

177518

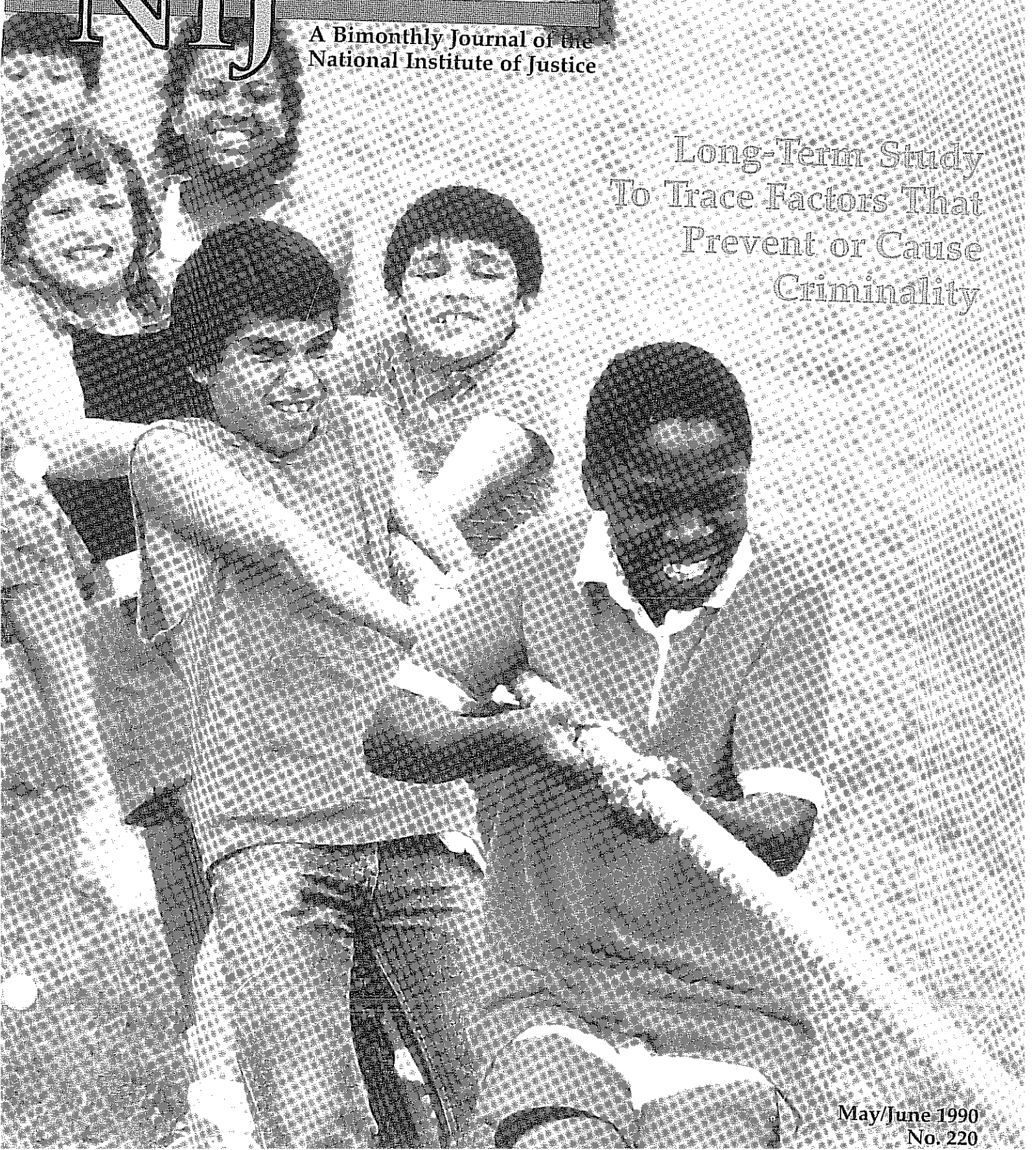
U. S. Department of Justice
Office of Justice Programs
National Institute of Justice



NIJ REPORTS

A Bimonthly Journal of the
National Institute of Justice

Long-Term Study
To Trace Factors That
Prevent or Cause
Criminality



May/June 1990
No. 220

Director's Notes

Criminal justice officials are likely to remember the decade of the 1980's as a time of intense challenges on many fronts—rising drug abuse, fear of predatory crime, prison capacity problems, privatization, and provision of more crime control efforts with fewer budgetary resources.

The past decade also will be notable, I believe, for the advances criminal justice made toward realizing an empirical, scientific approach in combating crime. The use of and involvement in research by criminal justice policymakers and professionals result from several important developments.

First, the costs of crime and criminal justice are so great that we can no longer afford not to measure effectiveness and assess consequences. Fiscal realities force tradeoffs that demand a clearer picture of the benefits and costs of various approaches. Criminal justice officials have recognized the need for solid, objective information, and researchers have employed their skills to respond to that need.

Second, the National Institute of Justice has built real collaboration between those who set and carry out criminal justice policies and those who design and conduct research. This has created an unparalleled opportunity for policy-oriented research that helps those in the frontlines against crime and drugs work smarter, not harder.

Third, the National Institute made a fundamental change in policy to address the overarching problems facing the criminal justice system as a whole: career criminals, drugs and crime, victims of crime, and a continuum of punishments for offenders.

Fourth, by increasing support for experiments and more sophisticated methodologies, NIJ has heightened the

reliability of research findings and the strength of its policy recommendations. NIJ's Drug Use Forecasting program, relying on objective urinalysis screening, is giving us a measure of the extent of drug use among arrestees in major urban areas.

Now, criminal justice research has advanced to yet another important threshold. Looking to the 21st century, NIJ is building a comprehensive knowledge base about criminal behavior that will help us create new, more effective crime control policies for the 1990's and beyond.

For the past 2 years, the National Institute of Justice has worked with leading scholars to plan long-term, basic research on developmental factors that influence an individual's choice of criminality or positive social conduct. We have been joined in this pathbreaking endeavor by the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation.

Now these efforts have come to fruition. The Program on Human Development and Criminal Behavior, described in this issue of *NIJ Reports*, begins this year to launch studies that will eventually trace the life experiences of more than 2,000 boys and girls from birth to age 18. Researchers will begin to untangle the factors that lead some individuals to choose criminality and others to move in more positive social directions. Why do some turn to crime but drop out after a certain period of time? Why do others go on to progressively more serious careers in crime?

In searching for answers to these and other questions, the research will use methods similar to those that have brought about significant advances in public health, methods that are unprecedented in crime research. The study design has been carefully crafted

to keep costs to a minimum and ensure that findings are more quickly available to inform policy.

It is particularly gratifying to have the MacArthur Foundation, which has long been interested in the issues of early childhood development, as a partner in this enterprise. One of the hallmarks of my tenure as Director of the National Institute of Justice has been to enlist the support of private organizations in research that benefits all Americans. More valuable, but more costly, types of research demand that we mobilize resources not only from the Federal Government but from the private sector. At the same time, if we are to realize the added dimension of usefulness research can give us, we need a sustained and expanded commitment of funds at all levels of government.

Research such as the Program on Human Development and Criminal Behavior promises to advance the whole field of criminal justice inquiry. Without such indepth study, we will surely find ourselves 20 years hence still asking what we should do about crime. With the insights such research can give us, we will be ready to confront the challenges of the future. Public policy choices for public safety are never easy, but empirical information can strengthen our ability to prevent the predatory crime and destructive behavior that blights so many lives and so many communities. Our commitment to the future demands no less.



**James K. Stewart, Director
National Institute of Justice**

NIJ REPORTS

A Bimonthly Journal of the
National Institute of Justice

PROPERTY OF
National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS)
Box 6000
Rockville, MD 20849-6000

May/June 1990
Number 220

National Institute of Justice/Research in Action2

Massive Study Will Trace Developmental Factors That Cause or Prevent Criminality2

A new longitudinal interdisciplinary study, funded by NIJ and a major foundation, will explore why some people grow up to be law abiding and others do not.

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention5

OJJDP Helps States Remove Juveniles From Adult Jails and Lockups

States have been making steady progress in complying with congressional mandates to keep detained youth out of adult facilities. Several OJJDP initiatives have helped in this effort.

Calendar9

New Titles in Criminal Justice11

What's new in criminal justice publications—from both the public and private sectors. For instance:

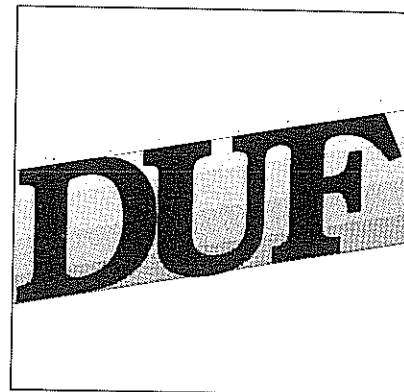
- Former NIJ fellow Charles Logan presents *Private Prisons: Cons and Pros* (p. 11).
- A compilation of 57 essays (*AIDS and the Courts*) from a 1989 national conference gives practical guidelines for people who work or have contact with the judicial system (p. 12).

- A study of 10,000 drug users (*Drug Abuse Treatment: A National Study of Effectiveness*) brings out new facts on a critical issue (p. 13).
- NIJ analyzes liability issues that concern police departments in *Restrictive Policies for High-Speed Police Pursuits* (p. 14).
- BJS presents new statistics on drug use, arrests, prosecution, and sentencing in *Drugs and Crime Facts, 1989* (p. 16).

For Your Information18

Read about new criminal justice information and materials on selection of body armor (p. 18), third quarter 1989 results from the Drug Use Forecasting (DUF) program (p. 19), corrections issues (pp. 22-23), and other topics.

NCJRS Order FormCenterfold



See page 19

Share this issue with a colleague. To receive NIJ Reports regularly, see below.

Cover photo: Overlapping longitudinal studies of seven cohorts of boys and girls from birth to age 18 form part of the National Institute of Justice's comprehensive Program on Human Development and Criminal Behavior (see p. 2). Bob Daemmrich/Uniphoto.

NIJ Reports is published by the National Institute of Justice, the research arm of the U.S. Department of Justice, to announce the Institute's policy-relevant research results, publications, and initiatives. The Attorney General has determined that publication of this periodical is necessary in the transaction of the public business required by law of the Department of Justice.

The National Institute of Justice/NCJRS—the National Criminal Justice Reference Service—is a centralized

national clearinghouse of criminal justice information. Associated clearinghouses operated as part of NCJRS are the Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse for the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, the Justice Statistics Clearinghouse for the Bureau of Justice Statistics, the Bureau of Justice Assistance Clearinghouse for the Bureau of Justice Assistance, and the National Victims Resource Center for the Office for Victims of Crime.

Registered users of the National Institute of Justice/NCJRS receive *NIJ Reports* free. To become a regis-

tered user, write National Institute of Justice/NCJRS User Services, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850, or call 800-851-3420 (301-251-5500 in Metropolitan Washington, D.C., and Maryland).

The Assistant Attorney General, Office of Justice Programs, coordinates the activities of the following program Offices and Bureaus: National Institute of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Bureau of Justice Assistance, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, and Office for Victims of Crime.

Massive Study Will Trace Developmental Factors That Cause or Prevent Criminality

Why do some children and adults who share similar characteristics and experience similar life circumstances become criminals while others do not? How are drugs and crime intertwined in the development of criminal careers? At what age and developmental stage do we have the best opportunity to intervene with programs to decrease the number of individuals who progress to more serious antisocial behavior and criminality?

Answers to these fundamental questions are being sought in one of the most complete longitudinal and interdisciplinary studies in the history of

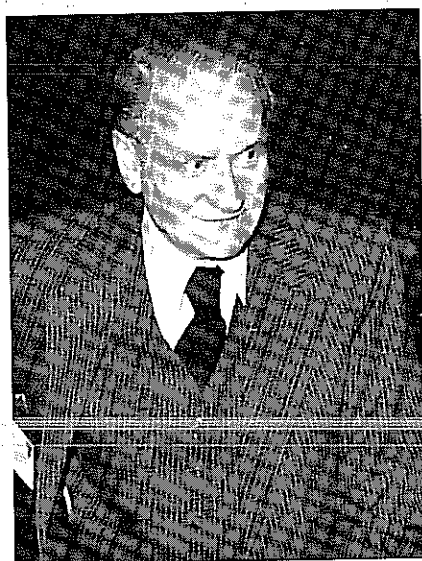
criminology. The Program on Human Development and Criminal Behavior combines National Institute of Justice support with matching funds from the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation in a major public-private partnership for crime prevention research.

James K. Stewart, NIJ Director, signed the cooperative agreement effective April 1 for almost \$1.25 million, which will be matched by the MacArthur Foundation. The funds will support studies for 5 to 8 years of planned research. "This is a historic, unprecedented effort," Stewart said, "the first time the Department of Justice and a private foundation have joined forces to determine what leads individuals on positive developmental pathways and what influences them to cease or continue criminal behavior."

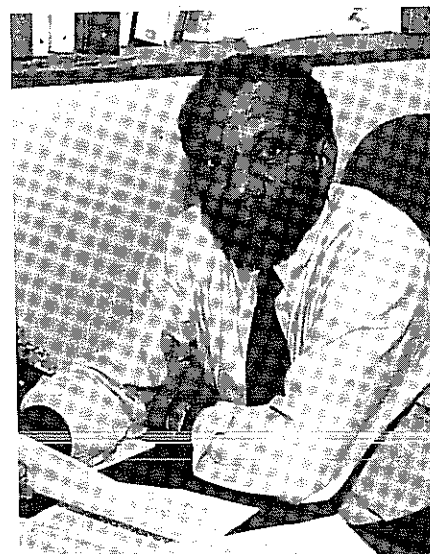
The project director is Dr. Felton J. (Tony) Earls, Professor of Human Behavior and Development at the Harvard School of Public Health, Boston. Co-director is Albert J. Reiss, Jr., William Graham Sumner Professor of Sociology and Chair of Sociology at Yale University.

The proposed research agenda for the program will integrate biological, behavioral, and sociological perspectives in the following studies:

- Methodological, statistical, and pilot studies to ensure the effectiveness of research and sampling procedures.
 - One or more full or partial replications of the seven-cohort study in other sites.
 - Experiments assessing promising interventions to interrupt the development of criminal and antisocial behavior—ranging from early childhood services to alternate sanctioning policies.
- The initial cohort will include 1,000 boys and 1,000 girls. Other cohorts of boys aged 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, and 18 will number 500 to 1,000 each, and male-



Albert J. Reiss, Jr.



