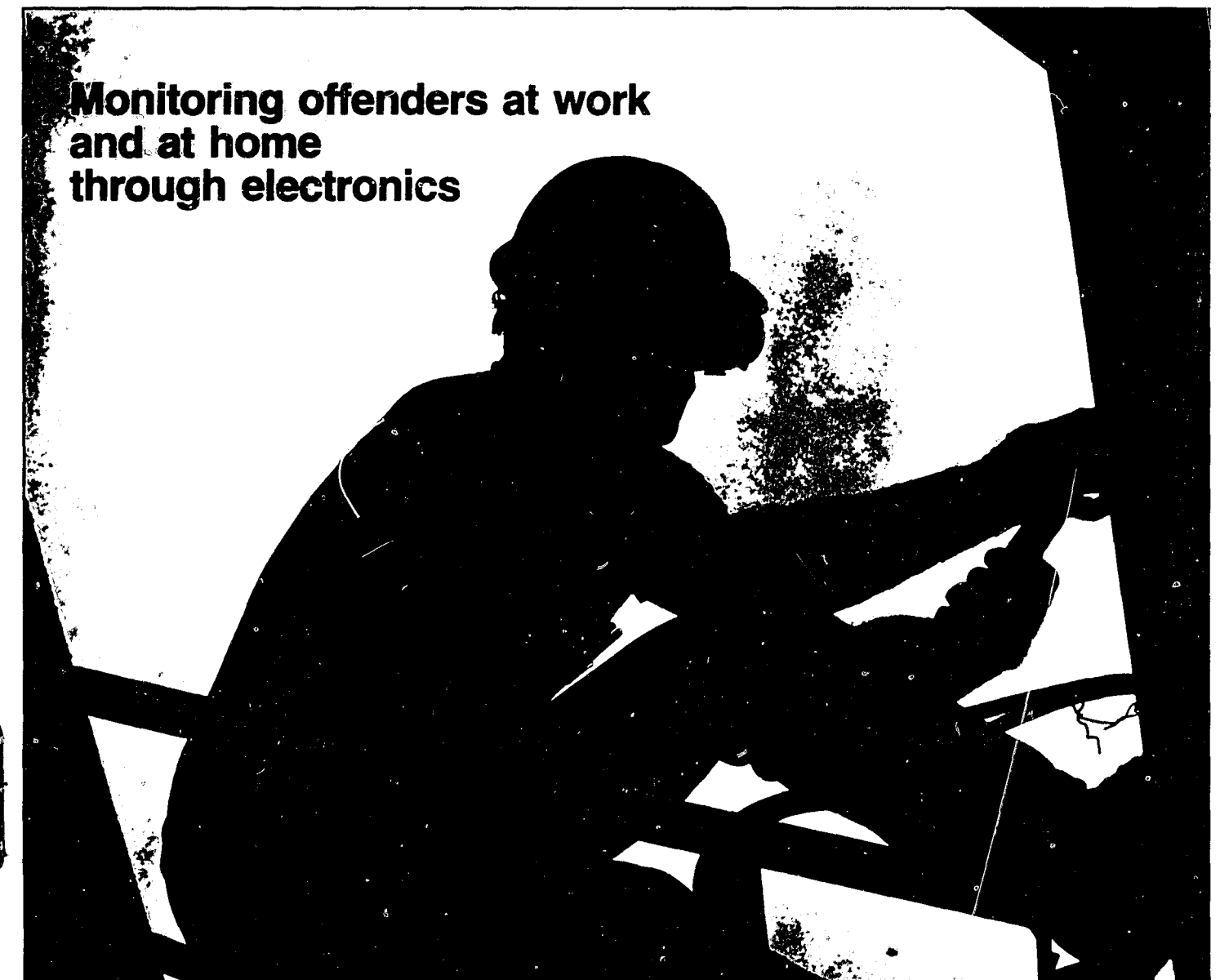


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**Monitoring offenders at work
and at home
through electronics**

U.S. Department of Justice
National Institute of Justice 099832

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Electronically monitored home confinement

by Daniel Ford and Annesley K. Schmidt

The prisons and jails of the 1980's have been increasingly crowded with serious offenders. Surveys of inmates by the Bureau of Justice Statistics reveal that almost 95 percent of people entering State prisons during 1979 were repeat offenders.¹ As a result, there is pressure to release many offenders into communities on probation. In fact, nearly 2 million persons are now on probation.²

Probation staffs, overburdened with caseloads that include more and more serious offenders, are often unable to provide adequate supervision that can protect public safety. This dilemma has sparked a search for new options that can enhance control of certain types of released offenders.

In some jurisdictions, the search has led to the use of electronic and computer technology to monitor offenders placed on house arrest or in community corrections programs. Through electronic monitoring devices, officials can verify that an offender is at home or in a community correctional center during specified nonworking, curfew hours.

Generally, offenders chosen for electronic monitoring have been convicted of nonviolent offenses. Those sentenced to home confinement typically serve longer sentences than they would had they been incarcerated: a 10-day jail sentence, for example, might translate into 30 days of house arrest during nonworking hours.

The technology involved in electronic monitoring is both new and evolving. The National Institute of Justice soon

will begin an assessment of the experience with electronic monitoring programs in selected jurisdictions, including analysis of the costs involved and the reliability of the equipment. In the meantime, this article describes the background of electronic monitoring of offenders and looks at programs in five jurisdictions that are operating or considering monitoring programs, using equipment presently on the market.

Background

Interest in the electronic monitoring of offenders goes back at least to 1966, when Ralph K. Schwitzgebel described a telemetry system in the *Harvard Law Review*. A prototype of "Dr. Schwitzgebel's Machine" was tried in 1968, using multiple receivers to trace the wearer's movements through a building. More recently, the concept of electronic monitoring has expanded to include active and passive systems. Such systems are intended to monitor an offender's presence in a given environment—usually the home or a community corrections center—where the offender is required to remain for specified periods of time. This article focuses on active systems but concludes with a brief discussion of the passive alternatives.

By 1983, workable active monitors had been developed by Michael Goss in Albuquerque, New Mexico, and Thomas Moody in Key Largo, Florida. Each consisted of three elements:

- A miniaturized transmitter, strapped to the offender's ankle and broadcasting an encoded signal at regular intervals over a range of about 200 feet.

- A receiver-dialer located in the offender's home, to detect signals from the transmitter and to report periodically to a central computer.

- A central computer to accept reports from the receiver-dialer over the telephone lines, compare them with the offender's curfew schedule, and alert correctional officials to unauthorized absences.

In Albuquerque, Judge Jack Love ordered the Goss transmitter attached to the ankle of a 30-year-old probation violator for a 1-month period starting in April 1983. He later sentenced four other offenders to monitored home confinement. An appraisal funded by the National Institute of Justice concluded that:

- The equipment operated successfully.
- Monitored home confinement appeared to be acceptable to the local criminal justice community.
- The concept did not appear to pose legal problems when used as an alternative to detention.
- As compared to detention, monitoring resulted in "substantial savings" to the criminal justice system.

Meanwhile, Florida Judge J. Allison DeFoor II tried new equipment, the Moody system, in Monroe County. The program involved 12 offenders over a 6-month period, serving house-arrest sentences ranging from 2 days to 4 months.

The Palm Beach County experience

On December 1, 1984, the Moody device—now called the In-House Arrest System—was adopted by Palm Beach County, Florida, in two programs, one involving probationers and the other involving work-release offenders from the county stockade, a minimum-security facility.

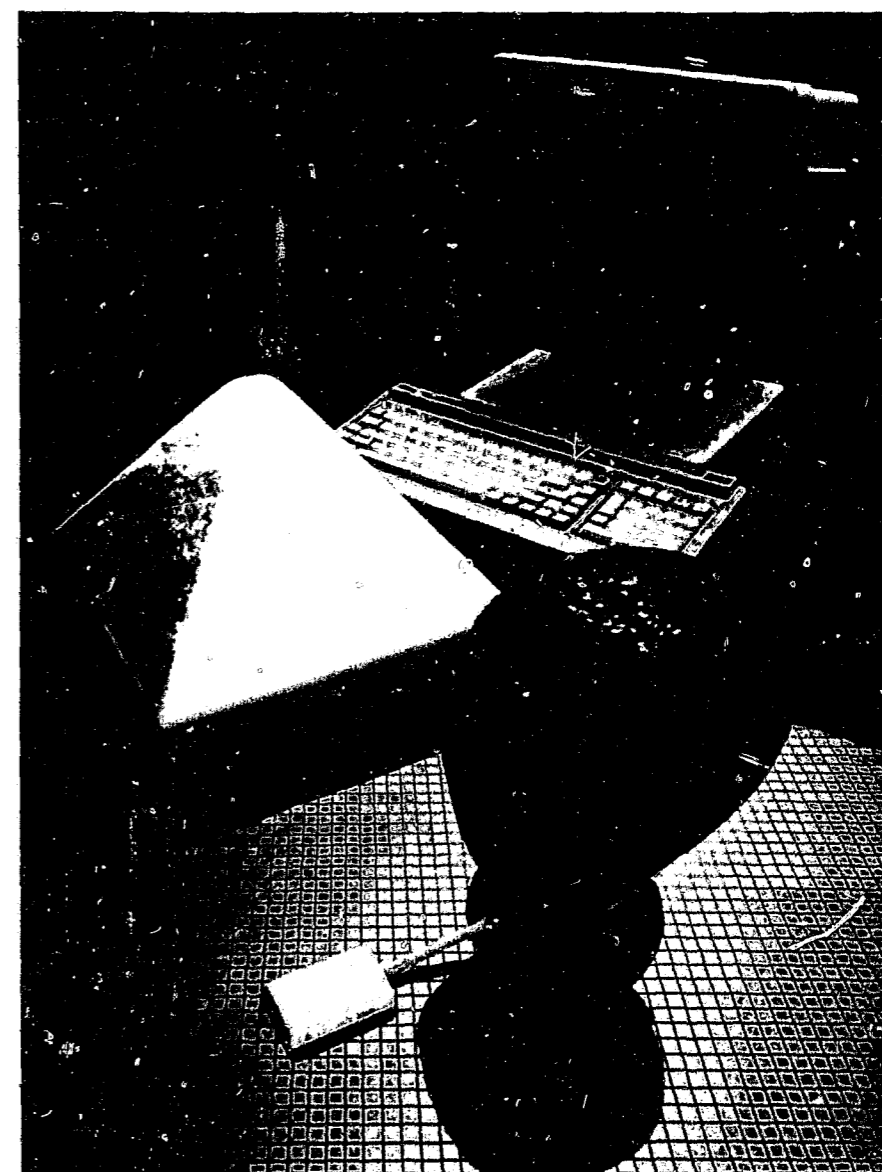
Probation. This program is administered by Pride, Inc., a nonprofit corporation that had supervised traffic and misdemeanor probation cases for the county since 1977.³ Pride had 15 monitors and receiver-dialers in May 1985, with a few kept in reserve in case of breakdowns. Thus, no more than 13 offenders were on home confinement at any given time. These were individuals who would otherwise have been incarcerated, with their sentences calculated on the basis of 3 or 4 days of home confinement for each day they would have spent in jail. Most were drunk-driving offenders, given a choice between 30 days on monitored home confinement or 10 days in jail, the latter being the mandatory minimum sentence under Florida law for a second drunk-driving conviction.

In the program's first 6 months, Judge Edward A. Garrison sentenced all candidates for the program. In each case, the sentence and conditions had to be acceptable to the prosecutor, the defendant, the defense attorney, and a probation officer from Pride, Inc.

While on home confinement, the offender is required to:

- Pay \$5 per day for the monitoring equipment in addition to Pride's standard probation fee.
- Maintain a working telephone, installing one if necessary or making arrangements to live with a friend or relative who has a phone.
- Remain at home during the established curfew hours.
- Report weekly to the Pride office to have the transmitter straps inspected, pay probation and monitoring fees, and discuss any problems with respect to probation or home confinement.

In the Pride office, the probation officer fastens the transmitter to the offender's ankle with plastic straps, pop-riveted by a hand tool. The offender takes a receiver-dialer home and plugs it into the



Components of a typical home monitoring system: transmitter (this one is worn around neck but others may be attached to arm or ankle), which sends signals to receiver-dialer located at home or workplace, which in turn sends reports to central computer.

electrical and telephone circuits. The probation officer programs Pride's computer with the individual's curfew schedule, the computer receives a test signal, and any installation problems are worked out by telephone.

Pride's offices are unstaffed at night or on weekends, but a telephone answering machine is available so offenders could leave messages for the probation staff. Each weekday morning, the probation officer plays back these messages and

scans a summary printout of the transmission from each offender's unit. If appropriate, the probation officer telephones the offender to check on his whereabouts. In addition, the printouts are reviewed with the offender at the weekly inspection and counseling session.

Under the program's policy, a major violation of curfew results in a return to court and probable incarceration. The violator would thereafter be ineligible

Photo courtesy Montitech Systems, Inc.

Daniel Ford is a consultant to the National Institute of Justice who frequently writes on criminal justice topics. Annesley K. Schmidt is a research analyst at the National Institute of Justice.

¹ Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Department of Justice, *Survey of Prison Inmates, 1979*.

² Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Department of Justice, *Probation and Parole 1984*, (forthcoming).

³ Pride's executive director and director of programs formed a separate, for-profit company to market electronic monitoring devices. In June 1985, the company began to market its own telemetry system, with similar capabilities.

Electronically monitored home confinement

for monitored home confinement. If an individual failed to return Pride's equipment, he or she would be charged with grand theft.

Work release. In June 1985, the Palm Beach County stockade had a population of 325, of whom 45 were on work release. They were required to return to the stockade after work and to pay the county \$9 per day from their earnings. After a month or two, selected work-release inmates were allowed to complete their sentences on monitored home confinement. Individuals convicted of sex offenses or crimes against persons were not eligible for the program. In May 1985, the program had 22 offenders on monitored home confinement, and 11 others had completed their sentences in the program.

The transmitter is fitted to the offender at the stockade office, and a sergeant accompanies the individual home to install the receiver-dialer. At the end of the work week—Friday evening or Saturday—the offender reports to the stockade gate guard, who inspects the straps and accepts the \$63 weekly fee. All other communication between the

Photo courtesy Control Data Corrections Systems



offender and the stockade division is handled by a sergeant assigned to the case, who makes regular unannounced visits to the individual's job site and to the home.

The division had one violator in the first 6 months of the program. He was considered to have escaped from the stockade, an offense involving a possible 5-year sentence.

Observations. Although no formal assessment of the Palm Beach County experience has been undertaken, some observations can be drawn from anecdotal accounts:

- Because of the county's large geographical area, an incoming WATS line is necessary for the Pride program. In the first 2 months, telephone charges averaged about \$22 per month for each offender.

- The typical room has "dead space" in which the receiver-dialer cannot pick up the transmitter's signal. In particular, metal tends to limit the range of the transmitter; kitchens are therefore an especially difficult environment. Transmission breaks have also been attributed to metal furniture, faulty wiring, other electronic devices, bathroom fixtures, waterbeds, and even certain sleeping positions. Mobile homes constitute a problem for offenders trying to do yard chores: the range outside the building is as little as 10 feet, compared to as much as 200 feet from a woodframe building. All interference problems have been resolved by having the offender move the receiver-dialer, change his or her routine, or (in one instance) move in with a friend or relative.

- A few offenders complained about irritation from the transmitter or its straps. They reduced the chafing by wearing a cutoff tube sock under the monitor or an elasticized sock over it to hold it in place.

- The transmitter, of course, was visible when the offender wore shorts or a skirt. Some offenders coped by telling questioners that it was a heart-monitoring device, but at least one candidate

Miniaturized transmitter allows offender to move freely at work or at home.

for home confinement (a cocktail waitress) refused to go on the monitor because she feared it would interfere with her job.

Toward a formal assessment

By spring 1985, electronic monitoring devices had been acquired by at least seven U.S. jurisdictions. The National Institute of Justice is planning a field assessment of some of these programs. Among the issues to be studied are the functioning of the equipment, the costs to the criminal justice system and to the wearer, the experience of offenders sentenced to monitored confinement, and the reactions of the criminal justice system and the community to this form of penalty.

Programs now operating or under consideration include:

Kenton County, Kentucky. The Kentucky Legislature debated a home confinement bill in 1984. The bill did not pass, but the legislature recommended a pilot program in anticipation of a similar bill in 1986. Kenton County (Covington) agreed to underwrite the \$32,000 cost of installing the In-House Arrest System for up to 20 offenders. The first units arrived on April 15; the first offender was placed on the system on May 2.

Candidates for the program were misdemeanants who posed a minimum risk to the community, yet who needed a restricted environment. These qualifications, officials feel, apply to an estimated 42 percent of Kentucky's prisoner population. After finding that the first offenders in the program had alcohol problems and could not comply with the program, officials began to screen candidates for alcohol dependency.

If an offender seemed appropriate, the judge deferred sentencing and instructed the individual to report to the State probation and parole officer in Covington. The officer explained the equipment, the conditions of home confinement, the consequences of violations, ways to deal with difficulties, and any special requirements such as restitution, community service, or participation in a counseling or treatment program. If the defendant agreed to the program and the

probation officer regarded him or her as an appropriate risk, the judge entered a formal order confining the individual to house arrest.

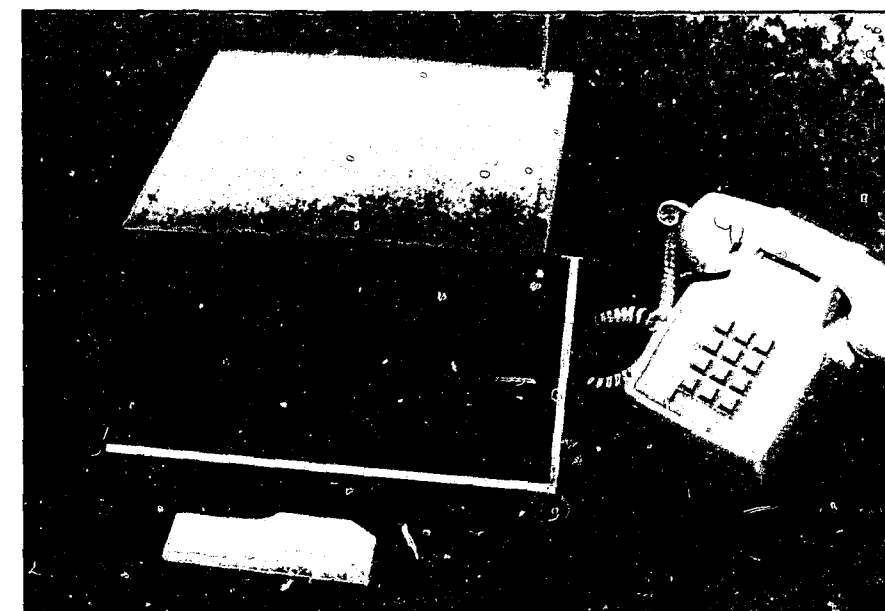
Officials sent pictures of the transmitter to hospital emergency rooms and police stations, so personnel would recognize the device on an injured or arrested offender. They also involved the media at an early stage in the program, emphasizing that participants were in the program voluntarily, that the device could not eavesdrop, and that the offender was permitted to go to church as well as to his or her place of employment.

Rental fees were based on income and length of time in the program. Defendants with net weekly household incomes under \$100 were provided the equipment without charge; a sliding scale was applied thereafter. An offender with a net household income of \$400 per week, for example, would pay about \$45 per week up to a maximum fee of \$700 for 4 months on the monitor.

As with the other programs, offenders were fitted with the transmitter and returned home to install the receiver-dialer. The offender returned to the county jail each Thursday for a visual check of the transmitter straps and to pay the rental fee.

A county liaison officer checks the printout each morning, notifying the State probation officer whenever the computer failed to receive a signal or indicated a violation, the equipment malfunctioned, the offender failed to report for inspection or to pay the rental fee, or there was any evidence of tampering with the equipment. The probation officer investigated violations and made a weekly check of arrest records to ensure that the offender remained arrest-free. When the home confinement term was successfully completed, the judge put the offender on routine probation.

Clackamas County, Oregon. Clackamas County (Oregon City) had about 2,000 individuals on probation or parole. To ease caseloads, it too adopted the In-House Arrest System. The central computer was installed in a community corrections center and was supplied



Receiver-dialer plugs into electrical and telephone circuits; it receives signals from small white ankle transmitter and sends them on over the telephone lines to central computer.

mented by a passive monitoring system, as described below.

