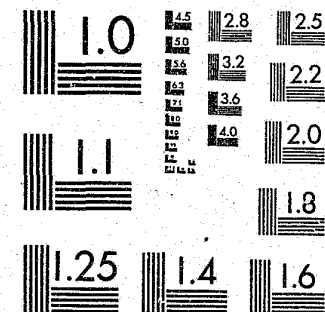
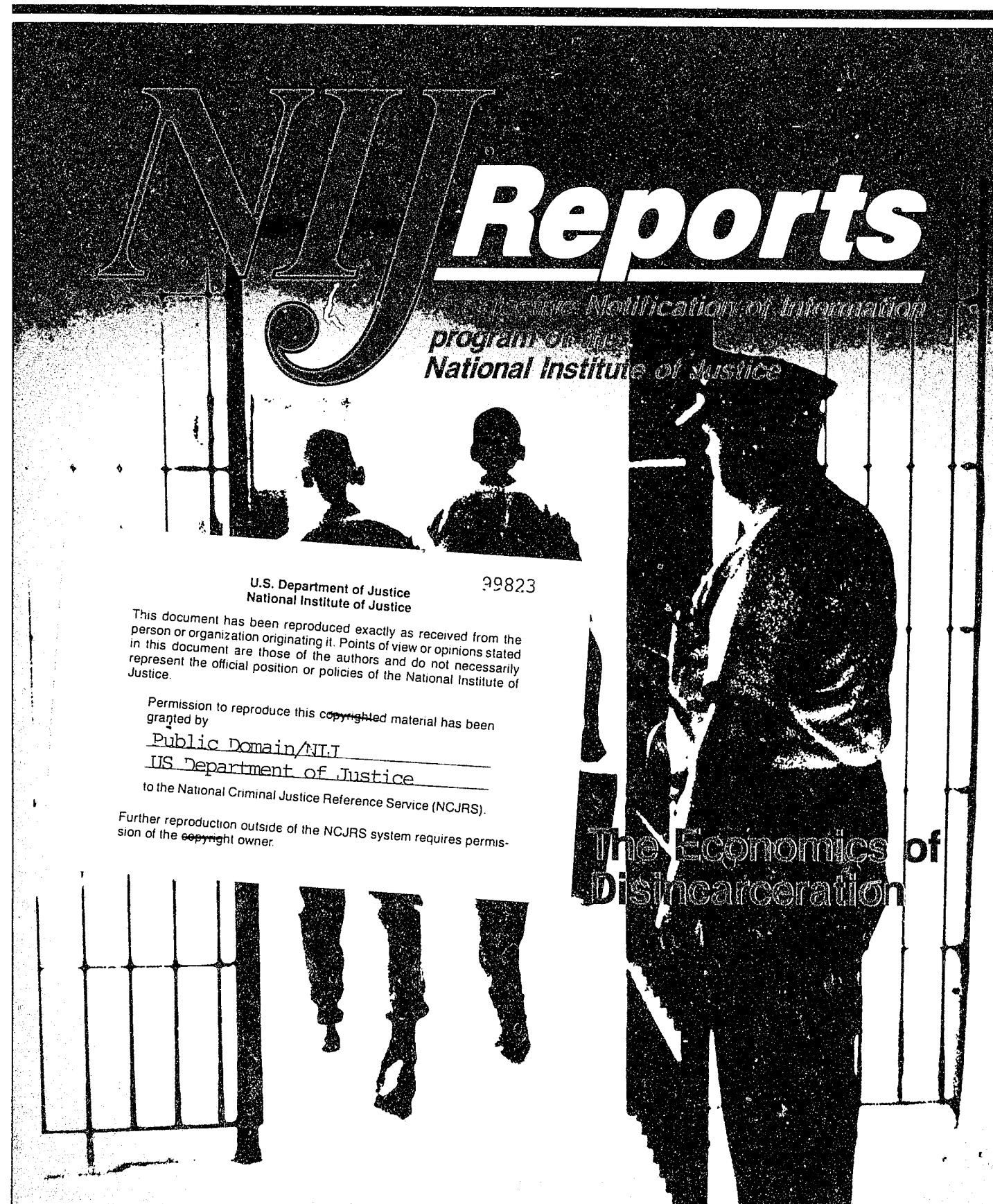


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NJ Reports

Director's Notes

James K. Stewart, Director, National Institute of Justice

How do we manage our Nation's teeming prisons? This is a major domestic policy question. Research can help in the search for answers.

Prison populations have reached an all-time high, outstripping capacity in many States. Overcrowded institutions have led to court orders forcing early release of convicted felons. Given today's fiscal pressures, policymakers face difficult choices. Building more prison space is costly. But the costs of not expanding capacity also must be weighed. Typically, our comparisons have looked only at the financial costs of prison versus those of probation. We have not fully considered an important part of the equation: the amount of crime committed by diverted offenders. But crime is what the public worries about. A better understanding of these very real costs is needed to inform the decisionmaking process.

The issue is discussed in this month's feature article by Edwin Zedlewski, staff economist at the National Institute of Justice. Dr. Zedlewski's essay pulls together evidence on the costs of "disincarceration"—the diversion of convicted offenders to less restrictive custody. His informative article looks at the problem from an economic standpoint. It highlights the need for more research and raises important questions that deserve consideration in the debate over prison crowding.

Part of the current crisis has its roots in attitudes toward incarceration. During the past 20 years, many con-

demned prisons as ineffective in controlling crime. Some even called for a moratorium on new prison construction. As a result, prison capacity remained virtually static over the past two decades.

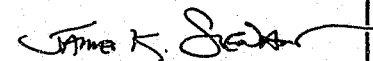
Now there is evidence to suggest that we may have been too hasty in dismissing imprisonment as a strategy against crime. Since 1960, crime has risen from 6,000 per day to a staggering 30,000 per day in the 1980's. Yet while crime has soared, the risk of imprisonment facing a criminal today is only half what it was in 1960. And this risk is considerably lower in the United States than in Great Britain or Japan—both countries that have lower crime rates than America.

In the past 2 years, however, the risk has begun to rise. Today there are more than 430,000 felons in our prisons—nearly 120,000 more than in 1979. At the same time, our country has seen the first decline in crime since 1977. It may be reasonable to conclude that we now have a sufficiently large proportion of serious criminals in prison to make an impact on the crime rate. In short, prisons do work; we know that, while in prison, a criminal cannot commit additional crimes.

But the real key to an effective crime control strategy could be the type of criminal we sentence to prison. For some individuals, crime is a way of life. Research on career criminals has characterized this relatively small number of criminals as "violent

predators" who commit inordinate amounts of serious crime. For example, the average inmate serving time for burglary commits about three burglaries per year. But the violent predator, according to research, commits more than 400 burglaries per year and also commits robberies at the rate of 200 per year. If we can identify and incapacitate these violent predators, we can save thousands of people from becoming victims of crime.

As the President reminded us in commemorating Crime Victims Week last month, the voices of victims are being heard as never before. When we consider the problem of prison overcrowding, we must also consider crime victims. We must balance the 430,000 inmates against the 40 million crimes committed each year. If we continue to focus our concern primarily on prison crowding without acknowledging the necessary function prisons perform by incapacitating the violent predator, we do a disservice to victims and undermine public confidence in our system of justice.



James K. Stewart
Director
National Institute of Justice

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One hundred and two judges from the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico met recently during the National Conference of the Judiciary on The Rights of Victims of Crime. The purpose of the Conference was to discuss the treatment of victims of crime during the adjudication process and how it might be improved.

The *Statement of Recommended Judicial Practices* is the result. It suggests procedures by which judges might be more sensitive to the physical, psychological, and financial burdens of victimization.

The *Statement* contains four major groups of recommendations:

- Fair Treatment of Victims and Witnesses—to ensure that they are treated with courtesy, respect, and fairness.
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This milestone conference was jointly sponsored by the National Conference of Special Court Judges, the National Judicial College, and the National Institute of Justice. Its *Statement* is sure to have a tremendous impact on judicial practices in the years to come.

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"This document has far-reaching implications for our criminal justice system. It merits careful review and consideration by all those concerned with the fairness and effectiveness of our justice system."

—James K. Stewart
Director
National Institute of Justice

Letters

To the Editor:

The review of the book *Forensic Hypnosis—Psychological and Legal Aspects* by R. Udolf on page 11 of the January 1984 issue of *NIJ Reports* restates uncritically that, "Currently, witnesses are not permitted to testify under hypnosis; the author notes that courts have unanimously rejected pretrial testimony obtained under hypnosis. . . ."

This is factually incorrect. The majority of state courts allow hypnosis-aided testimony and recognize the jury's responsibility in weighing the probative value, as with any witness.

There is a legal and professional battle going on between some health professionals and police practitioners over investigative hypnosis issues. In this conflict, many misstatements of fact have been made by so-called experts in the name of science and the scientific community. As you well know, being in print doesn't validate the validity or accuracy of information.

I am enclosing a copy of a recent paper which explicates this problem area in more detail.

Martin Reiser, Ed.D., Diplomate in Clinical Psychology, ABPP Director, Behavioral Science Services Section, Los Angeles Police Department

Comment: The full statement to which Dr. Reiser refers is as follows:

"Hypnosis can also be misapplied, usually by inadequately trained investigators, to distort testimony or elicit a confession. Currently, witnesses are not permitted to testify under hypnosis; the author notes that courts have unanimously rejected pretrial testimony obtained under hypnosis as a substantive proof."

Copies of Dr. Reiser's paper are available at cost from Dr. Martin Reiser, c/o Los Angeles Police Dept., P.O. Box 30158, Los Angeles, CA 90030. The paper, titled "Investigative Hypnosis: Scientism, Memory Tricks, and Power Plays," was prepared for presentation to the Second International Congress on Ericksonian Approaches to Hypnosis and Psychotherapy, Phoenix, Arizona, December 1983.

NIJ Reports welcomes and will publish occasional letters on criminal justice research issues.

May 1984

Selective Notification of Information 185

Contents

Director's Notes	1	Offenses	13
Research in Action	4	Dark Side of Families—Current Family Violence Research	
The Economics of Disincarceration		Incestuous Families	
Dispute Resolution Resource Center	9	Police	13
Dispute Resolution—"A Muffled Explosion"		Accreditation Program Book	
Selective Notification of Information	10	On Any Street	
Courts	10	Police as the Defendant	
Inside the Jury		Police Intelligence Reports	
Recent Research on the Criminal Courts		Police Officer's Guide to Better Communication	
Crime Prevention and Deterrence	10	Standards for Law Enforcement Agencies—The Standards	
Burglar Alarm Book—How to Plan, Buy and Install Home		Manual of the Law Enforcement Agency Accreditation	
Security Systems		Program	
Credit Card and Check Fraud—A Stop-Loss Manual		Probation and Parole	14
Security and Loss Prevention		National Parole Board Report on the Conference on Discretion	
Criminalistics and Forensics	10	in the Correctional System, November 17-19, 1981	
Forensic Photography		Reference and Statistics	14
Sourcebook in Forensic Serology, Immunology, and		Justice Expenditure and Employment in the United States,	
Biochemistry		1971-79	
Sourcebook in Forensic Serology, Immunology, and		Juvenile and Adult Correctional Departments, Institutions,	
Biochemistry—Unit IX—Translations of Selected Contributions		Agencies and Paroling Authorities, 1983	
to the Original Literature of Medicolegal Examinations of		Research Guide for Law Enforcement and the Criminal Justice	
Blood and Body Fluids		System	
Criminology	11	Staff Resource Development	15
Female Crime and Delinquency		Competence-Based Approach to Police Report Writing	
Nations Not Obsessed With Crime		System Policy and Planning	15
Power, Crime, and Mystification		Containment of Organized Crime	
Sexual Aggression and the Law		Deterrence Findings and Data Sources—A Comparison of the	
Dispute Resolution	12	Uniform Crime Reports and the National Crime Surveys	
Dispute Resolution Resource Directory		Evaluating Performance of Criminal Justice Agencies	
Mediation in the Justice System—Conference Proceedings,		Incapacitating Criminals—Recent Research Findings	
May 20-21, 1982, John Jay College of Criminal Justice		Measurement Issues in Criminal Justice	
Institutional Corrections (Adult)	12	Myths and Realities—A Report of the National Commission on	
Current Trends in Correctional Education—Theory and Practice		the Insanity Defense	
Juvenile Justice System	12	Prisons and Sentencing Reform	
Evaluating Juvenile Justice		Violence in School	
Youth Crime and Juvenile Justice in California—A Report to		Victim/Witness Services	16
the Legislature		Battered Women and Their Families—Intervention Strategies	
		and Treatment Programs	
		Victim Service System—A Guide to Action	
		Victims of Crime—A Research Report	
		Criminal Justice Calendar of Events	Centerfold
		How to Use This Publication	Following page 8

R Research in Action

The Economics of Disincarceration

by Edwin W. Zedlewski, PhD.