Felton J. Earls

Photo by Barbara Steiner

and-female sibling studies may augment the 12-year-old study group. In order to select the perhaps 6,000 subjects necessary, some 75,000 to 100,000 households will be screened in a pilot study scheduled to begin this year. The program plans to sample individuals from 30 or more communities within any given city. The community-level sampling strategy is expected to identify enough conduct-disordered children, delinquents, and adult criminals to permit meaningful statistical analyses. Such a sampling plan also assures that the samples will include offenders and nonoffenders from both *high-risk* and *low-risk* areas.

One possible plan calls for 750 sibling pairs—250 pairs of brothers, 250 pairs of sisters, and 250 mixed pairs to be included in the 12-year-old cohort. One of the program's working papers notes that the sibling component is a familiar design feature of behavioral genetic studies but is unusual in criminological research.

"The program builds upon prior research but makes a number of significant improvements to improve policy relevance and keep costs to a minimum," NIJ Director Stewart said.

The premise of the program is that both positive and negative behavior develop over time, Mr. Stewart noted. "By understanding what stimulates and stabilizes desirable or undesirable developmental paths, we stand a much better chance of instituting measures to prevent criminality and improve the likelihood of productive lives," he said.

The study is planned economically, using an accelerated longitudinal design never before undertaken in research on delinquency and crime. Overlapping age groups will permit the program to simulate a 21-year cohort in less than 5 years. This means the study findings will be produced more quickly and be relevant to current policy concerns.

History of the Longitudinal Program: Learning What It Is We Don't Know

"Developmentalists and behaviorists have seldom interacted extensively with the sociologists, social psychologists, political scientists, and lawyers who make up the world of academic criminology," notes the final report of the planning project for the Human Development and Criminal Behavior program.

"As our work progressed, it became apparent that genuinely interdisciplinary research will significantly advance the current state of knowledge," the report said.

More than 50 leading researchers participated in the 2-year, step-by-step planning process for the long-term program, also jointly funded by MacArthur and NIJ. Professor Lloyd Ohlin, Harvard Law School professor emeritus, and Michael Tonry, Castine Research Corporation, were co-directors of the planning phase.

The Program on Human Development and Criminal Behavior grew directly from earlier initiatives by NIJ and the MacArthur Foundation.

In 1982, the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation appointed its Justice Program Study Group: Governor Richard Ogilvie of Illinois, Daniel Glaser, Norval Morris, Lloyd Ohlin, Herbert Wechsler, and James Q. Wilson. The group produced a book, *Understanding and Controlling Crime*,¹ by David Farrington, Ohlin, and Wilson, that won the 1988 Award for Distinguished Scholarship of the Criminology Section of the American Sociological Association.

The book argued that better understanding of how predatory adult criminality develops would require long-term longitudinal studies of human development from birth to age 25. It also recommended experimental studies of promising interventions ranging from early childhood

services to alternative sanctioning. It urged linking the longitudinal and experimental studies when feasible.

Meanwhile, in 1983, the National Institute of Justice funded the National Academy of Sciences Panel on Research on Criminal Careers. That panel's 1986 report, *Criminal Careers and "Career Criminals,"*² also urged linking longitudinal with experimental research.

From early 1988 to the end of 1989, the planning project laid the groundwork for a pioneering study to track the influence of individual and social factors on the development of pro- and antisocial behavior.

The working group on research administration and organization for the Human Development study is undertaking a series of case studies of ambitious multisite research, among them: the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation's Infant Health and Development Project, the NIJ Spouse Assault Replication Project, and the three-site longitudinal delinquency studies of the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

The Phase II working group on research design included Lloyd Ohlin, chairman, Dr. Felton Earls (Harvard), David Farrington (Cambridge University), Kenneth Adams (Castine Research), David Rowe (University of Arizona), Robert Sampson (University of Illinois), and Richard Tremblay (University of Montreal). A working group on research administration and organization was headed by Albert J. Reiss, Jr. (Yale), and included Robert Boruch (Northwestern), Alfred Blumstein (Carnegie-Mellon), Lee N. Robins (Washington University), and Michael Tonry (president of Castine Research Corporation).

Private-Public Partnerships Play a Role in Criminal Justice

"There are some jobs—in criminal justice, in public affairs, in education—that are too big for government to tackle alone and too big for private sector organizations as well," said James K. Stewart, Director of the National Institute of Justice. "They seem to require public-private partnerships like the one between the MacArthur Foundation and NIJ that supports the Human Development and Criminal Behavior research."

This research entails methods similar to the kind of research that has brought about striking advances in public health, Stewart explained.

"If we are to restore the health of communities and individuals whose lives are blighted by crime, we need to understand how pro- and antisocial behavior develops over time. This is a promising line of research—but so costly that we need to mobilize resources not only from the Federal Government but from private foundations."

During the past several years, NIJ has supported a number of efforts that examine how public-private partnerships can be effective in tackling crime problems.

As the national drug crisis grew ever more threatening in the winter of 1988, the U.S. Conference of Mayors collected information on how city governments join with community-based organizations, schools, businesses, unions, and individual volunteers to control the flow of and access to illegal drugs. The Xerox Corporation funded the collection of information, and the National Institute of Justice sponsored its compilation into a directory of some 125 partnership programs.³

For several years, the National Institute of Justice has monitored the development of private sector involve-

ment in prison-based businesses. NIJ research⁴ identified several ways that private companies and prisons become partners in providing useful work, training, and experience to inmates—as employers, investors, customers, or managers, or in fulfilling some of these roles jointly with prison officials. By 1987, 38 private sector prison industries were operating in 26 prisons in 14 State correctional systems and 2 county jails.⁵

When budgetary restrictions forced a sixth of its force to be laid off, the Oakland Police Department found itself unable to control street harassment in an expensive, newly redeveloped downtown area. Businessmen stepped in to form the Central Business District Security Association and fund a supplemental downtown foot-patrol operation. An NIJ study of the experience was published in 1985.⁶


Criminal justice thus is taking up an approach used in successfully attacking other social problems.

Public-Private Ventures was launched by the Ford Foundation in 1977 to seek solutions to the problem of youth unemployment. Its first two major projects were supported by the U.S. Department of Labor. In 1978, Federal and State governments provided 60 percent of the \$1.5 million spent. By 1987, private sources—foundations and corporations—were paying 80 percent of the \$4.5 million annual revenues.⁷

"Transfer of Knowledge Workshops" are cosponsored by the California Youth Authority and California Office of Criminal Justice Planning. When one of these workshops, "Juvenile Justice Community Resources II," was held in Oakland May 14–16, 1987, not only were private-public partnerships the major topic, but the conference itself was cosponsored by the National Institute of Corrections and the

Clorox Company Foundation, in addition to the two State agencies.⁸

Notes

1. *Understanding and Controlling Crime* may be purchased for \$35.00 from Springer-Verlag, 44 Hartz Way, Secaucus, NJ 07094.
2. *Criminal Careers and "Career Criminals"* may be purchased for \$34.95 for Vol. I and \$49.95 for Vol. II (prepaid) from National Academy Press, 2101 Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20418.
3. United States Conference of Mayors, *Anti-Drug Partnerships in America's Cities*, December 1988.
4. Criminal Justice Associates, *Private Sector Involvement in Prison-Based Businesses: A National Assessment*, National Institute of Justice, 1985. Available for \$11.50 from NCJRS (NCJ 100437). Check no. 42 on the order form.
5. Auerback, Barbara J., George E. Sexton, Franklin C. Farrow, Robert H. Lawson, *Work in American Prisons: The Private Sector Gets Involved*, National Institute of Justice, 1988. Available free from NCJRS. (NCJ 112331). For a copy, write or call National Institute of Justice/NCJRS, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850 (800-851-3420 or 301-251-5500).
6. Albert J. Reiss, Jr., *Policing a City's Central District: The Oakland Story*, National Institute of Justice, 1985. Available for \$5.80 from NCJRS (NCJ 096708). Check no. 29 on the order form.
7. *Public/Private Ventures 1977–1987*, Annual Report, Philadelphia, 1988.
8. Department of the Youth Authority, *Transfer of Knowledge Workshop: Juvenile Justice Community Resources II*, Sacramento, 1987. 

OJJDP

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

Robert W. Sweet, Jr.
Administrator

OJJDP Helps States Remove Juveniles From Adult Jails and Lockups

From the Administrator

It is the Federal Government's role to provide direction, coordination, leadership, and resources to help States and localities implement the mandates and goals of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act.

To help States meet the mandate to remove juveniles from adult jails and lockups, OJJDP has taken a leadership role by providing a variety of technical assistance programs, regional workshops, and public education initiatives. Besides awarding \$46 million in formula grant funds to participating States last year, the Office has also made \$4 million in discretionary grants available to help States improve their jail removal initiatives. In addition, helping States comply with the JJDP Act is one of OJJDP's program goals for fiscal year 1990.

This article describes OJJDP's efforts to help States in this area as well as the steps several States have taken to remove juveniles from adult jails and lockups. We hope this information can be useful to other jurisdictions seeking to improve their juvenile justice systems and comply with the JJDP Act.

Providing such information to juvenile justice practitioners is consistent with OJJDP's commitment to keep State and local jurisdictions informed about effective or promising programs on how public and private agencies can provide effective services while efficiently deploying their resources.

Many of the thousands of young people taken into police custody and referred to the juvenile court each year can be released to parental custody to await court action. However, some—those who have committed serious crimes or who are at risk of becoming victims—must be removed from their homes pending court hearings. The small number of youth arrested for serious crimes need to be placed in secure juvenile detention facilities, and those at risk for victimization need to have a safe place to stay.

Historically, this has often meant placing young people in adult jails or lockups. Yet in these places juveniles are at risk of physical or sexual harm from adult prisoners. To protect them from such harm, some jail officials place the juveniles in solitary confinement, aggravating the psychological effects of jailing and in some extreme cases, leading to suicide. At the very least, young people in adult facilities are deprived of the educational and other services required in juvenile facilities.

The reasons for using jails to detain juveniles are many. Some communities lock up juvenile arrestees to keep them from getting into further trouble or to deter their peers. Others because they merely want to detain the juveniles long enough to ensure their appearance in court or to find more appropriate placement in other facilities.

In rural areas, especially, adequate or secure juvenile facilities may not exist nearby.

Congress passes JJDP Act

Congress acted in 1974 to pass the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act, which established the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) within the Department of Justice. This Office administers formula and discretionary grants to the States and territories to provide technical assistance to help jurisdictions come into compliance with the act's provisions. The act mandates that participating States remove status offenders (e.g., truants and runaways) and nonoffenders (e.g., abused and neglected youth) from juvenile detention and correctional facilities.

In addition it mandates that when juveniles and adults are detained in the same facilities, the juvenile detainees be outside the sight and the hearing of adult prisoners. In 1980, the act was amended to further require that the States remove all juveniles from adult jails and lockups.

In fiscal year 1989 alone, OJJDP distributed almost \$46 million in formula grants and another \$934,000 to support onsite technical assistance, regional workshops, and public education initiatives in States and local

communities. For instance, OJJDP recently:

- Published nonsecure custody criteria in the *Federal Register* to explain to police officers alternative ways to handle juveniles in custody without violating the law.
- Incorporated a curriculum on custody in its management training program for State and local law enforcement officials.
- Conducted a workshop to help police departments in large cities deal with lockup removal problems unique to them.
- Conducted a train-the-trainer seminar to enable State Advisory Group leaders to provide technical assistance to their colleagues.
- Developed an intensive training curriculum for States that have had to ask for a waiver of termination from the program because they have been unable to meet the jail removal mandate.

Jail Removal Definitions*

Eligible State. An eligible State is any State of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

Substantial Compliance. A State is in substantial compliance if it has removed not less than 75 percent of juveniles from jails and lockups for adults and has made, through appropriate executive or legislative action, an unequivocal commitment to achieving full compliance within a reasonable time, not to exceed 3 additional years.

*From JJDP Act as amended in 1988.

OJJDP's National Jail Removal Initiative

As part of its discretionary grant program, OJJDP's first project, the National Jail Removal Initiative, focused attention on rural areas, where jail was frequently the only place police could detain juveniles. Depressed local economies, low tax bases, and long distances to the closest secure juvenile detention center or community-based shelter home created substantial obstacles to other alternatives.

Twenty-three sites in 13 States participated in the \$5.3 million project. At each site, the first step was to organize a task force to define the problems and identify what needed to be done and who could do it. Out of this preliminary work, each site developed a "jail removal" plan that included some or all of the following actions:

- Establishing intake screening units.
- Developing and applying specific and objective detention criteria.
- Building a network of alternative services.
- Inviting community leaders, police, and court officials to participate in program planning.

After implementing their plans, 20 of the 23 sites were able to provide non-secure detention to their juveniles (only 5 had been able to do so before). Eight of the sites succeeded in removing all juveniles from their adult jails and lockups, and in the remaining 15, decreases in juvenile jailings ranged from 23 to 98 percent.

All this took place without any rise in the predisposition rearrest rate or the failure-to-appear rate. In addition, the predisposition rearrest rate decreased overall from 3.9 to 2.1 percent, and the failure-to-appear rate remained virtually unchanged.

What contributed to this success? The successful sites established 24-hour intake centers where trained personnel used specific, objective detention criteria to determine appropriate juvenile placements. Law enforcement cooperated fully with the intake staff, allowing them control over initial placement decisions.

The most effective plans also included provisions for secure juvenile detention, either onsite or through purchase-of-care agreements, as well as a core of alternative placement options.

Finally, the sites prepared written policies and procedures to guide the process. They routinely monitored implementation of the plan and of placement decisions by tracking and reviewing intake and detention records. And they obtained active community support for both program planning and funding.

Bringing States into compliance with the JJDP Act

The JJDP Act called for removal of all juveniles from adult jails and lockups by the end of 1988. In September 1987, OJJDP awarded \$50,000 discretionary grants for enhancing their jail removal efforts to 20 States that were not yet in compliance. The project was called Jail Removal I (JRI-1).

