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1977-1978

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National Institute of Justice

Research
Abstracts

Corrections: Current Federal Research

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December 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 is a free service, provides a printout that describes the research design, lists the contact person, start and end dates, dollar amounts, and expected products or documentation for each project identified. The data base changes frequently as new projects are added.

This Research Abstract is a synopsis of corrections 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 with most recent projects listed first.

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, drugs and crime, and law enforcement.

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

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.



James K. Stewart
Director

Research on Corrections

Classification Systems

NIJ research

Reducing Prison Violence Through More Effective Classification Management.

James Austin, National Council on Crime and Delinquency, 77 Maiden Lane, San Francisco, CA 94108. 415-956-5651. Begin: January 1987. End: September 1989.

This study will test the effectiveness of a structured case management system (Prisoner Management Classification) on prisoner violence and other serious misconduct. Inmates will be randomly assigned to two prison facilities with different methods of internal classification and programming. The research will measure the extent to which the two systems reduce violence and management problems as exhibited by disciplinary reports.

Psychological Classification of the Adult Male Prison Inmate.

Patricia Voorhis, University of Cincinnati, Department of Criminal Justice, Cincinnati, OH 45321. 513-475-5327. Begin: June 1986. End: May 1988.

Numerous diagnostic systems have been developed to classify juvenile and youthful offenders according to personality and behavioral criteria, but few systems have been developed for adult male populations. This project will assess existing systems to evaluate their value, reliability, and applicability.

A Method for Improving Prison Classification Procedures: Application of an Interactive Model.

William K. Apao, Vermont Agency of Human Services, 103 South Main Street, Waterbury, VT 05676. 802-241-2302. Begin: July 1984. End: June 1986.

This project developed and tested the NIC custody classification system that included an interactive and structural variable. The model was to predict offender behaviors such as risk of escape, misconduct, and risk of violence. Multiple regression analysis was used to derive the optimum model.

Inmate Classification as Formal Social Control: Implications for Population Management.

Tom Scott, University of North Carolina, Office of Contracts and Grants, 440 West Franklin Street, Chapel Hill, NC 27514. 919-962-2211. Begin: January 1986. End: December 1986.

This study examined how the North Carolina inmate classification system is used as a population management tool. The system's effectiveness and factors that predict success in meeting the goals of classification were assessed.

Cross Validation and Test of Generality of the MMPI Classification System.

E. Megargee, Florida State University, Graduate Studies and Research, Tallahassee, FL 32306. 904-644-2897. Begin: May 1984. End: June 1986.

This work extended the usefulness of the MMPI classification system to two new types of offenders: older offenders and offenders with psychiatric problems. Observation, self-report, and official records data were collected to estimate the effectiveness of the MMPI system and to determine what revisions, if any, might be required for these two populations.

Classification and Prediction Research Book.

Michael Tonry, Castine Research Corporation, P.O. Box 549, Castine, ME 04421. 207-326-4021. Begin: October 1983. End: June 1986.

This project published a book similar to "Crime and Justice—An Annual Review of Research." The book consolidates and analyzes the current state of the art in criminal justice research dealing with offender classification and prediction. The essays will be useful in estimating the future criminal behavior of offenders.

The Evaluation of Model Prison Classification Systems.

Robert Buchanan, Correctional Services Group, Inc., 410 Archibald Street, Kansas City, MO 64111. 816-753-6570. Begin: June 1984. End: February 1986.

This project evaluated the extent to which improved classification systems are meeting the objectives of identifying those inmates who require high security and those who can be more appropriately placed in less costly facilities.

Other research agencies

Development of an Objective Classification System for Louisiana. National Institute of Corrections.

Kelly Ward, Louisiana Department of Corrections, Department of Public Safety and Corrections, P.O. Box 94304, Capitol Station, Baton Rouge, LA 70804. 504-642-3306. Begin: March 1986. End: March 1987.

This project produced standardized classification instruments, a training manual, and a management information system. All staff are being trained in the new policies and procedures.

Development of an Objective Classification System for Maryland. National Institute of Corrections.

Anthony P. Trivisono, American Correctional Association, 4321 Hartwick Road, College Park, MD 20740. 301-699-7600. Begin: March 1986. End: March 1987.

This project produced an inmate classification system including standardized classification instruments, a training manual, standardized policy and procedures, and a management information system. All staff are being trained in the new policies and procedures.

Development of an Initial Objective Classification System. National Institute of Corrections.

Steven R. Gary, Arizona State Department of Corrections,

321 West Indian School Road, Phoenix, AZ 85013. 602--574-0024. Begin: November 1985. End: October 1986.

This project implemented an initial objective inmate classification system at the Alhambra Reception and Diagnostic Center.

Limited Risk Control System Development. National Institute of Corrections.
Tom Perras, Vermont Department of Corrections, 103 South Main Street, Waterbury, VT 05676. 802-241-2292. Begin: October 1985. End: October 1986.

Vermont criminal justice agencies worked closely together to develop and implement an objective, rational system for making sentencing decisions that place heavy emphasis on the use of a cost-risk-benefit classification while achieving the dual mandates of protection of the community and rehabilitation of the offender.

State Patrol and Incapacitation Policies. Bureau of Justice Statistics.
Stephen P. Klein, Rand Corporation, 1700 Main Street, Santa Monica, CA 90406. 213-393-0411. Begin: July 1983. End: March 1986.

This project evaluated various selective incapacitation models. It established the adequacy of the UPR data base and analyzed the predictive potential of incapacitation models.

Community Release

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: October 1986. End: October 1988.

Analysis of hair samples can provide long-term information on drug-use history and the amount of drugs ingested thus identifying chronic, intermediate, and light drug users. This project will apply hair analysis to the detection of drug-related parole and probation infractions and compare these findings to those of urinalysis.

Electronic Surveillance: An Assessment of an Alternative to Incarceration.

Susan Pennell, San Diego Association of Governments, Criminal Justice Research Unit, 1200 Third Avenue, Suite 524, San Diego, CA 92101. 619-236-5383. Begin: June 1986. End: January 1988.

San Diego's electronic surveillance home custody program will be evaluated. Issues addressed will include program implementation, offender performance and postrelease behavior, cost effectiveness, and impact on crowding in local facilities.

A Study of the Community Adjustment of Mentally Disordered Offenders.

Lynette Feder, Research Foundation of State University of New York, P.O. Box 9, Albany, NY 20531. 518-442-5214. Begin: November 1986. End: November 1987.

This study determined whether mentally disordered offenders who have experienced psychiatric hospitalization during their prison tenure adjust differently to their community release program compared with other inmates in the general prison population.

Drug Use as a Predictor of Behavior on Probation.

Eric Wish, Narcotic and Drug Research, Inc., 8th Floor, 55 West 125th Street, New York, NY 10012. 212-488-2426. Begin: July 1985. End: August 1987.

