

U.S. Department of Justice
National Institute of Justice



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Research Abstracts

Drugs & Crime: Current Federal Research

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April 1987: The National Institute of Justice offers a central place to find Federal research about criminal justice—the Federal Criminal Justice Research Data Base. You can keep abreast of the latest projects by requesting a search of the data base, which contains close to 1,000 projects funded by Federal agencies.

A search of the data base, which costs \$20.00, provides a printout that describes the research design, lists the contact person, start and end dates, and expected products or documentation. The data base changes frequently as new projects are added.

This Research Abstract is a synopsis of drugs and crime research culled from the data base in early 1987. For each topic, National Institute of Justice research is listed first, followed by that of other agencies; projects are arranged chronologically by their end date.

The information in this Abstract is subject to change due to the ongoing nature of the research and the continual updating of the data base.

Other Research Abstracts are available on the following topics: courts, corrections, and law enforcement.

For more information or to search the data base, contact Nancy Pearse at the National Institute of Justice/NCJRS, 301-251-5101, or write to Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850.

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About the National Institute of Justice

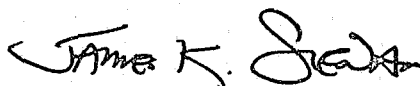
The National Institute of Justice is a research branch of the U.S. Department of Justice. The Institute's mission is to develop knowledge about crime, its causes and control. Priority is given to policy-relevant research that can yield approaches and information that State and local agencies can use in preventing and reducing crime. The decisions made by criminal justice practitioners and policymakers affect millions of citizens, and crime affects almost all our public institutions and the private sector as well. Targeting resources, assuring their effective allocation, and developing new means of cooperation between the public and private sector are some of the emerging issues in law enforcement and criminal justice that research can help illuminate.

Carrying out the mandate assigned by Congress in the Justice Assistance Act of 1984, the National Institute of Justice:

- Sponsors research and development to improve and strengthen the criminal justice system and related civil justice aspects, with a balanced program of basic and applied research.
- Evaluates the effectiveness of justice improvement programs and identifies programs that promise to be successful if continued or repeated.
- Tests and demonstrates new and improved approaches to strengthen the justice system and recommends actions that can be taken by Federal, State, and local governments and private organizations and individuals to achieve this goal.
- Disseminates information from research, demonstrations, evaluations, and special programs to Federal, State, and local governments, and serves as an international clearinghouse of justice information.
- Trains criminal justice practitioners in research and evaluation findings, and assists practitioners and researchers through fellowships and special seminars.

Authority for administering the Institute and awarding grants, contracts, and cooperative agreements is vested in the NIJ Director. In establishing its research agenda, the Institute is guided by the priorities of the Attorney General and the needs of the criminal justice field. The Institute actively solicits the views of police, courts, and corrections practitioners as well as the private sector to identify the most critical problems and to plan research that can help resolve them.

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James K. Stewart
Director

U.S. Department of Justice
National Institute of Justice

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Research on drugs and crime

Drug screening tests

NIJ research

Evaluation and Detection of Substance Histories and Violations Through Hair Analysis in Parole-Probation Populations.

James D. Baer, Ianus Foundation, Research Laboratory, P.O. Box 84573, Los Angeles, CA 90073. 714-836-2166. Begin date: October 1986. End date: October 1988.

Hair analysis provides long-term information on drug-use history and the amount of drug ingested. This project will use hair analysis to detect drug-related parole and probation infractions and compare these findings to those obtained from urinalysis.

Determining Time of Administration of Marijuana from Human Biological Samples.

John Thornton, University of California, School of Public Health, Berkeley, CA 94720. 415-642-1605. Begin date: October 1986. End date: December 1987.

This research will evaluate the use of marijuana metabolic ratios in blood and urine samples to determine "time since use" and thus impairment of driving. It will investigate whether such ratios can be used in all types of marijuana users, both frequent and infrequent. It will also develop routine procedures for detecting marijuana and its major metabolites in plasma specimens.

Urine Tests of Arrestees to Identify Hidden Drug Abusers in Washington, D.C.

Mary Toborg, Mary Toborg Associates, Inc., 1725 K Street NW., Washington, DC 20006. 202-293-0888. Begin date: October 1986. End date: December 1987.

