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Part I. General Style and Editorial Guidelines

NIJ generally follows the *AP Stylebook*. The information below highlights some key guidance as well as critical areas in which NIJ style deviates from AP.

For spelling, compounding, style, and usage questions that are not covered by the *AP Stylebook*, AP recommends consulting *Webster’s New World College Dictionary*, 5th ed. As a rule of thumb, use the first spelling listed in that dictionary unless the *AP Stylebook* provides a specific exception.

For notes, references, and bibliographies, NIJ generally follows the *Chicago Manual of Style*. See Part II. Notes and References for more information.

NIJ is committed to using humanizing, person-first language that decouples traits, conditions, and actions from the person being described. As a rule, NIJ refers to the person or individual and then adds descriptive language if needed. For instance, NIJ uses phrases such as “person who committed a crime” or “individual who is incarcerated” instead of terms like “offender” or “prisoner.” For more details on person-first language in specific cases, see the Preferred Terms and Usage section below. A table of person-first terms is also provided in Appendix B.

Abbreviations and Acronyms

Acronyms are words formed from the first letter or letters of a series of words (*laser* is light amplification by stimulated emission of radiation). Abbreviations are shortened words (*co.* for company). NIJ avoids using acronyms when possible. Editorial judgment may be needed.

- Abbreviations and initials of personal names that are followed by periods are set without spaces (U.S., A.B. Carter).
- Abbreviations of contractions and initials or numbers retain a space (§ 116, op. cit.).
- Use periods for most two-letter abbreviations, e.g., U.S., U.K., U.N.
  - Note: D.C. except in addresses and citations in notes, bibliographies, and references.
  - Exceptions: AP, GI, ID, EU.
- U.N., U.K. are acceptable on first reference and as both nouns and adjectives.
- U.S. — Okay if used as an adjective, but spell it out as a noun (U.S. Postal Service, but “The United States shares borders with Canada and Mexico.”)
- Use all capitals, but no periods, for longer abbreviations and acronyms when individual letters are pronounced: FBI, DOJ, HHS, CDC.
- U.S. state names —
  - Do not abbreviate state names when used in the body of a story, whether standing alone or in conjunction with a city, town, village, or military base (e.g., “They got stuck behind a buggy in Lancaster, Pennsylvania,” not “They got stuck behind a buggy in Lancaster, Penn.”).
  - Avoid abbreviating state names in headlines.
  - Use postal code abbreviations only in addresses, notes, and references.
  - Exception: If necessary for context, use postal code abbreviations in parentheses in the names of local law enforcement organizations: Vallejo (CA) Police Department.
- Abbreviate the following formal titles when they appear directly before a person’s name: Dr., Gov., Lt. Gov., Rep., Sen. For example —
  - Gov. John Doe
  - former Lt. Gov. Jane Doe (note that “former” is not capitalized)
Sen. John Doe
All other formal titles are spelled out when preceding a name (President, Vice President, Attorney General).

- The acronym for a term should be provided only if it appears again after the first use, or in the rare case that the acronym is recognizable to readers but the full term may not be.
  - [UNLIKE AP] Place the acronym in parentheses after the full term on first use in the text. Simply use the acronym on second reference.
  - Even if the first use of the full term is possessive, the acronym should not include an apostrophe: The National Crime Information Center’s (NCIC) uniform offense codes.

- AP style lists a number of acronyms and abbreviations that can be used on first reference without definition. Some examples: FBI, CIA, DUI, GOP, SWAT, DNA, RNA, GPS.
  - In NIJ publications, NIJ can be used on first reference; it does not have to be introduced as the National Institute of Justice (NIJ). However, editors should consider the intended audience for the publication and use their editorial judgment.

- Do not establish an acronym or abbreviation in a head or a subhead (for example, don’t do this: “How Many Sexual Assault Kits (SAKs) Were in the Storage Locker?”). However, some acronyms or abbreviations may be used in a head or subhead, at the editor’s discretion, before they are established in the text (e.g., STEM, R&D).

- Spell out acronyms at the beginning of each section in long documents and webpages.

- When making the plural form of an acronym, use a lowercase “s” (no apostrophe needed). For example: CEDs, SAKs, BWCs, GPSs, SANEs.

- Do not use an article in front of an acronym used as a noun, unless the usage is generally accepted (the FBI, the CIA, the IRS, but DOJ, NIJ, BJS, ONDCP, EPA, BOP, CDC).

- Use a or an with an acronym on the basis of its pronunciation. If the first sound is a consonant (including “y” when used as a consonant), use a. If the first sound is a vowel, use an. For example: an NIJ publication; an OJP initiative; a DOJ budget; an FBI partnership; a HUD program; an HHS study; a UAS crash; a SAK backlog.

- Latin abbreviations: The abbreviation e.g. is for the Latin words meaning “for example,” and i.e. means “that is.” For plain language writing, it’s generally better to write out these terms rather than to use the abbreviations. If you use the abbreviation, note the distinction between the meanings of the two terms and choose the correct one. Follow the abbreviation with a comma. In place of et al., it is clearer to use “and others.” When et al. must be used, however, such as in a note or reference, the word “and” is omitted before the “et” (which means “and” in Latin); also note that after the “et,” there is no period.

**Academic Degrees and Titles**

Do not precede faculty names with “Dr.” or “Professor.” Do not list degrees after the name in the byline or in references in text. You may indicate specific postgraduate degrees only in the acknowledgments or biographies box. If an individual does not have a postgraduate degree, such as a research assistant, you may include the bachelor’s degree in the acknowledgments or biographies box.

Academic subjects are generally lowercased except when subjects are proper nouns, such as English or French. Some examples of AP’s capitalization rules for academia follow:

- She urged Jane Doe, professor of chemistry, to write about chemistry and crime analysis (subsequently, Doe).
- John Doe, president of West Virginia University; President Doe.
- Jane Doe, chair of the Department of Forensic and Investigative Science; a professor of biology.
• In biography box: John Doe, Ph.D., is the W. Alton Jones Associate Professor of Chemistry.
  (Associate Professor is capitalized here because it is part of the title of an endowed position.)
• Professor Emeritus (capitalized as an honorary, conferred title).

See also Ranks and Civilian Titles.