Community Research Associates, an OJJDP grantee that had successfully helped 13 States under the earlier \$5.3 million National Jail Removal Initiative, provided onsite consultation to help remove obstacles to compliance that were specific to each of these States. CRA also established a clearinghouse on legislation, model programs, alternative services, pertinent case laws, public education, and intake screening procedures to speed the removal of juveniles from adult facilities.

Most of the States participating in JRI-1 identified one or two key barriers to achieving compliance, such as overextended staff, inappropriate use of police lockups, insufficient monitoring of jails and lockups to enforce the mandate, inadequate training of intake staff, judicial resistance, lack of appropriate alternatives, and absence of 24-hour intake services. Many cited the lack of coordinated State services, inadequate funds to support alternatives, little awareness of alternative resources, and lack of impetus to effect systemwide changes.

One solution that many States adopted was to hire a central coordinator to put into action the various components of the jail removal plan and to spur inter-agency cooperation and problem solving at the local level. The coordinators were able to engage the attention of State officials to the local problem and to obtain needed assistance.

In September 1988, OJJDP launched a second round of funding, called Jail Removal II (JRI-2), awarding \$3 million in discretionary funds to help 17 States and one insular area that had not achieved at least a 75-percent reduction in the number of juveniles in adult jails and lockups.

OJJDP required the 17 States to demonstrate their commitment to full compliance with the JJDP Act by allocating a minimum of 40 percent of their 1988 formula grant funds to jail removal projects; ensuring coordination among the State agencies responsible for implementing the jail removal plan; and obtaining from the Chief Executive or State legislature an unequivocal commitment to removing juveniles from adult jails and lockups.

OJJDP identified specific activities that could be supported with the discretionary funds. The States could use the money to develop operating guidelines for temporary holding facilities, home detention, intake screening and detention criteria, and transportation. They could establish temporary holding facilities, recruit and train "youth attendants" to provide support services for local juvenile justice agencies, and reimburse local governments for the cost of providing support services.

Currently, the States are implementing their jail removal plans. Significant legislative and executive policy changes as well as increased alternative programming are expected to result from JRI-2.

State experience since the JJDP Act

State leaders, including elected officials, State Advisory Groups, youth advocates, and juvenile justice professionals, have been working to bring

their jurisdictions into compliance as quickly as possible. The way they tackled the job varied from State to State. Michigan, for example, established a network of nonsecure holdovers and a home detention program. Colorado set up a transportation system using off-duty police officers to take juveniles to and from regional juvenile detention centers. Other States—California and Tennessee, for example—have taken the legislative route, with laws now on the books prohibiting juvenile jailings.

The experience of five States—Idaho, Missouri, New Jersey, North Carolina, and Ohio—shows the range of approaches that have been taken nationwide.

Idaho. During 1980, 7,469 Idaho juveniles were held in 40 jails. There were no State laws on the subject and no standardized criteria to guide decisions about juvenile detention. Since then Idaho has undertaken an intensive education campaign to make juvenile justice professionals, legislators, and the public aware of what the JJDP Act mandated.

The State Advisory Group earmarked a substantial portion of the State's formula grant funds for activities to keep youth out of jails, and OJJDP awarded the State two jail removal grants.

All this attention and activity culminated in the judiciary's implementation of statewide detention criteria and the legislature's establishment of a bipartisan committee to study the State's juvenile justice system. The legislature passed the Idaho Juvenile Justice Reform Act to provide a continuum of care in juvenile services.

At the regional level, innovative activities took place as well. One region of the State developed a transportation system, including vans and drivers, to take young offenders to distant juvenile detention facilities or alternative programs to avoid the jail alternative.

And finally, the Governor issued an executive order for the removal of all juveniles from adult jails. By 1986,

the State's monitoring report showed that 1,744 juveniles were held in 37 jails, a 76.6-percent reduction in violations of the jail removal requirement.

Eight Plans That Work

In 1985, OJJDP awarded funds to Community Research Associates (CRA)* to help States develop plans to keep juveniles out of adult jails. CRA distilled from its experience with the States eight key components of these plans:

- Community commitment to keep juveniles out of adult jails.
- Alternatives for juveniles who do not need to be in secure facilities.
- Access to secure juvenile detention for those who do.
- Objective criteria for detaining juveniles.
- Capability of 24-hour intake in juvenile facilities.
- Written policies and procedures for intake and detention services.
- An effective system to monitor the system for keeping juveniles out of jails.
- Local sponsorship and funding of intake and detention services.

Details about these components may be found in *Blueprint for Effective Jail Removal*, prepared and distributed by CRA. (See the end of the article for information on obtaining a copy.)

*Community Research Associates, an OJJDP grantee located in Champaign, Illinois, has been active in helping States remove their juveniles from adult jails. CRA also helps States improve detention practices and policies, expand preadjudication services to youth, assess juvenile court operations, analyze juvenile populations, and develop legislation.

Missouri. During 1982, Missouri reported 768 juveniles held in adult jails and lockups. Several studies—by the Missouri Juvenile Justice Review Committee, the Department of Public Safety Juvenile Justice Specialist, and a number of Missouri counties—were conducted to find out why the practice continued and what could be done about it.

The result was the formation of the Juvenile Justice Association, charged with working closely with the Department of Public Safety. With the cooperation of judges and county commissioners and technical assistance from OJJDP, the association conducted a statewide educational campaign and put on a series of training workshops. The State hired a special technical assistant to work directly with the counties on solving the problem.

Finally, in 1986, Missouri passed and implemented jail removal legislation. Now Missouri could at last see a dramatic decline in the number of juveniles held in jail. By 1986 the State's youthful population in adult detention numbered exactly one juvenile for the entire year.

New Jersey. Despite the fact that New Jersey passed jail removal legislation as early as 1974, the State reported 49 cases of noncompliance in 1980. Municipal lockups were the main problem. So the Department of Corrections' Juvenile Detention and Monitoring Unit, established in 1978 to help monitor compliance with the JJDP Act, began to monitor all municipal lockups, working closely with the Department of Corrections' Bureau of County Services.

The unit also started training law enforcement professionals and promulgating standards and administrative rules to ensure compliance with the State's Juvenile Code, which contains many protections for juveniles in custody. In 1987, New Jersey reported 25 jail removal violations out of 107,781 admissions monitored during the year, a rate that qualifies the State for full compliance.

North Carolina. In its 1979–1980 session, the North Carolina legislature

passed a law against detaining juveniles in jail, to take effect July 1, 1983. As the deadline approached, it was feared that the space in juvenile detention centers would not be adequate to meet the demand. Rural areas, particularly, lacked juvenile detention facilities or funds to support transportation services.

Community Research Associates, awarded a contract by the Governor's Crime Commission to study the situation, recommended that the State consider locating any proposed new detention centers where they would be accessible to juveniles out of range of juvenile facilities. In response to CRA's recommendation concerning geographic location of juvenile facilities, as well as transportation concerns raised by rural counties, the State legislature extended for 1 year the effective date of the jail removal law and approved funds to build two new regional detention centers—one in the northwest section of the State, and one in the northeast. North Carolina now reports no cases of juvenile jailings.

Ohio. More than 3,500 juveniles were confined in jails and lockups during 1981. This situation was perfectly legal according to Ohio law, which allowed the jailing of juveniles accused of both criminal and status offenses.

To achieve compliance with the JJDP Act, Ohio acted on all fronts. On the executive level, it initiated a public education campaign and sought to strengthen relationships between local law enforcement agencies and courts. A partnership to inspect adult jails and lockups for JJDP Act violations was formed between the unit that receives OJJDP's formula grant funds—the Governor's Office of Criminal Justice Services—and the Bureau of Adult Detention.

For its part, the legislature passed two significant pieces of legislation: one providing financial support to counties that developed nonsecure alternatives for status offenders, and the other prohibiting secure detention of juveniles in local adult correctional facilities that had been constructed with State funding subsidies.


By 1987, only 2 out of 114 jails in Ohio still routinely held juveniles. In that year, the State reported only 245 violations, a 93-percent reduction from 1981, qualifying Ohio for full compliance.

Looking to the future

At the end of 1987, 29 States were still not in full compliance with the requirements of the law. OJJDP remains committed to providing Federal direction, coordination, resources, and leadership to help these States join the rest in ensuring that detained juveniles are held in appropriate facilities.

OJJDP has already prepared instructions to help noncomplying States apply for a waiver of termination from the formula grant program. The JJDP Act stipulated that to receive a waiver, a State or territory must agree to spend all its formula grant funds—except for planning and administration, advisory group set asides, and Indian tribe pass-through funds—to remove juveniles from adult jails and lockups. OJJDP will provide technical assistance to States that are granted a waiver of termination.

Indeed, training and technical assistance form a major part of OJJDP's future help to all States. The next phase is to assist States in developing comprehensive plans to meet the goals and mandates of the JJDP Act and in designing systems to monitor all detention and correctional facilities to ensure continued compliance with the JJDP Act's jail removal mandates. At the same time, OJJDP will continue to concentrate efforts on developing, implementing, and assessing programs that respond to problems highlighted in the JJDP Act, such as illegal drug use, school dropouts, delinquency prevention, and violent crime.

To obtain a copy of *Blueprint for Effective Jail Removal*, published in 1987, contact Community Research Associates, 115 North Neil Street, Suite 302, Champaign, IL 61820 (217-398-3120). 

Calendar

JULY

Young People in Conflict: Building Their Tomorrows Together—XII World Congress

Fee: \$325. Contact: International Association of Workers for Troubled Children and Youth, c/o The Starr Commonwealth Schools, Starr Commonwealth Rd., Albion, MI 49224 (517-629-5591). **OJJDP***
July 2-6 New York, NY

19th Annual San Diego Summer School of Alcohol & Other Drug Studies

Contact: Alcohol & Other Drug Studies, UCSD Extension/X-001, La Jolla, CA 92093-0176 (619-534-2324).
July 8-13 San Diego, CA

17th Annual Training Seminar for Law Enforcement Chaplains

Fee: \$75 members, \$125 nonmembers. Contact: Kathy Robinson, Planning Division, Mobile Police Dept., 51 Government St., Mobile, AL 36602 (205-434-7427).
July 9-13 Mobile, AL

Hostage Negotiations

Fee: \$375. Contact: Richard W. Kobetz & Associates, Ltd., Executive Protection Institute/North Mountain Pines Training Center, Arcadia Manor, Route 2, Box 3645, Berryville, VA 22611 (703-955-1128).
July 11-12 Winchester, VA

Crime Prevention for Youth

Fee: \$175. Contact: National Crime Prevention Council, 1700 K St. NW., Second Floor, Washington, DC 20007 (202-466-6272).
July 11-13 Minneapolis, MN

National Association for Justice Information Systems 1990 Annual Meeting

Fee: \$150. Contact: Len Rubin, New York County District Attorney's Office, Room 233, One Hogan Pl., New York, NY 10013 (212-553-9353).
July 11-13 Park City, UT

Computer Aided Management Emergency Operations—Advanced

Contact: California Specialized Training Institute, P.O. Box 8104, San Luis Obispo, CA 93403-8104 (805-549-3551).
July 11-13 San Luis Obispo, CA

Technologies and Strategies for Data Collection in the Courts

Fee: \$415. Contact: Institute for Court Management of the National Center for State Courts, 1331 Seventeenth St., Suite 402, Denver, CO 80202-1554 (Tel. 303-293-3063, fax 303-296-9007).
July 11-13 Steamboat Springs, CO

55th Annual Conference and Educational Exhibit of the National Association of Counties

Fee: \$225 members, \$275 nonmembers. Contact: Conference Manager, P.O. Box 17413, Dulles International Airport, Washington, DC 20041 (703-471-5761). **NIJ*, BJS***
July 13-17 Miami, FL

National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives Annual Conference

Fee: \$225 members, \$300 nonmembers. Contact: NOBLE, 908 Pennsylvania Ave. SE., Washington, DC 20003 (202-546-8811).
July 14-20 Houston, TX

Information Systems for Highway Safety: 16th International Forum on Traffic Records Systems

Fee: \$150. Contact: Ted E. Dudzik, Traffic Records Committee, National Safety Council, 444 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, IL 60611 (312-527-4800).
July 16-19 Bal Harbour, FL

Advanced Drug Law Enforcement

Fee: \$395. Contact: Director, Institute of Police Technology and Management, University of North Florida, 4567 St. Johns Bluff Rd. S., Jacksonville, FL 32216 (904-646-2722).
July 16-20 Jacksonville, FL

Basic Fraud Training & Bank Frauds

Fee: \$995. Contact: National Association of Certified Fraud Examiners, 716 West Ave., Austin, TX 78701 (800-872-4678).
July 16-20 Chicago, IL

Child Sexual Abuse: Clinical Intervention With Victims and Perpetrators

Fee: \$195. Contact: Dorothy Molis, Forensic Mental Health Associates, 29 Linwood St., Webster, MA 01570 (508-943-3581).
July 18-20 Grand Rapids, MI

Interview & Interrogation Refresher Course

Fee: \$25. Contact: Criminal Justice Center Police Academy, Box 2296, Sam Houston State University, Huntsville, TX 77341 (409-294-1669).
July 20 Huntsville, TX

Public Speaking for Crime Stoppers

Fee: \$60. Contact: Institute of Criminal Justice Studies, West Campus, Canyon Hall, Southwest Texas State University, San Marcos, TX 78666-4610 (512-245-3031).
July 24-27 El Paso, TX

75th Annual Educational Conference of the International Association for Identification

Fee: \$100 members, \$120 nonmembers. Contact: Larry Hall, Conference Registrar, Tennessee Bureau of Investigation, Forensic Services Division Crime Lab, P.O. Box 140170, Donelson, TN 37214 (615-741-4476).
July 29-August 3 Nashville, TN

***NIJ, OJJDP, BJS, BJA, OVC** These Office of Justice Programs agencies will have an exhibit at this event.

The Calendar announces national, international, and regional events directly related to criminal justice, with priority given to programs sponsored by

Office of Justice Programs agencies. The Calendar is a representative, not an exhaustive, listing. To learn about other events in your area, contact the organizations cited. Information about coming events should be submitted on the letterhead of the sponsoring organization 6 months before the event to *NIJ Reports Calendar*, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850.

