections (CAC) of the American Correctional Association (ACA) and those published in 1980 by the U.S. Department of Justice. A second purpose is the preliminary analysis of the status of Department of Correctional Services (DOCS) operations vis-a-vis the measure of operation required by either set of standards. The initial part of this report deals with standards comparability, the latter discusses DOCS operations in relationship to these standards.

3.15 Conviction Crimes of Family Reunion Program Participants, September 1980

Examines the conviction crimes of all Family Reunion Participants released as of February 1980.

3.16 Conviction Crimes of Young First Offenders Committed to the Department, September 1980

The main objective of this brief survey is to address the periodic public and legislative inquiries on the number of young first offenders committed to the Department for non-violent crimes, who might be suitable candidates for diversion to community alternatives.

3.17 Escapes from Department of Correctional Facilities: 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, and 1981, February 1982

Describes escapes from the Department of Correctional Services during calendar years 1977 through 1981. An escape profile is provided including: reason for original commitment, minimum and maximum controlling sentence, facility of escape, time served since last commitment, duration of escape, age at time of escape, and prior criminal record.

3.18 Evaluation Research Design for Pre-Release Centers at Facilities of NYS Department of Correctional Services, December 1980

This Intensive Evaluation Grant was originally designed to study the operations of Downstate Correctional Facility as a centralized provider of separation services to inmates during the ninety-day period prior to release. However, certain factors resulted in the development of Downstate into a Classification Center. The Grant was then re-worked to focus on the facility-based Pre-Release Centers in operation at various facilities.

3.19 The Family Reunion Program's Impact on Discipline, November 1981

The purpose of this study is to assess the impact of the Family Reunion Program on the behavior of potential program participants.

The study examines a sample of 80 inmates who were disapproved solely for disciplinary reasons at Auburn, Green Haven, and Eastern Correctional Facilities.

3.20 Family Situations of Selected 1981 Female Commitments, December 1981

Examines the family situations of the women prior to their incarceration. Particular attention is given to incarcerated mothers, with respect to the number, age, and custody of their children. Employment and financial history is also examined.

3.21 Five-Year Post Release Follow-up of Murder and Manslaughter Commitments, December 1981

Previous research has shown that persons committed for the crime of murder have a substantially lower recidivism rate (7.8 percent) than does the overall felony offender population (33.6 percent). It is noteworthy that this low return rate of persons committed for murder was also markedly below the 22.6 percent return rate of manslaughter offenders. These research findings raise questions concerning the significant differences in the rate of return for these two groups of offenders.

This report addresses these questions by examining (a) the differences between these two crimes; (b) those offender characteristics that appear to be associated with the varying rates of return; and (c) the subsequent offenses for which these persons are returned to prison.

3.22 Follow-Up Survey: Inmates Transferred to Marcy from Matteawan During August and September 1977, December 1979

At the request of the Department's Assistant Commissioner for Health Services, this follow-up survey tracks the 98 inmates transferred to the Central New York Psychiatric Center at Marcy during August and September 1977 from Matteawan, which was then closing as a Department operated State hospital for mentally ill inmates.

The basic purpose of this follow-up survey is to determine the proportion of these 98 inmates who require continuing mental health care as indicated by confinement at Marcy since August/September 1977 or subsequent commitments to Marcy following a return to a Department facility.

3.23 Follow-Up Survey of Participants in Family Reunion, February 1979

The purpose of this follow-up survey is to assess the degree to which the Family Reunion Program has achieved its expressed objectives. In order to assess the program's performance with respect to its goals, a sample was selected of 73 participants in the initial program at the Wallkill Correctional Facility who were subsequently released to Parole Supervision.

3.24 Follow-Up Survey of Post-Release Criminal Behavior of Participants in Family Reunion Program, May 1980

Investigates the return rate of a sample of 540 released Family Reunion Program participants to (a) determine the number of these program participants returned to Department custody by a new sentence or Board action due to rule violation and (b) to compare this actual return rate to a projected return based on overall return statistics.

3.25 Inmates in Department of Corrections Facilities, June 1981

Consists of tabular material regarding DOCS inmate population by age, commitment of offense, prior education, maximum sentence, geographic area of commitment, ethnic group, minimum sentence, and by prior criminal record.

3.26 Inmates in Need of Constant Protective Custody, December 1979

At the request of the Division of Vocational Education, this research project examines the characteristics of inmates in protective custody at Department facilities.

3.27 Inmates Under Custody, June 1981

During June 1981, the Department undertook an analysis of its under custody population. It was found that 68.2 percent (14,096) of the Department's inmate population had been committed for violent felonies based on an analysis of the 20,661 cases for whom data were available.

3.28 Inmates Under Custody for Drug Offenses with Prior Adult Arrests, October 1981

As part of the continuing series of reports on inmates under custody for non-violent crimes, this report examines the personal characteristics, prior criminal record (especially involving violent offenses), and instant crimes of offenders under custody for drug crimes in 1981 who have prior adult arrests.

3.29 Inmates Under Custody for Rape 2° and 3°, June 1981

As a result of the rapid increase in the inmate population, the possibility of the early release of certain categories of non-violent offenders has arisen. Since the Penal Law does not designate rape 2° and 3° as violent felony offenses, this report examines the 26 inmates under custody for these offenses.

Factors researched include age at commitment, ethnic background, county of commitment, prior record, prior violent arrest record, prior sexual offense arrest record, as well as elements of the present offense.

3.30 New Commitments in 1979 for Driving While Intoxicated or Criminally Negligent Homicide Involving Driving While Intoxicated, December 1980

In order to provide basic data for the Governor's Task Force's analysis of the State's laws concerning driving while intoxicated, this survey examines the case histories of all 16 new commitments to the Department in 1979 for driving while intoxicated or criminally negligent homicide involving driving while intoxicated. Comparisons are made with a 1978 cohort.

3.31 Persons Committed for Driving While Intoxicated or Criminally Negligent Homicide Involving Driving While Intoxicated, June 1980

In view of the on-going interest of public and legislative groups in the State's laws concerning driving while intoxicated, this brief survey examined the case histories of the 20 individuals sentenced to a Department facility for driving while intoxicated or criminally negligent homicide involving driving while intoxicated in 1978.

3.32 Preliminary Report: Characteristics of Inmates in Protective Custody, November 1979

Provides an overview of a sample of protective custody cases in terms of reason for placement in protective custody; time spent in protective custody; conviction crime; and minimum sentence. This preliminary report utilizes the information available in the facility reports submitted to Central Office. A follow-up survey based on review of the individual case folders will present the requested statistics on such variables as self-reported grade level; academic test scores upon reception; previous employment histories; and IQ test scores.

3.33 Profile of Male and Female Offenders Under the Department's Custody, March 1981

Presents a general statistical comparison of male and female offenders. The basis of this comparison is conviction crime, age, ethnicity, prior record, county of commitment, and education.

3.34 Profile of a Sample of Male Arsonists

Provides a profile of male arsonists currently under custody. Topics include county of commitment, ethnicity, prior arrest record, reason for the arson event, and sentence length.

3.35 Profile of Class A-I and Class A-III New Drug Law Commitments Without Prior State Terms, May 1979

In a continuing effort to provide a variety of information on the inmate population of the Department of Correctional Services, two surveys are provided which present a profile of Class A-I and Class A-III new drug law commitments to facility custody. These studies concentrate on those drug offenders with no record of prior felony commitment.

The two surveys provide profiles of these inmates including personal characteristics, prior adult criminal records, and conviction offenses.

3.36 1972 Releases: Five Year Post Release Follow-Up, December 1979

In calendar year 1972, 5,593 inmates were originally released from facilities of the Department of Correctional Services by parole, conditional release, and maximum expiration of sentence. This study follows each of these cases for a period of five years to determine how many were returned to custody under sentences imposed by the courts for new crimes or by the Board of Parole for rule violation. This study has been prepared with the cooperation and advice of the New York State Division of Parole.

3.37 The Repeat Sex Offender, March 1981

Examines a group of repeat sex offenders in order to generate information pertinent to policy and programmatic decisions regarding sex offenders.

3.38 Resource Paper #1: Characteristics of Male Inmates Under Custody for Sex Offenses, June 1979

The initial report in this research project presents a detailed profile of a sample of male inmates under custody for sex offenses as of June 1979.

3.39 Resource Paper #2: Institutional Adjustment and Program Participation of Male Inmates Under Custody for Sex Offenses, June 1979

As a follow-up to the preceding report on the characteristics of a sample of male inmates under custody for sex offenses, this report examines the institutional adjustment and program participation of this sample.

3.40 Resource Paper #3: Hidden Sex Offenders Among Department's Male Inmate Population, June 1979

The purpose of this survey is to ascertain the number of sex offenders committed to the Department for other crimes.

3.41 Resource Paper #4: Female Sex Offenders, June 1979

This final report in the sex offender project concerns the female offenders under the Department's custody as of June 1979 who were committed for sex offenses.

3.42 Review of Good-Time Credit Issues Related to Correctional System Expansion, August 1981

This is a brief overview of good-time credit earning systems in adult corrections. The author applies a model which assumes an increase in the amount of good-time credits for New York State inmates to determine what effect this increase would have on prison populations.

3.43 Review of Pre-Release Program Literature in Adult Institutional Corrections, September 1980

Funded under DCJS #2731 Intensive Evaluation of Pre-Release Center Program. Reviews the literature on various pre-release programs.

3.44 Sample Survey of Commitments with I.Q. Scores Under 80, July 1980

This report examines the case records of 50 male new commitments received at Elmira with I.Q. scores under 80. Case records were examined in order to compile information on their personal characteristics, prior criminal histories, and industrial records.

3.45 A Sample Survey of Inmates Under Custody for Burglary, June 1981

In view of the Department's increasing inmate population, questions have been raised on the feasibility of the diversion or early release of selected non-violent offenders, such as burglars.

To generate statistical information pertinent to this consideration, this survey examines the personal characteristics and criminal records of a sample of 50 inmates whose commitment offense is burglary 3rd.

3.46 A Sample Survey of Inmates Under Custody for Forgery, June 1981

In view of the Department's increasing inmate population, questions have been raised on the feasibility of diversion or early release of selected non-violent offenders.

To generate statistical information pertinent to this consideration, this survey examines the personal characteristics and criminal records of a sample of 25 inmates whose commitment offense is forgery.

3.47 Standard Implementation Costs, December 1980

Reviews correctional policy and standard implementation costs. Information is included on the Correctional Standards Accreditation Program. A brief discussion is included regarding the possible utility of IEPS/CEC (Institute for Economic and Policy Studies/Correctional Economics Center) framework of standards cost analysis for other correctional agencies and other sets of standards.

3.48 State Rates of Incarceration as of August 1, 1979: A Review of Literature Pertaining to Ethnic Composition of Rates, August 1981

Literature is reviewed concerning race-specific rates of incarceration, including studies by Nagel, Dunbaugh, and Christianson. Christianson's major contribution appears to be the calculation of race-specific incarceration rates, utilizing 1976 U.S. Census estimates, on a 50-state survey data set which was collected by the National Institute of Corrections.

3.49 Summary of Facility Responses Concerning Satellite Mental Hygiene Units, June 1979

The present report provides a summary analysis of information concerning the functional aspects of the satellite mental hygiene units.

Information included in this report was provided by Facility Superintendents and Satellite Unit Chiefs.

3.50 Survey of Inmates 65 Years Old and Over, February 1981, March 1981

In response to inquiries from Department staff, the New York State Division of the Aging and the SUNYA School of Criminal Justice, this brief survey is designed to provide an overview of inmates 65 years old or older as of February 1981.

3.51 Survey of 1980 New Commitments for Murder/Homicide Involving Family Members, October 1981

In view of recurring questions from public interest groups, this survey examines male and female commitments in 1980 for murder and homicide to develop an estimate of the percentage of these crimes in which family members are the victims.

3.52 A Survey of a Sample of Grand Larceny Commitments Under the Department's Custody, June 1981

The Department's rising inmate population has prompted questions on the feasibility of the diversion or early release of offenders committed for non-violent crimes, such as grand larceny.

This report is designed to generate statistical data relevant to these questions through the review of the personal characteristics and criminal records of a sample of 50 grand larceny commitments.

3.53 Survey of Selected Classes of Weapons Offenders, August 1981

Examines those inmates under custody as of July 18, 1981 for weapons offenses. A particular focus is placed on the weapons categories considered as Violent Felony Offenses by the Penal Law.

The first section deals with definitions and various demographic characteristics of weapons offenders. The second section compares two samples taken from the Criminal Possession of Dangerous Weapon 2nd and 3rd groups with respect to the particulars of the instant offenses and the offenders' prior arrest records for violent crimes.

3.54 Survey of Special Housing Populations and Policies in Selected States, September 1980

The purpose of the present questionnaire survey of selected states is to compile comparative information for the Department's Division of Guidance and Special Housing on the operation of special housing units in other jurisdictions.

Four states (Illinois, New Jersey, New Mexico, and North Carolina) responded to the brief questionnaire.

3.55 A Synopsis of the Findings, Conclusions, and Recommendations from the Evaluation Study of the Department's Youth Assistance Programs, March 1980

In view of the continuing controversy surrounding the exposure of pre-delinquent and delinquent youth to inmate programs aimed at preventing and deterring youth from further involvement in delinquent activities, this report examines the current issues surrounding the operations of youth assistance programs within the Department.