This project builds upon previously developed data to assess the number and characteristics of hidden drug abusers among the criminal population. Follow-up interviews and analyses of data from criminal justice and health sources will assess the size of this category of drug abusers. More accurate and useful estimates of Washington, D.C.'s overall drug-abusing population will also be developed.

Optimization of Legal Supervision for Chronic Addict Offenders.

Douglas Anglin, UCLA, Psychology Department, 405 Hilgard Avenue, Los Angeles, CA 90024. 213-825-9057. Begin date: October 1986. End date: October 1987.

This project extends prior research indicating positive overall effects of drug testing as a part of intensive parole-probation supervision. It will develop addict typologies to show how offenders' characteristics relate to the success or failure of intervention components.

Drug Use as a Predictor of Behavior on Probation.

Eric Wish, Narcotic and Drug Research, Inc., 55 West 125th Street, 8th Floor, New York, NY 10012. 212-870-8348. Begin date: July 1985. End date: August 1987.

Drug usage is known to be a high-risk factor in criminal behavior. Yet, until urinalysis became available, courts have not had objective techniques to assess an offender's drug-use status. This study will follow up a sample of arrestees in Manhattan and assess the risks of criminality among drug-using and non-drug-using offenders during probation and the usefulness of urinalysis screening of probationers.

The Improved Forensic Determination of Drugs of Abuse and Explosive Residues.

Carl M. Selavka, Northeastern University, Barnett Institute of Chemical Analysis, 341 Mugar Building, Boston, MA 02115. 617-437-2863. Begin date: September 1986. End date: August 1987.

The initial study will deal with the phenomenology of the Liquid Chromatography-Electro-Chemical Detection with Photolytic Derivatization method to adapt the system to a large number of drugs and explosives and to allow for greater sensitivity and selectivity. Subsequent study will deal with testing methods on a variety of drugs and explosives.

Pretrial Testing for Narcotic Use.

Eric Wish, Narcotic and Drug Research, Inc., 55 West 125th Street, 8th Floor, New York, NY 10012. 212-870-8348. Begin: October 1983. End: June 1987.

This research tracked failure to appear (FTA) and rearrest rates of drug users and nonusers released pending trial in New York City. Preliminary results indicate that users who test positive for more than one drug are more likely to be rearrested and/or fail to appear for trial than nonusers and users who test positive for a single drug.

Drug Use Among Corrections Personnel.

J. Thomas McEwen, Research Management Associates, Inc., 1018 Duke Street, Alexandria, VA 22314. 703-836-6777. Begin: June 1986. End: June 1987.

This study involves a survey of the 50 States and a sample of large jails to collect information on the policies and practices for controlling drug use among both inmates and staff.

Evaluation of the Washington, D.C., Pretrial Drug Screening Program.

Mary Toborg, Mary Toborg Associates, Inc., 1725 K Street NW., Washington, DC 20006. 202-293-0888. Begin date: October 1983. End date: June 1987.

Do drug users pose a greater threat to the public than nonusers while on pre-trial release? Does urinalysis serve as a useful

diagnostic and surveillance tool for monitoring and controlling released drug users? The findings indicate that urinalysis was effective in separating high risk from lower risk users and in reducing rearrest rates among users who stayed in the program.

Drug Testing of Police Officers.

J. Thomas McEwen, Research Management Associates, Inc., 1018 Duke Street, Alexandria, VA 22314. 703-836-6777. Begin: February 1986. End: April 1987.

Through a survey of 33 police departments, this project elicited information on policies for testing applicants and sworn officers to assess drug use. The final report examines the legal, technical, and managerial issues related to testing police officers for drug use and includes descriptions of officer drug-testing policies in six large cities.

Other research agencies

Detection and Monitoring of Drug-Using Arrestees: Replication in Selected Sites of the D.C. Pretrial Drug Testing Procedures. Bureau of Justice Assistance.

Alan Henry, Pretrial Services Resource Center, 918 F Street N.W., Washington, DC 20004. 202-638-3080. Begin date: October 1986. End date: December 1987.

This project will draw upon the expertise of the D.C. Pretrial Services Resource Center to transfer drug testing procedures to selected sites. It will provide documentation concerning implementation and funding and will provide technical assistance and program development, as well as monitoring and reporting procedures.