Capitalization
• Avoid unnecessary capitals.
• Follow AP style for capitalizing job titles or official titles of federal officials before or after the person’s name or if the title stands alone.
  o This rule covers titles such as NIJ director. Capitalize only when used immediately before a name (NIJ Director Jane Smith), otherwise lowercase (The NIJ director launched a new initiative).
  o [NEW] [UNLIKE AP] Capitalize Attorney General in all cases referring to the Attorney General of the United States.
• Capitalize names of government departments and offices when they are not widely used or generic (e.g., Office of Research and Evaluation). Lowercase widely used or generic names of government agencies and offices (e.g., adult protective services, communications office), unless used in reference to a specific office (Florida’s Adult Protective Services, NIJ’s Office of Communications). Lowercase subsequent condensed references to proper names of government departments (the agency, the office, the department).
  o Exception: Capitalize the Institute when referring to NIJ (see Preferred Terms and Usage).
• Capitalize act only when it appears as part of the formal title of enacted or pending legislation: the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act, but the act. The term bill is not capitalized.
• Do not capitalize prepositions and conjunctions in titles and headings unless they have more than three letters:
  o Convicted by Juries, Exonerated by Science
  o Police Integrity: Public Service With Honor
  o Policing Neighborhoods: A Report From St. Petersburg
  o Women and Children Who Are Victims of Abuse
• Capitalize To in infinitives in titles and headings.
  o Adapting an Evidence-Based Program To Reduce Gang Involvement
• Additional guidelines to note:
  o Black
  o Congress, but congressional, congressionally
  o federal, state, territory, tribe, nation
  o federally, statewide, territorial, national, nationwide
  o government
  o [UNLIKE AP] Indian country (note lowercase country)
  o Indigenous, but tribal
  o website, webcam, webcast, webmaster, webpage, but web writer, web address, on the web, web browser
  o PDF, not pdf except when specifying media in a website link (for example: Download the final report (pdf, 36 pages))
  o URL, not url
  o email, not Email, except in a list of contact information
Compounding and Unit Modifiers

- Use hyphens to avoid ambiguity or to form a single idea from two or more words. Do not hyphenate two-word phrases when the first word is an adverb that ends in “ly.” When in doubt, check the AP Stylebook for individual prefixes and suffixes. Also, AP style generally follows Webster’s New World College Dictionary for compounding. Note some of the following uses in AP style:
  - words beginning with anti- are hyphenated, except for words with specific meanings (see the list in the AP Stylebook)
  - [NEW] ballistic resistant (no hyphen)
  - cease-fire (noun, adjective), cease fire (verb), but Operation Ceasefire or CeaseFire (depending on the city of the program; see entry for Operation Ceasefire under Preferred Terms and Usage)
  - child care (noun, modifier)
  - cross-examine, cross-examination, cross section (noun), but crossover (noun, adjective)
  - day care (noun, modifier)
  - front line (noun), front-line (adjective)
  - follow-up (noun, modifier), follow up (verb)
  - health care (noun, modifier)
  - in-depth (modifier)
  - reentry (in all cases)
  - underway (one word in all uses)
- In general, do not hyphenate prefixes that appear before a word starting with a consonant. Use a hyphen if the prefix ends in a vowel and the word that follows begins with the same vowel. Exceptions: cooperate, coordinate, and double-e combinations such as reelect, preexisting. Use a hyphen if the word that follows is capitalized. Use a hyphen to join doubled prefixes: sub-subparagraph. Some of these may be exceptions to first listed spellings in Webster’s New World College Dictionary. Prefixes that generally do not need a hyphen include the following, noting some exceptions:
  - ante (but ante-mortem)
  - bi
  - co (except when forming words that indicate occupation or status: co-author, co-signer, co-worker)
  - counter
  - fore
  - infra
  - inter
  - intra
  - mid, but mid-America, mid-1990s
  - mini
  - multi
  - non (but use a hyphen before proper nouns)
• *pre* (no hyphen in double-e combinations: preempt, preexisting), but pre-convention, pre-dawn, pre-noon
• *re* (no hyphen in double-e combinations: reentry, reelect, reemphasize, reestablish, reexamine), but hyphenate if the word would have a different meaning as one word, e.g., re-cover (cover again), re-sign (sign again)
  • semi
  • trans (but trans-Atlantic and trans-Pacific)
  • ultra
  • un
  • under
• *After*, as a prefix, is printed solid when used to form a noun, but is hyphenated when used to form a unit modifier: aftereffect, afterthought, but after-school activities.
• *Post*, as a prefix, should be hyphenated if not listed in Webster’s New World College Dictionary. Some exceptions: postconviction, postdate, postelection, postgraduate, postoperative, postwar, but post-bellum, post-mortem.
• Use a hyphen for unit modifiers beginning with “all”: all-around (not all-round), all-inclusive, all-out, all-time.
• For suffixes, generally follow Webster’s New World College Dictionary. If a combination is not listed there, use two words for the verb form and hyphenate nouns and unit modifiers. Some common examples:
  • breakup, buildup, checkup, crackup, pileup, setup, smashup, speedup, tuneup
  • businesslike, but bill-like, shell-like (to avoid tripling a consonant)
  • citywide, communitywide, countrywide, statewide, nationwide
  • childless, tailless, waterless, but shell-less (to avoid tripling a consonant)
  • clockwise, lengthwise, otherwise, but penny-wise, street-wise
  • crossover
  • cutoff, liftoff, playoff, standoff, showoff, takeoff, but rip-off, send-off, shut-off
  • fallout, flameout, hideout, pullout, sellout, walkout, washout, but cop-out, fade-out
  • holdover, stopover, takeover, walkover, but carry-over
  • shutdown, slowdown
  • standoff, standout
  • takeout, takeover
  • twofold, fourfold

**Dates**
• In text, write out months in full when they appear alone or with the year only.
• Use the following forms for months as part of a month, day, and year combination: Jan., Feb., March, April, May, June, July, Aug., Sept., Oct., Nov., Dec.
  • On the NIJ Journal cover, use #Month/Full Year (e.g., 11/2019).
  • On all other publication covers and title pages, write out month (e.g., November 2019).
• When a phrase lists a month and year, do not separate with commas: February 2008 was a cold month.
• When a phrase lists a month, day, and year, place a comma before and after the year: Feb. 14, 2008, is the target date.
• In tables and figures only, use the following forms for months without a period: Jan, Feb, Mar, Apr, May, Jun, Jul, Aug, Sep, Oct, Nov, Dec.
• In text, write out the days of the week in full.
• In tables, use the following forms for days of the week without periods: Sun, Mon, Tue, Wed, Thu, Fri, Sat.