Drug usage is known to be a high-risk factor in criminal behavior. Yet, until urinalysis became available, courts had 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.

Improving Effectiveness of Community Corrections—Phase II.

Daniel J. Hall, Colorado Judicial Department, 2 East 14th Avenue, Denver, CO 80203. 303-861-1111. Begin: December 1985. End: June 1987.

This project served as a testing ground for innovative concepts to improve community corrections and will document valuable experiences other agencies can use. Sentencing grids and options were evaluated by developing an intensive probation supervision program.

Reparative Work—Alternative Punishment for Adult Offenders.

Robert Gemignani, National Office of Social Responsibility, 208 North Washington Street, Alexandria, VA 22314. 703-549-5305. Begin: September 1984. End: June 1987.

This study explored how reparative work can be used as an alternative to probation, parole, and incarceration. Prisoners performed 480 hours of reparative work for 10 weeks and lived in a community treatment center for the last 2 months of their imprisonment. The study determined the program's feasibility for ongoing correctional operation, whether it jeopardized public safety, and if it cost less than imprisonment.

Controlling Offenders in the Community.

Jackson Toby, Rutgers University, Institute of Criminological Research, New Brunswick, NJ 08903. 201-932-3329. Begin: July 1983. End: March 1987.

The subjects of this research were offenders who are too antisocial to be trusted with uncontrolled freedom but not so confirmed in criminality as to require imprisonment. The objective is to discover whether offenders will prefer imprisonment to a program with heavy emphasis on community service and employment, whether the public perceives the program as appropriately punitive, and how the recidivism rate compares with randomly chosen prisoners who do not participate in it.

Impact of Intensive Probation Supervision in Massachusetts.

James Byrne, University of Lowell, Research Foundation, 450 Aiken Street, Lowell, MA 01854. 617-452-5000. Begin: August 1985. End: February 1987.

Fifteen courts in Massachusetts have enacted intensive probation supervision programs. This project analyzed the direct and indirect effects of the IPS program by examining high-risk probationers in a sample of 15 nonparticipating courts. The study contains valuable information for policymakers who are considering IPS as an alternative to incarceration for high-risk offenders.

Effectiveness of Client Specific Planning as Client Advocacy and an Alternative Sentence.

William H. Clements, University of Delaware, Department of Sociology, Newark, DE 19716. 302-451-6636. Begin: October 1985. End: June 1986.

The study assessed the viability and effectiveness of the National Center on Institutions and Alternatives (NCIA) Specific Planning Project to determine whether the project reduces criminal involvement among felony offenders more effectively than incarceration and traditional probation.

Method for Assessing Parole Decisions and Mental Competency.

Kurt Back, Duke University, Department of Sociology, Durham, NC 27706. 919-684-8111. Begin: July 1984. End: June 1986.

Standard offender classification systems require that a person be placed in only one class; predictions of future behaviors are based on this class. This project applied the "grade of membership" (GOM) procedure, which assessed individuals as having partial characteristics of a number of pure-type classes. Behavior was then predicted on the probabilities associated with class as well as the degree to which an individual belonged in the class.

A Base Expectancy Model for Forensic Release Decisions.

J. Thomas McEwen, Research Management Associates, Inc., 1018 Duke Street, Alexandria, VA 22314. 703-836-6777. Begin: May 1984. End: April 1986.

The decision whether to release a felon who was adjudicated "not guilty by reason of insanity" is complex. This project developed a base expectancy model similar to those used to assist parole administrators in making release decisions; the model produces a probability of recidivism score.

An Analysis of Who Receives Probation.

Joan Petersilia, Rand Corporation, 1700 Main Street, Santa Monica, CA 90406. 213-393-0411. Begin: October 1982. End: February 1986.

Several questions were addressed in this project to analyze who receives probation, who succeeds on probation, the impact on prison populations of various approaches to predict probation success, and the impact of alternative sentencing options.

A Study of the Evolution of Criminal Careers.

Rudy Haapanen, California Youth Authority, Program Research and Review, 4241 Williamsborough Drive, Sacramento, CA 95823. 916-427-4829. Begin: October 1983. End: February 1986.

The primary data source for this study of selective incapacitation is a sample of 2,783 former inmates of the California Youth Authority who were followed for 10 to 15 years. The results helped determine the effectiveness of the Rand and

similar models for predicting future offense behavior; it also shed light on the development of career criminals.

Victim Appearance at Sentence and Parole Hearings in California.

Edwin Villmoare, University of the Pacific, McGeorge School of Law, 3200 Fifth Avenue, Sacramento, CA 95817. 916-739-7129. Begin: November 1983. End: January 1986.

This project examined the implementation of provisions in California law that give the victim the right to appear and be heard in adult felony criminal sentencing proceedings and in parole eligibility hearings.

National Institute of Corrections research

Enhancing Community Corrections in Rural Areas.

Nancy J. Ganseder, Jefferson Area Community Diversion, Inc., 244 Court Square, Charlottesville, VA 22901. 804-924-6526. Begin: May 1986. End: April 1987.

This project created a forum for enhancing community sanctions in rural areas. Participants included members of several criminal justice agencies who worked collaboratively to develop options and strategies to meet the need for community corrections resources in the area.

Community Corrections Capacity Building.

Thomas D. Lawson, Minnesota Department of Corrections, 250 North Syndicate Street, 300 Bigelow Bldg., St. Paul, MN 55104. 612-642-0350. Begin: January 1986. End: January 1987.

To strengthen the partnership between local and State government, correctional officials explored needs and problems and developed a plan to enhance the functioning of the Minnesota Community Corrections Act of 1973. The plan includes sharing information on such topics as the planning process for yearly activities and use of advisory boards. Emphasis was placed on improving the States' ability to work with local Governments in a constructive and helpful manner to ensure a strong and viable partnership.

Evaluation of State Subsidy of Locally Administered Community Corrections, Phase II.

Joan Mullen, Abt Associates, Inc., 55 Wheeler Street, Cambridge, MA 02138. 617-492-7100. Begin: September 1986. End: October 1986.

During the first year of this project, extensive information was gathered on the costs of three statewide community corrections subsidy systems. During the second year, this information was analyzed and the results, in the form of cost effectiveness measures, was made available to correctional administrators and legislative bodies.

Evaluation of Direct Supervision vs. Indirect Supervision.

Jay Farbstein, Jay Farbstein and Associates, Inc., P.O. Box 1752, San Luis Obispo, CA 93406. 805-541-4940. Begin: November 1985. End: October 1986.

This project evaluated direct vs. indirect supervision and related operations and design implications. Areas of study

included construction and life-cycle costs, staffing costs, inmate and staff safety, assault rates, vandalism, maintenance costs, sanitation, and escape rates.

Limited Risk Control in Marion County.

Marion County Department of Community Corrections, 220 High Street NE., Salem, OR 97301. 503-588-5289. Begin: September 1985. End: September 1986.