Treatment

NIJ research

Modeling the Crime Reduction Effects and Economic Benefits of Drug Abuse Treatment.

James Collins, Research Triangle Institute, Research Triangle Park, P.O. Box 12194, Research Triangle, NC 27709. 919-541-6452. Begin date: July 1985. End date: March 1987.

Many aspects of the relationship between treatment programs and crime rates are still unknown. This study provided estimates of crime reduction and the costs of drug abuse treatment using a national sample of clients in the Treatment Outcome Prospective Study (TOPS) and FBI criminal histories. Recommendations were made about the types of offenders for whom diversion and drug treatment policies offer potential crime control benefits.

Drug Abuse Treatment and Rehabilitation Demonstration Grant.

Douglas Lipton, New York Division of Substance Abuse, 55 West 125th Street, 8th Floor, New York, NY 10012. 212-870-8348. Begin date: March 1984. End date: February 1986.

This project evaluated the outcome of two community programs providing treatment for male and female incarcerated substance abusers in two New York State prisons.

Other research agencies

Methadone Treatment: A Study of a County Policy Change. DHHS, National Institute on Drug Abuse.

Marsha Rosenbaum, Scientific Analysis Corporation, 2410 Lombardo Street, San Francisco, CA 94123. Begin date: January 1985. End date: December 1986.

This research documented the experiences of clients in an Alameda County (California) methadone program who are required to pay in full for their treatment. Crime involvement, renewed drug use, family life, and other changes were studied.

Addiction

NIJ research

Optimization of Legal Supervision for Chronic Addict Offenders.

Douglas Anglin, UCLA, Psychology Department, 405 Hilgard Avenue, Los Angeles, CA 90024. 213-825-9057. Begin date: October 1986. End date: October 1987.

This project extends prior research indicating positive overall effects of drug testing as a part of intensive parole-probation supervision. It will develop addict typologies to show how offenders' characteristics relate to the success or failure of intervention components.

Careers of Opiate Users.

James P. Maddox, University of Texas, Health Science Center, 7703 Floyd Curl Drive, San Antonio, TX 78284. Begin date: September 1984. End date: August 1987.

This long-term study of Hispanic male opiate addicts correlates drug use with many socioeconomic factors including education, family life, criminality, employment, morality, morbidity, and other factors. During the first 20 years that the group was studied, deaths were three times higher than for a comparable group; the leading cause of death was homicide. A majority became dysfunctional in their work, marriage, and particularly in parenting. Chronic criminality, mainly to support heroin use, became a prominent feature of their lives.

Narcotic Addiction and Crime: A Confirmatory Analysis.

Douglas Anglin, UCLA, Psychology Department, 405 Hilgard Avenue, Los Angeles, CA 90024. 213-825-9057. Begin date: July 1984. End date: March 1986.

The causal relationship between narcotic addiction and crime was the theme of this project. Retrospective data were obtained on a sample of 999 admittees to the California civil addict program. The results have increased our understanding of the relationship between drugs and crime and have implications for monitoring and releasing drug-abusing offenders.

Other research agencies

Substance Abuse Evaluation at the Federal Corrections Institution in Fort Worth. Federal Bureau of Investigation. Jerry Mabil, FBI Research Branch, 320 1st Street NW., Washington, DC 20534. 202-324-4410. Begin date: 1983. End date: 1987.

This project evaluates the substance abuse treatment program in the Federal prison in Fort Worth, Texas. The evaluation includes an assessment of the participants' attitudes as well as analysis of their postrelease adjustment to the community.

Addict Career Histories: Processes and Patterns. DHHS, National Institute on Drug Abuse. Douglas Anglin, UCLA, Psychology Department, 405 Hilgard Avenue, Los Angeles, CA 90024. 213-825-9057. Begin date: January 1984. End date: June 1986.

This project continued secondary data analysis of 1,781 addict career histories. The data were accumulated from long-term followup studies of chronic addicts identified from the California civil addict program and various southern California methadone maintenance programs. The project analyzed the addicts' drug use, crime, employment, and other factors.

Legislation

NIJ research

Enhancing Police and Prosecutor's Ability to Apply Asset Seizure and Forfeiture Laws. Gwen Holden, National Criminal Justice Association, 444 North Capitol Street, Washington, DC 20001. 202-633-2034. Begin: December 1986. End: October 1987.