AUGUST

Implementing and Using the New UCR Incident-Based Reporting System

Contact: Jim Zepp, Criminal Justice Statistics Association, 444 N. Capitol St. NW., Suite 606, Washington, DC 20001 (202-624-8560).
August 1-3 Washington, DC

1990 Chicago ABA Exposition

Fee: \$250 members, \$500 nonmembers. Contact: American Bar Association, Meetings and Travel Department, 750 N. Lake Shore Dr., Chicago, IL 60611 (312-988-5870). NIJ*, OJJDP*, BJS*, BJA*
August 2-9 Chicago, IL

National Conference of State Legislatures Annual Meeting and Exhibition

Fee: \$225 members, \$450 nonmembers. Contact: National Conference of State Legislatures Annual Meeting and Exhibition, 1050 17th St., Suite 2100, Denver, CO 80265 (303-623-7800). NIJ*, OJJDP*, BJS*, OVC*, BJA*
August 5-8 Nashville, TN

Identi-Kit Course

Fee: \$20. Contact: The Kent State Police Training Academy, Stockdale Safety Building, Kent, OH 44242 (216-672-3070, fax 216-672-3113).
August 7-8 Kent, OH

Fifth Annual National Night Out

Nationwide crime watch/prevention demonstration. Organizations/communities interested in participating should contact Matt Peskin, National Town Watch Association, P.O. Box 303, Wynnewood, PA 19096 (215-649-7055; outside Pennsylvania 800-NITE-OUT).
August 9 Nationwide

American Sociological Association 1990 Annual Meeting

Contact: Janet Astner, ASA, 1722 N St. NW., Washington, DC 20036 (202-833-3410). NIJ*, OJJDP*
August 11-15 Washington, DC

Interested in Beginning or Expanding Drug Testing in Your Criminal Justice System?

The National Institute of Justice is prepared to offer a limited number of 1-day workshops on **Testing Offenders To Detect Drug Use: The Benefits and Technology**.

For more information, call or write:

The Professional Conference Series
c/o The URSA Institute
7201 Wisconsin Avenue, Suite 620
Bethesda, MD 20814
301-654-2774

120th Congress of Correction

Fee: \$200 members, \$240 nonmembers. Contact: American Correctional Association, 8025 Laurel Lakes Ct., Laurel, MD 20707 (800-888-8784). NIJ*, OJJDP*, BJS*, BJA*
August 12-16 San Diego, CA

Standardized Field Sobriety Testing (Horizontal & Vertical Nystagmus Training)

Fee: \$300. Contact: The Law Enforcement & Security Training Division, Texas Engineering Extension Service, Texas A&M University, College Station, TX 77843-8000 (409-845-6391 or 800-423-8433).
August 13-15 College Station, TX

4th North American Conference on Treatment Foster Care—“Developing Competence: Stacking the Deck for Kids”

Contact: Conference Coordinator, 3920 Woodview Court, St. Paul, MN 55127 (612-484-8090).
August 19-22 Las Vegas, NV

Technical Surveillance I

Fee: \$650. Contact: Wallace P. Hay, National Intelligence Academy, 1300 NW. 62d St., Ft. Lauderdale, FL 33309 (305-776-5500).
August 20-21 Ft. Lauderdale, FL

Special Operations Reaction Team

Fee: \$500. Contact: Institute of Public Service, Pan Am World Services, Inc., 601 Broad St. SE., Gainesville, GA 30501 (404-535-8104 or 800-235-4723 or 800-633-6681 in Georgia).
August 20-24 Gainesville, GA

American Probation and Parole Association 15th Annual Training Institute

Contact: APPA, The Council of State Governments, Iron Works Pike, P.O. Box 11910, Lexington, KY 40578-9989 (606-231-1913). NIJ*, BJS*, BJA*
August 26-29 Reno, NV

16th Annual North American Victim Assistance Conference

Contact: Phyllis Cronin, National Organization for Victim Assistance Conference, Fayette Commonwealth's Attorney, 116 N. Upper St., Suite 300, Lexington, KY 40507 (606-252-3571). OVC*
August 26-31 Lexington, KY

Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation

Fee: \$495. Contact: John E. Reid & Associates, 250 S. Wacker, Suite 1100, Chicago, IL 60606 (312-876-1600 or 800-255-5747).
August 27-29 Chicago, IL

Georgia State Fire Marshal's 26th Annual Southeastern Arson Seminar

Fee: \$135. Contact: Investigation Division, Office of Commissioner of Insurance, Seventh Floor, West Tower, Floyd Building, 2 Martin Luther King, Jr. Dr., Atlanta, GA 30334 (404-656-0533).
August 27-31 Athens, GA

*NIJ, OJJDP, BJS, BJA, OVC These Office of Justice Programs agencies will have an exhibit at this event.

New Titles in Criminal Justice

Corrections

Community Corrections: A Community Field Approach

David E. Duffee and Edmund F. McGarrell

1990. 348 pp. NCJ 121217

Available from Anderson Publishing Co., 2035 Reading Road, Cincinnati, OH 45202 (800-582-7295). Paperback \$18.95 plus \$3.00 shipping.

Examines the connections between community settings and community corrections programs, including halfway houses, electronic monitoring, and probation and parole.

Asserting that community structure consists largely of interacting organizational forces, contributors to the book present case studies illustrating how these forces affect the programs.

The editors maintain that these community forces are dynamic, not static, and changes in them can often spell sudden success or defeat for ongoing correctional programs. And, in certain cases, the correctional program itself can effect change in communities.

The book includes reports of three research studies on community correctional programs undergoing change, including New York State's juvenile corrections system; community corrections in Oregon, Colorado, and Connecticut; and the Department of Court Services in Polk County, Iowa.

Between Prison and Probation: Intermediate Punishments in a Rational Sentencing System

Norval Morris and Michael Tonry

1990. 283 pp. NCJ 123014

Available from Oxford University Press, Inc., 2001 Evans Road, Cary, NC 27513-2009 (800-451-7556). Hardcover \$22.50.

Demonstrates that a rational system of intermediate punishments would better serve the community than the existing choice between imprisonment and probation. The authors argue that the sparseness of sentences in between these two extremes underlies the current crisis of prison crowding and unmanageable probation caseloads.

The authors propose instead a comprehensive program that relies on a range of sentences, including fines and other financial sanctions, community service, house arrest, intensive probation, closely supervised treatment programs for mental illness and drug and alcohol abuse, and electronic monitoring of persons under home detention.

They draw a distinction between the concept of intermediate punishments and that of "alternative sanctions." Alternative sanctions, the authors say, connote substitutes for punishment, whereas intermediate punishments, when used within a principled, comprehensive, and effective sentencing policy, constitute true punitive responses to crime.

Private Prisons: Cons and Pros

Charles H. Logan

1990. 336 pp. NCJ 123524

Available from Oxford University Press, 2001 Evans Road, Cary, NC 27513 (800-451-7556). Hardcover \$35.00 plus \$2.00 shipping.

Gives a descriptive overview of correctional confinement facilities currently or recently operated by private companies under contract to government agencies. Issues in the debate over private prisons are defined, and an extensive but concise compendium of arguments for and against contracting for prisons is presented. Ten sets of issues are examined in separate chapters covering propriety, cost, quality, quantity, flexibility, security, liability, accountability, corruption, and dependence.

Order materials from the publisher listed at the head of the abstract. Materials available from NCJRS are identified by these symbols:

■ Use the order form in the center of this issue.

■ Write NCJRS, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850, or call 800-851-3420 (301-251-5500 from Metropolitan Washington, D.C., or Maryland).

You may borrow any printed materials announced in this section for \$4.50 per document (\$5.00 in Canada) via interlibrary loan through your public, organizational, or academic library. Cite the NCJ number when asking your library to borrow the document for you.

You may purchase government publications and other uncopyrighted materials in microfiche for \$2.00 per document. Call or write NCJRS, citing the NCJ number.

New Titles in Criminal Justice

On philosophical, economic, legal, and practical grounds, the author argues the case in favor of private management of prisons and jails and critically examines a broad range of objections raised against the industry. He concludes that private prisons present no problems that are both unique and insurmountable; they should therefore be allowed to compete (and cooperate) with government agencies to discover how best we can run prisons that are safe, secure, humane, efficient, and just.

The book contains descriptions of current facilities, a compendium of arguments for and against private prisons, and an extensive bibliography.

Charles H. Logan, associate professor of sociology at the University of Connecticut, conducted the research while a visiting fellow at the National Institute of Justice.

Courts

AIDS and the Courts

Clark C. Abt and Kathleen M. Hardy, eds.

1990. 391 pp. NCJ 123047

Available from Abt Books Inc., 146 Mt. Auburn Street, Cambridge, MA 02138 (617-661-1300). Hardcover \$40.00, paperback \$30.00 plus \$2.50 shipping.

Presents a compilation of 57 essays by judges, attorneys, criminal justice and public health professionals, and persons with AIDS on the impact of HIV/AIDS on the courts and people who work in and encounter the judicial system. The book offers practical guidelines and legal planning options for legislators, judges, lawyers, health professionals, employers, and AIDS victims and their families.

The following are some of the topics included in the volume:

- Application of medical facts to the courts.
- AIDS and the impacts of judicial decisionmaking.
- AIDS education for judges, court, and law enforcement personnel.
- AIDS legislation in State and Federal jurisdictions.
- Crimes of potential AIDS transmission: rape, assault, and prostitution.

The essays were developed from the 1989 AIDS and the Courts conference jointly sponsored by the National Institute of Justice and the State Justice Institute.

Pursuing Justice: The Management of the Texas Trial Courts

Joseph B. Vaughn

1989. 209 pp. NCJ 119519

Available from The Criminal Justice Center, Sam Houston State University, Huntsville, TX 77341 (409-294-1706). Paperback \$9.95.

Focuses on the causes and consequences of case delay, the effectiveness of various caseload management strategies, and the conversion of court data into useful information to improve the management of the judicial process.

Tracing the origins of the Texas court system, the book presents an overview of the court unification movement, from which caseload management evolved. The author uses a systems analysis approach to explain the demands placed on the court by external sources, including the local legal culture and courtroom work groups.

The book analyzes the concept of court delay and the rationale for controlling it, exploring methods of caseload management. These management principles are applied to the civil and criminal courts. The book also describes data analysis techniques useful to the court administrator.

The U.S. Sentencing Guidelines: Implications for Criminal Justice

Dean J. Champion, ed.

1989. 288 pp. NCJ 121135

Available from Praeger Publishers/ Greenwood Publishing Group, 88 Post Road West, P.O. Box 5007, Westport, CT 06881 (203-226-3571). Hardcover \$42.95 plus \$3.00 shipping.

Evaluates the impact of the new U.S. sentencing guidelines on law enforcement, prosecution, the courts and corrections. Contributors are a group of criminal justice specialists representing a diversity of opinions on the guidelines and their effectiveness for promoting more equitable punishments for those convicted of Federal crimes.

Contributors discuss the guidelines' effect on law enforcement, officer discretion, and crime control and deterrence. The guidelines' impact on the courts includes prosecutorial discretion in plea bargaining, judicial discretion and sentencing disparity, and case processing and sentencing alternatives.

In their analysis of the relationship between the sentencing guidelines and corrections trends, the contributors examine

Continued on page 13

Continued from page 12

community-based corrections and privatization, inmate litigation, constitutional issues, recidivism, and how predictions of dangerous behavior affect the sentencing process.

Drugs and Crime

Drug Abuse Treatment: A National Study of Effectiveness

Robert L. Hubbard, Mary Ellen Marsden, J. Valley Rachal, Henrick J. Harwood, Elizabeth R. Cavanaugh, and Harold M. Ginzburg

1989. 213 pp. NCJ 120787

Available from University of North Carolina Press, P.O. Box 2288, Chapel Hill, NC 27515-2288 (800-848-6224). Hardcover \$29.95.

Describes the Treatment Outcome Prospective Study (TOPS), a multiyear project that involved more than 10,000 drug users who entered treatment in 1979, 1980, or 1981. The subjects were interviewed when they entered 37 selected drug abuse treatment programs in the United States, including residential, methadone, and outpatient programs. The book examines the nature of the treatment provided in each of these basic program types, and describes the subjects' sociodemographic characteristics and their behavior upon entering treatment.

The book also details the types of behavior that interfere with productive lives before, during, and after treatment. It presents abstinence and improvement rates for each of the three basic programs studied and factors that affect post-treatment drug abuse such as criminal activity, employment, depression, and alcohol abuse. The authors analyze the costs and benefits of drug abuse treatment in terms of the impact such treatment has on crime reduction.

The book concludes that drug abuse treatment of the right quality and duration does have positive results, both for drug abusers and society, and should be a major component of a national drug policy.

Robert L. Hubbard, Mary Ellen Marsden, J. Valley Rachal, Henrick J. Harwood, and Elizabeth R. Cavanaugh are with the Research Triangle Institute. Harold M. Ginzberg is with the Health Resources and Service Administration.

Federal Drug Data for National Policy

Drugs & Crime Data Center & Clearinghouse

U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics

1990. 15 pp. NCJ 122715

■ Available free from NCJRS. Order no. 21.

Launches a series of publications from the Drugs & Crime Data Center & Clearinghouse of the Department of Justice.

The Data Center & Clearinghouse was established with funds from the Department's Bureau of Justice Assistance and is managed by the Bureau of Justice Statistics.

This report explores the current status of the Federal information base on illegal drugs. Given the importance of indicators of drug use and abuse in the United States, the report's focus is on the sources of drug information that drive national policy. Its audience is principally those involved in the formulation of such policy at the national, State, and local levels. A subsequent report will review technical issues of importance to those directly analyzing the output of these information systems and data series.

The report describes 38 data sources from 17 sponsoring agencies. Only federally sponsored and multijurisdictional data sources are included. In general, they are concerned with the extent of drug use; the consequences of drug use; substance abuse treatment and prevention strategies; the source and volume of illegal drugs in the country; drugs, crime, and their impact on the criminal justice system.

State Drug Resources: A National Directory

U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics

1990. 122 pp. NCJ 122582

■ Available free from NCJRS. Order no. 22.

Offers a comprehensive guide to State agencies that address drug abuse concerns. Organized by State, the volume provides agency names, addresses, and telephone numbers. It also includes listings of Federal agencies frequently contacted for information, as well as several quick references to State agencies by areas of specialty.