3.56 Unusual Incident Report Twelve Month Summary: September 1979 - August 1980

Consists of various descriptive and tabular material regarding unusual incidents occurring at DOCS facilities from September 1979 to August 1980.

3.57 Utilization of Private-Sector Community Correctional Organizations by State Correctional Agencies, June 1979

This resource paper reviews, from a national perspective, the utilization of private-sector community-based correctional organizations by state correctional agencies. This is designed to provide information pertinent to the Department's legislative proposal in this area.

NYS OFFICE OF COURT ADMINISTRATION
80 Centre Street
New York, NY 10013

CONTACT: Connie Berry
(212) 587-4921

AGENCY DESCRIPTION:

The Office of Court Administration (OCA) constitutes the support agency that aids the Chief Judge and Chief Administrator of the Courts in carrying out their mandate.

The Chief Judge is responsible for the administrative supervision of the court system and for establishing standards and administrative policies for general application to the unified court system throughout the State. The Chief Judge also appoints a Chief Administrator of the Courts (who is called the Chief Administrative Judge of the Courts if the appointee is a judge).

The Chief Administrator, on behalf of the Chief Judge, is responsible for supervising the administration and operation of the trial courts and for directing the Office of Court Administration.

PUBLICATIONS:

4.1 Third Annual Report of the Chief Administrator of the Courts, 1981

This report describes the administration, structure, and finances of the courts. It also includes, but is not limited to, both narrative and statistical information on standards and goals, court operations, special programs and initiatives, education and training programs, and legislation and rule revision. Tables and figures representing the various components of the New York State court system are depicted throughout the report.

NYS CRIME VICTIMS BOARD
875 Central Avenue
Albany, NY 12206

CONTACT: Ronald A. Zweibel
Chairman
(518) 457-1193

AGENCY DESCRIPTION:

The State's Crime Victims Board seeks to provide relief for eligible claimants who demonstrate serious financial hardship resulting from victimization. It also advocates the rights and interests of crime victims in order to restore faith in the criminal justice process.

PUBLICATIONS:

5.1 Crime Victims Board Annual Report

5.2 A Pilot Survey of Crime Victims in New York State, March 1981

Between December 3, 1980, and February 5, 1981, Louis Harris and Associates interviewed a sample of 450 crime victims who had reported serious crimes to police departments in New York during January and July of 1980. The objective of the survey was to provide initial information on the types of problems faced by crime victims and the usefulness of various types of services to victims in coping with their problems. The results of this pilot survey indicate some of the critical agenda items for dealing with the effects of criminal victimization, but the findings are necessarily limited to the effects on victims of reported crime, since the sample was drawn from the records of police departments in the State.

5.3 The Victim Advocate
(newsletter)

5.4 Victim Helpline Log

Provides a listing of various victim service organizations throughout the State. Emphasis is placed on domestic violence.

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5.5 All decisions and case files on claims for compensation by violent crime victims (50,000+ files)

5.6 Materials related to Legislation and statutes effecting crime victims

5.7 Materials and reports on crime victims services in New York State

5.8 Newspaper clippings related to crime victims and witnesses

5.9 N.O.V.A. Newsletters

NYS DIVISION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES
Executive Park Tower
Stuyvesant Plaza
Albany, NY 12203

CONTACT: See specific publications below

AGENCY DESCRIPTION:

The Division of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS) has broad responsibility in criminal justice matters, with the central mission of increasing the overall effectiveness and vitality of the system of criminal justice. DCJS focuses on the following functions:

1. Conducting criminal justice research, monitoring and evaluation, and program development;
2. Maintaining a computerized criminal history and statistical data file available to State, local, and Federal agencies;
3. Providing training and other management services to municipal police and peace officers;
4. Strengthening the capabilities and performance of local criminal justice agencies.

PUBLICATIONS:

CONTACT: Michael P. Cruskie
Deputy Commissioner
Identification and Data Systems
(518) 457-6086

6.1 Crime and Justice Annual Report

The collection, analysis and dissemination of criminal justice data. This includes offense and arrest data; indictment, disposition, and sentence information reported by the courts; as well as data from probation, corrections, parole, Crime Victim's Board, police, and district attorneys.

This report is available at no cost to governmental agencies. It is available to all others at a cost of \$5.00 per copy while supply lasts.

6.2 Quarterly Felony Processing Report

Presents statistics concerning New York State indictments and felony prosecutions to supply useful and timely information to members of the criminal justice community.

Available while supply lasts.

CONTACT: Administrative Operations Unit
(518) 457-3809

6.3 DCJS Annual Report

A report to the Governor and legislature concerning the work and activities of DCJS during the preceding year.

6.4 Penal Law and the Vehicle and Traffic Law Charge Codes Manual

This is a capsule version of the offenses enumerated and categorized in the New York State Penal and Vehicle and Traffic Law. It is intended to be used as a guide to the offenses listed in the law for the convenience of booking officers. It contains instructions concerning the use of a table in completing the DCJS 2/JC-501 Arrest Fingerprint Card.

This manual is limited to agencies that contribute to arrest and inquiry fingerprint cards.

CONTACT: Patricia Smrtic
Bureau of Research and Planning
(518) 457-6120

6.5 The Identification Challenge, March 26, 1982

This paper builds upon existing identification technologies used in New York State today. It proposes how the fingerprint identification problem will be handled in the future. Various concepts are explored, with heavy emphasis being placed on the rapidly advancing digital electronics field. Many of the identification system concepts considered are applicable to small, as well as large identification bureaus.

6.6 Research and Development in Support of Large - Scale Identification Systems, January 1983

A summary of major project areas DCJS is pursuing to develop advanced identification systems.

6.7 The Search is Over, November 1978

A proposed DCJS on-line, microfilm system for storing, retrieving, displaying, and comparing fingerprints.

CONTACT: Office of Crime Prevention
(800) 342-4202

6.8 Crime Prevention Pamphlets:

- "Operation I.D."
- "Operation I.D. Inventory"
- "Crime Check"
- "Preliminary Home Security Survey"
- "Common Sense Crime Prevention for the Elderly"
- "Rape Prevention"
- "Babysitter Guide"
- "Bike Theft"
- "Neighborhood Watch"

6.9 Crime Prevention Update
(newsletter)

Focuses on local, state, and federal crime prevention efforts. Serves as a resource to crime prevention practitioners.

CONTACT: Office of Policy Analysis Research and Statistical Services
Publications Requests
(518) 457-3724

6.10 Capital Punishment: A Review of the Issues, February 15, 1982 (\$2.90)

Capital punishment is reviewed in this document from various theoretical perspectives with issues surrounding the arguments proffered by those who support and oppose the use of this sanction being presented. Legal issues are addressed in order to provide insight into the United States Supreme Court's interpretation of the constitutionality of the death penalty. Fiscal implications relative to the implementation of a consitutional death penalty scheme as compared to sentencing offenders to life imprisonment are discussed. In addition, past and present capital punishment statutes and recent legislative proposals in New York State are reviewed.

6.11 Client-Specific Planning in Onondaga County: An Evaluation Proposal, March 2, 1982 (\$2.20)

The Client Specific Planning (CSP) project in Onondaga County is an independent service available through defense attorneys to offenders who are found or plead guilty to charges for which they are likely to be sentenced to jail or prison terms. For these offenders, CSP consultants systematically develop individualized, alternative treatment plans which include components such as living arrangements, community service, employment, financial restitution, education, therapy, supervision or reporting, and so on. With a "least restrictive sentence" ideology as their guideline, CSP case planners endeavor to make creative use of existing community resources to develop non-incarcerative or minimally restrictive sentencing plans which nonetheless satisfy the needs of society for community safety and offender retribution. This paper is a proposal to evaluate this program using both qualitative and quantitative research methods.

6.12 Court Unification: A Brief Review, January 24, 1983 (\$2.60)

Issues surrounding the concept of the unification of State courts are reviewed in this report as well as the historical background of this movement. The current structure of New York State's judicial system is described along with changes made in response to the movement toward consolidation. In addition, information regarding committees and commissions which have examined the issue of court reorganization, and an extensive listing of selected readings in this area is provided.

6.13 Discrimination and the Decision to Incarcerate, May 12, 1983 (\$2.40)

Examines the decision to incarcerate (the "IN/OUT" decision) in 11,098 cases involving probation eligible offenders convicted of felony offenses in New York State during 1980. Cases in which imprisonment was mandatory were excluded from the analyses. Analyses are presented separately for each of three regions of New York State: New York City, the "Suburban" area surrounding New York City, and "Upstate."

6.14 Homicide in New York State: 1981, April 28, 1983 (\$2.55)

Examines homicides that became known to police agencies in New York State in 1981 and were reported to the New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services.

Homicide, as defined for this analysis includes any murder, non-negligent manslaughter, or any justifiable homicide by a citizen or a peace officer. One homicide offense was counted for each victim of a homicide event, regardless of the number of offenders involved.

6.15 Jail Overcrowding: The New York State Experience, January 20, 1982 (\$2.50)

This report is prepared to provide executive and legislative policymakers with information regarding the critical nature of overcrowding currently experienced in county jails of New York State.

A number of contributing factors to overcrowding in New York's county jails are identified. Among these factors are: pretrial detention; inappropriate placement of the mentally ill, mentally retarded, public inebriates and youth; sentencing policies; delays in processing of defendants; and State classification policies according to Section 500-c of the Correction Law, which mandates that: inmates who are twenty and under are not to be housed with those twenty-one and over; sentenced offenders are not to be housed with persons who are unsentenced; civil and criminal cases must be separated; and all inmates must be separated by sex. Each of these factors allows for the detention of individuals within county jails.

Model programs operating on a local level which function to relieve jail overcrowding through the use of alternatives to incarceration are identified and described within this report. The programs presented in the report do not represent the full realm of alternatives available but, rather, are a cross-section of those which may be replicable in other areas of the State.

The ideas presented in the jail overcrowding paper offer suggestions to counties faced with dangerous overcrowding of their jail facilities. The model programs described provide viable alternatives to incarceration, as well as offer constructive forms of justice which are appropriate for many offenders and serve local communities as well.

6.16 New York State Criminal Justice Expenditures and Personnel Statistics 1978-81, December 29, 1982 (\$4.00)

In an attempt to present a "snap shot" of criminal justice spending over the last several years, the Office of Program Development and Research has collected information identifying criminal justice expenditures throughout New York State for all town, village, and city governments. Appropriations made to State agencies dealing with criminal justice matters have also been identified for the same time period. In addition, preliminary information on the number of personnel employed by the State and by localities in certain criminal justice activities has also been provided.

It is hoped that this report will provide a basis for an ongoing effort to collect criminal justice expenditure data in New York State. Sustained effort in this regard should also allow the State to improve the quality of information so obtained for future years through regularizing of the data collection process.

6.17 New York State Criminal Justice Processing: Felony Offenders Disposed in 1979, April 6, 1982 (\$5.55)

This report is a study of the characteristics and criminal justice processing of 106,220 adult felony arrests which were disposed in New York State in 1979. Data for the analyses were obtained from the Computerized Criminal History/Offender Based Transaction Statistics (CCH/OBTS) data system maintained by the New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services. In addition, the Indictment Statistical System maintained by the Division was used to provide final dispositions for approximately 3,200 arrests that were missing from the CCH/OBTS. Information is presented on system processing outcomes, the nature of arrest offenses, and the characteristics of persons arrested. These data are compared for three major geographic regions of the State: New York City, the six largest counties outside of New York City, and the remaining counties of the State.

The study is essentially descriptive in nature; it depicts and explores patterns in the processing of New York State felony offenders. It presents data about the functioning of the State's criminal justice system, thereby providing information on possible problem areas useful to criminal justice administrators and planners. The descriptive analyses reported may also be used by criminal justice and other social science researchers to identify potentially fruitful areas for further study.

Source data are provided which may be used by planners and administrators at the county and regional levels to examine issues of local interest. In addition, the data file on which the report is based can be accessed to respond to requests for specific data or to conduct additional research.

6.18 New York State Criminal Justice Processing: Supplementary Source Data on Felony Offenders Disposed in 1979, December 2, 1982 (\$4.05)

This report is a supplement to the Division of Criminal Justice Services' study New York State Criminal Justice Processing: Felony Offenders Disposed in 1979, published in April, 1982.

The impetus for this supplement is a cooperative agreement between DCJS and the United States Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, for the "Presentation and Analysis of Offender Processing Statistics." Its primary purpose is to provide source data on the processing of felony arrests which may be used for reference purposes and to support secondary analyses by members of the criminal justice community. The report also contributes to the federal initiative for standardized multi-state reporting of OBTS data.

6.19 Perspectives on Race and Crime in Research and Planning, February 28, 1983 (\$2.20)

Examines two competing schools of thought in race and crime research: those theories that focus upon internal influences and those that focus upon external constraints. The paper is not intended as a comprehensive review of the literature on race and crime. Rather, what has been attempted is a critique of prominent themes within that body of literature. A value orientation toward race and race relations is implicit in each of the perspectives discussed, and none of these approaches provides, by itself, a complete explanation of the phenomenon.

6.20 Potential Effect on Prison Populations of Crediting Good Time Against Minimum Sentences, June 4, 1982 (Revised February 2, 1983) (\$2.40)

Examines the substance of four proposals for taking good time off minimum sentences: The Coalition for Criminal Justice proposal, the Department of Correctional Services proposal, Assemblyman Arthur O. Eve's proposal, and the Division of Parole's proposal. In addition, the report contains quantitative estimates of the increase in prison releases that would potentially flow from three alternative good time proposals. These are estimates of additional inmates eligible for parole release; the number of actual additional releases will obviously be mediated by the Parole Board's release policies. The release projections all calculate one-third good time off the minimum.