Officials say they plan to use monitored home confinement with both misdemeanants and felons, with pretrial releasees, and with offenders on furlough from residential centers.

Washtenaw County, Michigan. The Michigan Department of Corrections is planning a test in Washtenaw County (Ann Arbor) to determine if home confinement is a feasible alternative to incarceration in its crowded prisons and jails. In this jurisdiction, the target population will consist of felony offenders. The pilot project involved 20 monitors and support equipment for a period of 6 months. The equipment selected was the CSD Home Escort, basically the device developed by Michael Goss in Albuquerque.

Persons who had been charged with assault or escape or who had a history of assault or flight will not be candidates for the program. Narcotics dealers are also to be excluded. When an offender seems an appropriate candidate for home confinement—and a prison commitment would otherwise have been called for—the case will be referred to the Probation Sentence Panel. If the

offender agrees to take part, the panel will recommend to the judge that the offender be placed on delayed-sentence status and ordered to participate in the home-confinement program.

Participants in the program will have to be able to support themselves; if not working, they will have to provide evidence of engaging in a job search. They will not be not charged for the equipment. The expected maximum term of home confinement is 90 days.

After the delay order is entered, the defendant will be assigned to a probation agent, who arranges for the transmitter to be placed on the offender and the receiver-dialer to be placed in his or her residence. The offender will sign an agreement to maintain an operating telephone, respond to telephone calls, report malfunctions, and return for visual inspection of the transmitter if required.

In the first phase of the program, a small number of offenders will be confined to their homes during nonworking hours, with monitoring from 4 p.m. to 6 a.m. weekdays and around the clock on Saturdays and Sundays. The central computer is monitored by community corrections staff. If an inappropriate

Electronically monitored home confinement

signal is received, an officer attempts to telephone the client and reports the incident to the probation agent.

The probation agent could return the offender to jail if the conditions of home confinement are violated or if the individual is arrested for any crime. Once removed from home confinement, the offender will no longer be eligible to take part in the program.

State of Utah. The Utah Legislature passed a bill in 1983 giving courts authority to sentence people to home confinement for prescribed periods of time. A year later, the legislature appropriated \$60,000 to support a pilot program, authorizing \$200,000 more in 1985. Meanwhile, the State attorney general's office held in an informal opinion that, "where the appropriate procedural safeguards are followed and the use of electronic surveillance is related to the rehabilitation of the offender and the protection of society, given the nature of the offense and the character of the offender, the resulting limitation on the

Monitoring systems

CSD Home Escort (active). Distributor: Corrections Systems, Control Data Corporation, 7600 France Avenue South, Edina, MN 55435. Telephone 612-893-4656.

In-House Arrest System (active). Distributor: CONTRAC, 93351 Overseas Highway, Tavernier, FL 33070. Telephone 305-852-9507.

Monitech (active). Distributor: Computrac Systems, Inc., 3269 South Main Street, Suite 210, Salt Lake City, UT 84115. Telephone 801-485-1200.

Premise Restriction Unit (active). Distributor: Corrections Services, Inc., P.O. Box 2941, West Palm Beach, FL 33402. Telephone 305-683-9188.

Prisoner Monitoring System (active). Distributor: Controltec, Inc., Box 48132, Niles, IL 60648. Telephone 312-966-8435.

Telso On Guard System (passive). Distributor: Digital Products Corporation, 4021 Northeast 5th Terrace, Ft. Lauderdale, FL 33334. Telephone 305-564-0521.

exercise of constitutional rights will be upheld."

In Utah, electronic monitoring was intended to enhance an intensive supervision program already in place. The clientele was to be drawn from individuals whose parole or probation would otherwise be revoked, and the maximum period of home confinement was expected to be 6 months, with a likely average of 4 months. The first phase involved about 30 monitors and clients, with the first equipment received in November 1984. The transmitter was an extremely compact device worn around the offender's neck on an anti-tamper strap; the distributor was Monitech (now called Computrac) Systems, Inc., of Salt Lake City.

In January 1985, corrections officials began to experiment with the system in halfway houses and other locations. By April, the first two clients were on the monitors in Salt Lake City.

Monitech worked closely with the program, with a company technician fitting offenders with the necklace and installing the receiver-dialers. The individual monitoring the computer also worked for the company. The central computer was located in the Bonneville Community Corrections Center with staff available round the clock. Probation and parole agents on duty in the community were equipped with beepers, so if a violation was signaled, an agent could be dispatched forthwith.

Passive monitoring systems

In addition to the active devices described above, there are passive systems on the market that can monitor individuals in their homes. For example, an automated caller can be programmed to deliver one of several prerecorded messages to the probationer; this device can be used in tandem with a wristlet which, when inserted into a verifier box, sends a signal to identify the recipient of the call. The offender may also be asked to respond to a question, with the response recorded as an additional means of identification. (Officials in Clackamas County, Oregon, who use this system in addition to an active system, found that the recording could reveal that the offender was having difficulty inserting

the wristlet into the verifier—a possible indication that he or she had been drinking.)

A limitation of such passive systems is that telephoning the offender in the middle of the night or the early morning hours can be disruptive and annoying. However, the systems offer advantages of simplicity, lower cost, and the absence of false signals.

Conclusion

As jurisdictions continue to search for effective penalties and control of convicted offenders, electronic monitoring—alone or with other innovations such as intensive supervision—may prove to be a workable option. The National Institute of Justice will continue to report on such experiments as more and more jurisdictions try them. As the knowledge base grows and the technology improves, we can expect that the concept and use of electronic monitoring will undergo further refinements.

Related Research in Brief reports

Three recent reports in the Research in Brief series from the National Institute of Justice offer information on other issues related to offenders' sentences.

Expanding Sentencing Options—A Governor's Perspective describes a proposed Delaware system of sentencing that provides both flexibility and accountability.

Probation and Felony Offenders presents findings from a study of 1,600 California convicted felons sentenced to probation.

Jailing Drunk Drivers—Impact on the Criminal Justice System documents the effectiveness of mandating confinement for persons convicted of DWI offenses.

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Dispute Resolution Information Center

Parent-child dispute resolution

by W. Patrick Phear

Fifteen-year-old Pete Pedillo thought his mother's response to his chronic truancy placed him in a no-win situation. For every day he missed school, Mrs. Pedillo grounded Pete a week and, even if he were to start attending school regularly, he could never work off the grounded time he had accumulated.

Mrs. Pedillo, however, felt her response to Pete's truancy was justified. She couldn't trust him. In fact, since she was prohibited from making nonbusiness calls at work, her only links to her son's daytime behavior were written notes to and from Pete's school counselor, Mr. Fiske.

Mr. Fiske considered initiating a court action regarding Pete's truancy but instead suggested that Pete and his mother try to resolve their problems at a local family mediation center, the Children's Hearing Project in Cambridge, Massachusetts.

After attending several sessions with the mediators—together and separately—Pete and his mother worked out a written agreement containing Pete's promise to attend school regularly, and an arrangement whereby Mrs. Pedillo would be kept informed of Pete's attendance on a weekly basis. Mrs. Pedillo agreed that for every day of school he missed, Pete would be grounded 3 days instead of 5.

Three months later, Pete had not missed a day of school and was working at a part-time job. He and his mother say mediation taught them to talk things out with each other, as they do now when other difficulties arise.

The Children's Hearing Project, which first appeared as a foundation-sponsored demonstration program in 1981 and now enjoys State endorsement and financial support, is one of a growing number of parent-child mediation programs.

Parent-child mediation is a form of dispute resolution that takes into consideration the balance of power

between a parent and child. Parent-child mediation strategies respect the parent's role as an authority yet attempt to give each disputant equal dignity at a bargaining table.

In addition to the Children's Hearing Project, several other notable parent-child mediation programs made their debuts in the 1980's: the Children's Aid Society PINS Mediation Project in New York City, the Exeter Mediation Program in Exeter, New Hampshire, and the Connecticut Superior Court Family Division.

Philosophy

Each program is designed around the premises that the child is not likely to change unless the family changes and the parents agree to modify their own behavior. Participation by families must be voluntary, and mediation records must be confidential.

With the exception of the Connecticut program, which is an integral part of the State's court system, the programs also share the assumption that training community volunteers to conduct mediation is not only cost effective but also allows for a diverse pool of mediators that can to some extent be matched with disputants with whom they can identify.

The four programs use the same general mediation model, which consists of an initial mediation session, scheduled after an intake process, that prepares and educates the family for mediation; a public mediation session involving all parties to the dispute; caucuses in which the mediator or mediators meet with the parties alone; and sessions during which formal agreements are drawn up. Mediators locate referrals and monitor how well the agreement is being kept.

Sponsorship and funding

To some extent, sponsorship affects the programs' physical locations, case flow, and operating procedures. For

example, the Children's Hearing Project—whose major funding source is the State—receives 40 percent of its referrals from State agencies, while the other groups receive significantly fewer referrals from the State.

All the referrals to the Connecticut program—an entirely court-run program—come either directly or indirectly from the court. A majority of New Hampshire's referrals come from the court as well and, of the four, only the New Hampshire and Connecticut programs take on cases involving minor criminal charges; the other two work only with status offenders.

The level of funding allotted each program also makes a difference. For example, the Children's Hearing Project, with a \$65,000 budget, expects to mediate 100 cases; the PINS program, with a \$320,000 budget, expects to mediate 500 cases; and the New Hampshire program, with a \$13,500 budget, predicts it will serve 30 cases.

The known and the unknown

The majority of families that have used mediation to reach an agreement report that they are extremely satisfied with the process, that they are better able to communicate with each other, that the household rules are clearer, and that there is more stability in the home.

However, the work of refining and improving the various mediation models and programs is far from done. More research is necessary to determine how mediation can or should be used in other family disputes—in wills, care of parents, and guardianship situations, for example.

W. Patrick Phear is director of the Children's Judicial Resource Council, Cambridge, Massachusetts. He has extensive experience as a parent-child mediator and trainer.

This article is one of a continuing series on initiatives and programs in the dispute resolution field. Guest authors are invited to submit articles for consideration. Articles cannot be returned, should not exceed 800 words, and may be edited as necessary. Submit articles to Dispute Resolution Information Center, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850.

National Juvenile Detention Resource Centers

Faced with greater concentrations of serious juvenile offenders in their facilities, as well as the need to use alternatives for nonserious offenders, directors and staff of juvenile detention centers around the country could use some help.

In a joint effort to enhance the effectiveness of juvenile corrections, the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) and the American Correctional Association (ACA) have conducted a two-phase program to:

1. Develop juvenile detention standards and guidelines to help juvenile detention facilities maintain a climate of fairness, professionalism, and efficiency.

2. Establish Juvenile Detention Resource Centers to serve as models and training facilities in juvenile corrections.

Juvenile detention guidelines

OJJDP and ACA have long recognized the need to ensure uniformity of treatment for juveniles in detention centers. Since the 1970's, OJJDP has sponsored the development of juvenile justice standards. In 1983, ACA published *Standards for Juvenile Detention Facilities*, to provide guidance to State and local juvenile detention personnel in such areas as facility admin-

istration; staff training; security, intake, admission, and release procedures; juvenile rights; citizen and volunteer involvement; programs; and communication.

As an extension of this effort and to assist juvenile detention facilities in implementing the standards, ACA and OJJDP have developed and published *Guidelines for the Development of Policies and Procedures for Juvenile Detention Facilities*. The *Guidelines* are based on three sets of national standards: the American Correctional Association *Standards for Juvenile Detention Facilities*; the National Advisory Committee for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention's *Standards for the Administration of Juvenile Justice*; and the American Bar Association's approved standards for *Interim Status and Architecture of Facilities*. The *Guidelines* publication translates each standard into workable and adaptable statements of policies and procedures. It is designed to assist facilities in developing their own clear and complete sets of policies and procedures consistent with the goals of the juvenile justice system.

Juvenile Detention Resource Centers

OJJDP and ACA have established three regional Juvenile Detention Resource Centers whose own written policies, procedures, and operational practices closely resemble those in the *Guidelines*. The centers are:

- Berrien County Juvenile Center, Berrien Center, Michigan.
- Jefferson County Youth Center, Louisville, Kentucky.
- Southwest Florida Juvenile Detention Center, Fort Myers, Florida.

Selection of a fourth regional center, in the West, is now under way.

The centers provide training and technical assistance to detention facility administrators and staff from their

regions and from other parts of the country as well. Resource Center staff show by example, as well as in formal training sessions, how to implement the OJJDP-recommended standards and adapt them to the particular needs of the local facility.

How the Resource Centers were selected

The Resource Centers were chosen from juvenile detention centers accredited by the Commission on Accreditation for Corrections. Applicants were required to submit a copy of their policies and procedures and a written narrative about their outstanding features.

A team from OJJDP and ACA conducted onsite reviews before selecting the centers. They looked for detention centers that:

- Had policies and procedures closely resembling those in the *Guidelines for the Development of Policies and Procedures for Juvenile Detention*.
- Exhibited evidence of proficiency in 22 areas, including administration and management, training and staff development, safety and emergency procedures, citizen involvement, and medical and health care services. Areas considered critical in the selection process were intake, admission procedure, and juvenile rights, rules, and discipline.
- Were willing to commit the time and staff necessary to function as a resource center.
- Were accessible to public transportation.

First year activities

During the first year, the Resource Centers participated in a 5-day training program administered by OJJDP and ACA to show the center staffs how to give effective training and technical assistance to staffs of other detention centers. They subsequently developed and implemented a 3- to 5-day training program for the staffs of other detention centers. Likewise, the Resource Centers were trained to respond to requests for information and onsite visits.

The Resource Centers also developed a videotape to be used in providing technical assistance in the operation of detention centers.

Individual Resource Centers

Berrien County Juvenile Center
Dean's Hill Road
Berrien Center, MI 49102-9706
616-471-2831

Contact person: Dr. Nehemiah (Don) Mead
Date opened: 1974
Rated capacity: 40
Daily cost per bed: \$90
Management structure: Court

Administered by the Berrien County Juvenile Court, the center serves three categories of youth:

- Those in need of court supervision while their cases are pending who can be supervised in their own homes, through a home detention program, or in emergency shelter care homes.
- Those in need of secure detention because it is unsafe for them to stay in their homes or in other court programs while they await court dispositions.

● Those in need of a residential treatment setting with greater controls than those provided in their own homes or in other court programs.

The Berrien County Juvenile Center successfully uses counseling economy—a helping peer relationship program—as the behavior management program within its 14-bed unit where juvenile criminal offenders are held in pre-adjudicatory secure detention or while awaiting transfer to other programs.

The Residential Program, a 26-bed treatment unit, uses a type of peer group counseling—positive peer counseling—in providing treatment for juvenile offenders.

Another feature of the Berrien County Juvenile Center is the Juvenile Court Citizen's Advisory Council, composed of 20 citizens who act as an advisory group for the juvenile court judges and staff.

The Council has been playing a vital role in the detention center's operation. It has conducted a survey of Berrien County schools that has led to the development of a nationally recognized

From the Administrator

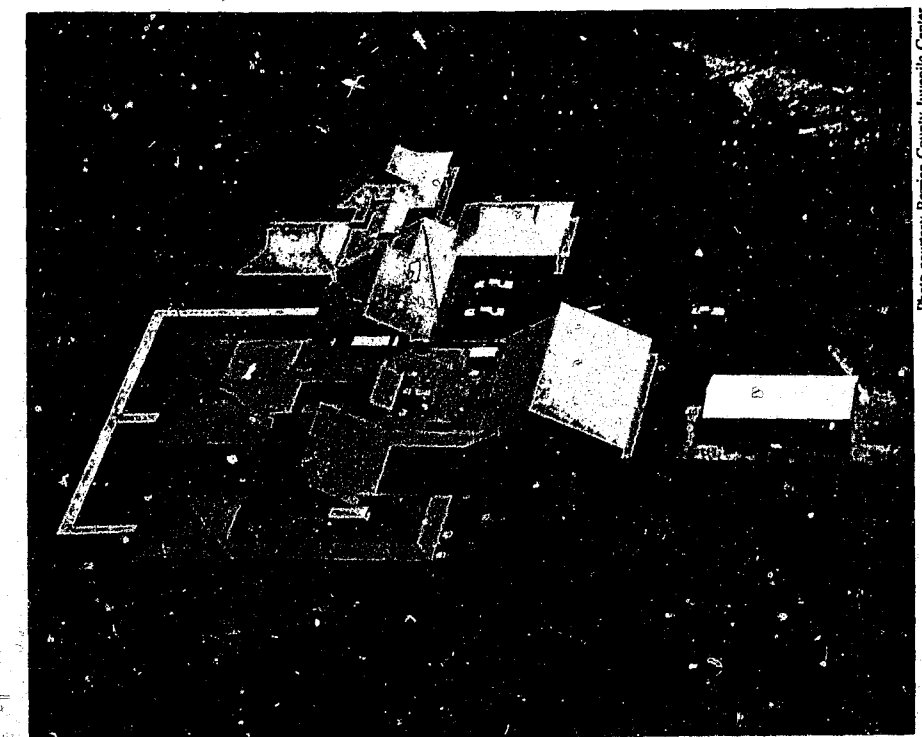
The role of detention in the juvenile justice system is a demanding and challenging one. In 1982, over half a million juveniles were admitted to public juvenile detention and correctional facilities across the Nation; more than 80 percent of these were admissions to detention centers. The 1-day census count taken in 1983 indicated that there were approximately 11,000 delinquents held in the nearly 400 detention centers in the United States, with more than one-fifth of this population held for serious and violent crimes. Moreover, 20 percent of this daily population consisted of children committed to detention by the court as a disposition; this committed population has increased more than threefold since 1979.

The movement to promote the use of alternatives to secure confinement for nonserious offenders, coupled with the emphasis on stricter security for serious offenders, has resulted in greater concentrations of serious, violent offenders in detention populations. The efforts to remove juveniles from adult jails, particularly in

rural counties, have fostered the need to develop new approaches to transporting and detaining juveniles in need of secure custody. The ever growing threat of litigation and the need for due process safeguards have prompted greater attention to policies, procedures, and standards for operating detention centers.

The Juvenile Detention Resource Centers were established to give detention professionals the training and technical assistance needed to operate efficiently and safely in a constantly changing environment. These centers are examples of outstanding detention center management and operation, as evidenced by their commitment to the adoption and implementation of nationally recognized standards for the administration of juvenile detention services. The Juvenile Detention Resource Centers reflect a diverse range of detention practices, both geographically and programmatically, and can assist detention centers across the Nation in improving their operations.

Alfred S. Regnery, Administrator
Office of Juvenile Justice and
Delinquency Prevention



Berrien County Juvenile Center's modern, self-contained facilities.

The concept of national Juvenile Detention Resource Centers, currently funded by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention and administered by the American Correctional Association, can be viewed as the beginning of a new phase in juvenile detention as a profession. The Resource Centers provide the opportunity to share successes and study problems in the practical application of modern correctional management theory in the operations of juvenile detention programs. In my opinion, the Resource Centers will be the impetus for a long overdue national forum for the profession of juvenile detention.

Earl Dunlop, Executive Director
National Juvenile Detention
Association

inservice training program for educators, police, and juvenile justice personnel. It has initiated peer group counseling in four public schools and held annual meetings with the superintendent of each school district, and it has published a resource directory and wall chart for schools and police departments.

The Council has also surveyed court clients and their families to determine their needs and the extent to which the court meets these needs. It has cosponsored the first statewide meeting on juvenile court citizens' advisory councils, testified before legislative committees on a proposed juvenile code bill, and screened candidates for various positions in the court.

Jefferson County Youth Center
720 W. Jefferson Street
Louisville, KY 40202
502-625-6178

Contact person: Earl Dunlap
Year opened: 1981
Rated capacity: 56
Daily cost per bed: \$65
Management structure: County

This is the first juvenile detention center in the United States to receive both

American Medical Association and Commission on Accreditation for Corrections accreditation.

Located in downtown Louisville, the Jefferson County center is in Kentucky's most populated and industrialized county and is one of three juvenile detention facilities in the State. It operates under the Division for Youth Protection of the Department for Human Services and has seven program units—admissions, court liaison, alternative placement services (nonsecure detention), secure detention, medical services, training, and building services. All programs admit both boys and girls.