**Italics**
Within text, use italics for the titles of books, online publications, journals, newspapers, magazines, and other periodicals. However, place white papers, NIJ final reports, articles, chapters, and the titles of other sections within a publication in quotation marks.

[NEW] Use italics for the names of court cases: In *Floyd v. City of New York*, a federal district court held .... But the *Floyd* proscription was limited.

Commas, periods, colons, and semicolons that follow directly after an italicized word or phrase should also be italicized. For example (note the italicized comma following *Journal*): The *NIJ Journal*, which was first published in 20 B.C., remains popular despite its age. Parentheses following an italicized word or phrase should not be italicized.

In general, do not use italics to emphasize words or sentences in main text. Before placing words in italics, ask the following questions: Why is this word/sentence more important than the others? Will the audience discern its importance, or can it only be conveyed through italics?

**Lists**
[UNLIKE AP] Use bullets to list items, and use the same grammatical structure for each bullet. A bulleted list is preferable to a lengthy list within a paragraph. Numbered lists may be used occasionally instead of bulleted lists if the intent is to emphasize the items’ order. Bulleted lists are introduced by a statement ending with a colon or a dash, or they can simply follow a heading. Begin each item with a capital letter (short phrases can be initial-capped), and end each item with a period (for sentences or long items), or no punctuation for very short items. If any item in the list requires a period, end each item with a period for consistency. Do not end items with commas or semicolons or end the penultimate list item with “and.” Examples follow:

The assessments revealed several program deficiencies:

• Localities often do not have the resources they need to locate victims and register them for restitution.
• Jurisdictions do not have the funding they need to maintain a collections staff.
• There is no state-level integrated technology to help staff track restitution owed and paid to victims.

Gun violence prevention and intervention starts with problem solving. Problem-solving policing pushes police officials to:

• Identify concentrations of crime or criminal activity.
• Determine what causes these concentrations.
• Implement responses to reduce these concentrations.

**Prevention Programs**

• Operation Ceasefire
• Directed Police Patrols
• Strategic Approaches to Community Safety Initiative
Through the survey, the Compensation Program determined —

- How applicants learned about the program.
- What would make both the application process and receiving services easier.
- What type of assistance the victims needed.
- Whether these victims had considered not applying for assistance and, if so, why.

**Numbers**

- Ordinal indicators should be set on the baseline, not superscript. For example: *The 1st Circuit, the 25th Annual Wisconsin Piano Tossing Competition.*
- Spell out numbers one through nine except for units of measurement (dimensions), degrees, decimals, money, percentages, or proportions; use figures for 10 and above. The ordinals first through ninth are also spelled out, except in political, geographical, and military designations:
  - List of four robberies
  - The 17 shootings
  - First floor
  - Seventh Street
  - 1st Congressional District
  - 8th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, the 8th Circuit
- When using numerals for second and third, use 2nd and 3rd, not 2d and 3d, except as part of a legal citation: 2nd ed., but 214 F.3d 417.
- Spell out all numbers except for years at the beginning of a sentence. Spell out numbers one through nine even when they appear in the same sentence as a number 10 and above:
  - The group included eight individuals convicted of fraud and 16 individuals convicted of money laundering.
  - Thirteen individuals escaped from the state penitentiary.
- Use figures for time of day and dates, but write out one through nine when referring to durations of time: 8 a.m., 8:30 p.m.; Feb. 14, 2008, but one day, two weeks, three months, four years, five decades, six centuries.
- Use the % sign when paired with a numeral, with no space, in most cases. Try to avoid starting a sentence with a percentage; if it’s necessary, spell out both the numeral and “percent.”
  - Of the 122 sources used in the study, 65% came from open-source data.
  - Thirty-three percent of the data came from official records.
- Use figures for units of dimension: 5 feet, 6 inches, 4 yards, a 6-foot-4-inch man.
- Use figures for ages.
  - The victim of incest was 6 years old.
  - *The Every Student Succeeds Act is 5 years old.* Suggest rewriting to avoid this construction. Instead, write *The Every Student Succeeds Act passed five years ago.* Or *Congress passed the Every Student Succeeds Act five years ago.*
  - a 5-year-old boy, a 7-year-old girl, a 35-year-old woman.
  - ages 18-24 or ages 18 to 24; age 65 and older.
• Fractions standing alone or followed by *of a* or *of an* are generally spelled out: *three-fourths of an inch, a quarter of a mile.* Use figures for precise amounts larger than 1, converting to decimals whenever practical: 1 ½, 1.5.

• Format a range of numbers as follows: e.g., $12 million to $14 million or $12-$14 million. Also: a pay increase of 12%-15% or 12% to 15%.

**Preferred Terms and Usage**

• *addiction* — do not use this term; see entry for *substance use disorder.*

• *administrative segregation* — NIJ does not use this term; see entry for *restrictive housing.*

• *although,* not *while* (unless noting a period of time).
  - He tripped and fell over the small child *while* pursuing the suspect.
  - The researchers found that *while although* there were similarities between the programs, they differed in terms of reporting requirements, functionality, and policies for sharing reports with other departments.

• **[NEW]** American Indian, Alaska Native, or Native American. Also Indigenous, Native (e.g., Indigenous practices, Native nations).
  - But *tribe, tribal,* unless as part of a proper name: the Hoopa Valley Tribe.
  - *American Indian and Alaska Native* is a legal term and should always be used when referring to federally recognized tribes.
  - Use the term *Native American* only after establishing a specific group to which you are referring.
  - *Indigenous* refers to all first nations, including unrecognized tribes (e.g., state recognized, Native Hawaiians).
  - Note the capitalization in *Indian country* (this is an exception to AP).
  - When referring to a jurisdiction, always use either *Indian country* or *Alaska Native villages.*
  - Editors should always check with the NIJ subject matter expert about when and how to use these terms and whether *Indian, AIAN, AI/AN,* or *AI&AN* are acceptable on second reference.

• **[NEW]** assault rifle, assault weapon — Because these do not have standard, broadly accepted definitions, include the specific definition provided by the research being described.

• **[NEW] [UNLIKE AP]** Attorney General — capitalized when referring to the U.S. Attorney General.

• *Black* — capitalized when used in a racial, ethnic, or cultural sense.

