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NIJ **Reports**

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in your field of criminal justice*



**Block watch volunteers
help Philadelphia
crime victims**

Director's notes

The past decade of research and experience is dramatically shifting the way we look at crime, criminal offenders, and drug abuse. A growing body of empirical data is giving us new insights into longstanding problems and allowing us to envision new and more effective public policies.

Research has identified the existence of career criminals—the relatively small number of offenders who commit a disproportionate amount of crime—and demonstrated the effectiveness of special police and prosecutor programs that target these predators. Research has shaped the way police are deployed and how they handle calls from the public. Police response to spouse assaults, for example, is changing, due in large part to empirical data that suggest that future violence is reduced when police arrest the offender.

Research has substantiated the connection between drug use and crime, particularly among serious offenders, and more recent data are giving us a much more accurate view of the extent of drug use among criminals. Urinalysis testing of arrestees in Washington, D.C., and New York City has shown

that up to 69 percent of all arrestees have evidence of the use of one or more drugs in their system. Half reported they did not use drugs at the time of their arrest.

These are just a few examples of research that is helping to inform crime control policymaking. In these and other areas, research has made advances that if sustained and expanded can dramatically reshape public policies for the coming decades. The National Institute of Justice has outlined what we see as the most significant—and promising—research topics in our new FY 1987 Program Plan. I urge researchers and practitioners to obtain the plan* and join with the Institute in designing research that will contribute to bringing crime under control.

Among the continuing goals of the National Institute is to find effective ways to encourage people to take positive action to prevent crime and to bring about more caring treatment of crime's victims. In this issue, we look at a Philadelphia program that combines both these objectives in an innovative way. The article describes how Catherine Bachrach, a Philadelphian active in crime prevention, saw the potential of block watches in aiding those who have been victimized. Peter Finn, of Abt Associates Inc., outlines the background and operations of this grassroots effort, providing ideas that citizens' groups in other communities may want to consider.

If we are to make the most of our limited public safety resources, then we need to bring the energies of all sectors of our society—individuals, government, private industry and organizations, researchers, and criminal justice professionals—to bear on the crime problem.

As we look forward to a new year, we think there are signs of light in dealing with this serious national problem. Our hope for 1987 is that researchers and practitioners will use the accumulating wealth of empirical data to consolidate the gains already made and to provide a framework for greater progress. On behalf of the National Institute of Justice, I extend to our colleagues in research and criminal justice best wishes for a happy and productive New Year.



James K. Stewart
Director
National Institute of Justice

*To order the FY 1987 Research Program Plan, see page 2!

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Contents

Cover photo:

Philadelphia block watch volunteer Julie Good helps a neighbor who is about to testify in court.

Photo by David Greenberg

Director's notes ii

Research in action

Block watches help crime victims in Philadelphia by Peter Finn 2

In most communities, block watches focus solely on crime prevention. But in Philadelphia, block watch volunteers accompany crime victims to court and offer other kinds of neighborly support.

Building on experience: The construction information exchange 10

Prison administrators and architects can now share data about building successful jails and prisons.

Calendar of events 12

Selective notification of information 13

Courts 13

Law of confessions

Punishments for Federal crimes

Crime prevention/deterrence 14

Computer security handbook—Strategies and techniques for preventing data loss or theft

Employer perceptions of workplace crime

Institutional corrections (adult) 14

Acquired immune deficiency syndrome—A demographic profile of New York State inmate mortalities, 1981–1985

Avoiding overcrowding through policy analysis—The Nevada experience

The Figgie report part V: Parole—A search for justice and safety

Public policy for corrections—A handbook for decisionmakers

Institutional corrections (juveniles) 15

Children in custody—1982–83 census of juvenile detention and correctional facilities

Juvenile justice system 15

Children in adult prisons—An international perspective
Family and delinquency—Resocializing the young offender

Law enforcement 16

Breaking free from violence—A personal growth and safety manual for law enforcement officials and other helping professionals

Catching career criminals—The Washington, D.C., Repeat Offender Project

Child molesters—A behavioral analysis—For law enforcement officers investigating cases of child sexual exploitation

Drunk driving laws and enforcement—An assessment of effectiveness

Implementing a community policing model for work with juveniles—An exploratory study

Model guidelines for effective police-public school relationships—A manual for school security

Patrol field problems and solutions—476 field situations

Offenses 17

Customers and thieves

Robbery of financial institutions—Executive summary

Reference and statistics 18

1986 directory of automated criminal justice information systems

Directory of criminal justice data collections in the United States

System policy and planning 18

Criminal justice "hot" files—Criminal justice information policy series

Data quality policies and procedures—Proceedings of a BJS/SEARCH conference

Victim services 19

The secret trauma—Incest in the lives of girls and women

Treating the young male victim of sexual assault—Issues and intervention strategies

Announcing... 20

Order form Back cover

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Block watches help crime victims in Philadelphia

by Peter Finn

An emergency call sends police officers rushing to the scene of an assault, where they find a young man who has been savagely beaten by a gang of thugs. They rush him to the hospital, talk to witnesses, and set off to catch the criminals who did it.

The criminal justice system knows its job: find the suspects, charge them, prosecute them, punish them if convicted. A corps of highly trained professionals—police officers, attorneys, judges, probation officers, corrections officials—stands ready to do its part.

But the victim and his family need help, and they need more than medical attention and a sympathetic interview. Police and prosecutors have come to recognize this need in recent years, but often their agencies are not equipped to do much about it.

When a crime like this occurred in Philadelphia recently, the victim's family received a telephone call from someone in the neighborhood offering to help. The caller was a member of the block watch (sometimes called town

watch, block club, or neighborhood watch) in which local residents band together to keep an eye on their neighborhood and to alert police whenever they see something suspicious. In most communities, block watch members play no role after a crime has been committed, but in Philadelphia many members have been trained to provide crucial assistance to victims.

The call from the block watch neighbor was simple: "How are you getting along? Is there anything I can do to help?" When the neighbor found that the victim's mother was distraught, she comforted her and helped her get information about her son.

Many people who are aroused enough to stop crime are also predisposed to help its victims.

Eventually, the young victim began to express a commonly held fear—that his attackers would assault him again if he pressed charges. The block watch neighbor reassured him. When it came time to go to court, the neighbor escorted the victim and sat through the proceedings.

Such neighbor-to-neighbor involvement is common in northwest Philadelphia. It is the result of a pioneering partnership among police, a victim assistance program, and neighborhood block watch organizations. Together, they help victims with short-term, immediate needs and with the long-term goal of making the neighborhood safer.

The effort blends several themes that have run through recent efforts to improve the criminal justice system's responsiveness to crime: attention to the needs of victims, the use of volunteers to make communities safer, and the need to go forward despite the shortage of

funds for major expansion of government services.

In most places, block watch programs limit themselves to surveillance, and victims' programs often have inadequate resources to provide all the help that victims need. The Philadelphia program is unusual: it enables block watch volunteers to expand their traditional role by assisting victims after a crime has occurred.

In Philadelphia, neighborhood block watch programs continue to patrol local communities looking for potential crimes. But many participants have been trained to provide specific services to the victims: reassurance, referral, practical assistance, explanations of procedures, and followup.

Why turn to block watches for helping victims? First, block watch members have already demonstrated their concern about local community problems. They are organized and committed to take action. Savvy block watches also know that they must diversify to keep members motivated. Furthermore, thousands of block watch members across the country already informally help neighbors victimized by crime. In short, many people who are aroused enough to stop crime are also predisposed to help its victims.

Beginnings

The catalyst for the Philadelphia program was Catherine Bachrach, a former Peace Corps worker who was district supervisor of a citywide crime prevention organization and eventually director of a victim assistance effort, the Community Safety Program.¹ Begun in 1981 by

1. Since the completion of this article, the Community Safety Program has separated from the Northwest Interfaith Movement and become an independent, nonprofit organization. The program's new name is Northwest Victim Services.

Peter Finn is a Senior Research Analyst with Abt Associates Inc., a research firm in Cambridge, Massachusetts. Information for this article was drawn from a review of the victim assistance program's literature and a visit to the Philadelphia program which included formal interviews with the program director, block watch captains and members, police captains and officers, a community organizer, and a former assistant district attorney.

The following individuals reviewed one or more drafts of the article and suggested several important ways to improve it: Catherine P. Bachrach, John A. Calhoun, Deborah M. Carrow, Ann M. Collins, Carol Dorsey, Gail A. Goolkasian, James L. Humphrey, Robert P. Owens, Matthew Peskin, and Robert C. Wells.

the Northwest Interfaith Movement, the program serves the 375,000 residents of the northwest part of the city, which has one-quarter of Philadelphia's area and one-fifth of its crime.

Working with the crime prevention organization, Bachrach discovered that a number of block watch volunteers were interested in helping victims—not so much because they saw the victim's need for emotional support, but more because they wanted frightened victims to show up in court. Residents knew that many cases were dismissed at the preliminary hearing—the first stage of the court process—simply because victims failed to testify. Often victims lacked transportation, feared getting involved in the criminal justice system, or were afraid of retaliation by the defendant. If neighbors offered to accompany them to the preliminary hearings, victims might be more willing to testify and more cases might be prosecuted. To help, some block watch members volunteered to escort victims personally to court.

At the same time, some victims were contacting the crime prevention organization for help in coping with anxiety caused by the crime. Bachrach decided to link the unmet needs of victims with block watches' concern with crime prevention. She gave victims and block watches the same message: "If you and your neighbors show up in court, the system will take notice. Then, with appropriate sentences, you'll be safer in your neighborhood as criminals spread the word that your part of town is not a 'safe' place in which to rob and steal."

Bachrach tested the collaboration several times. The results suggested that the criminal justice system treated cases more seriously when block watchers were involved in the proceedings. Fewer cases were dropped, cases were assigned to more experienced prosecutors and were more thoroughly prepared, and sentences were more severe.

Shaping a formal partnership

When Bachrach became head of the Community Safety Program in early 1981, she knew the small program could never by itself meet the needs of the 15,000 yearly victims of serious crimes in northwest Philadelphia. If block

watch members could perform even a few simple victim assistance services, the Community Safety Program would be free to concentrate on professional or complicated victim services, such as counseling in serious cases and showing victims how to file crime compensation applications.

Block watches could also help refer victims to the new program. In Philadelphia, the Community Safety Program could not routinely obtain names of victims from police, but block watches, working closely with police, could. In addition, some victims ordinarily would avoid the service because they saw it as an intimidating, impersonal bureaucracy. But they might contact it on the recommendation of their own neighbors. Finally, block watches could extend the reach of the Community Safety Program by providing information to the wider community about victim needs and the victim compensation programs.