6.21 A Proposal for the Development of a Penalty Assessment System in New York State, November 25, 1981 (\$2.40)

Various theoreticians and practitioners involved in the criminal justice system have advocated the development of strategies which would transfer some of the fiscal burden of operating the justice system from the taxpayer to the offender, while at the same time, improving the quality of programs and enhancing the sense of "justice being done." The concept is particularly attractive at this time when one considers current budgetary constraints, the elimination of federal criminal justice funding, other states' experience with successful penalty assessment systems, and the fact that a great number of defendants pass through the criminal justice system without any penalty being exacted against them.

In reponse, this proposal recommends that New York State adopt a penalty assessment system to help defray the cost of supporting a broad range of criminal justice activities by assessing levies upon those individuals whose improper actions (whether criminal or motor vehicle related) occasion the need for State or local justice intervention.

In addition, the Penalty Assessment proposal contains an analysis of many of the most salient issues raised by the introduction of penalty assessment systems in various states as well as a review of the major legislative efforts towards the introduction of some form of penalty assessment in New York.

6.22 Recidivism Among Felons Arrested During 1975, May 7, 1982 (\$3.15)

Using the Computerized Criminal History (CCH) data base maintained by DCJS, a cohort of 98,555 persons were selected based on their first 1975 felony arrest in New York State. The cohort is analyzed for recidivism, defined as a felony rearrest occurring from 1975 through 1981. The study distinguishes between two groups in the cohort, (1) all persons arrested for felonies in 1975, and (2) persons arrested for their first felony offense. This latter group consists of 57,719 persons or 59 percent of the cohort. Each arrest event is counted based on the top felony charge recorded by police. Limitations surrounding the data and the analyses which qualify the scope of the study are given. The demographic characteristics of both groups are described in terms of sex, race, age, region of arrest, number of previous New York State arrests, and type of crime at the first felony arrest in 1975. Those arrests that may be attributable to the recidivist are examined using 1975 events only, and 1975-81 arrests for the group of first-time felons. In addition, the impact of reported dispositions on subsequent arrests is presented.

For the group of first-time arrestees, the length of time between arrest events is presented for all felony rearrests and for specific crime types. Transitions from one offense to another and the probability associated with specific arrest types are also presented for this group. A concluding section explores the implications for criminal justice policy and presents possible strategies for further research surrounding recidivism in New York State.

6.23 The Recidivist Criminal: A Review of Offenders and Offenses, December 8, 1981 (\$2.25)

Among the few widely accepted beliefs regarding crime and justice is one that proposes that a relatively small group of offenders is responsible for a disproportionately large number of offenses, and that this phenomenon is particularly true for offenses involving violence. A review of offenses and offenders both in New York and elsewhere, shows that this belief is well supported in fact; researchers and crime statisticians have argued persuasively that the recidivist criminal is a harsh reality whose impact in the justice system is difficult to overestimate.

This advisory paper prepared by OPDR briefly addresses the phenomenon of the recidivist criminal through: 1) an assessment of the information systems of which the study of these individuals is based, 2) a review of the pertinent literature, 3) the presentation of recent offenses and offender trends in New York State, and 4) a discussion of the implications of these data for special programs focusing on these offenders.

On March 19, 1981, Governor Hugh L. Carey created the temporary Executive Advisory Commission on the Administration of Justice, chaired by Arthur L. Liman. The purpose of the Commission was to review New York's criminal justice system, advise the Governor on its problems, and recommend improvements. The following reports produced by this Commission can be obtained by writing to the Office of Program Development and Research, Publications Requests.

6.24 Preliminary Report to Governor Hugh L. Carey, December 16, 1981

States the purpose and function of the Commission and reviews the problems facing the State criminal justice agencies.

6.25 Recommendations to Governor Hugh L. Carey Regarding Prison Overcrowding, July 19, 1982

This report outlines in detail the measures which the Commission believes the State should undertake to ease the prison overcrowding crisis.

6.26 Recommendations to Governor Hugh L. Carey Regarding Proposals for Jury Selection Reform, November 15, 1982

Overviews problems with voir dire practice in New York State and suggests adoption of the federal method of judge conducted voir dire. Presents research results and assumptions which, if correct, suggest many resources could be saved if New York switched to the federal method.

6.27 Recommendations to the Governor Regarding the Administration of the Criminal Justice System, November 22, 1982

Recommends ways to achieve "better coordination among the various State criminal justice agencies and between State and local criminal justice programs."

6.28 Report on Proposals Under Consideration to Address Prison Population Growth and Overcrowding

Discusses prison population growth and overcrowding proposals.

CONTACT: Patrick J. Regan
(518) 453-6935

6.29 Major Offense Police Program Report

Annual report that reviews the compliance and performance of Major Offense Police units throughout the State.

CONTACT: Richard Ross
(518) 453-6900

6.30 Juvenile Offenders in New York State

This is a semi-annual report. It monitors the processing of juvenile offenders from arrest to disposition in the adult courts.

Quantities are limited.

6.31 Semi-Annual Report on Violent Felony and Juvenile Offenses in New York State

Report on the processing and disposition of violent felony offender, gun related, and juvenile offender cases; provides assessment of the overall impact which these cases have upon the criminal justice system.

Quantities are limited.

CONTACT: Howard Schwartz
(518) 453-6915

6.32 Comprehensive Juvenile Justice Plan, 1982

A New York State prioritization of combating and preventing delinquency in accordance with the mandates and guidelines of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act.

CONTACT: John Bonn
(518) 453-6916

6.33 Comprehensive Crime Control Plan

A New York State prioritization of criminal justice and juvenile justice in accordance with the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

The last and final printing of this report was in 1980. Copies are available while supply lasts.

CONTACT: Michael Gross
(518) 453-6924

6.34 Criminal Law Review (Case and Statutory Digest)

This monthly publication digests cases of the Appellate Courts in New York State. It bridges the gap between the date of decision and compilation in the official New York case reporter.

Manuals:

These publications will be provided free of charge to prosecutors, law enforcement officials, and government attorneys.

6.35 Basic Course for Prosecutors VII, 1982 (\$29.00)

6.36 Complete Search Warrant, Annotated, 1982 (\$4.00)

6.37 Criminal Discovery in New York State, 1981 (\$3.75)

6.38 Criminal Lawyers Summation Manual, 1982 (\$4.50)

6.39 Basic Course for Criminal Defense Lawyers, 1982 (\$14.00)

6.40 Economic Crime, 1981, (2 volumes)

Legal Memoranda:

6.41 The Agency Defense in Controlled Substance and Marihuana Prosecutions

6.42 Lesser Included Offenses

6.43 Driving While Intoxicated: A Summary of New York Law, 1982

6.44 Proper Boundaries of Cross-Examination Under the Sandoval Decision

6.45 Law Governing Use of Evidence Obtained Through Hypnosis

6.46 Alibi Evidence

6.47 Selected Search and Seizure Bibliography

6.48 The Law of Criminal Contempt

6.49 New York State Law Governing Arson

6.50 Attachment and Waiver of Right to Counsel During Interrogation and at Lineup

CONTACT: Raymond Dunigan
(518) 453-6936

6.51 Major Offense Prosecution Program Report

The Major Offense Prosecution Program seeks to focus prosecutorial resources on those defendants who by virtue of their criminal histories and offenses most deserve to incur the sanctions of the criminal justice system. This is an annual report of the program that reviews the conformance with program objectives and prosecutor performance.

NYS DIVISION OF PAROLE
97 Central Avenue
Albany, NY 12206

CONTACT: Barbara Broderick
(518) 473-9404

AGENCY DESCRIPTION:

The goal of the Division of Parole is to provide protection to the community through the successful reintegration of the offender. Parole supervises offenders in the community who have been released from prison subsequent to the service of the minimum term imposed and prior to completion of the maximum of their sentence. The Parole Board is the administrative body which decides on the parole release of prison inmates.

PUBLICATIONS (as of November 1981):

7.1 Annual Report

These reports describe the major accomplishments of the Division of Parole during the preceding year.

7.2 Lower Eastside Community Parole Project, November 1981

"An experiment in neighborhood parole supervision" describes the Lower Eastside Project. A preliminary evaluation of the project was conducted during 1980-81. The result of this initial assessment is the subject of this report.

7.3 New York State Parole Handbook: Questions and Answers for Inmates/Releasees

This manual is intended to answer basic questions about the operations of the parole system in New York State.

7.4 An Overview of the Implementation of Parole Board Decision-Making Guidelines in New York State

Discusses the implementation of parole board decision-making guidelines in New York State.

7.5 The Parole Revocation Process

A description of the parole revocation process in New York State is the subject of this report. Much attention is given to the "statistics" of revocations as an indicator of recidivism. The statutory authority for revocations, the due process rights of a parolee, and the decision-making procedure are described.

7.6 Summary of First Year Evaluation of the Special Parole Supervision Program for Violent Felony Offenders

Presents the results of an initial evaluation study of Parole's special supervision program for violent felony offenders.

NYS DIVISION OF PROBATION
60 South Pearl Street
Albany, NY 12207

CONTACT: Richard Ely, Chief
Research and Evaluation
(518) 473-0733

AGENCY DESCRIPTION:

The Division of Probation is responsible for intake activities that free appropriate cases from further court involvement, for case investigations that help the courts make disposition decisions, and for the supervision of persons whose court sentences permit them to remain in the community. These services are provided by local probation departments as regulated by the State Division of Probation.

PUBLICATIONS:

8.1 Annual Report

The Annual Reports reflect the activities of the Division of Probation during the preceding year.

8.2 The Development of Risk Scaling for Juvenile Probation Clients,
September 1981

The intent of this narrative is to describe work that has been completed to date for the purpose of developing an instrument to determine those juveniles at risk of placement.

8.3 Executive Summary: The Intensive Supervision Program: A Process Evaluation,
February 1982

The Intensive Supervision Program Evaluation Project, a one year grant funded by the National Institute of Corrections, sought to evaluate the impact of New York State's Intensive Supervision Program (ISP) and the effectiveness of its processes for improving probation outcomes among offenders considered likely to fail.

8.4 Intensive Evaluation of Juvenile Diversion Programs: Final Report, June 1980

The general purpose of this evaluation was to study five federally funded, probation operated juvenile diversion programs. A number of questions are examined including how the diversion programs differ from traditional processing and the impact of those variations in processing for both the respondents serviced and the juvenile justice system.

8.5 The Intensive Supervision Program: A Process Evaluation, February 1982

The Intensive Supervision Program Evaluation Project, a one year grant funded by the National Institute of Corrections, sought to evaluate the impact of New York State's Intensive Supervision Program (ISP) and the effectiveness of its processes for improving probation outcomes among offenders considered likely to fail.

NYS DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES
Ten Eyck Building
40 North Pearl Street
Albany, NY 12243

CONTACT: M. Elizabeth Lyon
Records Access Officer
(518) 474-9516

AGENCY DESCRIPTION:

The Department of Social Services has as its chief executive a Commissioner appointed by the Governor with the approval of the Senate. The Department sets policies and principles upon which assistance is provided, and supervises the various social services programs administered by 58 local social services districts. Some of the major programs it has responsibility for are public assistance, food stamps, medicaid, day care, foster care, adoption, preventive services and protective services for adults and children.

PUBLICATIONS:

- 9.1 Child Abuse and Maltreatment: You Can Help
(brochure)
- 9.2 Child Abuse: We Can Live Without It
(brochure)
- 9.3 Child Support Enforcement Program
(brochure)
- 9.4 Management Information Systems for Social Services
(pamphlet)
- 9.5 Regulations for Certified Foster Family Boarding Homes and Requirements for Licensed and Certified Foster Family Boarding Homes
(booklet)

9.6 Regulations for Foster Care Residential Facilities
(booklet)

9.7 Welfare Management System: A Comprehensive Approach to Social Services
(brochure)

NEW YORK STATE POLICE
State Campus
Albany, NY 12226

CONTACT: David McCann
(518) 457-6712

AGENCY DESCRIPTION:

The mission of the Division of State Police is to prevent and detect crime and apprehend criminals throughout New York State. The Division relies on well trained police professionals, expert civilian staff, the technical support of its crime laboratories, and computer network and communications systems to produce one of the most respected law enforcement organizations in the United States.

The Division of State Police headquarters in Albany consists of administrative offices, the Training Academy, the central crime laboratory, and the computer center. New York is divided into ten State Police troop areas, with headquarters in Batavia, Ray Brook, Sidney, Oneida, Canandaigua, Middletown, Loudonville, Poughkeepsie, Islip Terrace, and a separate troop that patrols the Governor Thomas E. Dewey Thruway. Regional crime laboratories are located in Newburgh and Binghamton.

PUBLICATIONS:

10.1 Digest of Computerized Information Systems

This is a brief summary of the functions supported by the New York Statewide Police Information Network (NYSPIN). It contains a narrative description, references to the NYSPIN manual, and a list of data elements.

10.2 Specifications for Soft Body Armor for Division of State Police, Department of Environmental Conservation, Office of General Services, Office of Parks and Recreation, December 15, 1980 (Revised November 10, 1981)

This specification covers the requirements for light weight body armor to be worn by members serving police officer positions in the following agencies: State Police, Environmental Conservation, Parks and Recreation, and Office of General Services

It establishes the design, fabrication, quality assurance, and delivery requirements for ballistic penetration resistant garments for the agencies listed.