• *body armor* or *bullet-resistant (or stab-resistant) armor/vest,* not *bullet-proof armor/vest.*

• *challenges* (as in, Challenge.gov) — This will almost always be lowercase.
  - Capitalize only when using the full name of a specific challenge or in a header or title. For example: *NIJ announced the Gun Safety Technology Challenge in 2015.*
  - Lowercase when not referring to a specific challenge. For example: *The challenge closed without any awards made.* (But, per the above, *The Gun Safety Technology Challenge closed without any awards made.*)
  - Lowercase when referring to challenges in general. For example: *NIJ has issued seven challenges since 2012.*

• *citizens* when specifically discussing citizenship or programs that apply only to citizens, otherwise *the public* is preferred.

• *compared to* when pointing out resemblances, often unexpected, between essentially dissimilar objects; use *compared with* to point out differences, often unexpected, between essentially similar objects.
• **conducted energy device** (CED on second reference), not **Taser**.
  o Because most people are familiar with Taser and not CED, NIJ recommends introducing the term as “… conducted energy devices (CEDs), such as the Taser, are …”
  o Taser should be capitalized. It should **not** be written as TASER or Taser™ (see Trademarks section for more information).
• correctional officers or corrections officers, not prison guards or correction officers.
• **crime laboratory**, not crime lab on first use. **Crime lab** is acceptable on second use.
• [UNLIKE AP] data — treat as a plural noun.
• dataset.
• decision-maker, decision-making.
• domestic partner violence — NIJ does not use this phrase; see entry for intimate partner violence.
• **email**, but e-book, e-newsletter, e-reader, e-commerce
• etc. — Avoid whenever possible. Use “such as,” “including,” or “for example” to imply more items/options than are listed. Using “etc.” tells your reader one of two things: either you don’t have the information, or you do have it but you’re not bothering to include it.
• exhibit for tables, figures, and charts.
• forensic science, not forensics or forensic sciences.
• [NEW] gang-affiliated individual, not gang member.
• gun safety technology, not smart gun technology or smart gun.
  o EXCEPTION: “OJP.gov” and “NIJ.ojp.gov” should be used when directing readers to either site generally, such as when providing a keyword in print and PDF documents (see section Writing Referral Text for Content on NIJ.ojp.gov and OJP.gov below). Additionally, NIJ.ojp.gov can be used in NIJ logos (see NIJ branding guide).
• human remains, not dead body.
• human trafficking, not trafficking in persons.
• [UNLIKE AP] Indian country (lowercase “country” in accordance with 18 U.S.C. 1151 and 40 C.F.R. 171.3).
• internet — do not capitalize unless part of a proper name (as in, the Internet Archive).
• intimate partner violence, not domestic violence or domestic partner violence.
• the Institute is an acceptable replacement for NIJ except on first reference, but NIJ is preferred; use only if NIJ sounds awkward; note capitalization.
• [NEW] Jihadist — may be used in describing a thing but not a person.
• keyword, singular — not keywords — even if there is more than one word. Keyword should also be used when the keyword is an NCJ or award number.
• [NEW] Latino/a — A person whose origins are in Latin America, including Cuba, Mexico, Puerto Rico, South America, or Central America.
  o Latino is reserved for men and Latina for women. The plural Latinas is for a group of women and Latinos is for a group of men. A mixed gender group of Latin American descent, however, would revert to the masculine Latinos.
  o Latinx is a gender-neutral term. Only use Latinx if someone has said they identify that way; it is not accepted by many Latinos. Use specific language when possible.
• law enforcement, not police, because sheriffs are not police. Use police or sheriff when referring specifically to a particular police or sheriff’s department or to a jurisdiction that has police (e.g., “Police officers from the Houston Police Department participated in the training,” or
“Thousands of sexual assault kits are stored, untested, in law enforcement property rooms across the country. In Houston, police are working with researchers to learn more about the kits in their possession.”

- offline, online.
- [NEW] older adult, not elder or senior, e.g., abuse of older adults.
- Operation Ceasefire or Operation CeaseFire may be acceptable depending on the city. Confirm with the individual program for its proper spelling.
  - Chicago’s program was Operation CeaseFire (the model is now called Cure Violence).
  - Boston’s program is Operation Ceasefire.
- and/or — avoid and/or in any case except internal or contractual documents.
- percentage (not percent) when no specific number is mentioned. Use the % symbol with figures: The percentage of youth homicides occurring at school has remained at less than 3% of the total number of youth homicides.
- person belonging to racial and/or ethnic minority groups, not minority.
- person charged with a crime, not defendant.
- person committing a crime, not offender or perpetrator.
  - person at high risk of offending, not high-risk offender
  - person committing serious crimes, not serious offender
  - person convicted of crime who has completed any court-ordered punishment, not ex-offender
  - person not committing a crime or person who has never committed/been convicted of a crime, not nonoffender
  - person who chronically offends, not chronic offender
  - person who offend throughout the life course, not life-course persistent offenders
- person convicted of a crime, not convict.
  - person convicted of a felony, not felon
- person on parole, not parolee.
- person on probation, not probationer.
- person who abused, not abuser.
- person who has desisted from crime, not desister.
- person who has recidivated, not recidivist.
  - person convicted of a violent crime who has recidivated, not violent recidivist.
- person who is incarcerated or person incarcerated for [name of offense], not inmate or prisoner.
- person with pedophilia, not pedophile.
- policymaker, policymaking.
- postconviction.
- prostituted persons, not sex workers or prostitutes.
- protection orders or protective orders; either is acceptable.
- [NEW] rapid DNA — lowercase rapid in reference to the technology.
- research and development, write out on first reference; on second reference, use R&D; note that there are no spaces between the letters and the ampersand in R&D.
  - R&D can be used in headers before the full text appears in the body text but treat the first reference in text as above.
- respondent, applicant, petitioner, beneficiary, migrant, noncitizen, or non-U.S. citizen, not alien.
  - unaccompanied noncitizen child or unaccompanied non-U.S. citizen child, not unaccompanied alien child
• undocumented noncitizen, undocumented non-U.S. citizen, or undocumented individual, not undocumented alien or illegal alien

- restrictive housing — use this instead of administrative segregation or solitary confinement.
- September 11, Sept. 11, 2001, or 9/11.
- sex offender can be used when discussing legislation or rules about residency and notification; otherwise, use person convicted of a sex offense.
- sexual assault, not rape, in general, but not always. Sexual assault is the more inclusive term. Rape refers specifically to forced penetration. Editorial judgment may be needed.
- sexual assault kit, not rape kit.
- smart gun/smart gun technology — do not use this term; see entry for gun safety technology.
- solitary confinement — do not use this term; see entry for restrictive housing.
- substance use disorder, not substance abuse disorder or addiction.
- Taser — see entry for conducted energy device.
- [NEW] terrorist — exception to person-first language.
- they/them/their – use as a nongendered singular pronoun instead of “he or she,” “him or her,” or “his or hers” (e.g., “Child welfare agencies are often hard-pressed to learn what becomes of a child when they enter the juvenile justice system.”)
- victim advocate.
- web, webpage, website, webcam, webcast.
- [NEW] youth or young person, not juvenile (e.g., “youth who committed an offense,” “justice-involved youth,” “youth in residential placement”).
  o Exceptions are cases of “juvenile” referring to the official juvenile justice system or used as a legal term, such as in titles of legislation or legal definitions (e.g., youth involved in the juvenile justice system, youth adjudicated in juvenile court).