Bachrach made working with block watches a major focus of the new program. She started encouraging victims to ask neighbors to accompany them to the preliminary hearing, the trial, and sentencing. At the same time, she began on a case-by-case basis to contact block watches—with the victim's permission—to urge them to escort the victim to court.

It was clear, however, that block watch members would need training if they were to be more than escorts. Within a few months, Bachrach conducted the first of many training sessions for active block watch members to explain how a sensitive and concerned neighbor could provide emotional support to victims and furnish accurate information about the criminal justice system. The training was intended to develop a core of reliable volunteers.



Photo by David Greenberg

Neighborhood volunteers assist victims by listening and by providing reassurance, information, and support. Here Jalaine Chisholm, coordinator of block watch volunteers, accompanies a victim to court.

Block watches help crime victims in Philadelphia

Preliminary hearing services

In March 1982, the Community Safety Program decided to focus on the preliminary hearing—the first formal step leading to a trial. The site was the 14th Police District station—one of four police districts in northwest Philadelphia and one of 10 stations in the city where preliminary hearings are held. The district covers 10 square miles and has 115,000 residents. The district ranked sixth among the city's 23 police districts in 1984 in major crimes.

The preliminary hearing is a critical point in the prosecution as well as a stressful event for victims. The hearing is held in local police stations 3 to 10 days after arrest. Victims are suddenly introduced to the confusion of the criminal justice system. Often they are startled to find themselves sitting or standing almost next to the defendant.

Program leaders turned to block watch members active in aiding victims to help program staff furnish information and accompany victims to the court.

Bachrach worked closely with the Community Safety Program's advisory

board—in particular, a defense attorney, a detective, and an assistant district attorney—to design the service, to prepare informational handouts, and to write a formal proposal to the commissioner. The district attorney and the presiding judge of the Municipal Court were enthusiastic about the proposed arrangement. The district attorney assigned a special assistant to smooth the way, and the judge cleared the project on a trial basis with the police commissioner. The project was named the Information and Support Service.

As the final step, trained block watch volunteers participated in an orientation session that would equip them to help the staff implement the project.

There were a few problems. Police officers were irate on one occasion when a block watch volunteer told the wrong victim that her case had been postponed and she could go home; the judge almost dismissed the case. While mistakes like this one are rare, they underscore the importance of comprehensive training. Overall, however, observers concluded that volunteer block watch members can effectively orient victims to the proceedings and can make them feel less anxious about testifying in court.

The vital role of law enforcement

From the beginning, it was obvious that any community program needed the police to work with it as full partners in helping victims. Bachrach knew that the program had to demonstrate its effectiveness and staying power before police administrators would agree to promote it.

The program also had to prove that it could be trusted—that a block watch member would not ruin a case by giving bad advice to a victim or by tampering with evidence; that victims' privacy would be respected; and that the program and a block watch would not join forces to protest the way police handled a victim. Some officers were especially concerned that encouraging block watches to assist victims might stimulate unreasonable citizen demands for additional police services.

Program staff members began by working informally with individual

officers on specific cases as the need arose. But once the Information and Support Service had been set up, a few detectives began to approach the program for help in getting frightened or apathetic victims to show up in court.

From the beginning, it was obvious that any community program needed the police to work with it as full partners in helping victims.

The program also let commanding officers know when block watch members were especially disturbed about a specific crime so that special police attention could be devoted to the case, thus averting community accusations of police inaction. A case involving a stabbing, for example, aroused considerable community concern. The program kept the detective assigned to the case informed of the availability of block watch members to accompany the victim to the lineup and the preliminary hearing.

The Community Safety Program and police also began to work together in training block watch members and volunteers. Police had participated in the program's first training sessions in May 1982. Subsequently, the program and police cosponsored a series of workshops for block watches. By October, the Community Safety Program was using the police department's monthly district community workshops to run a mock trial for prospective Information and Support Service volunteers, most of whom were block watch members, to show them how the criminal justice system worked and how they could help.

Eventually, the police also helped the program to expand its contacts with block watches. Some officers identified active block watches that seemed like good candidates for providing victim services, encouraged block watch members to volunteer, and told victims they could get help from their block watch and from the Community Safety Program.

Although she did not formally approach the police command, Bachrach carefully

Photo by Northwest Victim Services



Program participants meet before preliminary hearings. Clockwise from bottom: volunteer Arthur Dukes, volunteer Margaret Snyder, Police Detective William Danks, and Catherine Bachrach, Director of Philadelphia's Community Safety Program.

kept each successive police captain in the 14th district informed of her activities. Because of her low-key but determined leadership, commanding and line officers alike learned that Bachrach fully understood and respected police work. Credit for building police support also goes to an especially committed community relations officer whose strong belief that block watch members could help victims led him to share neighborhood contacts and help set up and run the training workshops.

Another important factor that stimulated police involvement was the city government's high priority on promoting good police-community relations. Detectives and community relations officers increasingly felt they had support from their commanders for working with the program. At the same time, police administrators' support was strengthened as they received positive reports about the program from their staff. Bachrach knew that the police were truly committed when she went to explain the program to new captains in the district and found that they had already been briefed about the program from their predecessors—and were ready to support it.

Expanding the program

While the initial program began as a grassroots affair, the program was introduced into the 35th police district—in the largest and busiest section of the city—largely from the top down. Some months after the Information and Support Service had been set up in the 14th district, a court officer invited the captain of the 35th Police District's Division to attend a mock trial training session for volunteers at the 14th district's monthly police community workshop. Impressed by what he heard and saw, the captain asked the Community Safety Program to set up a similar service in his district.

With 152,000 people, the 35th district is the city's most populous and currently has the highest major crime rate in the city.

Expansion of the program had to wait nearly 6 months until Bachrach was able to amass the required funds, staff, and trained volunteers. However, because

Block watches help crime victims in various ways

Most of the services that block watch volunteers offer to victims can be provided by any properly motivated volunteer; other services require training. No block watch can provide all types of help. Figure 1 lists many of the types of assistance block watch members in Philadelphia have provided to victims.

Here are some examples of block watch activities:

- **Reassuring the victim.** Let victims know that neighbors are concerned and ready to help. This may involve nothing more than saying, "How are you getting along?" "I just wanted to say we're around the corner if you need some help." "Call me if you get scared."

- **Staying with victims for an hour or two after a crime.** Many people are afraid to be alone after a traumatic event. Having someone there is particularly helpful with elderly men and women, who sometimes become virtual recluses after being victimized.

- **Listening.** Let victims express their fears, retell what happened, and reveal their worries about the future. Often, neighbors are better listeners than friends and family who may be impatient with the victim's anxieties or contribute to the victim's feeling at fault for letting the crime occur. Neighbors may even be more effective than trained counselors because some victims trust only people they know and are intimidated by "professionals."

- **Providing practical assistance.** When a neighbor came home one night to find that burglars had ransacked her house after pushing in the skylight, a couple of agile block watch members temporarily boarded up the roof to prevent anyone from returning. When another family had all their money, major appliances, and food stolen, the block watch lent them money from its treasury and collected food from the neighborhood. Block watch members sometimes babysit when victims make trips to the doctor or court.

- **Accompanying victims to court or to local services.** A mugging victim who ignored two court summonses to appear at a lineup agreed to go only when a block watch captain arranged for three neighbors to accompany her. One block watch captain pleaded to get permission from a badly bleeding—but uninsured—victim

to call an ambulance but ended up driving the injured man to the hospital to spare him the \$100 ambulance fee.

- **Helping victims obtain other help.** This might include filing with the crime victims compensation program or requesting financial assistance from a community safety program, or seeking local professional counseling.

- **Helping victims make informed decisions.** One block watch captain strongly encouraged a mugging victim who was reluctant to report the crime to telephone the police. The volunteer had learned in training that reporting helps victims regain a feeling of control over their lives. He also explained to the victim that insurance compensation often depends on reporting the crime to the police within 48 to 72 hours.

- **Explaining the criminal justice system.** Let victims know what to expect when police arrive and what will happen in court.

- **Providing liaison with police and prosecutor.** When victims are afraid to leave their homes, a block watch can persuade the police to increase local street patrol or persuade the prosecutor to ask the court's warrant unit to make an extra effort to locate a defendant who may have jumped bail.

There are some caveats to consider, however. Some social service professionals warn that block watch members who are ineffective may cause damage if they try to help victims who feel suicidal, cannot meet the ordinary demands of their daily routines, express unrelenting anger and guilt at having been victimized, or are unable to put the experience behind them. These victims need professional counseling. As a result, block watch members should rarely become involved with victims of sexual assault, families of murder victims, and battered spouses, leaving such cases to professionals.

Bachrach nonetheless believes that one should not underestimate what a sensitive, trained volunteer can do for even seriously troubled victims. Moreover, in many communities, professional counseling services are either unavailable or prohibitively expensive, so the block watch members are a viable alternative to no assistance at all.

Block watches help crime victims in Philadelphia

some block watches from the 35th district had participated in its training sessions, the program had a head start in recruiting volunteers and promoting victim assistance in the new district. The partnership also flourished quickly because of favorable reports from officers recently transferred from the 14th district. Once again, a well-established community relations officer, along with a highly regarded detective, provided critical support. They actively promoted the partnership among local block watches and cosponsored training of program volunteers.

Building and maintaining comprehensive police support

In both districts, captains and lieutenants worked out some concerns about how the arrangement might affect patrol or investigative operations.

The program, in turn, made every effort to accommodate the needs of the police department. Staff members took care to follow through on every police request, at any hour, whether or not it related to victim assistance. One Sunday evening,

for instance, a police official telephoned Bachrach at home for help with an officer who was having a serious family problem. The next morning Bachrach appeared in the captain's office with a detailed list of sources of assistance. Bachrach also sent letters of commendation to the captains when an officer used the program effectively; the letters went into the officers' personnel files. These and other seemingly small actions were noted and appreciated by police.

The program advisory board also helped in working with the police. A detective and retired police community relations officer on the board promoted the effort among other officers, and they conveyed police concerns about the partnership to the board for action. The board helped design volunteer training workshops and develop the Information and Support Service.

The program proved useful in mediating occasional conflicts that arose between block watches and police over how victims were treated. One such case involved a victim who complained that she was being repeatedly harassed by burglars and was not getting adequate

attention from the police. Concerns were raised about apparent inaction by the police department.

The community began to understand how difficult it is for police to provide everything the public expects of them.

Bachrach met with the victim, her block watch, and the police to try to resolve the issue. She encouraged the block watch to increase its patrols of the woman's street and home, and she helped to explain to the victim, the block watch, and the press the detectives' strenuous efforts to apprehend the burglars and their limitations in doing more.

For the most part, block watches themselves tried to steer clear of problems with the police by avoiding any activities that might encroach on law enforcement, such as directly trying to protect victims against intimidation or to collect or touch evidence. In fact, block watch members often assisted investigating officers by warning the victim not to touch anything that might be used as evidence and by calming the victim so the police interview could begin promptly.