In the following essay, National Institute staff member Edwin Zedlewski reviews emerging evidence on the financial tradeoffs involved in diverting offenders from prison. This economic perspective offers one way of looking at alternatives policymakers face in dealing with prison crowding. It is presented here as a contribution to debate on this critical criminal justice issue.

Corrections today is caught in a vise. Mounting prison populations and escalating costs press from one side while high crime and a mood of increased punitiveness press from the other. Adult prison populations reached a record 431,300 inmates in mid-1983, an increase of 20,000 inmates over the previous 6 months. Expenditures on State and Federal correctional systems have soared from \$1.7 billion in 1970 to \$6.0 billion in 1979 and to \$7.8 billion in 1981. These impressive growths in both populations and expenditures have induced authorities to search for ways to relieve the pressure. Some policymakers have shied away from supporting costly prison construction initiatives. Instead, they have turned more frequently to the use of "release valves" at their disposal, practicing what can be called disincarceration.

Disincarceration is the deflection of convicted offenders who otherwise would be imprisoned under current sentencing norms into less restrictive forms of custody. Thus, the term applies only to offenders who are serious candidates for prison terms—not lesser offenders who have traditionally qualified for community placement.

Opinions expressed in this article do not necessarily represent the position of the U.S. Department of Justice.

In practice, disincarceration takes several forms, all of which ostensibly trade reductions in punishment for reductions in costs. Restitution, for example, requires the offender to pay back over a period of time what he has taken. Diverting offenders to community treatment centers or to probation agencies shifts the offender to lower cost custodies. Shorter prison sentences and early releases free cell spaces as another way to avert new prison construction.

Disincarceration arises in part because decisionmakers often limit their considerations to direct correctional system costs. This ignores an exchange that is of significant financial, human, and political dimensions. The real tradeoff is the amount of costs directly incurred by the correctional system compared to the total costs incurred by the public. Disincarceration trades the operating costs of keeping someone in prison—around \$15,000 per year, according to the American Correctional Association—for a host of less visible and less readily measured costs borne by other elements of society. The obvious policy question is just how large a tradeoff has been taking place.

This article tries to suggest some of the costs implied by disincarceration. To do so, it assembles estimates of direct and indirect costs from various pieces of pertinent research. The estimates are admittedly rough. And some costs, like victims' pain and suffering or public frustration, are not priced at all. Despite these limitations, review of the available evidence reveals that, given the criminality of today's offenders, disincarceration generates costs to the public that may well outstrip correctional savings.

Disincarceration costs are of two kinds: increased victimization and protection burdens for the public at large, and increased demands on other social service agencies such as health, mental health, welfare, and unemployment. Prison alternatives do relieve some of the taxpayers' burden by reducing correctional costs. In return, however, they

may impose "crime taxes" on the public through victimization of households and businesses. Moreover, part of the relief to the correctional budget is achieved by increasing the costs for other State and local agencies and thus represents no tax savings at all.

To identify more fully the ramifications of such a crime control policy, the accompanying table shows some of the direct and indirect costs of crimes. None of these effects is wholly attributable to decisions to release offenders. In fact, a precise assessment of the fraction of total crime caused by released offenders is beyond current estimation capabilities. It is evident none the less that the total cost of crime is large and that released offenders account for part of the bill.

Some Recent Evidence

Recent studies suggest the magnitude of some of the costs shown in the table, sometimes in dollars and other times in terms of crimes committed or behavioral changes in victims and potential victims. For the most part, the findings selected refer to property crimes because these offenses translate most easily into cost implications. Crime commission rates refer to those of a prototypical, or hypothetically average, offender. This offender may have no counterpart in reality because some offenders commit large numbers of crimes while others commit very few. If, however, a hundred or so offenders with similar records are considered, their average crime-commission rates approximate those of the prototypes used in this article.

Institute-supported research by the Rand Corporation on varieties of criminal behavior, for example, tried to estimate the kinds and amounts of crime committed annually by inmates in three States when they were free. The self-report interviews and surveys of these inmates revealed a variety of criminal behavior patterns. The results help measure the "crime savings"

realized by imprisoning different types of offenders for a year.

Inmates who committed burglaries reported that they averaged between 76 and 118 burglaries annually per inmate. Lower level thieves (shoplifters, pickpockets, etc.) reported that they averaged between 135 and 202 thefts in a typical year. Direct victim losses alone seem likely to exceed the annual costs of imprisoning such offenders. Indirect costs may not be small, either. Consider credit card frauds. Americans pay 18 to 24 percent interest on credit card charges when prime lending rates are about 11 or 12 percent. Part of the credit card premium paid by consumers covers fraudulent card use.

Let us assume that judges and parole boards are able to gauge the criminality of offenders accurately and confine the worst offenders. Perhaps those released to community residences and probation commit crimes at a lower annual rate than those imprisoned, and the

Edwin W. Zedlewski is a Staff Economist with the National Institute of Justice



"system" performs a reasonably accurate sorting of serious and casual offenders. In his thesis research at Arizona State University, Clark Larsen found some support for this hypothesis. Larsen interviewed convicted burglars who had been sentenced to either community treatment centers or probation. In particular, he asked them about their criminal activities while under supervision. He found that, on average, probationers committed fewer offenses than offenders sentenced to community residences. Larsen went further, however, to estimate some direct costs associated with these offenders. The principal cost components were correctional costs, victim costs, recurring criminal processing costs, and costs for social programs such as welfare and unemployment. Larsen estimated that those who were probationers for the majority of the period cost an average of \$860 per month while community treatment residents cost \$1,748 per month. By comparison, he estimated costs per prison inmate at \$815 per month.

Ninety-two percent of community residents' costs were due to new crimes residents committed while in "treatment."

Indirect costs are considerably harder to estimate, because the indirect effects of crime must be separated from the more direct reasons for business and household decisions. Business decisions to relocate to the suburbs, for instance, might be based more on the purchasing power of suburban residents than on center-city crime problems. Household decisions to live in a high-security apartment building are likely to reflect commuting distances to work and possibly the quality of neighborhood schools.

William Greer of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York recently tried to assess the implications of the 23 percent increase in New York City crime rates between 1978 and 1982. He found that property losses alone had risen from \$511 million in 1978 to \$930 million in 1982. Greer was able to detail some of the costs associated with precautions against crime undertaken by New York City residents. Applying a statistical model to New York's crime and household data, he estimated that the 23 percent crime increase could have induced 140,000 households to buy additional locks; 60,000 households to obtain watchdogs; 5,000 to install burglar alarms; 40,000 to install window bars; 140,000 to forego trips outside the home; 150,000 to use taxis instead of mass transit; and 50,000 to carry a protective weapon when going out. These statistics illustrate the potentially dramatic effects of increasing crime rates on indirect costs.

Deterrence Questions

Whether there are sizable deterrent effects to be gained from increasing the risk of imprisonment is a critical issue in imprisonment policy. If increases in incarceration risk can deter a relatively large number of offenses, then the costs

COSTS ATTRIBUTABLE TO CRIME		
	Direct	Indirect
Victims	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stolen property Physical and emotional injury Loss of life Hours lost for reporting crime, medical care 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Higher insurance premiums
Community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Time and money for self-protection Credit card charges for cash substitutes Changes in lifestyle to avoid victimization 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Declines in housing values Mass transportation ridership decline Urban flight, lower tax bases Higher social program costs
Businesses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fewer customers Security devices and guards Termination of night hours of operation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lower profits Higher employee work incentives Store relocation to safer area Reduced economic development
Criminal Justice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Subsequent arrests Increased jail populations Repeated court appearances 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased manpower, system costs Longer sentences Reduced deterrence
Other Social Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unemployment compensation Health, mental health referrals Welfare system claims 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inter-system people-shuffling

of disincarceration are even greater than already suggested. If, on the other hand, increasing risk of imprisonment deters relatively few crimes, then the costs of imprisonment must be weighed primarily against the savings achieved because those imprisoned are prevented from committing other crimes. Without substantial crime savings from deterrence, the system would be less concerned (from a cost-benefit perspective) about *how many* offenders are imprisoned and more concerned about *who* is imprisoned. In other words, it would try to be more adept at identifying the most active criminals.

Findings from deterrence research generally support the proposition that some crimes are averted by increased enforcement, but estimates of the payoffs vary widely. Because of the reasonably comparable data found in the FBI's Uniform Crime Reports, most of the research has dealt with arrests. The payoff is defined as the percentage reduction in crime rates expected from a 1 percent increase in arrest rates. Estimates of the payoffs range from 0.5 to 1.5; that is, a 1 percent increase in arrest rates in a given jurisdiction might mean as little as a half or as much as a one-and-a-half percent drop in its crime rates. Estimates of crime reduction payoffs from increasing sentence lengths by 1 percent range from none whatsoever to as high as 1 percent, depending on the geographic units used and the type of crime analyzed. Such ranges make it difficult to state with confidence where in the system new resources would be most productive.

It is difficult to categorize the "crime savings" resulting from imprisonment into those produced by incapacitating offenders and those realized by deterring potential criminals. Technical difficulties plus a dearth of geographically comparable data on commitment decisions limit this type of analysis. Nevertheless, a few such estimates have been produced. Using a lengthy time-series analysis on property crimes in England and Wales, Kenneth Wolpin of Yale University estimated that the crime sav-

ings due to imprisonment were about evenly divided between deterrence and incapacitation. He reached similar conclusions in a more recent cross-cultural study of robbery.

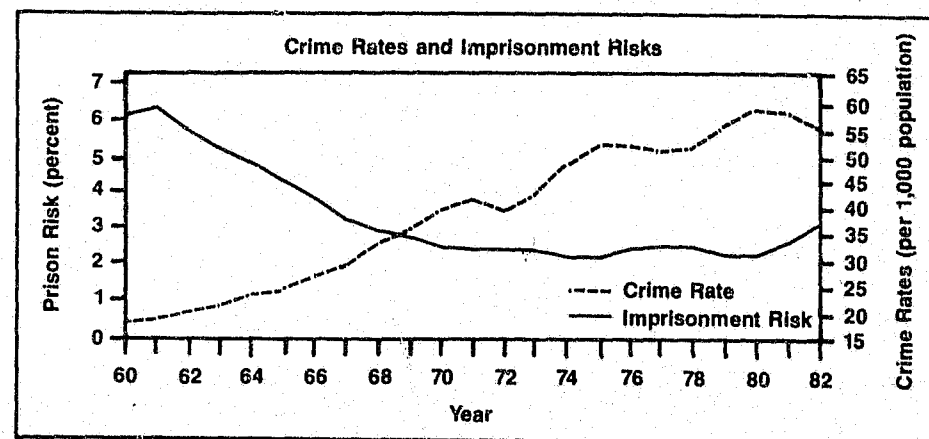
Of direct relevance to the disincarceration question, Wolpin predicted that increasing imprisonment rates by 1 percent averted twice as many crimes as increasing probation rates by 1 percent; that is, the combined deterrence and incapacitation value of prison was twice that of probation. Michael Block of the University of Arizona translated the implications of Wolpin's research for his State's current crime picture. Using Arizona crime and imprisonment data for 1982, he estimated that a transfer of one "prototypical" property offender from probation to a 2-year prison term would save 80 property crimes through the combined effects of deterrence and incapacitation.