NYS DIVISION OF SUBSTANCE ABUSE SERVICES
Office of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse
Executive Park South
Albany, NY 12203

CONTACT: Lynn Ansara
Communications Officer
(518) 457-6040

AGENCY DESCRIPTION:

The Division of Substance Abuse Services is responsible for planning, developing, administering, funding, and regulating a comprehensive statewide network of substance abuse programs which provides a variety of preventive treatment and rehabilitative services to New York State residents. The Division also performs basic clinical, epidemiological, social, and statistical research, as well as prevention education activities.

PUBLICATIONS:

11.1 Annual Report

These reports describe the activities of the Division during the preceding year.

11.2 Directory of Substance Abuse Programs in New York State, May 1982

This directory is a compilation of basic information on drug treatment and prevention programs in New York State. Its primary purpose is to serve as a tool to help individuals who have a need to make placements and referrals. More detailed information on services offered by individual programs can be obtained by directly contacting the program or by writing the regional office in which the program is located.

11.3 NYS Division of Substance Abuse Services (pamphlet)

11.4 Drug Use Among College Students in New York State, March 1981

The Division of Substance Abuse Services conducted a major survey of drug use and use of both drugs and alcohol among undergraduate students attending colleges in New York State in the spring of 1979. A stratified random sample of 22 colleges participated. Over 7,700 full-time undergraduate students completed a ten page questionnaire that maintained the anonymity and confidentiality of the respondents. The sample was projected to reflect drug use among the 500,000 full-time undergraduate students enrolled in the State's 200 public and private four-year and two-year colleges.

11.5 Outlook on Substance Abuse in New York State
(newsletter)

11.6 Preliminary Report: Drug Use Among New York State's Household Population, September 1981

In the spring of 1981, the New York State Division of Substance Abuse Services conducted a major survey of drug use among the State's household population, aged 12 and older. A random sample of almost 3,500 residents responded to a telephone survey that probed the use of illicit drugs and prescription drugs taken medically as well as non-medically. The sample was then projected to reflect drug use among an estimated 14.3 million household residents in the State. As in similar surveys of self-reported substance use, the findings must be considered low estimates of the actual numbers of users.

11.7 The 1982 Report on Drug Abuse and Alcoholism, June 1982

11.8 Statewide Comprehensive Five-Year Plan: 1983-84 Update

Presents a broad overview of the State's substance abuse program, as well as specific plans for 1983-84. Although there may be some redundancy for those who are thoroughly familiar with the State's program, a comprehensive approach to this plan update has been taken to enable readers to gain a broad and basic understanding of the extent of the problem of substance abuse and the State's programmatic response, in a single current document.

11.9 Substance Use Among New York State Public and Parochial School Students in Grades 7 through 12, November 1978

The Division of Substance Abuse Services conducted a major survey of secondary school students throughout New York State in March and April 1978. A stratified random sample of 146 public and 48 parochial schools participated. Over 35,000 students in grades 7 through 12 completed a five-page drug use questionnaire that maintained the anonymity and confidentiality of the respondents. The sample was projected to reflect drug use among the 1,817,000 students enrolled in public and parochial schools.

INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH CENTER
NYS Division of Substance Abuse Services
Narcotic and Drug Research, Inc.
Two World Trade Center
New York, NY 10047

CONTACT: Bruce D. Johnson, Ph.D.
(212) 488-2426

The following documents include presentations, articles, and informational papers completed by individuals at the Interdisciplinary Research Center. Some of these documents do not necessarily represent the official positions or policies of the New York State Division of Substance Abuse Services.

PUBLICATIONS:

12.1 Anglo-American Opium Policy During the Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries: Conflicts, Divergence, and Convergence

This is a historical background of opium trade and use during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

12.2 Bag Marking and Bag Buying: Observations on the Street Heroin Trade in New York City, November 1981

This is an ethnographic study of the economic behavior of street opiate users in the East Harlem area. Data collected is on the bag marking phenomenon and on the realities of buying and selling drugs in the street. Information was obtained from more than three hundred individuals who have bought and used drugs, who have sold drugs, and who have worked in "mills" where heroin was actually packaged and labeled. Presented at the annual meeting of the American Society of Criminology, Washington, D.C., November 1981.

12.3 The Criminal Behavior of Street Heroin and Cocaine Users, June 1981

This paper discusses a new method of data collection wherein the respondent reports his/her criminal activity on a daily basis. It also provides data on different measures or indicators of crime among this high risk group and compares such data with levels of criminal behavior in other similar self-report studies among criminals/drug users (those at high risk of criminal activity). Presented at the International Institute on the Prevention and Treatment of Drug Dependence, International Council on Alcohol and Addictions, Vienna, Austria, June 22-26, 1981.

12.4 Daily Criminal Activities of Street Drug Users: Preliminary Findings, November, 1979

The main focus of this study is on the economic behavior of street addicts. This focus includes a careful scrutiny of the processual aspects of the relationship between drug use and criminal activity. Ethnographic data collection techniques were employed. Presented at the annual meeting of the American Society of Criminology, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, November 1979.

12.5 The Deterrence Effect of Juvenile vs. Adult Jurisdiction, August 1982

The basic finding of this study is that many youths who report relatively extensive involvement in delinquency/crime in their early adolescent years appear to reduce or cease their criminal activities at approximately age 16. They report this change as part of their perceptions of differences in the criminal justice system's treatment of juvenile and adult criminals. The report begins by describing the subjects' major fear in this regard, and then discusses how the juvenile-adult distinction in the justice system operates concomitantly with other age-of-maturity changes.

12.6 Drugs and Violent Behavior, March 1982

Drugs and violence are conceptualized in this paper as being directly related in three possible ways: the psychopharmacological, the economically-compulsive, and the systemic. Presented at the annual meeting of the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences, Louisville, Kentucky, March 1982.

12.7 "Drugs and the Youth Culture"

This is an article on marihuana and youth taken from the Sage Annual Reviews of Drug and Alcohol Abuse, volume four, Beverly Hills, California: Sage Publications, 1980.

12.8 Ethnography: A Research Tool for Policymakers in the Drug and Alcohol Fields, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1980

The following three articles are from the above publication.

"What an Ethnographic Field Station Looks Like"

"Creative Tensions: Issues in Utilizing Ethnographic Research Within a Single State Agency"

"Problems Utilizing Ethnography in a Single State Agency"

12.9 Exploring Asymmetries in the Hard Drug-Crime Relationship, August 22, 1981

Focuses upon one key relationship: Among persons who both commit crime and inject (mainline) heroin or cocaine, how is their criminal income related to purchases of heroin and/or cocaine? More precisely, among street hustlers injecting heroin or cocaine in one New York low income community, is a day's criminal income about equal to that day's cash purchases of heroin or cocaine (which was almost always used)? If not, is the crime income and hard drug purchase relationship asymmetric in some important manner? Presented at a meeting of the Society for the Study of Social Problems, Toronto, Canada, August 22, 1981.

12.10 "Getting Over Economic Alternatives to Predatory Crime Among Street Drug Users"

This article is from, The Drugs-Crime Connection, Beverly Hills, California: Sage Publications, 1981.

12.11 "Once an Addict, Seldom an Addict"

This article is from, Contemporary Drug Problems, Spring, 1978: 35-53.

12.12 Preliminary Studies on the Economic Behavior of Street Addicts, January 7, 1979

This is a preliminary report from a National Institute on Drug Abuse grant to study the "Economic Behavior of Street Level Opiate Addicts." The first two years of this grant provide funding for a pilot effort designed to demonstrate that "hard-to-get" data about the criminal activity, drug use, income, and expenditures of street opiate addicts can be obtained on a routine basis through ethnographic and interviewing techniques. Later reports from this project will provide more details about the specifics of the methodology and procedures. Presented at the annual meeting of the American Academy for the Advancement of Science, Houston, Texas, January 7, 1979.

12.13 Substance Abuse and Ethnographic Research in New York, Washington, D.C.: National Institute on Drug Abuse, 1979

The following three documents are proceedings from a presentation to the Community Correspondents Group.

"Ethnographic Research in East Harlem"

"Ethnography and Drug Policy"

"Preliminary Findings on the Economic Behavior of the Street Opiate User"

12.14 "Toward a Theory of Drug Subcultures"

This article is a reprint from, Theories on Drug Abuse: Selected Contemporary Perspectives, NIDA Research Monograph 30, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1980.

NYS DIVISION FOR YOUTH
84 Holland Avenue
Albany, NY 12208

CONTACT: Ronald Bratspis
Director
Information Services
(518) 473-0448

AGENCY DESCRIPTION:

The Division for Youth maintains residential programs and aftercare services for court-involved youth, primarily juvenile delinquents and PINS (Persons in Need of Supervision); it also provides secure facilities for juvenile offenders. The Division provides financial support and technical assistance for local youth service and delinquency prevention programs.

PUBLICATIONS:

13.1 Annual Statistical Report, 1979: Rehabilitative Services, December 1979

This report presents tables describing the social and demographic characteristics of youth admitted to Division programs during calendar year 1978.

13.2 Annual Statistical Report 1980: Rehabilitative Services, December 1980

The information in this report provides an overview of the characteristics of the client population served during the 1979 calendar year.

13.3 Annual Statistical Report 1981: Rehabilitative Operations, September 1981

This volume presents social and demographic characteristics of youth admitted to the Division's residential programs during calendar year 1980.

13.4 Annual Statistical Report 1982: Program Operations, September 1982

Presents social and demographic characteristics of youth admitted to the Division's residential programs during calendar year 1981.

13.5 Population Growth in DFY Level One Programs: 1982 (Fall) Projection, Executive Summary, September 1982

Examines the effect that Juvenile Offender legislation has had, and will continue to have, on the demand for secure programs. A simulation routine is employed to determine the rate at which the number of clients who must be accommodated grows or declines over time.

CAPITAL DISTRICT REGIONAL
PLANNING COMMISSION
251 River Street
Troy, NY 12180

CONTACT: Richard McDonald
(518) 272-1414

PUBLICATIONS:

The following reports are a series of criminal justice position papers.

- 14.1 The Need for a Capital District Regional Forensic Unit, February 1981
- 14.2 Need for Intergovernmental Cooperation to Alleviate this Misdemeanant .
Correction Problem on the County Level, February 1981
- 14.3 Need for a Secure Detention Facility for Juveniles in Northeastern New York,
February 1981

HERKIMER/ONEIDA REGIONAL LAW
ENFORCEMENT COMMISSION
800 Park Avenue
Utica, NY 13501

CONTACT: Frederick J. Cook
Crime Control Planner
(315) 798-5009

PUBLICATIONS:

15.1 1981 Annual Report

Gives a general view of the projects worked on and progress made. Illustrates the range of activities at the regional and county levels and the local assistance provided to the region's communities.

15.2 Outlook

An overview of planning issues in Herkimer and Oneida Counties. Published bi-monthly, Outlook is a newsletter that provides coverage of various planning program activities presenting information from Environment, County and Regional Planning, Local Government Assistance, and Transportation.

COUNTY AGENCIES

ALBANY COUNTY PROBATION DEPARTMENT
35 Chapel Street
Albany, NY 12207

CONTACT: Robert J. Burns
Deputy Director
(518) 445-7901

PUBLICATIONS:

16.1 1981 Annual Report

Contains an overview of the organization, operations, service programs, and monthly statistics of the Department for 1981.

ALBANY COUNTY YOUTH BUREAU
488 Broadway
Room 512
Albany, NY 12207

CONTACT: Edward S. Roche
Director
(518) 445-7528

PUBLICATIONS:

17.1 Comprehensive Youth Service Plan, 1982

This plan shows the efforts to date, and projected future efforts, to provide necessary and needed youth development/delinquency prevention programming to the youth of Albany County.

NASSAU COUNTY CRIMINAL JUSTICE
COORDINATING COUNCIL
320 Old Country Road
Garden City, NY 11530

CONTACT: Arthur Randall
Executive Director
(516) 535-3500

AGENCY DESCRIPTION:

The Criminal Justice Coordinating Council seeks to establish meaningful objectives and goals for coping with criminal justice problems by developing programs to attain these objectives and identifying the availability of resources for such programs.

PUBLICATIONS:

18.1 An Analysis of Criminal Activity: 1975-1980, November 1981

Contains the results of an analysis on the incidents of crimes and arrests in Nassau County from 1975-1980.

18.2 An Analysis of Criminal Activity in Nassau County: 1979, July 1980

This report contains an analysis of incidents, crimes, and arrests in Nassau County during calendar year 1979.

18.3 An Analysis of Criminal Activity: 1976-1981, October 1982

Contains results of a crime analysis in Nassau County from 1976-1981.

18.4 An Analysis of the Relationship of Unemployment to Crime in Nassau County and the City of Long Beach, January 1981

This study seeks to examine the relationship between unemployment and crime, focusing specifically on the issue as to whether there is a direct link between unemployment status and criminal activity. In addition, it attempts to determine if unemployment data is a relevant indicator by itself in determining possible crime projections.

18.5 An Analysis of Robbery/Burglary Incidences for the Incorporated Village of Westbury in Nassau County, August 1980

This analysis was based on a special data collection effort made by the Nassau County Police Department to develop a data base for the analysis of crime in Westbury.

18.6 An Analysis of Youth Crime in Nassau County: 1980, April 1982

The conclusions in this report are based upon an analysis of youthful arrests.