The secure detention program provides service to youths while they await a court hearing. Behavior is monitored by a system called "token economy" whereby staff reinforce positive behavior by dispensing tokens and verbal rewards for appropriate behavior. Tokens may be used to purchase items in the facility's token economy store.

An outstanding feature of the Jefferson County Youth Center is a medical services unit which has attained 100-percent compliance with American Medical Association standards for care in juvenile detention facilities. Medical services include sick care, sick call, dental care, emergency care, hospital care, physical examinations, and referral services. These services are available to all adolescent clients in secure



Left, master control booth of Southwest Florida Juvenile Detention Center.

Below, physical education class at Jefferson County Youth Center.



detention or receiving emergency shelter or child protective services.

Southwest Florida Juvenile Detention Center
2525 Ortiz Avenue
Fort Myers, FL 33906
813-332-7070

Contact person: John Criswell
Year opened: 1980
Rated capacity: 60
Daily cost per bed: \$60-\$70
Management structure: State

The Southwest Florida Juvenile Detention Center was the first center in the southeastern United States to be accredited by the Commission on Accreditation for Corrections. A Commission audit of the facility—which examined over 400 standards in all areas of juvenile detention—gave the facility a compliance rating of 96.4 percent.

Operated by the Florida Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services, the center serves five Florida Counties—Lee, Charlotte, Hendry, Glades, and Collier.

The detention center uses a behavioral management point system; detainees earn points for good behavior and program participation and can then use them to attend nightly movies, extend curfew, purchase extra snacks, or participate in available incentive programs.

A child may be placed in a nonsecure detention program after a thorough

screening process which involves the detention center's nonsecure program staff, the court, the State's attorney's office, and the Florida Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services' assigned counselor.

Children in nonsecure detention—approximately one-third of those detained at any time—remain at home but under strict supervision. They receive daily visits from the Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services counselor. Generally a child cannot leave home unless accompanied by parent or guardian. Failure to comply with the rules of home detention results in a return to secure detention within the facility.

Nonsecure placement allows the center to keep its population at a manageable level while establishing an appropriate placement for each child.

Staff training is one of the particular strengths of the center. The University of South Florida Mental Health Institute helps train staff in behavioral management techniques geared to juvenile detainees. All staff and supervisors attend 40 hours of preservice training and 40 additional hours annually at the Institute.

Juvenile detention center workshops

Each year OJJDP and ACA sponsor workshops at the Resource Centers to inform juvenile detention facility professionals about new, successful detention practices and programs. The workshops offer a variety of different operational approaches. During the 1985-1986 fall and winter, the following workshops have been planned:

Berrien County Juvenile Center
November 18-20
December 16-18

- Major topics:
- Intake screening procedure
 - Alternatives to secure detention
 - Counseling economy

- Accreditation benefits and process
- Total staff development program

Jefferson County Youth Center
December 4-6
January 29-31

- Major topics:
- Admissions
 - Alternative placement services
 - Behavior management through a token economy system
 - Training and staff development
 - Volunteers

Southwest Florida Juvenile Detention Center
November 18-20
January 20-22

- Major topics:
- Nonsecure detention
 - Admissions and orientation
 - Behavioral management

The training and technical assistance will be free, although participants will be responsible for their own transportation and lodging costs.

Questions concerning Juvenile Detention Resource Center workshops should be addressed to William Taylor, Assistant Director, Membership, Training, and Contracts, American Correctional Association, 4321 Hartwick Road, Suite L-208, College Park, MD 20740. Telephone 1-800-ACA-5646.

Suggested readings

Guidelines for the Development of Policies and Procedures for Juvenile Detention Facilities. American Correctional Association, 1984. 425 pp. Available free to juvenile detention centers from American Correctional Association, 4321 Hartwick Road, Suite L-208, College Park, MD 20740. Also available in free microfiche from Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse through the National Institute of Justice/NCJRS Microfiche Program, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. Specify NCJ 95233.

Juvenile Justice Standards Symposium: A Summary. Sponsored by National Institute for Juvenile Justice and

Juvenile detention has long been referred to as the stepchild of adult corrections. As such, detention programs, services, and facilities have never received the funding that they need nor the recognition that they deserve. The creation of three, and soon four, Juvenile Detention Resource Centers—selected from the many juvenile detention centers accredited by the Commission on Accreditation for Corrections—has added a new and invigorating resource for the organizational development of all juvenile facilities. For the first time, outstanding juvenile detention facilities have been identified for their exemplary programs. More importantly, the policies and procedures which are in large part the basis for the accreditation of these facilities, will serve as models to the Nation, illustrating how other juvenile detention centers have the capacity to upgrade their own programs.

John J. Greene, III
Director of Operations
Commission on Accreditation for
Corrections

Delinquency Prevention, 1981. 16 pp. Available free from the Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse/NCJRS. Check no. 46 on the back cover order form.

Standards Relating to Architecture of Facilities. A.M. Greenberg, 1980, 92 pp. Available from Ballinger Publishing Company, 17 Dunster Street, Harvard Square, Cambridge, MA 02138. \$10.00 paper, \$17.50 cloth.

"Juvenile Detention Administration—Managing a Political Time Bomb." R.C. Kihm. *Federal Probation*, V45, N1, (March 1981), 9 pp. Available free in microfiche from the Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse through the National Institute of Justice/NCJRS Microfiche Program, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. Specify NCJ 77619.

NIJ Reports
Criminal Justice Calendar of Events
a program of the National Institute of Justice/NCJRS

Jan. 27-29 Jacksonville, FL
Microcomputer Workshop for Police Managers.
 Fee: \$325. Contact: see Dec. 2-4, IPTM.

Jan. 27-31 Jacksonville, FL
Microcomputer Workshop for Police Applications.
 Fee: \$450. Contact: see Dec. 2-4, IPTM.

Jan. 27-31 Jacksonville, FL
DWI Instructor.
 Fee: \$325. Contact: see Dec. 2-4, IPTM.

Jan. 27-Feb. 7 Jacksonville, FL
Basic Drug Law Enforcement.
 Fee: \$475. Contact: see Dec. 2-4, IPTM.

Jan. 27-Feb. 7 Jacksonville, FL
At-Scene Traffic Accident/Traffic Homicide Investigation.
 Fee: \$475. Contact: see Dec. 2-4, IPTM.

Jan. 28-29 Eugene, OR
Conducting Police Drivers' Training.
 Fee: \$125. Contact: see Jan. 7-8, SP.

Jan. 29-31 Orlando, FL
Aircraft Disaster Management.
 Fee: \$115. Contact: see Dec. 2-3, VCC.

February

Feb. 3-7 Evanston, IL
Police Budget Preparation.
 Fee: \$450. Contact: see Dec. 3-4, TI.

Feb. 3-7 Petersburg, VA
Progressive Patrol Administration.
 Fee: \$425. Contact: Boyd G. Griggs, Director, Crater Criminal Justice Academy (CCJA), Route 1, Box 77-A, Petersburg, VA 23805 (804-732-0114).

Feb. 3-7 Santa Barbara, CA
Child Abuse: Intervention, Referral, Investigation.
 Tuition: \$319. Contact: see Jan. 13-Feb. 21, DCI.

Feb. 6-7 Tampa, FL
Child Sexual Abuse Assessment and Treatment: Victims and Offenders.
 Contact: H. Jean Birnbaum, Forensic Mental Health Associates (FMHA), 3 Ireland Road, Newton Center, MA 02159 (617-332-0228).

Feb. 10-March 7 Jacksonville, FL
Police Traffic Management.
 Fee: \$775. Contact: see Dec. 2-4, IPTM.

Feb. 10-March 7 Jacksonville, FL
Principles of Police Management.
 Fee: \$775. Contact: see Dec. 2-4, IPTM.

Feb. 18-19 Detroit, MI
Small Jail Management: Dealing With Suicide, Assault, Morale, and Liability.
 Fee: \$135. Contact: see Dec. 2-3, SCJ.

Feb. 18-20 Virginia Beach, VA
Design and Application of Industrial Security Systems.
 Contact: William C. Bentley, Old Dominion University—Industrial Programs—School of Engineering, Norfolk, VA 23508-8537 (804-440-4243).

Feb. 24-26 Jacksonville, FL
Terrorism in the 80's.
 Fee: \$325. Contact: see Dec. 2-4, IPTM.

Feb. 24-March 7 Evanston, IL
Managing Small and Medium-Sized Police Departments.
 Fee: \$550. Contact: see Dec. 3-4, TI.

Feb. 25-26 Cincinnati, OH
Small Jail Management: Dealing With Suicide, Assault, Morale, and Liability.
 Fee: \$135. Contact: see Dec. 2-3, SCJ.

Juvenile restitution host site training

The Restitution Education, Specialized Training, and Technical Assistance (RESTTA) program allows restitution personnel to receive onsite training at host sites specially chosen by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

The following host sites still have spaces available for their training sessions during the winter of 1985 and the spring of 1986:

Waterloo, Iowa
 Restitution and Community Services Work Program, Black Hawk County Juvenile Court Services.
 Training dates: March 4, April 16.

Quincy, Massachusetts
 The Restitution Program (EARN-IT) of the District Court of East Norfolk.
 Training dates: April 17-18, June 19-20.

Charleston, South Carolina
 Juvenile Restitution Program, Inc., South Carolina Department of Youth Services.
 Training dates: January 16-17, March 20-21.

Ventura, California
 Juvenile Restitution Project, Ventura County Corrections Services Agency.
 Training dates: January 23-25, March 27-28, June 5-6.

Dallas, Texas
 Juvenile Restitution Program, Dallas County Juvenile Department.

Training dates: November 21-22, March 14-15, June 5-6.

Upper Marlboro, Maryland
 Judgment Restitution Program of the Prince George's County Circuit Court.
 Training dates: January 13, March 17.

A \$100 tuition fee to the host site is reimbursable through technical assistance vouchers. For further information on the host site program, contact H. Ted Rubin, Institute for Court Management, 1331 17th Street, Denver, CO 80202, 303-293-3063. For further information on the RESTTA program, contact the National Restitution Resource Center at 800-638-8736.

SNI

Selective notification of information
National Institute of Justice/NCJRS

How to use this section

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

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

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

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

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

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

juvenile justice agencies, and to members of the Criminal Justice Information Exchange Group. For more information, send for the Document Loan Program brochure listed on the back cover, or call NCJRS at 800-851-3420.

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



Courts

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

Constructing Dangerousness—Scientific, Legal, and Policy Implications

C. Webster, B. Dickens, and S. Addario, University of Toronto Centre of Criminology

Interviews with approximately 40 Canadian forensic psychiatrists, psychologists, criminologists, and criminal justice professionals, along with a literature review, provide the basis for an analysis of dangerousness predictions in sentencing (as required by the Criminal Code of Canada, Part XXI).

The monograph, based on a 1983 report by Canada's Department of Justice, reviews Canada's dangerous offender legislation. Established in 1977, the legislation requires that two psychiatrists provide expert testimony and allow for participation in dangerous

offender hearings by psychologists and criminologists. If an individual is found to be a dangerous offender, he or she may be given an indeterminate sentence, which potentially is a harsher penalty than allowed under other Canadian Code provisions.

According to the authors, there is little evidence to suggest that psychiatrists or other mental health experts can predict future dangerous conduct of patients or prisoners with any substantial degree of certainty. The report also analyzes legal issues that arise in Part XXI proceedings; and the authors recommend various reforms to the law. 1985. 161 pp. Footnotes. NCJ 97952

Availability: University of Toronto, Centre of Criminology, Publications Officer, 130 St. George Street, Room 8001, Toronto, Ontario, Canada M5S 1A1. Paperback \$8.00.

Observation and Study in the Federal District Courts

J. Horney

Assesses the procedures under which a court, prior to sentencing, may refer

convicted Federal offenders to the Bureau of Prisons for a brief period of observation and study to ascertain information relevant to the sentencing decision.

The document is the result of efforts by the Federal Bureau of Prisons staff to learn if the observation reports were meeting the courts' needs. The report is based on a series of interviews with judges, probation officers, and corrections staff involved in the observations, and an examination of a sample of cases. It conveys the judges' and probation officers' general satisfaction with the observation reports, but the author notes that the observation and study process could be improved.

The author recommends placing more emphasis on careful selection of cases and study questions, improving communication between the courts and the staff who prepare presentence reports, and allocating more time to actual study of offenders and less to administrative review.

1985. 42 pp. NCJ 98238

Availability: Federal Judicial Center, 1520 H Street NW., Washington, DC 20005. Single copies free.

Plea Bargaining—Critical Issues and Common Practices

William F. McDonald

Analyzes critical issues revolving around the question of abolishing or reforming plea bargaining, based on data from six jurisdictions, including observations and interviews with more than 200 judges, prosecutors, defense counsel, defendants, and police officers.

Among the issues analyzed are the charging process and its relationship to plea bargaining (including early scrutiny of cases, questionable charging practices referred to as "overcharging," and prosecutorial bluffing), the factors influencing the decision to plea bargain, and the question of whether defendants who plead guilty are given less severe sentences than those convicted after trial.

The practice of plea bargaining was found to be neither as bad as critics fear nor as good as reformers hope. There is considerable agreement among prosecutors and defense counsel regarding the factors that are important in deciding whether to plea bargain a case and on what terms.

1985. 178 pp. Sponsoring agency: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice. Contract no. 1-0260-J-OJARS. Tables. References. Appendixes. NCJ 98903

Availability: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. Document \$6.50, stock no. 027-000-01234-5; National Institute of Justice/NCJRS Microfiche Program, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. Microfiche free.

Sentencing Reform in the United States—History, Content, and Effect

S. Shane-DuBow, A.P. Brown, and E. Olsen, Wisconsin Center for Public Policy

This report reviews the major changes in State sentencing statutes that occurred in the period 1971-1982. The report will be of greatest interest to State legislators, State executives, and criminal justice researchers.

A summary of sentencing reform and its impact is provided for each State and the District of Columbia; each summary contains sections tracing the history of that State's current sentence structure or reform, a description of the content of the reform, and a discussion of the reform's impact.

The States differed widely in the types of sentencing reforms adopted. Types of reforms undertaken include determinate sentencing, mandatory terms for specific offenses, increased penalties for serious and habitual offenders, presumptive sentences, and sentencing guidelines.

The book also contains a brief history of sentencing, punishment, and imprisonment in Europe and the United States since the 18th century; its concluding section discusses common features of State sentencing reforms. A series of charts summarizing the data is included in the summary chapter.

1985. 348 pp. Sponsoring agency: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice. Contract number J-LEAA-013-78 awarded to Abt Associates, Inc. Footnotes. Bibliography. Appendix. Tables. NCJ 97667

Availability: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. Document \$13.00, stock no. 027-000-01237-0; National Institute of Justice/NCJRS Microfiche Program, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. Microfiche free.

Supplement to the State Court Model Statistical Dictionary

U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics

Supplements the *State Court Model Statistical Dictionary* (September 1980), providing four kinds of data terminology that should be integrated into the first edition:

—Revisions to entries in the first edition of the dictionary; subsequent use has indicated these are more appropriate than the earlier classification.

—Data sets for juvenile petition types and juvenile adjudication outcomes, not included in the dictionary's first edition.

—Classification schemes for events in court case processing. These were not included in the first edition and have evolved as the result of publication by the National Court Statistics Project and the State Judicial Information Systems Project of the *Court Case Management Information Systems Manual* (Clifford and Jensen, National Center for State Courts, 1983).

—New entries for additional related terms, needed to explain terms used in the new definitions.

The entire index from the *State Court Model Statistical Dictionary* is included, with the new entries in this Supplement inserted and indicated with a Supplement page number.

1985. 87 pp. Sponsoring agency: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Grant no. 83-BJ-CX-K018. NCJ 98326

Check order no. 37.



Crime prevention/deterrence

Community involvement. Environmental design and security systems.

Developing a Street Patrol—A Guide for Neighborhood Crime Prevention

Neighborhood Crime Prevention Council

Relates step-by-step instructions for setting up a street patrol composed of neighbors who regularly walk through their community to create a watchful citizen presence, primarily to deter crime but also to perform other civic tasks.

Written by street patrol members, the manual discusses the patrol's role, how to recruit volunteers, how to structure the patrol, what to do when witnessing a crime, and useful equipment to have.

The authors also touch upon techniques for maintaining the patrol over time and describe specific property crime prevention strategies.

Materials useful to street patrols, such as a pocket street patrol manual, watch log, job descriptions, and citizen arrest procedures are contained in 27 pages of appendixes.

1985. 47 pp. Appendixes. References. NCJ 98199

Availability: Neighborhood Crime Prevention Council, c/o Justice Resource Institute, 132 Boylston Street, Boston, MA 02116. Document \$9.95.

Private Security and Police in America—The Halcrest Report

W.C. Cunningham and T.H. Taylor

Reports the findings of a 30-month descriptive research study on private security and private police in America.

Inspired partially by the shift of primary protection responsibility from the public to the private sector, the research discusses "crime on the streets" and "crime in the suites," the latter being the predominant type of crime addressed by private security forces.

The authors describe the resources of proprietary and contractual security operations and provide a market analysis of private security products and services. They also address interaction between private and public law enforcement agencies and offer numerous recommendations on how to minimize crime and fear of crime in the community, businesses, and institutions; the role of private security and ways to upgrade it; and future research needs.

1985. 408 pp. Sponsoring agency: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice. NCJ 97942

Availability: Chancellor Press, 133 SW. 2nd Avenue, Portland, OR 97204. Paperback \$44.95.



Criminology

Behavioral and social sciences. Crime causes. Research and development.

Armed Criminal in America—A Survey of Incarcerated Felons

J.D. Wright and P.H. Rossi

Reports on a study to determine the role of firearms in the lives of serious criminals, including how and why their firearms are acquired and how they are used.

Questionnaire responses from 1,874 adult male felons incarcerated in 10 States during 1982-1983 showed that three-quarters of the prisoners had at some time owned a gun and that just over half were armed during commission of the crime for which they were in prison. Findings showed that a large majority acquired their guns through informal channels (rather than purchasing them from retail outlets) and primarily for self-protection (rather than specifically to commit crimes).

Offenders were classified into a seven-category typology based on their weapon use in crime—unarmed (40 percent), improvisers (4 percent), knife criminals

(7 percent), one-time firearm users (14 percent), sporadic handgun users (14 percent), shotgun predators (5 percent), and handgun predators (17 percent). Sharp differences were found among the types in the seriousness of their prior criminal behavior, with shotgun and handgun predators accounting for about half of the sample's violent crime.

1985. 55 pp. Sponsoring agency: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice. Grant no. 82-IJ-CX-0001. References. NCJ 97099

Availability: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. Document \$2.50, stock no. 027-000-01240-0; National Institute of Justice/NCJRS Microfiche Program, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. Microfiche free.

Taking Care of Business—The Economics of Crime by Heroin Abusers

B.D. Johnson, P.J. Goldstein, E. Preble, J. Schmeidler, D.S. Lipton, B. Spunt, T. Miller, New York State Division of Substance Abuse Services, Narcotic and Drug Research, Inc.

Discusses results of a study of the economic behavior of heroin abusers in central and east Harlem: their purchase, use, and sale of drugs; their income from criminal and noncriminal sources; their expenditures for legal and illegal purposes; and the economic consequences of their activities.

The book also provides the first detailed quantitative data about annualized crime rates and dollar amounts from involvement with specific crimes and drugs among street criminals. From 1980 to 1982, the study's main data collection period, researchers collected data on 201 heroin abusers. Utilizing vignettes, statistics, and analyses, the book describes the different lifestyles of heroin abusers.

The book concludes with a discussion of five policy alternatives: incarcerating all heroin abusers, incarcerating the most seriously criminals, mandating treatment of convicted heroin abusers, providing incentives to reform, and making no policy changes.

1985. 290 pp. Sponsoring agencies: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse; U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice. Grant nos. RO1-DA-01926-05, RO1-DA-02355, 80-IJ-CX-0049. Figures. Tables. Appendix. Indexes. References. Notes. NCJ 97943

Availability: Heath Lexington Books, 125 Spring Street, Lexington, MA 02173. Book \$29.00.



Facility design

Architecture. Environmental design.