The directory was compiled by the Drugs & Crime Data Center & Clearinghouse, a national resource center for drug-related crime information funded by the Bureau of Justice Assistance and sponsored by the Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Juvenile Justice

Delinquency and Drift

David Matza

1990. 221 pp. NCJ 122422

Available from Transaction Publishers, Rutgers—The State University, New Brunswick, NJ 08903 (201-932-2280). Paperback \$16.95.

Features the text of the original 1964 edition of this classic, along with a new introduction that places juvenile delinquency in a historical perspective reflecting the major events and influences of this century.

Both the original and the new edition examine juvenile delinquency in the context of the legal environment, arguing that delinquent thought and action are distorted reflections of the ideas and practices that pervade contem-

New Titles in Criminal Justice

porary juvenile law and its administration. Once youth break the ties with the legal order, the transition—the “drift”—into delinquency becomes relatively easy to rationalize.

But the author also maintains that being liberated from legal constraint does not necessarily lead to delinquency; that event usually depends on the will to commit crime.

“Getting Paid”: Youth Crime and Work in the Inner City

Mercer L. Sullivan

1989. 275 pp. NCJ 122574

Available from C.U.P. Services, P.O. Box 6525, Ithaca, NY 14850 (800-666-2211; fax, 800-688-2877). Hardcover \$36.95, paperback \$12.95 plus \$2.00 shipping.

Analyzes youth crime in inner city neighborhoods and how it correlates with lack of employment.

The lives of young males growing up in three different lower income neighborhoods in Brooklyn, New York, are chronicled through interviews and direct observation. One neighborhood is white, one black, one Latino. Identifying the neighborhood differences in physical arrangements, economic opportunity, and social organization, the author establishes connections between the community environments and the ways in which adolescent careers develop.

The study concludes that crime and employment opportunity are indeed linked and that both crime control policy, and efforts to improve the educational and economic status of inner-city youths, should deal with the inner cities as communities rather than continuing merely to dispense punishment and treatment to individuals.

Substance Abuse Residential Treatment Centers for Teens

Oryx Press

1990. 286 pp. NCJ 121154

Available from Oryx Press, 4041 North Central Avenue, #700, Phoenix, AZ 85012 (800-279-6799 or 602-265-2651 in Arizona). Paperback \$45.00.

Helps counselors, mental health professionals, and others locate nearly 1,000 treatment centers dealing with drug, alcohol, and behavioral disorders in youth ages 9 through 19. The directory provides profiles on substance abuse programs, listed alphabetically by State and city. In addition to name, address, phone number, and contact person, each

entry includes quality indicators and specific components to assess when referring clients to programs.

The directory also includes information on the effectiveness of the program in preventing addiction, relapse, or related problems. Other information includes the addictions and disorders treated, treatment methods, program setting, other client services, staffing, groups served, referral policies, and admission requirements.

Law Enforcement

Police and Policing: Contemporary Issues

Dennis Jay Kenney, ed.

1989. 296 pp. NCJ 121271

Available from Praeger Publishers/Greenwood Publishing Group, 88 Post Road West, P.O. Box 5007, Westport, CT 06881 (203-226-3571). Hardcover \$49.95, paperback \$15.95 plus \$3.00 shipping.

Examines trends in law enforcement such as women in policing, the relevance of college education to police selection, the role of psychological testing, and the training and discipline of police officers.

Individual papers present research findings and analyses of such issues as traditional and experimental methods of policing, supervision of police officers, and the role of citizens in law enforcement. Other papers explore different types of police patrols, measurements of police effectiveness, problem-oriented policing, the results of experiments in community-oriented policing, and a project designed to apprehend and convict career criminals.

The book also includes articles on police corruption, the role of citizen action groups like the Guardian Angels, the factors justifying active police unions, police accreditation, the effects of computerization on police agencies, and the successes and failures of police reform efforts in the past 25 years.

Restrictive Policies for High-Speed Police Pursuits

Hugh Nugent, Edward F. Connors III, J. Thomas McEwen, and Lou Mayo

U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice

1990. 32 pp. NCJ 122025

■ Available free from NCJRS. Call or write for a copy.

NCJRS Order Form

Instructions

Use this order form to obtain items featured or cited in this issue. For information on other materials available from the National Institute of Justice/NCJRS, call or write NCJRS at the address listed below.

FREE ITEMS

Check the box for each item you wish to receive.

From the National Institute of Justice

- NEW** ☐ 01. Drug Use Forecasting, July to September 1989 (Research in Action) *NCJ 122564* (see p. 19)

Research in Action on Corrections Issues (see p. 22.)

- ☐ 02. Comparing Costs of Public and Private Prisons: A Case Study *NCJ 119964*
- ☐ 03. Difficult Clients, Large Caseloads Plague Probation, Parole Agencies *NCJ 113768*
- ☐ 04. Electronic Monitoring of Offenders Increases *NCJ 116750*
- ☐ 05. Employee Drug-Testing Policies in Prison Systems *NCJ 112824*
- ☐ 06. Jail Management Software Developed With NIJ Support *NCJ 113062*
- ☐ 07. Nation's Jail Managers Assess Their Problems *NCJ 113326*
- ☐ 08. Prison Programs for Drug-Involved Offenders *NCJ 118316*
- ☐ 09. Wardens and State Corrections Commissioners Offer Their Views in National Assessment *NCJ 113585*

Corrections Construction Bulletins (see p. 22)

- ☐ 10. Acquiring New Prison Sites: The Federal Experience *NCJ 106784*
- ☐ 11. California Tests New Construction Concepts *NCJ 101593*
- NEW** ☐ 12. Correctional Needs Met by Federal Surplus Property *NCJ 112177*
- ☐ 13. Cost Savings in New Generation Jails: The Direct Supervision Approach *NCJ 105288*

- ☐ 14. Florida Sets Example With Concrete Modules *NCJ 100125*
- ☐ 15. Inmates Build Prisons in South Carolina *NCJ 106783*
- ☐ 16. Maine Jails: Progress Through Partnerships *NCJ 104918*
- ☐ 17. New Construction Methods for Correctional Facilities *NCJ 100121*
- ☐ 18. Ohio's New Approach to Prison and Jail Financing *NCJ 102093*
- ☐ 19. Oklahoma Prison Expansion Saves Time and Money *NCJ 105290*
- ☐ 20. Stopping Escapes: Perimeter Security *NCJ 104600*

From the Bureau of Justice Statistics

- NEW** ☐ 21. Federal Drug Data for National Policy *NCJ 122715* (see p. 13)
- NEW** ☐ 22. State Drug Resources: A National Directory *NCJ 122582* (see p. 13)
- NEW** ☐ 23. Criminal Justice in the 1990's: The Future of Information Management—Proceedings of a BJS/SEARCH Group Conference *NCJ 121697* (see p. 15)
- NEW** ☐ 24. Drugs and Crime Facts, 1989 *NCJ 121022* (see p. 16)
- NEW** ☐ 25. Federal Criminal Case Processing, 1980-87 *NCJ 120069* (see p. 24)
- NEW** ☐ 26. Felony Case Processing in State Courts, 1986 *NCJ 121753* (see p. 24)
- NEW** ☐ 27. Justice Variable Passthrough Data, 1988 *NCJ 120070* (see p. 24)
- NEW** ☐ 28. Population Density in Local Jails, 1988 *NCJ 122299* (see p. 24)

National Institute of Justice/NCJRS, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850
800-851-3420; or 301-251-5500 from Maryland and Washington, D.C.

PUBLICATIONS AVAILABLE FOR A FEE (free items on previous page)

Check the box for each item you wish to receive and total your cost at the end.

		U.S.	Canada	Other Foreign Countries			U.S.	Canada	Other Foreign Countries
<input type="checkbox"/> 29.	Policing a City's Central District: The Oakland Story <i>NCJ 096708</i> (see p. 4)	\$ 5.80	\$ 6.20	\$ 8.40	<input type="checkbox"/> 59.	Interim Status: The Release, Control and Detention of Accused Juvenile Offenders Between Arrest and Disposition <i>NCJ 083570</i>	\$ 13.20	\$ 15.50	\$ 18.00
<input type="checkbox"/> 30.	HIV-AIDS Within the Swedish Correctional System (Int'l Summary) <i>NCJ 120341</i>	\$ 4.00	\$ 4.00	\$ 4.90	<input type="checkbox"/> 60.	Juvenile Delinquency and Sanctions <i>NCJ 083575</i>	\$ 7.60	\$ 9.00	\$ 11.00
<input type="checkbox"/> 31.	Personnel Requirements and Recruitment: Outlook for the 90's (Int'l Summary) <i>NCJ 120342</i>	\$ 4.00	\$ 4.00	\$ 4.90	<input type="checkbox"/> 61.	Juvenile Probation Function: Intake and Predisposition Investigative Services <i>NCJ 083585</i>	\$ 9.45	\$ 12.20	\$ 15.00
<input type="checkbox"/> 32.	Penal Justice, Delinquency, and Deviant Attitudes in French Society (Int'l Summary) <i>NCJ 120343</i>	\$ 4.00	\$ 4.00	\$ 4.90	<input type="checkbox"/> 62.	Juvenile Records and Information Systems <i>NCJ 083571</i>	\$ 15.85	\$ 19.00	\$ 22.30
<input type="checkbox"/> 33.	Alleviating Jail Crowding—A Systems Perspective <i>NCJ 099462</i>	\$ 6.40	\$ 7.00	\$ 9.70	<input type="checkbox"/> 63.	Monitoring <i>NCJ 082486</i>	\$ 11.25	\$ 13.30	\$ 16.00
<input type="checkbox"/> 34.	Avoiding Overcrowding Through Policy Analysis <i>NCJ 101846</i>	\$ 4.60	\$ 4.60	\$ 5.80	<input type="checkbox"/> 64.	Noncriminal Misbehavior <i>NCJ 083576</i>	\$ 10.25	\$ 12.00	\$ 14.50
<input type="checkbox"/> 35.	Building on Experience: A Case Study of Advanced Construction and Financing Methods for Corrections <i>NCJ 103869</i>	\$ 8.40	\$ 9.10	\$ 12.50	<input type="checkbox"/> 65.	Planning for Juvenile Justice <i>NCJ 083572</i>	\$ 12.75	\$ 15.00	\$ 18.50
<input type="checkbox"/> 36.	Correctional Facility Design and Construction Management (Issues and Practices) <i>NCJ 096969</i>	\$ 9.90	\$ 11.55	\$ 15.60	<input type="checkbox"/> 66.	Police Handling of Juvenile Problems <i>NCJ 083577</i>	\$ 14.85	\$ 17.30	\$ 20.50
<input type="checkbox"/> 37.	Dealing Effectively With Crowded Jails—A Manual for Judges <i>NCJ 099463</i>	\$ 5.80	\$ 6.20	\$ 8.40	<input type="checkbox"/> 67.	Pretrial Court Proceedings <i>NCJ 083581</i>	\$ 13.30	\$ 15.50	\$ 18.00
<input type="checkbox"/> 38.	Development of a Test Method To Evaluate the Penetration Resistance of High-Security Glazing Subjected to Mechanical Impact and Heat <i>NCJ 104868</i>	\$ 5.20	\$ 5.20	\$ 7.10	<input type="checkbox"/> 68.	Prosecution <i>NCJ 083583</i>	\$ 10.40	\$ 12.40	\$ 15.30
<input type="checkbox"/> 39.	Electronic Monitoring and Correctional Policy <i>NCJ 104817</i>	\$ 8.40	\$ 9.10	\$ 12.50	<input type="checkbox"/> 69.	Rights of Minors <i>NCJ 083578</i>	\$ 13.00	\$ 15.30	\$ 17.80
<input type="checkbox"/> 40.	Enforcement of Fines <i>NCJ 104329</i>	\$ 5.20	\$ 5.20	\$ 7.10	<input type="checkbox"/> 70.	Schools and Education <i>NCJ 083573</i>	\$ 15.55	\$ 18.00	\$ 21.20
<input type="checkbox"/> 41.	Implications of Effective Case Processing for Crowded Jails—A Manual for Prosecutors <i>NCJ 099464</i>	\$ 4.60	\$ 4.60	\$ 5.80	<input type="checkbox"/> 71.	Transfer Between Courts <i>NCJ 082487</i>	\$ 8.70	\$ 10.30	\$ 12.80
<input type="checkbox"/> 42.	Private Sector Involvement in Prison-Based Businesses <i>NCJ 100477</i>	\$ 11.50	\$ 13.65	\$ 17.75	<input type="checkbox"/> 72.	Youth Service Agencies <i>NCJ 083574</i>	\$ 13.00	\$ 15.30	\$ 17.80
<input type="checkbox"/> 43.	Repeat Offender Laws in U.S.	\$ 5.20	\$ 5.20	\$ 7.10	<input type="checkbox"/> 73.	Juvenile Justice: A Summary and Analysis <i>NCJ 083565</i>	\$ 20.45	\$ 24.00	\$ 28.50
					<input type="checkbox"/> 74.	Report to the Nation on Crime and Justice, Second Edition (slide package) <i>NCJ 111096</i> (see p. 24)	\$ 30.00	\$ 30.00	\$ 30.00
					<input type="checkbox"/> 75.	Publications of the Bureau of Justice Statistics 1985-1989 (microfiche package) <i>PRO30014</i> (see p. 21)	\$ 190.00	\$ 200.00	\$ 235.00
					<input type="checkbox"/> 76.	Publications of the Bureau of Justice Statistics, 1971-1984 (microfiche package) <i>PRO30012-00</i> (see p. 21)	\$ 203.00	\$ 203.00	\$ 248.25

Topical Bibliographies (see p. 23)

- ☐ 44. Adult Female Offender *TB010103* \$ 17.50 \$ 18.50 \$ 22.50
- ☐ 45. Capital Punishment *TB010302* \$ 17.50 \$ 18.50 \$ 22.50
- ☐ 46. Crowding in Prisons and Jails *TB010101* \$ 17.50 \$ 18.50 \$ 22.50
- ☐ 47. Prison Violence *TB010610* \$ 17.50 \$ 18.50 \$ 22.50
- ☐ 48. Trends in Alternatives to Incarceration *TB010619* \$ 17.50 \$ 18.50 \$ 22.50

Juvenile Justice Standards (see p. 24)

- NEW* ☐ 49. All 24 Standards \$300.00 \$353.90 \$423.10
- NEW* ☐ 50. Abuse and Neglect *NCJ 085418* \$ 16.90 \$ 19.60 \$ 22.50
- NEW* ☐ 51. Adjudication *NCJ 083580* \$ 10.40 \$ 12.40 \$ 15.30
- NEW* ☐ 52. Appeals and Collateral Review *NCJ 083579* \$ 7.60 \$ 9.00 \$ 11.00
- NEW* ☐ 53. Architecture of Facilities *NCJ 083567* \$ 10.70 \$ 12.80 \$ 15.60
- NEW* ☐ 54. Corrections Administration *NCJ 083566* \$ 17.45 \$ 20.50 \$ 24.70
- NEW* ☐ 55. Counsel for Private Parties *NCJ 083582* \$ 17.95 \$ 21.00 \$ 25.20
- NEW* ☐ 56. Court Organization and Administration *NCJ 083584* \$ 7.70 \$ 9.00 \$ 11.00
- NEW* ☐ 57. Dispositional Procedures *NCJ 083568* \$ 8.50 \$ 10.00 \$ 12.60
- NEW* ☐ 58. Dispositions *NCJ 083569* \$ 13.20 \$ 15.50 \$ 18.00

Crime File Videotapes

To order videotapes, first check the title(s) you want to receive, then check the format desired, and finally check the videotape postage line for the number of titles you are ordering.