18.7 Annual Report 1981, April 1982

Describes the purpose and activities of the Council.

18.8 Comparative Study of Impact Crimes in Ten Nassau Communities: 1970-1980, June 1982

The intent of this study was to select ten communities that are representative of Nassau County and to analyze the statistics for Nassau designated "impact" crimes (burglary and robbery) for the years 1970 to 1980 with the objective of identifying any noticeable trends.

18.9 Crime in Nassau County, 1980: A Preliminary Review, March 1981

This report is part of the Nassau County Criminal Justice Coordinating Council's effort to study the problems of crime and criminal justice in the County and report on them to concerned officials and citizens.

18.10 Felony Case Processing in Nassau County: 1975-1979, October 1980

This, also, is part of the Council's effort to study the problems of crime and criminal justice in the County and report on them to concerned officials and citizens.

18.11 A Preliminary Analysis of Criminal Mischief/Vandalism Incidences and Arrests in Nassau County, August 1980

Contains data and analyses of the data relating to criminal mischief (vandalism) incidences and arrests.

18.12 Selective Study Of Inmate Status: Nassau County Corrections Center, March 1982

This report examines the average sentences for various specific crimes and the classification of the population of the Correctional Center.

NASSAU COUNTY PROBATION DEPARTMENT
Social Services Building
County Seat Drive and Eleventh Street
P.O. Box 189
Mineola, NY 11501

CONTACT: Beatrice A. Soman
Public Information Officer
(516) 535-4685

PUBLICATIONS:

Copies of the following publications are limited and cannot be distributed. However, they are available for viewing at the Department. All inquiries should be directed to the Public Information Officer.

- 19.1 An Analysis of Offender (J.D.'s and PINS) Case Activity for the Intake, Investigation, and Supervision Programs in the Family Division for 1977, (also for: 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981)
- 19.2 Comments and Findings Regarding the Presentence Investigation Report Recommendation, Its Relationship to the Final Court Disposition and Their Implications for Proposed Legislation that would Alter the State Aid Formula for Reimbursement of Local Probation Costs, April 21, 1982
- 19.3 Drug Abuse in Suburbia: A Ten-year Study of Drug Abuse, Crime, and the Management of Drug Abuse Offenders in the Criminal Justice System in Nassau County, New York, August 1978
- 19.4 An Evaluative Research Study of the Presentence Investigation and Probation Supervision Programs for Adult Criminal Offenders in Nassau County, May 1982
- 19.5 Findings and Comments Regarding Burglary Offenders in the Investigation and Supervision Programs of the Adult Division, Nassau County Probation Department, October 8, 1981

- 19.6 Handbook for Volunteers in Probation, 1976
- 19.7 Nassau County Probation Department Annual Report for 1980, (also for: 1981)
- 19.8 On Probation, 1982
(brochure)
- 19.9 Past and Projected Population Trends in Nassau County and Their Impact on Major Programs in the Adult and Family Divisions of the Nassau County Probation Department, April 1, 1977
- 19.10 Preliminary Analysis of Selected Programs in the Adult Division for 1978, (also for: 1981)
- 19.11 Probation Department Adult and Family Division Case Activity for Major Programs by Community in Nassau County, 1977, 1978, 1979
- 19.12 Probation and Recidivism: A Study of Probation Adjustment and Post-Probation Outcome for Criminal Offenders in Nassau County, New York, June 1977
- 19.13 Selected Indicators of Crime in Nassau County, Using Uniform Crime Report Data for the Years 1977, 1980, and 1981 to Identify Recent Trends, November 9, 1982
- 19.14 Selected Recent Findings Regarding the Adult Division Investigation Program for the First Six-Months of 1982, September 15, 1982
- 19.15 Selected Trends in the Adult Division Supervision Caseload--County Court or Felony Jurisdiction Versus District Court or Misdemeanor Case Jurisdiction by Type of Program, Program Outcome Results, and Measures of Success and Failure, May 11, 1982

ONONDAGA COUNTY PROBATION DEPARTMENT
Onondaga County Civic Center
421 Montgomery Street, 6th Floor
Syracuse, NY 13202

CONTACT: Edmund J. Gendzielewski
Commissioner
(315) 425-2380

PUBLICATIONS:

20.1 1981 Annual Report

Provides information about various programs of the Onondaga County Probation Department. Examples of which include pretrial release screening, restitution, presentence investigation, probation supervision, and probation intake. Also included is a statistical supplement to the annual report that is available to organizations, academics, and specialists in the criminal justice area.

SUFFOLK COUNTY PROBATION DEPARTMENT
Yaphank Avenue
Yaphank, NY 11980

CONTACT: Frank D. Bossert
Deputy Director for Administration
(516) 924-4300

PUBLICATIONS:

21.1 Departmental Research, Evaluation, and Planning Reports: 1973-1982

A list of 82 planning, research, and evaluation studies and 18 grants conducted by the Suffolk County Probation Department in recent years. Specific studies from this list are available upon request.

SYRACUSE-ONONDAGA COUNTY
YOUTH BUREAU
421 Montgomery Street
Syracuse, NY 13202

CONTACT: Michael Sullivan
(315) 425-3135

AGENCY DESCRIPTION:

The Syracuse-Onondaga County Youth Bureau is primarily responsible for the administration of both local and New York State Division for Youth funds. The Bureau functions as a coordinator of all local youth services.

PUBLICATIONS:

22.1 1981 Annual Report

Describes the various youth programs and projects of the Syracuse-Onondaga County Youth Bureau.

22.2 Onondaga County Comprehensive Plan for Youth Services 1982

Comprehensive youth services, as defined by the New York State Division for Youth, is "a plan for the provision of a broad, coordinated range of services for youth within a county and includes a statement of objectives, youth problem analysis, and methods for evaluation monitoring and control, undertaken with the cooperation and support of municipalities participating in the county plan."

WESTCHESTER COUNTY OFFICE OF
CRIMINAL JUSTICE PLANNING
216 Central Avenue
White Plains, NY 10606

CONTACT: Robert Maccarone
Program Coordinator
(914) 682-7696

AGENCY DESCRIPTION:

Administers, coordinates, and enhances the criminal justice system in Westchester County.

PUBLICATIONS:

23.1 Westchester County Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics 1971-1982

This Sourcebook provides to members of Westchester County's criminal justice system an accurate reference of criminal justice statistics from which system-wide analyses may be conducted.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROBATION DEPARTMENT
111 Grove Street
White Plains, NY 10601

CONTACT: Marino J. Fanelli
Director
(914) 682-2050

PUBLICATIONS:

24.1 1980 Annual Report

The annual report provides highlights, as well as some of the specific details, of Westchester County's Department of Probation programs in the previous year.

CITY AGENCIES

BUFFALO POLICE DEPARTMENT
74 Franklin Street
Buffalo, NY 14202

CONTACT: William Frawley
(716) 855-4571

PUBLICATIONS:

25.1 Analysis: Calls for Service and Police Response, June 1982

This report is an analysis of calls for service and the Buffalo Police Department's response to such calls. The problem of increasing calls for service during a period of budgetary restraints has necessitated a complete review of the cost effectiveness of the basic police response.

25.2 Annual Report, 1980, 1981

1980 and 1981 annual updates of the organization, administration, and operations of the Buffalo Police Department.

25.3 Crime Analysis on Rapes 1971-1980

This report is a presentation on crime analysis which focuses its attention on the crime of rape in the City of Buffalo.

25.4 Final Report: Buffalo Diversified Precinct Patrol, October 1979

The objectives of this program were to: permit a more informal contact by the Police Officers to better observe the residents and the activities within their Patrol sectors; increase both the actual police presence in these precincts and thereby increase the residents' sense of security; and increase the overall efficiency of the police force.

25.5 Final Report: Central Records Bureau, December 15, 1977

The objectives of this project were the establishment of a Central Records Bureau within the organizational structure of the Department. This paper presents the objectives and achievements of the project.

25.6 Projected Police Expenditures (1984-1985 Fiscal Year), March 1982

This report is a projection of future police needs and expenditures for the Main Street Corridor Area necessitated by the construction of the Light Rail Rapid Transit System, and the Downtown Pedestrian Transit Mall.

DIVISION OF DRUG ABUSE SERVICES
City of Buffalo
21st Floor
Buffalo City Hall
65 Niagara Square
Buffalo, NY 14202

CONTACT: Melvin K. Brown
Director
(716) 855-4016

AGENCY DESCRIPTION:

The Division of Drug Abuse Services, (DDAS) was established in 1975 to provide comprehensive out patient drug free services to City of Buffalo residents.

DDAS is a clinical service component of the Department of Human Resources. It offers confidential counseling provided at four community-based counseling centers.

PUBLICATIONS:

26.1 1980 Annual Report

The 1980 Annual Report represents a comprehensive view of the services that are provided by the City of Buffalo's Division of Drug Abuse Services.

26.2 Division of Drug Abuse Services
(pamphlet)

SYRACUSE POLICE DEPARTMENT
511 South State Street
P.O. Box 1311
Syracuse, NY 13201

CONTACT: Lt. Philip J. Monti
Commanding Officer
Planning, Research, and Management Division
(315) 473-2835

PUBLICATIONS:

27.1 1981 Annual Report

Outlines the achievements and activities of the Syracuse Police Department during the preceding year.

NEW YORK CITY AGENCIES

NEW YORK CITY BOARD OF CORRECTION
51 Chambers Street
New York, NY 10007

CONTACT: Michael D. Cleary
(212) 964-6307

AGENCY DESCRIPTION:

The Board of Correction is an agency of New York City government responsible for establishing and enforcing compliance with minimum standards in New York City's jails, monitoring conditions within the City's jails, and evaluating the performance of the City Department of Correction.

PUBLICATIONS:

28.1 Annual Report to the Mayor and the City Council, December 1980

The contents of this report include a report on safety and security with recommendations and information regarding mental health services, minimum standards, and grievance procedures.

28.2 Minimum Standards for New York City Correctional Facilities
(brochure)

28.3 Report of the Board of Correction of the City of New York on the Proposed Rikers Island Transfer, April 1980

This report presents the Board of Correction's position on the Rikers Island transfer proposal.

28.4 Report to the Mayor and City Council on Health Services Management in New York City's Jails, February 1982

This report sets forth accounts of the circumstances surrounding several inmate deaths over the last year which illustrate dramatically the continued need for procedures and policies defining the interrelationships and obligations of City Departments of Correction and Health. They point, too, to the particular demand for mechanisms for supervision and accountability of staff involved in health care delivery.

28.5 Report to the Mayor and City Council on Safety and Security in New York City's Jails, February 1982

This report was prepared by the Board of Correction in conformity with its city charter mandate to evaluate the performance of the Department of Correction and to report the findings to the Mayor and the City Council.

28.6 Report to the Mayor: New York City Board of Correction, December 1979

Presents information on the City's correctional system. Included are reports on prison mental health services, minimum standards, Rikers Island transfer proposal, and grievance procedures.

28.7 The Role of the Board of Correction in the New York City Criminal Justice System, 1981
(brochure)

NEW YORK CITY DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION
80 Centre Street
New York, NY 10013

CONTACT: Floyd Schwartz
Research Director
Office of Planning and Research
(212) 374-3211

PUBLICATIONS:

29.1 Inmate Misbehavior: A Description of Events Reported in the Institutions of the New York City Department of Correction, October 1, 1977 to March 31, 1979, February 1980 (Revised June 1980)

29.2 The New York City Male Detention Population: A Description of the Demographic, Court-Related, Admission, and Release Characteristics of Male Detainees Released from the Facilities of the New York City Department of Correction, April 1, 1978 to March 31, 1979, January 1981

Provides a wide variety of descriptive information on the demographic, court-related, and admission and release characteristics of male detainees of the New York City Department of Correction.

29.3 When Inmates Infract and When to Classify: A Description of the Temporal Distribution of Detainee Infractions and the Implications for Deciding When to Classify, September 1980 (Revised January 1981)

Responds to the question of when to classify detainees on the basis of their estimated risk to the security of the institution and its staff, other inmates, and themselves. It is based solely on an analysis of the distribution of reported misbehavior within the detention periods of inmates who were discharged from the facilities of the New York City Department of Correction between April 1, 1978, and March 31, 1979.

CONTINUED

1 OF 2

NEW YORK CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT
1 Police Plaza
New York, NY 10038

CONTACT: Lt. John Gettings
Office of Management Analysis
(212) 374-5076

PUBLICATIONS:

30.1 Complaints and Arrests, December 1980

This document contains citywide complaint and arrest data for 1980.

30.2 Complaints and Arrests, December 1981

This document contains citywide complaint and arrest data for 1981.

30.3 Crime Index Trends, 1981

Contains tabular material regarding crime index trends for 1981.

30.4 Homicide Analysis, 1980

Contains statistical information on homicides in New York City. Data is provided on homicides by borough, patrol borough and precinct; 1980 vs 1976 homicides; victims and perpetrators; victim perpetrator relationships; circumstances; and homicide means. Historical data is also provided. This report is also available for 1981.

30.5 Procedure for the Performance of Precinct Crime Analysis, November 1980

The procedures and techniques presented in this manual present a synthesis of current procedures in many commands within the New York City Police Department. This manual organizes what the Crime Analysis Section considers to be the best features of these techniques into a system for analyzing crime data manually. All precincts are encouraged to reevaluate their crime analysis efforts, comparing their present efforts in terms of usefulness to command decision making with the system presented in this manual.