Precast and Prestressed Concrete for Justice Facilities

Walker McGough Foltz Lyerla, P.S., and The Consulting Engineers Group, Inc.

Explains the applications and advantages of precast and prestressed concrete for designing and constructing correctional facilities and presents diagrams and 14 case studies illustrating the use of this building material.

The booklet, prepared for the Prestressed Concrete Institute Justice Facilities Committee, describes precast concrete as an economical, speedy building process, rather than just a material that can be modeled into a variety of shapes. Elaborations on planning and design considerations, components and structural systems, connections and joinery, mechanical and electrical subsystems, and security hardware are presented from a technical as well as a safety and security perspective.

The 14 case studies describe detention centers, minimum-, medium-, and maximum-security prisons, a police station, and a forensic facility. Each describes the project and presents photographs, floor plans, project costs, and information on the architect, structural engineer, general contractors, and owner.

1985. 58 pp. Diagrams. Tables. Bibliography. NCJ 98112

Availability: Prestressed Concrete Institute, 201 North Well Street, Chicago, IL 60606. Document \$30.00.

SNI

Selective notification of information
National Institute of Justice/NCJRS



Institutional corrections (adult)

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

Development of Jail Industries

R.C. Griesser, T.M. Crawford, and G.S. Funke, *Institute for Economic and Policy Studies*

Details a study undertaken to determine the existence and potential for development of industries in local jails.

Results, obtained primarily via telephone surveys of administrators of 72 of the largest jails in the United States, suggest that there coexists a real potential for jail industry development yet a dearth of information about existing programs.

Survey results indicated that nearly 30 percent of the sites had operating industry programs or were planning an industry component and that, based on interest expressed by jail administrators, development potential exists in another 12.5 percent of the sites. Administrators at the remaining sites had mixed reac-

Corrections

A number of subscribers had difficulty locating an article announced in the September issue—*Electronic Jails—A New Criminal Justice Concern*. The article was published in *Justice Quarterly*, a new journal that does not appear in many standard library directories. To contact *Justice Quarterly*, call 402-554-3580 or write Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences (ACJS) Secretariat, University of Nebraska at Omaha, 1313 Fernham on the Mall, Omaha, NB 68182-9115.

Shadow of the Dream, a 30-minute color audiovisual presentation on the plight of crime victims, announced in SNI 192 in July, is not available in 16 mm film but only in 3/4-inch, BETA, and VHS videocassette. It may be rented for \$55 or purchased for \$175 from Change Now Productions, Box 10681, Fort Wayne, IN 46853. For more information, call 219-745-5421.

Victims of Crime and Violence was incorrectly announced in the July issue of *NIJ Reports* as a free document. It may be purchased for \$7.50 from the American Psychological Association, Order Department, P.O. Box 2710, Hyattsville, MD 20782.

tions toward jail industries; about 17 percent expressed interest if fiscal and political obstacles could be overcome, while 4 percent revealed little or no interest.

According to the study, greater industry activity is occurring in larger jails; most programs are based on manufacturing. Administrators cited such program benefits as reduction of idleness, value to inmates, and economic gains, and such drawbacks as liability issues, inmate turnover, and poor management.

1985. 23 pp. Tables. Appendixes. NCJ 98129

Availability: National Institute of Corrections, 1790 30th Street, Boulder, CO 80301. Document free.



Juvenile justice system

Juvenile delinquency. Juvenile courts. Missing children.

Eighth Analysis and Evaluation of Federal Juvenile Delinquency Programs

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

Provides an overview and evaluation of the fiscal 1984 activities of the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP), the National Advisory Committee on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (NAC), and the Coordinating Council on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention—each created in 1974 when Congress passed the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act.

This document also presents an inventory of 114 programs administered by 11 Federal agencies and departments that sponsor juvenile delinquency prevention programs, and summarizes 19 Federal programs dealing with substance abuse, delinquency prevention, child abuse, and exploitation of children. The former are described in terms of targeted popula-

tions and funding levels in the past 2 years; the latter are analyzed in terms of their benefits and their relationship to the goals of Federal law.

The report also contains recommendations by the NAC, the Coordinating Council, and OJJDP Administrator Alfred S. Regnery concerning Federal efforts in juvenile justice and delinquency prevention. Recommendations reflect the shift in OJJDP's mandate away from significant emphasis on deinstitutionalization and toward greater focus on accountability of juvenile offenders and reducing exploitation of juveniles.

1985. 123 pp. Appendix. Tables. NCJ 98208

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

No Single Cause—Juvenile Delinquency and the Search for Effective Treatment

R.L. Jenkins, P.H. Heidemann, and J.A. Caputo, *American Correctional Association*

Explores the nature and causes of juvenile delinquency and describes various approaches to treatment of delinquents. According to the book, juvenile delinquency results from two sets of environmental influences. "Maladaptive" or "frustration" delinquency results from inadequate socialization in early life, and "adaptive" or "motivation" delinquency, which develops later, results from environmental stress and pressure.

The authors urge that commitment of delinquent youths to an effective training school is the best method for reducing chronic delinquency, especially among boys. They also advocate that delinquents sent to training schools be actively encouraged to change their behavior to win early release, that juvenile crime penalties be predictable and prompt in order to act as deterrents, and that probation—if administered swiftly and to the "right" juveniles—can be an effective penalty for juvenile delinquents.

1985. 197 pp. Index. References. Appendixes. NCJ 98239

Availability: American Correctional Association, 4321 Hartwick Road, College Park, MD 20740. Document \$17.95.



Law enforcement

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

Applicant Investigation Techniques in Law Enforcement

J.P. Harlan

Intended as a guide for police administrators and other individuals responsible for investigating the backgrounds of police job applicants, this text analyzes the main elements of applicant evaluation—mental and physical assessment, interview, and polygraphy—and explains legal issues pertinent to the screening process.

More than half the book consists of appendixes that include a table of legal cases, sample investigative forms, cover letters, a privacy waiver, and suggestions for how to ascertain various types of applicant background information and records.

1985. 173 pp. Index. Appendixes. Table of cases. Bibliography. NCJ 98241

Availability: Charles C. Thomas, 2600 South First Street, Springfield, IL 62717. Book \$24.50.

Police and Law Enforcement

R.J. Homant and D.B. Kennedy, Ed.

The 46 articles in this collection address eight subject areas related to law enforcement: orientation to the police role, the impact of policing on the community, the impact of policing on police officers, police discretion and the use of force, hostages and terrorism, advances in police responses to particular law enforcement problems, the relationship between private and public police, and professionalization.

The book, third in a series of books with the same title, comprises selections from literature published between 1975 and mid-1981.

Within the eight subject headings, articles address formal delayed response to noncritical calls for service, residency requirements, police tactics, techniques to encourage and assess productivity and performance, coordination and cooperation of community police agencies as an

alternative to total consolidation of all police agencies, community attitudes toward police, the recruitment of women and minorities, stress, problems faced by police officers' wives, police corruption and deviance, and the carrying of weapons by off-duty officers.

Other articles concern negotiating with terrorists, the use of psycholinguistics to identify and understand criminals, police response to domestic violence and rape, Miranda, computer crime, executive kidnapping and extortion, the Guardian Angels, police training, and unionization.

1985. 523 pp. References. Indexes. NCJ 97894

Availability: AMS Press, Inc., 56 East 13th Street, New York, NY 10003. Book \$47.50.

Police Management Today—Issues and Case Studies

J.J. Fyfe, Ed., *International City Management Association*

Aimed at law enforcement administrators, this collection of articles addresses police agency leadership, long- and short-term planning, police conduct and accountability, the relationship between police and their constituents, the repercussions of some modern technologies, domestic violence, and management issues.

Under these main categories, chapters address accreditation of police agencies, lawsuits against the police, civilian review boards, a model policy for handling citizen complaints, a policy controlling high speed pursuits, shift rotations, affirmative action, police unionization, methods for handling the capable police employee who does only enough to get by, and application of the Japanese "quality circle" to police agencies to boost employee satisfaction and quality of services.

1985. 217 pp. References. Figures. NCJ 97876

Availability: International City Management Association, 1140 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington DC 20036. Document \$19.95.

An executive summary of *Criminal Victimization of District of Columbia Residents and Capitol Hill Employees* has just been prepared by the Bureau of Justice Statistics and may be obtained free by checking no. 47 on the back cover order form.

Strategies for Supplementing the Police Budget

L.D. Stellwagen, K.A. Wylie, *Abt Associates Inc.*

A practical guide for law enforcement administrators, this booklet discusses the advantages and disadvantages of a variety of approaches adopted by law enforcement agencies to supplement their budgets.

Principal strategies addressed are donation programs that raise money via individual, organization, and private sector contributions; and forfeiture, whereby an offender's crime-related assets can be seized and devoted to providing equipment for police use or by raising cash through sale of the property.

Additional strategies detailed are charging for "less essential" police services, such as monitoring burglar alarms; imposing a police tax on community residents; earmarking fines or portions of fines for law enforcement training; employing volunteers to assist police; and directing IRS rewards for furnishing evidence against tax evaders to a police department's budget when that department provided evidence of tax evasion on arrested racketeers.

The authors describe examples of these strategies and present both positive and negative ramifications of employing these techniques.

1985. 83 pp. Sponsoring agency: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice. Contract no. J-LEAA-011-81. Appendix. Footnotes. Tables. NCJ 97682.

Availability: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. Document \$2.00, stock no. 027-000-01231-1; National Institute of Justice Microfiche Program, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. Microfiche free.



Offenses

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

Family Violence

M.D. Pagelow

Offers a comprehensive overview of numerous aspects of family violence by

presenting the reader with viewpoints and empirical findings from years of scientific research. Topics covered include causes of family violence, child abuse and neglect, the cycle of violence theory, spouse abuse, violence by children, abuse of the elderly, incest, and marital rape.

The author discusses the issues of family privacy and the unique problems of family violence research and provides estimates of the extent of family violence. A review of family violence theories identifies certain common characteristics among various types of family violence, such as power differentials, social isolation, and alcohol abuse.

The final summary includes intervention and long-range prevention strategies that the author believes will greatly enhance the quality of life and reduce violence.

1984. 592 pp. Notes. Tables. References. Annotated bibliography on parenting. Indexes. Photographs. Drawings. NCJ 97987

Availability: Praeger Publishers, 521 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 11501. Paperback \$19.95.

Organized Crime in America

J. Albanese

Defines types of organized crime, discusses whether or not a nationwide conspiracy of organized criminals exists, offers alternative explanations of organized crime in North America, and examines the investigation, prosecution, defense, and sentencing of offenders.

A discussion of the need for more precise definitions of organized crime notes that three categories are generally included in the concept: provision of illicit services, provision of illicit goods, and infiltration of legitimate business. The author discusses the historical origins of current views of organized crime and outlines the major legislative hearings on the subject.

Public policy consequences of the perceived threat of a nationwide conspiracy are outlined, with emphasis on Federal wiretap and immunity laws and their potential for abuse. The author suggests that explanations for organized crime based on social and economic factors provide a more empirical view and better control strategies.

Improvements in the prosecution of organized crime, the emphasis on entrapment and duress as defenses in these cases, the increasing use of incarceration, and the increasing success of prosecutions are delineated. A discussion of future policy needs focuses on the benefits of decriminalization of many offenses.

1985. 136 pp. Tables. Chapter references. Index. NCJ 97539

Availability: Anderson Publishing Company, 646 Main Street, Cincinnati, OH 45201. Paperback \$11.95.



Reference and statistics

Reference material. Statistics.

Compendium of State Legislation—Privacy and Security of Criminal History Information

SEARCH Group, Inc.

Summarizes State legislation relating to privacy and security of criminal history information. The fourth in a series, the document analyzes trends in State legislation and discusses major issues relating to collection and use of criminal justice data.

Tables describe legislative activity in each State. Legislation is also classified according to 25 categories (including data access, security provisions, individual data review, dissemination procedures, and audit).

The full text of all legislation (about 1,500 pages) is available on microfiche through NCJRS: NCJ 95506 (Vol. 1, Alabama through Michigan; Vol. 2, Minnesota through Wyoming).

1985. 180 pp. Sponsoring agency: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. Grant no. 82-BJ-CX-0010. NCJ 98077

■ Check order no. 38.

Security Letter Source Book 1985-1986

R.D. McCrie, Ed.,
Security Letter

Intended as a comprehensive reference to the field of security, this directory

lists firms that provide security services and those that manufacture security products. It also provides information on security education and training, contract services, security organizations, product standards, and market research reports, as well as reference sources.

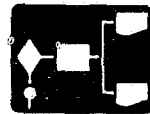
According to the authors, the companies listed in the directory are the leading organizations as determined by size, revenues, reputation, quality, and specialization.

The directory offers descriptions and providers of eight categories of services: alarm service stations, armored car carriers and vehicle manufacturers, consultants and document examiners, dealers and distributors of security products, guard and patrol services, investigators, polygraph and preemployment screening services, and security insurance. Companies are listed geographically, alphabetically, and topically.

General and specialized security products and systems providers are listed under the following categories: identification systems and security engineering, alarm detection systems, batteries and emergency power sources, camera and closed circuit television, communications, fire and emergency services, lock manufacturers and physical security products, lighting and sign., surveillance products, bank and financial security, computer security, executive protection, weapons and uniforms, executive protection, retail security, and safes.

1985. (2nd edition). 335 pp. Index. Advertisers. Tables. NCJ 97895

Availability: Butterworth Inc., 80 Montvale Avenue, Stoneham, MA 02180. Paperback \$49.95.



System policy and planning

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

Crime Control and Fine Enforcement Acts of 1984—A Synopsis

A. Partridge,
Federal Judicial Center

Presents in summary form the legislative history of the Crime Control and the

Fine Enforcement Acts, addresses Juvenile Delinquency Act amendments, bail and forfeiture amendments, and amendments to existing offenses. The publication forms part of the Federal Judicial Center's continuing education and training program and is addressed to judicial personnel.

Areas of discussion include a U.S. Senate resolution about sentencing practices, the repeal of the 1966 Bail Reform Act, the repeal of the Youth Corrections Act, criminal forfeiture in racketeering and drug cases, wiretap amendments, special assessments on convicted persons, and offenders with mental diseases or defects.

1985. 69 pp. Appendix. NCJ 97428

Availability: Federal Judicial Center, 1520 H Street NW., Washington, DC 20005. Publication number FJC-ETS-85-1; single copies free, supply limited. National Institute of Justice/NCJRS Microfiche Program, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. Microfiche free.

Data Quality of Criminal History Records

SEARCH Group, Inc.

Discusses the major issues associated with the quality of criminal history records. Statutory standards are described and relevant State legislation is discussed. Case law relating the use and disclosure of criminal history records is discussed, with particular emphasis on court opinions that focus on the quality of data.

Current issues of interest to criminal justice planners, legislators, and policy-makers are identified; the implications of various strategies to increase data quality are discussed.

This report is part of the Criminal Justice Information Policy series. Earlier reports discussed the media, employer access to data, juvenile records, and investigative data.

1985. 100 pp. Sponsoring agency: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. Grant no. 82-BJ-CX-0010. NCJ 98079

■ Check order no. 39.



Victim services

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

When the Victim Is a Child—Issues for Judges and Prosecutors

D. Whitcomb, E.R. Shapiro, and L.D. Stellwagen, Abt Associates Inc.

Provides guidance to judges, prosecutors, legislators, and other professionals wishing to improve the treatment of child victims and witnesses in their jurisdictions, especially victims of sexual abuse. The report reviews the current status of the laws and research on child victims and their role in the criminal justice system.

The authors analyzed raw data from a 1981 National Bar Association survey of prosecutorial practices used with child victims, made contact with legislative reference services and prosecutor's offices in each State, and visited four jurisdictions having innovative procedures or innovative statutes: Des Moines, Iowa, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Orlando, Florida, and Ventura, California.

They not only describe specific strategies, by topic area, but also provide documentation concerning implementation and outcomes. Individual chapters deal with the competency of child witnesses, the exclusion of spectators, attempts to avoid direct confrontation (such as the use of closed circuit television), videotaped depositions and statements, special exceptions to hearsay, the use of expert witnesses, the victim advocate, and streamlining of the adjudication process. A State-by-State chart of current statutory provisions relevant to child victims and witnesses is provided.

The authors conclude that too much attention is presently directed to legislative reforms that benefit only a handful of the growing number of child victims. Instead, they suggest exploiting resources that are already within the court's discretion, such as videotaping a child's first statement strictly for investigative purposes, generally supporting the child through pretrial activities, and

preparing him or her for the courtroom experience.

1985. 108 pp. Sponsoring agency: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice. Contract no. J-LEAA-011-81. Charts. Footnotes. NCJ 97664

Availability: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. Stock no. 027-000-01248-5 (call GPO at 202-783-3238 for price); National Institute of Justice/NCJRS Microfiche Program, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. Microfiche free.

Witness Intimidation—The Law's Response

M.H. Graham

Describes the nature and extent of witness intimidation and ways to deal with it. The authors suggest specific ways to preserve trustworthy out-of-court statements and admit them as substantive evidence at trial if the witness' testimony is lost through intimidation.

An introduction presents case examples and survey results that indicate the pervasiveness of witness intimidation. This is followed by a description of legislative, judicial, prosecutorial, and societal responses to witness intimidation, including preventive, deterrent, and remedial measures.

The author argues that justice has historically focused on offenders and ignored victims and witnesses and that more measures should be taken to preclude witness intimidation. To this end, he charges the legal profession to broaden its avenues for preserving trustworthy, prior out-of-court statements; he suggests the use of a 'preservation proceeding' that would permit the prosecutor to bring a witness before a judge, magistrate, or specially appointed attorney for preserving witness testimony.

1985. 330 pp. Bibliography. Index. Chapter notes. References. NCJ 98234
Availability: Quorum Books, Division of Greenwood Press, Inc., P.O. Box 5007, 88 Post Road West, Westport, CT 06881. Book \$39.95.

Announcing...

Judicial recommendations concerning victims available free from NCJRS

The *Statement of Recommended Judicial Practices*, available free from

Need information on burglary statistics?



To answer your questions, the Justice Statistics Clearinghouse has prepared the *Criminal Justice Information Package—Burglary Statistics*.

Burglary Statistics gives you information compiled from the major sources of burglary statistics—all in one easy-to-use package.

Burglary Statistics includes a 13-page narrative that describes the major sources of burglary statistics and provides answers to 15 specific questions about burglary. It also includes two issues of the Bureau of Justice Statistics Bulletin: *Household Burglary and Households Touched by Crime, 1984*.

A list of printed resources for further research and a list of contacts and referrals is also included in the package.

Criminal Justice Information Package—Burglary Statistics, is available for \$10. Just check number 21 on the back cover order form.

 ncjrs information services

NCJRS, presents the recommendations adopted by the National Conference of the Judiciary on the Rights of Victims of Crime in 1983.

Sponsored by the National Conference of Special Court Judges, the National Institute of Justice, and the National Judicial College, the conference considered ways to minimize the burdens and trauma victims experience when they participate in the adjudication process.

The recommendations address the need for courts to inform victims and witnesses about general court procedures and those specific to their cases, to provide special services, to allow victims to participate in proceedings, and to protect victims and witnesses from harassment.

Use order no. 40 on the back cover to obtain a free copy of *Statement of Recommended Judicial Practices*.

Reports from BJS

The following unpublished BJS reports on victimization have just been made available for purchase from NCJRS. To order, see back cover.

The first three refer to a D.C. victimization study whose report, *Criminal Victimization of District of Columbia Residents and Capitol Hill Employees* was announced in the September *NIJ Reports*, page 26 (and is still available—see order no. 41 on back cover). The fourth contains nationwide victimization information.

The District of Columbia Crime Victimization Study Implementation (1983), B.G. Cox et al. Describes data collection and analysis procedures used in the District of Columbia study. Order no. 33.

The District of Columbia Household Victimization Survey Data Base Documentation (1984), D. Allen and S. Burt. Code book for the computer-readable data set containing non-confidential information collected in the D.C. survey. The data set may be obtained from the Criminal Justice Archive, P.O. Box 1248, Ann Arbor, MI 48106 (303-763-5010). For the codebook, order no. 34.

The District of Columbia Household Victimization Survey Data Base User Manual (1984), B.G. Cox and D.R. Allen. Describes the important features of the D.C. victimization data set. Order no. 35.