This project developed an objective risk assessment instrument for offenders. It further refined an office automation and management information system to help monitor the limited risk program now in operation in Marion County, Oregon.

Prison Population Forecasting Model.

James Austin, National Council on Crime and Delinquency, 77 Maiden Lane, San Francisco, CA 94108. 415-956-5651. Begin: February 1986. End: June 1986.

A sophisticated, computerized prison population forecasting model was developed for the Florida Department of Corrections. It provided a more efficient means for allocating resources, assessing the impact of legislative proposals, and managing increasing prison populations.

Misdemeanor Probation: Managing the Change.

Malcolm MacDonald, Texas Adult Probation Commission, 8100 Cameron Road, Austin, TX 78753. 512-834-8188. Begin: October 1985. End: June 1986.

Beginning in 1987, offenders convicted of misdemeanors will be required to pay for their probation. This grant was used to assist probation services management in adjusting to a new funding framework. Transition activities included data collection and analysis, standard revisions, and workshops and reports.

Prison Projections of Proposed Sentencing and Parole Guideline Legislation in Nevada.

Barry Krisberg, National Council on Crime and Delinquency, 77 Maiden Lane, San Francisco, CA 94108. 415-956-5651. Begin: March 1985. End: January 1986.

This project developed a classification-based prison population projection model that assisted the Nevada Department of Prisons in providing timely and accurate population estimates.

The Role of Victims and Probation: Building a Collaborative Relationship.

Donald Stiles, National Association of Probation Executives, P.O. Box 12427, Austin, TX 78711. No telephone number available. Begin: July 1985. End: January 1986.

This project developed a constructive ongoing relationship between victim service organizations and probation departments. A list was compiled of statutes promulgating victim-oriented activities that affect offenders and conducted a survey of existing probation programs that deliver services to victims.

Other research agencies

Intensive Supervision Program—Marion County.

Bureau of Justice Statistics.
Billy Wasson, Marion County Department of Corrections, 220 High Street, Salem, OR 97301. No telephone number available. Begin: December 1986. End: May 1988.

This program will replicate intensive supervision programs in Georgia and New Jersey. The program will emphasize a highly structured, noncustodial approach to supervision used in conjunction with or as an alternative to incarceration.

Intensive Supervision Program—Contra Costa County.

Bureau of Justice Statistics.
Gerald S. Buck, Contra Costa County Probation Department, 651 Pine Street, Martinez, CA 94553. 415-372-2700. Begin: January 1987. End: June 1988.

This program replicates similar intensive supervision programs in Georgia and New Jersey. Program effectiveness will be evaluated in terms of restitution, recidivism rates, and participant drug-related offenses and employment.

Juvenile Corrections

NIJ research

Determining Each State's Mandatory Continuing Education Requirements for Juvenile Probation Officers and Establishing Basic Competencies for the Professionals.

Bernard W. Licarione, Texas A&M University, Office of University Research Services, College Station, TX 77843. 409-845-3211. Begin: September 1986. End: August 1987.

A national survey of juvenile probation agencies and commissions provided a description of probation officer training requirements, identified States without mandatory requirements, and compared and contrasted requirements of the States.

Evaluation of an Interagency Vocational Rehabilitation Program for Youthful Offenders.

Yvonne Brannon, North Carolina State University, Urban Affairs, Box 7003, Raleigh, NC 27695. 919-737-3211. Begin: September 1985. End: August 1987.

This project tested whether job training is related to later improved work performance, which in turn leads to reduced postrelease criminality. The evaluation included a careful documentation of the nature of the program so that, if effective, it can be transferred to other institutions and States.

Origins of Inmate Solidarity: Study of Juvenile Correctional Organization.

David Plawchan, University of Michigan, 224 West Engineering Building, Ann Arbor, MI 48109. 313-764-7237. Begin: September 1984. End: August 1986.

The study examined the cohesiveness of juvenile inmate groups, the norms of individual juveniles, and the staff approach toward treatment and handling of juveniles. The project aimed to explore how group dynamics can be applied to offender treatment programs to more effectively deal with inmates in existing or developing countercultures.

Other research agencies

Serious Juvenile Offender Program. Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

Robert Mecum, New Life Youth Services, Inc., P.O. Box 27035, Cincinnati, OH 45227. No telephone number available. Begin: August 1985. End: July 1988.

This project will implement a three-phased program (a rural secure phase, an urban employment and training phase, and a community reintegration and aftercare phase) for 75 chronic, serious juvenile offenders. The objectives are (1) to document the impact of innovative private-sector corrections projects vs. more traditional correctional programs, (2) to document the current impediments to using innovative private-sector programs, and (3) to identify effective management and/or programming techniques private contractors use.

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. 206-543-5640. Begin: September 1984. End: February 1988.

This research will test the effectiveness of a social skills training program in combination with social support aftercare for adolescents returning home from jail in reducing drug abuse and criminal behavior.

Technical Assistance and Support. Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

Robert J. Gemignani, National Office for Social Responsibility, 208 North Washington Street, Alexandria, VA 22314. 703-549-5305. Begin: January 1986. End: June 1987.

The contractor provided training, technical assistance, information dissemination, and limited financial assistance to jurisdictions interested in private-sector involvement in the delivery of juvenile probation services.

Peer Influence in Juvenile Corrections. Public Health Service.

Martin Gold, University of Michigan, Institute for Social Research, Box 1248, Ann Arbor, MI 48106. 313-764-1817. Begin: June 1980. End: August 1986.

This research focused on five "themes of concern" about peer group influence: how peer group influence enters the institution, the commitment to a youth subculture, the degree to which the subculture is a "counterculture," the persistence of its influence over time, and level of effect. The study tested several hypotheses relating to social-psychological processes and constraints to inmate group attitudes and behaviors relevant to rehabilitation.

Evaluation of Serious Habitual Juvenile Offender/Drug Involved (SHO-DI) Juveniles. Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

Terry Koepsell, Koepsell Associates, P.O. Box 2112, Great Falls, VA 22066. 703-759-4147. Begin: September 1983. End: January 1986.

This project evaluated 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.

Prison Management

NIJ research

Corrections Construction Initiative

Charles DeWitt, Justice Research, 3344 P Street NW., Washington, DC 20007. 202-724-7635. Begin: June 1984. End: February 1989.

This award was used to implement a program to help reduce the time and cost required to construct correctional facilities. The project developed a data base of construction facilities, a directory of construction facilities, and bulletins that describe construction techniques.

Cost-Effective Conditions of Confinement . Prisons and Jails.

Hardy Rauch, American Correctional Association, 4321 Hartwick Road, College Park, MD 20740. 301-699-7600. Begin: January 1987. End: December 1988.

This project will examine two key areas of prison administration—spatial requirements and conditions of confinement—to help establish a rational basis for examining certain key ACA standards that influence facility design and flexibility of prison construction.

Urine Testing of Offenders: A Manual for Practitioners.