PRIVATE AGENCIES AND SCHOOLS

CENTER FOR GOVERNMENTAL RESEARCH, INC.
37 South Washington Street
Rochester, NY 14608

CONTACT: Christine Ryan
Information Services Coordinator
(716) 325-6360

AGENCY DESCRIPTION:

The Center for Governmental Research Inc., is a non-partisan and scientific agency of citizen inquiry. Its purpose is to promote efficient methods of administering the affairs of government, particularly local government; to collect, classify, analyze, and interpret facts as to the development of constructive programs based upon adequate knowledge and consideration of the needs and resources of the entire community; and to make its information base, research findings, and related services available to public officials and citizens.

PUBLICATIONS:

31.1 Alternative Plans for Improving Police Services in Monroe County, New York: A Report to the Public Safety Committee of the Monroe County Legislature, 1978
(\$3.50)

This brief report presents a framework for a unified police force for Monroe County. The preliminary plan attempts to satisfy criteria concerning improved equity, greater professional direction, reduced fragmentation, increased citizen participation and service effectiveness, and improved efficiency of operation.

The plan was prepared for public review and comment; in addition, a second intermediate plan, for voluntary consolidation is included in the report.

31.2 Empirical and Policy Examination of the Future of Pretrial Release Services in New York State, October 1982 (contact Research Center for prices)

This independent policy study was prepared for the New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services by the Center for Governmental Research, Inc. The study focuses on pretrial release services in New York State -- particularly in the 57 counties outside of New York City. The study was conducted over a 22 month period beginning in December 1980.

The study reviews the implications of implementing a Statewide organizational, programmatic, and financial approach to dealing with the population detained pretrial in local jails. As part of this review the study has:

- *developed standards for determining eligibility for release
- *tested the implications of applying such standards Statewide (in terms of failure-to-appear and rearrest rates)
- *determined the benefit-cost relationship of applying such standards (especially in terms of reduced jail costs)
- *evaluated alternative administrative arrangements for improving pretrial release services Statewide
- *recommended new State policies for pretrial release

- Volume I : Executive Summary
- Volume II : Final Report
- Volume III : Project Methodology
- Volume IV : Technical Appendix (contains all study papers)

- Study Paper #1: Review of Point Scale Research and Practice
- Study Paper #2: Review of Local Pretrial Practice Outside New York State
- Study Paper #3: Review of Local Pretrial Practice Within New York State
- Study Paper #4: Survey of Statewide Policy Arrangements for Pretrial Release Services
- Study Paper #5: Survey of Key Officials in New York State

Concept/Discussion Paper: Administrative Alternatives Reviewing Administrative Arrangements for PTR Oversight/Services

31.3 Indicators and Trends Related to Youth Needs in Monroe County: Volume I, 1980 (\$8.00)

An update of a 1976 study, this report brings together data on youth services and needs from a wide range of community sources. Of particular interest to the criminal justice community is Chapter II focusing on Family Court caseload information analyzed by census tract for all of Monroe County.

31.4 Jail Overcrowding Study, County of Monroe: Final Report, 1980 (\$5.00)

The Final Report is actually a compilation of eight study papers prepared during 1979 - 1980. The papers contain: a profile of the existing jail population and analysis of trends in the population, a review of jail classification and facilities, the results of a survey of local judges' attitudes toward jail and alternatives to jail, and a review of other related issues.

31.5 Pre-Trial Diversion Program in Monroe County, New York: An Evaluation, 1977 (\$20.00)

This report is based on an in-depth evaluation of the Monroe County Pre-Trial Diversion Program. Conducted in 1976 - 1977, the evaluation focused on: 1) an assessment of the impact of the program; 2) a cost/benefit analysis; and 3) a process assessment of the program's internal operations and external inter-relationships.

Included in the study's findings were: the program had a positive impact on its clients in terms of a reduction in convictions on the charges leading to program entry and also in rearrest during a one-year follow-up period; the program was also determined to be cost-effective with major savings attributed to reductions in probation and jail sentences, pre-sentence investigations, and pre-sentence jail custody.

31.6 Rochester Police Department's Managing Criminal Investigations: A Process Evaluation of Selected Components, 1978 (\$8.00)

Conducted at the request of the Rochester Police Department, this study is a process evaluation of the Managing Criminal Investigations (MCI) program, focusing on managing the continued investigation and police-prosecutor relations. The study paralleled an extensive impact evaluation by the Urban Institute of Rochester's MCI program and four similar programs in other areas. In addition to documenting many positive effects of the program, the report makes recommendations in several areas such as supervision of investigations, the investigative filing system, and technology transfer.

CITIZENS CRIME COMMISSION
310 Madison Avenue, Suite 1430
New York, NY 10017

COMMITTEE FOR MODERN COURTS
36 West 44 Street, Room 711
New York, NY 10036

AGENCY DESCRIPTION:

The Citizens Crime Commission is an independent, non-profit, non-partisan organization formed in 1971 to reduce crime and improve the criminal justice system in New York City.

PUBLICATIONS:

32.1 Crime and Criminal Justice in New York City, January 19, 1982

Each January the Citizens Crime Commission of New York City publishes a review of the major developments in crime and criminal justice during the previous year and an analysis of key proposals to improve the criminal justice system. An assessment of crime and criminal justice in New York City in 1981 shows mixed results.

32.2 Curbing the Career Criminal: A Progress Report, April 20, 1982

Over the past few years, the criminal justice authorities of New York City and State have begun to concentrate on the problem of career criminals. This is a progress report on these efforts.

32.3 Newsletter

Contains announcements relating to crime and the criminal justice system.

32.4 The Public Safety Bond Act of 1981: An Analysis, October 6, 1981

The Citizens Crime Commission examined the arguments made by proponents and opponents of the \$500 million public safety bond issue. This report sets forth the facts on this issue by addressing key questions.

CONTACT: Abigail Fuller
(212) 575-1577

AGENCY DESCRIPTION:

The Committee for Modern Courts is a non-profit, non-partisan citizens organization concerned with the administration of justice in New York State. It is the legislative arm for the Fund for Modern Courts.

PUBLICATIONS:

33.1 Selecting Better Judges

This question and answer pamphlet addresses the issue of merit selection of judges.

33.2 Simplifying New York Courts

This question and answer pamphlet addresses the issue of consolidation of New York State trial courts.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE INSTITUTE, INC.
Hemlock Hill
Pound Ridge, NY 10576

CONTACT: George M. Camp
President
(914) 764-5703

AGENCY DESCRIPTION:

The Criminal Justice Institute is involved in improving the operation of criminal justice systems through advising governmental agencies, foundations, other organizations, and corporations. CJI accomplishes its purposes by planning and developing innovative programs as well as by disseminating information through publications and seminars. It advises and assists practitioners in the criminal justice field and undertakes specific projects and assignments at the invitation of governments and other interested parties.

PUBLICATIONS:

34.1 CJI Profile

Describes the functions and management of the Criminal Justice Institute. In addition, it illustrates current activities and completed projects of the Institute.

34.2 The Corrections Yearbook, 1983 (\$3.75)

The 1983 edition of the Corrections Yearbook covers the most frequently asked questions about corrections, probation, and parole in North America. Both adult and juvenile systems in the United States, state and Federal, responded to the Criminal Justice Institute's request for key information on each agency. From Canada, information was received from the adult correctional systems of the Federal Service, provinces, and territories.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL OF NYC, INC.
200 Madison Avenue
New York, NY 10016

CONTACT: Gloria Clarke
(212) 561-2100

AGENCY DESCRIPTION:

Addresses problems that affect residents of New York City. These have included youth employment, mass transit, public safety, housing, economic development, and the impact of budgetary decisions made in Washington.

PUBLICATIONS:

35.1 Annotated Bibliography of Publications: Courts, Criminal, and Juvenile Justice Task Forces, July 1981

Contains a complete listing of publications from the Economic Development Council of NYC, Inc. (Effective January 1983, EDC was renamed the New York City Partnership.) Subject areas include Statewide Family Court Task Force, Division of Criminal Justice Services Task Force, Police Task Force, and Supreme Court Task Force, to name a few.

35.2 New York City Partnership: Annual Report 1981

This annual report chronicles the accomplishments of the Partnership, an umbrella organization that has drawn together the 200-year-old New York Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the Economic Development Council, a research and service agency.

FUND FOR MODERN COURTS
36 West 44 Street, Room 711
New York, NY 10036

CONTACT: Abigail Fuller
(212) 575-1577

AGENCY DESCRIPTION:

Since 1955, the Fund for Modern Courts has been actively concerned with the quality and administration of justice in New York State. One of the basic goals of this agency has been to develop an educated constituency for change. In addition to a variety of educational programs offered to the public, the Fund is working throughout the State to encourage citizen involvement directly in the improvement of their local courts.

Other Fund activities involving individual citizens in diverse communities include staffing information booths and surveying the physical activities of local courthouses.

PUBLICATIONS:

36.1 Citizens in Court

A quarterly newsletter focusing on the work of court monitors and other citizens in courts around the country.

36.2 Citizen's Court Projects Manual (\$1.00 postage and handling fee)

An updated procedures manual for local communities interested in initiating court monitoring, information services, or physical facilities projects. Includes sample data collection forms, public relations techniques, and community organizing suggestions.

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36.3 Citizen Participation Project: 1980 Report

(\$1.00 for postage and handling)

Report of a year-long project that aided existing citizen monitoring groups to establish new court monitoring projects including court monitoring courses in colleges and universities in New York and North Carolina, created a national court monitoring newsletter, convened a conference of court monitoring groups in Buffalo, and revised Family Court and Criminal Court Monitoring Handbooks. This report is also available for 1981.

36.4 Court Monitoring Manual (\$2.00 each plus \$1.00 postage and handling fee)

A how to manual for communities interested in establishing court monitoring projects.

36.5 Court Monitoring Project: Final Report, June 1976 (\$1.00 postage and handling fee)

Report and recommendations of the Fund's pioneering court monitoring in the criminal courts in four locations: Glens Falls (including Hudson Falls, Lake George, Washington County Court, and Warren County Court); New York City (Brooklyn and Manhattan, Criminal Court and Supreme Court, Criminal Term), Poughkeepsie (including Dutchess County Court, Poughkeepsie and Beacon City Courts, and town courts in Poughkeepsie, Hyde Park, LaGrange, Wappinger, and Red Hook); and Rochester (Monroe County and Supreme Courts).

36.6 Court Reform

A quarterly newsletter reporting on current issues in judicial administration and on the Fund's activities.

36.7 Criminal Court Monitoring Handbook (\$1.00 postage and handling fee)

A training manual for court monitors which describes the structure, procedures, and terminology used in the criminal courts of New York State.

36.8 Demographic Analysis of New York City Mayoral Appointments to the Family Court and Criminal Courts, 1978-1980, June 1980

- 36.9 Family Court Monitoring Handbook (\$1.00 postage and handling fee)
A training manual for court monitors which describes the court structure, procedures, and terminology in detail.
- 36.10 Family Court Monitoring Project: First Report, March 1977 (\$3.00)
Citizen monitors' report and recommendations on the Family Court in four locations: Erie County (Buffalo), Nassau County, New York City (Bronx, Manhattan, Queens), and Westchester (New Rochelle, White Plains, Yonkers).
- 36.11 Family Court Monitoring Project: Second Report, February 1978 (\$3.00)
Citizen monitors' report and recommendations on the operation of the Family Courts in four locations: Albany County, Mid-Hudson (Orange, Sullivan, and Ulster Counties), New York City (Bronx, Brooklyn, and Manhattan), and Onondaga County (Syracuse).
- 36.12 The Family Court and You
A booklet which explains Family Court procedures in clear language. It includes information concerning the types of cases under the jurisdiction of the Family Court, who is entitled to a lawyer, and how best to use legal services.
- 36.13 Family Court Monitoring Project: Final Report, March 1978 (\$1.50 postage and handling fee)
Citizen monitors' report on the handling of juvenile delinquency and PINS cases in four counties: Chemung (Elmira), Kings (Brooklyn), Rockland, and Tompkins (Ithaca). In addition, it contains reports on information booth projects in the Bronx, Erie (Buffalo), and Rensselaer (Troy) County Family Courts, and on physical facility adequacy of Family Courts in twelve counties.
- 36.14 Fund For Modern Courts
A question and answer pamphlet addressing the functions of the organization.

- 36.15 Fund For Modern Courts' Information Booth Handbook (\$1.00 postage and handling fee)
A training manual for volunteers staffing the information booth at the Criminal Courthouse, 100 Centre Street, New York.
- 36.16 Judicial Elections in New York: Voter Participation and Campaign Financing of State Supreme Court Elections of 1978, 1979, 1980 (\$10.00)
Examines how much it costs to run for Supreme Court Justice in New York State, how these campaigns are financed, and if voters do have a choice.
- 36.17 Judicial Selection Update: How Commissioners Rate Their Own Judicial Selection Plans, 1979 (\$3.00)
Responses from judicial nominating commissioners in 28 states.
- 36.18 Judicial Transfer Plan: Questions and Answers, Spring 1981
A pamphlet which attempts to answer some of the questions raised about the 1981 plan to reduce court delay in New York State.
- 36.19 Justice in New York
A citizens' guide to the courts.
- 36.20 La Corte De Familia Y Usted
A Spanish/English edition of The Family Court and You.
- 36.21 Merit Selection 1979: Merit Selection of Judges...How Is It Working? (\$3.00)
Current background material on judicial selection prepared for the 1979 conference sponsored by the American Judicature Society, the Institute of Judicial Administration, and the Fund for Modern Courts.