Punctuation

The AP Stylebook has a complete punctuation guide, but you can refer to the list below for guidance on common questions.

[NEW] In notes and references, change capitalization to match NIJ style but do not edit punctuation (e.g., hyphens, dashes, periods in abbreviations) or spelling.

- Apostrophe
  Use only to indicate possession, not to form the plural or contraction of a figure, symbol, or combination of letters: 1920s, OKs, YMCAs.

  Omit the apostrophe after a word ending in "s" when it is used primarily in a descriptive sense: citizens band radio, teachers college, writers guide.

  For a full list of rules for apostrophe usage, see the AP Stylebook entry on Possessives.

- Colon
  Use a colon to introduce lists, texts, and tabulations. Capitalize the text following the colon if it forms a complete sentence or if it is a proper noun.

- Comma
  [UNLIKE AP] NIJ uses a serial comma in all lists.
    o The flag is red, white, and blue.
He had orange juice, toast, and ham and eggs for breakfast.

The main points to consider are whether the athletes are skillful enough to compete, whether they have the stamina to endure the training, and whether they have the proper mental attitude.

If a comma does not help make clear what is being said, it should not be there. If omitting a comma could lead to confusion or misinterpretation, then use the comma. As a general rule, use a comma before and after explanatory phrases, appositives, and identifiers:

- After a state when using a city and state: In Newark, New Jersey, the Police Department....
- In a complete date within a sentence: On May 1, 1995, President Clinton signed the bill. Do not use a comma if only writing the month and year (June 1994).
- In city/state lists, use commas between individual cities and states: Portland, Oregon; Tucson, Arizona; and Springfield, Massachusetts.

**Dashes**

Use an em-dash to set off a phrase that contains a series of words set off by commas or to indicate an abrupt change in thought. Place a space before and after an em-dash in a sentence: He listed the qualities — intelligence, humor, independence — that he liked in an executive.

An en-dash (rather than a hyphen) may be used in number ranges if it is applied consistently within a document.

**Ellipsis**

Treat an ellipsis as a three-letter word with spaces before and after: I ... tried to do what was best. Do not place spaces between the dots in an ellipsis. Do not use ellipses at the beginning or end of a direct quote; use an ellipsis to indicate the omission of one or more words within a quoted passage.

**Hyphen**

In headers and subheads, capitalize the word following a hyphen. For example, Decision-Makers End Funding for Reentry Program.

Use a hyphen in a range of numbers: 1995-1997. Hyphens are generally preferable to en-dashes in ranges, but either is allowable if used consistently.

**Period**

Use only one space after a period.

**Quotation marks**

Quotation marks are not necessary for nonliteral terms that have a commonly accepted meaning in the criminal justice field: hot spot, broken windows. However, when quotation marks are used, they should be used only the first time.

Place periods and commas inside quotation marks. Colons, semicolons, question marks, dashes, and exclamation points are placed outside quotation marks unless they are part of the material being quoted.
• **Semicolon**
  Use a semicolon to separate a complex series of major elements when those elements also contain commas: *the country’s resources consist of large ore deposits; lumber, waterpower, and fertile soils; and a strong, rugged people.* Do not use a semicolon when a comma will suffice.

**Ranks and Civilian Titles**

AP provides extensive lists of military ranks and instructions on using them for law enforcement and firefighters (keyword “military titles”). It also provides lists indicating which titles should be spelled out and which abbreviated. In general, capitalize a military rank when it is part of a formal title before an individual’s name on first reference. Then use only the last name.

- Gen. John Doe (subsequently, Doe) is the top U.S. commander in Afghanistan. The general endorsed the idea.

**[NEW] [UNLIKE AP]** Capitalize Attorney General in all cases referring to the Attorney General of the United States.

AP provides more general guidelines for civilian titles through search categories such as legislative, organizational, courtesy, and religious titles. A person’s title is generally used once with only the last name used thereafter. Courtesy titles such as Mr. and Ms. are not used. Examples include —

- Sen. Jane Doe (legislative)
- House Minority Leader John Doe (organizational)

In general, capitalize only formal titles used directly before an individual’s name and not set off by commas. Lowercase formal titles when they follow a name, when the name is set off by commas, or when no name is given.

A formal title indicates authority or professional or academic activity:

- President John Doe
- Jane Doe, vice president, attended the international summit

Other titles are descriptive and occupational:

- Mayor Doe; Jane Doe, mayor of Chicago; the mayor
- Governor John Doe; the governor of Colorado, John Doe; the governor

See also **Academic Degrees and Titles**.

**State Names**

The names of the 50 U.S. states should be spelled out when used in the body of a story, whether standing alone or in conjunction with a city, town, village, or military base.

Use *New York state* when necessary to distinguish the state from New York City.

Use *state of Washington or Washington state* when necessary to distinguish the state from the District of Columbia.
Place one comma between the city and the state name and another comma after the state name, unless ending a sentence: He was traveling from Nashville, Tennessee, to Austin, Texas, en route to his home in Albuquerque, New Mexico. She said Cook County, Illinois, was Mayor Smith’s stronghold.

**Trademarks**
Do not use the symbol with a trademark name. Capitalize the word when referring to a trademark brand, word, or name. When possible, use the generic equivalent unless the trademark name is necessary. For example, use *conducted energy device* rather than *Taser*.

**Writing Referral Text for Content on NIJ.ojp.gov and OJP.gov**
NIJ products often refer readers to content on NIJ.ojp.gov or OJP.gov for additional information. NIJ prefers to use short URLs or keywords rather than writing out full URLs where possible. The NIJ web content manager will establish short URLs or keywords as needed.

[NOTE: This does *not* apply to endnotes, footnotes, and bibliographies. See Part II for detailed information on formatting notes and references.]