Eric Wish, Narcotic and Drug Research, Inc., 55 West 125th Street, New York, NY 10027. 212-488-3974. Begin: November 1986. End: May 1988.

Previous research has indicated that urine testing is a reliable means of identifying drug use among arrestees and that periodic drug testing of pretrial releasees is effective in reducing their rearrest rates. The manual that will be a product of this project will include methods of crime testing, selection of labs, chain of custody procedures, and ethical and legal issues.

Analysis and Management of Long-Term Offender Violence.

Robert Buchanan, Correctional Services Groups, 410 Archibald, Kansas City, MO 64111. 816-753-6570. Begin: October 1985. End: September 1987.

In this study, long-term offenders are defined as inmates who are expected to serve a sentence of 7 years or more. This study will compare the violence attributed to long-term offenders with that caused by shorter term offenders.

The Use of Masters and Monitors in Jail Crowding Litigation.

Howard R. Messing, 300 Holiday Drive, Fort Lauderdale, FL 33316. 301-522-2300. Begin: January 1987. End: August 1987.

Masters and monitors are appointed by the courts as part of the resolution of jail crowding and jail conditions lawsuits. This project examined the roles masters and monitors play

and produced a manual to assist those assigned to carry out this responsibility. It also will provide information to local jurisdictions to evaluate affirmative and workable options for dealing with local jail crowding and its attendant problems.

A Comparative Study of the State Penitentiaries in Arizona, Nevada, New Mexico, and Utah from 1900 to 1980.

Gerald D. Nash, University of New Mexico, Office of Research, Scholes Hall, Albuquerque, NM 87131. 505-277-4348. Begin: September 1986. End: August 1987.

This study about progressive reforms related to control focused on prison labor, inmate classification, and educational programs. Issues examined included purpose of these prisons and how they compare to other areas of the country and the national mood in general.

A Review and Evaluation of Specialized Programs for Two Prisoner Groups.

Hardy Rauch, American Correctional Association, 4321 Hartwick Road, College Park, MD 20770. 301-699-7600. Begin: October 1985. End: June 1987.

The goal of this study was the identification of improved means of managing two specialized inmate groups that present major concerns for management: drunk drivers and offenders on death row. Issues included security and health measures, staffing needs, compliance with court orders, and provision of legal entitlements. The study examined current management practices and identified policies and practices that are most cost-effective.

Development of a Microcomputer Software System Prototype for Jail Information Management.

Gary R. Cooper, Search Group, Inc., 925 Secret River Drive, Sacramento, CA 95831. 916-392-2550. Begin: January 1986. End: April 1987.

A microcomputer software system to meet the standard information management needs of small- to medium-sized jails was developed. The system supports multiterminal and multitasking operations using state-of-the-art technologies. The project included systems design, programming, onsite testing, evaluation, and documentation. It demonstrated the ease with which other jurisdictions can adopt the system.

Finding Effective Strategies to Control Gang Violence in Prison.

George Camp, Criminal Justice Institute, Spring Hill West, South Salem, NY 10590. 914-533-2000. Begin: October 1985. End: April 1987.

This study involved an examination of prisons having a history of serious gang violence. The objective was to identify administrative strategies that have been effective in reducing and improving control of gang violence. The researcher examined and compared intervention strategies used in correctional systems and institutions.

Improved Handling of Long-Term Offenders.

Donald Smith, Missouri Department of Corrections, P.O. Box 236, Jefferson City, MO 65202. 314-751-2389. Begin: July 1984. End: January 1987.

This project involved the planning, development, implementation, and evaluation of a new approach to managing and controlling inmates who serve long prison terms. Innovative programs were developed and a system put into operation that outlined the incarceration-career approach for each long-term offender. Evaluation of cost-effectiveness and safety to the public, the staff, and other inmates was conducted to determine which program options were most effective and offered the most potential for widespread application.

Contracting with the Private Sector for the Operation of State Correctional Facilities.

Judith Hackett, Council of State Governments, P.O. Box 11910, Iron Works Pike, Lexington, KY 40578. 606-252-2291. Begin: August 1985. End: December 1986.

This project examined the decisions State officials must make in deciding to contract to the private sector for the operation and management of correctional facilities. Interviews were conducted with those who have had experience with private sector corrections contracts.

Social Density and Spatial Density—Inmate Violence in State Prisons.

Judith Blau, Research Foundation State University of New York, P.O. Box 9, Albany, NY 12201. 518-457-8468. Begin: July 1984. End: December 1986.

Increasing prison density rates may be associated with an increase in inmate aggression and violence directed at both inmates and staff. Using longitudinal data from the New York Department of Correctional Services and from the institutions themselves, this research examined various dimensions of the density-violence relationship among the prisons in New York.

Performance Measurement in an Experimental Corrections Program.

Gary Gottfredson, Johns Hopkins University, Center for Organization of Schools, 34th and Charles Streets, Baltimore, MD 21218. 301-338-7568. Begin: June 1984. End: December 1986.

This project attempted to develop a performance evaluation system for vocational training staff in correctional institutions. The effects of performance-oriented training services on inmate job skills was then evaluated. Inmates in North Carolina were randomly assigned to experimental and control institutions. The training delivery and inmate achievement were measured in all institutions.

Participation in Illegal Behavior: An Experimental Assessment.

Stanley Reynolds, University of Arizona, College of Business and Public Administration, Tucson, AZ 85721. 602-621-1442. Begin: August 1985. End: August 1986.

Using controlled laboratory settings, the researchers examined the relative importance of certainty and severity of financial reward and punishments on subsequent criminal behavior, differences in the present orientation of criminal and noncriminal populations, and the speed with which different offender types engage in collusive price fixing. The experiments tested elements of deterrence theory and provided a better understanding of the mechanisms for influencing individual and group decisions made in response to nontrivial monetary consequences.

Occupational Stress and Social Support Among Detention Officers: A Longitudinal Analysis.

Stephen G. West, Arizona State University, Office of Research & Sponsored Programs, Tempe, AZ 85287. 602-965-1147. Begin: September 1984. End: April 1986.

This project examined occupational stress and burnout among detention officers and the role of social support in ameliorating negative effects. The study identified those occupational stress indices most likely to lead to health and job problems for the purpose of developing effective intervention strategies.

National Baseline Information Estimating Offender Processing Costs.

Joan Jacoby, Jefferson Institute of Justice Studies, 1411 K Street NW., Washington, DC 20005. 202-887-0170. Begin: September 1983. End: March 1986.

This project estimated the cost incurred by criminal justice agencies while processing offenders through various stages of the system. Processing begins with investigation and arrest and moves through sentencing to probation, imprisonment, and parole. Cost information was integrated into a simulation model.

National Institute of Corrections research

Study of Prison Personnel and Staff Development Policies and Procedures.