JOHN JAY COLLEGE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE
Criminal Justice Center
445 West 59 Street
New York, NY 10019

THE LEGAL AID SOCIETY OF NEW YORK CITY
15 Park Row
New York, NY 10013

CONTACT: Dr. Nancy Jacobs
Associate Director, Research
(212) 247-1600

CONTACT: Jane H. Kreiger
(212) 577-3300

AGENCY DESCRIPTION:

The Criminal Justice Center, an independently funded unit of John Jay College, was established in 1975 in response to the need for an institution that would serve as a bridge between the academic community and the needs of criminal justice practitioners. The Center serves criminal justice agencies by providing a wide range of seminars and workshops for practitioners; by conducting research and evaluation studies of criminal justice operations and issues; and by producing a number of major publications, including a highly regarded newspaper for law enforcement personnel, a scholarly journal, and an array of hard-back and soft cover books and monographs. In addition, the Center also houses the Fire Sciences Institute and the Security Management Institute, both of which conduct seminars and workshops on topics crucial to these fields.

PUBLICATIONS:

37.1 Law Enforcement News
Subscription Rate: \$18.00 per year (22 issues)
Telephone: (212)489-3592, 3516

A newspaper published twice monthly (once monthly during July and August), focusing on law enforcement topics in the United States.

37.2 Police Studies: The International Review of Police Development
Annual Subscription rate is \$20.00

A journal published four times per year by John Jay College of Criminal Justice, focusing on police development through an international perspective.

AGENCY DESCRIPTION:

The Legal Aid Society is a private, non-profit organization providing quality legal assistance and representation, free of charge, to people in New York City who are too poor to pay a private attorney.

PUBLICATIONS:

38.1 1981 Annual Report

Summarizes programs and accomplishments of the Legal Aid Society.

38.2 Legal Aid News

A bi-monthly newsletter that discusses recent Legal Aid events.

38.3 Summary of Services, 1980-81

A brochure that discusses the variety of services provided by the Legal Aid Society.

THE MICHAEL J. HINDELANG
CRIMINAL JUSTICE RESEARCH CENTER
S.U.N.Y. at Albany-Draper Hall
135 Western Avenue
Albany, NY 12222

CONTACT: Ann Pastore
(518) 455-6311

AGENCY DESCRIPTION:

The Michael J. Hindelang Criminal Justice Research Center was incorporated as a private, non-profit research institution in 1972. Since that time, the Center has been engaged in numerous large-scale research projects in such areas as the impact of imprisonment, studies of correctional environments, the uses of and interpretation of crime statistics, parole and sentencing policy, and the evaluation of major changes in the criminal justice system. Center projects have resulted in numerous publications and significant innovations in the criminal justice system. In addition, the Center has provided research training to many graduate students in the field of criminal justice. In April 1983, the Center affiliated with the State University of New York at Albany.

PUBLICATIONS:

39.1 Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics

Brings together into a single comprehensive reference volume, existing nationwide statistical data of interest to the broad criminal justice community. Annual editions began in 1973.

The following five reports are from the Applications of the National Crime Survey Victimization and Attitude Data Projects.

39.2 Crime Against the Elderly in 26 Cities, 1981

The data used in this report were collected from 260,000 households in 26 cities during 1974 and 1975. The analysis of these data focuses on the characteristics of the victims, the characteristics of the offenders, the nature and setting of the interaction, and whether or not the incident was reported to the police. These aspects of victimization are examined with respect to the personal and attempted crimes of rape, robbery, assault, pickpocketing, and purse snatching.

39.3 Crime Against Persons in Urban, Suburban, and Rural Areas: A Comparative Analysis of Victimization Rates, 1979

Three questions are examined in this report: (1) Is there a positive association between the extent of urbanization and the rate of victimization? (2) Does the strength of this relationship vary by type of victimization? (3) Does the influence of personal characteristics on the probability of victimization vary by population area (urban, suburban, rural)?

39.4 Criminal Victimization in Urban Schools, 1979

Analyzes personal victimizations (rapes, robberies, assaults, and larcenies) that occurred inside schools in 26 cities. Survey data is used to describe the general nature and extent of the in-school crime problem in the cities surveyed. The data examined both the age, race, and sex of in-school victims and offenders and the number of victims and offenders involved in these incidents. Characteristics of victimization in school, including the offenders' use of weapons, the injury suffered by victims, and the extent of theft and value of stolen property are also examined. In addition, this publication looks at how much of the in-school crime reported in the survey is not reported to the police and at the reasons given by in-school victims for not reporting.

39.5 Rape Victimization in 26 American Cities, 1979

Victimization survey data from 26 cities are used in this report to examine rape and attempted rape. The victimizations described are those that involved female rape and attempted rape victims who were attacked by offenders they did not know. In addition to examining rape victim and incident characteristics, the survey data are used to look at characteristics of the offenders as perceived by their victims.

39.6 Restitution to Victims of Personal and Household Crimes, 1980

The focus of this report is on the call for offense-related penalties: restitution by offenders. Data available from victimization surveys are presented. National Crime Survey data are used to examine issues such as the amount of loss suffered by victims, recovery of losses, and the failure to report victimizations to the police, as these issues relate to restitution programs.

The following reports are part of the Utilization of Criminal Justice Statistics Project.

39.7 Federal Criminal Sentencing: Perspectives of Analysis and a Design for Research, 1978

This is the first in a series of four reports on criminal sentencing. It provides examples of sentencing research, explores the contributions and limitations of that research, and proposes a design aimed at overcoming many of the limitations of earlier inquiries.

39.8 Federal Sentencing Patterns: A Study of Geographical Variations, 1978

This third report in the criminal sentencing series explores the nature of sentences and sentencing patterns and the extent to which they vary from one jurisdiction to the next.

39.9 Predicting Sentences in Federal Courts: The Feasibility of a National Sentencing Policy, 1978

This final report in the series on criminal sentencing discusses the extent to which various focal jurisdictions diverge from a "national standard" that is represented by the regression model derived from the 1971 national level data.

39.10 Variations in Federal Criminal Sentences: A Statistical Assessment at the National Level, 1978

The second document in the series on criminal sentencing, this report focuses on aggregate and offense-specific sentencing patterns exhibited at the national level.

The following documents are part of the Working Paper Series.

39.11 Bail Decisionmaking in Philadelphia: An Analysis of Factors Determinative of Bail Decision Outcomes, 1978

This case study of bail describes the structural features of criminal processing in the study site (Philadelphia) and the ways in which the sample design employed overcomes some of the methodological difficulties encountered in previous studies. This report is the second in the bail decision and pre-trial detention series.

39.12 Bail Decisionmaking and the Role of Pretrial Detention: A Critical Review of Empirical Research, 1978

The first in a series of reports addressing the issue of bail decision and the role of pretrial detention. It reviews a number of key descriptive studies of the bail system and discusses studies dealing with the decision criteria that have been traditionally relied upon. Studies that have dealt with dangerousness as a pretrial concern and the problems that accompany the prediction of pretrial dangerousness are also reviewed.

39.13 A Comparative Analysis of Household Victimization Rates in Urban, Suburban, and Rural Areas, 1978

National Crime Survey 1974 data on household victimization in urban, suburban, and rural areas is analyzed.

39.14 Establishing a Sentencing Guidelines System: A Methods Manual, 1978

A working document to assist individuals in the actual, step-by-step development of a sentencing guidelines system.

39.15 First Year Interim Report: Description of the Project - October 1977, 1978

Presents an overview of the purposes and procedures of the National Evaluation of Adult Restitution Programs study. The background of the project is described, and the theoretical and legal questions surrounding restitution are presented.

39.16 Former Mental Patients in a Prison and Parole System: A Study of Socially Disruptive Behavior, 1981

Examines the socially disruptive behavior of former mental patients for a sample of Federal inmates during prison confinement and upon release to the community. The analysis focuses on comparisons between these and other inmates in terms of prison disciplinary infractions and post-prison adjustment.

39.17 A Guide to Restitution Planning, 1979

A logical chronology of planning and administrative steps towards implementing a restitution/community service program is presented.

39.18 Household Burglary Victimization: A Descriptive Analysis, 1978

A descriptive analysis of residential burglaries and the differential characteristics of victimized households is presented.

39.19 Implications of Victimization Surveys for Policymaking, Planning, and Evaluation, 1978

Examines the implications that the National Crime Survey data have for policymaking, planning, and evaluation processes in the field of criminal justice.

39.20 Inmates of American Jails: A Descriptive Study, 1978

Focus in this report is on persons who are detained before trial or who are serving sentences in local facilities.

39.21 Long-Term Prisoners: An Analysis of Inmate Perspectives and Policy Implications, 1981

Examines the perspectives of long-term inmates on a number of issues ranging from the distinctive problems and needs of the inmates to strategies employed by these prisoners in an attempt to cope with their situation. This is the final report in the long-term prisoner series.

39.22 Long-Term Prisoners: Analysis of Institutional Incidents, 1981

This second report in the series on long-term prisoners examines the institutional experience of the prisoners, and a comparison sample of prisoners sentenced to lesser terms.

39.23 Long-Term Prisoners: A Descriptive Analysis, 1981

The first in a series of three reports focusing on long-term prisoners. This presentation describes the number, geographical distribution, and characteristics of long-term inmates and examines changes in the nature of the long-term prisoner population over time.

39.24 Monetary Remedies for the Victims of Crime: Assessing the Role of the Criminal Courts, 1981

Attempts to assess the basis for support in theory and in law, and to document the operational constraints placed upon the use of criminal restitution by courts and legislatures.

39.25 The Outcome of Split Sentence Offenders in the Federal Jurisdiction, 1978

The outcome under supervision of offenders sentenced to the split sentence is compared with that of offenders sentenced to probation. This is the final document under the 1977 split sentence study.

39.26 Public Opinion and Criminal Justice: Selected Issues and Trends, 1979

A tracing and description of public attitudes over a period of time toward crime, the police, surveillance, the courts, gun control, pornography, gambling, drugs, and the death penalty. The analysis in this report is based on surveys conducted by various polling organizations and is designed to represent the opinions of the adult American public.

39.27 Release or Detention Before Trial in Philadelphia: An Analysis of Factors Determinative of Pretrial Custody, 1978

This final report in the bail decision and pretrial detention series analyzes the determination of pretrial custody in Philadelphia and on the factors that appear to be most influential in that process.

39.28 The Similarity of Victimization Patterns in the National Crime Surveys: An Illustration of how Box Plots May be Used to Complement the Analysis of Variance, 1978

A determination of whether patterns of relationships between victimization rates and selected demographic characteristics are consistent across the 26 cities surveyed in the 1972 to 1974 National Crime Survey on personal victimization is presented.

39.29 The Split Sentence in the Federal Jurisdiction: An Analysis of the Conceptual Framework, 1978

This is the first of three documents in a series of reports of a split sentence study completed in 1977. This report provides an introduction to the split sentence. The major focus is the construction of the theoretical framework of the disposition.

39.30 Use of the Split Sentence in the Federal Jurisdiction, 1978

As the second document in the split sentence series, this report presents Federal data to examine the theoretical positions in the actual use of the disposition. It provides a description of Federal offenders who receive the split sentence.

NEW YORK CITY CRIMINAL JUSTICE AGENCY
305 Broadway
New York, NY 10007

CONTACT: Steven Belenko
Associate Director for Research and Planning
(212) 577- 0518

AGENCY DESCRIPTION:

CJA is a private non-profit corporation whose functions include interviewing defendants after arrest and before arraignment to make release recommendations to criminal court, notifying released criminal court defendants of their court-related obligations, and conducting research on matters of importance to the criminal justice system. As of August 1, 1977, CJA assumed the functions formerly carried out by the Pretrial Services Agency (PTSA) of the Vera Institute of Justice. CJA is funded by the City of New York.

PUBLICATIONS (as of June 1982):

40.1 Brooklyn Burglary Arrests: October 12-25, 1980, March 1982

This report examines the 195 Brooklyn burglary arrests arraigned between October 12 and October 25, 1980. These arrests account for 20 percent of the 975 defendants interviewed by CJA and arraigned in Brooklyn Criminal Court during this two week research period.

40.2 Brooklyn PTSA Notification Experiment, December 1976

A study was conducted in Brooklyn between Monday, August 16 and Sunday, September 19, 1976, to assess the impact of PTSA notification procedures on failure-to-appear (FTA) rates. This paper describes the findings of the experiment.

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40.3 The Brooklyn Supreme Court Program of the Criminal Justice Agency: A Descriptive Summary and Evaluation, March 1979

This report is a summary of the first year of operation of the revised Brooklyn Supreme Court Program, and an evaluation of the extent to which it provided cost-effective benefits to the New York City criminal justice community.

40.4 Characteristics of Female Detainees: Womens House of Detention, Rikers Island, February 1977

Includes descriptive and tabular material on female detainees in the Womens House of Detention on Rikers Island. Some characteristics include: marital status, age, ethnicity, education, drug status, prior convictions, and bail amounts.

40.5 Criminal Court Arraigned Defendants, Classified by Gender: Brooklyn, Bronx, Manhattan, February 9, 1977

Contents include tabular material regarding criminal court arraigned defendants, classified by gender in Brooklyn, Bronx, and Manhattan.