As the partnership expanded in each district, officers noticed increased community understanding and support. By assisting victims, the police demonstrated sensitivity to community needs. Police were invited more frequently to block watch and community meetings, and cooperation between community groups and the police grew. Despite their understandable reluctance to describe their operations to the public, police found that explaining how the department assigned priorities to calls for assistance helped residents become more tolerant of the time it took to answer complaints about disorderly behavior.

The community began to understand how difficult it is for police to provide everything the public expects of them. In fact, some block watch members began to explain and defend police

Figure 1.
Assistance block watches provide victims

Type of assistance	Training importance
Reassurance	
Express concern	desirable
Offer to help	desirable
Stay with the victim	desirable
Lend sympathetic ear	desirable
Practical assistance	
Babysit	not necessary
Keep watch over house	not necessary
Make security repairs	not necessary
Provide transportation	not necessary
Lend emergency pocket money or food	not necessary
Help complete crime victim compensation forms	necessary
Criminal justice system orientation	
Encourage reporting of the crime	desirable
Explain the criminal justice system	necessary
Reduce fear of criminal justice system	necessary
Escort	
Accompany to lineup	necessary
Accompany to court	necessary
Intermediary with law enforcement agency or prosecutor	
Obtain quick law enforcement assistance	necessary
Inform victim of case status	necessary
Inform prosecutor of special victim needs	necessary
Referral	necessary

priorities to their neighbors. While at first there were more requests for police services, as some officers originally feared, soon there were fewer and more reasonable requests.

By the end of 1983, the partnership had grown into a formally approved and fully operating arrangement throughout northwest Philadelphia.²

Currently, the Community Safety Program links block watch members with victims in need. Training has taken place both informally at block watch meetings and formally in the 12 volunteer training sessions conducted to date.

To avoid lawsuits, staff screen volunteers carefully. They rigorously train volunteers in what to say—and not say—to victims.

The program coordinates the entire effort and mediates misunderstandings and disagreements. The police refer victims both to the program and to block watches, identify potential program volunteers, join in training, and cooperate with the Information and Support Service at the preliminary hearing. Block watch members provide most of the 75 trained volunteers who staff the preliminary hearing information desk. They also help victims in a variety of other ways.

Dealing with liability issues

From the beginning, program staff members were concerned about the Community Safety Program's liability if volunteers had an accident while transporting a victim to court or if they gave a victim misinformation (or even accurate information) that caused emotional distress. In such cases, victims might sue the program. In

addition, volunteers might sue the program if the victim, or the defendant, assaulted them.

The Northwest Interfaith Movement's attorney examined the organization's liability policy and determined that only if staff were negligent in using volunteers could a victim or volunteer successfully sue the program—for example, if staff failed to screen volunteers for mental stability, or if they placed a volunteer in a risky situation without warning. The liability policy protects the program if staff are found negligent.

To avoid lawsuits, staff screen volunteers carefully. They rigorously train volunteers in what to say—and not say—to victims. They explain the legal position as well. (They can be successfully sued by a victim if they are negligent, and they cannot sue the program unless the staff are negligent.) Some volunteers have begun to be more cautious about transporting victims to court themselves; instead, they arrange for the police department or district attorney's office to provide transportation for both them and victims. Block watches elsewhere have taken out insurance policies.

Training volunteers

Bachrach knew from the start that neighbors who tried to help victims could sometimes make things worse rather than better. Even providing reassurance can be damaging if the block watch member implies, even inadvertently, that the victim was to blame for the crime, or scolds the victim for losing control. Neighbors could also take complete charge of the victim's welfare and encourage an unhealthy dependency. In addition, block watch members could misinform victims about the criminal justice process or prejudice them against the system.

To prevent these problems, the Community Safety Program provides four 2-hour weekly training sessions for all block watch members who become program volunteers. The sessions instruct volunteers in:

- What the victimization experience is like and how to understand it, typically by having victims describe what they

experienced and the type of help they wanted.

- What victims need immediately after the crime and over the long term.
- How to respond to victims—for example, how to listen, how not to blame.
- When to recommend that victims seek professional help.
- How the criminal justice system works.

In addition, to orient block watch members who are not formally involved in the program, Community Safety Program staff attend block watch meetings where they promote awareness of victim needs and suggest how members can help victims even without formal training. The program provides continuing education to block watches by issuing a quarterly newsletter, making periodic announcements of new referral sources, and offering relevant lectures.

Problems experienced

To protect confidentiality, police and the Community Safety Program only provide block watches with victims' names and telephone numbers if the victims give permission. Occasionally, this causes a delay. Block watch volunteers may not know a neighbor has been victimized for some time after the incident has occurred. Block watches often try to minimize this delay by publicizing their victim services. They tell neighbors about them and talk to community and church groups. Many victims, of course, contact their block watch on the advice of the police or the Community Safety Program.

Bachrach found that some block watch members ignore victims because the help they can give seems so trivial. Training explains the importance of simple acts of neighborliness, such as expressing concern over the incident or staying with the victim for a half-hour after the crime. In some block watches, members who have themselves been crime victims also help counteract apathy by providing first-hand descriptions of a victim's problems and needs.

2. The program also worked with two other northwest Philadelphia police districts because the detective division headquartered in the 35th district serves all four of northwest Philadelphia's districts and because preliminary hearings for crimes committed in the other two districts were held at either the 35th or 14th district stationhouses. However, collaboration with these other two districts was modest because of their small population and relative lack of crime.

Block watches help crime victims in Philadelphia

Effective victim services also have difficulty taking root in neighborhoods with many transient residents, or in block watch programs that lack the structure and organization required to go beyond crime prevention activities.

Some retired or semi-retired block watch members discover that helping victims is a stimulating way to remain active. It's also a good way to get to know neighbors.

Keeping up interest

To foster interest, program staff members often encourage victims to join the block watch, since past victims can be a potential source of new members. Once they have joined, victims can explain to the members how important and easy it would be to help other victims. When giving presentations to block watches, staff members often bring one or two victims to describe how reassuring it was when a neighbor took a few minutes to offer assistance.

Apathy is also overcome as members realize that they, too, benefit from helping victims. Block watches have learned from experience that to remain in existence they must engage in more activities than simply patrolling the neighborhood. Program staff and police can often show block watches how adding victim services can help maintain members' interest in the group.

On a more personal level, some retired or semiretired block watch members discover that helping victims is a stimulating way to remain active. Others simply find it satisfying to help people in need. Assisting victims also affords members a chance to get to know their neighbors. A few block watch captains enjoy developing a special relationship with patrol officers and detectives. Local residents who assist victims receive public recognition and awards at annual receptions attended by high-ranking law enforcement and city officials.

Spreading the partnership to other communities

The Philadelphia partnership shows that not just victims—but also the police, block watches, and the entire criminal justice system—can benefit from a coordinated effort. The specific manner in which the three groups collaborate in Philadelphia reflects local conditions—for example, the convenient location of the preliminary hearings in police stations and the strong pressure from the mayor's office to improve police-community relations.

Other jurisdictions that plan block watches will need to tailor their approach to the opportunities and constraints their own communities present. For example, if existing services are capable of transporting and escorting victims to court, the partnership might focus instead on training block watch members to provide crisis intervention to victims immediately after the crime and on arranging for block watches to find out quickly when someone has been victimized.

Other groups besides a victim assistance program can initiate the partnership. Police and sheriff's departments may be in a good position to introduce collaboration in many communities, because law enforcement officers are often the first to come into contact with victims and already understand many of their needs for immediate assistance.

Hundreds of communities have these ingredients—a dedicated victim assistance program director, a core of innovative law enforcement officers, and at least a few adventuresome block watches.

When a law enforcement agency with an established relationship with block watches takes the initiative, developing the partnership can be much easier. Even without such a formal link, block watches almost always look to law enforcement for leadership, because their principal concern is crime prevention.

Although busy police administrators and sheriffs traditionally have not regarded helping victims as a part of their official responsibility or may have a reluctance to work closely with outside organizations, the Philadelphia experience shows that law enforcement stands to gain a great deal from becoming a full partner in a well-organized arrangement to help victims. In many departments there is a new breed of police community relations officer and police commander looking for ways to reach out to the community. Even one or two dynamic officers can be enough to start a strong program.

Why Philadelphia succeeded

Three key ingredients contributed to northwest Philadelphia's success. The first was the leadership of a self-motivated, energetic, and far-sighted program director and the assistance of a highly supportive advisory committee. These individuals saw the partnership as a cost-effective way to assist victims of crime. Furthermore, by not being formally affiliated with a large bureaucracy, they could act boldly and quickly. The program also had in Bachrach a full-time staff person who could start a major new effort (although not without considerable unpaid overtime).

The second ingredient, which enabled the partnership to take root, was the existence of a few line officers in each police district who believed in the arrangement, and their police commanders who eventually lent their support.

The third indispensable ingredient was the willingness of block watch captains and members to experiment with a new neighborhood service.

Hundreds of communities have these ingredients—a dedicated victim assistance program director, a core of innovative law enforcement officers, and at least a few adventuresome block watches. Some jurisdictions will be eager to initiate this kind of arrangement because the partnership aids all three parties. These organizational benefits can be achieved without losing sight of the goal: to expand services to crime victims at a time when no single agency or organization can shoulder the entire burden for meeting the needs of this neglected group.

Publications and resources concerning crime victims and neighborhood safety

The publications, videocassette programs, and organizations listed on this page are suggested as additional sources of information about victim services and neighborhood watch programs.

Available from the National Institute of Justice/NCJRS

Victims and Helpers: Reactions To Crime by Kenneth Friedman et al. (NCJ 82040) investigates the problems victims of crime face. \$4.60. Check no. 14 on the order form.

Neighborhood Crime, Fear, and Social Control: A Second Look at the Hartford Program (Executive Summary) by F.J. Fowler, Jr., and T.W. Mangione (NCJ 80950) describes the ways Hartford, Connecticut, was able to reduce crime and fear of crime. \$4.60. Check no. 16 on the order form.

Partnerships for Neighborhood Crime Prevention by J.D. Feins (NCJ 87389) is a guide intended for local practitioners who want to develop police and community relationships to prevent neighborhood crime. \$5.80. Check no. 17 on the order form.

Informal Citizen Action and Crime Prevention at the Neighborhood Level by S.W. Greenberg, W.M. Rohe, and J.R. Williams (NCJ 94221) examines the full range of informal social control mechanisms and their effects on crime and the fear of crime. \$10.20. Check no. 18 on the order form.