A less quantitative but nevertheless intuitively appealing appraisal of the effects of policy changes can be obtained by assessing the general movement of crime and punishment rates in recent years. An examination of national trend data in this vein suggests that "getting soft," or reducing the risk of imprisonment, is an unwise crime control policy. The accompanying chart plots the FBI's Part I Crime Rates (per 1,000 population) since 1960 against imprisonment risks, as measured by the ratio of total adult prison inmates to the number of Part I crimes. Even though the data omit

juvenile correctional facilities and represent only reported crimes, the ratio serves as a useful barometer of the level of risks faced by would-be criminals over the period.

Perhaps the most striking feature of the data is how low the current risk of imprisonment actually is. Having committed a serious crime that resulted in a report to the police, an offender's chances of going to prison were about 6.2 percent in 1960; they were exactly half that figure in 1982. The low point occurred in 1974 when risk of imprisonment fell to 2.1 percent. At the same time, serious crime rose from a national rate of 19 per thousand population in 1960 to 53 per thousand in 1974. To put it another way, a 67 percent decline in risk of incarceration (from 6.2 percent to 2.1 percent) during this 15-year period was accompanied by a 181 percent increase in crime rates. Although these statistics don't confirm a cause-and-effect relationship between crime rates and reduction in threat of punishment, the associations just as clearly offer a strong challenge to contentions that no such relationship exists.

Inferences drawn from the data on the recent 7-year period of increasing risk are perhaps less clear. Since the mid-seventies, imprisonment risk has risen gradually, from 2.1 percent in 1975 to 3.1 percent in 1982. Crime rates have moved erratically, peaking at 59 crimes per thousand inhabitants in 1980, and



declining to 55.5 per thousand in 1982. The drop has been realized despite high unemployment and the continued presence of a large youth population—both supposedly strong correlates of crime. Thus one might infer that the gradually increasing risk of imprisonment has counterbalanced factors believed to support a continuance of high crime rates. The interactions among these social and policy trends suggest that further study of these competing influences is of fundamental importance to our understanding of how changes in sentencing policy are likely to affect crime.

Humanitarianism

Some scholars of criminal justice policy may reject utilitarian considerations and argue for disincarceration on humanitarian grounds. Considerations of humaneness and justice must of course be weighed in the public policy arena. To quote University of Chicago economist Gary Becker, "Vengeance, deterrence, safety, rehabilitation, and compensation are perhaps the most important of the many desiderata [for punishment] proposed throughout history. Next to them, minimizing the social loss in income may seem narrow, bland, and even quaint."

What are some of the humanitarian arguments for disincarceration?

Rehabilitation is one. The objectives of rehabilitation are the same as those advanced for punishment, but the approach emphasizes building positive alternatives to crime instead of negative ones. The efficacy of rehabilitation has been sharply challenged. Critics have pointed to disappointing recidivism statistics among participants in rehabilitation programs as evidence of the ineffectiveness of positive approaches to the alteration of criminals'

behavior. Defenders of rehabilitation reply that there has never been a truly valid rehabilitation experiment. Moreover, the myriad of criminogenic effects associated with a prison environment may undermine positive approaches to behavior modification. Perhaps rehabilitation will fare better in conditions brought about by increased disincarceration.

Even some apparently successful in-prison rehabilitation projects have been unpopular. Industry efforts to train inmates in high-tech occupations in Florida and Minnesota, for instance, found that the released offenders could succeed in these occupations. However, these successes created a sense of injustice because convicts received high-paying jobs that the public felt belonged to the honest unemployed. Such reactions have virtually constrained correctional officials to offer only educational, counseling, and job training programs that qualify convicts for lesser-paying occupations. Since offenders may well earn higher incomes from illegal sources than from those positions, it is not surprising that such programs have been unsuccessful even when earnestly implemented. Managers continue to offer these programs as ways to counter idleness and in the hopes of rehabilitating small numbers of the trainees, but not with great expectations of crime reduction. Resurrecting rehabilitation to prominence as a corrections strategy will probably require the introduction of some fundamental change, either in labor market conditions for lesser-skilled occupations or in rehabilitation technology.

Others object to current incarceration levels on moral grounds. Pointing to the fact that the United States ranks behind only the Soviet Union and the Union of South Africa in prisoners per capita, they contend that we as a Nation are already too punitive.

The numbers may be accurate but they are not the issue. A correct measure of punitiveness—or, to put it another way, "system responsiveness"—would relate numbers of crimes to numbers of punishments—our capacity to respond to crime victims and the general crime problem. If Americans suffered an increase in health or mental health problems, public policy could rationally consider expanding medical capacity to treat. If the number of children with learning deficiencies increased, we could expand educational capacity to teach. For identical reasons, Americans facing high crime rates can seriously consider expanding their capacity to punish.

The somewhat dated evidence on punishments per crime argues that the United States is *not* exceptionally punitive. Wolpin's cross-cultural analysis of California, England, and Japan indicated that California was least likely to imprison an arrested perpetrator of a crime. Once arrested, the chances of going to prison for a robbery were 11.3 percent in California, 37.5 percent in England, and 28.2 percent in Japan. James Lynch of the Bureau of Social Science Research examined imprisonment rates for convicted offenders in Canada, the United States, and England in the mid-seventies. He found imprisonment rates (given arrest) for robberies were 25.3, 38.9, and 48.3 percent respectively; comparable rates for burglaries were 11.9, 16.4, and 25.6 percent.

Moreover, critics of incarceration need to balance the punishment of offenders against the "punishment" inflicted on victims. There will be some 5 million victims of violence in 1984 if prevailing victimization levels continue. How, as humanitarians, do we balance 5 million injuries against 200,000 prison admissions annually?

Summary

This article reviews some of the economic evidence on the effects of disincarceration. The evidence gathered speaks to today's "marginal" decision, where the prototypical offender facing a prison term commits some 75 burglaries per year. It suggests that imprisonment of the "borderline" (i.e., prison-eligible) convicted offenders may be a less expensive social policy than releasing them back into the community. Part of the savings derives from the restriction of the offenders' freedom. A more global effect arises because other potential offenders are deterred. It is not clear which effect is the greater. In terms of crime control policy this means that the issue of whether it is sounder to use available bed-spaces to imprison many offenders for short periods or few offenders for long periods remains unresolved.

How should policymakers use this evidence? If they were to focus exclusively on the dollars-and-cents aspects of imprisonment decisions, they would try to compare the total costs to society of imprisoning a convicted offender for, say, 1 year to the total costs incurred by society if he were free for the same period of time. Larsen estimated the annual costs of imprisoning one inmate in Arizona—including allowances for prison depreciation, unemployment and welfare claims, and lost income taxes—at roughly \$12,000 per year. National estimates of these costs suggest an upper limit of \$20,000 per year.

What are the costs of not imprisoning the borderline offender? Greer estimated the average direct loss to a victim of a property crime in New York City to be \$1,500. Larsen estimated direct and indirect victim costs per burglary of \$2,334, plus police and court costs of \$2,554 if the offender was re-arrested and retried. All things considered, \$2,000 appears to be a fair low-end estimate of total societal costs per

crime. Using this figure, Block's estimate of 80 crimes saved by imprisoning a property offender for 2 years has a price tag of \$160,000. Similarly, at 76 to 118 crimes per year, the average burglar interviewed by the Rand Corporation was creating more than \$150,000 per year in social expenses.

Because economic analysis of imprisonment policies is an emerging field, estimates of the relevant tradeoffs are rough. None the less, it seems to this writer that the weight of the evidence suggests that more prison capacity is needed. Many offenders who are released because of present capacity constraints are so costly to society when they are free that space should be made available to keep them in prison. From a purely economic standpoint, the advice would be to shift the cutoff point for imprisonment decisions downward until the social costs of imprisoning offenders roughly equalled the costs that they could be anticipated to inflict on society if these offenders were left free. Given current abilities to estimate social costs and to predict future offender actions, such a prescription defies precise implementation. Basically, it means that recent trends to imprison more offenders seem economically sound. If imprisonment rates were to be increased far beyond current tendencies, however, officials might imprison so many minor thieves that imprisonment costs would exceed, rather than balance, societal savings.

The challenge to researchers is to design studies that produce more reliable information on the tradeoffs between incarceration costs and release costs. This article suggested four avenues for further study: the costs incurred by the correctional system and society at large by a year's imprisonment; the number and kinds of crimes that offenders typically commit in a year; the total direct and indirect costs of those crimes; and the numbers of crimes deterred by increasing the certainty and severity of punishments. Going one step further, research must continue to aim at predicting differences among offender

propensities to commit crimes. The Rand interviews of lower level thieves uncovered differences in crime commission rates among the subjects ranging from 3 to 485 crimes per year. Improvements in methods to determine which offenders were likely to be committing thefts at either end of that range would be welcomed by judges, parole boards, and prison administrators.

Research Cited in This Article

Michael K. Block, University of Arizona Department of Management and Policy, Tucson, AZ. Lecture given at National Sentencing Conference in Baltimore, MD, February 1984.

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Clark R. Larsen, *Costs of Incarceration and Its Alternatives: A Case of Burglary*, Master's Thesis, Arizona State University, Tempe, AZ, May 1983.

James P. Lynch, *A Comparison of Prison Use in Great Britain, Canada, and the United States*, unpublished manuscript, Bureau of Social Science Research, Inc., Washington, DC, February 1984.

Kenneth I. Wolpin, "An Economic Analysis of Crime and Punishment in England and Wales," in *the Journal of Political Economy*, October 1978.

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NIJ Reports

SNI

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NIJ *Reports* **Criminal Justice** **Calendar of Events**

a program of the National Institute of Justice/NCJRS

Meetings & Conferences

JUNE

June 6-8 Boston, Massachusetts
Community-Based Programming: Approaches for Increasing Autonomy, Empowerment, and Independence. Contact: Lisa Kaplan, Director, Community Program Innovations, Northeastern Comprehensive Service Institute, P.O. Box 2066, Danvers, MA 01923. Telephone: (617) 774-0815.

June 12-15 Columbus, Ohio
Ohio Drug Studies Institute. Fee: \$100. Contact: Patti Deman, Glenwood Training Center, 2401 W. Walnut St., Columbus, OH 43223. Telephone: (614) 466-1570.

June 13-16 Greensboro, North Carolina
National Association of Police Community Relations Officers Annual Training Conference. Contact: Lt. Robert D. Brewer, Greensboro Police Dept., Drawer W-2, Greensboro, NC 27402. Telephone: (919) 373-2433.

June 17-20 Hartford, Connecticut
National Sheriffs' Association 1984 Annual Informative Conference. Contact: NSA, 1250 Connecticut Ave., Washington, DC 20036; or telephone Bill Peterson at (202) 872-0422.

June 18-20 Columbus, Ohio
3rd Annual Innovative Techniques in Managing Small Law Enforcement Agencies Symposium. Fee: \$225. Contact: International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP), Training Section, P.O. Box 6010, 13 Firstfield Rd., Gaithersburg, MD 20878. Telephone: (800) 638-4085.

June 20-22 Washington, D.C.
8th National Youth Workers Conference. Contact: National Youth Work Alliance, Suite 508, 1346 Connecticut Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20036. Telephone: (202) 785-0764.

June 25-28 Washington, D.C.
International Juvenile Officers Association Annual Training Conference. Tuition: \$90 members, \$110 nonmembers. Contact: IJOA, 8700 N. Port Washington Rd., Fox Point, WI 53217. Telephone: (414) 351-6180.

JULY

July 1-3 Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Correctional Education Association Annual Conference. Contact: John F. Littlefield, Director of Education, Chillicothe Correctional Institute, P.O. Box 5500, Chillicothe, OH 45601. Telephone: (614) 773-2616.

July 8-12 Chicago, Illinois
Vehicular Homicide/DWI Conference. Fee: \$315. Contact: Registrar, The Traffic Institute, Northwestern University, P.O. Box 1409, Evanston, IL 60204. Telephone: (315) 492-7245.

July 8-13 Colorado Springs, Colorado
National College of Juvenile Justice Annual Conference. Contact: National College of Juvenile Justice, P.O. Box 8978, Reno, NV 89507. Telephone: (702) 784-6012.

The Calendar of Events is a regular feature of NIJ Reports. The Calendar announces national, international, and regional events scheduled for the next 3 months. All events announced are directly related to criminal/juvenile justice and law enforcement, with priority given to programs sponsored by JSIA agencies.