The seizure and forfeiture of the assets of convicted narcotic traffickers have been a successful tactic in a number of States. This project will produce a manual and model course of instruction in seizure and forfeiture laws for prosecutors and police administrators.

International Drug Trafficking and American Foreign Policy.

Ethan Nadelmann, Harvard College, 1350 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge, MA 02138. 617-495-5501. Begin date: September 1984. End date: April 1987.

This research examined the role that American law enforcement officials have played in combating international drug trafficking. The analysis yielded important implications regarding the ways in which existing limitations can be overcome, especially in the area of interdicting narcotics.

Governor's Drug Law Reform and Assistance Project. Lynn Ross, National Association of Attorneys General, 444 North Capitol Street NW., Washington, DC 20001. 202-633-2034. Begin date: September 1984. End date: May 1986.

This project was designed to develop implementation strategies to assist State attorneys general in the effective use

of law enforcement resources and model drug law reforms, and to help State attorneys general develop litigation plans.

Governor's Project for Legislative Reform of Organized Crime and Narcotic Laws.

Penny Wakefield, National Criminal Justice Association, 444 North Capitol Street NW., Washington, DC 20001. 202-633-2034. Begin date: February 1984. End date: February 1986.

This project analyzed the magnitude of disparity among organized crime drug enforcement laws in the 50 States. It has developed an objective "State Officials' Guide for Legislative Reform of the Organized Crime and Narcotic Laws."

Other research agencies

Guide to State Controlled Substance Acts. Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Gwen Holden, National Criminal Justice Association, 444 North Capitol Street, NW., Washington, DC 20001. 202-347-4900. Begin date: October 1986. End date: May 1987.

This project involves compiling and publishing a brief guide to State Controlled Substances Acts. The guide will serve as a quick reference and will highlight areas of specific activity or interest, such as penalty provisions and recent amendments to statutes.

Drug-related crime

NIJ research

Intra- and Intergenerational Aspects of Serious Domestic Violence and Alcohol-Drugs.

Howard T. Blane, Research Foundation for Mental Hygiene, 44 Holland Avenue, Albany, NY 12229. 716-887-2566. Begin date: September 1986. End date: September 1988.

Cross-generational and intragenerational domestic and nondomestic violence and their relationships to alcohol and drug use will be investigated in 200 male parolees. Research will focus on the impact of parental violence and alcohol-drug abuse, the parolee's experience with violence and drug-alcohol abuse, and the impact of other violence in the parolee's life.

Drug Offender Typology Development.

David Nurco, Friends Medical Science Research Center, Social Research Center, 22 Bloomsbury Avenue, Baltimore, MD 21228. 301-837-3977. Begin date: September 1986. End date: March 1988.

This study will identify and analyze how personal characteristics and situational factors influence an addict's criminal behavior. Results should help explain more precisely the relationship between drugs and crime and help develop predictive instruments for selective intervention with drug-abusing offenders.

Research Strategies to Incapacitate Narcotics Wholesalers.

Cliff Karchmer, Police Executive Research Forum, 2300 M Street NW., Washington, DC 20037. 202-466-7820. Begin date: December 1986. End date: January 1988.

This study focuses on strategies to incapacitate the middle-level retail cocaine and heroin wholesalers. Data will be collected from criminal justice records and from interviews with drug investigators at DEA and in four local jurisdictions with histories of active enforcement policies against drug wholesalers.

Retail Level Heroin Enforcement and Property Crime.

Jack Jerdan, District Attorney—Eastern District, Drug Task Force, 70 Washington Street, Salem, MA 01970. 617-745-6610. Begin date: July 1985. End date: June 1987.

A low-cost program in Lynn, Massachusetts, cracked down on street-level heroin trafficking. The program appeared to have a high impact on reducing robberies and burglaries and will now be replicated in Lawrence, Massachusetts. The study will gather additional data from both communities to assess how much crime the program actually prevents rather than displaces, the costs, and the effect of mandatory drug urinalysis.

High-Level Drug Markets: An Economic Study.

Peter Reuter, Rand Corporation, 1700 Main Street, Santa Monica, CA 90406. 202-296-5000. Begin date: October 1985. End date: April 1987.