Criminal Justice Response to Victim Harm by J. Hernon and B. Forst explains how the harm sustained by the victim influences practitioners' case processing decisions and how those decisions, in turn, affect the victims' perceptions of the court system. Single copies of the *Research in Brief* (NCJ 98260) version are free. Check no. 44 on the order form. The full report is \$5.80 (NCJ 93664). Check no. 13 on the order form.

Safe and Secure Neighborhoods: Physical Characteristics and Informal Territorial Control in High- and Low-Crime Neighborhoods (Final Report) by S.W. Greenberg, W.M. Rohe, and J.R. Williams (NCJ 81044) explores the social and physical differences in high- and low-crime neighborhoods. The study found that high- and low-crime neighborhoods are far more distinguishable in physical characteristics than in citizen behavior. For a free single copy, write to the National Institute of Justice/NCJRS, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850.

Community Crime Prevention Programs (TB 010201) and *Victim Services* (TB 040001) describe between 100 and 200 documents and programs. Check nos. 21 and 22 on the order form.

Available from other agencies

Neighborhood Watch Victim Assistance by H. Jerome Miron is a step-by-step manual on how neighbors can enlist block watches to help victims. The manual was prepared by the National Sheriffs' Association and includes training information. Anticipated availability in January for approximately \$5.00 from the National Sheriffs' Association, H. Jerome Miron, Victim Assistance Program, 1450 Duke Street, Alexandria, VA 22314. 703-836-7827.

Counseling Crime Victims in Crisis by D.A. Lowenberg and P. Forgach (NCJ 94257) provides victim/witness staff and volunteers with program materials to sharpen their crisis intervention skills. \$6.50 plus \$2.00 shipping and handling. Available from Aurora Associates, Inc., Suite 400, 1015 18th Street NW., Washington, DC 20036. 202-463-0950.

Videotape resources

CRIME FILE, narrated by James Q. Wilson, brings into perspective critical issues facing criminal justice. Each segment runs just under 28½ minutes.

"Neighborhood Safety" (NCJ 97227) \$17.00/\$23.00. Check nos. 28, 29, or 30 on the order form.

"Victims" (NCJ 97236) \$17.00/\$23.00. Check nos. 31, 32, or 33 on the order form.

Further resources

National Organization of Victim Assistance (NOVA)
717 D Street NW.
Washington, DC 20004
202-393-6682

A professional association for victim advocates and a public interest group promoting victim rights. Provides general brochures and publications on the aftermath of criminal victimization.

National Victims Resource Center
Office for Victims of Crime
Cindy Stein
633 Indiana Avenue NW.
Washington, DC 20531
202-724-6134

Provides program listings, grant information, and general information on victim-related topics.

National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service
Marie Pirog
P.O. Box 6000
Rockville, MD 20850
800-851-3420
301-251-5525

The reference service of the National Institute of Justice. Responds to requests for information about victims of crime; provides program listings and publication lists.

Building on experience: The Construction Information Exchange

A recent survey of law enforcement executives and court and corrections officials found unanimous agreement: The most serious problem facing the criminal justice system is prison and jail crowding.

To help State and local officials address their crowding problems, the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) has developed and is implementing the Construction Information Exchange, a program to centralize and share information about constructing prisons and jails.

"The goal of the Construction Information Exchange is to give officials who have built prison and jail facilities an opportunity to share their success stories," said James K. Stewart, Director of the National Institute of Justice.

Three components make up the program:

- A data base of correctional facilities
- The *National Directory of Corrections Construction*
- *Construction Bulletins*.

The Construction Data Base. This automated library contains summary information on facilities constructed since 1978, and new projects are continually being added. The data base is operated by the National Institute of Justice/NCJRS, and NCJRS correction specialists search the data base daily in response to requests from callers.

For each construction project listed in the data base, more than 100 separate information items are listed, including construction costs, construction time, facility dimensions, inmate capacity, methods for dealing with crowding, fire protection systems, staffing levels, and operational costs.

Perhaps most important for the reference function of the Corrections Information Exchange, the data base provides the names, addresses, and telephone numbers of key people associated with each

facility, including architects who have agreed to respond to requests for further details.

The National Directory of Corrections Construction. This 240-page volume summarizes the information in the data base. It contains 2-page profiles on 102 corrections facilities. The profiles include more than 70 items of information as well as a floorplan of a typical housing unit in the facility.

One of the most important features of the *Directory* is that it allows officials to compare costs by using a common basis for analysis. The *Directory* even offers information to help officials conduct analytical comparisons between different types of construction projects.

Sheriffs and corrections commissioners know what management style they want in a facility (e.g., they may want direct supervision), but they may not know how their needs translate into a floorplan. The *Directory* offers a visual tool that allows officials to see how different designs match particular needs.

The Construction Bulletins. Certain construction projects warrant special attention because they use progressive techniques that have saved time and money. The *Bulletins* are case studies of selected corrections projects. They provide details of innovative construction techniques, their implementation, the results obtained, and contact persons. Four *Construction Bulletins* are now available. (See the box opposite for details.)

The *Bulletins* alert jurisdictions to new findings and promising technologies that may benefit corrections agencies. Each *Bulletin* includes the background of a specific jurisdiction's corrections problem and a step-by-step description of what was done to resolve the issue.

The Construction Information Exchange has been an evolving project

The Exchange grew out of research on new and more efficient building technologies for corrections conducted by an NIJ Visiting Fellow, Charles B. DeWitt. At the time DeWitt was collecting data for the research on corrections construction, Attorney General Edwin Meese III called for better ways to build corrections facilities.

The National Institute recognized the potential of sharing DeWitt's research findings through NCJRS. Survey responses from architects and administrators provided the detailed information that is now contained in the data base and listed in the *Directory*. To provide more detailed information on several projects found in the *Directory*, DeWitt has written *Construction Bulletins* on sites that may be visited by officials who are now planning to build jails or prisons.

"Before the creation of the Construction Information Exchange, an administrator who needed to build a new facility had to start from scratch—rather than build on experience," DeWitt explained. Through the Exchange, administrators can learn from one another and avoid repeating past mistakes, he said. They can compare costs and consider the advantages of using alternative construction techniques that can save money and time.

Construction projects are continually added to the data base, and these additional projects will constitute the next edition of the *Directory*. Sheriffs and corrections commissioners who want their facilities to become part of the Exchange can call the NIJ/NCJRS corrections specialists at 800-851-3420. The specialists will then collect the information that is needed to include the project in the data base.

"The Exchange is particularly effective because a person can call up and get information that is tailor-made for his purposes," said Paul Cascarano, NIJ Assistant Director who supervised development of the program.

For example, a sheriff who must build a new jail in 18 months or less can call the Exchange toll free and talk with a specialist. The specialist can describe every jail and prison in the data base that has been built in that time.

How to use the Exchange

Tim Matthews, an NCJRS corrections information specialist, made these suggestions about using the Corrections Information Exchange: "Have all your questions ready when you call. Some requests, especially ones involving statistical calculations, may require extensive search strategies. If we have all of the followup questions in advance, we can minimize the search time and the number of return calls."

Frequently, questions concern costs. The automated system can calculate basic statistical information, such as average costs. "But," points out Matthews, "officials should remember that the average reflects a sample of facilities across the Nation. That's why we often give ranges as well as averages."

"We also receive many calls about police facilities," said Matthews. Although the data base focuses on correctional facilities, it does contain information on mixed-use facilities that may be helpful in designing police complexes.

The Exchange can be very helpful to officials who are in the preliminary stages of planning and design. To make maximum use of the Construction Information Exchange, officials should contact the Exchange *early* in the process.

"The Exchange is an excellent national resource, and we'd like to increase the number of corrections success stories we can share," James K. Stewart said. "We encourage more officials to use the Exchange and report back on their own projects."

Network with construction professionals

The Construction Information Exchange helps State and local jurisdictions address their prison and jail crowding problems with new construction ideas.

Who can use the Construction Information Exchange?

- Construction managers
- Sheriffs
- Corrections commissioners and other prison and jail officials
- Architects
- Structural engineers
- Legislators
- State and local government officials
- Consultants

How can I get copies of the Directory and Bulletins?

Call NCJRS or use the order form on the back page. The *National Directory of Corrections Construction* is \$14.90. The *Construction Bulletins* are free (check nos. 12, 45-48 on the order form):

New Construction Methods for Correctional Facilities (NCJ 100121). Discusses the scope of prison crowding and the costs of building new facilities, and introduces projects in Virginia, California, and Florida that have used various types of prefabrication.

California Tests New Construction Concepts (NCJ 101593). Explains two advanced techniques, precast and "tilt-up" concrete, used to build more cost-effective facilities faster.

Florida Sets Example With Use of Concrete Modules (NCJ 100125). Describes the use of prefabricated concrete cell modules, which enabled officials to open a new 336-bed expansion unit only 8 months after groundbreaking at a cost of approximately \$16,000 per cell.

Ohio's New Approach to Prison and Jail Financing (NCJ 102093). After careful review of several alternatives for underwriting a facility, Ohio chose an innovative finance method of issuing municipal bonds.

What kind of information does the data base contain?

The Construction Information Exchange data base contains more than 100 items of information on each facility. Some of the most commonly requested items include:

Facility contacts
Architects
Construction managers
General contractors
Total construction costs
Costs per gross sq. ft.
Costs per cell
Costs per inmate
Operating costs
Finance methods
Construction timeframes
Management styles
Total sq. footage
Current population
Staffing plans
Security levels
Use of inmate labor

What does it cost to use the data base?

Most callers ask questions the staff can answer immediately. These are always free of charge. More complex questions—for example, one that requires statistical calculations—may require a search and printout. Print-outs can contain information on as many as 50 facilities; they cost only \$21.00.

How can I have my facility added to the data base?

Call NCJRS and talk with a corrections specialist who will take it from there. Even if your facility is not completed yet, you can submit information that may help others plan their facilities.

How can I contact the Exchange?

Call a corrections specialist directly at 301-251-5500. Or call NCJRS Customer Service toll free at 800-851-3420 and a specialist will return your call.

NIJ Reports Criminal Justice Calendar of Events

a program of the National Institute of Justice/NCJRS

Meetings & Conferences

January

Jan. 12-15 Atlanta, GA

American Correctional Association Winter Conference.
Fee: \$102 members, \$117 nonmembers. Contact: Pat Cain, American Correctional Association, 4321 Hartwick Rd., College Park, MD 20740 (301-699-7600).

February

Feb. 26-Mar. 1 Las Vegas, NV

Western Society of Criminology 14th Annual Conference.
Contact: Susan Meier, Criminal Justice Program, San Diego State University, San Diego, CA 92182-0367 (916-364-8529).

March

Mar. 15-18 San Francisco, CA

National College of Juvenile and Family Law 14th National Conference on Juvenile Justice.
Contact: Aylene Rosselli, National Council of Juvenile & Family Court Judges, P.O. Box 8970, Reno, NV 89507 (702-784-6159).