Comparative Trends of Criminal Victimization in School and in the Community: 1974-1981 (1985), J. Toby, W.R. Smith, and D.R. Smith. Presents data on trends in school victimization using National Crime Survey data. Includes over 40 data tables that cover characteristics of rapes, robberies, assaults, and larcenies. Order no. 36.

Research report on role of grand jury available free from NCJRS

A limited number of free copies of *The Role of the Grand Jury and the Preliminary Hearing in Pretrial Screening* have been made available for distribution by NCJRS. The National Institute of Justice research report is the first comprehensive effort to compare the role of the grand jury and its counterpart—the preliminary hearing. The study examined the effect of these mechanisms in the screening of cases in the State of Arizona.

Researchers explored the use of these pretrial screening mechanisms in two different counties (Maricopa and Pima) operating under the same legal framework. They concluded that there is no perfect preliminary hearing against which to contrast the grand jury proceeding. The use of one or the other screening mechanism is shaped by local norms and by informal relationships within the court system. They suggested, however, that prosecutorial screening be included in efforts to improve the pretrial screening process and to protect the rights of defendants.

A free copy of this document may be obtained by writing National Institute of Justice/NCJRS, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. Multiple copies may be purchased for \$7.00 each from Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. Specify stock number 027-000-01230-2.

Calling all information resources

If your organization wants to be included in the sixth edition of *A Network of Knowledge—Directory of Criminal Justice Information Resources*, call or write now for a questionnaire from the National Institute of Justice/NCJRS.

The directory, a tool to foster information exchange among those who have an interest in the criminal justice field, lists national and international criminal justice information sources along with geographic and subject indexes to aid the user.

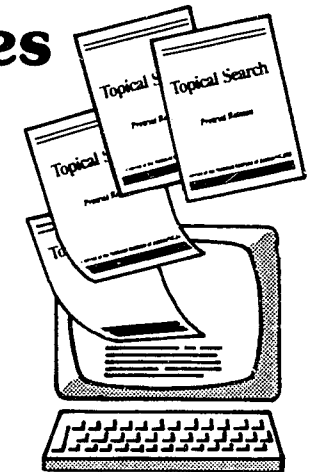
To be eligible for inclusion in the upcoming directory, organizations must meet the following criteria:

- The organization's service area must be national or regional in scope.
- The information provided must be a major component of the agency's function.
- Information services must include data base searches; document dissemination or delivery; practical information on setting up programs; reference services; and technical assistance. (An organization does not have to offer all these services to qualify for inclusion.)
- The organization answers telephone and mail requests and does not require users to visit the facility to obtain information.
- The costs for services or membership are not prohibitive or excessively restrictive.

An agency or publisher that provides only consulting services, technical assistance, or training will not be considered for inclusion in the directory; nor will foreign-based organizations and those that serve only a State-level clientele.

To receive the questionnaire, either call 301-251-5249, or write to National Institute of Justice/NCJRS, Criminal Justice Information Resources Directory, ATTN: Paula Goldberg, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850.

Topical searches from NCJRS



Available from the National Institute of Justice/NCJRS—11 new or recently updated topical searches on police, juvenile justice, corrections, and victims.

Each search includes abstracts and full bibliographic citations for 30 recent, relevant documents selected by subject specialists from the NIJ/NCJRS document data base. Here are the search titles and a sampling of topics covered in each:

Police

Crime analysis—implementation, benefits, crime analysis programs in various police departments.

Foot patrol—effectiveness in reducing crime and improving police-community relations.

Police dogs—history, training, care, use.

Police/fire consolidation—benefits and drawbacks, implementation of consolidation in various jurisdictions.

Police firearms training—lead pollution hazards, use of new technology, developing a training program.

Police minority recruitment—programs and their effects, police department recruitment manuals.

Police patrol allocation—deployment methods, including those using mathematical models and computer programs.

Pursuit driving—adequacy of pursuit driving policies, appropriate curriculum for pursuit driver training.

Juvenile justice

Minority youth crime and the juvenile justice system—minority youth gangs, sentencing, corrections.

Corrections

Health care in correctional institutions—special needs of female and elderly inmates, contracting for services, medical guidelines.

Victims

Psychological effects of victimization—short- and long-term effects of violent crime and criminal justice aftermath, services to reduce the damage.

To order: Use numbers 22 through 32, respectively, on the back cover order form to obtain these topical searches. Each is \$5.00. Free to Federal, State, and local criminal justice agencies. To obtain free searches, do not use the back cover order form. Call 800-851-3420 or write on your agency's letterhead to National Institute of Justice/NCJRS, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850.

Note: Purchasers of topical searches may take advantage of a 10-percent discount when ordering 10 or more searches at the same time.

 ncjrs information services

Announcing...

Community crime prevention reports from the National Institute of Justice

The results of research sponsored by the National Institute of Justice are published in reports that are disseminated free by NCJRS or offered for sale by the U.S. Government Printing Office.

In most cases, when these reports are out of print, NCJRS continues to make them available by offering photocopies for sale. The order form on the inside back cover to the right provides an opportunity for subscribers to obtain these out-of-print or unpublished research reports from the National Institute of Justice.

However, a number of recently published reports are still in stock. Below is a listing of those that contain information on community crime prevention.

Free documents available in limited quantity. Write National Institute of Justice/NCJRS, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850, or call NCJRS Customer Service at 800-851-3420 to obtain single free copies of the following documents. Please note the NCJ number:

Citizen Crime Prevention Tactics—A Literature Review and Selected Bibliography, NCJ 65156

Community Crime Prevention—Teaching Modules in Urbanomics, NCJ 90998

Citizen Patrol Projects, NCJ 36465

Community Crime Prevention, NCJ 42383

The Link Between Crime and the Built Environment, NCJ 77056

National Neighborhood Watch Program, NCJ 38032

The Reactions to Crime Project—Executive Summary, NCJ 83713

Re-Evaluation of Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design Program in Portland, Oregon—Executive Summary, NCJ 80573

"Taking a Bite out of Crime": The Impact of a Mass Media Crime Prevention Campaign, NCJ 93350

Documents for sale by GPO. Write Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. Note price and stock number:

Informal Citizen Action and Crime Control at the Neighborhood Level—Executive Summary. \$2.25. Stock no. 027-000-01229-9

Safe and Secure Neighborhoods: Physical Characteristics and Informal Territorial Control in High and Low Crime Neighborhoods. \$5.50. Stock no. 027-000-01186-1

BJS Special Report introduces indicator of prevalence of prison

A new prevalence-of-prison indicator, which measures the use of imprisonment as a sanction for crime, along with the annual count of prison inmates, can provide a comprehensive portrait of the American prison system. It is described in the new Bureau of Justice Statistics Special Report, *The Prevalence of Imprisonment*.

The findings of this study question some widely held beliefs about prisons, deterrence, and incapacitation. To obtain a free copy of *The Prevalence of Imprisonment*, check no. 42 on the back cover.

BJS publications help researchers use machine-readable data

An article in the September issue of *NIJ Reports* described the National Institute of Justice machine-readable data files available from the National Criminal Justice Data Archive located at the University of Michigan. Two documents available free from NCJRS provide aids to using such files.

Technical Standards for Machine-Readable Data sets forth the technical requirements for data to be included in the National Criminal Justice Data Archive. Although most of the standards are simply good data processing practice, some of the requirements are specific to the needs and facilities of the archive.

Through extensive examples, *A Style Manual for Machine-Readable Data*

Files and Their Documentation presents a detailed description of standards and techniques for formatting and documenting machine-readable data files. Designed to be used by data producers and archivists, the manual describes the format of a comprehensive manual of documentation, or user's guide, for files of numeric information in rectangular or tree-structured form.

Use order nos. 43 and 44 on the back cover to obtain free copies of these publications.

New BJS Bulletin gives facts on justice expenditures

National estimates of civil and criminal justice expenditures and employment are available in the Bureau of Justice Statistics Bulletin, *Justice Expenditure and Employment, 1982*.

Among its findings: During fiscal year 1982 less than 3 percent of all Federal, State, and local government spending in the United States was for civil and criminal justice activities.

To obtain a free copy, use order no. 45 on the back cover.

Notice

The September issue of *NIJ Reports* contained a four-page advertisement for the Crime File series of videotapes which failed to specify the postage and handling charges for filling your orders. They are:

1 tape: \$4.30
2-10 tapes: \$8.93
11-22 tapes: \$13.91

If you have not yet placed your order, please add the appropriate amount to your remittance. If you have sent in your order, you will receive an invoice for the missing amount.

We apologize for the inconvenience.

Pass it on!

If you found this publication informative, why not pass it on to your colleagues?

National Institute of Justice

Community crime prevention

These documents, topical bibliographies, topical searches, and a new videotape—all on *community crime prevention*—are available at cost from NCJRS. To make sure you keep up to date in this field, check the items you want and enter the total cost on the back cover.

Publications

Reports sponsored by the National Institute of Justice.

- 01. Evaluation of the Urban Crime Prevention Program—Executive Summary
NCJ 93568, 31 pp., \$4.60
- 02. Informal Citizen Action and Crime Prevention at the Neighborhood Level—Synthesis and Assessment of the Research
NCJ 94221, 216 pp., \$10.20
- 03. Neighborhood Crime, Fear, and Social Control
NCJ 80950, 37 pp., \$4.60
- 04. Neighborhood Fight Against Crime: The Midwood Kings Highway Development Corporation
NCJ 87609, 105 pp., \$7.00
- 05. Partnerships for Neighborhood Crime Prevention
NCJ 87389, 77 pp., \$5.80
- 06. Robbery in the United States: An Analysis of Recent Trends and Patterns
NCJ 91149, 32 pp. \$5.20

Topical searches*

Each lists 30 documents.

- 07. Arson
TS010203-00, \$5.00
- 08. Burglary prevention
TS011207-00, \$5.00
- 09. Community crime prevention programs
TS010201-00, \$5.00
- 10. Crime against business
TS011205-00, \$5.00
- 11. Crime and the elderly
TS010202-00, \$5.00
- 12. Crime prevention through environmental design
TS011210-00, \$5.00
- 13. Evaluation of crime prevention programs
TS011201-00, \$5.00

Topical bibliographies

Each lists up to 200 documents.

- 14. Arson
TB010203-00, \$17.50

- 15. Community crime prevention programs
TB010201-00, \$17.50
- 16. Crime and the elderly
TB010202-00, \$17.50

Crime File

Neighborhood Safety—a 28½-minute videotape in the Crime File series on criminal justice issues. NCJ 97227

- 17. VHS format: \$17.00**
- 18. BETA format: \$17.00**
- 19. 3/4 inch: \$23.00**
- 20. **Plus postage and handling: \$4.30

*Topical searches are free to Federal, State, and local criminal justice agencies. To obtain free topical searches, do not use the back cover order form. Call 800-851-3420 or write on your agency's letterhead to National Institute of Justice/NCJRS, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850.

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Research in action

Electronically monitored home confinement

by Daniel Ford and Annesley K. Schmidt

The prisons and jails of the 1980's have been increasingly crowded with serious offenders. Surveys of inmates by the Bureau of Justice Statistics reveal that almost 95 percent of people entering State prisons during 1979 were repeat offenders.¹ As a result, there is pressure to release many offenders into communities on probation. In fact, nearly 2 million persons are now on probation.²

Probation staffs, overburdened with caseloads that include more and more serious offenders, are often unable to provide adequate supervision that can protect public safety. This dilemma has sparked a search for new options that can enhance control of certain types of released offenders.

In some jurisdictions, the search has led to the use of electronic and computer technology to monitor offenders placed on house arrest or in community corrections programs. Through electronic monitoring devices, officials can verify that an offender is at home or in a community correctional center during specified nonworking, curfew hours.

Generally, offenders chosen for electronic monitoring have been convicted of nonviolent offenses. Those sentenced to home confinement typically serve longer sentences than they would had they been incarcerated: a 10-day jail sentence, for example, might translate into 30 days of house arrest during nonworking hours.

The technology involved in electronic monitoring is both new and evolving. The National Institute of Justice soon

will begin an assessment of the experience with electronic monitoring programs in selected jurisdictions, including analysis of the costs involved and the reliability of the equipment. In the meantime, this article describes the background of electronic monitoring of offenders and looks at programs in five jurisdictions that are operating or considering monitoring programs, using equipment presently on the market.

Background

Interest in the electronic monitoring of offenders goes back at least to 1966, when Ralph K. Schwitzgebel described a telemetry system in the *Harvard Law Review*. A prototype of "Dr. Schwitzgebel's Machine" was tried in 1968, using multiple receivers to trace the wearer's movements through a building. More recently, the concept of electronic monitoring has expanded to include active and passive systems. Such systems are intended to monitor an offender's presence in a given environment—usually the home or a community corrections center—where the offender is required to remain for specified periods of time. This article focuses on active systems but concludes with a brief discussion of the passive alternatives.

By 1983, workable active monitors had been developed by Michael Goss in Albuquerque, New Mexico, and Thomas Moody in Key Largo, Florida. Each consisted of three elements:

- A miniaturized transmitter, strapped to the offender's ankle and broadcasting an encoded signal at regular intervals over a range of about 200 feet.

- A receiver-dialer located in the offender's home, to detect signals from the transmitter and to report periodically to a central computer.

- A central computer to accept reports from the receiver-dialer over the telephone lines, compare them with the offender's curfew schedule, and alert correctional officials to unauthorized absences.

In Albuquerque, Judge Jack Love ordered the Goss transmitter attached to the ankle of a 30-year-old probation violator for a 1-month period starting in April 1983. He later sentenced four other offenders to monitored home confinement. An appraisal funded by the National Institute of Justice concluded that:

- The equipment operated successfully.
- Monitored home confinement appeared to be acceptable to the local criminal justice community.
- The concept did not appear to pose legal problems when used as an alternative to detention.
- As compared to detention, monitoring resulted in "substantial savings" to the criminal justice system.

Meanwhile, Florida Judge J. Allison DeFoor II tried new equipment, the Moody system, in Monroe County. The program involved 12 offenders over a 6-month period, serving house-arrest sentences ranging from 2 days to 4 months.

The Palm Beach County experience

On December 1, 1984, the Moody device—now called the In-House Arrest System—was adopted by Palm Beach County, Florida, in two programs, one involving probationers and the other involving work-release offenders from the county stockade, a minimum-security facility.

Probation. This program is administered by Pride, Inc., a nonprofit corporation that had supervised traffic and misdemeanor probation cases for the county since 1977.³ Pride had 15 monitors and receiver-dialers in May 1985, with a few kept in reserve in case of breakdowns. Thus, no more than 13 offenders were on home confinement at any given time. These were individuals who would otherwise have been incarcerated, with their sentences calculated on the basis of 3 or 4 days of home confinement for each day they would have spent in jail. Most were drunk-driving offenders, given a choice between 30 days on monitored home confinement or 10 days in jail, the latter being the mandatory minimum sentence under Florida law for a second drunk-driving conviction.

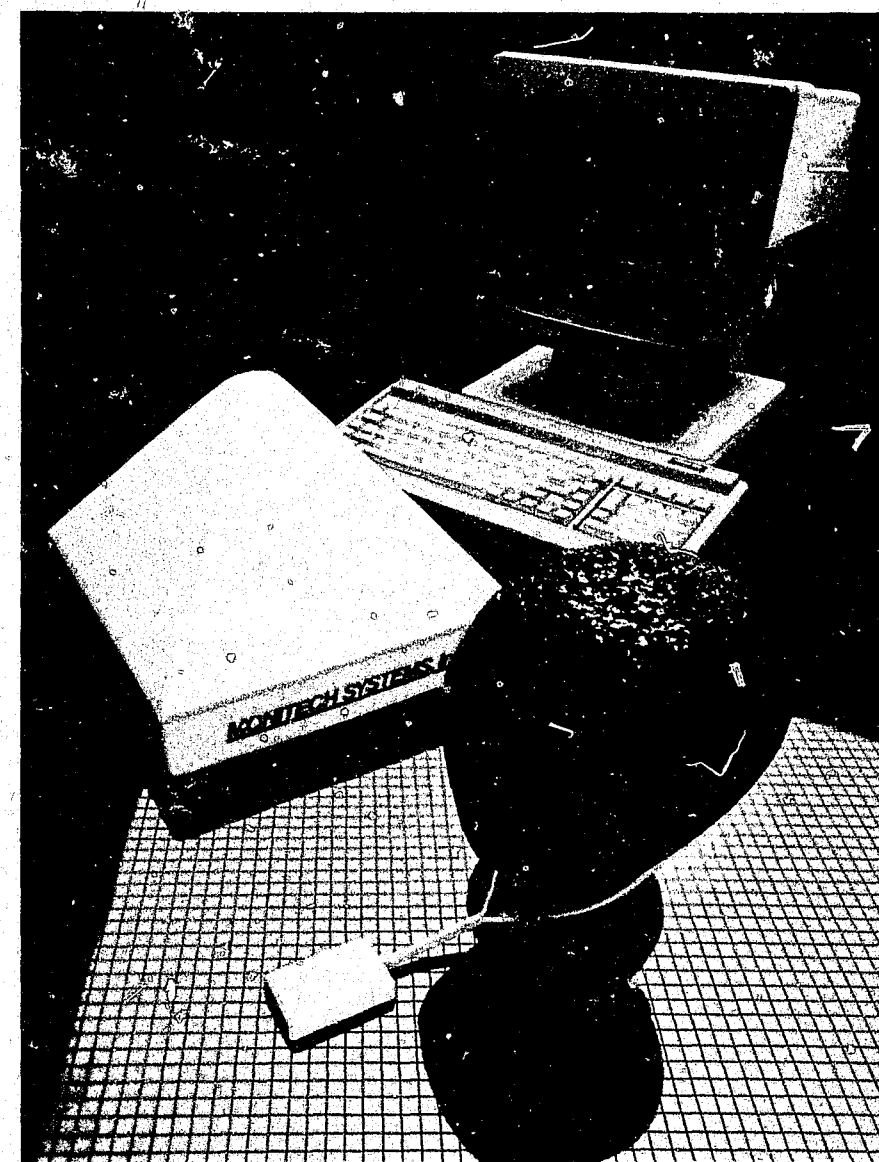
In the program's first 6 months, Judge Edward A. Garrison sentenced all candidates for the program. In each case, the sentence and conditions had to be acceptable to the prosecutor, the defendant, the defense attorney, and a probation officer from Pride, Inc.

While on home confinement, the offender is required to:

- Pay \$5 per day for the monitoring equipment in addition to Pride's standard probation fee.
- Maintain a working telephone, installing one if necessary or making arrangements to live with a friend or relative who has a phone.
- Remain at home during the established curfew hours.
- Report weekly to the Pride office to have the transmitter straps inspected, pay probation and monitoring fees, and discuss any problems with respect to probation or home confinement.

In the Pride office, the probation officer fastens the transmitter to the offender's ankle with plastic straps, pop-riveted by a hand tool. The offender takes a receiver-dialer home and plugs it into the

³Pride's executive director and director of programs formed a separate, for-profit company to market electronic monitoring devices. In June 1985, the company began to market its own telemetry system, with similar capabilities.



Components of a typical home monitoring system: transmitter (this one is worn around neck but others may be attached to arm or ankle), which sends signals to receiver-dialer located at home or workplace, which in turn sends reports to central computer.

electrical and telephone circuits. The probation officer programs Pride's computer with the individual's curfew schedule, the computer receives a test signal, and any installation problems are worked out by telephone.

Pride's offices are unstaffed at night or on weekends, but a telephone answering machine is available so offenders could leave messages for the probation staff. Each weekday morning, the probation officer plays back these messages and

scans a summary printout of the transmission from each offender's unit. If appropriate, the probation officer telephones the offender to check on his whereabouts. In addition, the printouts are reviewed with the offender at the weekly inspection and counseling session.

Under the program's policy, a major violation of curfew results in a return to court and probable incarceration. The violator would thereafter be ineligible

Photo courtesy Monitech Systems, Inc.

Daniel Ford is a consultant to the National Institute of Justice who frequently writes on criminal justice topics. Annesley K. Schmidt is a research analyst at the National Institute of Justice.

¹ Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Department of Justice, *Survey of Prison Inmates, 1979*.

² Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Department of Justice, *Probation and Parole 1984*, (forthcoming).

Electronically monitored home confinement

for monitored home confinement. If an individual failed to return Pride's equipment, he or she would be charged with grand theft.