Information about coming events must be submitted on the letterhead of the sponsoring organization at least 5 months before the event. Send a brief description of the program, with other pertinent information such as location, dates, and fees, to:

NCJRS Calendar of Events
Box 6000
Rockville, MD 20850

July 18-21 New Orleans, Louisiana
Annual Meeting and Conference on Pretrial Release and Pretrial Diversion. Sponsored by the National Association of Pretrial Services Agencies in conjunction with Southern Regional Agencies. Contact: Carol Mercurio, NAPSA, 918 F St. NW, Washington, DC 20004. Telephone: (303) 871-4049.

July 29-31 Farmville, Virginia
Virginia Correctional Association Annual Conference. Contact: VCA, P.O. Box 13083, Richmond, VA 23225.

AUGUST

August 6-11 Columbus, Ohio
Law Enforcement Explorer Conference. Contact: Exploring Division, Boy Scouts of America, 1325 Walnut Hill Lane, Irving, TX 75062-1296.

August 20-23 Lake Buena Vista, Florida
10th International Forum on Traffic Records Systems. Contact: Ted E. Dudzik, National Safety Council, 444 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, IL 60611. Telephone: (312) 527-4800.

August 26-29 Boston, Massachusetts
American Probation and Parole Association, 9th Annual National Conference, held in conjunction with the 45th Annual New England Conference on Crime and Delinquency. Fee: \$85. Contact: Angelo R. Musto, Chairman, APPA/NECCD Conference Committee, Rm. 405, One Ashburton Place, Boston, MA 02108. Telephone: (617) 727-5300.

Workshops, Seminars, & Courses

JUNE

June 3-6 Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Collective Bargaining. Tuition: \$415. Contact: Institute for Court Management, Suite 210, 1624 Market St., Denver, CO 80202. Telephone: (303) 534-3063.

June 4-5 Ann Arbor, Michigan
Child Abuse and Neglect: Moving Through the Legal Maze. Fee: TBA. Contact: Office of Continuing Medical Education, Towsley Center, Box 057, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48109-0010. Telephone: (315) 763-1400.

June 4-6 Columbia, Maryland
Security Instructor Workshop. Fee: \$325. Contact: Course Registrar, General Physics Corporation, 10650 Hickory Ridge Rd., Columbia, MD 21044. Telephone: (800) 638-3838.

June 4-6 Wilmington, Delaware
Police Handling of Juveniles. Fee: \$275. Contact: Jacob Haber, University of Delaware, 2800 Pennsylvania Ave., Wilmington, DE 19806. Telephone: (302) 738-8155.

June 4-7 Washington, D.C.
Managing the Property and Evidence Function. Tuition: \$375 members, \$425 nonmembers. Contact: International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP), Training Section, P.O. Box 6010, 13 Firstfield Rd., Gaithersburg, MD 20878. Telephone: (800) 638-4085.

June 4-8 Allentown, Pennsylvania
Police Firearms Instructor Development School. Fee: \$125. Contact: Law Enforcement Activities Division, National Rifle Association, 1600 Rhode Island Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20036. Telephone: (202) 828-6177.

June 4-8 Glyncro, Georgia
Protective Operations Briefing. Fee: \$130. Contact: National Center for State and Local Law Enforcement Training, Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC), Glyncro, GA 31524. Telephone: (912) 267-2342.

June 4-8 Los Angeles, California
Juvenile Justice Update. Fee: \$176. Contact: University of Southern California, Delinquency Control Institute, Tyler Bldg., 3601 S. Flower St., Los Angeles, CA 90007. Telephone: (213) 743-2497.

June 4-8 St. Petersburg, Florida
Child Abuse. Fee: \$125. Contact: Roger Zimmerman, Florida Institute for Law Enforcement, St. Petersburg Junior College, St. Petersburg, FL 33733. Telephone: (813) 546-0021.

June 4-8 University Park, Pennsylvania
Police Supervisor In-Service Training Institute. Contact: Edwin J. Donovan, The Pennsylvania State University, S-459 Henderson Human Development Bldg., University Park, PA 16802. Telephone: (814) 863-0277.

June 4-14 Glyncro, Georgia
Questioned Document Course. Fee: \$550. Contact: see June 4-8, FLETC.

June 6-7 Wilmington, Delaware
Dispatcher Stress and Burnout Reduction. Fee: \$210. Contact: see June 4-6, University of Delaware.

June 6-8 Chicago, Illinois
Computer Crime Investigation Workshop. Fee: \$375 members, \$425 nonmembers. Contact: International Association of Computer Crime Investigators, Suite 8F, 1100 Gough St., San Francisco, CA 94109. Telephone: (415) 342-3138.

June 8-10 Manassas, Virginia
Questioned Documents for the Investigator. Tuition: \$27 In-State, \$116 out-of-State. Contact: Jack Finzell, Program Head, Administration of Justice, Northern Virginia Community College, Manassas Campus, P.O. 1 Sudley Rd., Manassas, VA 22110. Telephone: (703) 368-0184.

June 8-15 Houston, Texas
Executive Prosecutor Course. Contact: Registration, National College of District Attorneys, University of Houston Law Center, Houston, TX 77004. Telephone: (713) 749-1571.

June 10-15 Denver, Colorado
Records Management. Tuition: \$590. Contact: see June 3-6, Institute for Court Management.

June 11-13 Jacksonville, Florida
Introduction to Microcomputer Workshop for the Police Manager. Fee: \$250. Contact: Director, Institute of Police Traffic Management (IPTM), University of North Florida, 4567 St. Johns Bluff Rd. S., Jacksonville, FL 32216. Telephone: (904) 646-2722.

June 11-15 Charleston, South Carolina
Police Supervision. Tuition: \$375.

June 11-15 Jacksonville, Florida
Microcomputer Workshop for Police Applications. Fee: \$395. Contact: see June 11-13, IPTM.

June 11-15 Washington, D.C.
Constitutional Criminal Procedure. Tuition: \$375. Contact: American Academy of Judicial Education, Suite 903, 2025 I St. NW, Washington, DC 20006. Telephone: (202) 775-0083.

June 11-22 Louisville, Kentucky
Homicide Investigation. Tuition: \$500. Contact: Shirley Beck, Southern Police Institute, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40292. Telephone: (502) 588-6561.

June 11-July 6 Minneapolis, Minnesota
Juvenile Officers Institute. Tuition: \$400. Contact: Richard J. Clendenen, Director, Juvenile Officers Institute, University of Minnesota, 119 TNA, 122 Pleasant St. SE., Minneapolis, MN 55455. Telephone: (612) 373-2726.

June 12-14 St. Petersburg, Florida
Executive Development. Fee: \$125. Contact: see June 4-8, Florida Institute for Law Enforcement.

June 13-15 New York City
Hostage Negotiation and Recovery. Fee: \$295. Contact: Frank A. Bolz Associates, P.O. Box 337, East Meadow, NY 11554. Telephone: (516) 538-3834.

June 14-15 Rapid City, South Dakota
Child Sexual Abuse Assessment and Treatment. Contact: H. Jean Birnbaum, Forensic Mental Health Associates, Three Ireland Rd., Newton Center, MA 02159. Telephone: (617) 332-0228.

June 14-15 Wilmington, Delaware
Communication Center Budget Formulation and Implementation. Fee: \$210. Contact: see June 4-6, University of Delaware.

June 18-21 St. Louis, Missouri
Developing and Managing Computer-Aided Dispatch Systems. Tuition: \$375 members, \$425 nonmembers. Contact: see June 4-7, IACP.

June 18-22 Evanston, Illinois
Computer Technology in Law Enforcement, I. Fee: \$330. Contact: Registrar, The Traffic Institute, Northwestern University, P.O. Box 1409, 555 Clark St., Evanston, IL 60204. Telephone: (800) 323-4011.

June 18-22 Evanston, Illinois
Police Executive Development Seminar. Fee: \$330. Contact: see June 18-22, The Traffic Institute.

June 18-22 Ft. Lauderdale, Florida
Video Operations. Fee: \$595. Contact: David D. Barrett, Director, National Intelligence Academy, 1300-1400 NW 62nd St., Ft. Lauderdale, FL 33309. Telephone: (305) 776-5500.

June 18-22 Glyncro, Georgia
Police Operations Leading to Improved Children and Youth Services. Contact: see June 4-8, FLETC.

June 18-22 Louisville, Kentucky
Senior Safety Security Seminar. Fee: \$350. Cosponsored by the American Association of Retired Persons. Contact: see June 11-15, National Crime Prevention Institute.

June 18-29 Glyncro, Georgia
Undercover Investigative Techniques Training Program. Fee: \$610. Contact: see June 4-8, FLETC.



Conference Resource & Information Services

June 20-22 New York City
Kidnap and Extortion Investigation. Fee: \$295. Contact: see June 13-15, Frank A. Bolz Associates.

June 21-July 21 London, England
Courts and the Judicial System in the United Kingdom. Fee: \$750; cutoff date May 21. Contact: Charles E. Heilmann, Dept. of Sociology, Wichita State University, Box 116, Wichita, KS 67208. Telephone: (316) 689-3280.

June 25-27 Phoenix, Arizona
Police Fleet Management. Tuition: \$375 members, \$425 nonmembers. Contact: see June 4-7, IACP.

June 25-28 Evanston, Illinois
Advanced Hostage Negotiating Course. Fee: \$385. Contact: see June 18-22, The Traffic Institute.

June 25-29 Denver, Colorado
Management of Police Training. Tuition: \$375 members, \$425 nonmembers. Contact: see June 4-7, IACP.

June 25-29 Evanston, Illinois
Computer Technology in Law Enforcement, II. Fee: \$330. Contact: see June 18-22, The Traffic Institute.

June 25-29 Louisville, Kentucky
Investigation of Sex Crimes. Tuition: \$300. Contact: see June 11-22, Southern Police Institute.

June 25-29 St. Petersburg, Florida
Crisis Intervention (Corrections). Fee: \$125. Contact: see June 4-8, Florida Institute for Law Enforcement.

June 28 Huntsville, Texas
Uniform Crime Reporting. Free. Contact: Susan Ballard, Criminal Justice Center, Sam Houston State University, P.O. Box 2296, Huntsville, TX 77341. Telephone: (409) 294-1669.

JULY

July 1-6 Reno, Nevada
Court Management/Managing Delay.

Tuition: \$300. Contact: National Judicial College, University of Nevada, Reno, NV 89557. Telephone: (702) 784-6747.

July 1-28 Steamboat Springs, Colorado
Management in the Courts and Justice Environment. Fee: \$2,000. Contact: see June 3-6, Institute for Court Management.

July 2-6 Cambridge, Massachusetts
Jury and Court Trial Techniques and Problems. Tuition: \$375. Contact: see June 11-15, American Academy of Judicial Education.

July 5-20 Houston, Texas
Career Prosecutor Course. Contact: see June 8-15, National College of District Attorneys.

July 8-13 Reno, Nevada
Introduction to Computers and Technology in Courts. Tuition: \$300. Contact: see July 1-6, National Judicial College.

July 8-27 London, England
Third Biennial Institute on Juvenile Justice. Tuition: \$1500. Contact: Richard A. Myren, Director, Institute on Juvenile Justice in England and America, School of Justice, The American University, Washington, DC 20016. Telephone: (202) 686-2405.

July 9-11 Colorado Springs, Colorado
Search and Seizure. Tuition: \$175. Contact: see June 11-15, American Academy of Judicial Education.

July 9-13 Albuquerque, New Mexico
Annual Training Seminar, International Conference of Police Chaplains. Contact: Chaplain John A. Price, 1200A Nakomis NE., Albuquerque, NM 87112.

July 9-13 Boston, Massachusetts
Management Training for Administrators of Community Residential Facilities for Serious Juvenile Offenders. Contact: International Halfway House Association, P.O. Box 2337, Reston, VA 22090. Telephone: (703) 435-8221.

July 9-13 Chicago, Illinois
Police Productivity. Tuition: \$375 mem-

bers, \$425 nonmembers. Contact: see June 4-7, IACP.

July 9-13 Glynco, Georgia
Court Security Seminar. Fee: \$350. Contact: see June 4-8, FLETC.