You can mail your conference announcement to 600 criminal justice publications—by taking advantage of

NIJ/NCJRS Conference Resource and Information Services

Ask about our
Promotional Mailing List

For more information, call
800-851-3420.

April

Apr. 21-24 San Francisco, CA

Western Round Table.
Fee: \$150. Contact: Faye Warren, National Crime Prevention Council, 733 15th St. NW., Washington, DC 20005 (202-393-7141).

Workshops, Seminars, & Courses

January

Jan. 5-9 Boulder, CO

Correctional Management.
No fee. Contact: National Institute of Corrections Academy, 1790 30th St., Suite 430, Boulder, CO 80301 (303-497-6060).

Jan. 5-16 Louisville, KY

Homicide Investigation.
Fee: \$500. Contact: Shirley Beck, Southern Police Institute, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40292 (502-588-6561).

Jan. 11-16 Las Vegas, NV

Advanced Computers in Courts.
Fee: \$475. Contact: The National Judicial College, University of Nevada, Reno, NV 89557 (702-784-6747).

Jan. 12-Mar. 20 Dallas, TX

Command and Management School.
Fee: \$500 members, \$1,000 nonmembers. Contact: Donald T. Shanahan, Director, Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute, P.O. Box 830707, Richardson, TX 75083 (214-690-2394).

Jan. 12-23 Jacksonville, FL

Police Internal Affairs Seminar.
Fee: \$325. Contact: Director, Institute of Police Technology and Management, University of North Florida, 4567 St. Johns Bluff Road, S., Jacksonville, FL 32216 (904-646-2722).

Jan. 19-21 University Park, PA

Police Executives' Legal Forum.
Fee: \$225. Contact: Kathy Karchner, The Pennsylvania State University, 410 Keller Building, University Park, PA 16802 (814-863-3551).

Jan. 26-27 Orlando, FL

Corporate Aircraft Security.
Fee: \$350. Contact: Richard W. Kobetz & Associates, Ltd., North Mountain Pines Training Center, Arcadia Manor, Route Two, Box 100, Berryville, VA 22611 (703-955-1128).

Jan. 26-28 St. Petersburg, FL

Police Dispatcher Training.
Contact: Roger J. Zimmermann, Florida Institute for Law Enforcement, P.O. Box 13489, St. Petersburg, FL 33733 (813-341-4601).

Jan. 26-30 Denver, CO

Fourteenth Annual Advanced Arson Investigation Seminar.
Contact: Capt. James D. Persichitte, Denver Fire Department, 745 W. Colfax Ave., Denver, CO 80204 (303-575-5551).

Jan. 26-Feb. 6 Evanston, IL

Managing Small and Medium-Sized Police Departments.
Fee: \$550. Contact: Northwestern University Traffic Institute, P.O. Box 1409, Evanston, IL 60204 (800-323-4011).

Jan. 28-30 Boulder, CO

How To Manage the Changing Correctional Organization.
No fee. Contact: National Institute of Corrections Academy, 1790 30th St., Suite 430, Boulder, CO 80301 (303-497-6060).

February

Feb. 1-5 San Francisco, CA

Trial Advocacy.
Fee: \$415. Contact: Teresa Villarreal, Registrar, National College of District Attorneys, University of Houston Law Center, University Park, Houston, TX 77004 (713-749-1571).

Feb. 2-6 Boulder, CO

Correctional Management.
No fee. Contact: National Institute of Corrections Academy, 1790 30th St., Suite 430, Boulder, CO 80301 (303-497-6060).

Feb. 4-6 Louisville, KY

Practical Crime Analysis.
Fee: \$250. Contact: Admissions, National Crime Prevention Institute, Shelby Campus, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40292 (502-588-6987).

Feb. 8-12 New Orleans, LA

Criminal Investigators Course.
Fee: \$415. Contact: Teresa Villarreal, Registrar, National College of District Attorneys, University of Houston Law Center, University Park, Houston, TX 77004 (713-749-1571).

Feb. 11-13 Orlando, FL

Data Security Technical Symposium.
Contact: Customer Service, Bank Administration Institute, 60 Gould Center, Rolling Meadows, IL 60008 (312-228-6200).

Feb. 16-27 Miami, FL

Criminal Intelligence Analysis.
Fee: \$695. Contact: G. Brown, Registrar, Anacapa Sciences, Inc., P.O. Drawer Q, Santa Barbara, CA 93102.

Feb. 18-20 Boulder, CO

How To Influence the External Environment of Correctional Organizations.
No fee. Contact: National Institute of Corrections Academy, 1790 30th St., Suite 430, Boulder, CO 80301 (303-497-6060).

Feb. 19 San Diego, CA

Drugs in the Workplace: The Problem & Response.
Contact: Sharon Green, Drug Education Associates, Inc., 4739 Utica St., Suite 101, Metairie, LA 70006 (504-454-0412).

Feb. 22-26 Channel Islands Harbor, CA

Experienced Prosecutor Course—Developing Management, Supervisory, and Training Skills.
Fee: \$415. Contact: Teresa Villarreal, Registrar, National College of District Attorneys, University of Houston Law Center, University Park, Houston, TX 77004 (713-749-1571).

Special Services & Announcements

Supervision of Police Personnel—Independent Study Course.

Fee: \$150.00. Contact: Northwestern University Traffic Institute, P.O. Box 1409, Evanston, IL 60204 (800-323-4011).

The Calendar of Events is a regular feature of NIJ Reports. It announces national, international, and regional events directly related to criminal justice, with priority given to programs sponsored by Office of Justice Programs agencies. Information about coming events should be submitted on the letterhead of the sponsoring

organization 6 months before the event to NIJ Reports Calendar of Events, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. The Calendar is a representative, not an exhaustive, listing. To learn about other conferences or training opportunities in your area, contact the organizations cited on these pages.

How to use this section

This section contains abstracts of significant additions to the NCJRS data base, arranged by major topics (see Table of Contents). Under each topic, documents are listed in alphabetical order by title. The five-digit NCJ number following the citation is an identification number assigned to each item as it is entered into the NCJRS data base.

How to obtain documents. Documents available from NCJRS are indicated by ■ at the end of the citation; they may be ordered through the order form on the back cover. Please allow 3 to 6 weeks for delivery. For documents marked "Prepublication Order," the delivery period may be longer. We will notify you by mail within 30 days if we cannot fulfill your order for items requiring payment. We publish announcements in *NIJ Reports* if our supplies of free documents are depleted.

Other documents may be ordered directly from the source listed in the *availability* section. NCJRS does not guaran-

tee that documents will continue to be available at the prices listed. To obtain copies of journal articles, contact your librarian.

Microfiche from NCJRS. When the National Institute of Justice/NCJRS Microfiche Program is given as a document source, write to National Institute of Justice/NCJRS Microfiche Program, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. Specify the title and NCJ number of the document. You may obtain up to 10 titles without charge. For orders of more than 10, the charge per title is \$1.05 plus \$4.30 postage and handling (for up to 25 titles).

Document Loan Program. All publications in the NCJRS collection may be borrowed via an interlibrary loan program through your public, organizational, or academic library, for \$4.50 per document in the U.S. and \$5.00 in Canada. This program is free to all Federal agencies, to State and local criminal and

juvenile justice agencies, and to members of the Criminal Justice Information Exchange Group. For more information, call NCJRS at 800-851-3420.

Deposit accounts. Frequent users of NCJRS services may set up deposit accounts by submitting a minimum deposit of \$50 (U.S. \$100 for international subscribers). You may use VISA, MasterCard, check, or money order.

For international subscribers. Please refer to the special international insert to order both free and cost documents. The foreign order form lists the Canadian and foreign prices for documents and provides instructions for ordering microfiche from Canada and other countries.

For more information. Call NCJRS Customer Service at 800-851-3420 (301-251-5500 for subscribers in Alaska, Maryland, or Metropolitan Washington, D.C.).



Courts

Management and operations. Court structure. Ball and bond. Judicial process.

Law of Confessions

D.M. Nissman, E. Hagen, and P.R. Brooks

Discusses the roots of criminal confessions law and updates readers on key 1984 rulings, providing transcripts of interrogations, courtroom proceedings, appellate arguments, and historical examples.

Chapters in the text treat major areas in confessions law: voluntariness, privilege against self-incrimination, the Miranda decision, custody, interrogation, waiver of Miranda rights, the sixth amendment right to counsel, impeachment, and the "fruit of the poisonous tree" doctrine concerning evidence and statements obtained after illegal arrests.

Other topics include State constitutional analysis, corroboration, retroactivity, confessions obtained by private citizens, and confessions obtained by psychiatrists.

The authors discuss methods of presenting confessions evidence at hearings and techniques of modern interrogation. Appendixes contain essential parts of the Miranda decision and briefs of U.S. Supreme Court and State confessions cases.

1985. 532 pp. Index. Appendixes. Footnotes. Table of cases. NCJ 101791

Availability: Lawyers Co-operative Publishing Co., Aqueduct Building, Rochester, NY 14603. Book \$74.50.

Punishments for Federal Crimes

A. Partridge, P.A. Lombard, and B. Meierhoefer
Federal Judicial Center

Provides excerpts from the report, *Punishments Imposed on Federal Offenders*, prepared for the U.S. Sen-

tencing Commission to use in considering the value of sentencing guidelines. Excerpts from the full report include the table of contents, the introduction, and a chapter on immigration and citizenship offenders sentenced between January 1984 and February 1985.

The full report is a compilation of information about punishments imposed on persons convicted of violating Federal criminal laws for violent crimes, property offenses, drug offenses, offenses involving the justice system, firearms and explosives offenses, immigration and citizenship offenses, corporate crime, and others. It contrasts punishments served with sentences imposed by judges, taking into account the impact of the parole system and allowances for "good time."

1986. 77 pp. Tables. Graphs. Footnotes. NCJ 101729

Availability: Federal Judicial Center, 1520 H Street, NW., Washington, DC 20005. Document free. (The full report is available for \$125 from William S. Hine and Co., Inc., 1285 Main Street, Buffalo, NY 14209.)



Crime prevention/ deterrence

Community involvement. Environmental design
and security systems.

Computer Security Handbook—Strategies and Techniques for Preventing Data Loss or Theft

R.T. Moulton

Examines the design, implementation, and maintenance of computer security controls. Topics include implementing the most cost-effective security protection, developing logical access control programs, ensuring that application programs include controls over data editing and file updating, selecting physical control systems, protecting data communicated by telephone and satellite, preventing losses due to error or omissions, and dealing with disruptions.

A detailed checklist provides step-by-step guidelines for addressing computer security components such as staff training, system design, and disaster contingency planning. The text also addresses auditors, risk assessment, security review scheduling, investigating and prosecuting computer-related fraud, and a technique for comparing loss expectancies with the costs of adding or deleting controls.