Anthony P. Trivisono, American Correctional Association, 4321 Hartwick Road, College Park, MD 20740. 301-699-7600. Begin: March 1987. End: March 1987.

This study examined policies, programs, and technologies that most positively effect employee recruitment, development, morale, retention, and career opportunities.

Model Architecture Plans for Small Jails.

Dennis Kimme, Kimme Planning and Architecture, 807 1/2 South Neil Street, Champaign, IL 61820. 217-351-7036. Begin: March 1986. End: March 1987.

Based on data from small jails constructed between 1974 and 1984, a small jails design guide and typical plans were made available to sheriffs, jail administrators, county officials, planners, and architects.

Correctional Employee Assistance Program.

Frank Tracy, New York State Department of Corrections, Auburn Correctional Facility, Building 2—State Campus, Albany, NY 12226. 518-457-2433. Begin: February 1986. End: February 1987.

A model mental health program was developed to help employees of a large rural correctional facility deal effectively with stresses related to the correctional environment and provide families with a better understanding of correctional work and its stresses. Goals included improved quality of work life, reduced sick leave, better productivity, and improved services to inmates.

Development of an Improved Staff Performance Appraisal Service.

Dorothy DeFranco, Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction, 1050 Freeway Drive North, Columbus, OH 43229. 614-431-2831. Begin: January 1986. End: December 1986.

The Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Corrections used consultant services to design new assessment instruments for evaluating staff performance.

National Prison Overcrowding Project: Technical Assistance Support and Policy Simulation.

Linda Adams, Center for Effective Policy, 1411 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, PA 19102. 215-569-0347. Begin: June 1985. End: December 1986.

This project implemented two components of the National Jail and Prison Overcrowding Project: providing technical assistance and establishing a correction simulation model developed by the National Council on Crime and Delinquency.

Development of Uniform Statewide Jail Information System Approach.

Robert W. Cote, Corrections Standards Board, 110 East 5th Street, MS: GB-12, Olympia, WA 98504. 206-753-5790. Begin: May 1986. End: November 1986.

This project coordinated the final development of a statewide microcomputer-based jail management information system.

Disciplinary Investigator's Training Program.

Roy Robertson, Georgia Department of Corrections, General Services and Support, 2 Martin Luther King Jr. Drive SE., East Tower, Atlanta, GA 30334. 404-656-4729. Begin: December 1985. End: November 1986.

The Georgia Department of Corrections developed a training module consisting of a train-the-trainers manual, a correctional officers handbook, and a train-the-trainers workshop focusing on conducting investigations and writing reports on disciplinary charges.

Training the Trainer: Job Search Assistance in Residential Community Corrections.

Payson W. Burt, National Alliance of Business, Atlantic Regional Service Office, 317 George Street, New Brunswick, NJ 08901. 201-247-0871. Begin: February 1986. End: October 1986.

The National Alliance of Business and the Pennsylvania Department of Corrections developed, field tested, implemented, and evaluated a prerelease job search training program for offenders returning to their communities. A large proportion of Pennsylvania offenders had not made the transition successfully, resulting in higher recidivism rates.

Renovation, Retrofit, and Conversion of Facilities as an Alternative to New Construction.

Stephen Carter, Carter-Goble Associates, Inc., 1331 Elmwood Avenue, P.O. Box 11287, Columbia, SC 29211. 803-765-2833. Begin: November 1985. End: October 1986.

This quantitative study of renovation, retrofitting, and conversion of existing correctional facilities presented alternatives to new construction. The report details construction and demolition costs, life-cycle costs, staffing implications, fire codes, construction standards, security issues, time considerations, and quality-of-life issues.

Contra Costa County Jail Area Resource Center Training.

Leslie A. Glen, Contra Costa Sheriff's Department, 1000 Ward Street, Martinez, CA 94553. 415-372-4647. Begin: November 1985. End: October 1986.

Under supervision of the NIJ Jail Center, the Contra Costa Sheriff's Department served as a Jail Area Resource Center, giving training and technical assistance with specialization in direct supervision and new-generation jail services.

Jail Overcrowding Data Collection Project.

Jerome D. Timmons, Countywide Criminal Justice Coordination Committee, Room 783, 550 West Temple Street, Los Angeles, CA 90012. 213-974-8398. Begin: March 1986. End: September 1986.

The Los Angeles County Criminal Justice Coordination Committee developed standardized, reliable data on characteristics of county jail inmates, speed of processing inmates, and policies and procedures that lead to jail crowding. The data provide a statistical basis for developing long-term strategies.

Managing Disruptive Maximum-Security Inmates.

Robert Buchanan, Correctional Services Group, Inc., Suite 3 South, 4149 Pennsylvania Avenue, Kansas City, MO 64111. 816-753-6570. Begin: July 1985. End: August 1986.

This project developed a comprehensive guide for correctional administrators on the management and confinement of disruptive maximum-security inmates. The guide profiles these inmates, discusses physical plant and confinement environment, security control, programs and service delivery, classification-screening, and staffing issues.

Development of a Prisoner Automated Transportation Planning System.

Duane Brookhart, Iowa Department of Corrections, Division of Institutions, 10th and Grand Streets, Jewett Building, Des Moines, IA 50309. 319-626-2391. Begin: November 1985. End: July 1986.

A coordinated, statewide prisoner transportation planning system was developed that links all Iowa correctional facilities in a computer network. The system allows interinstitutional communication to coordinate inmate transport.

Management of Crowded Institutions.

George Camp, Criminal Justice Institute, Inc., Spring Hill West, South Salem, NY 10590. 914-533-2000. Begin: July 1985. End: July 1986.

This project developed a comprehensive guide for prison administrators who manage crowded institutions. The guide documents the impact of crowding, provides methods on how to document crowding, explores the role of legal decisions and court intervention on manageability of crowded institutions, and presents information on successful managerial models, strategies, and techniques to manage crowded institutions.

AIDS Training Monograph.

Cary L. Bittick, National Sheriffs' Association, 1450 Duke Street, Alexandria, VA 22314. 703-836-7827. Begin: April 1984. End: July 1986.

A training monograph on how to manage inmates suspected of having, or having been diagnosed as having AIDS was developed and disseminated to local jail staff.

Employment Classification and Salary Study for Judicial Districts.

Jeanette Bucklew, Iowa Department of Corrections, 10th and Grant Streets, Jewett Building, Des Moines, IA 50309. 515-281-4690. Begin: September 1985. End: June 1986.

This grant was used to conduct a job analysis of all community corrections positions in Iowa's eight judicial districts. Uniform job classification and salary systems were developed and implemented that improve resource allocation and the coordination of community-based correctional services.

Prison Population Forecasting Model.

James Austin, National Council on Crime and Delinquency, 77 Maiden Lane, San Francisco, CA 94108. 415-956-5651. Begin: February 1986. End: June 1986.

This project developed a more sophisticated, computerized prison population forecasting model for the Florida Department of Corrections. It provides more effective means for allocating resources, assessing the impact of legislative proposals, and managing increased inmate populations.