Work release. In June 1985, the Palm Beach County stockade had a population of 325, of whom 45 were on work release. They were required to return to the stockade after work and to pay the county \$9 per day from their earnings. After a month or two, selected work-release inmates were allowed to complete their sentences on monitored home confinement. Individuals convicted of sex offenses or crimes against persons were not eligible for the program. In May 1985, the program had 22 offenders on monitored home confinement, and 11 others had completed their sentences in the program.

The transmitter is fitted to the offender at the stockade office, and a sergeant accompanies the individual home to install the receiver-dialer. At the end of the work week—Friday evening or Saturday—the offender reports to the stockade gate guard, who inspects the straps and accepts the \$63 weekly fee. All other communication between the

Photo courtesy Control Data Corrections Systems



Miniaturized transmitter allows offender to move freely at work or at home.

offender and the stockade division is handled by a sergeant assigned to the case, who makes regular unannounced visits to the individual's job site and to the home.

The division had one violator in the first 6 months of the program. He was considered to have escaped from the stockade, an offense involving a possible 5-year sentence.

Observations. Although no formal assessment of the Palm Beach County experience has been undertaken, some observations can be drawn from anecdotal accounts:

- Because of the county's large geographical area, an incoming WATS line is necessary for the Pride program. In the first 2 months, telephone charges averaged about \$22 per month for each offender.

- The typical room has "dead space" in which the receiver-dialer cannot pick up the transmitter's signal. In particular, metal tends to limit the range of the transmitter; kitchens are therefore an especially difficult environment. Transmission breaks have also been attributed to metal furniture, faulty wiring, other electronic devices, bathroom fixtures, waterbeds, and even certain sleeping positions. Mobile homes constitute a problem for offenders trying to do yard chores: the range outside the building is as little as 10 feet, compared to as much as 200 feet from a woodframe building. All interference problems have been resolved by having the offender move the receiver-dialer, change his or her routine, or (in one instance) move in with a friend or relative.

- A few offenders complained about irritation from the transmitter or its straps. They reduced the chafing by wearing a cutoff tube sock under the monitor or an elasticized sock over it to hold it in place.

- The transmitter, of course, was visible when the offender wore shorts or a skirt. Some offenders coped by telling questioners that it was a heart-monitoring device, but at least one candidate

for home confinement (a cocktail waitress) refused to go on the monitor because she feared it would interfere with her job.

Toward a formal assessment

By spring 1985, electronic monitoring devices had been acquired by at least seven U.S. jurisdictions. The National Institute of Justice is planning a field assessment of some of these programs. Among the issues to be studied are the functioning of the equipment, the costs to the criminal justice system and to the wearer, the experience of offenders sentenced to monitored confinement, and the reactions of the criminal justice system and the community to this form of penalty.

Programs now operating or under consideration include:

Kenton County, Kentucky. The Kentucky Legislature debated a home confinement bill in 1984. The bill did not pass, but the legislature recommended a pilot program in anticipation of a similar bill in 1986. Kenton County (Covington) agreed to underwrite the \$32,000 cost of installing the In-House Arrest System for up to 20 offenders. The first units arrived on April 15; the first offender was placed on the system on May 2.

Candidates for the program were misdemeanants who posed a minimum risk to the community, yet who needed a restricted environment. These qualifications, officials feel, apply to an estimated 42 percent of Kentucky's prisoner population. After finding that the first offenders in the program had alcohol problems and could not comply with the program, officials began to screen candidates for alcohol dependency.

If an offender seemed appropriate, the judge deferred sentencing and instructed the individual to report to the State probation and parole officer in Covington. The officer explained the equipment, the conditions of home confinement, the consequences of violations, ways to deal with difficulties, and any special requirements such as restitution, community service, or participation in a counseling or treatment program. If the defendant agreed to the program and the

probation officer regarded him or her as an appropriate risk, the judge entered a formal order confining the individual to house arrest.

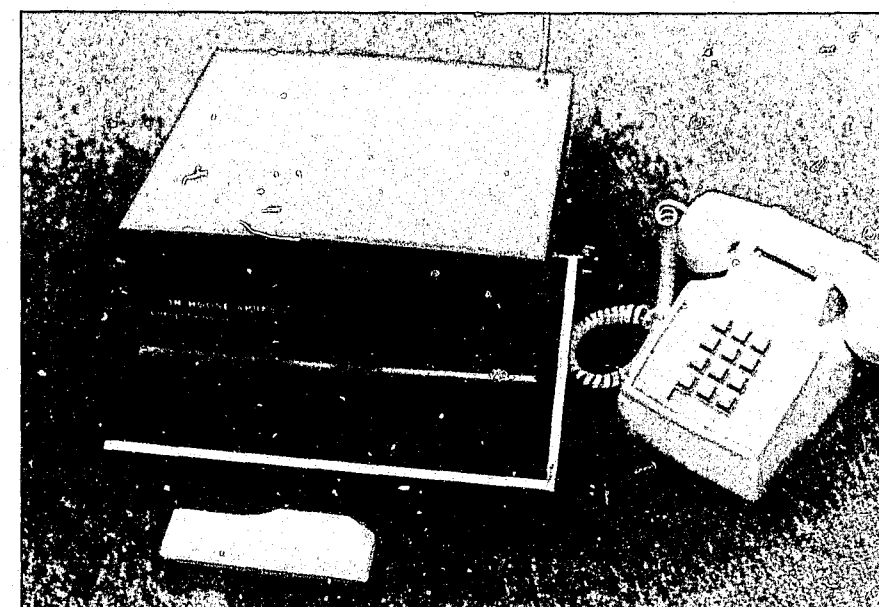
Officials sent pictures of the transmitter to hospital emergency rooms and police stations, so personnel would recognize the device on an injured or arrested offender. They also involved the media at an early stage in the program, emphasizing that participants were in the program voluntarily, that the device could not eavesdrop, and that the offender was permitted to go to church as well as to his or her place of employment.

Rental fees were based on income and length of time in the program. Defendants with net weekly household incomes under \$100 were provided the equipment without charge; a sliding scale was applied thereafter. An offender with a net household income of \$400 per week, for example, would pay about \$45 per week up to a maximum fee of \$700 for 4 months on the monitor.

As with the other programs, offenders were fitted with the transmitter and returned home to install the receiver-dialer. The offender returned to the county jail each Thursday for a visual check of the transmitter straps and to pay the rental fee.

A county liaison officer checks the report each morning, notifying the State probation officer whenever the computer failed to receive a signal or indicated a violation, the equipment malfunctioned, the offender failed to report for inspection or to pay the rental fee, or there was any evidence of tampering with the equipment. The probation officer investigated violations and made a weekly check of arrest records to ensure that the offender remained arrest-free. When the home confinement term was successfully completed, the judge put the offender on routine probation.

Clackamas County, Oregon. Clackamas County (Oregon City) had about 2,000 individuals on probation or parole. To ease caseloads, it too adopted the In-House Arrest System. The central computer was installed in a community corrections center and was supplied



Receiver-dialer plugs into electrical and telephone circuits; it receives signals from small white ankle transmitter and sends them on over the telephone lines to central computer.

by a passive monitoring system, as described below.

Officials say they plan to use monitored home confinement with both misdemeanants and felons, with pretrial releasees, and with offenders on furlough from residential centers.

Washtenaw County, Michigan. The Michigan Department of Corrections is planning a test in Washtenaw County (Ann Arbor) to determine if home confinement is a feasible alternative to incarceration in its crowded prisons and jails. In this jurisdiction, the target population will consist of felony offenders. The pilot project involved 20 monitors and support equipment for a period of 6 months. The equipment selected was the CSD Home Escort, basically the device developed by Michael Goss in Albuquerque.

Persons who had been charged with assault or escape or who had a history of assault or flight will not be candidates for the program. Narcotics dealers are also to be excluded. When an offender seems an appropriate candidate for home confinement—and a prison commitment would otherwise have been called for—the case will be referred to the Probation Sentence Panel. If the

offender agrees to take part, the panel will recommend to the judge that the offender be placed on delayed-sentence status and ordered to participate in the home-confinement program.

Participants in the program will have to be able to support themselves; if not working, they will have to provide evidence of engaging in a job search. They will not be charged for the equipment. The expected maximum term of home confinement is 90 days.

After the delay order is entered, the defendant will be assigned to a probation agent, who arranges for the transmitter to be placed on the offender and the receiver-dialer to be placed in his or her residence. The offender will sign an agreement to maintain an operating telephone, respond to telephone calls, report malfunctions, and return for visual inspection of the transmitter if required.

In the first phase of the program, a small number of offenders will be confined to their homes during nonworking hours, with monitoring from 4 p.m. to 6 a.m. weekdays and around the clock on Saturdays and Sundays. The central computer is monitored by community corrections staff. If an inappropriate

Photo courtesy Corrections Services, Inc.

Electronically monitored home confinement

signal is received, an officer attempts to telephone the client and reports the incident to the probation agent.

The probation agent could return the offender to jail if the conditions of home confinement are violated or if the individual is arrested for any crime. Once removed from home confinement, the offender will no longer be eligible to take part in the program.

State of Utah. The Utah Legislature passed a bill in 1983 giving courts authority to sentence people to home confinement for prescribed periods of time. A year later, the legislature appropriated \$60,000 to support a pilot program, authorizing \$200,000 more in 1985. Meanwhile, the State attorney general's office held in an informal opinion that, "where the appropriate procedural safeguards are followed and the use of electronic surveillance is related to the rehabilitation of the offender and the protection of society, given the nature of the offense and the character of the offender, the resulting limitation on the

exercise of constitutional rights will be upheld."

In Utah, electronic monitoring was intended to enhance an intensive supervision program already in place. The clientele was to be drawn from individuals whose parole or probation would otherwise be revoked, and the maximum period of home confinement was expected to be 6 months, with a likely average of 4 months. The first phase involved about 30 monitors and clients, with the first equipment received in November 1984. The transmitter was an extremely compact device worn around the offender's neck on an anti-tamper strap; the distributor was Monitech (now called Computrac) Systems, Inc., of Salt Lake City.

In January 1985, corrections officials began to experiment with the system in halfway houses and other locations. By April, the first two clients were on the monitors in Salt Lake City.

Monitech worked closely with the program, with a company technician fitting offenders with the necklace and installing the receiver-dialers. The individual monitoring the computer also worked for the company. The central computer was located in the Bonneville Community Corrections Center with staff available round the clock. Probation and parole agents on duty in the community were equipped with beepers, so if a violation was signaled, an agent could be dispatched forthwith.

Passive monitoring systems

In addition to the active devices described above, there are passive systems on the market that can monitor individuals in their homes. For example, an automated caller can be programmed to deliver one of several prerecorded messages to the probationer; this device can be used in tandem with a wristlet which, when inserted into a verifier box, sends a signal to identify the recipient of the call. The offender may also be asked to respond to a question, with the response recorded as an additional means of identification. (Officials in Clackamas County, Oregon, who use this system in addition to an active system, found that the recording could reveal that the offender was having difficulty inserting

the wristlet into the verifier—a possible indication that he or she had been drinking.)

A limitation of such passive systems is that telephoning the offender in the middle of the night or the early morning hours can be disruptive and annoying. However, the systems offer advantages of simplicity, lower cost, and the absence of false signals.

Conclusion

As jurisdictions continue to search for effective penalties and control of convicted offenders, electronic monitoring—alone or with other innovations such as intensive supervision—may prove to be a workable option. The National Institute of Justice will continue to report on such experiments as more and more jurisdictions try them. As the knowledge base grows and the technology improves, we can expect that the concept and use of electronic monitoring will undergo further refinements.

Related Research in Brief reports

Three recent reports in the Research in Brief series from the National Institute of Justice offer information on other issues related to offenders' sentences.

Expanding Sentencing Options—A Governor's Perspective describes a proposed Delaware system of sentencing that provides both flexibility and accountability.

Probation and Felony Offenders presents findings from a study of 1,600 California convicted felons sentenced to probation.

Jailing Drunk Drivers—Impact on the Criminal Justice System documents the effectiveness of mandating confinement for persons convicted of DWI offenses.

To obtain free copies, use order nos. 48, 49, and 50, on the back cover order form.

Dispute Resolution Information Center

Parent-child dispute resolution

by W. Patrick Phear

Fifteen-year-old Pete Pedillo thought his mother's response to his chronic truancy placed him in a no-win situation. For every day he missed school, Mrs. Pedillo grounded Pete a week and, even if he were to start attending school regularly, he could never work off the grounded time he had accumulated.

Mrs. Pedillo, however, felt her response to Pete's truancy was justified. She couldn't trust him. In fact, since she was prohibited from making nonbusiness calls at work, her only links to her son's daytime behavior were written notes to and from Pete's school counselor, Mr. Fiske.

Mr. Fiske considered initiating a court action regarding Pete's truancy but instead suggested that Pete and his mother try to resolve their problems at a local family mediation center, the Children's Hearing Project in Cambridge, Massachusetts.

After attending several sessions with the mediators—together and separately—Pete and his mother worked out a written agreement containing Pete's promise to attend school regularly, and an arrangement whereby Mrs. Pedillo would be kept informed of Pete's attendance on a weekly basis. Mrs. Pedillo agreed that for every day of school he missed, Pete would be grounded 3 days instead of 5.

Three months later, Pete had not missed a day of school and was working at a part-time job. He and his mother say mediation taught them to talk things out with each other, as they do now when other difficulties arise.

The Children's Hearing Project, which first appeared as a foundation-sponsored demonstration program in 1981 and now enjoys State endorsement and financial support, is one of a growing number of parent-child mediation programs.

Parent-child mediation is a form of dispute resolution that takes into consideration the balance of power

between a parent and child. Parent-child mediation strategies respect the parent's role as an authority yet attempt to give each disputant equal dignity at a bargaining table.

In addition to the Children's Hearing Project, several other notable parent-child mediation programs made their debuts in the 1980's: the Children's Aid Society PINS Mediation Project in New York City, the Exeter Mediation Program in Exeter, New Hampshire, and the Connecticut Superior Court Family Division.

Philosophy

Each program is designed around the premises that the child is not likely to change unless the family changes and the parents agree to modify their own behavior. Participation by families must be voluntary, and mediation records must be confidential.

With the exception of the Connecticut program, which is an integral part of the State's court system, the programs also share the assumption that training community volunteers to conduct mediation is not only cost effective but also allows for a diverse pool of mediators that can to some extent be matched with disputants with whom they can identify.

The four programs use the same general mediation model, which consists of an initial mediation session, scheduled after an intake process, that prepares and educates the family for mediation; a public mediation session involving all parties to the dispute; caucuses in which the mediator or mediators meet with the parties alone; and sessions during which formal agreements are drawn up. Mediators locate referrals and monitor how well the agreement is being kept.

Sponsorship and funding

To some extent, sponsorship affects the programs' physical locations, case flow, and operating procedures. For

example, the Children's Hearing Project—whose major funding source is the State—receives 40 percent of its referrals from State agencies, while the other groups receive significantly fewer referrals from the State.

All the referrals to the Connecticut program—an entirely court-run program—come either directly or indirectly from the court. A majority of New Hampshire's referrals come from the court as well and, of the four, only the New Hampshire and Connecticut programs take on cases involving minor criminal charges; the other two work only with status offenders.

The level of funding allotted each program also makes a difference. For example, the Children's Hearing Project, with a \$65,000 budget, expects to mediate 100 cases; the PINS program, with a \$320,000 budget, expects to mediate 500 cases; and the New Hampshire program, with a \$13,500 budget, predicts it will serve 30 cases.

The known and the unknown

The majority of families that have used mediation to reach an agreement report that they are extremely satisfied with the process, that they are better able to communicate with each other, that the household rules are clearer, and that there is more stability in the home.

However, the work of refining and improving the various mediation models and programs is far from done. More research is necessary to determine how mediation can or should be used in other family disputes—in wills, care of parents, and guardianship situations, for example.

W. Patrick Phear is director of the Children's Judicial Resource Council, Cambridge, Massachusetts. He has extensive experience as a parent-child mediator and trainer.

Monitoring systems

CSD Home Escort (active). Distributor: Corrections Systems, Control Data Corporation, 7600 France Avenue, South, Edina, MN 55435. Telephone 612-893-4656.

In-House Arrest System (active). Distributor: CONTRAC, 93351 Overseas Highway, Tavernier, FL 33070. Telephone 305-852-9507.

Monitech (active). Distributor: Computrac Systems, Inc., 3269 South Main Street, Suite 210, Salt Lake City, UT 84115. Telephone 801-485-1200.

Premise Restriction Unit (active). Distributor: Corrections Services, Inc., P.O. Box 2941, West Palm Beach, FL 33402. Telephone 305-683-9188.

Prisoner Monitoring System (active). Distributor: Controlec, Inc., Box 48132, Niles, IL 60648. Telephone 312-966-8435.

Telso On Guard System (passive). Distributor: Digital Products Corporation, 4021 Northeast 5th Terrace, Ft. Lauderdale, FL 33334. Telephone 305-564-0521.

National Juvenile Detention Resource Centers

Faced with greater concentrations of serious juvenile offenders in their facilities, as well as the need to use alternatives for nonserious offenders, directors and staff of juvenile detention centers around the country could use some help.

In a joint effort to enhance the effectiveness of juvenile corrections, the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) and the American Correctional Association (ACA) have conducted a two-phase program to:

1. Develop juvenile detention standards and guidelines to help juvenile detention facilities maintain a climate of fairness, professionalism, and efficiency.

2. Establish Juvenile Detention Resource Centers to serve as models and training facilities in juvenile corrections.

Juvenile detention guidelines

OJJDP and ACA have long recognized the need to ensure uniformity of treatment for juveniles in detention centers. Since the 1970's, OJJDP has sponsored the development of juvenile justice standards. In 1983, ACA published *Standards for Juvenile Detention Facilities*, to provide guidance to State and local juvenile detention personnel in such areas as facility admin-

istration; staff training; security, intake, admission, and release procedures; juvenile rights; citizen and volunteer involvement; programs; and communication.

As an extension of this effort and to assist juvenile detention facilities in implementing the standards, ACA and OJJDP have developed and published *Guidelines for the Development of Policies and Procedures for Juvenile Detention Facilities*. The *Guidelines* are based on three sets of national standards: the American Correctional Association *Standards for Juvenile Detention Facilities*; the National Advisory Committee for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention's *Standards for the Administration of Juvenile Justice*; and the American Bar Association's approved standards for *Interim Status and Architecture of Facilities*. The *Guidelines* publication translates each standard into workable and adaptable statements of policies and procedures. It is designed to assist facilities in developing their own clear and complete sets of policies and procedures consistent with the goals of the juvenile justice system.

Juvenile Detention Resource Centers

OJJDP and ACA have established three regional Juvenile Detention Resource Centers whose own written policies, procedures, and operational practices closely resemble those in the *Guidelines*. The centers are:

- Berrien County Juvenile Center, Berrien Center, Michigan.
- Jefferson County Youth Center, Louisville, Kentucky.
- Southwest Florida Juvenile Detention Center, Fort Myers, Florida.

Selection of a fourth regional center, in the West, is now under way.

The centers provide training and technical assistance to detention facility administrators and staff from their

From the Administrator

The role of detention in the juvenile justice system is a demanding and challenging one. In 1982, over half a million juveniles were admitted to public juvenile detention and correctional facilities across the Nation; more than 80 percent of these were admissions to detention centers. The 1-day census count taken in 1983 indicated that there were approximately 11,000 delinquents held in the nearly 400 detention centers in the United States, with more than one-fifth of this population held for serious and violent crimes. Moreover, 20 percent of this daily population consisted of children committed to detention by the court as a disposition; this committed population has increased more than threefold since 1979.

The movement to promote the use of alternatives to secure confinement for nonserious offenders, coupled with the emphasis on stricter security for serious offenders, has resulted in greater concentrations of serious, violent offenders in detention populations. The efforts to remove juveniles from adult jails, particularly in

rural counties, have fostered the need to develop new approaches to transporting and detaining juveniles in need of secure custody. The ever growing threat of litigation and the need for due process safeguards have prompted greater attention to policies, procedures, and standards for operating detention centers.