1986. 248 pp. Sample forms. Figures. Footnotes. NCJ 101705

Availability: Prentice-Hall, Inc., Englewood Cliffs, NJ 07632. Book \$39.95.

Employer Perceptions of Workplace Crime

A.F. Westin and M.A. Baker

Describes the results of a 1985 survey of employers at major U.S. corporations. Survey data describe employer perceptions of the extent, nature, seriousness, and impact of employee workplace crime.

Crimes evaluated include major fraud, major and petty theft, abuse of services, sabotage, and vandalism. Employer attitudes regarding drug and alcohol abuse are included as well. The document also analyzes employer

attitudes toward crime control including the use of preemployment screening techniques and on-the-job crime control procedures.

1986. 90 pp. Sponsoring agency: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. Grant no. 82-BJ-CX-0009. NCJ 101851

■ Document free. Check no. 49.



Institutional corrections (adult)

Management and operations. Classification of offenders. Jails. Prison disorders. Rehabilitation and treatment.

Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome—A Demographic Profile of New York State Inmate Mortalities, 1981–1985

W. Gaunay and R.L. Gido
New York State Commission of
Correction

Presents a demographic profile of 177 New York State inmates who died of acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) between 1981 and 1985. The report compares this profile to that of the general U.S. population and provides a disease profile of AIDS for all New York State correctional facilities that details symptoms and stages of the disease.

The study revealed that the typical inmate who died from AIDS was Hispanic or black, single, male, heterosexual, 34-years old, and had a history of intravenous drug abuse prior to incarceration. He was born in the New York City area and most likely was convicted of robbery, burglary, or drug-related offenses. He had spent an average of 21.7 months in the correctional system prior to death. The AIDS victim was likely to have contracted pneumocystis carinii pneumonia and died after an average hospital stay of 35 days. A statement of New York's policy on AIDS in the criminal justice system is appended.

1986. 47 pp. Tables. Figures. Appendix. References. NCJ 102030

Availability: New York State Commission of Correction, 60 South Pearl Street, Albany, NY 12207. Document free.

Avoiding Overcrowding Through Policy Analysis— The Nevada Experience

J. Austin

American Correctional Association
National Council on Crime
and Delinquency

Reports findings of a study of attempts by the Nevada Legislature, correctional administrators, and criminal justice officials to deal with prison crowding and escalating correctional costs. The study was undertaken to support the work of a 13-member committee charged by the Nevada Legislature to determine which correctional reforms would most benefit the State.

Researchers projected the impacts that 20 different correctional policy changes could have on four correctional populations: prison, parole/postrelease supervision, probation, and jail. The report estimates the costs of various reforms through their impact on the size of the four populations. Thus, control needs can be weighed to some extent against available and potential resources.

One outcome of this report was the establishment of a sentencing commission to make specific recommendations on sentencing reform.

1986. 38 pp. Bibliography. Footnotes. Figures. Sponsoring agency: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice. Grant no. 84-IJ-CX-K013. NCJ 101846

■ Document \$4.60. Check no. 01.

The Figgie Report Part V: Parole—A Search for Justice and Safety

Research and Forecasts, Inc.

Examines public and professional attitudes toward and awareness of current parole practices and related issues, including sentencing decisions, prison crowding, and alternatives to prison.

Findings are based on a survey of more than 1,000 members of the public and approximately 300 judges, lawyers, and parole officials. The survey revealed

that 72 percent of the public think judges are too lenient, 24 percent support the practice of having parole boards set release dates, and 58 percent believe prison should be more than a sanction of last resort.

Survey responses showed broad support for tough sentencing of violent criminals and the building of more prisons to accommodate them. However, these sentiments do not preclude support for humane prison conditions and limited flexibility in sentencing. The survey indicates that the public is willing to pay for prison improvements and supports alternatives to incarceration for certain offenders. Although discouraged with current criminal justice practices, the public believes that rehabilitation opportunities should be available to all offenders.

1985. 216 pp. Tables. Bibliography. Appendix. NCJ 101385

Availability: Figgie International, Inc., 1000 Virginia Center Parkway, Richmond, VA 23295. Document free.

Public Policy for Corrections— A Handbook for Decisionmakers

American Correctional Association

Presents 21 correctional policies ratified by the American Correctional Association as the culmination of its Public Correctional Policy Project. The project was undertaken to provide correctional practitioners, decisionmakers, and the public with clearcut policies for corrections.

Addressing both juvenile and adult corrections, these policies cover such issues as offender classification, community corrections, correctional industries, correctional facility design, female offender services, and offender education and training. Other topics include special-needs offenders, parole, privatization, probation, staff recruitment and development, and standards and accreditation.

Each policy is accompanied by an introduction, a policy statement, guidelines for meeting the policy objectives, and a discussion of the rationale for that policy.

1986. 87 pp. Appendixes. Sponsoring agency: National Institute of Corrections. Grant no. FA-5. NCJ 101706

Availability: American Correctional Association, 4321 Hartwick Road, Suite L-208, College Park, MD 20740. Document \$12.00.



Institutional corrections (juvenile)

Management and operations. Rehabilitation and treatment.

Children in Custody—1982-83 Census of Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facilities

*U.S. Department of Justice,
Bureau of Justice Statistics
and Office of Juvenile Justice
and Delinquency Prevention*

Presents data on public and private residential facilities holding juveniles in custody in the United States and on the juveniles they hold. Annual data are for calendar year 1982; the reference date for the census was February 1, 1983.

Following a narrative summary of general findings and methodology, 12 tables present:

- The average daily population and population movement for both public and private facilities for yearend 1979 and 1982;
- One-day counts, demographic characteristics, adjudication status, and resident-to-staff ratios for part- and full-time staff by staff function for December 31, 1979, and February 1, 1983;
- The average daily population, confinement rate by State, average length of stay, design capacity and percent occupied, enrollments in facility-operated programs, expenditures, and

Holiday closings

The National Institute of Justice/NCJRS will be closed November 27 and 28 for the Thanksgiving holidays, December 25 and 26 for the Christmas holidays, and January 1 for New Year's Day. Our toll-free line at all other times is 800-851-3420. (In Metropolitan Washington, D.C., Maryland, and Alaska, call 301-251-5500.)

average per-day and per-placement operating costs for calendar year 1982; and

- The reason held, number of juveniles and facilities by facility type and environment (open or institutional), and facilities, staff, and per-resident 1-year operating costs by State for February 1, 1983.

1986. 11 pp. Tables. NCJ 101686

■ Document free. Check no. 50.



Juvenile justice system

Juvenile delinquency. Juvenile courts. Missing children.

Children in Adult Prisons— An International Perspective

K. Tomasevski, ed.

Reports the findings of a Defense for Children International study of the imprisonment of children in adult prisons between 1982 and 1984 in 27 nations around the world, including the United States and Canada.

The researchers found that incarcerating children in adult penal facilities occurs worldwide. Incarcerated children include homeless and abandoned children, offspring of incarcerated offenders, child refugees, and those in political internment camps. The authors discuss ways to monitor prison conditions and ways to protect children from institutional abuses, as well as alternatives to child imprisonment. Summaries of the survey results are provided by country.

1986. 230 pp. Tables. Index. Notes. NCJ 101790

Availability: St. Martin's Press, Inc., 175 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10010. Book \$27.50.

Family and Delinquency— Resocializing the Young Offender

L.L. Geismar and K.M. Wood

Reviews the literature on the relationship between the family and juvenile delinquency, evaluates the impacts of 51

family treatment programs aimed at delinquency, and proposes a delinquency intervention model that focuses on family influences.

According to the authors, parents can be influenced by "benign helping agents" such as the school system or law enforcement representatives who seek to curb delinquency. Parents tend to be interested in limiting the delinquency of their minor children, yet the services in the United States that deal with delinquents do not generally seek family involvement in control and rehabilitation programs.

The authors propose a program model that requires an analysis of the delinquent youth to determine factors that may cause, contribute to, perpetuate, or exacerbate delinquency; a rehabilitation plan tailored around the analysis and involving the youth's family; and close monitoring of the plan.

1986. 241 pp. References. Index. Tables. NCJ 101492

Availability: Human Sciences Press, Inc., 72 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10011. Book \$19.95.



Law enforcement

Criminal investigation. Internal affairs. Management and organization. Resource allocation. Patrol functions. Traffic functions. Private/security police.

Breaking Free From Violence— A Personal Growth and Safety Manual for Law Enforcement Officials and Other Helping Professionals

J.L. Brinegar

Focuses on the dynamics of and reaction to stress; ways for police to deal effectively with violence, particularly in domestic assaults; causes of violence; ways to reduce stress in police marriages; and stress management techniques. The Glazer Stress Test is included to facilitate a self-evaluation of stress levels.

The author discusses "good" and "bad" stress, and the stages people go through in reacting to stress. He also

describes strategies for resolving violent incidents. He describes ways to "break free" from destructive behavior and thinking patterns and to manage stress via good eating habits, exercise, relaxation, and education.

1986. 222 pp. Tables. Illustrations. Index. Appendixes. References. Bibliography. NCJ 101493

Availability: Gardner Press, Inc., 19 Union Square West, New York, NY 10003. Book \$22.95.

Catching Career Criminals— The Washington, D.C., Repeat Offender Project

S.E. Martin and L.W. Sherman
Police Foundation

Assesses the effectiveness of the Washington, D.C., Metropolitan Police Department's Repeat Offender Project (ROP), established in 1982 as a proactive approach to apprehending repeat offenders.

ROP officers divide their time equally between warrant subjects and other criminal subjects. Here are the results: offenders wanted on warrants constitute 46 percent of arrests and others believed to be actively committing felonies make up 24 percent of arrests. An additional 30 percent of arrests compose a third category: offenders encountered while officers pursue previously selected ROP targets.

According to the study, ROP substantially increased the likelihood of arrests of persons targeted. ROP arrestees were more likely to be prosecuted and convicted on felony charges and to be incarcerated than non-ROP comparison arrestees. While ROP officers made half as many total arrests as non-ROP officers, the arrestees had longer and

more serious prior arrest records than persons arrested by non-ROP officers.

1986. 18 pp. Endnotes. References. Figures. Tables. Sponsoring agency: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice. Grant no. 82-IJ-CX-0063. NCJ 102044

Availability: Police Foundation, 1909 K Street, NW., Washington, DC 20006. Document \$8.00.

Child Molesters—A Behavioral Analysis—For Law Enforcement Officers Investigating Cases of Child Sexual Exploitation

K.V. Lanning
*National Center for Missing
and Exploited Children*

Provides a typology of child molesters and pedophiles to help law enforcement officers understand and recognize the behavior of molesters.