Development of Minnesota Resources To Assist Jails.

Thomas Reid, Minnesota Department of Energy and Economic Development, 150 East Kellogg Street, 900 American Center Building, St. Paul, MN 55101. 612-296-6424. Begin: June 1985. End: May 1986.

The Minnesota Sheriffs' Association developed minimum licensing qualifications, basic and annual training requirements, and a formal delivery system for jail personnel. Onsite jail management training was conducted, videotaped, and made available to jails throughout the State.

A Guide on Computer-Based and Computer-Assisted Correctional Education.

Philip Young, Correctional Education Association, Inc., 1400 20th Street NW., Washington, DC 20036. 202-293-3120. Begin: May 1985. End: May 1986.

This project developed a comprehensive guide for Correctional Education Administrators on the current and potential use of computer-based and computer-assisted modes of instruction. The guide will be used by NIC for training and technical assistance.

Literacy Programs for Adult Offenders.

Donna Bellorado, Far West Laboratory for Educational Research and Development, 1855 Folsom Street, San Francisco, CA 94103. 415-565-3048. Begin: May 1985. End: April 1986.

This project developed a comprehensive guide to literacy training for adult prisoners. The project described existing literacy training and identified effective methodologies and strategies for improving literacy services.

An Analysis of the Costs and Conditions of the Delaware Adult Correctional System.

Michael Rabasca, Statistical Analysis Center, 60 The Plaza, Dover, DE 19901. 302-736-4626. Begin: May 1985. End: March 1986.

This project developed a research design to conduct a cost analysis of the Delaware adult correctional system. The project provided information about costs, recidivism, and alternatives to incarceration. The design addressed budget, population program evaluation, and health care issues.

Prison Industries Corporate Relations.

Hugh Clements, South Carolina Department of Corrections, P.O. Box 21787, 4444 Broad River Road, Columbia, SC 29221. 803-758-6211. Begin: March 1985. End: March 1986.

As part of a major thrust to upgrade industries programming through and with the understanding, acceptance, and cooperation of the private sector and the general public, the Department of Corrections developed a full-service audiovisual presentation on prison industries. The presentation is informative, support generating, and flexible enough so that other States with similar needs can convert the presentation to their situation.

Female Inmate Industries Development Program.

John Controy, New York State Department of Correctional Services, Building #2-State Campus, Albany, NY 12226. 518-474-1871. Begin: February 1985. End: February 1986.

This study examined ways to implement programming that links existing vocational education with comprehensive industries programming. The study reviewed department data on the skills of female inmates and education; reviewed future job markets; examined the correction's department industries markets; and surveyed other States' industries programming for women and possible application to New York.

National Center for Innovation in Corrections.

Judith Schloegel, George Washington University, 2121 I Street NW., Washington, DC 20052. 202-676-6255. Begin: January 1985. End: January 1986.

This study developed a comprehensive approach to prison industry that includes preparation for work programs within the prison and post-prison employment services. A major emphasis is on job readiness, job training, and job placement.

Other research agencies

Prison Riots: Causes and Consequences. National Science Foundation.

Bert Useem, University of Illinois, Chicago Circle, Chicago, IL 60680. 312-996-7000. Begin: July 1985. End: January 1988.

This project seeks to explain the variation, type, and intensity of prison riots. It will attempt to determine why prison riots occur in waves of 2 or 3 years' duration rather than being distributed randomly over time. It will examine the natural history of prison riots and the effects of countermeasures taken by authorities. Several data sources are being used: a

mail questionnaire, telephone followup to prison administrators, previous surveys, newspaper accounts, and site visits.

Longitudinal Study of Compensatory Performance in Corrections. National Science Foundation.

Todd Clear, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, NJ 08903. 201-932-1766. Begin: April 1984. End: January 1987.

The goal of this work is to test hypotheses about the extent to which rates of inputs (offenders) in a correctional agency affect rates and types of outputs (offenders) and to what extent these changes may be attributable to changes in agency resources or relative resources.

Factors Affecting Differential Rates of Prison: 1850-Present. National Science Foundation.

Samuel Myers, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA 15313. 412-624-4141. Begin: March 1985. End: September 1986.

Analysis of long-term, pooled, cross-sectional time-series data sets were directed to identifying and explaining the extent of racial disproportionality in both northern and southern prisons. The project also examined a host of related issues concerning sentencing practices and the counterintuitive finding that incarceration rates are historically higher for blacks in northern than southern States. This finding was studied by exploring the effects of labor markets and labor force participation on patterns of incarceration.

Mental Disorder in an Urban Jail. Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration.

Linda Teplin, Northwestern Memorial Hospital, 215 East Chicago Avenue, #708, Chicago, IL 60611. 312-908-3334. Begin: August 1983. End: July 1986.

Previous research indicates that an increasing number of mentally disordered persons are entering jails. In addition to providing greatly improved data on the prevalence of mental disorder in a jail population, the research investigated the extent to which jail detainees are correctly identified and given treatment.

Incarceration and Crime Careers Using Hierarchical Models. Bureau of Justice Statistics.

John P. Lehoczky, Carnegie-Mellon University, Statistics Department, 5000 Forbes Avenue, Pittsburgh, PA 15213. 412-578-8725. Begin: May 1985. End: February 1986.

Using responses to the 1974 survey of prisons, the researchers described age at first incarceration, length of time between incarcerations, and sequences of sentences served, and examined the relationship between these variables and such possible contributing factors as the types of crime committed, prisoner demographic variables, and variations in the nature of the 1974 and 1979 inmate populations.

Recidivism

NIJ research

Prediction of Recidivism—Use of Individual Characteristics.

Peter Schmidt, Michigan State University, Department of Economics, East Lansing, MI 48824. 517-355-8381. Begin: June 1984. End: May 1986.

This project hypothesized that the use of specific demographic characteristics of individuals, such as age and type of offense, will improve recidivism predictions. This project examined various models, particularly those that incorporate length of time from prison release until rearrest (or reconviction), to determine which model provides the greatest improvement in prediction when individual characteristics are incorporated into it.

Transfer Payments and Recidivism.

Richard Berk, University of California, Santa Barbara, CA 93106. 805-961-3350. Begin: October 1983. End: April 1986.

An evaluation of a program of unemployment compensation for released prisoners revealed that parolees who received payments recidivated less than those who did not. However, the followup period of 1 year was too brief to establish whether the payment program was reducing or simply delaying recidivism. This followup examined parolee behavior over a 3-year period and thus examined the compensation program's true cost-effectiveness.

Incarceration Careers of Imprisoned Offenders.

Barbara Williams, Rand Corporation, 1700 Main Street, Santa Monica, CA 90406. 213-393-0411. Begin: February 1985. End: January 1986.