- ☐ 77-79. Death Penalty ☐ 83-85. Probation ☐ 89-91. Restitution and Community Service *NCJ 104205* *NCJ 097219*
- ☐ 80-82. House Arrest ☐ 86-88. Repeat Offenders *NCJ 104204* *NCJ 097231*

Format

- ☐ VHS \$ 17.00 \$ 17.00 N/A
- ☐ Beta \$ 17.00 \$ 17.00 N/A
- ☐ 3/4-inch \$ 23.00 \$ 23.00 N/A

Postage and handling for individual tapes

- ☐ AC 1 tape \$ 4.30 \$ 6.41 \$ 13.74
- ☐ AD 2-10 tapes \$ 8.93 \$ 13.53 \$ 36.73
- ☐ AE 11-22 tapes \$ 13.91 \$ 25.13 \$ 89.52

Total \$

Total postage (for foreign subscribers only)* \$

Total due NCJRS \$

Enclose payment or give account number.

All payments must be in U.S. dollars and drawn on a U.S. bank.

- ☐ Payment enclosed, payable to NCJRS.
- ☐ Deduct these items from my NCJRS Deposit Account.

Charge my ☐ MasterCard ☐ VISA

Signature _____ Expiration date _____

Please provide a daytime telephone number in case we need to contact you regarding your order. ()

* Foreign subscribers, please note: All documents ordered by Canadian and other foreign users are sent airmail. This extra expense is included in the cost of fee items but must be paid separately for free items. Use the schedule below to compute the postage cost for your free items.

International Subscribers Airmail Postage Schedule

No. of free items	Canada	Other countries
1	\$ 2.60	\$ 4.30
2	4.30	7.10
3	4.90	10.00
4	5.30	12.80
5	6.40	17.40
6	7.00	19.60
7	7.60	21.60
8	8.20	24.20
9	9.30	28.70
10	10.50	31.00

For more than 10 items, write the National Institute of Justice/NCJRS, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850, or call 301-251-5500.

To speed delivery of your order, please peel your address label from the back cover and affix it in the space provided below. Allow 6 to 9 weeks for delivery. You will be notified by mail within 30 days if your paid order cannot be filled.

- ☐ Check this box if you no longer wish to receive *NIJ Reports*.
- ☐ Check this box if the information on your address label is incorrect. Please make corrections on the label.

LABEL GOES HERE



No. 220

FOLD, TAPE, AND MAIL. DO NOT STAPLE.

PLACE
FIRST
CLASS
STAMP
HERE

National Institute of Justice
NIJ Reports

Box 6000
Rockville, MD 20850

Defines and analyzes the policy and liability issues raised when police conduct high-speed pursuits. Such pursuits sometimes cause serious property damage, personal injury, and death and are of major public concern.

The report points out that three recent Supreme Court decisions (*Brower v. County of Inyo*, *City of Canton v. Harris*, and *Tennessee v. Garner*) lay a foundation for liability in high-speed pursuits if municipalities have not adopted reasonable policies or provided adequate training to their officers. The authors discuss details and implications of these decisions for law enforcement agencies.

They also describe and compare the pursuit policies of four law enforcement agencies whose policies were selected for study because of the restrictions they place on their officers—Nassau County, New York; St. Petersburg, Florida; Mesa, Arizona; and Phoenix, Arizona. The authors also review previous research and suggest the elements that should be included in a department's pursuit policy: (1) a specific pursuit directive, (2) training, (3) alternatives to high-speed pursuit, and (4) a process for reviewing pursuits.

Offenses

Functions of the RICO Enterprise Concept

Thomas S. O'Neill

1989. 77 pp. NCJ 120486

Available from Notre Dame Law Review, vol. 64, 4 (1989), pp. 646-721. P.O. Box 988, Notre Dame, IN 46556 (219-239-7097). Whole issue \$8.00.

Explains how attorneys who draft RICO (Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act) indictments and complaints can avoid many problems by recognizing and responding to the central element of the act—an "enterprise."

The indictments and complaints must, for instance, not only allege the unlawful conduct as defined by the law but must also identify defendants and ask for appropriate relief. The "enterprise" element affects each of these aspects of RICO legislation. In fact, the enterprise element is responsible for the breadth, use, and powerful remedies of RICO.

The law encompasses a wide variety of enterprises—defined to include "any individual, partnership, corporation, association, or other legal entity, and any union or group of individuals associated in fact although not a legal entity"—ranging from diverse and hierarchical criminal entities to legitimate entities that display similar structures and elements. The enterprise concept can function in litigation to establish Federal jurisdiction, to provide for joinder of parties and offenses, and to authorize enhanced sanctions and new remedies.

Criminal Justice in the 1990's: The Future of Information Management—Proceedings of a BJS/SEARCH Group Conference

SEARCH Group, Inc.

U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics
1990. 58 pp. NCJ 121697

■ Available free from NCJRS. Order no. 23.

Contains presentations by speakers at a national conference conducted in Washington, D.C., in July 1989.

The conference addressed the future of criminal justice data management in the coming decade, with speakers discussing relevant policy, legislative, and technical factors.

This was the fourth conference on information management jointly sponsored by the Bureau of Justice Statistics and SEARCH Group, Inc.

Data Resources of the National Institute of Justice: Fourth Edition

Brian Wiersema, Colin Loftin, and W.S. Wilson Huang

U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice
1990. 279 pp. NCJ 122224

■ Available free from NCJRS. Call or write for a copy.

Presents criminal justice researchers with a catalog of available data sets from 130 studies sponsored by the National Institute of Justice, updating the 1989 edition.

Each data set is described in detail and provides information on the basic purpose and methodology of the original research, the unit of observation and number of records, the number of variables, and the geographic and temporal coverage of the research. The catalog lists the publications derived from the data.

The research includes such topics as community crime prevention, correctional alternatives, violent crime, property crime, criminal careers, dispute processing, economics and crime, sanctions, and system evaluation.

Demographics and Criminality: The Characteristics of Crime in America

Ronald Barri Flowers

1989. 207 pp. NCJ 121539

Available from Greenwood Publishing Group, 88 Post Road West, P.O. Box 5007, Westport, CT 06881 (203-226-3571). Hardcover \$39.95 plus \$3.00 shipping.

Examines demographic trends in criminality and victimization to help law enforcement and criminal justice professionals better understand the nature of U.S. crime and the population groups most affected by it.

New Titles in Criminal Justice

The book explores demographic correlates of criminality such as geography, age, gender, socioeconomic class, income level, race, marital status, education, and use of illegal substances.

In addition, the book describes the primary means of measuring crime and indicates how demographic data can be best used in crime theory and crime control.

Drugs and Crime Facts, 1989

U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics
1990. 19 pp. NCJ 121022

■ Available free from NCJRS. Order no. 24.

Presents data on drugs and crime published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) during 1989.

The report provides an overview of BJS activities on drugs and crime during the year, including a description of the Drugs & Crime Data Center & Clearinghouse, through which interested persons can call a reference specialist at 800-666-3332 to get data on drugs and crime.

The report covers drug use and criminal offenders, trends in offender drug use, drug offender profiles, drug arrests and seizures, prosecution and sentencing of drug law violators, prison time served by drug offenders, public opinion about drugs, and drug use in the general population.

Measuring Crime: Large-Scale, Long-Range Efforts

Doris Layton MacKenzie, Phyllis Jo Baunach, and Roy R. Roberg, eds.

1990. 278 pp. NCJ 122173

Available from State University of New York Press, State University Plaza, Albany, NY 12246 (518-472-5000). Hardcover \$44.50, paperback \$16.95 plus \$2.00 shipping.

Discusses and critically evaluates three major Federal crime data collection efforts: the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting Program; the National Crime Survey of the Bureau of Justice Statistics; and the Survey of Inmates of Adult State Corrections Facilities and the Census of State Adult Correctional Facilities. The authors discuss the strengths and weaknesses of each, both in terms of the technique employed and the technique as applied to that particular data collection effort.

Beyond these three specific studies, the book concentrates on issues of management and analysis in research using large criminal justice data bases, including secondary data analysis, microcomputers, and the reliability and validity of

data. Included is an examination of large-scale, long-range data bases past and future. The editors note that the future challenge involves the development of increasingly complex methodology and statistical theory, aided by even more sophisticated computer technology, and an increased level of cooperation and understanding among policymakers, researchers, and theoreticians.

Vital Statistics in Corrections

Diana N. Travisano, ed.

1989. 65 pp. NCJ 117891

Available from American Correctional Association, Attn: Publications, 8025 Laurel Lakes Court, Laurel, MD 20707 (800-825-2665). Paperback \$16.00 plus \$3.00 shipping.

Summarizes, predominantly in tables and charts, statistics covering a broad variety of corrections categories: inmate populations by levels of security and age, the movement of prisoners, juveniles under supervision, death row inmates.

Most of the work is devoted to statistics on correctional administration and staff—their pay, fringe benefits, education, and training. There is also a section on corrections employee organizations, including unions. Most of the data are current as of June 30, 1988, and there are comparisons with prior years to indicate trends and directions.

Staff Resource Development

Learning AIDS: An Information Resources Directory, Second Edition

American Foundation for AIDS Research

1989. 278 pp. NCJ 120889

Available from R.R. Bowker, 245 West 17th Street, New York, NY 10011 (800-521-8110). Paperback \$24.95 plus \$3.50 shipping.

Describes and assesses available AIDS information materials for youth, policymakers, educators, service providers, and program managers, and the general public. It lists materials gathered through a survey of more than 12,000 resource organizations.

Available materials include posters, brochures, public service announcements, books, manuals, audiovisual materials, and instructional programs.

The directory provides the prices and sources, including the addresses and telephone numbers of the producers and distributors, for all materials. It also lists international, national, State, and local AIDS resource organizations.

Victims

Civil Protection Orders: Legislation, Current Court Practice, and Enforcement

Peter Finn and Sarah Colson

U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice

1990. 68 pp. NCJ 123623

123263

■ Available free from NCJRS. Call or write for a copy.

Explains how county and municipal court judges can use and enforce civil protection orders to protect victims of domestic violence. Legislators, court and law enforcement administrators, advocacy groups, victim assistance programs, and protective shelter staff will also find the information useful.

Civil orders of protection are legally binding court orders that prohibit an individual who has committed an act of domestic violence from further abusing the victim. Now used in 48 States and the District of Columbia, protection orders can be issued immediately to provide a safe location for the victim, if necessary by barring or evicting the offender from the household.

Information for this NIJ *Issues and Practices in Criminal Justice* report was drawn from actual practice in seven jurisdictions as well as interviews with criminal justice professionals and a 50-State legislative and case law review.

Ending Men's Violence Against Their Partners: One Road to Peace

Richard A. Stordeur and Richard Stille

1989. 320 pp. NCJ 120952

Available from Sage Publications, Inc., 2111 West Hillcrest Drive, Newbury Park, CA 91320 (805-499-0721). Hardcover \$35.00, paperback \$16.95.

Describes a group counseling treatment approach to help men stop battering their wives. The authors propose group treatment because of its advantages in reducing isolation, promoting interpersonal skills and mutual aid among peers, and maximizing confrontation.

After an overview of the characteristics of men who assault their partners, the authors describe the preparatory work counselors need to do, including first contacts and assessment, as well as aspects of crisis intervention. They outline each step in conducting group treatment, including the rationale and instructions regarding completion criteria and estimated completion time for each activity.

While the book focuses on the counseling itself rather than on the social forces contributing to the battering problem, the book asserts that the roots of domestic violence lie in

male role models that emphasize power and control over others as a sign of manliness.

Males at Risk: The Other Side of Child Sexual Abuse

Frank G. Bolton, Jr., Larry A. Morris, and Ann E. MacEachron

1989. 222 pp. NCJ 120763

Available from Sage Publications, Inc., 2111 West Hillcrest Drive, Newbury Park, CA 91320 (805-499-0721). Hardcover \$35.00, paperback \$16.95.

Analyzes child sexual abuse, emphasizing that current definitions are too narrow to be clinically useful. The authors present a process for evaluating and treating the multiple adverse effects of sexual abuse of young males.

They define and present an "abuse of sexuality" model, which assumes that sexuality develops from infancy onward and may be either nurtured or abused in many ways.

The book also presents a diagnostic and treatment model, explaining its use with adult males and with male children. It offers guidelines for assessing personal victimization; personal and family history; personality characteristics; emotional, interpersonal, and sexual dysfunctions; and deviant sexual responses. Treatment techniques for dealing with these issues are also described.

Sexual Assault and Child Sexual Abuse: A National Directory of Victim/Survivor Services and Prevention Programs

Linda Webster, ed.

1989. 352 pp. NCJ 120760

Available from Oryx Press, 4041 North Central Avenue, Phoenix, AZ 85012 (800-279-6799; fax 800-279-4663). Paperback \$55.00.

Lists approximately 2,700 local agencies, 268 State agencies and organizations, and 100 national organizations in the United States that are concerned with preventing sexual assault and child sexual abuse and providing services to victims and their families.

The main section consists of agency profiles organized by State and city. These include the agency name, address, crisis and information telephone numbers, contact names, types of clients and services, service area, years in operation, and accessibility for handicapped persons. Each agency provided the information about its services.