The document distinguishes between child molesters and pedophiles. Child molesters are defined as significantly older individuals who engage in any type of sexual activity with individuals legally defined as children. The word pedophile is a psychiatric term used to describe individuals who fantasize about or engage in sexual activity with prepubertal children. Molesters are divided into two categories: situational and preferential (the former do not have a sexual preference for children; the latter do). The document summarizes the basic characteristics, motivation, victim criteria, method of operation, and pornography collection of each type of molester.

The book also discusses behavior patterns of preferential child molesters and pedophiles as well as the typical reactions of a molester who is identified as such.

1986. 41 pp. Tables. Appendix. Bibliography. Prepared under cooperative agreement no. 86-MC-CX-K003 from the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. NCJ 102031

Availability: National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, Suite 700, 1835 K Street, NW., Washington, DC 20006. Document free.

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Drunk Driving Laws and Enforcement—An Assessment of Effectiveness

*American Bar Association
Criminal Justice Section*

Documents a review of sanctions and enforcement techniques that are applied through the legal system in an effort to reduce the incidence of drunk driving.

The authors evaluated many sanctions and techniques including sobriety checkpoints, minimum drinking ages, server liability for alcohol-related accidents, reduction or elimination of judicial discretion in sentencing first offenders, and mandatory chemical testing of drivers involved in accidents.

According to the authors, specific justice system approaches are limited in their ability to reduce the incidence of alcohol-related accidents; however, a combination of sanctions and enforcement techniques, public education, advanced technology, and improvements in the highway transportation system may lead to a decreased risk of alcohol-related accidents.

1986. 149 pp. Appendixes. References. Figures. Index. NCJ 101728

Availability: American Bar Association, Section of Criminal Justice, 1800 M Street, NW., Washington, DC 10036. Document free.

Implementing a Community Policing Model for Work with Juveniles—An Exploratory Study

*J. Belknap, M. Morash,
and M. Trojanowicz
National Neighborhood Foot
Patrol Center*

Discusses the results of indepth interviews with foot and motor patrol officers from three urban communities in Michigan. Findings confirmed that foot patrol officers view their role differently from motor patrol officers and that these differences are apparent in the officers' work with teenagers.

The data revealed five orientations with which officers identify: peacekeeper and problem solver, competent law enforcer, authority figure, friend or peer, and knight in shining armor. Foot patrol officers tended to favor the

peacekeeper and problem solver orientation while motor patrol officers generally identified with the competent law enforcer role. Gender, race, education, and years on the force were not predictive of identity orientation or behavior.

1986. 37 pp. Tables. Notes. Bibliography. Sponsored by the Charles Stewart Mott Foundation. NCJ 102036

Availability: National Neighborhood Foot Patrol Center, Michigan State University, School of Criminal Justice, 560 Baker Hall, East Lansing, MI 48824. Document free.

Model Guidelines for Effective Police-Public School Relationships—A Manual for School Security

E.C. Blount

Outlines procedural guidelines for a school security system that are designed to foster cooperation between police and school officials in dealing with crime and crime prevention in public schools.

An overview of the current debate concerning school crime emphasizes that increased coordination between police and public school authorities is critical to coping with this growing problem. The manual addresses general planning issues that must be considered in developing procedural guidelines for responding to school crime. It suggests a strategy for developing guidelines that will clarify both police and school responsibilities in various situations.

The book features a set of model guidelines that define the powers of school investigators and police regarding school crime.

1986. 86 pp. NCJ 102033

Availability: Charles C. Thomas, Publisher, 2600 South First Street, P.O. Box 4709, Springfield, IL 62708-4709. Book \$18.75.

Patrol Field Problems and Solutions—476 Field Situations

J.P. Kenney and H.W. More

Presents 476 situations that police personnel might encounter in their daily work and gives brief summaries of appropriate actions and applicable laws for each situation. These operational guidelines were developed for patrol,

juvenile, vice, and traffic officers and detectives during their work in the field. The guidelines are also intended for use in recruit classes and in evaluating probationary candidates.

Types of situations covered in the text include general problems, disturbances of the peace, domestic problems, drunkenness, arrests, traffic situations, vice and narcotics offenses, sex offenses, Federal offenses, investigations, civil problems, and situations involving juveniles.

1986. 185 pp. Index. NCJ 101792

Availability: Charles C. Thomas, Publisher, 2600 South First Street, P.O. Box 4709, Springfield, IL 62708-4709. Book \$29.75.



Offenses

Classification of crime. Domestic violence. Racketeering. Gambling. Organized crime. Riot control and urban disorders. Terrorism. Victimless crimes.

Customers and Thieves

D.J.I. Murphy

Examines statistics and previous research on shoplifting in England and operating practices of store detectives, the role of police, and penalties imposed by the British courts.

Interviews with chief security officers reveal that most stores consider store detectives to be the best means of controlling shoplifting. An examination of store detectives' actions describes situations that arouse a detective's suspicions, methods of controlling the potential shoplifting population, interview techniques, and the law enforcement versus peacekeeping roles adopted by individual detectives.

The book discusses the prosecution process and police use of cautioning (a verbal warning officially regarded as an alternative to prosecution) in shoplifting cases.

1986. 275 pp. Tables. Figures. Chapter notes. Bibliography. Glossary. NCJ 102035

Availability: Gower Publishing Company, Old Post Road, Brookfield, VT 05036. Book \$38.95.

Robbery of Financial Institutions—Executive Summary

T.L. Baumer and M.D. Carrington
Indiana University, School of Public
and Environmental Affairs

Reports findings of an examination of bank security devices and procedures, characteristics of bank robberies, and disposition of incidents. The authors recommend ways to improve bank security.

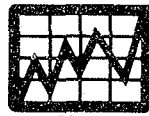
The researchers selected 363 Indiana banks to study, 163 of which were robbed between 1982 and 1984. The study revealed that banks generally comply with the minimum security standards of the Bank Protection Act, but have not invested heavily in security devices other than alarm and camera systems. Security training for personnel varies widely among the banks; most of the training provided consists only of verbal instructions that do not adequately prepare employees for robberies.

Thirty-four percent of the robberies studied were committed by a single offender who did not show a weapon, 44 percent involved an offender who displayed a weapon, and 22 percent involved armed teams of robbers. The authors also found that violence during bank robberies is rare, that branch officers are 2.64 times more likely to be robbed than main offices, and that banks that have been robbed are three times more likely than other banks to be robbed in the future.

The researchers recommend that financial institutions protect themselves against robbery by devoting considerable time and effort to employee training, working closely with the law enforcement community on robbery procedures, installing bullet-resistant glass as a security measure rather than employing an armed guard, and routinely considering strategies for protecting branch offices. They also urge credit unions to be aware of the risk of robbery and to take appropriate protective measures.

1986. 47 pp. Tables. Figures. References. Footnotes. Sponsoring agency: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice. Grant no. 83-IJ-CX-0056. NCJ 100861

■ Document \$5.20. Check no. 02.



Reference and statistics

Reference material. Statistics.

1986 Directory of Automated Criminal Justice Information Systems

SEARCH Group, Inc.

Provides an index listing of more than 1,000 information systems used by police, courts, corrections, and other criminal justice agencies. A resource for data processing and criminal justice planners, the directory contains information on systems in jurisdictions of all sizes. The information is designed to facilitate the transfer or adaptation of exemplary systems and to minimize duplication of effort.

Organized alphabetically by State and city or county, the directory briefly describes information systems that are operational or are being developed, gives the current status of the systems applications and the statistical and communications capabilities, and lists contact names and addresses. Five indexes enable the reader to locate systems by jurisdiction, system name, system function, statistical topic, and central processing unit.

1986. 1,000 pp. Indexes. Sponsoring agency: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. Grant no. 83-BJ-CX-K001. NCJ 102260

■ Document \$20.00. Check no. 24.

(Note: The 1986 Directory of Automated Criminal Justice Information Systems is free to Federal, State, and local criminal justice agencies. To obtain a free copy, write on your agency's letterhead to the National Institute of Justice/NCJRS, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850.)

Directory of Criminal Justice Data Collections in the United States

Criminal Justice Archive
and Information Network

Provides information on the CJ DATA data base and on how to use the Stanford Public Information Retrieval System (SPIRES) to search the data base. The CJ DATA data base contains more than

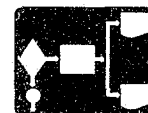
670 records or data collections relevant to the study of crime and the criminal justice system.

The directory lists CJ DATA data base records by topic, and then alphabetically by investigator within each topic. Each listing includes a summary, keywords, and distributor and funding information.

Topics include community studies, corrections, courts, case processing, the criminal justice system, delinquency and violence, drug use and dependency, government responses to crime, gun control, laws and the legal system, police, political and corporate crime, social problems, statistics, victimization, and youth and juvenile corrections.

1986. 463 pp. Index. Sponsoring agency: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. Grant no. 82-BJ-CX-K001. NCJ 101704

Availability: For pricing information, contact Vicki Schneider, Criminal Justice Archive and Information Network, Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research, P.O. Box 1248, Ann Arbor, MI 48106. Telephone: 313-763-5010.



System policy and planning

Costs of crime. Financial management. Laws and statutes. Planning and evaluation. Privacy issues.

Criminal Justice "Hot" Files—Criminal Justice Information Policy Series

SEARCH Group, Inc.

Describes the nature and use of Federal and State criminal justice "hot" files (i.e., files on wanted persons, stolen property, stolen securities, missing persons). The statutory authority for maintenance of such files is discussed, as are procedures and requirements to

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ensure accuracy and completeness of data maintained in the files. Specific Federal and State legislation is included.

The document also analyzes relevant legal principles and cases that determine liability for use of erroneous records and the duty to maintain accurate records.

The document is part of the "Criminal Justice Information Policy" series, which analyzes different types of criminal justice records. Other reports in the series include *Intelligence and Investigative Records* (NCJ 95787), *Privacy and Juvenile Justice Records* (NCJ 84152), and *Data Quality of Criminal History Records* (NCJ 98079).

1986. 60 pp. Sponsoring agency: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. Grant no. 82-BJ-CX-0010. NCJ 101850

■ Document free. Check no. 51.

Data Quality Policies and Procedures—Proceedings of a BJS/SEARCH Conference

SEARCH Group, Inc.

Includes presentations made at a 1985 conference on data quality sponsored jointly by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) and SEARCH Group, Inc. Included are presentations by former Deputy Attorney General D. Lowell Jensen, Assistant Attorney General for Justice Assistance Lois Haight Herrington, Bureau of Justice Statistics Director Steven R. Schlesinger, and Bureau of Prisons Director Norman Carlson. Other presentations included in the volume are by Cook County (Illinois) State's Attorney Richard Daley and New York Congressman David Shumer.