40.6 Cumulative Dispositions, Cases with Weapons Arrest Charges: A Preliminary Report, September 1981

This report updates, the preliminary weapon report, Cumulative Dispositions, Cases with Weapons Arrest Charges published by the New York City Criminal Justice Agency in February, 1981. These reports are intended to illustrate what has happened to New York City weapons arrest cases since the New York State Legislature revised Penal Law Article 265 (Firearms and Other Dangerous Weapons) in 1980.

40.7 DAT Policy Review: First Approach on a CJA/NYPD Pilot Program in the Bronx, March 1979

This report contains the results of the first three months of operations of a pilot project in the Bronx conducted by the New York City Police Department and the New York City Criminal Justice Agency. The project is designed to open up the issuance of desk appearance tickets to previously ineligible defendants while reducing the failure-to-appear rate.

40.8 Desk Appearance Ticket (DAT) Issuance Practices: Brooklyn Central Booking, May 19, 1978

To explore the issues surrounding Desk Appearance Tickets (DAT's), the New York City Criminal Justice Agency (CJA), in concert with the Vera Institute of Justice and the Police Department, conducted a study of DAT issuance procedures at Brooklyn Central Booking between January 9 and February 5, 1978. The study focuses on reasons for DAT denial, arraignment outcomes of detained defendants, and the reliability of detained defendants who are later released pending pretrial hearings. Only misdemeanor cases (defendants who eventually would have been interviewed by CJA at the Brooklyn Criminal Court) were observed.

40.9 Expediting Bail-Making in the Bronx: A Report on a Pilot Program, February 1979

Describes an experimental project by the New York City Department of Correction and the New York City Criminal Justice Agency intended to reduce the amount of short-term detention for bail cases. It is part of a larger, ongoing effort by the two organizations to develop a profile of the jailed population and to define the mechanisms leading to release or detention.

40.10 Failure-To-Appear-Rates for Defendants Issued Desk Appearance Tickets: A One-Month Study of the Effects of the Timing of Scheduled Arraignments, August 31, 1981

Examines the relationship between failure-to-appear (FTA) rates for desk appearance ticket (DAT) arraignments and the length of time between arrest and arraignment in the five boroughs of New York City and to identify borough differences in arraignment scheduling practices.

40.11 Inmate Misbehavior: A Description of Events Reported in the Institutions of the New York City Department of Correction, October 1, 1977 to March 31, 1979, February 1980 (Revised June 1980)

This is the first in a series of preliminary reports based on data which were collected as part of an effort funded by the National Institute of Corrections to develop and implement a risk screening program for male pretrial inmates in the custody of the New York City Department of Correction. It deals with all reported male inmate misbehavior in terms of institutional location, time of occurrence, and age and legal status of the inmate.

40.12 Juvenile Offenders in New York City: Their Characteristics and the Course of Case Processing, November 1979

The scope of this report is confined to the 1,124 juvenile offenders arrested in New York City during the nine month period between September 1, 1978 and May 31, 1979. The purpose is to describe the social and demographic characteristics, as well as the Criminal, Supreme, and Family Court outcomes, for these 1,124 juvenile offenders in New York City.

40.13 Juvenile Offenders at the Spofford Juvenile Center: August 4, 1980 to August 10, 1980, October 1980 (Revised October 29, 1980)

Reports on the 80 juvenile offenders in residence at the Spofford Juvenile Center during the week of August 4-10, 1980. It describes the juvenile offenders with respect to their personal characteristics and their processing by the courts.

40.14 Making Bail: A Survey of Sureties Posting Bail at New York City Department of Correctional Facilities, June 1980

The objective of this survey is to identify possible areas for modifying policies which might affect the speed or frequency of release from pretrial detention. The survey focused on the characteristics of the sureties, the flow of bail-relevant information to them, and the impediments they encountered.

40.15 Manhattan Notification Experiment, August 1977

One of the services provided by CJA to New York City's criminal justice system is the notification of defendants who have been released on their own recognizance (ROR) of their upcoming court dates. At present CJA operates under a system which combines both letter and phone call in its notification procedure. If a defendant fails to acknowledge receipt of the notification letter, a phone call is attempted as a secondary means of notification. This experiment was designed to compare three distinct methods of court date notification and to evaluate their effectiveness. The three methods evaluated were: 1) notification by letter only, 2) notification by phone only, and 3) the existing procedure of notification through both letter and phone. Effectiveness was evaluated by examining the rate at which defendants failed to appear for each of the three methods of notification.

40.16 Narcotics Arrest Study, March 1982

The New York City Police Department provided the New York City Criminal Justice Agency (CJA) with a list of 3,730 narcotics arrests made by the Narcotics Division between August 10 and October 10, 1981. This report provides a description of these arrests with respect to the most severe arrest charge, the borough of arrest, type of arrest (summary or DAT), and current Criminal Court status. In addition, it provides data on the prior criminal history of the defendants arrested for narcotics charges and examines Criminal Court status separately for defendants arrested in the vicinity of schools and for those considered by the Narcotics Division to be "non-school" arrests.

40.17 The 1977 New York City Blackout: A Summary of Criminal Justice Findings, May 1979

On the evening of Wednesday, July 13, 1977, New York City experienced a massive power failure that lasted up to twenty-six hours in some parts of the city. This report contains extensive information on the demographic characteristics of the blackout defendants and patterns in case processing. Key tables released in various earlier reports are presented here in graphic or reorganized tabular form.

40.18 The New York City Criminal Justice System and the Detention Population; A Comparative Study: October, 1979 and October, 1980, May 1981

The purpose of this study is to examine some of the factors associated with the large rise in the jail populations which occurred in the second half of 1980.

40.19 The New York City Male Detention Population: A Description of the Demographic, Court-Related, Admission, and Release Characteristics of Male Detainees Released from the Facilities of the New York City Department of Correction, January 1981

This report is a product of the Risk Screening for Classification Project. It is based on a systematic sample of 1,365 incarcerations which terminated between April 1, 1978 and March 31, 1979. It provides a wide variety of descriptive information on the demographic, court-related, and admission and release characteristics of male detainees of the New York City Department of Correction.

40.20 The Pattern of Failures to Appear, May 1977

The research population employed in this study consists of 566 defendants released on their own recognizance at criminal court arraignment in all boroughs of New York City except Queens between May 3 and May 9, 1976. The appearance histories of these defendants were traced for the ten-month period from May 3, 1976 through February 27, 1977.

40.21 Post Plea Notification Experiment: An Evaluation of a Pilot Program to Reduce Bench Warrants, April 1978

This paper describes the problem of non-attendance at post-plea court appearances and details a pilot attempt to reduce the proportion of failure to appear resulting in bench warrants. The evaluation pinpoints those subgroups for whom court date reminders are effective in increasing the likelihood of voluntary appearance.

40.22 Pretrial Characteristics of Male and Female Defendants, September 27, 1976

Until recent years, little attention has been devoted to the study of women involved in the criminal justice system. At the request of the Women's Committee of the National Association of Pretrial Services Agencies, PTSA conducted this research to provide a description of women arraigned in criminal court as well as to assess the extent to which female defendants differ from their male counterparts. The study focused on sex differences in defendant characteristics and court outcomes.

40.23 Pretrial Services in Criminal Court: An Evaluation of the New York City Criminal Justice Agency, June 1980

This report is an evaluation of the operations of the New York City Criminal Justice Agency (CJA) during fiscal year 1979-80, prepared by the now defunct Criminal Justice Coordinating Council. Copies of this report can be obtained from CJA.

40.24 Pretrial Status of Felony Defendants, October 1976

Detailed information on the pretrial release/detention characteristics of New York City felony defendants is sparse. This study was intended to remedy this lack as an aid to the formulation of policy for Pretrial Services Agency and other interested parties in the New York criminal justice system.

40.25 The Processing of Juvenile Offenders in New York City: The Early Effects of Extending Criminal Responsibility to 13 to 15 Year Olds, March 1979

This report describes youths affected by the juvenile offenders statute with respect to both their demographic and social characteristics as well as the outcomes of their cases in Criminal Court, Supreme Court, and Family Court. The study focuses on juveniles whose arrest charges were among those enumerated by the statute.

40.26 Release Status of Defendants with Bail Set at Arraignment in Manhattan Criminal Court: May 9, 1977 - May 22, 1977, August 1977

This study addresses defendants who have bail set at Manhattan Criminal Court arraignment, drawing its sample from New York City Criminal Justice Agency records for the two-week period between May 9 and May 22, 1977.

40.27 Semi-Annual Report: December 31, 1979 - June 29, 1980

This report covers the activities of the New York City Criminal Justice Agency during the first half of 1980.

40.28 Semi-Annual Report: June 30, 1980 - December 28, 1980

This report covers the activities of the New York City Criminal Justice Agency during the second half of 1980.

40.29 Some Felony Dispositions in Criminal Court: A Little Study Covering the Last Three Months of 1979, October 1980 (Revised October 22, 1980)

This paper attempts to determine what happened to felony affidavits disposed at the first possible opportunity in the adjudication process during the fourth quarter of 1979.

40.30 Spofford Survey, March 30, 1978

This study is designed to provide an aggregate profile of the juveniles in residence at the Spofford Juvenile Detention Center. The report describes the Spofford detainees with respect to their personal characteristics, court-related characteristics, and their Spofford experience. All available univariate counts are presented, as well as selected tables which describe the juveniles by the joint distribution of two variables.

40.31 Supreme Court Arraignments in Brooklyn, Bronx, and Manhattan Ten Days in May, August 15, 1977

This research is conducted to provide basic descriptive statistics on defendant arraigned in Supreme Court in Brooklyn, Bronx, and Manhattan. The study focuses on defendants who appeared on Supreme Court arraignment calendars as new indictments between May 3 and May 16, 1977 in Brooklyn and the Bronx and between May 12 and May 25, 1977 in Manhattan.

40.32 Tracking of Transit Robbery Arrests, April 30, 1982

The Transit Police Department made 237 robbery arrests between December 1 and 31, 1981. This report examines the arrest charge, age, and criminal history for the transit robbery arrests and the court status of the cases as of April 26, 1982.

40.33 The Use of Desk Appearance Tickets (DAT's) in New York City, April 1978

This study consists of two parts:

- a) a general description of Desk Appearance Tickets (DAT's), their role in New York City criminal justice, the characteristics of their recipients, and their eventual legal outcomes;
- b) a discussion of a pilot program in pre-arraignment notification -- the use of mailed reminders to increase the rate at which DAT defendants meet their court obligations.

40.34 Warrant Study, January 1977

In June 1976, the Research Department of the Pretrial Services Agency (PTSA) began a study of bench warrants. Bench warrants are those warrants issued when a defendant fails to appear at a court hearing in criminal court. This study has two objectives: first, to determine the causes of bench warrants; second, to propose alternative program options through which the agency could reduce the warrant rate.

40.35 When Inmates Infract and When to Classify: A Description of the Temporal Distribution of Detainee Infractions and the Implications for Deciding When to Classify, September 1980 (Revised January 1981)

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This report responds to the question of when to classify detainees on the basis of their estimated risk to the security of the institution and its staff, other inmates, and themselves. It is based solely on an analysis of the distribution of reported misbehavior within the detention periods of inmates who were discharged from the facilities of the New York City Department of Correction between April 1, 1978 and March 31, 1979. It deals with the question only from the perspective of the potential for reducing inmate misbehavior by making the classification decision at various points in an incarceration, and the costs associated with making decisions at those times.

40.36 When Should a Release Agency Intervene? Analysis of a Pilot Program of Making ROR Recommendations Immediately After Arraignment, August 29, 1977

A pilot program in post-arraignment interviewing was conducted at the Queens Criminal Court between December 20, 1976 and January 31, 1977. The program was then evaluated with respect to both its impact and its administrative feasibility. The primary findings are presented, then enlarged upon through discussions of the background issues, the program's environment and mechanics, and the findings of additional data analysis.

NEW YORK STATE COALITION FOR
CRIMINAL JUSTICE
362 State Street
Albany, NY 12210

CONTACT: Gretchen Bambrick
Sandra Mitchell
(518) 436-9222

AGENCY DESCRIPTION:

The New York State Coalition for Criminal Justice is a statewide membership organization established in 1974. Founded in response to the crisis that was epitomized by the Attica uprising, the coalition has sought to inform citizens and policy makers of the need for a new public policy in criminal justice.

PUBLICATIONS:

41.1 Earned Good Time: A Concept Whose Time Has Returned, April 1982

Good time is a policy that permits a reduction in the amount of time a person must serve of a sentence. This report provides a history of good time policy as practiced in New York State. It enumerates problems with the present system and suggests a model for change.

VICTIM SERVICES AGENCY
2 Lafayette Street
New York, NY 10007

CONTACT: Mimi Grinker
(212) 577-7700

AGENCY DESCRIPTION:

Victim Services Agency (VSA), a division of the not-for-profit Metropolitan Assistance Corporation, helps New Yorkers who are victims of crime. The Agency operates four Criminal Court based units and three Family Court units. Court services include notification of court appearances, counseling, reception centers, transportation to and from court, and referrals to mediation and social services. To make services available at a time when they are most needed, Victim Services Agency has begun providing services in eight neighborhood locations where crisis intervention, counseling and assistance in obtaining shelter and financial support is provided. The agency also operates a 24-hour hotline (577-7777) and an emergency lock repair service for elderly victims throughout New York City.

PUBLICATIONS:

42.1 Research at the Victim Services Agency - Available Reports, November 1982

This is a listing of reports available from Victim Services Agency.

42.2 Serving The Crime Victim, March 1981
(brochure)

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