The researchers involved in this pilot study interviewed convicted drug dealers incarcerated in Federal prisons. The research examined features of high-level drug markets (1) to determine the effectiveness of present strategies aimed at disrupting drug trafficking and (2) to suggest potential alternative strategies.

Interdisciplinary Research Center on Relationship of Drugs and Alcohol to Crime.

Bruce Johnson, Narcotic and Drug Research, Inc., Executive Park South, Albany, NY 12203. 212-488-3974. Begin date: September 1980. End date: December 1986.

This award created a coordinated, interdisciplinary program of studies on conceptual issues regarding individual, group, and environmental factors that influence initiation and reinforcement of criminal behavior related to drug and alcohol use.

The Effects of Sentences on Subsequent Criminal Behavior.

Jack McCarthy, Administrative Office of the Courts, Office of the Courts, Trenton, NJ 08625. 609-633-2756. Begin date: January 1985. End date: August 1986.

This project created a comprehensive data base from several New Jersey files in order to track and evaluate subsequent criminal behavior of offenders since 1977. The project focused on drug offenses, robbery, and burglary.

Drug-Related Crime Analysis: Homicide.

Paul Goldstein, Narcotic and Drug Research, Inc., Executive Park South, Albany, NY 12203. 212-488-3962. Begin date: October 1985. End date: April 1986.

This study explored the role of drugs in approximately 4,000 New York State homicides during 1984. It was designed to improve reporting of drug-related crimes using three criteria: (1) presence of drugs in the victim or offender, (2) drugs or paraphernalia at the scene of the crime, and (3) the known drug-related connections among participants.

Other research agencies

Drug-Related Involvement in Violent Episodes.

National Institute on Drug Abuse.

Paul Goldstein, New York State Division of Substance Abuse Services, 55 West 125th Street, 8th Floor, New York, NY 10012. 212-870-8348. Begin date: June 1984. End date: May 1986.

This research examined the nature and scope of the violence perpetrated by or directed at drug users and others involved in the distribution of illicit drugs.

Drugs and juveniles

NIJ research

Resisting Drug Use Among Adolescents.

David Buchanan, University of California, Berkeley, CA 94720. 415-642-5953. Begin date: October 1986. End date: September 1987.

The relationship between ethical development and drug use in adolescents will be examined. The results of a survey questionnaire and indepth interviews will be analyzed to derive the relationship between drug use and typologies of moral reasoning and ethical styles developed in psychological and sociological perspectives.

Gang Involvement in "Crack" Cocaine Trafficking.

Malcolm Klein, University of Southern California, University Park, Los Angeles, CA 90089. 213-743-5712. Begin date: December 1985. End date: May 1987.

The central hypothesis of this project is that increased gang involvement in cocaine trafficking in Los Angeles is increasing the supply and driving up the demand and the level of violence associated with drug distribution. The results will be relevant to policymakers concerned with countering the drug distribution network.

Drug and Alcohol Use, Violent Delinquency, and Social Bonding: Implications for Intervention.

Jeffrey Pagan, URSA Institute, Center for Law and Social Policy, China Basin, Suite 6600, San Francisco, CA 94107. 415-777-1922. Begin date: October 1985. End date: January 1987.

This study examined patterns of the epidemiology of drug use and delinquency in inner-city neighborhoods. It examined

the role of drug use in the commission of violent crime by juveniles in urban areas, the social-psychological and demographic patterns associated with individuals at high risk of committing violent crime, and improved classification methods and potential treatment for various offenders.

Urinalysis of Juvenile Offenders.

Mary Toborg, Mary Toborg Associates, Inc., 1725 K Street NW., Washington, DC 20006. 202-293-0888. Begin: unknown. End: unknown.

Beginning in fiscal year 1987, this project will establish the extent of drug use among arrested juveniles in Washington, D.C., and the effectiveness of urine testing in improving juvenile probation supervision.

OJJDP research

School Crime and Discipline Research and Development Project.

Nancy Ames, Education Development Center, Inc., 55 Chapel Street, Newton, MA 02160. 617-969-7100. Begin date: September 1986. End date: September 1989.

This program will develop and test the efficacy of improved disciplinary policies and procedures for the reduction of school crime and drug abuse in secondary schools.

Programs and Services for Children and Youth Who Abuse Drugs or Alcohol.