The report describes existing Federal, State, and local policies to improve the quality of criminal justice data and identifies specific techniques used to achieve these objectives. The conference was the second in a series of joint BJS/SEARCH conferences on data quality. Proceedings of the previous conference were released under the title, *Information Policy and Crime Control Strategies: Proceedings of a BJS/SEARCH Conference* (NCJ 93926).

1986. 110 pp. Sponsoring agency: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. Grant no. 82-BJ-CX-0010. NCJ 101849

■ Document free. Check no. 52.



Victim services

Victim/witness advocacy. Victim/witness research. Victim compensation. Public education. Victim/witness assistance.

The Secret Trauma—Incest in the Lives of Girls and Women

D.E.H. Russell

Discusses the prevalence, characteristics, and psychological impact of incest, based on indepth interviews with a random sample of 930 San Francisco women. The study revealed that 16 percent of the women interviewed were sexually abused by a relative before age 18, and 5 percent were sexually abused by their fathers before this age.

In examining the relationships of class and race to incest, the author found that middle-class girls were abused as frequently as lower class girls; whites as often as blacks. No relationship was seen between rural upbringing and incestuous abuse. Incest victims were significantly more likely to be sexually abused again later in life than women who had never been abused. The author suggests that this tendency toward revictimization results from the incest experience itself, which may increase a girl's vulnerability to abuse by stripping her of self-esteem and of the ability to protect herself.

1986. 437 pp. Figures. Tables. Appendix. References. Index. NCJ 101541

Availability: Basic Books, Inc., Publishers, 10 East 53rd Street, New York, NY 10022. Book \$24.95.

Treating the Young Male Victim of Sexual Assault—Issues and Intervention Strategies

E. Porter

Discusses the context in which male sexual victimization occurs, the ways in which boys are likely to respond, and the primary approaches to their treatment.

The author emphasizes that boys are frequently victims of molestation and

are more likely than girls to hide their victimization. Discussion of society's neglect of young male victims focuses on sex-role expectations and the perception of same-sex assault as evidence of homosexuality. Ways that therapists or social workers can help boys disclose a sexual assault are outlined. The book considers the benefits and pitfalls of individual, family, and group therapy, as well as crisis intervention and intake methods.

Two stages in developing a therapeutic group are described: (1) creating group cohesion and a safe environment and (2) working through treatment issues such as power and empowerment, intimacy and sexual identity, and guilt. Aids for therapists, including a sexual history questionnaire, are appended.

1986. 88 pp. Appendixes. References. Footnotes. NCJ 102034

Availability: Safer Society Press, 3049 East Genesee Street, Syracuse, NY 13224. Document \$12.50.

Criminal Justice Thesaurus helps you search the data base

The 1986 edition of the *National Criminal Justice Thesaurus*, the controlled vocabulary used for searching the National Institute of Justice/NCJRS document data base, is available for purchase. The descriptors in the *NCJ Thesaurus* provide a comprehensive view of the scope of the data base.

Use of the index terms listed in the *Thesaurus* enables searchers of the data base on DIALOG or JURIS to not only speed retrieval of sought-after documents but also improve the relevance and completeness of their search results. Searchers also become adept at following cross-references in the *Thesaurus* to find documents of related interest.

The *NCJ Thesaurus* is updated annually to include new index terms and additional cross-references. The new edition (NCJ 100286) may be purchased in any quantity for \$25.00 a copy. Check no. 11 on the back cover.

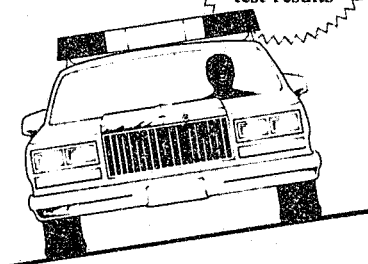
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TAP

NIJ's *Issues and Practices* series offers suggestions to improve programs

Issues and Practices are National Institute of Justice publications that present program options and management issues relating to criminal justice topics of current concern. The reports are based on research and evaluation findings, operational experience, and expert opinions and can help managers and administrators make informed choices in planning, implementing, and improving programs and practices.

Order from NCJRS

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Managing Correctional Resources. NCJ 90180 \$7.60. Check no. 05 on the order form.

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Probation Under Fiscal Constraints. NCJ 94425 \$7.00. Check no. 09 on the order form.

Use of Mediation and Arbitration in Small Claims Disputes—Full Report. NCJ 89106 \$9.60. Check no. 10 on the order form.

The following *Issues and Practices* title is available in limited quantities. Write or call the National Institute of Justice/NCJRS, Dept. F-AEX, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850; 800-851-3420 or 301-251-5500.

Confronting Domestic Violence. NCJ 101680. Free.

Order from GPO

The following titles are available from GPO. Note the GPO stock number and write to the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402.

AIDS in Correctional Facilities. \$11.00 GPO 027-000-01250-7.

Citation Release. \$4.20. GPO 027-000-01194-2.

Coping With Police Stress. \$5.00. GPO 027-000-01257-4.

Correctional Facility Design and Construction Management. \$4.75. GPO 027-000-01219-1.

Hypnotically Refreshed Testimony: Enhanced Memory or Tampering With Evidence? \$3.00. GPO 027-000-01220-5.

Pretrial Release Program Options. \$5.50. GPO 027-000-01203-5.

Privatization of Corrections. \$4.00. GPO 027-000-01226-4.

Special Management Inmate. \$6.00. GPO 027-000-01238-8.

Strategies for Supplementing the Police Budget. \$2.00. GPO 027-000-01231-1.

Vehicle Theft Prevention Strategies. \$4.75. GPO 027-000-01196-9.

When the Victim Is a Child: Issues for Judges and Prosecutors. \$3.25. GPO 027-000-01248-5.

Update your Document Retrieval Index (DRI)

The 1985 supplement to the *DRI* is now available.

The *DRI* contains brief descriptions and full bibliographic data for each document in the NCJRS collection, listed in accession number order. Accompanying indexes by title, personal name, and subject make it easy for researchers and practitioners to locate needed citations.

Like the previous supplements, the 1985 version provides access to 3,000 documents added to the National Institute of Justice/NCJRS data base in 1985. The supplement comes ready to slip into the 1984 *Cumulative DRI* binder.

The 1985 *DRI Supplement* (NCJ 103146) costs \$27.00 in the U.S. and Canada and \$28.00 in other foreign countries.

The 1984 *Cumulative DRI* (NCJ 99851) replaced all previous *DRI* cumulatives and supplements. It contains 189 fiche, indexing close to 80,000 documents, and comes in a binder with four indexes: citation number, personal name, title,

and subject. The 1984 *Cumulative DRI* costs \$94.00 in the U.S., \$97.00 in Canada, and \$106.00 in other foreign countries.

To purchase your copy of either the 1985 *DRI Supplement* or the 1984 *Cumulative DRI*, write or call the National Institute of Justice/NCJRS, Department F-AFD, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850; 800-851-3420, 301-251-5500.

New microfiche collection contains the full text of 1,077 recent documents

You can now update your criminal justice resources with the 1985 addition to the National Institute of Justice/NCJRS Microfiche Collection.

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These documents include noncopyrighted books and reports produced with government and foundation research money, reports from Federal and local criminal justice agencies, and difficult to identify and acquire literature—much of which may soon be out of print.

Your order for the 1985 update comes with a Cumulative Index to the entire Microfiche Collection—all for about 50¢ a document. (The entire Microfiche Collection contains more than 23,000 documents.)

The 1985 update of the NCJRS Microfiche Collection costs \$550 via UPS (in Canada, \$576; other foreign countries, \$550 via air freight).

For more information or to order your 1985 update, call or write the National Institute of Justice/NCJRS, Department F-AFC, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850; 800-851-3420, 301-251-5500.

Crime affects fewer households

The percentage of households touched by crime fell to its lowest level in a decade, according to a recently released Bureau of Justice Statistics Bulletin.

NIJ Releases Research Program Plan for FY 1987

Citing the real influence research is having on public policy relating to crime, National Institute of Justice Director James K. Stewart has announced the Institute's research priorities for 1987. The research agenda continues to give high priority to policy-oriented research that offers benefits to practitioners. It also targets new and improved approaches that State and local agencies can use in reducing and preventing crime.

A description of the proposed research programs, together with instructions for submitting grant proposals, appears in *Research Program Plan—Fiscal Year 1987*, available free from NCJRS.

The research priorities

The NIJ research priorities include:

- Reducing supply and demand for illegal drugs.
- Reducing the impact of victimization and fear of crime.
- Alleviating prison and jail crowding.
- Reducing violent crime and apprehending career criminals.
- Measuring the costs of specific crimes.
- Involving communities and the private sector in controlling crime.
- Reducing delay and improving the effectiveness of the adjudication process.
- Assessing how probation and parole affects subsequent behavior.
- Enhancing crime control and assuring justice through improved agency management; enhanced Federal, State, and local cooperation; and integration of criminal justice policies.

The research programs

The 1987 *Research Program Plan* solicits proposals in these areas:

1. Drugs, alcohol, and crime.
2. Crime control theory and policy.
3. Offender classification and prediction of criminal behavior.
4. Violent criminal behavior.
5. Victims and the criminal justice system.
6. Public safety and security.
7. Apprehension and prosecution of criminal offenders.
8. Punishment and control of offenders.
9. Forensic and criminal justice technology.
10. Property offenders' perceptions of risks.
11. Supplementing the National Crime Survey.

Grant proposals should respond directly to 1 of these 11 program announcements. For most projects, two funding cycles have been established, with submission dates for the first occurring during February and for the second during May. Projects funded only once have deadline dates in March and April.

To obtain your free RUSH copy of *Research Program Plan—Fiscal Year 1987* (NCJ 102667), call the National Institute of Justice/NCJRS at 800-851-3420 or 301-251-5500 or write the National Institute of Justice/NCJRS, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850.

Announcing...

Twenty-five percent of the Nation's households—more than 22 million—experienced a rape, robbery, assault, burglary, or theft. This is the lowest percentage since 1975, the earliest year for which this measure is available, when the rate was 32 percent.

Crime victimization is among the most common negative life events that confront households. At least as many households are touched by crime in a year as have members who are injured in an accident in the home.

To obtain a free copy of *Households Touched by Crime, 1985* (NCJ 101685) check 53 on the order form.

Network with your local TV stations

The National Institute of Justice has created a videocassette of four public service announcements to help practitioners network with their local broadcasting stations. *Report-Identify-Testify* contains four top-quality, professionally produced public service announcements (PSA's).

The four PSA's, each 30 seconds long, are brief dramatizations that encourage citizens to cooperate with their justice system by reporting crimes, identifying criminals, and testifying in court. One

of the spots was nominated for an advertising industry award.

In addition to networking with your local television stations, the PSA's provide excellent presentation material for conferences and meetings.

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