July 9-13 St. Petersburg, Florida
Supervisory Training (Corrections). Fee: \$125. Contact: see June 4-8, Florida Institute for Law Enforcement.

July 10-13 Ft. Lauderdale, Florida
Executive Seminar—Technical Surveillance Operations. Contact: see June 18-22, National Intelligence Academy.

July 15-18 Snowmass, Colorado
Strengthening the Executive Component of the Court. Tuition: TBA. Contact: see June 3-6, Institute for Court Management.

July 15-20 Reno, Nevada
Victims' Rights in General Jurisdiction Courts. Tuition: \$300. Contact: see July 1-6, National Judicial College.

July 16-17 Washington, D.C.
IBM/Amdahl Users Computer Security Workshop. Contact: Carol Jackson, Computer Security Institute, 43 Boston Post Rd., Northborough, MA 01532. Telephone: (617) 845-5050.

July 16-17 Washington, D.C.
Policy and Management Issues in Juvenile Justice. Contact: National Youth Work Alliance, Suite 508, 1346 Connecticut Ave., Washington, DC 20036. Telephone: (202) 785-0764.

July 22-August 9 London, England
Criminal Justice Systems of the Western World. Fee: \$2,250; cutoff date May 21. Contact: see June 21-July 21, Wichita State University.

July 23-26 St. Petersburg, Florida
Police and the Juvenile. Fee: \$125. Contact: see June 4-8, Florida Institute for Law Enforcement.

July 23-27 Glynco, Georgia
Police Operations Leading to Improved Children and Youth Services. Contact: see June 4-8, FLETC.

July 24-August 2 Glynco, Georgia
Advanced Arson for Profit Investigative Training Program. Fee: \$450. Contact: see June 4-8, FLETC.

July 25-27 Huntsville, Texas
Recognition and Investigation of Child Abuse. Fee: \$175. Contact: see June 28, Sam Houston State University.

July 26-27 Omaha, Nebraska
Sexual Assault; The Male Victim of Sexual Assault and the Juvenile Sexual Offender. Contact: see June 14-15, Forensic Mental Health Associates.

July 29-August 3 Reno, Nevada
Alternative Methods of Dispute Resolution. Tuition: \$300. Contact: see July 1-6, National Judicial College.

July 30-August 3 Chicago, Illinois
Police Personnel Management. Tuition: \$375 members, \$425 nonmembers. Contact: see June 4-7, IACP.

July 30-August 3 Glynco, Georgia
Protective Operations Briefing. Fee: \$130. Contact: see June 4-8, FLETC.

July 30-August 3 Nashville, Tennessee
Advanced Police Computer Applications and Management. Tuition: \$375 members, \$425 nonmembers. Contact: see June 4-7, IACP.

July 30-August 10 St. Petersburg, Florida
Advanced D.E.A. Investigations. Fee: \$50. Contact: see June 4-8, Florida Institute for Law Enforcement.

July 30-August 9 Glynco, Georgia
Questioned Document Course. Fee: \$550. Contact: see June 4-8, FLETC.

July 30-August 10 Glynco, Georgia
Undercover Investigative Techniques Training Program. Fee: \$610. Contact: see June 4-8, FLETC.

DRRC

Dispute Resolution Resource Center

Dispute Resolution: "A Muffled Explosion"

by Larry E. Ray

If citizens were randomly interviewed on the street, would they know about mediation, arbitration, or conciliation? Surprisingly, the answer may be yes. The alternative dispute resolution movement is having an impact on the public as well as professionals. At a recent Society of Professionals in Dispute Resolution conference, one reporter termed this movement a "muffled explosion." Certainly, changing the ways that citizens register complaints does not occur rapidly, but new paths are being created.

Throughout the country, more than 8,000 citizens have volunteered as community mediators. These citizens represent all walks of life and appear to be motivated by a basic concern for their communities. Their concern and sensitivity are usually unexpected by the thousands of citizens who seek their assistance. One citizen exclaimed, "I was overwhelmed by the feeling that someone really cared."

In January 1983, David R. Brink, immediate past president of the American Bar Association, urged more than 300 attendees at the National Consumer Conference to make "alternative dispute resolution" more than just a catchphrase. At the same conference, United States Supreme Court Justice Sandra Day O'Connor stated that "all courts should be viewed as last resorts." Chief Justice Warren E. Burger, in his State of the Judiciary speech to the American Bar Association's midyear meeting in 1982, urged the audience of attorneys to "find a better way." Thus a national search is on for alternatives to the traditional adversarial system.

It is difficult to spot exactly when a collection of inquiries becomes a movement, but the growth from three minor dispute mediation centers in 1971 to more than 200 in 1984 indicates a

significant dissatisfaction with the adversarial approach. Just as important, this growth shows that citizens believe there must be a simpler, more commonsensical, less expensive, less time-consuming way to resolve the thousands of everyday disputes among neighbors, friends, landlords and tenants, and family members.

Is the answer to hire more legal personnel? Many experts think not. Even if it were possible to create a larger judiciary, with the resources to hear all cases before it, certain types of disputes might be better dealt with by other means. Courts—formal, ponderous, and costly—are more likely to produce no-win outcomes than are compromises. This is not to say that courts and attorneys no longer have a role in resolving disputes. On the contrary, the alternative dispute resolution movement is permitting attorneys to better define their roles. David R. Brink envisions a day when attorneys will be viewed "as counselors, problem solvers, and deliverers of prompt, appropriate, and affordable justice."

Efforts to create and implement mediation programs have been significantly bolstered by a growing number of States. State legislation can be an important source of funds for community dispute resolution efforts. In New York, where the Dispute Resolution Act has been in place for 3 years, some \$1.1 million in State funds is being distributed to community mediation programs. The Texas Legislature recently passed a bill that allows counties to earmark the filing fees on civil lawsuits toward a "dispute resolution fund" that would support local programs. The Colorado, Iowa, and Minnesota legislatures have also appropriated funds toward dispute resolution.

Mediation programs are also attracting increased attention from attorneys and paralegals in legal services offices, who see dispute resolution as an appropriate

forum for resolving many of the landlord-tenant, family, and other disputes that now overload legal aid programs. Among the most promising new projects are the Multi-Door Dispute Resolution Centers, developed by Frank E.A. Sander, a professor at the Harvard Law School. He envisions that these centers will accept all types of citizen complaints. Intake workers will "diagnose" the complaints and refer them to the most appropriate dispute resolution process (or "door")—conciliation, mediation, arbitration, ombudspersons, the courts, or special services. At Tulsa, Houston, and the District of Columbia, the sites for these experimental projects, scores of citizens will be trained as dispute resolvers, helping people to "mend fences" and reach amicable solutions.

The success of alternative dispute resolution programs depends upon an informed public as well as on the professionals who operate the programs. "Community awareness and support is a prerequisite to the integration of dispute centers into the national system of justice," states Ronald L. Olsen, chairperson of the Special Committee on Dispute Resolution of the American Bar Association. Frequently, residents will call their communities' local legal services as soon as a dispute erupts. Through effective screening, many disputes can be directed toward alternatives at this initial stage.

Community spirit and good will remain primary factors in the tremendous growth of mediation programs. If people leave mediation programs happier than when they arrive, that would indeed be an accomplishment.

Larry E. Ray has been Staff Director of the American Bar Association's Special Committee on Dispute Resolution since 1979. As a prosecutor, he directed the city attorney's Mediation Program in Columbus, Ohio, as well as several central Ohio mediation centers.

185 SNI Selective Notification of Information



Courts

Ball and Bond, Court Management and Operations, Court Structure, Judicial Process, Support Services (Provided by Courts)

NCJ 92159 INSIDE THE JURY. By R. Hastie, S.D. Penrod, and N. Pennington. 284 p., 1983.

This work provides a direct assessment of the quality of jury deliberation, the nature of the decision process, the biases of different types of jurors, and the level of agreement reached with different types of juries. On the basis of their observations, the authors show how well jurors remember crucial trial information, interpret the law and the judge's instructions, and handle internal problems of dissension as they move toward consensus. A chapter is devoted to explanations of individual differences among jurors, including demographic characteristics, attitudes, and personality factors. The authors also test the possibility that the quality of jury performance changes with modifications in the jury's size or the decision rule used (unanimous versus majority rule). Tables, figures, name and subject indexes, court cases, appendix, about 480 references. (Publisher summary modified)

Availability: Harvard University Press, 79 Garden St., Cambridge, MA 02138. Book \$20.00.

NCJ 92693 RECENT RESEARCH ON THE CRIMINAL COURTS. R.A. Hanson, Ed.

Justice System Journal, V 8, N 2 (Summer 1983), complete issue.

Supplementary Note: The five articles in this journal are available separately from the National Institute of Justice/NCJRS Microfiche Program as NCJ 92050-92054.

Essays on criminal court research review developments over the past two decades and analyze activities of State trial courts at different stages of the adjudicatory process. Compared with reformist literature of the pre-1965 period, contemporary research attempts to describe the reality of ongoing practices, using the tools of empirical analysis. The newer literature places State criminal courts, which handle the bulk of criminal proceedings, in the context of broader systems. Essays illustrating these trends examine interrelationships between bail bondsmen and criminal courts, robbery

and burglary plea bargaining in three California counties, the frequency of use of different sanctions in four criminal courts, and the effects of judicial discretion and sentencing behavior on jail overcrowding, among other topics. Bibliographies, tables.



Crime Prevention and Deterrence

Community Involvement (for Crime Prevention), Crime Deterrence and Prevention, Environmental Design (Effects of), Security Systems (Effects of)

NCJ 92002 BURGLAR ALARM BOOK—HOW TO PLAN, BUY AND INSTALL HOME SECURITY SYSTEMS. By D. Kirkpatrick.

126 p., 1983.

This book explains and illustrates how homeowners can design and install their own security systems to save money. In addition, professionally installed alarm systems are covered for homeowners who need higher levels of protection. The text explains the different types of protection available, such as intrusion, fire, and medical. It discusses the components of the system, how to obtain permits and licenses, and installation and wiring. The author notes how to choose a professional alarm company and suggests questions to ask about components, installation, and central station monitoring. Other topics include home insurance savings, income tax advantages, and the Underwriters Laboratories and the security industry. Diagrams, illustrations, floor plans, glossary, index.

Availability: Baker Publishing, 9348 Monogram Ave., Sepulveda, CA 91343. Paperback \$10.00.

NCJ 92003 CREDIT CARD AND CHECK FRAUD—A STOP-LOSS MANUAL. By L. Schwartz and P. Sax.

348 p., 1983.

Retailers, mail-order owners and executives, credit managers, bankers, and others will find numerous ways to prevent credit card and check fraud in this comprehensive manual. Problem areas covered include 800-telephone numbers, credit card authorization, fraudulent checks, and company credit cards. Stolen credit cards, the limited help available from law enforcement, and how VISA and MasterCard practices allegedly ignore retailers' concerns are explored. Other topics include internal and postal theft, underpayment and overpayment

schemes, the involvement of organized crime, theft by prison inmates using the telephone and mail, nonpayment due to death or divorce, and the need for an internal recording system for all transactions.

Availability: Fraud and Theft Information Bureau, P.O. Box 400, 630 East Ocean Ave., Boynton Beach, FL 33425. Book \$154.10; price includes postage and handling.

NCJ 92328 SECURITY AND LOSS PREVENTION. By P.P. Pupura.

500 p., 1983.

Twenty-one chapters focus on loss prevention problems and on security and management countermeasures that protect against crime, fires, accidents, and employee dishonesty. The text discusses results-oriented management, with attention to planning and budgeting for loss prevention, internal and external relations, applicant screening, and employee socialization. Accounting, accountability, and auditing are viewed as keys to survival, while preventive strategies to avoid fires and other disasters, safety strategies, and risk management and insurance are discussed. Specialized problems in loss prevention (computer, nuclear, defense, educational, health care, transportation) are examined; the author also reviews confidentiality and legal issues. Tables, figures, chapter notes, case problems, index, 27 references.

Availability: Butterworth Publishers, 10 Tower Office Park, Woburn, MA 01801. Book \$22.95.