Short URL references should use the following style:

... at NIJ.ojp.gov/xxxx.

Examples:

Learn more about NIJ’s domestic radicalization and terrorism portfolio at NIJ.ojp.gov/dr-research.

Watch a video on the impact of NIJ’s Solving Cold Cases with DNA program at NIJ.ojp.gov/coldcaseimpact.

Keyword references should use the following style:

... at NIJ.ojp.gov, keyword: xxxx.

... at NIJ.ojp.gov, keyword: xxx yyyy etc. (Note that keyword is singular even when there is more than one word.)

Examples:

Learn more about standards at NIJ, including accessing a list of active standards and information on standards under development, at NIJ.ojp.gov, keyword: standards.


**Additional Considerations**
Always check the short URLs and keywords with the NIJ web content manager before including them in a publication. The web content manager can create unique URLs or keywords for use in a particular publication.

When directing readers to NIJ publications, the NCJ number can serve as the keyword. NCJ numbers will usually work on both OJP.gov and NIJ.ojp.gov.
For ongoing projects (that is, projects without final reports), the award number can serve as the keyword on NIJ.ojp.gov.

In PDFs —

1. The “at NIJ.ojp.gov (or OJP.gov), keyword: xxx” text should be rendered as an invisible link (i.e., text should be linked but remain roman, not blue/underlined) to the destination URL. That allows readers to click directly on the text and go to the destination page or document rather than typing the keyword into their browser.

2. For text referring readers to a publication that involves downloadable media (such as PDF, Word, Excel, and PowerPoint), NIJ prefers that the link send readers to web abstracts or publication summaries rather than linking directly to the downloadable document, when possible.
Part II. Notes and References
The guidelines listed here are for the notes section of documents.

NIJ follows the conventions in the *Chicago Manual of Style*, 16th ed. NIJ uses endnotes rather than footnotes, and it does not use the American Psychological Association style of embedded text references (e.g., Wilson, 1995) with a list of citations at the end of the document. In long documents, however, such as Special Reports or Science and Technology Reports, references may be used instead of or along with endnotes.

For the sake of consistency, use the same format for both endnotes and references, with three differences for references:

- Authors should be spelled out Lastname, Firstname (include middle initial(s), if applicable).
- Use periods instead of commas to separate reference components.
- Cite page numbers only for periodicals.

For a shorter work or for a Special Report/Research in Brief by a single author, endnotes should generally be consolidated at the end of the document and listed sequentially (not by chapter or section). Endnotes may appear at the end of each chapter or section of lengthy or multiauthor works.

Notes to exhibits should be placed at the bottom of the exhibit. If an exhibit has only one note, use an asterisk to designate it; if it has more than one, each note should be indicated by numerals in sequential order.

Notes to sidebars should be placed at the end of the sidebar, not the end of the larger publication.

[NEW] Notes are numbered using Arabic numerals (1, 2, 3) not Roman numerals (i, ii, iii) and superscripted.

[NEW] In notes and references, change capitalization to match NIJ style, but do not update punctuation (e.g., hyphens, dashes, periods in abbreviations) or spelling.

General Format for Notes
- Author names are spelled out Firstname Lastname (do not use first initials, but do include middle initial(s), if applicable). If there are four or more authors, use only the first author’s name followed by “et al.”
- Titles capitalized initial-capped style (referred to as “headline-style in *Chicago Manual of Style*).
- Titles of larger works are italicized.
- Titles of smaller works (chapter, articles) or unpublished sources are set in roman type and enclosed in quotation marks.
- If a reference is to a particular passage in a work, the page numbers should be included.

Multiple Citations in One Note
Separate citations by semicolons, with “and” before the final citation. If the works or authors appear in the text (names, quotations), they should appear in the same order in the note.
Using Short Forms in Subsequent Notes
If you use a source more than once, provide a full citation first and a short form citation in subsequent references.

NIJ does not use “Ibid” or “Id.” or “supra.” After the first citation, use the short form.

Note: If this is part of a longer work, such as a book with chapters, use the full form when a new chapter or major section begins.

The basic structure of the short citation is last name of author, main title of work cited (usually shortened if more than four words), page numbers. Use full numbers when indicating page numbers (131-132 rather than 131-2 or 131-32).

Examples:


Short form: White, “Police Officer Body-Worn Cameras.”


Short form: Morley, Poverty and Inequality, 43.


Note: For long-form citations of periodicals, a colon precedes the page numbers, but in short form, page numbers are preceded by a comma.

See below for examples with multiple authors or translators.

URLs for Online Sources
NIJ citations to online sources should not include URLs or link to pages outside the NIJ.ojp.gov domain unless the source:

- Is a federal or state government site (.gov, .mil, or .fed)
- Has a primarily research or educational focus that is noncommercial and nonpartisan
  - Note that all scholarly journals fall under this exception. In cases where the source has a DOI, it should always be used as the URL in the form https://doi.org/10.xxx.

News sites are not allowable links.

Exceptions to these rules may be required as determined by the NIJ web content manager.

Using “Accessed on” in Online Source Citations
Include an “accessed on” date in an endnote if the page being cited changes frequently, or if it has been updated since the original access date in a way that would change the meaning of the citation.
Citing Indirect Sources
Always try to cite original sources and avoid using a source cited within another source. However, when the original source is unavailable, Chicago recommends the use of “quoted in” for the note:


Books

One Author

Short form: Douglas, Mind Hunter.


Short form: Chen, Mapping Scientific Frontiers.

Two Authors

Short form: Lum and Koper, Evidence-Based Policing.

Three Authors

Short form: Heatherton, Fitzgilroy, and Hsu, Meteors and Mudslides, 22.

Four or More Authors

Short form: Thornberry et al., Gangs and Delinquency.


Short form: Barnes et al., Plastics, 91-92.

NOTE: In a reference list or bibliography, include the names of all authors.

Book With Editor

**Book With Translator**


**Chapter in an Edited Book**


**Editions Other Than First**


**Periodicals**

**Elements**

- Author names (use first author et al. for four or more authors).
- Title and subtitle of article or column.
- Title of periodical.
- Issue information (such as volume, issue number, date).
- Page reference (where appropriate).
- For online periodicals, DOI in the form https://doi.org/10.xxx. If there is no DOI, use the URL instead.

**Page numbers**

If citing the article as a whole, use the page range of the entire article; if citing a specific portion of the article, just include the page numbers that portion appears on.