Using data from the 1974 and 1979 surveys of State prison inmates, the research identified patterns of progression in crimes, length and intensity of crime careers, and background characteristics of career offenders. The research described incarceration careers, profiled offenders with common and important incarceration patterns, and related these findings to earlier work that used self-report measures.

Sentencing

NIJ research

Effects of Local Sanctions on Serious Criminal Offending.

Robert Sampson, University of Illinois, 506 South Wright Street, Urbana, IL 612801. 217-333-4969. Begin: January 1987. End: July 1988.

Controlling for known determinants of crime rates, this project seeks to discover the direction and magnitude that local sanctions, operationalized as jail incarceration risk and police aggressiveness in patrols, have on violent offending. Using a 1980 sample of 171 American cities, the research will disaggregate crime rates by age, race, and sex of offenders. The sanction measure will be disaggregated by estimating the jail incarceration risk and police aggressiveness variables separately for juveniles and adults and for blacks and whites by type of crime.

Evaluation of Administrative Per Se Laws.

Kathryn Stewart, Pacific Institute for Research and Evaluations, 1777 North California Boulevard, Walnut Creek, CA 94596. 415-939-6666. Begin: January 1987. End: March 1988.

Administrative per se laws, which allow courts to revoke a drunk driver's license, impose a serious penalty without the necessity of judicial processing. This study will be on the specific deterrence effects of administrative per se laws. The evaluation will compare recidivism rates of 1,000 drunk driving offenders in each of four States for a 3-year period before and after the implementation of the law.

Use and Effectiveness of Fines, Jail, and Probation in Municipal Courts.

Daniel Glaser, University of Southern California, Social Science Research Institute, Los Angeles, CA 90089-1111. 213-743-6955. Begin: July 1986. End: February 1988.

In Los Angeles County, 54 percent of convicted adult felony offenders receive fines, jail, probation, or combinations of these penalties. This study will identify correlates of each penalty, plus rates and predictors of recidivism for its recipients.

Authorization-Implementation of Victim Impact Statements.

Maureen McLeod, State University of New York, Hindelang Criminal Justice Research Center, P.O. Box 9, Albany, NY 12201. 518-455-6284. Begin: January 1986. End: September 1987.

To examine the rationales for and implementation of victim impact statements, this project will review statutes, case law, and administrative rules governing the implementation of victim impact statements. Surveys describing local practice will be distributed to a sample of probation administrators, prosecutorial personnel, and parole board administrators.

Validation of the Rand Selective Incapacitation and the Iowa Risk Assessment Scale on the Sample of Convicted Felony Offenders in Colorado.

Mary Mande, Colorado Division of Criminal Justice, 1313 Sherman Street, Denver, CO 80203. 303-866-3331. Begin: July 1984. End: December 1986.

Rand and the State of Iowa have developed scales that potentially can alleviate prison crowding by identifying offenders who will commit crimes at a high rate and who will return to prison after release. This project attempted to validate both the Rand and the Iowa scales with the cases of 1,200 Colorado felons released in 1982 and followed for 2 years.

Evaluation of the Minnesota Determinate Sentencing System.

Terance Miethe, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, Department of Sociology, Blacksburg, VA 24061. 703-961-6878. Begin: August 1985. End: December 1986.

The first year evaluation of the Minnesota Determinate Sentencing Guidelines (enacted in 1980) indicated that the guidelines significantly reduced sentencing disparities without placing additional strains on correctional resources. This followup assessed the trends in case processing, examined

changes in the determinants of pre- and postguidelines sentencing decision, and investigated the impact of structural changes on recent postguidelines sentencing practices.

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: January 1985. End: December 1986 (continuation pending).

Several large data sets were merged to examine offender behavior after sentencing. The research evaluated the effects of various sentences on subsequent recidivism and focused on the crimes of robbery, burglary, and drugs.

Development and Testing of Selective Incapacitation Policies.

Peter Greenwood, Rand Corporation, 1700 Main Street, Santa Monica, CA 90406. 213-393-0411. Begin: September 1983. End: February 1986.

This project developed scales to predict the amount of crime reduction that can be obtained by selective sentencing or release. Based on previous research, which used prison inmate survey data, this project extended the basis of the previous work by using official records data.

Other research agencies

Sentencing Law Impact Study. Bureau of Justice Statistics. Mary Mande, Colorado Division of Criminal Justice, 1325 South Colorado Boulevard, Building B-700, Denver, CO 80222. 303-691-8131. Begin: June 1986. End: May 1987.

Research (1) profiled charged and convicted offenders before and after implementation of the 1985 Colorado Sentencing Law; (2) assessed the impact the Sentencing Law has had on plea bargaining, dispositions, and the correctional system; (3) examined attitudes and responses to the new law; and (4) examined its effectiveness as a get-tough-on-crime policy.

National Statistical Series: Sentencing Outcomes. Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Mark A. Cuniff, National Association of Criminal Justice Planners, 1500 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20005. 202-223-3171. Begin: May 1982. End: December 1986.

This project created a data base to assess the performance of the criminal justice process at the local level. The data base includes information about the cost of processing offenders, administration, the cost of administration, and measuring performance.

Impact of Pennsylvania Sentencing Guidelines. Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Richard Morelli, Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency, P.O. Box 1167, Harrisburg, PA 17108. 717-787-5152. Begin: July 1985. End: June 1986.

This project studied the effect of recently passed sentencing guidelines. Have charging practices, charge reduction practices, dispositions, convictions, and case processing changed under the guidelines? The results are useful in determining the extent to which guideline adjustments affect incarceration sentence lengths and crowding.

Prison Projections of Proposed Sentencing and Parole Guideline Legislation in Nevada. National Institute of Corrections.

Barry Krisberg, National Council on Crime and Delinquency, 77 Maiden Lane, San Francisco, CA 94108. 415-956-5651. Begin: March 1985. End: January 1986.

This project developed a classification-based prison population projection model. This population projection model assisted the Nevada Department of Prisons in providing timely and accurate population estimates.

Specific Types of Offenders

NIJ research

Mental Disorder and Violent Behavior.

James J. Collins, Research Triangle Institute, Center for Social Research and Policy Analysis, P.O. Box 12194, Research Triangle Park, NC 27709. 919-541-6452. Begin: July 1986. End: March 1988.

Data to diagnose 17 mental disorders are being combined with criminal history information to examine the relationship of mental disorder to violence. Diagnoses used DSM-III, which classifies psychiatric symptoms according to severity, recency, and age at onset.

Developmental Factors Associated With Sexual Dangerousness.

Robert Prentky, Brandeis University, 415 South Street, Waltham, MA 02254. 617-697-8161. Begin: September 1985. End: August 1987.

This study identified developmental factors associated with sexual dangerousness. A sample of approximately 150 sex offenders participated in a self-administered computer interview to provide historical data. These data were combined with archival data to construct a life-path developmental typology. Predicted recidivism rates were compared against actual recidivism rates to test the typology's predictive capability.