Criminalistics and Forensics

Criminalistics, Forensics

NCJ 92327 FORENSIC PHOTOGRAPHY. By J.E. Duckworth.

165 p., 1983.

Written for students and professionals involved in forensic photography, this introductory text succinctly explains the procedures, techniques, and requirements of evidence photography. It also serves as a reference for attorneys and judges seeking information in such areas as doctored photography and valid procedures in the chain of evidence. After discussing basic photography and equipment, the author outlines photographic procedures for autopsy, assault, and child abuse; traffic fatalities and hit and run accidents; latent prints; the crime scene; fire in-

vestigation and arson; and surveillance. The concluding chapter examines court presentation and challenges. Review questions, numerous photographs, glossary, index. (Publisher summary modified)

Availability: Charles C. Thomas, Publisher, 2600 South First St., Springfield, IL 62717. Book \$32.50.

NCJ 91728 SOURCEBOOK IN FORENSIC SEROLOGY, IMMUNOLOGY, AND BIOCHEMISTRY. By R.E. Gaensslen.

692 p., 1983.

Sponsoring Agency: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice.

Grant Numbers: 76-NI-99-0107; 78-NI-AX-0001.

This extensive narrative review of the scientific literature covering forensic serology, immunology, and biochemistry examines historical developments in the field, essential background information, and forensic applications. Nine units comprise the volume (for Unit IX, see NCJ 92422). After giving background material in biochemistry, genetics, and immunology and a survey of selected test methods, the text looks at identification of blood and body fluids, species determination, and different classes of genetic markers in blood and body fluids. Other units encompass the sexing of bloodstains and efforts to individualize blood using nongenetic markers. Figures, tables.

Availability: Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. Document \$13.00, stock no. 027-000-01181-1; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. Microfiche free.

NCJ 92422 SOURCEBOOK IN FORENSIC SEROLOGY, IMMUNOLOGY, AND BIOCHEMISTRY—UNIT IX—TRANSLATIONS OF SELECTED CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE ORIGINAL LITERATURE OF MEDICOLEGAL EXAMINATIONS OF BLOOD AND BODY FLUIDS. R.E. Gaensslen, Ed.

270 p., 1983.

Sponsoring Agency: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice.

Grant Numbers: 76-NI-99-0107; 78-NI-AX-0001.

This work contains 50 translated papers arranged in 4 sections, originally published between 1827 and 1953. The first section, on identification of blood, consists of 16 papers (beginning with the early work of Orfila) on using chemical means to identify blood and

differentiating between rust, bloodstains, and other stains. The section on body fluids has 10 papers, mainly dealing with the detection of semen by microscopy and stains, the crystal test of Florence, and Lundquist's acid phosphatase test. The next section, focusing on determination of species of origin, has 16 papers dealing with the applications of immunology in forensic serology. The last section has 8 papers on medicolegal applications of blood grouping. Tables, footnotes, references, photographs.

Availability: Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. Document \$5.00, stock no. 027-000-01182-9; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. Microfiche free.



Criminology

Behavioral and Social Sciences, Crime Causes, Criminology, Research and Development, Victimization

NCJ 92648 FEMALE CRIME AND DELINQUENCY. By C.R. Mann.

337 p., 1984.

This book examines the extent of female criminality, theoretical and conceptual perspectives on female criminality, and female offenders' experiences with the law, the courts, and the correctional system. The author attempts to generate a "unisex" theory of crime and delinquency through a comprehensive description and analysis of the female offender. The historical overemphasis on prostitution and sexuality as the primary female crime is inaccurate; the work focuses on offenses for which females are more frequently arrested. Attention is devoted to the historical development of different laws for females that ultimately led to discrimination and the idiosyncratic exertion of the law on the basis of sex. Sections on courts and corrections examine basic patterns of juridical discrimination, the programmatic and service structure of correctional institutions for females, the plight of incarcerated mothers and pregnant inmates, and the effects of institutionalization on their offspring and families. Chapter notes, more than 320 references, index.

Availability: University of Alabama Press, P.O. Box 2877, University, AL 35486. Book \$30.00.

NCJ 92253 NATIONS NOT OBSESSED WITH CRIME. By F. Adler.

213 p., 1983.

Supplementary Note: Comparative Criminal Law Project, Volume 15.

This study of 10 nations around the world seeks explanations for why some societies are less preoccupied with and exhibit less fear of crime than do Americans. It examines five pairs of countries with widely varying geographic, socioeconomic, political, and cultural characteristics: Switzerland and Ireland, Bulgaria and the German Democratic Republic, Costa Rica and Peru, Algeria and Saudi Arabia, and Japan and Nepal. Conditions in each country are described in terms of informal social controls as well as the structured criminal justice system. All 10 low-crime countries appear to have in common a certain success in maintaining or creating effective social control agencies—primarily the family. The analysis concludes that social solidarity (termed "synnomie") implies a sharing of values with optimum tolerance for the diverging values of subcultures and individuals. Footnotes, tabular data, appendix, more than 300 references.

Availability: Fred B. Rothman & Company, 10368 Centennial Rd., Littleton, CO 80123. Book \$27.50.

NCJ 92387 POWER, CRIME, AND MYSTIFICATION. By S. Box.

265 p., 1983.

Traditionally, criminologists have concentrated their efforts on discovering why relatively powerless people apparently commit so many serious crimes, and how the state might best regulate and control this problem. This book questions these endeavors, contending that society is fraught with crimes of the powerful, which the justice system neglects. The author argues that most serious crimes are committed by persons of power and privilege, particularly in multinational corporations and social control agencies such as the police. In addition, some relatively powerless groups, particularly women, commit hardly any serious crimes. A major implication of these arguments is that definitions of serious crime, the criminal justice process, and government penal policies all need to be reconceptualized. Common beliefs about crime and criminals often present a distorted image of the true nature of the crime problem and its

most powerful culprits. Tables, more than 500 references, name and subject indexes. (Publisher summary modified)

Availability: Methuen, Inc., 733 Third Ave., New York, NY 10017. Book \$24.00; paperback \$10.95.

NCJ 92462 SEXUAL AGGRESSION AND THE LAW. S.N. Verdun-Jones and A.A. Keltner, Ed.

Simon Fraser University Criminology Research Center, 117 p., 1983.

Sponsoring Agency: Law Foundation of British Columbia.

Supplementary Note: Selected papers from a seminar held October 16-17, 1981, Vancouver, Canada.

Seven papers from a 1981 seminar on sexual aggression focus on the clinical, legal, and moral issues involved in the adjudication, sentencing, and treatment of sex offenders. One paper outlines a classification of human sexual behavior that allows consideration of sexual aggressiveness. Sexual offenders' characteristics are described, including psychological factors that may influence their behavior. Another discussion reviews the assumptions underlying available assessment/treatment programs for rapists and child molesters and outlines how the court might evaluate the validity of expert testimony in order to reach informed decisions. A description of various assessment techniques that have been applied to sex offenders looks at those useful in planning and evaluating treatment programs and in predicting recidivism. Other papers examine sexual aggression and the law, and ethical dilemmas in the treatment of offenders. Chapter notes, references, appendix. For separate papers, see NCJ 92465-70.

Availability: Simon Fraser University Criminology Research Center, Burnaby, BC, Canada. Paperback \$20.00.



Dispute Resolution

Arbitration, Conciliation, Dispute Resolution (public and private, nonadjudicatory), Mediation, Ombudsman, Neighborhood Justice, Small Claim Courts

NCJ 92819 DISPUTE RESOLUTION RESOURCE DIRECTORY.

National Institute for Dispute Resolution, 129 p., 1984.

This edition profiles 100 organizations actively engaged in a variety of dispute resolution activities. The directory includes organizations that provide diverse specialized services, such as publications and information resources, dispute resolution courses and degree programs, technical assistance service providers, and research and evaluation of dispute resolution efforts. Each entry contains the organization's name, when it was founded, address and telephone number, annual budget and funding sources, names of

directors and contact persons, numbers of staff and members, objectives, information resources, and publication. Appendixes.

Availability: National Institute for Dispute Resolution, 1901 L St. NW., Washington, DC 20036. Document \$5.00.

NCJ 92471 MEDIATION IN THE JUSTICE SYSTEM—CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS, MAY 20-21, 1982, JOHN JAY COLLEGE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE. M.R. Volpe, T.F. Christian, and J.E. Kowalewski, Ed.

American Bar Association Special Committee on Dispute Resolution, 159 p., 1983.

Supplementary Note: Dispute Resolution Paper Series, Number 2.

Ten papers representing individual and panel discussions focus on specific programs and general issues related to mediation. Following an overview of mediation, a history of mediation in the United States notes that mediation centers have developed both as programs based in the criminal justice system and as community-based programs. A discussion of issues that must be faced in starting a mediation program focuses on sources of referrals, types of cases to include and exclude, the use of volunteers, and the need to balance professionalism and an informal atmosphere. Representatives of several mediation programs in New York State note that the main problems involved in operating these programs are staff burnout, large caseloads, difficulties in finding volunteer mediators, and the need to be conscious of security.

Availability: American Bar Association, 1800 M St. NW., Washington, DC 20036. Paperback \$7.00.



Institutional Corrections (Adult)

Classification of Offenders, Correctional Institutions (Adult), Correctional Management (Adult), Jails, Prison Disorders, Rehabilitation and Treatment (Adult Institutions)

NCJ 92306 CURRENT TRENDS IN CORRECTIONAL EDUCATION—THEORY AND PRACTICE. S. Chaneles, Ed.

Journal of Offender Counseling Services and Rehabilitation, V 7, N 3/4 (Spring/Summer 1983), complete issue.

This journal edition comprises articles raising a variety of theoretical and practical issues related to correctional education for inmates. A discussion of innovative methods for financing prison education in the United States is followed by an examination of the requirement of restitution for juvenile offenders as an alternative disposition. An evaluation of the general content and process of detention education suggests that educational programs in juvenile detention facilities are in need of greater definition. Discussions of specific educational programs and instructional strategies are followed by

studies of communication disorders, the benefits of drug education, and the effects of a self-esteem counseling group. Tables, chapter references. For individual papers, see NCJ 92307-13.



Juvenile Justice System

Juvenile Court, Juvenile Delinquency

NCJ 92346 EVALUATING JUVENILE JUSTICE. J.R. Kluegel, Ed.

152 p., 1983.

Supplementary Note: Sage Research Progress Series in Criminology, Volume 29. Published in cooperation with the American Society of Criminology.

Eight papers examine and assess publicly mandated changes in juvenile justice practices, with emphasis on programs for diverting certain youths from juvenile court, programs for preventing and treating delinquency by means of community involvement, and efforts to identify and treat or control the serious juvenile offender. A discussion of ongoing juvenile diversion projects focuses on the unintended negative consequences of these programs, particularly the widening of the net of involvement with juvenile justice. Other papers present findings from studies of chronically violent juveniles and of the effects of treating antisocial youths in integrated groups composed mainly of prosocial youths. The shift from the social reform model to the deterrence model in gang violence programs is explored, emphasizing interagency conflicts that have thwarted the latter's implementation. Figures, data tables, chapter references. For individual papers, see NCJ 92347-53.

Availability: Sage Publications, 275 South Beverly Dr., Beverly Hills, CA 90212. Book \$16.95.

NCJ 92385 YOUTH CRIME AND JUVENILE JUSTICE IN CALIFORNIA—A REPORT TO THE LEGISLATURE. By P.W. Greenwood et al.

The Rand Corporation, 183 p., 1983.

Sponsoring Agency: California State Assembly.

Contract Number: LCB 17489.

Supplementary Note: Rand Publications Series.

Intended for California policymakers responsible for the continuing development of the State's juvenile justice system, this study analyzes the extent of serious juvenile crime, how the system deals with it, and how its response could be improved in the future. The authors suggest that the process of experimentation, evaluation, and reform in juvenile justice practices should be a continuing effort; current knowledge about how to change delinquent behavior, or what the impacts are of various disposition practices on different types of youth, is too limited to

predict the effects of reforms. The legislature should establish a continuing Juvenile Justice Commission and recognize punishment (along with treatment and incapacitation) as an appropriate objective to be incorporated into prescriptive sentencing guidelines. The Commission should then develop systematic procedures to measure the cost and effectiveness of treatment programs and consider changes in treatment program funding to encourage innovation and competition. Footnotes, charts, tabular data, additional study material, approximately 60 references. (Author summary modified)

Availability: The Rand Corporation, 1700 Main St., Santa Monica, CA 90406. Paperback \$15.00; publication no. R-3016-CSA.