**Journal Articles**


Magazines and Newspapers
Endnote citations for articles in magazines and newspapers closely follow the form of citations for scholarly articles, but there are three significant differences:

- In addition to the year, include the month or month and day of the magazine or newspaper article in the citation.
- Unlike in a citation for a scholarly journal article, do not enclose the year of publication in parentheses when citing a magazine or newspaper article.
- Do not include a URL or link for news articles.


NIJ Final Reports and OJP Publications

NIJ Final Reports
NIJ final reports follow the guidelines for listing authors described above. Final report titles are placed in quotation marks. Include the award number (available on the face sheet of the report). Most final reports are available online and notes should include their URL.


NIJ Journal Articles
Citations to *NIJ Journal* articles follow Chicago guidelines for magazine articles but take note of the following:

- For publication date, use the posting date of the HTML version.
- Use the NIJ.ojp.gov URL.


Other OJP Publications
Most other OJP publications take the form Chicago recommends for government series. The information below has been tailored for OJP. Consult Chicago when citing to other government publications.
Elements

- Author name
- Title (italicized)
- Series (if applicable — InShort, Research in Brief, Special Report, Research for Practice)
- Washington, DC (Note: “DC” is printed without periods only when it is the city of publication in a note or reference)
- U.S. Department of Justice
- Name of OJP Agency
- Date of publication — Month Year
- NCJ number
- OJP.gov URL

Do not list the Government Printing Office as the publisher.


**Reports (Other Than NIJ)**


**Online Sources**

Include an access date if the page being cited changes frequently or if it has been updated since the access date in a way that would change the meaning of the citation. Only include URLs if they meet the guidelines listed in **URLs for Online Sources** above.

If excluding the URL according to these guidelines would result in ambiguity regarding the citation type, add “web” to the citation in place of a URL.

**Generic Form for Online Sources**

FirstName LastName, “Title of Webpage,” *Publishing Organization or Name of Website in Italics*, publication date or update date or access date, URL.


**Blogs**

Blog entries follow the general format for online sources with the addition of “(blog)” after the publisher or website title (which is generally the blog’s title). If the word “blog” is in the title of the blog, you do not need to include it after the title. Inclusion of the blog’s URL should follow the guidelines listed in **URLs for Online Sources** above.


**General Website Homepage**


**Page Within Website**

In citations that do not include a URL, “web” may be used instead to clarify that the source is a website.

**Individual author:**


**No author identified:**


**Staff author:**

Multimedia
Include running time and medium (e.g., podcast audio, TED video). If it is a recording of a speech or performance, provide information about the original source (e.g., filming date) in addition to the online source (e.g., posted date).

General form: Firstname Lastname of Performer, Writer or Creator, Title of Text, indication of format/medium, running time, publication date, URL.


Interviews and Personal Communication
Interviews and personal communication must be included as notes; do not put them in a reference list or bibliography.

Unpublished interview examples:

   Andrew Macmillan (principal advisor, Investment Center Division, FAO), in discussion with the author, September 1998.

   Benjamin Spock, interview by Milton J.E. Senn, November 20, 1974, interview 67A, transcript, Senn Oral History Collection, National Library of Medicine, Bethesda, MD.

Unattributed interview example:


Published or broadcast interview example:


Personal communication example:

   Constance Conlon, email message to author, April 17, 2000.

Press Releases

Conference and Other Unpublished Papers
Paper presented at a meeting or conference:


**Thesis or dissertation:**


**Solicitations/Funding Opportunities**

National Institute of Justice funding opportunity, “Title of Solicitation,” grants.gov announcement number NIJ-20XX-XXX, posted Month Day, Year, URL.


**Award Descriptions**


**Notes in HTML Versus Print**

All note formatting above is presented in print style.

Notes in HTML-only products (e.g., NIJ.ojp.gov articles, online *NIJ Journal* articles) should link the title text to the publication’s URL instead of providing the URL text at the end of the note.


Appendix A. Web Writing
This section includes some specific rules about writing for the NIJ website but does not cover everything. It walks you through the web writing process at NIJ, covers best practices for web writing, and provides guidance on common web style issues and issues specific to NIJ.

The people who read NIJ publications are like the people who read *Scientific American*, the *Harvard Business Review*, and the *New York Times*. They are intelligent and busy individuals who may or may not know much about methodology or NIJ. They want accurate information that’s timely, easy to read, and helps them do their job better.

The Inverted Pyramid
NIJ editors follow the newspaper industry’s inverted pyramid rule: We put the most important part of the story at the beginning. The introductory sentences tell the reader what the finding is, why it is significant, and its relevance to the field. Newspaper editors often must cut an article to fit a limited space. To do so, they cut text from the end of the story because few people read all the way to the end. NIJ editors are less ruthless about space, but still follow the newspaper rule of thumb: Put the most important information at the beginning and cut from the end. This approach also works well on the web, where we want the most important information in the top half of the webpage.

The manuscript you submit to your NIJ editor should be clear, concise, and well-structured. Headings, subheadings, lists, tables, graphs, and illustrations should be presented in a way that a busy reader can scan the report and still get the main points.

Examples of Effective Web Writing
This section discusses the following guidelines for writing effective webpages:

- Consider the Audience
- Follow the “Page Principle”
- Use Plain Language
- Use Familiar Words
- Use Active Voice
- Create Pages for Scanning, Not Reading
- Organize Content by “Chunking”

Consider the Audience
You will define the audience at the kickoff meeting. By elaborating on the following questions, the purpose of each page will be more clearly defined:

- Who are they?
  - Think of the audience as individual people, not vague institutions.
- What tasks are they trying to accomplish?
- What questions do they have?
- What answers do we have?

Follow the “Page Principle”
- Each page should live on its own
  Users will not necessarily follow the logical progression of the site outline. You should write each page as if it will be the only page a user will visit. In other words, content should include
enough information so that a first-time reader will understand the message. Use links to other pages to avoid repeating concepts so much that the main subject of the page is buried.

- **Each page should contain one main topic**
  Limit each webpage to just one main topic, with subtopics, if appropriate. Users will scan the page to find what they need — they don’t want a book. By limiting the page to just one main point, the site will be much more effective. If the page has too many subtopics, consider breaking the page into more sections, or adding additional pages.

**Use Plain Language**
All NIJ webpages must be written in plain language. Writing in plain language is not the same as “dumbing down” the content. It means writing so the intended audience can:

- Understand the first time they read or hear it
- Find what they need
- Understand what they find
- Use what they find to meet their needs

Consider the intended audience of the page — language that is plain to one set of readers may not be plain to others. If your reader needs specific technical or legal details, put them in, but think carefully about what’s really necessary. Make sure you’re not including information just because you always include it.