The Juvenile Detention Resource Centers were established to give detention professionals the training and technical assistance needed to operate efficiently and safely in a constantly changing environment. These centers are examples of outstanding detention center management and operation, as evidenced by their commitment to the adoption and implementation of nationally recognized standards for the administration of juvenile detention services. The Juvenile Detention Resource Centers reflect a diverse range of detention practices, both geographically and programmatically, and can assist detention centers across the Nation in improving their operations.

Alfred S. Regnery, Administrator
Office of Juvenile Justice and
Delinquency Prevention

regions and from other parts of the country as well. Resource Center staff show by example, as well as in formal training sessions, how to implement the OJJDP-recommended standards and adapt them to the particular needs of the local facility.

How the Resource Centers were selected

The Resource Centers were chosen from juvenile detention centers accredited by the Commission on Accreditation for Corrections. Applicants were required to submit a copy of their policies and procedures and a written narrative about their outstanding features.

A team from OJJDP and ACA conducted onsite reviews before selecting the centers. They looked for detention centers that:

- Had policies and procedures closely resembling those in the *Guidelines for the Development of Policies and Procedures for Juvenile Detention*.
- Exhibited evidence of proficiency in 22 areas, including administration and management, training and staff development, safety and emergency procedures, citizen involvement, and medical and health care services. Areas considered critical in the selection process were intake, admission procedure, and juvenile rights, rules, and discipline.
- Were willing to commit the time and staff necessary to function as a resource center.
- Were accessible to public transportation.

First year activities

During the first year, the Resource Centers participated in a 5-day training program administered by OJJDP and ACA to show the center staffs how to give effective training and technical assistance to staffs of other detention centers. They subsequently developed and implemented a 3- to 5-day training program for the staffs of other detention centers. Likewise, the Resource Centers were trained to respond to requests for information and onsite visits.

The Resource Centers also developed a videotape to be used in providing technical assistance in the operation of detention centers.

Individual Resource Centers

Berrien County Juvenile Center
Dean's Hill Road
Berrien Center, MI 49102-9706
616-471-2831.

Contact person: Dr. Nehemiah (Don) Mead
Date opened: 1974
Rated capacity: 40
Daily cost per bed: \$90
Management structure: Court

Administered by the Berrien County Juvenile Court, the center serves three categories of youth:

- Those in need of court supervision while their cases are pending who can be supervised in their own homes, through a home detention program, or in emergency shelter care homes.
- Those in need of secure detention because it is unsafe for them to stay in their homes or in other court programs while they await court dispositions.

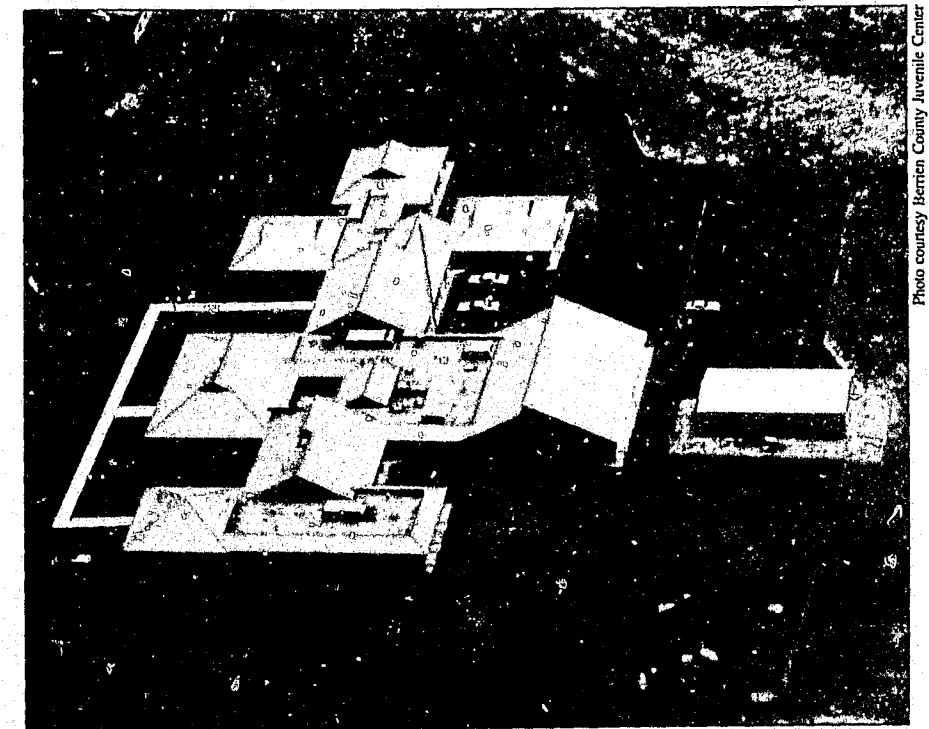
• Those in need of a residential treatment setting with greater controls than those provided in their own homes or in other court programs.

The Berrien County Juvenile Center successfully uses counseling economy—a helping peer relationship program—as the behavior management program within its 14-bed unit where juvenile criminal offenders are held in pre-adjudicatory secure detention or while awaiting transfer to other programs.

The Residential Program, a 26-bed treatment unit, uses a type of peer group counseling—positive peer counseling—in providing treatment for juvenile offenders.

Another feature of the Berrien County Juvenile Center is the Juvenile Court Citizen's Advisory Council, composed of 20 citizens who act as an advisory group for the juvenile court judges and staff.

The Council has been playing a vital role in the detention center's operation. It has conducted a survey of Berrien County schools that has led to the development of a nationally recognized



Berrien County Juvenile Center's modern, self-contained facilities.

The concept of national Juvenile Detention Resource Centers, currently funded by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention and administered by the American Correctional Association, can be viewed as the beginning of a new phase in juvenile detention as a profession. The Resource Centers provide the opportunity to share successes and study problems in the practical application of modern correctional management theory in the operations of juvenile detention programs. In my opinion, the Resource Centers will be the impetus for a long overdue national forum for the profession of juvenile detention.

Earl Dunlop, Executive Director
National Juvenile Detention
Association

inservice training program for educators, police, and juvenile justice personnel. It has initiated peer group counseling in four public schools and held annual meetings with the superintendent of each school district, and it has published a resource directory and wall chart for schools and police departments.

The Council has also surveyed court clients and their families to determine their needs and the extent to which the court meets these needs. It has cosponsored the first statewide meeting on juvenile court citizens' advisory councils, testified before legislative committees on a proposed juvenile code bill, and screened candidates for various positions in the court.

Jefferson County Youth Center
720 W. Jefferson Street
Louisville, KY 40202
502-625-6178

Contact person: Earl Dunlap
Year opened: 1981
Rated capacity: 56
Daily cost per bed: \$65
Management structure: County

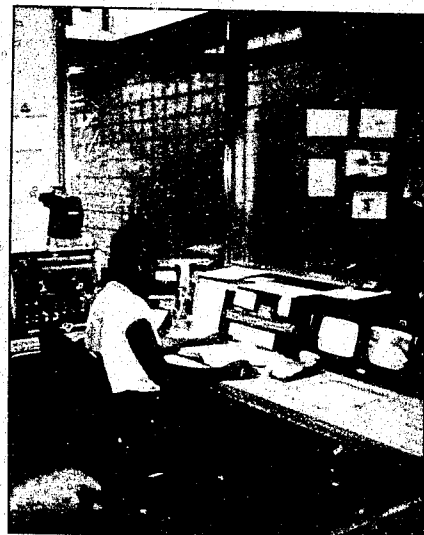
This is the first juvenile detention center in the United States to receive both

American Medical Association and Commission on Accreditation for Corrections accreditation.

Located in downtown Louisville, the Jefferson County center is in Kentucky's most populated and industrialized county and is one of three juvenile detention facilities in the State. It operates under the Division for Youth Protection of the Department for Human Services and has seven program units—admissions, court liaison, alternative placement services (nonsecure detention), secure detention, medical services, training, and building services. All programs admit both boys and girls.

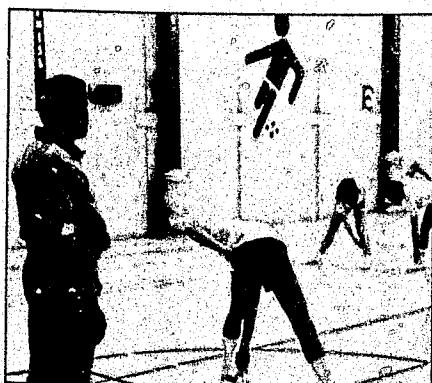
The secure detention program provides service to youths while they await a court hearing. Behavior is monitored by a system called "token economy" whereby staff reinforce positive behavior by dispensing tokens and verbal rewards for appropriate behavior. Tokens may be used to purchase items in the facility's token economy store.

An outstanding feature of the Jefferson County Youth Center is a medical services unit which has attained 100-percent compliance with American Medical Association standards for care in juvenile detention facilities. Medical services include sick care, sick call, dental care, emergency care, hospital care, physical examinations, and referral services. These services are available to all adolescent clients in secure



Left, master control booth of Southwest Florida Juvenile Detention Center.

Below, physical education class at Jefferson County Youth Center.



National Institute of Justice

detention or receiving emergency shelter or child protective services.

Southwest Florida Juvenile Detention Center
2525 Ortiz Avenue
Fort Myers, FL 33906
813-332-7070

Contact person: John Criswell
Year opened: 1980
Rated capacity: 60
Daily cost per bed: \$60-\$70
Management structure: State

The Southwest Florida Juvenile Detention Center was the first center in the southeastern United States to be accredited by the Commission on Accreditation for Corrections. A Commission audit of the facility—which examined over 400 standards in all areas of juvenile detention—gave the facility a compliance rating of 96.4 percent.

Operated by the Florida Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services, the center serves five Florida Counties—Lee, Charlotte, Hendry, Glades, and Collier.

The detention center uses a behavioral management point system; detainees earn points for good behavior and program participation and can then use them to attend nightly movies, extend curfew, purchase extra snacks, or participate in available incentive programs.

A child may be placed in a nonsecure detention program after a thorough

screening process which involves the detention center's nonsecure program staff, the court, the State's attorney's office, and the Florida Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services' assigned counselor.

Children in nonsecure detention—approximately one-third of those detained at any time—remain at home but under strict supervision. They receive daily visits from the Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services counselor. Generally a child cannot leave home unless accompanied by parent or guardian. Failure to comply with the rules of home detention results in a return to secure detention within the facility.

Nonsecure placement allows the center to keep its population at a manageable level while establishing an appropriate placement for each child.

Staff training is one of the particular strengths of the center. The University of South Florida Mental Health Institute helps train staff in behavioral management techniques geared to juvenile detainees. All staff and supervisors attend 40 hours of preservice training and 40 additional hours annually at the Institute.

Juvenile detention center workshops

Each year OJJDP and ACA sponsor workshops at the Resource Centers to inform juvenile detention facility professionals about new, successful detention practices and programs. The workshops offer a variety of different operational approaches. During the 1985-1986 fall and winter, the following workshops have been planned:

Berrien County Juvenile Center
November 18-20
December 16-18

Major topics:
• Intake screening procedure
• Alternatives to secure detention
• Counseling economy

• Accreditation benefits and process
• Total staff development program

Jefferson County Youth Center
December 4-6
January 29-31

Major topics:

• Admissions
• Alternative placement services
• Behavior management through a token economy system
• Training and staff development
• Volunteers

Southwest Florida Juvenile Detention Center
November 18-20
January 20-22

Major topics:

• Nonsecure detention
• Admissions and orientation
• Behavioral management

The training and technical assistance will be free, although participants will be responsible for their own transportation and lodging costs.

Questions concerning Juvenile Detention Resource Center workshops should be addressed to William Taylor, Assistant Director, Membership, Training, and Contracts, American Correctional Association, 4321 Hartwick Road, Suite L-208, College Park, MD 20740. Telephone 1-800-ACA-5646.

Suggested readings

Guidelines for the Development of Policies and Procedures for Juvenile Detention Facilities. American Correctional Association, 1984. 425 pp. Available free to juvenile detention centers from American Correctional Association, 4321 Hartwick Road, Suite L-208, College Park, MD 20740. Also available in free microfiche from Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse through the National Institute of Justice/NCJRS Microfiche Program, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. Specify NCJ 95233.

Juvenile Justice Standards Symposium: A Summary. Sponsored by National Institute for Juvenile Justice and

Juvenile detention has long been referred to as the stepchild of adult corrections. As such, detention programs, services, and facilities have never received the funding that they need nor the recognition that they deserve. The creation of three, and soon four, Juvenile Detention Resource Centers—selected from the many juvenile detention centers accredited by the Commission on Accreditation for Corrections—has added a new and invigorating resource for the organizational development of all juvenile facilities. For the first time, outstanding juvenile detention facilities have been identified for their exemplary programs. More importantly, the policies and procedures which are in large part the basis for the accreditation of these facilities, will serve as models to the Nation, illustrating how other juvenile detention centers have the capacity to upgrade their own programs.

John J. Greene, III
Director of Operations
Commission on Accreditation for
Corrections

Delinquency Prevention, 1981. 16 pp. Available free from the Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse/NCJRS. Check no. 46 on the back cover order form.

Standards Relating to Architecture of Facilities. A.M. Greenberg, 1980, 92 pp. Available from Ballinger Publishing Company, 17 Dunster Street, Harvard Square, Cambridge, MA 02138. \$10.00 paper, \$17.50 cloth.

"Juvenile Detention Administration—Managing a Political Time Bomb." R.C. Kihm. *Federal Probation*, V45, N1, (March 1981), 9 pp. Available free in microfiche from the Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse through the National Institute of Justice/NCJRS Microfiche Program, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. Specify NCJ 77619.

NIJ Reports
Criminal Justice Calendar of Events
 a program of the National Institute of Justice/NCJRS

Jan. 27-29 Jacksonville, FL
Microcomputer Workshop for Police Managers.
 Fee: \$325. Contact: see Dec. 2-4, IPTM.

Jan. 27-31 Jacksonville, FL
Microcomputer Workshop for Police Applications.
 Fee: \$450. Contact: see Dec. 2-4, IPTM.

Jan. 27-31 Jacksonville, FL
DWI Instructor.
 Fee: \$325. Contact: see Dec. 2-4, IPTM.

Jan. 27-Feb. 7 Jacksonville, FL
Basic Drug Law Enforcement.
 Fee: \$475. Contact: see Dec. 2-4, IPTM.

Jan. 27-Feb. 7 Jacksonville, FL
At-Scene Traffic Accident/Traffic Homicide Investigation.
 Fee: \$475. Contact: see Dec. 2-4, IPTM.

Jan. 28-29 Eugene, OR
Conducting Police Drivers' Training.
 Fee: \$125. Contact: see Jan. 7-8, SP.

Jan. 29-31 Orlando, FL
Aircraft Disaster Management.
 Fee: \$115. Contact: see Dec. 2-13, VCC.

February

Feb. 3-7 Evanston, IL
Police Budget Preparation.
 Fee: \$450. Contact: see Dec. 3-4, TI.

Feb. 3-7 Petersburg, VA
Progressive Patrol Administration.
 Fee: \$425. Contact: Boyd G. Griggs, Director, Crater Criminal Justice Academy (CCJA), Route 1, Box 77-A, Petersburg, VA 23805 (804-732-0114).

Feb. 3-7 Santa Barbara, CA
Child Abuse: Intervention, Referral, Investigation.
 Tuition: \$319. Contact: see Jan. 13-Feb. 21, DCI.

Feb. 6-7 Tampa, FL
Child Sexual Abuse Assessment and Treatment: Victims and Offenders.
 Contact: H. Jepp Birnbaum, Forensic Mental Health Associates (FMHA), 3 Ireland Road, Newton Center, MA 02159 (617-332-0228).

Feb. 10-March 7 Jacksonville, FL
Police Traffic Management.
 Fee: \$775. Contact: see Dec. 2-4, IPTM.

Feb. 10-March 7 Jacksonville, FL
Principles of Police Management.
 Fee: \$775. Contact: see Dec. 2-4, IPTM.

Feb. 18-19 Detroit, MI
Small Jail Management: Dealing With Suicide, Assault, Morale, and Liability.
 Fee: \$135. Contact: see Dec. 2-3, SCJ.

Feb. 18-20 Virginia Beach, VA
Design and Application of Industrial Security Systems.
 Contact: William C. Bentley, Old Dominion University—Industrial Programs—School of Engineering, Norfolk, VA 23508-8537 (804-440-4243).

Feb. 24-26 Jacksonville, FL
Terrorism in the 80's.
 Fee: \$325. Contact: see Dec. 2-4, IPTM.

Feb. 24-March 7 Evanston, IL
Managing Small and Medium-Sized Police Departments.
 Fee: \$550. Contact: see Dec. 3-4, TI.

Feb. 25-26 Cincinnati, OH
Small Jail Management: Dealing With Suicide, Assault, Morale, and Liability.
 Fee: \$135. Contact: see Dec. 2-3, SCJ.

SNI

Selective notification of information
National Institute of Justice/NCJRS

How to use this section

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

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

juvenile justice agencies, and to members of the Criminal Justice Information Exchange Group. For more information, send for the Document Loan Program brochure listed on the back cover, or call NCJRS at 800-851-3420.

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

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

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

Juvenile restitution host site training

The Restitution Education, Specialized Training, and Technical Assistance (RESTTA) program allows restitution personnel to receive onsite training at host sites specially chosen by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

The following host sites still have spaces available for their training sessions during the winter of 1985 and the spring of 1986:

Waterloo, Iowa
 Restitution and Community Services Work Program, Black Hawk County Juvenile Court Services.
 Training dates: March 4, April 16.

Quincy, Massachusetts
 The Restitution Program (EARN-IT) of the District Court of East Norfolk.
 Training dates: April 17-18, June 19-20.

Charleston, South Carolina
 Juvenile Restitution Program, Inc., South Carolina Department of Youth Services.
 Training dates: January 16-17, March 20-21.

Ventura, California
 Juvenile Restitution Project, Ventura County Corrections Services Agency.
 Training dates: January 23-25, March 27-28, June 5-6.

Dallas, Texas
 Juvenile Restitution Program, Dallas County Juvenile Department.

Training dates: November 21-22, March 14-15, June 5-6.

Upper Marlboro, Maryland
 Judgment Restitution Program of the Prince George's County Circuit Court.
 Training dates: January 13, March 17.

A \$100 tuition fee to the host site is reimbursable through technical assistance vouchers. For further information on the host site program, contact H. Ted Rubin, Institute for Court Management, 1331 17th Street, Denver, CO 80202, 303-293-3063. For further information on the RESTTA program, contact the National Restitution Resource Center at 800-638-8736.



Courts

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

Constructing Dangerousness—Scientific, Legal, and Policy Implications

C. Webster, B. Dickens, and S. Addario, University of Toronto Centre of Criminology

Interviews with approximately 40 Canadian forensic psychiatrists, psychologists, criminologists, and criminal justice professionals, along with a literature review, provide the basis for an analysis of dangerousness predictions in sentencing (as required by the Criminal Code of Canada, Part XXI).

The monograph, based on a 1983 report by Canada's Department of Justice, reviews Canada's dangerous offender legislation. Established in 1977, the legislation requires that two psychiatrists provide expert testimony and allows for participation in dangerous

offender hearings by psychologists and criminologists. If an individual is found to be a dangerous offender, he or she may be given an indeterminate sentence, which potentially is a harsher penalty than allowed under other Canadian Code provisions.

According to the authors, there is little evidence to suggest that psychiatrists or other mental health experts can predict future dangerous conduct of patients or prisoners with any substantial degree of certainty. The report also analyzes legal issues that arise in Part XXI proceedings; and the authors recommend various reforms to the law.

1985. 161 pp. Footnotes. NCJ 97952
 Availability: University of Toronto, Centre of Criminology, Publications Officer, 130 St. George Street, Room 8001, Toronto, Ontario, Canada M5S 1A1. Paperback \$8.00.

Observation and Study in the Federal District Courts

J. Horney

Assesses the procedures under which a court, prior to sentencing, may refer

convicted Federal offenders to the Bureau of Prisons for a brief period of observation and study to ascertain information relevant to the sentencing decision.

The document is the result of efforts by the Federal Bureau of Prisons staff to learn if the observation reports were meeting the courts' needs. The report is based on a series of interviews with judges, probation officers, and corrections staff involved in the observations, and an examination of a sample of cases. It conveys the judges' and probation officers' general satisfaction with the observation reports, but the author notes that the observation and study process could be improved.