Offenses

Classification of Crime, Gambling, Organized Crime, Riot Control and Urban Disorders, Student Disorders, Terrorism, Victimless Crimes, White Collar Crime, Domestic Violence

NCJ 92004 DARK SIDE OF FAMILIES—CURRENT FAMILY VIOLENCE RESEARCH. D. Finkelhor et al., Ed.

380 p., 1983.

Supplementary Note: Based on papers presented at the National Conference for Family Violence Researchers, Durham, NH, 1981.

This series of articles portrays the state of the art on family violence and abuse research, crystallizes the key interdisciplinary issues confronting researchers, and suggests a research agenda for the coming years. The chapters cover a broad spectrum of issues and controversies in the areas of wife abuse, child abuse, the sexual abuse of children, and marital rape. Many chapters share the perspective that violence and abuse emerge from the nature of social arrangements. A number of chapters explore both the commonalities (especially the common effects of victimization) and important etiological differences among various forms of abuse. Another common theme is an expansion of research efforts to groups other than victims; chapters examine the individual and social characteristics of male perpetrators of wife and child abuse as well as the attitudes and behavior of professional groups concerned with treatment of victims. The volume shows great methodological diversity and attention to theoretical detail; the research presented reveals the possibility of a more comprehensive social science approach to family violence and abuse. Chapter references, research data. For individual papers, see NCJ 92005-13.

Availability: Sage Publications, Inc., 275 S. Beverly Dr., Beverly Hills, CA 90212. Paperback \$14.95.

NCJ 92388 INCESTUOUS FAMILIES. By G. Thorman.

202 p., 1983.

This overview of the nature, extent, and effects of incest is a resource for law enforcement personnel, social workers, psychologists, and other professionals who work with incest victims and seek a greater understanding of the treatment and prevention of sexual abuse within the family. The text questions myths about incest, examines complex factors that lead to sexual relationships between family members, describes personal characteristics of offenders and victims, and discusses socioeconomic factors associated with incest. Using personal accounts of incest victims, the author presents a vivid picture of how incest develops, and conveys the trauma involved in an incestuous experience. Effective methods of intervention are delineated, and the role of the criminal justice system is critically examined. Chapter references, index. (Publisher abstract modified)

Availability: Charles C. Thomas, Publisher, 2600 South First St., Springfield, IL 62717. Book \$21.75.



Police

Criminal Investigation, Police Internal Affairs, Police Management, Police Organization, Police Patrol Function, Police Resource Allocation, Police Traffic Function

NCJ 92646 ACCREDITATION PROGRAM BOOK.

Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies, 58 p., 1983.

Sponsoring Agency: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Assistance, Research, and Statistics.

Grant Numbers: 79-TA-AX-0034; 80-CJ-AX-0027; 81-CJ-AX-0016; 81-DF-AX-0001; 82-CJ-AX-0009.

This principal source of information about the law enforcement accreditation program explains the process from the time an agency applies for accreditation until it is accredited. General information about the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies is given, and an exposition of the 944 standards included in the Commission's Standards Manual (NCJ 92125) is presented. The text provides an overview of the accreditation process, with additional information about the self-assessment, the onsite assessment, and the Commission's public information policy requirements. Information on application, review and appeal, and reaccreditation is included. Footnotes, diagrams, index, appendixes.

Availability: Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies, Inc., 4242B Chain Bridge Rd., Fairfax, VA 22030. Document \$5.00; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. Microfiche free.

NCJ 92528 ON ANY STREET. M. Collins and M.J. Klicik, Project Directors.

Los Angeles Police Protective League, 1983.

Supplementary Note: 16mm, 32 minutes, color. Available in video format. Rental is also available from the sales source.

This film illustrates the difficulties police officers face while operating in a constantly changing environment, where their lives can be placed on the line without warning. The viewer sees the fears, frustration, pressures, and rewards experienced by officers on the job. The presentation is unrehearsed; a film crew accompanied officers on patrol for 13 days and nights recording incidents and people encountered—a shooting victim, a suspected car theft, a domestic disturbance, a drug overdose, suspected night burglars, drunks in the park, an attempted suicide, a Spanish-speaking assault victim, and an abandoned baby. Among the dilemmas of policing that these incidents reveal is the futility of dispatching units to crime scenes for which reporting was delayed, the hostility expressed toward officers not as individuals but as representatives of a system, and the love-hate relationship most officers have to their work.

Availability: MTI Teleprograms Inc., 3710 Commercial Ave., Northbrook, IL 60062. Film \$495.00. Not available from NCJRS.

NCJ 92818 POLICE AS THE DEFENDANT. By D.O. Schultz.

163 p., 1984.

This guide for police administrators and law enforcement personnel addresses the ever-increasing problem of civil litigation involving the law enforcement agency. Specific chapters discuss proper selection, training, and retention of police personnel; responsibility for reports and documentation; and preparation for deposition. Also discussed are court appearances by police officers, the police expert witness, and how to deal with the news media. Appendixes include a minimum standard training curriculum, a firearms policy, a rights form for use when questioning a police officer, and related materials. Glossary, index. (Publisher abstract modified)

Availability: Charles C. Thomas, Publisher, 2600 South First St., Springfield, IL 62717. Book \$24.75.

NCJ 92390 POLICE INTELLIGENCE REPORTS. By C.C. Frost and J. Morris.

138 p., 1983.

Supplementary Note: Price includes postage and handling. Contact publisher for special prices on large orders for police academy and conference use.

A practical guide to intelligence reporting, this book presents formats for disseminating police intelligence information collected from overt and covert sources and illustrates proven techniques for packaging the results of intelligence collection for readers of a

recurring publication. The authors provide a conceptual orientation to intelligence reporting and discuss the missions and functions of the police intelligence unit. The unique features of intelligence reporting are carefully distinguished from the reporting requirements of investigations. The essentials of processing raw intelligence reports while organizing information in a variety of formats are outlined. The authors emphasize practical steps to prevent pinpointing a source's identity. Exercises, glossary, chapter notes, 17 references. (Publisher summary modified)

Availability: Palmer Enterprises, P.O. Box 966, Orangevale, CA 95662. Paperback \$12.95.

NCJ 92389 POLICE OFFICER'S GUIDE TO BETTER COMMUNICATION. By T.R. Cheatham and K.V. Erickson.

136 p., 1984.

Supplementary Note: PROCOM Series.

This book examines the fundamental elements of verbal and nonverbal communication and applies them to law enforcement in specific settings: courtroom testimony, interviewing, interrogation, crisis intervention, organizational decisionmaking, and public presentations. Officers must be able to interview, direct behavior, comfort, resolve interpersonal differences, provide information, and control the behavior of others. They must be able to detect "hidden messages" (the discrepancies between verbal and nonverbal messages). Basic guidelines are provided for communicating effectively and dealing with complex communication problems, such as communicating with people of other cultures and questioning hostile witnesses. Anecdotes, examples, tables, chapter references, index. (Publisher summary modified)

Availability: Scott, Foresman and Company, 1900 East Lake Ave., Glenview, IL 60025. Paperback \$7.95.

NCJ 92125 STANDARDS FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES—THE STANDARDS MANUAL OF THE LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY ACCREDITATION PROGRAM.

Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies, 203 p., 1983.

Sponsoring Agency: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Assistance, Research, and Statistics.

Grant Numbers: 79-TA-AX-0034; 80-CJ-AX-0027; 81-CJ-AX-0016; 81-DF-AX-0001; 82-CJ-AX-0009.

A total of 944 standards for law enforcement agencies are presented in 84 chapters and 9 topic areas, covering law enforcement role and responsibilities, organization and management, personnel structure, operations and support, traffic operations, prisoner and court-related activities, and auxiliary and technical services. Each standard is composed of three parts: the standard statement, commentary, and levels of compliance. A majority of the standards are in the "mandatory" category; that is, all law enforcement

agencies must comply with all applicable mandatory standards. Subject index, appendixes. For a related publication, see NCJ 92646.

Availability: Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies, Inc., 4242B Chain Bridge Rd., Fairfax, VA 22030. Paperback \$12.00; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. Microfiche free.



Probation and Parole

Pardon, Probation and Parole (Adult), Probation and Parole (Juvenile), Rehabilitation and Treatment (Probation and Parole)

NCJ 92127 NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD REPORT ON THE CONFERENCE ON DISCRETION IN THE CORRECTIONAL SYSTEM, NOVEMBER 17-19, 1981.

Canadian National Parole Board, 234 p., 1983.

Sponsoring Agencies: Canadian Department of Justice; Canadian Solicitor General.

Supplementary Note: Publication is also available in French.

Correctional systems, particularly corrections in Canada, in meeting demands for more accountability in decisionmaking, do not agree on what the systems' legitimate goals should be. This report on a 1981 conference presents seven summary articles focusing on the controversy over discretion in corrections, measures being taken to curb or improve the use of discretion, and the effects of these measures. Twenty-three papers from the conference examine the controversy over delegated authority, case law regarding inmates' rights and its implications for correctional institutions, and the expected effect of the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms. They also focus on punishment, organizational structure and decisionmaking, parole guidelines as a control on discretion, human factors in decisionmaking, the effects of discretion on female offenders, and parole and discretion in the Soviet Union. Footnotes.

Availability: Canada Ministry of Supply and Services, 123 Slater St., Ottawa, ON, Canada K1A 0S5. Paperback free; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. Microfiche free.



Reference and Statistics

Reference Material, Statistics

NCJ 92596 JUSTICE EXPENDITURE AND EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES, 1971-79.

U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, 188 p., 1984.

Supplementary Note: Prepublication announcement.

This report, sixth in a series published annually (except 1978), contains summary data on public justice expenditure, employment, and payrolls in the United States. Designed as a ready reference for justice expenditure and employment data, the report provides 29 tables for designated sectors of Federal, State, and local justice activity for each year from 1971 through 1979: police protection, the judiciary, legal services and prosecution, public defense, corrections, and "other criminal justice." Expenditure data are provided for each fiscal year and employment and payroll data are shown for the month of October in each year. Federal, State, and local justice spending and employment trends are analyzed in an introductory text. Data sources, appendixes, survey methodology.

■ SEE SNI ORDER FORM: Check Order No. 06.

NCJ 92386 JUVENILE AND ADULT CORRECTIONAL DEPARTMENTS, INSTITUTIONS, AGENCIES AND PAROLING AUTHORITIES, 1983.

American Correctional Association, 454 p., 1983.

This directory provides data on approximately 1,600 institutions and more than 3,500 personnel involved in correctional service in the United States and Canada. It presents an organizational description of adult and juvenile correctional systems for every State, Territory, the Federal Government, and Canada. For each State, specific information on four main categories of adult and juvenile services—institutions, parole boards, parole services, and probation services—is included. Statistical summaries are provided, as is information on the cost of care and number of employees. Photographs, maps, tabular data.

Availability: American Correctional Association, 4321 Hardwick Rd., Suite L-208, College Park, MD 20740. Paperback \$28.00.

NCJ 92294 RESEARCH GUIDE FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT AND THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM. By J.E. Whitehouse.

185 p., 1982.

This comprehensive guide to information resources on the American criminal justice system represents approximately 5,000 bibliographies, 1,100 journals, and numerous abstracts and indexes, classified under about 1,000 subject headings. The book is divided into eight parts: research methodology and general reference sources; the police function; criminal justice, courts, corrections, parole, and probation; the crime problem; terrorism and urban guerrillas; the law; social sciences and social problems; and periodicals. Subject index, appendixes.

Availability: R & E Associates, Inc., 936 Industrial Ave., Palo Alto, CA 94303. Book \$19.95.



Staff Resource Development

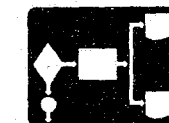
Civil Rights, Education (Career), Indian Affairs, Training, Personnel Administration

NCJ 92158 COMPETENCE-BASED APPROACH TO POLICE REPORT WRITING. By J.B. Wilson and S.P. Hayes.