Two appended sections list State coalitions and agencies, national associations, clearinghouses, and research centers. The directory also includes alphabetical and service indexes, an overview of the problem, and suggestions for locating additional services.

TAPIC Offers New Body Armor Testing and Purchasing Resources

Ballistic-resistant body armor is an important component in an officer's protection against serious or fatal injuries from firearm assault.

The National Institute of Justice Technology Assessment Program (TAP) has many new resources available to assist police departments in the body armor selection process.

TAP offers body armor purchasing guide

TAP has recently released a *Model Body Armor Procurement Package* that presents a step-by-step guide to assessing needs and purchasing body armor. The package also offers suggested approaches to follow if the armor received is substandard or other than specified.

The bulletin provides an overall look at sales tactics and procurement strategies. It addresses model procurement specifications, including information on terms of agreement; pre-bid conference; bidding and awarding; invoicing and delivery; warranty and insurance; armor specification; items to be submitted with bid; termination of an agreement; acceptance testing; and budgeting suggestions. A model procurement specifications sheet adaptable to individual agency needs is also included.

The report also identifies important guidelines to determine if current armor should be replaced. Call TAPIC to order a copy of this information.

New Consumer Product List identifies suitable body armor

The results of TAP's latest body armor performance testing are available in its *Police Body Armor Consumer Product List—5th edition*. This report identifies 46 additional

body armor models that comply with the requirements of *Ballistic Resistance of Police Body Armor: NIJ Standard—0101.03*. The report divides the body armor into two categories: armor suitable for routine full-time wear and armor suitable for terrorist attack. Use the box below to order your free copy of this CPL.

TAP objectively tests models in a controlled laboratory setting and examines the models' workmanship, labeling, and penetration and deformation qualities. A new CPL, identifying new body armor products that comply with the standard, is published by TAP every 6 months.

TAP body armor news on Electronic Bulletin Board

The NCJRS Electronic Bulletin Board offers a TAP body armor data base that contains comprehensive information on all body armor that has been tested by TAP. This includes test results of armor that complies with the NIJ standard as well as those products that do not. The user can locate test results by manufacturer and model number, and search across the data base by threat level and/or test results.

The Bulletin Board is free to use and can be accessed 24 hours a day by a personal computer (or remote terminal) and a modem. For specific information about the TAP body armor data base on the NCJRS Electronic Bulletin Board, contact TAPIC at the location listed below. ■

To obtain further information or to order free copies of TAP publications, contact the Technology Assessment Program Information Center, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850, or call toll free 800-248-2742. (In Maryland and Metropolitan Washington, D.C., call 301-251-5060.)

NIJ Conference To Focus on Intermediate Punishments

Building on the far-reaching research it has sponsored on the subject, the National Institute of Justice will hold a national conference on Intermediate Punishments as Sentencing Options. The conference will take place in the Washington, D.C., area September 4-7, 1990.

The conference will draw some 300 State and local policymakers to explore the current theory and knowledge of intermediate punishments—such as fines, boot camp prisons, house arrest, and intensive community supervision—which fill the gap between prison and traditional probation and thus provide a wide spectrum of choices for sentencing officials. It will focus both on the research on various intermediate punishments and on the experiences of States in attempting to integrate intermediate punishments into structured sentencing systems. The conference should be of particular interest to State and local government executives, legislators, judges, and probation and corrections officials.

Speakers at the conference will include a wide array of Federal, State, and local criminal justice officials and researchers knowledgeable about the costs and benefits of various intermediate punishments. Among those invited are Michael Castle, Governor of Delaware; Ben Baer, Chair of the U.S. Parole Commission; Professor Norval Morris of the University of Chicago Law School; and Thomas Coughlin III, Commissioner of Corrections for New York State.

Registration for the conference is limited. For further information, contact the NIJ Professional Conference series, c/o the URSA Institute at 301-654-2774. ■

NIJ Releases DUF Results for Third Quarter 1989

San Jose is the latest U.S. city to be included in quarterly reports of NIJ's Drug Use Forecasting (DUF) program, which measures drug use among arrestees in 23 major cities. DUF results are based on voluntary, anonymous interviews and urinalysis tests conducted every 3 months among samples of arrestees in participating jurisdictions.

Findings from San Jose for July to September 1989 show that 65 percent of male arrestees and 59 percent of female arrestees tested positive for one or more drugs at the time of their arrest. Cocaine was the drug most frequently detected among San Jose arrestees, although its overall prevalence was modest compared with most other DUF cities. Use of PCP, however, was higher among arrestees in San Jose than in any other DUF city, including Washington, D.C., where PCP had been most prevalent each of the previous four quarters.

Results of urine tests for amphetamines in San Jose reinforce earlier DUF findings—amphetamine use is virtually confined to arrestees in the West. Third quarter 1989 results showed no city east of the Rockies with a positive result above 5 percent for amphetamines, while the percentage positive for western cities ranged from 6 to 37 percent for males and 6 to 16 percent for females.

NIJ publishes new Research in Action

These and other DUF findings are reported in *Drug Use Forecasting, July to September 1989* (NCJ 122564), the latest DUF quarterly Research in Action. The publication also includes an article on regional differences in drug use, injection, and

treatment by Dr. Christy Visser, Senior Research Associate at the National Institute of Justice.

Also in the issue, Dr. Eric Wish explores the DUF program's potential for contributing to accurate estimates of national drug use levels. Dr. Wish points out that the DUF program reaches a segment of the population—arrestees—not typically sampled by surveys generally used to estimate national drug use levels. Research indicates that arrestee drug use levels are disproportionately high.

For a free copy of *Drug Use Forecasting, July to September 1989*, check no. 01 on the order form at the center of this issue.

For more DUF information . . .

Also available is the *Drug Use Forecasting 1988 Annual Report* (NCJ 122225). Call or write NCJRS for a copy.

Upcoming DUF Research in Actions will feature urinalysis findings from juvenile detainees in Washington, D.C., Portland, Phoenix, Indianapolis, San Diego, and San Antonio, as well as arrestee data from Denver—DUF's newest test site.

Call NCJRS to be placed on the DUF mailing list and automatically receive DUF Research In Actions each quarter. ■

PLEASE NOTE

The National Institute of Justice/NCJRS Reading Room will be closed from July 23 through August 3, 1990, for inventory. If you have an urgent request, please contact the library at 301-251-5101 or 301-251-5063.

NIJ/NCJRS Offers Help for the Classroom

NIJ/NCJRS has many publications and products for the criminal justice classroom. Order these teaching aids now to guarantee availability and ensure arrival for next fall's classes.

- **Bulk copies of publications in inventory.** Orders of NIJ's Research in Action and Research in Brief series totaling 1–10 copies of a single issue or an assortment of issues are free. Orders of 11 or more copies are available for the cost of postage and handling. Bulk orders of *NIJ Reports* registration forms are also available to distribute to students. Other NIJ, OJJDP, BJS, and BJA publications are also available in bulk shipment for varying prices depending on shipping costs.

- **NIJ Crime File videotape series.** This offers 32 tapes that focus on critical criminal justice issues, including corrections, courts, drugs and crime, juvenile crime, policing, and victims. These 28-1/2-minute tapes provide an indepth study of the topics and come in VHS and Beta for \$17 plus postage and handling and 3/4-inch size for \$23 plus postage and handling. Free Study Guides, written by noted criminologists, supplement each tape and are available through bulk orders. A new Crime File series, including eight drug-related topics, is in production and will be available in late summer.

- **The BJS Report to the Nation slide package** (see page 24).

- **Prepackaged bibliographies on a variety of subjects.** These are available for nominal fees for professors or students. Call NCJRS for a subject listing.

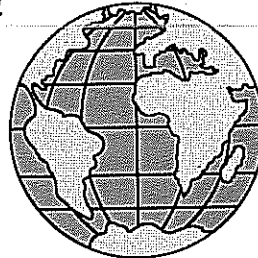
For more information about all the publications and products for the classroom or to place an order, call NCJRS. ■

NIJ For Your Information

*Broaden your horizons . . .
with the newest*

INTERNATIONAL SUMMARIES

from the National Institute of Justice/NCJRS



from Sweden

HIV-AIDS Within the Swedish Correctional System

by Ulf Jonsson and Lars Krantz (NCJ 120341)

How can correctional institutions deal with people in the correctional system who are HIV-positive or have AIDS? Before agencies can develop solutions, officials must first learn more about the number of cases involved, how offenders are being cared for, and other vital information. This summary presents results from a 1988 census conducted throughout the Swedish correctional system, including institutions and community-based facilities.

from West Germany

Personnel Requirements and Recruitment: Outlook for the 90's

edited by W. Ruckriegel (NCJ 120342)

Police forces in West Germany face a critical issue in the new decade: the quantity of available recruits is shrinking, and the quality level is also dropping. Other countries share this same dilemma. In 10 articles, leading psychologists, senior police officials, professors, and other experts discuss the implications of an aging police force and its shrinking pool. The experts also address how police can solve this problem by adapting recruiting and training practices that have proven effective in private industry.

from France

Penal Justice, Delinquency, and Deviant Attitudes in French Society

by Frederic Ocqueteau and Claudine Perez Diaz (NCJ 120343)

Have the social and political changes of the past 15 years affected attitudes of the French toward their criminal justice system? This study analyzes French citizens' attitudes about criminal justice from the 1970's to the 1980's. The summary also provides comparison material for U.S. public opinion studies.

Copies of any or all of these new additions to our International Summary series are available for \$4.00 each. Check numbers 80, 81, and 82 on the order form.

NIJ/NCJRS Seeks Foreign Literature on Criminal Justice

NCJRS has established a document exchange program with foreign nations to build up its international library, give its domestic users more exposure to foreign research, and share information with users in other countries.

The International Document Exchange Program (IDE) is designed to have foreign members freely share research reports and other criminal justice information with NCJRS in exchange for National Institute of Justice documents and all other publications from the Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs.

Each IDE member receives a bi-monthly list of publications available in paper or microfiche form and a copy of each issue of *NIJ Reports*. All documents received from IDE members are entered into the NCJRS data base. Any item published within the last 12 months is also considered for inclusion in *NIJ Reports*' "New Titles" section and becomes a candidate for NIJ's International Summary series, a group of widely distributed abbreviated English-language versions of foreign publications.

The IDE program has 36 members from 22 countries. New participants are welcome. To become an IDE member, contact Deborah-Katherine Stanley, 301-251-5269, National Institute of Justice/NCJRS, Box 6000, Rockville, MD, USA. ■

We Want To Hear From You!

Letters to the editor of *NIJ Reports* reflecting your comments on the information reported in this issue are welcome and should be addressed to:

NIJ Reports
Box 6000
Rockville, MD 20850

Seven New Topical Searches on Police and Victims Issues

NCJRS announces seven new topical searches of the NCJRS document data base on these police and victims issues:

- *DNA (Deoxyribonucleic Acid)* (TS011655) covers the subjects of DNA profiling, human genome variation, and DNA identification tests and the courts.
- *Police Pistols and Revolvers* (TS011659) includes equipment performance reports, selection of pistols and revolvers for police work, transition training, and ammunition comparisons.
- *Motorcycle Gangs and Drugs* (TS011656) contains information on motorcycle gangs and their illicit drug trade, including outlaw motorcycle gang activity, their organizational structure, and transnational networks.
- *One-Officer Patrols and Take-Home Vehicles* (TS011657) provides information on evaluation reports of take-home car programs and staffing of patrol cars with one or two officers.
- *Police Mobile Computers and Terminals* (TS011658) includes topics on the use of laptop computers and cellular telephones in police patrol vehicles, and the selection of mobile communications systems.
- *Effects of Violence on Children* (TS040014) covers effects of television violence on children, effects of child abuse, and children of battered women.
- *Sexual Assault* (TS040013) includes information on sexual assault laws, treatment for victims and their partners, male victimization, prevention, investigation, and medical protocol.

Each topical search costs \$5.00 and contains 30 citations. To order, call or write NCJRS. Researchers interested in additional information on a subject can request a customized search of the NIJ/NCJRS data base for \$48.00.

Note: Topical searches are free to Federal, State, and local criminal

justice agencies. For topical searches on police issues, call NCJRS at 800-851-3420. For topical searches on victims' issues, call the National Victims Resource Center at 800-627-NVRC. Or write on your agency's letterhead to National Institute of Justice/NCJRS, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. ■

NOW AVAILABLE

Publications of the Bureau of Justice Statistics, 1985-1989 microfiche package

240 of the Latest BJS Publications in One Convenient Microfiche Package!

More information. Less shelf space.

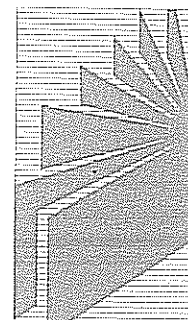
The new BJS Selected Library in Microfiche (SLiM) is the perfect reference addition for any criminal justice library. It contains some of the most requested criminal justice data needed by researchers, teachers, students, and State and local policymakers. And it's all in one convenient microfiche package.

It includes information on crime, victims of crime, criminal offenders, and criminal justice system operation from all BJS Bulletins and Special Reports, sourcebooks of criminal justice statistics, and publications from important data series maintained by BJS.

And, for easy reference, a printed bibliography with a subject and title index and informative abstract for every document accompanies each SLiM package.

Now BJS has almost 20 years of criminal justice statistical information on easily accessible microfiche.

This microfiche package, *Publications of the Bureau of Justice Statistics 1985-1989* (PR030014), is available for \$190.00 and can be ordered by checking no. 75 on the enclosed order form. Its companion microfiche package, *Publications of the Bureau of Justice Statistics, 1971-1984* (PR030012-00), is also available for \$203.00 by checking no. 76 on the order form.



Obtain These NIJ Corrections Publications and NCJRS Products

The National Institute of Justice has sponsored many studies of corrections-related issues. On these pages you will find a listing of recent NIJ research reports and summaries available from NCJRS.

Items Available Through the Order Form

Use the order form in the center of this issue to order these documents from NIJ/NCJRS.

Full and Summary Reports

Alleviating Jail Crowding—A Systems Perspective NCJ 099462 (1985, 90 pp.). \$6.40. No. 33.

Avoiding Overcrowding Through Policy Analysis NCJ 101846 (1986, 34 pp.). \$4.60. No. 34.