A Review and Evaluation of Specialized Programs for Two Prisoner Groups.

Hardy Rauch, American Correctional Association, 4321 Hartwick Road, College Park, MD 20770. 301-699-7600. Begin: October 1985. End: June 1987.

The goal of this study was the identification of improved means of managing two specialized inmate groups that present major concerns for management: drunk drivers and offenders on death row. Issues included security and health measures, staffing needs, compliance with court orders, and provision of legal entitlements. The study examined current management practices and identified policies and practices that are most cost-effective.

Participation in Illegal Behavior: An Experimental Assessment.

Stanley Reynolds, University of Arizona, College of Business and Public Administration, Tucson, AZ 85721. 602-621-1442. Begin: August 1985. End: August 1986.

Using controlled laboratory settings, the researchers examined the relative importance of certainty and severity of financial reward and punishments on subsequent criminal behavior, differences in the present orientation of criminal and noncriminal populations, and the speed with which different offender types engage in collusive price fixing. The experiments tested elements of deterrence theory and provided a better understanding of the mechanisms for influencing individual and group decisions made in response to nontrivial monetary consequences.

Other research agencies

The Disturbed and Disruptive Inmate. Public Health Service.

Hans Toch, State University of New York, 135 Western Avenue, Albany, NY 12222. 518-455-6311. Begin: September 1983. End: July 1988.

Most prison administrative procedures classify problem inmates as either a chronic disciplinary problem or a mental health problem, but not both. Inmates who have both problems are thus shuttled between mental health and disciplinary settings. This project examined inmates who exhibit both problems.

Vocational Assessment for Mentally Retarded Offenders. National Institute of Corrections.

Gary W. Selvy, Arizona Department of Corrections, Health Services, Special Programs Unit, 321 West Indian School Road, Phoenix, AZ 85013. 602-868-4011. Begin: May 1986. End: April 1987.

Assessment and training are being conducted for approximately 175 mentally retarded and borderline retarded offenders at the Arizona State Prison. The program utilizes computerized assessment systems as well as psychometric and dexterity testing to develop individual rehabilitation plans.

Development of a Sex Offender Treatment Program.

National Institute of Corrections.
John T. Harmon, Alabama Department of Corrections, Division of Program Services, 501 Adams Avenue, Montgomery, AL 36130. 205-261-2501. Begin: March 1986. End: March 1987.

Alabama's Department of Corrections has developed a sex offender treatment program that established standards, policies and procedures, and training programs for staff and wardens. The critical decisionmaking process in developing the project was documented for dissemination.

Psychosexual Treatment Program for Women Sex Offenders. National Institute of Corrections.

Pat Adair, Minnesota Department of Corrections, 450 North Syndicate Street, 300 Bigelow Building, St. Paul, MN 55104. 612-445-3717. Begin: March 1986. End: March 1987.

The Minnesota Department of Corrections used this grant to enhance its psychosexual treatment program for women sex offenders. The goal was to develop a comprehensive treatment model for this special-needs population.

Mental Disorder in an Urban Jail. Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration.

Linda Teplin, McGaw Medical Center Department of Psychiatry, Northwestern Memorial Hospital, 215 East Chicago Avenue, #708, Chicago, IL 60611. 312-908-3334. Begin: August 1983. End: July 1986.

Previous research indicates that an increasing number of mentally disordered persons are entering jails. In addition to providing greatly improved data on the prevalence of mental disorder in a jail population, the research investigated the extent to which jail detainees are correctly identified and given treatment.

Development and Implementation of System-Wide Resources for the Treatment of Sexual Offenders and Victims. National Institute of Corrections.

Raymond B. Kessler, Virginia Department of Corrections, Office of Health Services, 4615 West Broad Street, Richmond, VA 23230. 804-257-6244. Begin: May 1985. End: April 1986.

The Virginia Department of Corrections coordinated services for sexual offenders and victims of sex crimes by developing training and educational opportunities for all levels of departmental staff and by developing statewide resources to assist in their delivery of programs and services.

Female Inmate Industries Development Program. National Institute of Corrections.

John Controy, New York State Department of Correctional Services, Building #2—State Campus, Albany, NY 12226. 518-474-1871. Begin: February 1985. End: February 1986.

This study examined ways to implement programming that links existing vocational education with comprehensive industries programming. The study reviewed department data on the skills of female inmates and education; reviewed future job markets; examined the correction's department industries markets; and surveyed other States' industries programming for women and possible application to New York.

Drug Abuse Treatment and Rehabilitation Demonstration Grant. National Institute on Drug Abuse.

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

This project conducted an outcome evaluation of two therapeutic community programs providing treatment for male and female incarcerated substance abusers in two New York prisons.

Other Topics

NIJ research

The Prison at Clallam Bay: A Social Analysis.

Steven Kernes, Clallam County Sheriff's Department, 223 East 4th Street, Port Angeles, WA 98362. 206-452-7831. Begin: July 1985. End: June 1987.

This project evaluated the impact a new prison has on the community. The empirical study documented changes at three levels: the community, social services, and law and justice.

Other research agencies

Nationwide Promotion To Understand and Implement National Correctional Policy. National Institute of Corrections.

Anthony P. Trivisono, American Correctional Association, 4321 Hartwick Road, College Park, MD 20740. 301-699-7600. Begin: January 1986. End: June 1987.

The American Correctional Association has developed 21 national correctional policies that reflect the experience and expertise of practitioners. This award was used to initiate strategies to implement these policies.

Impact of Correctional Facilities on Land Values and Public Safety. National Institute of Corrections.

Bill Opinate, Florida International University, FAU-DIU Joint Center for Environmental and Urban Problems, Bay Vista Campus at North Miami, North Miami, FL 33181. 305-940-5844. Begin: July 1985. End: September 1986.

This research studied the economic and public safety impact on seven communities where correctional facilities had been constructed within the past 5 to 10 years. Three of the sites were in Florida and four were in other States.

An Investigation of the Relationship Between Criminal Justice Policies and Outcome. Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Stephen Klein, Rand Corporation, 1700 Main Street, Santa Monica, CA 90406. 213-393-0411. Begin: July 1985. End: September 1986.

This project developed an adjudication data base that helps answer policy relevant questions such as: What are the major

factors that lead to case filings? How does jail and prison crowding affect sentencing decision? What impact do organizational and structural differences have on case outcomes.

United States Historical Corrections Statistics, 1950-1983. Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Margaret Cahalan, Westat, 1650 Research Boulevard, Rockville, MD 20850. 301-251-1500. Begin: March 1984. End: January 1986.

This study searched, evaluated, and compiled available national reports presenting data on the following major variables: capital punishment use, incarceration rates (local, State, Federal, and military), selected prisoner characteristics, probation and parole use, characteristics of institutions and staff, and institutional population size relative to total U.S. institutional population. The project was especially concerned with the implications historical reports offer current national statistics reports.

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

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