Donell Papenfort, University of Chicago, School of Social Service Administration, 5801 Ellis Avenue, Chicago, IL 60637. 312-753-4866. Begin date: October 1985. End date: May 1986.

This project analyzed data from the national Survey of Children's Residential Institutions and Alternative Programs. It compared the characteristics of facilities that specialize in substance abuse treatment with facilities that do not specialize—but which have large numbers of youth with such problems.

Evaluation of Serious Habitual Juvenile Offender/Drug Involved (SHO-DI) Juveniles.

Terry Koepsell, Koepsell Associates, P.O. Box 212, Great Falls, VA 22066. 703-759-4147. Begin date: September 1983. End date: January 1986.

This project was an evaluation of the SHO-DI program, which is designed to increase the effectiveness of police officers, juvenile probation-intake officers, prosecutors, judges, and corrections (or aftercare) agencies to deal with and suppress juvenile criminal activity and drug use. The focus of the program is the serious repeat, habitual juvenile offender.

Other research agencies

Adolescent Drug Abuse Treatment and Early Intervention. National Institute on Drug Abuse.

David Hawkins, University of Washington, School of Social Work, 4101 15th Avenue NE., Seattle, WA 98195. 202-543-5640. Begin date: September 1984. End date: February 1988.

The effectiveness of a social skills building program in reducing drug abuse and criminal behavior will be assessed. The program combines social skills training with social support aftercare for adolescents returning home from jail.

Drug Abuse Resistance Education—DARE in Boston. Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Wilson Lavel, Boston Public Schools, 26 Court Street, Boston, MA 02108. 617-726-6200. Begin date: October 1986. End date: September 1987.

The Boston public school system will target the DARE program to upper elementary grades. Boston's comprehensive drug education program will follow the organization of DARE programs in selected elementary schools in each of Boston's five community districts.

Drug Awareness Resistance Education—Syracuse (Project DARES). Bureau of Justice Assistance.

Deputy Chief Edge, Syracuse Police Department, 511 South State Street, Syracuse, NY 13202. 315-425-6156. Begin date: October 1986. End date: September 1987.

Project DARES is a joint Syracuse Police Department and Syracuse School District program modeled after the successful Los Angeles DARE program. It teaches elementary and junior high school students to say "no" to drugs.

Project DARE—Replication in Massachusetts. Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Patrick Hamilton, Massachusetts Committee on Criminal Justice, 100 Cambridge Street, Boston, MA 02202. 617-727-6300. Begin date: October 1986. End date: September 1987.

Designed to equip elementary and junior high school students with the skills to resist experimenting with drugs and alcohol, this program will train police officers who will bring DARE to 15 school districts across Massachusetts.

Other drug-related research

NIJ research

Crime and Justice: A Thematic Volume on "Drugs and Crime" in Conjunction With Two "Drugs and Crime Conferences."

Michael H. Tonry, Castine Research Corporation, Main Street, P.O. Box 549, Castine, ME 04421. 207-326-4021. Begin date: July 1986. End date: July 1988.

This award will (1) prepare a special volume of *Crime and Justice* on drugs and crime, (2) develop research briefs of papers written for the volume, (3) prepare a 50-page monograph, and (4) sponsor two conferences on drugs and crime research.

Disorder, Crime, and Community Decline.

Wesley Skogen, Northwestern University, Center for Urban Affairs and Policy Research, 633 Clark Street, Evanston, IL 60201. 312-491-3395. Begin date: November 1985. End date: November 1986.

Disorderly public behavior such as panhandling, prostitution, and drug use, along with broken windows, abandoned cars, and graffiti are often seen as indicators of a disregard for social norms that increase fear of crime. This study analyzed data to test various theories about community decline, disorder, crime, and fear of crime. Attempts were made to identify the point at which community conditions take an identifiable and serious turn for the worse.

Other research agencies

Drug Control Strategy Development by Law Enforcement Executives. Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Jerry Vaughn, International Association of Chiefs of Police, 13 Firstfield Road, Gaithersburg, MD 20878. 301-948-0922. Begin date: October 1986. End date: May 1988.

This collaborative effort of BJS, DEA, and the IACP will develop a consensus on the most promising overall strategies to combat the drug abuse problem. It will involve a series of five regional briefing and strategy sessions for law enforcement executives in all levels of government.

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

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