253 p., 1984.

The competence-based approach to report writing concentrates on the factual documentation of legal and investigative elements to produce preliminary and followup case reports and immediate user access to the reports' factual content. An overview of the approach presents basic information regarding Uniform Crime Reporting classifications, the Hierarchy Rule, and the FBI Hotel Rule. Various writing styles and their applicability to police reporting are examined, along with functional organization of the case report. The final section focuses on the outline approach to narrative reporting. The competence-based approach provides a common language to bridge jurisdictional differences, assists in maintaining direction in long-term investigations, and facilitates investigative team assignments. Study guide, review exercises, index.

Availability: Prentice-Hall Inc., Englewood Cliffs, NJ 07632. Paperback \$16.95.



System Policy and Planning

Costs of Crime, Financial Management, Laws and Statutes, Planning and Evaluation (Planning), Privacy and Security

NCJ 92647 CONTAINMENT OF ORGANIZED CRIME. By H. Edelhertz, R.J. Cole, and B. Berk.

114 p., 1984.

This book examines Arizona's Organized Crime Project, begun in 1980 when the legislature, after extensive hearings, appropriated \$38 million in addition to regular appropriations for State police and the attorney general's office. The program initially focused on developing anticrime capabilities through a mix of proactive and reactive detection and investigative activities, followed by criminal and civil remedies. Efforts also focused on white-collar organized crime. Project activities included training, orientation of businesses and the public, intelligence, liaison with Federal and local agencies, investigation, and litigation. An assessment of the program's first 18 months is included. Arizona's experience generally indicates the need for State legislatures to fund ongoing programs of this sort. Chapter notes, index, appendix.

Availability: D.C. Heath Company, 125 Spring St., Lexington, MA 02173. Book \$20.00.

NCJ 91276 DETERRENCE FINDINGS AND DATA SOURCES—A COMPARISON OF THE UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS AND THE NATIONAL CRIME SURVEYS. By E.W. Zedlewski.

Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency, V 20, N 2 (July 1983), P 262-276.

Considerable debate has occurred over what relationships exist between police resources and rates of apprehension (arrest production), and between apprehension rates and crime rates (deterrence production). This paper compares the implications for these processes by measuring criminal activity and risk of apprehension with alternative data sources: the FBI Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) and the Bureau of Justice Statistics National Crime Surveys (NCS). Analysis finds that both series produce biased estimates of deterrence in simple regression models; in a more comprehensive model, UCR-based measures of apprehension risk and criminal activity uncover no relationship between apprehension risk and crime rates, while comparable NCS-based measures find strong deterrent effects. The article also examines associations between police resources and risk of apprehension for various crimes, as well as determinants of law enforcement demand, for the two data sources. (Author abstract modified)

NCJ 92180 EVALUATING PERFORMANCE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE AGENCIES. G.P. Whitaker and C.D. Phillips, Ed.

292 p., 1983.

Supplementary Note: Sage Criminal Justice System Annuals, Volume 19.

This series of studies examines the political, conceptual, and technical obstacles that beset all efforts to analyze the performance of local police, courts, and prisons. In considering the impact of these obstacles on measuring police performance, attention is given to measures typically used to determine police crime control performance, the evaluation of police noncrime services, the relationship of police agency characteristics to arrest decisions, and the measurement of equity in the delivery of police services. Papers that focus on the evaluation of court performance address methodological issues that arise in assessing the deterrent effect of sanctions, how the deterrent effect varies according to community context, and the measurement of equity in court decisions. Other studies examine the current state of prison performance measurement, beliefs about the effectiveness of prisons, and the effects of institutionalization on subsequent delinquency. Chapter references. For individual papers, see NCJ 92181-90.

Availability: Sage Publications, Inc., 275 South Beverly Hills Dr., Beverly Hills, CA 90212. Book \$25.00; paperback \$12.50.

NCJ 92644 INCAPACITATING CRIMINALS—RECENT RESEARCH FINDINGS. By J. Cohen.

6 p., 1983.

Supplementary Note: National Institute of Justice—Research in Brief.

This brief reviews key findings of studies on the two main incapacitation strategies. Collective incapacitation (incapacitation of all persons committing a given crime for the same length of time) should reduce crime dramatically in theory. It does not, in fact, appear to achieve this goal. Persons with no prior convictions commit the bulk of offenses, and collective incapacitation can only prevent subsequent offenses. Further, collective incapacitation results in high prison populations. Selective incapacitation individualizes sentences based on predictions of recidivism. It developed from the observation that a small number of offenders commits a disproportionately large number of crimes. Thus far, efforts to predict recidivism are inaccurate, producing many more false positives than can be accepted. Opponents also focus on the questions of unequal sentencing for equal wrongs and the injustice of imprisonment determined by potential rather than by deed. Recent career criminal research suggests the possibility of a promising alternative incapacitation strategy. Tables, references.

■ SEE SNI ORDER FORM: Check order no. 04.

NCJ 92338 MEASUREMENT ISSUES IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE. G.P. Waldo, Ed.

133 p., 1983.

Supplementary Note: Sage Research Progress Series in Criminology, Volume 32. Published in cooperation with the American Society of Criminology.

These seven papers address measurement issues related to the most appropriate operational definitions to use in measuring concepts; the proper techniques to use in selecting samples, items, and the data collection process; and decisions relating to the measurement process. Issues discussed include the development of a perceptually based offense seriousness scale, the usefulness of a perceptually based measure in predicting sentencing decisions made by judges, the use of randomized response techniques to increase truthfulness in self-reporting, and the extent to which interviewers' characteristics and attitudes affect self-report studies. Other papers compare self-reports and official data in terms of the relationship between social status and delinquency, discuss substantive versus statistical significance in evaluating research results, examine the comparability of different data sources that supposedly measure the same phenomenon (homicide), and explain the use of ridge regression and the principal components procedure to deal with independent but related variables. Figures, data tables, chapter references. For individual papers, see NCJ 92239-45.

Availability: Sage Publications, Inc., 275 S. Beverly Dr., Beverly Hills, CA 90212. Book \$16.95.

NCJ 92649 MYTHS AND REALITIES—A REPORT OF THE NATIONAL COMMISSION ON THE INSANITY DEFENSE.

National Commission on the Insanity Defense, 51 p., 1983.

The National Commission on the Insanity Defense concludes that myths about the insanity defense cannot be used to justify eliminating it or to formulate new public policy toward mentally ill defendants. Data indicate that the insanity defense is rarely used and plays a minor role in the criminal justice system. However, it must be retained in Western jurisprudence to uphold the moral integrity of the law. The Commission offers 11 specific recommendations that preserve and strengthen the workings and public understanding of the insanity defense. These include placing the burden of proof on the defendant, rejecting the alternative verdict of "guilty but mentally ill," adding a strong dispositional provision to provide additional safeguards for the community, and preventing mental health experts from testifying on the ultimate legal issues. Footnotes, appendix.

Availability: National Mental Health Association, 1800 N. Kent St., Arlington, VA 22209. Document \$3.95.

NCJ 92254 PRISONS AND SENTENCING REFORM. J. Galvin, Ed.

Crime and Delinquency, V 29, N 4 (October 1983), complete issue.

Current themes in sentencing and prison policy are covered in articles on selective incapacitation, prison-bed allocation models, and the use of computer-scored classification systems. Other articles raise historically important issues, ranging from race and gender in corrections to commutation and parole. A review of the history, criticism, and impact of selective incapacitation finds that there are no clear answers to the dilemmas posed by the proposal developed by the Rand Corporation. Another author points out some of the complexities underlying any attempt to implement a full-scale incapacitative model through increased imprisonment. A proposal to allocate a quota of prison cells to individual judges to help keep the prison population within limits is discussed. Other papers use computer simulations to test the effects of three prison classification models; explore white and minority female inmates' perceptions of race relations; examine variations in sentence commutation policies among States; and analyze the "new penology" introduced at Elmira Reformatory (New York) in 1876. A final paper suggests that positive goals of rehabilitation are likely to survive the changes through which sentencing policy is currently passing. Chapter references, notes, tables. For individual papers, see NCJ 92255-61.

NCJ 92643 VIOLENCE IN SCHOOL. By J. Toby.

4 p., 1983.

Supplementary Note: National Institute of Justice—Research in Brief.

This brief argues that intruders on campus are responsible for much of the crime in senior high schools, and that lowering the age limit for compulsory education would reduce student-initiated crime. Although most school crime is nonviolent, violent victimizations of students and teachers occur more commonly in large cities. In urban areas, intruders (most of whom are adolescent or young-adult males) commit the majority of school crimes. In junior high schools, there is a higher rate of student-on-student crime. The author suggests an explanation for this higher rate: troublesome, involuntary students have not yet dropped out. Since the physical presence of a youngster in school does not guarantee that education will take place, reduction of the age of compulsory enrollment would improve the school environment by eliminating the caretaking function. References, tables.

■ SEE SNI ORDER FORM: Check order no. 05.



Victim/Witness Services

Victim Advocacy, Victim Assistance, Compensation, Prevention, Public Education, Victim Research

NCJ 92747 BATTERED WOMEN AND THEIR FAMILIES—INTERVENTION STRATEGIES AND TREATMENT PROGRAMS. A.R. Roberts, Ed.

217 p., 1984.

Supplementary Note: Springer series on social work.

Nine papers discuss the value of intervention and treatment for all family members in cases of spouse abuse. Several papers describe the detection, diagnosis, and treatment of the battered woman syndrome by hospital emergency room personnel, conjoint therapy for both partners involved in a battering relationship, and group treatment of children in shelters for battered women. A look at issues, programs, and services examines crisis intervention provided by shelters, specially designed treatment programs for battering husbands, and police training in intervention and referral in domestic violence cases. Other papers discuss research on natural social support networks and children's observations of parental violence. Data tables, reference lists, index, appendix. For separate papers, see NCJ 92748-55.

Availability: Springer Publishing Company, 200 Park Ave. S., New York, NY 10003. Book \$22.95.

NCJ 92126 VICTIM SERVICE SYSTEM—A GUIDE TO ACTION.

National Organization for Victim Assistance, 205 p., 1983.

Sponsoring Agency: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Assistance, Research, and Statistics.

This guide outlines eight stages in the victim/witness rights system and provides samples of program materials relating to victim services. For each stage, the guide explains what actions are taken concerning the victim and witness, criminal justice agencies, service providers, and family and friends. An anecdotal example illustrates the dynamics of each stage. Stages for victims include emergency response, stabilization, and resource mobilization. Both victims and witnesses experience the stages of arrest, precourt appearance, court appearance, presentence, and postsentence. A list of victim assistance programs is included. Training materials, suggested course outlines, sample forms, charts, references.

Availability: National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. Microfiche free.

NCJ 92305 VICTIMS OF CRIME—A RESEARCH REPORT. By M.J. Bucuvalas.

69 p., 1984.

Supplementary Note: Garland Reference Library of Social Science, Volume 139.

A survey of 450 crime victims in New York State indicates that victim/witness assistance programs (VWAP) should expand their services, particularly for the elderly and minority groups. More than three in four victims (78 percent) of index crimes reported having money or property stolen; among these, the average loss was over \$1,500. While some victims recovered their losses through insurance and restoration, the average net loss was still over \$1,400 per victim. More than two out of five victims reported serious mental or emotional suffering as a result of their experiences; more than half said they were more fearful of crime and had changed their lifestyles. Data indicate that there is a shortfall in the availability of VWAP services, as evidenced by the relatively small numbers of victims who received services compared to those victimized. The report discusses specific services available and notes victims' attitudes to and awareness of New York's Crime Victims Compensation Board. Tables. (Author summary modified)

Availability: Garland Publishing, Inc., 136 Madison Ave., New York, NY 10016. Book \$21.00.

Justice Expenditure and Employment

Publication of NCJ 77640, *Justice Expenditure and Employment in the United States, 1971-78*, announced in SNI 171, has been cancelled. The information it was to have contained is included in NCJ 92596, *Justice Expenditure and Employment in the United States, 1971-79*, announced in this issue of *NIJ Reports*.

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