Building on Experience: A Case Study of Advanced Construction and Financing Methods for Corrections NCJ 103869 (1987, 70 pp.). \$8.40. No. 35.

Comparing Costs of Public and Private Prisons: A Case Study (Research in Action) NCJ 119964 (1989, 7 pp.). Free. No. 02.

Correctional Facility Design and Construction Management (Issues and Practices) NCJ 096969 (1985, 128 pp.). \$9.90. No. 36.

Dealing Effectively With Crowded Jails—A Manual for Judges NCJ 099463 (1986, 69 pp.). \$5.80. No. 37.

Development of a Test Method To Evaluate the Penetration Resistance of High-Security Glazing Subjected to Mechanical Impact and Heat NCJ 104868 (1986, 52 pp.). \$5.20. No. 38.

Difficult Clients, Large Caseloads Plague Probation, Parole Agencies (Research in Action) NCJ 113768 (1988, 8 pp.). Free. No. 03.

Electronic Monitoring and Correctional Policy: The Technology and Its Application NCJ 104817 (1987, 83 pp.). \$8.40. No. 39.

Electronic Monitoring of Offenders Increases (Research in Action) NCJ 116750 (1989, 4 pp.). Free. No. 04.

Employee Drug-Testing Policies in Prison Systems (Research in Action) NCJ 112824 (1988, 6 pp.). Free. No. 04.

Enforcement of Fines NCJ 104329 (1986, 54 pp.). \$5.20. No. 40.

Implications of Effective Case Processing for Crowded Jails—A Manual for Prosecutors NCJ 099464 (1986, 28 pp.). \$4.60. No. 41.

Jail Management Software Developed With NIJ Support (Research in Action) NCJ 113062 (1989, 2 pp.). Free. No. 06.

Nation's Jail Managers Assess Their Problems (Research in Action) NCJ 113326 (1988, 8 pp.). Free. No. 07.

Private Sector Involvement in Prison-Based Businesses—A National Assessment NCJ 100437 (1985, 159 pp.). \$11.50. No. 42.

Prison Programs for Drug-Involved Offenders (Research in Action) NCJ 118316 (1989, 6 pp.). Free. No. 08.

Repeat Offender Laws in U.S., Form, Use, Value (Executive Summary) NCJ 103054 (1986, 57 pp.). \$5.20. No. 43.

Wardens and State Corrections Commissioners Offer Their Views in National Assessment (Research in Action) NCJ 113585 (1988, 8 pp.). Free. No. 09.

Construction Bulletins

Acquiring New Prison Sites: The Federal Experience NCJ 106784 (1987, 4 pp.). Free. No. 10.

California Tests New Construction Concepts NCJ 101593 (1986, 12 pp.). Free. No. 11.

Correctional Needs Met by Federal Surplus Property NCJ 112177 (1989, 8 pp.). Free. No. 12.

Cost Savings in New Generation Jails: The Direct Supervision Approach NCJ 105288 (1988, 8 pp.). Free. No. 13.

Florida Sets Example With Concrete Modules NCJ 100125 (1986, 7 pp.). Free. No. 14.

Inmates Build Prisons in South Carolina NCJ 106783 (1987, 12 pp.). Free. No. 15.

Maine Jails: Progress Through Partnerships NCJ 104918 (1987, 8 pp.). Free. No. 16.

New Construction Methods for Correctional Facilities NCJ 100121 (1986, 8 pp.). Free. No. 17.

Ohio's New Approach to Prison and Jail Financing NCJ 102093 (1986, 12 pp.). Free. No. 18.

Oklahoma Prison Expansion Saves Time and Money NCJ 105290 (1987, 5 pp.). Free. No. 19.

Stopping Escapes: Perimeter Security NCJ 104600 (1987, 12 pp.). Free. No. 20.

Crime File Videotapes

The innovative Crime File videotape series presents unrehearsed panel discussions by criminal justice experts on critical criminal justice issues. Videotapes are available for \$17.00 in Beta and VHS and \$23.00 in 3/4-inch formats.

Death Penalty NCJ 097219. Nos. 77-79.

House Arrest NCJ 104204. Nos. 80-82.

Probation NCJ 104205. Nos. 83-85.

Repeat Offenders NCJ 097231. Nos. 86-88.

Restitution and Community Service NCJ 104210. Nos. 89-91.

Topical Bibliographies

Adult Female Offender TB010103. \$17.50. No. 44.

Capital Punishment TB010302. \$17.50. No. 45.

Crowding in Prisons and Jails TB010101. \$17.50. No. 46.

Prison Violence TB010610. \$17.50. No. 47.

Trends in Alternatives to Incarceration TB010619. \$17.50. No. 48.

Call or Write for These

Supplies of the following documents are limited. To order your free copy, call or write NCJRS at Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850 (800-851-3420 or 301-251-5500 from Maryland and Metropolitan Washington, D.C.):

1988 Update: AIDS in Correctional Facilities (Issues and Practices) NCJ 115522 (1989, 58 pp.).

AIDS in Correctional Facilities, Third Edition (Issues and Practices) NCJ 109943 (1988, 286 pp.).

Criminal Justice System Strategy for Treating Cocaine-Heroin Abusing Offenders in Custody (Issues and Practices) NCJ 113915 (1988, 33 pp.).

Guidelines for Developing, Implementing and Revising an Objective Prison Classification System NCJ 108408 (1987, 47 pp.).

Identifying Drug Users and Monitoring Them During Conditional Release (Issues and Practices) NCJ 114730 (1988, 25 pp.).

In-Prison Programs for Drug Involved Offenders (Issues and Practices) NCJ 117999 (1989, 87 pp.).

Issues in Contracting for the Private Operation of Prisons and Jails (Issues and Practices) NCJ 104330 (1987, 74 pp.).

Lease-Purchase Financing of Prison and Jail Construction (Issues and Practices) NCJ 114210 (1987, 26 pp.).

Privatization of Corrections (Issues and Practices) NCJ 096526 (1985, 106 pp.).

Shock Incarceration: An Overview of Existing Programs (Issues and Practices) NCJ 114902 (1989, 110 pp.).

Special Management Inmate (Issues and Practices) NCJ 097662 (1985, 149 pp.).

Work in American Prisons: The Private Sector Gets Involved (Issues and Practices) NCJ 112331 (1988, 113 pp.).

New From the Corrections Construction Information Exchange

Correctional Needs Met by Federal Surplus Property, the latest publication in NIJ's Construction Bulletin series, provides State and local officials with information and ideas on taking advantage of the Federal Government's Surplus Property Program as a response to the serious problems raised by prison crowding.

By citing two case studies of the conversion of surplus property and highlighting other efforts around the country, the bulletin details the benefits that can be realized from this program. The bulletin also tells how to apply for Federal surplus real property for correctional use and cites the criteria used for evaluating applications.

To receive a free copy of *Correctional Needs Met by Federal Surplus Property* (NCJ 112177), check no. 12 on the enclosed order form.

And for More Help...

The Corrections Construction Information Exchange, created by the National Institute of Justice to centralize and share data about prison and jail construction, has more information about this and other projects.

The Exchange puts you in touch with officials in other jurisdictions, describes how others quickly built lower-cost facilities, shares ideas on innovative designs and new management concepts, and refers you to construction specialists.

Contact the Exchange today:

Construction Information Exchange
National Institute of Justice/NCJRS
Box 6000
Rockville, MD 20850
800-851-3420 (in Maryland and Metropolitan
Washington, D.C., call 301-251-5500)

NIJ For Your Information

PROPERTY OF
National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS)
Box 6000
Rockville, MD 20849-6000

Denial of Federal Benefits Program Information Available

The Office of Justice Programs has recently made operational a clearinghouse to collect and disseminate information on persons sentenced to a denial of Federal benefits under new provisions of Section 5301 of Public Law 100-690, the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988.

Section 5301 provides an option to State or Federal sentencing judges not previously available: to deny all or selected benefits available from the Federal Government to those convicted of drug trafficking or possession. The legislation exempts some benefits, such as earned veterans' benefits, from this program. The law also provides for restoration of benefits to persons who successfully complete drug rehabilitation programs.

An information package, *Denial of Federal Benefits Project* (NCJ 123558), containing the implementing legislation, President Bush's statement to Congress on the program, and a list of commonly asked questions and answers may be obtained free by calling or writing NCJRS, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850, telephone 800-851-3420 (or 301-251-5500 from Metropolitan Washington, D.C., or Maryland). For more information about the Denial of Federal Benefits Program, call 202-307-0630. ■

BJS Offers Report to the Nation Slide Package

Graphics from the *Report to the Nation on Crime and Justice, Second Edition*, are available as a visual tool for classroom, media center, training academy, and conference uses.

These *Report to the Nation* slides include more than 160 charts, tables,

maps, and graphs that present a comprehensive, four-color overview of criminal justice statistics in the United States. The slides are coded for ready reference to the text as a guide for teaching and presentations.

The data are drawn from a variety of sources and report on every area of criminal justice, including the criminal event, the victim, the offender, the response to crime, and the cost of justice.

A set of the *Report to the Nation* slides (NCJ 111096), accompanied by a copy of the document, is available for \$30. To order, check no. 74 on the enclosed order form. ■

BJS Releases New Reports

The Bureau of Justice Statistics has released the following reports which may be obtained free by checking the centerfold order form:

- *Justice Variable Passthrough Data, 1988* (NCJ 120070), a BJS Technical Report containing criminal justice expenditures for each local level of government in 1988. This information, called variable passthrough data (VPT), is supplied to the Bureau of Justice Assistance to help it administer its State and local anti-drug grant program. Check no. 27.

- *Felony Case Processing in State Courts, 1986* (NCJ 121753), a BJS Special Report which provides a first-time look at the felony conviction process in State courts. It presents findings of the BJS-sponsored National Judicial Reporting Program, which found that of the estimated 583,000 persons convicted of a felony in State courts in 1986, 89 percent pled guilty instead of standing trial before a judge or jury. Check no. 26.

- *Population Density in Local Jails, 1988* (NCJ 122299), a BJS Special Report showing that the average space

available to each jail inmate declined by 6 percent from 1984 to 1988, based on data compiled from the 1988 Census of Local Jails conducted for BJS by the Bureau of Census. The report details local jail population, housing space, and staff figures; offers regional and size comparisons; and provides data on inmate suicides. Check no. 28.

- *Federal Criminal Case Processing, 1980-87* (NCJ 120069), which presents data from the Federal Statistics data base, compiled into 16 tables showing the number and percent of persons prosecuted, declined for prosecution, convicted, and sentenced to incarceration. Check no. 25. ■

All 24 Volumes of ABA's Juvenile Justice Standards Can Now Be Obtained

Use the order form to obtain the 24 *Juvenile Justice Standards* prepared by the American Bar Association and the Institute of Judicial Administration. The *Standards* were drawn up to help jurisdictions reconcile their practices with the emerging law. They are an invaluable resource for juvenile justice administrators and educators.

Each volume deals with a different topic—presenting the standard in full, analyzing the issues, providing case citations, and suggesting further readings.

OJJDP's Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse is making the *Standards* available at cost. Check no. 49 for the entire set (including index) or nos. 50 to 73 for individual volumes. For more information, call the Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse toll free at 800-638-8736 (300-251-5500 from Metropolitan Washington, D.C., or Maryland). ■

● ***Have a criminal
justice question?***

Need information?

**The National Institute
of Justice
welcomes you to the
NCJRS
ELECTRONIC
BULLETIN
BOARD
Your newest link to
NCJRS**

***Put your computer and modem to work for you!
Get more and more answers through the
NCJRS Electronic Bulletin Board!***

Just leave a message for ADMIN or a specific information specialist (look under the Bulletin Board's Current News main menu selection and then the NCJRS information section for the exact name) in the mail section of the Bulletin Board—which is available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. The information specialist will read your message, research the information, and be back to you via the Bulletin Board in far less time than if you wrote and almost as fast as if you called!

The Bulletin Board is new, but already more than 1,200 users call it from all 50 States as well as other countries. It gives you:

- Access to free criminal justice information.
- Links to other users.
- And a growing number of ways to keep up to date on criminal justice research, events, and programs.

***To access the Bulletin Board, simply
set your modem to 8-N-1 and dial
301-738-8895. It's that easy!***

To request the NCJRS Electronic Bulletin Board User Guide, or for more information, call NCJRS Customer Service at 800-851-3420 or 301-251-5500 (from Metropolitan Washington, D.C., or Maryland).

***The NCJRS Electronic Bulletin
Board contains information from
all these agencies: National Insti-
tute of Justice, Office of Juvenile
Justice and Delinquency Preven-
tion, Bureau of Justice Statistics,
Bureau of Justice Assistance, and
Office for Victims of Crime.***

Custom Searches on Diskette

... A Research Tool for the 1990's!

Researchers and students are discovering the convenience and capabilities of receiving on diskette their custom searches of the NCJRS data base.

Convenience, Not Clutter

A custom search contains abstracts and bibliographic citations for all the documents in the NCJRS data base on a chosen topic. Custom searches now come in a convenient package of diskettes programmed as DOS text files.

Why turn page after page of information when you can quickly and easily scan your search on an IBM-compatible personal computer by using any ASCII text editor or most word processors? And if your text editor and word processor permit, you can search by title, index terms, accession numbers, or keywords. You can also print all the abstracts or just some of them, and incorporate sections of the search right into your new document without having to rekey.

Custom searches on paper are still available for only \$48 each (\$50 for foreign users). Call NCJRS to request one on your topic.

High-Tech, Not High-Risk

NCJRS information specialists provide technical assistance to help you use your diskette. And NCJRS keeps a master copy of all custom searches as backup.

Each custom search on diskette costs \$65 (\$70 for foreign orders) and includes:

- ◆ One or more double-sided, double-density diskettes formatted for 360K IBM disk drives.
- ◆ Instructions to help you load the diskette onto your personal computers.
- ◆ Title and author indexes to help you locate the abstracts in the text file.

To order this fast, flexible, and user-friendly new way of acquiring information, call the National Institute of Justice/NCJRS at 800-851-3420, or 301-251-5500 from Metropolitan Washington, D.C., and Maryland.

U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Justice Programs
National Institute of Justice

Washington, D.C. 20531

Official Business
Penalty for Private Use \$300

BULK RATE
POSTAGE & FEES PAID
DOJ/NIJ
Permit No. G-91