Consider the guidance below from PlainLanguage.gov regarding plain language and the sciences and technical content:

“It is important for scientists to use plain language not only to reach the public; but also to reach one another. Indeed, scientific information conveyed in plain language invariably reaches bigger scientific audiences than information conveyed in technical language.”

“What do we mean by jargon? Jargon is unnecessarily complicated, technical language used to impress, rather than to inform, your audience.

“When we say not to use jargon, we’re not advocating leaving out necessary technical terms; we are saying to make sure your other language is as clear as possible. For example, there may not be another correct way to refer to a brinulator valve control ring. But that doesn’t prevent you from saying ‘tighten the brinulator valve control ring securely’ instead of ‘Apply sufficient torque to the brinulator valve control ring to ensure that the control ring assembly is securely attached to the terminal such that loosening cannot occur under normal conditions.’ The first is a necessary use of a technical term. The second is jargon.”

**Use Familiar Words**
Use words that are familiar to, and used frequently by, the target audience for the page. Words that are more frequently seen and heard are better and more quickly recognized.

**Use Active Voice**
In general, NIJ prefers using active voice over passive voice. Active voice means the subject is doing the action of the verb. Passive voice means the object is doing the action. For example:
NIJ funded the study.

- **Passive voice**
  The study was funded by NIJ.

**Create Web Pages for Scanning, Not Heavy Reading**

Use descriptive headings, links, and lists to easily inform and grab the reader’s attention while scanning. Users who scan generally read headings and scan the first couple of sentences of the paragraph — not the full text — and may miss information when a page contains dense text. Summarize the main point of your paragraph in the first couple of sentences.6

**Organize Content by “Chunking”**

“Chunking” is the process of dividing information into small, clearly written paragraphs. Summarize the primary theme of the paragraph in the first sentence. Remember:

- Sentences should not have more than 20 words.
- Paragraphs should be no longer than six sentences,7 and it is acceptable to have a paragraph of only one or two sentences.

A well-organized page should:

- Focus on a main idea.
- Be self-contained because pages may be read out of order.
- Flow logically from one chunk to another.

**After Writing: The Delivery**

**Questions To Ensure a Web-Friendly Document**

After finishing the first draft, ask yourself the following questions before submitting the draft for review:

- Did your content achieve its main purpose?
- Did you target your content to your audience?
- Does your lead tell users what your content is about?
- Is your message clear?
- Does each paragraph present one idea?
- Will the page title of your document remind users of the document’s contents?
- Do headings and subheadings communicate your message?
- Have you used active verbs?
- Did you overdo links within the text?
- Do your links tell users what to expect?
- Did you delete the “click here” links?
- Did you cut excess words and sentences?
- Is there a good flow between the chunks of your document?
- Did you create vivid pictures in the reader’s mind?
- Did you test your writing by reading your copy out loud?
- Will bullets get your message across faster than sentences?
Appendix B: Person-First Language

NIJ is committed to advancing criminal justice policies that promote public safety. This commitment entails ensuring that people with criminal records, including people who were previously incarcerated, can successfully and productively reintegrate into their communities and lead successful, law-abiding lives. The language used in NIJ documents should align with and advance this commitment by putting individuals first and decoupling traits, conditions, or actions from the people being described.

Person-first language often depends on context, but the table below illustrates ways that commonly used criminal justice terms can be adapted, rephrased, or expanded to more fully encompass the humanity of the people being discussed.

Exceptions to person-first language include: terms appearing in document titles or within direct quotes; “offense,” “offending,” and “criminal” when used as adjectives not describing a person; and terms used as variable labels in research, when discussing those variables directly.

**Person-First Alternatives for Common Criminal Justice Terms**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Labelling Term</th>
<th>Person-First Alternatives</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abuser</td>
<td>Person who abused</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alien</td>
<td>Respondent, applicant, petitioner, beneficiary, migrant, noncitizen, or non-U.S. citizen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chronic offender</td>
<td>Person who chronically offsends/offended</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Convict, ex-convict</td>
<td>Person convicted of a crime</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Defendant</td>
<td>Person charged with a crime</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Desister</td>
<td>Person who desisted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Felon, ex-felon</td>
<td>Person convicted of a felony</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High-risk offender</td>
<td>Person at high risk of offending</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inmate</td>
<td>Person incarcerated, person incarcerated for [name of offense], incarcerated person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juvenile delinquent/offender</td>
<td>Youth who has committed [name of offense], youth involved in the juvenile justice system, youth adjudicated in juvenile court</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Life-course persistent offender</td>
<td>Person who offends throughout their life course</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labelling Term</td>
<td>Person-First Alternatives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>---------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minority/minorities</td>
<td>Person(s) belonging to racial and/or ethnic minority groups</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nonoffender</td>
<td>Person not committing a crime, person who has never committed/been convicted of a crime</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Offender, ex-offender</td>
<td>Person convicted of a crime, person committing a crime, person convicted of crime who has completed any court-ordered punishment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Offender database (when used in reference do a forensic database)</td>
<td>Database of samples from those convicted of or arrested for a crime</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Offender hit or match (when used in reference to a forensic database)</td>
<td>A match between the profile of a person convicted of or arrested for a crime and a crime scene or forensic profile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Offender profile (when used in reference to a forensic database)</td>
<td>DNA profile of a person convicted of or arrested for a crime</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parolee</td>
<td>Person on parole</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pedophile</td>
<td>Person with pedophilia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perpetrator</td>
<td>See guidance on “offender”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prisoner</td>
<td>See guidance on “inmate”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Probationer</td>
<td>Person on probation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recidivist</td>
<td>Person who recidivates, person recommitting a crime after incarceration or correction, person arrested for/committing/convicted of [crime type] who has recidivated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reentrant</td>
<td>Person reentering the community</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serious juvenile offender</td>
<td>Youth committing serious crimes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serious offender</td>
<td>Person committing serious crimes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unaccompanied alien child</td>
<td>Unaccompanied noncitizen child, unaccompanied non-U.S. citizen child</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labelling Term</td>
<td>Person-First Alternatives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Undocumented alien or illegal alien</td>
<td>Undocumented noncitizen, undocumented non-U.S. citizen, or undocumented individual</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


7 HHS, “The Research-Based Web Design & Usability Guidelines — Chapter 15.”