The author recommends placing more emphasis on careful selection of cases and study questions, improving communication between the courts and the staff who prepare presentence reports, and allocating more time to actual study of offenders and less to administrative review.

1985. 42 pp. NCJ 98238
 Availability: Federal Judicial Center, 1520 H Street NW., Washington, DC 20005. Single copies free.

**Plea Bargaining—Critical Issues
and Common Practices***William F. McDonald*

Analyzes critical issues revolving around the question of abolishing or reforming plea bargaining, based on data from six jurisdictions, including observations and interviews with more than 200 judges, prosecutors, defense counsel, defendants, and police officers.

Among the issues analyzed are the charging process and its relationship to plea bargaining (including early scrutiny of cases, questionable charging practices referred to as "overcharging," and prosecutorial bluffing), the factors influencing the decision to plea bargain, and the question of whether defendants who plead guilty are given less severe sentences than those convicted after trial.

The practice of plea bargaining was found to be neither as bad as critics fear nor as good as reformers hope. There is considerable agreement among prosecutors and defense counsel regarding the factors that are important in deciding whether to plea bargain a case and on what terms.

1985. 178 pp. Sponsoring agency: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice. Contract no. 1-0260-J-OJARS. Tables. References. Appendixes. NCJ 98903

Availability: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. Document \$6.50, stock no. 027-000-01234-5; National Institute of Justice/NCJRS Microfiche Program, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. Microfiche free.

**Sentencing Reform
in the United States—
History, Content, and Effect***S. Shane-DuBow, A.P. Brown,
and E. Olsen, Wisconsin Center
for Public Policy*

This report reviews the major changes in State sentencing statutes that occurred in the period 1971-1982. The report will be of greatest interest to State legislators, State executives, and criminal justice researchers.

A summary of sentencing reform and its impact is provided for each State and the District of Columbia; each summary contains sections tracing the history of that State's current sentence structure or reform, a description of the content of the reform, and a discussion of the reform's impact.

The States differed widely in the types of sentencing reforms adopted. Types of reforms undertaken include determinate sentencing, mandatory terms for specific offenses, increased penalties for serious and habitual offenders, presumptive sentences, and sentencing guidelines.

The book also contains a brief history of sentencing, punishment, and imprisonment in Europe and the United States since the 18th century; its concluding section discusses common features of State sentencing reforms. A series of charts summarizing the data is included in the summary chapter.

1985. 348 pp. Sponsoring agency: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice. Contract number J-LEAA-013-78 awarded to Abt Associates, Inc. Footnotes. Bibliography. Appendix. Tables. NCJ 97667

Availability: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. Document \$13.00, stock no. 027-000-01237-0; National Institute of Justice/NCJRS Microfiche Program, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. Microfiche free.

**Supplement to the State Court
Model Statistical Dictionary***U.S. Department of Justice,
Bureau of Justice Statistics*

Supplements the *State Court Model Statistical Dictionary* (September 1980), providing four kinds of data terminology that should be integrated into the first edition:

—Revisions to entries in the first edition of the dictionary; subsequent use has indicated these are more appropriate than the earlier classification.

—Data sets for juvenile petition types and juvenile adjudication outcomes, not included in the dictionary's first edition.

—Classification schemes for events in court case processing. These were not included in the first edition and have evolved as the result of publication by the National Court Statistics Project and the State Judicial Information Systems Project of the *Court Case Management Information Systems Manual* (Clifford and Jensen, National Center for State Courts, 1983).

—New entries for additional related terms, needed to explain terms used in the new definitions.

The entire index from the *State Court Model Statistical Dictionary* is included, with the new entries in this Supplement inserted and indicated with a Supplement page number.

1985. 87 pp. Sponsoring agency: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Grant no. 83-BJ-CX-K018. NCJ 98326

Check order no. 37.

**CRIME Crime prevention/
deterrence**Community involvement. Environmental design
and security systems.**Developing a Street Patrol—
A Guide for Neighborhood Crime
Prevention***Neighborhood Crime Prevention
Council*

Relates step-by-step instructions for setting up a street patrol composed of neighbors, who regularly walk through their community to create a watchful citizen presence, primarily to deter crime but also to perform other civic tasks.

Written by street patrol members, the manual discusses the patrol's role, how to recruit volunteers, how to structure the patrol, what to do when witnessing a crime, and useful equipment to have.

The authors also touch upon techniques for maintaining the patrol over time and describe specific property crime prevention strategies.

Materials useful to street patrols, such as a pocket street patrol manual, watch log, job descriptions, and citizen arrest procedures are contained in 27 pages of appendixes.

1985. 47 pp. Appendixes. References. NCJ 98199

Availability: Neighborhood Crime Prevention Council, c/o Justice Resource Institute, 132 Boylston Street, Boston, MA 02116. Document \$9.95.

**Private Security and Police
in America—The Hallcrest Report***W.C. Cunningham and T.H. Taylor*

Reports the findings of a 30-month descriptive research study on private security and private police in America.

Inspired partially by the shift of primary protection responsibility from the public to the private sector, the research discusses "crime on the streets" and "crime in the suites," the latter being the predominant type of crime addressed by private security forces.

The authors describe the resources of proprietary and contractual security operations and provide a market analysis of private security products and services. They also address interaction between private and public law enforcement agencies and offer numerous recommendations on how to minimize crime and fear of crime in the community, businesses, and institutions; the role of private security and ways to upgrade it; and future research needs.

1985. 408 pp. Sponsoring agency: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice. NCJ 97942

Availability: Chancellor Press, 133 SW. 2nd Avenue, Portland, OR 97204. Paperback \$44.95.

**Criminology**Behavioral and social sciences. Crime causes.
Research and development.**Armed Criminal in America—
A Survey of Incarcerated Felons***J.D. Wright and P.H. Rossi*

Reports on a study to determine the role of firearms in the lives of serious criminals, including how and why their firearms are acquired and how they are used.

Questionnaire responses from 1,874 adult male felons incarcerated in 10 States during 1982-1983 showed that three-quarters of the prisoners had at some time owned a gun and that just over half were armed during commission of the crime for which they were in prison. Findings showed that a large majority acquired their guns through informal channels (rather than purchasing them from retail outlets) and primarily for self-protection (rather than specifically to commit crimes).

Offenders were classified into a seven-category typology based on their weapon use in crime—unarmed (40 percent), improvisers (4 percent), knife criminals

(7 percent), one-time firearm users (14 percent), sporadic handgun users (14 percent), shotgun predators (5 percent), and handgun predators (17 percent). Sharp differences were found among the types in the seriousness of their prior criminal behavior, with shotgun and handgun predators accounting for about half of the sample's violent crime.

1985. 55 pp. Sponsoring agency: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice. Grant no. 82-IJ-CX-0001. References. NCJ 97099

Availability: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. Document \$2.50, stock no. 027-000-01240-0; National Institute of Justice/NCJRS Microfiche Program, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. Microfiche free.

**Taking Care of Business—
The Economics of Crime by
Heroin Abusers***B.D. Johnson, P.J. Goldstein,
E. Preble, J. Schmeidler, D.S. Lipton,
B. Spunt, T. Miller, New York State
Division of Substance Abuse Services,
Narcotic and Drug Research, Inc.*

Discusses results of a study of the economic behavior of heroin abusers in central and east Harlem: their purchase, use, and sale of drugs; their income from criminal and noncriminal sources; their expenditures for legal and illegal purposes; and the economic consequences of their activities.

The book also provides the first detailed quantitative data about annualized crime rates and dollar amounts from involvement with specific crimes and drugs among street criminals. From 1980 to 1982, the study's main data collection period, researchers collected data on 201 heroin abusers. Utilizing vignettes, statistics, and analyses, the book describes the different lifestyles of heroin abusers.

The book concludes with a discussion of five policy alternatives: incarcerating all heroin abusers, incarcerating the most seriously criminals, mandating treatment of convicted heroin abusers, providing incentives to reform, and making no policy changes.

1985. 290 pp. Sponsoring agencies: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse; U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice. Grant nos. RO1-DA-01926-05, RO1-DA-02355, 80-IJ-CX-0049. Figures. Tables. Appendix. Indexes. References. Notes. NCJ 97943

Availability: Heath Lexington Books, 125 Spring Street, Lexington, MA 02173. Book \$29.00.

**Facility design**

Architecture. Environmental design.

**Precast and Prestressed Concrete
for Justice Facilities***Walker McGough Foltz
Lyerla, P.S., and The Consulting
Engineers Group, Inc.*

Explains the applications and advantages of precast and prestressed concrete for designing and constructing correctional facilities and presents diagrams and 14 case studies illustrating the use of this building material.

The booklet, prepared for the Prestressed Concrete Institute Justice Facilities Committee, describes precast concrete as an economical, speedy building process, rather than just a material that can be modeled into a variety of shapes. Elaborations on planning and design considerations, components and structural systems, connections and joinery, mechanical and electrical subsystems, and security hardware are presented from a technical as well as a safety and security perspective.

The 14 case studies describe detention centers, minimum-, medium-, and maximum-security prisons, a police station, and a forensic facility. Each describes the project and presents photographs, floor plans, project costs, and information on the architect, structural engineer, general contractors, and owner.

1985. 58 pp. Diagrams. Tables. Bibliography. NCJ 98112

Availability: Prestressed Concrete Institute, 201 North Well Street, Chicago, IL 60606. Document \$30.00.

SNI

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National Institute of Justice/NCJRS



Institutional corrections (adult)

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

Development of Jail Industries

R.C. Griesser, T.M. Crawford, and G.S. Funke, *Institute for Economic and Policy Studies*

Details a study undertaken to determine the existence and potential for development of industries in local jails.

Results, obtained primarily via telephone surveys of administrators of 72 of the largest jails in the United States, suggest that there coexists a real potential for jail industry development yet a dearth of information about existing programs.

Survey results indicated that nearly 30 percent of the sites had operating industry programs or were planning an industry component and that, based on interest expressed by jail administrators, development potential exists in another 12.5 percent of the sites. Administrators at the remaining sites had mixed reac-

Corrections

A number of subscribers had difficulty locating an article announced in the September issue—*Electronic Jails—A New Criminal Justice Concern*. The article was published in *Justice Quarterly*, a new journal that does not appear in many standard library directories. To contact *Justice Quarterly*, call 402-554-3580 or write Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences (ACJS) Secretariat, University of Nebraska at Omaha, 1313 Farnam on the Mall, Omaha, NB 68182-0115.

Shadow of the Dream, a 30-minute color audiovisual presentation on the plight of crime victims, announced in SNI 192 in July, is not available in 16 mm film but only in 3/4-inch, BETA, and VHS videocassette. It may be rented for \$55 or purchased for \$175 from Change Now Productions, Box 10681, Fort Wayne, IN 46853. For more information, call 219-745-5421.

Victims of Crime and Violence was incorrectly announced in the July issue of *NIJ Reports* as a free document. It may be purchased for \$7.50 from the American Psychological Association, Order Department, P.O. Box 2710, Hyattsville, MD 20782.

tions toward jail industries; about 17 percent expressed interest if fiscal and political obstacles could be overcome, while 4 percent revealed little or no interest.

According to the study, greater industry activity is occurring in larger jails; most programs are based on manufacturing. Administrators cited such program benefits as reduction of idleness, value to inmates, and economic gains, and such drawbacks as liability issues, inmate turnover, and poor management.

1985. 23 pp. Tables. Appendixes. NCJ 98129

Availability: National Institute of Corrections, 1790 30th Street, Boulder, CO 80301. Document free.



Juvenile justice system

Juvenile delinquency. Juvenile courts. Missing children.

Eighth Analysis and Evaluation of Federal Juvenile Delinquency Programs

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

Provides an overview and evaluation of the fiscal 1984 activities of the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP), the National Advisory Committee on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (NAC), and the Coordinating Council on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention—each created in 1974 when Congress passed the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act.

This document also presents an inventory of 114 programs administered by 11 Federal agencies and departments that sponsor juvenile delinquency prevention programs, and summarizes 19 Federal programs dealing with substance abuse, delinquency prevention, child abuse, and exploitation of children. The former are described in terms of targeted popula-

tions and funding levels in the past 2 years; the latter are analyzed in terms of their benefits and their relationship to the goals of Federal law.

The report also contains recommendations by the NAC, the Coordinating Council, and OJJDP Administrator Alfred S. Regnery concerning Federal efforts in juvenile justice and delinquency prevention. Recommendations reflect the shift in OJJDP's mandate away from significant emphasis on deinstitutionalization and toward greater focus on accountability of juvenile offenders and reducing exploitation of juveniles.

1985. 123 pp. Appendix. Tables. NCJ 98208

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

No Single Cause—Juvenile Delinquency and the Search for Effective Treatment

R.L. Jenkins, P.H. Heidemann, and J.A. Caputo, *American Correctional Association*

Explores the nature and causes of juvenile delinquency and describes various approaches to treatment of delinquents. According to the book, juvenile delinquency results from two sets of environmental influences. "Maladaptive" or "frustration" delinquency results from inadequate socialization in early life, and "adaptive" or "motivation" delinquency, which develops later, results from environmental stress and pressure.

The authors urge that commitment of delinquent youths to an effective training school is the best method for reducing chronic delinquency, especially among boys. They also advocate that delinquents sent to training schools be actively encouraged to change their behavior to win early release, that juvenile crime penalties be predictable and prompt in order to act as deterrents, and that probation—if administered swiftly and to the "right" juveniles—can be an effective penalty for juvenile delinquents.

1985. 197 pp. Index. References. Appendixes. NCJ 98239

Availability: American Correctional Association, 4321 Hartwick Road, College Park, MD 20740. Document \$17.95.



Law enforcement

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

Applicant Investigation Techniques in Law Enforcement

J.P. Harlan

Intended as a guide for police administrators and other individuals responsible for investigating the backgrounds of police job applicants, this text analyzes the main elements of applicant evaluation—mental and physical assessment, interview, and polygraphy—and explains legal issues pertinent to the screening process.

More than half the book consists of appendixes that include a table of legal cases, sample investigative forms, cover letters, a privacy waiver, and suggestions for how to ascertain various types of applicant background information and records.

1985. 173 pp. Index. Appendixes. Table of cases. Bibliography. NCJ 98241

Availability: Charles C. Thomas, 2600 South First Street, Springfield, IL 62717. Book \$24.50.

Police and Law Enforcement

R.J. Homant and D.B. Kennedy, Ed.

The 46 articles in this collection address eight subject areas related to law enforcement: orientation to the police role, the impact of policing on the community, the impact of policing on police officers, police discretion and the use of force, hostages and terrorism, advances in police responses to particular law enforcement problems, the relationship between private and public police, and professionalization.

The book, third in a series of books with the same title, comprises selections from literature published between 1975 and mid-1981.

Within the eight subject headings, articles address formal delayed response to noncritical calls for service, residency requirements, police tactics, techniques to encourage and assess productivity and performance, coordination and cooperation of community police agencies as an

alternative to total consolidation of all police agencies, community attitudes toward police, the recruitment of women and minorities, stress, problems faced by police officers' wives, police corruption and deviance, and the carrying of weapons by off-duty officers.

Other articles concern negotiating with terrorists, the use of psycholinguistics to identify and understand criminals, police response to domestic violence and rape, Miranda, computer crime, executive kidnapping and extortion, the Guardian Angels, police training, and unionization.

1985. 523 pp. References. Indexes. NCJ 97894

Availability: AMS Press, Inc., 56 East 13th Street, New York, NY 10003. Book \$47.50.

Police Management Today—Issues and Case Studies

J.J. Fyfe, Ed., *International City Management Association*

Aimed at law enforcement administrators, this collection of articles addresses police agency leadership, long- and short-term planning, police conduct and accountability, the relationship between police and their constituents, the repercussions of some modern technologies, domestic violence, and management issues.

Under these main categories, chapters address accreditation of police agencies, lawsuits against the police, civilian review boards, a model policy for handling citizen complaints, a policy controlling high speed pursuits, shift rotations, affirmative action, police unionization, methods for handling the capable police employee who does only enough to get by, and application of the Japanese "quality circle" to police agencies to boost employee satisfaction and quality of services.

1985. 217 pp. References. Figures. NCJ 97876

Availability: International City Management Association, 1140 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington DC 20036. Document \$19.95.

An executive summary of *Criminal Victimization of District of Columbia Residents and Capitol Hill Employees* has just been prepared by the Bureau of Justice Statistics and may be obtained free by checking no. 47 on the back cover order form.

Strategies for Supplementing the Police Budget

L.D. Stellwagen, K.A. Wylie, *Abt Associates Inc.*

A practical guide for law enforcement administrators, this booklet discusses the advantages and disadvantages of a variety of approaches adopted by law enforcement agencies to supplement their budgets.

Principal strategies addressed are donation programs that raise money via individual, organization, and private sector contributions; and forfeiture, whereby an offender's crime-related assets can be seized and devoted to providing equipment for police use or by raising cash through sale of the property.

Additional strategies detailed are charging for "less essential" police services, such as monitoring burglar alarms; imposing a police tax on community residents; earmarking fines or portions of fines for law enforcement training; employing volunteers to assist police; and directing IRS rewards for furnishing evidence against tax evaders to a police department's budget when that department provided evidence of tax evasion on arrested racketeers.

The authors describe examples of these strategies and present both positive and negative ramifications of employing these techniques.

1985. 83 pp. Sponsoring agency: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice, Contract no. J-LEAA-011-81. Appendix. Footnotes. Tables. NCJ 97682.

Availability: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. Document \$2.00, stock no. 027-000-01231-1; National Institute of Justice Microfiche Program, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. Microfiche free.



Offenses

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

Family Violence

M.D. Pagelow

Offers a comprehensive overview of numerous aspects of family violence by

presenting the reader with viewpoints and empirical findings from years of scientific research. Topics covered include causes of family violence, child abuse and neglect, the cycle of violence theory, spouse abuse, violence by children, abuse of the elderly, incest, and marital rape.

The author discusses the issues of family privacy and the unique problems of family violence research and provides estimates of the extent of family violence. A review of family violence theories identifies certain common characteristics among various types of family violence, such as power differentials, social isolation, and alcohol abuse.

The final summary includes intervention and long-range prevention strategies that the author believes will greatly enhance the quality of life and reduce violence.

1984. 592 pp. Notes. Tables. References. Annotated bibliography on parenting. Indexes. Photographs. Drawings. NCJ 97987

Availability: Praeger Publishers, 521 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 11501. Paperback \$19.95.

Organized Crime in America

J. Albanese

Defines types of organized crime, discusses whether or not a nationwide conspiracy of organized criminals exists, offers alternative explanations of organized crime in North America, and examines the investigation, prosecution, defense, and sentencing of offenders.

A discussion of the need for more precise definitions of organized crime notes that three categories are generally included in the concept: provision of illicit services, provision of illicit goods, and infiltration of legitimate business. The author discusses the historical origins of current views of organized crime and outlines the major legislative hearings on the subject.

Public policy consequences of the perceived threat of a nationwide conspiracy are outlined, with emphasis on Federal wiretap and immunity laws and their potential for abuse. The author suggests that explanations for organized crime based on social and economic factors provide a more empirical view and better control strategies.

Improvements in the prosecution of organized crime, the emphasis on entrapment and duress as defenses in these cases, the increasing use of incarceration, and the increasing success of prosecutions are delineated. A discussion of future policy needs focuses on the benefits of decriminalization of many offenses.

1985. 136 pp. Tables. Chapter references. Index. NCJ 97539

Availability: Anderson Publishing Company, 646 Main Street, Cincinnati, OH 45201. Paperback \$11.95.



Reference and statistics

Reference material. Statistics.

Compendium of State Legislation—Privacy and Security of Criminal History Information

SEARCH Group, Inc.

Summarizes State legislation relating to privacy and security of criminal history information. The fourth in a series, the document analyzes trends in State legislation and discusses major issues relating to collection and use of criminal justice data.

Tables describe legislative activity in each State. Legislation is also classified according to 25 categories (including data access, security provisions, individual data review, dissemination procedures, and audit).

The full text of all legislation (about 1,500 pages) is available on microfiche through NCJRS: NCJ 95506 (Vol. 1, Alabama through Michigan; Vol. 2, Minnesota through Wyoming).

1985. 180 pp. Sponsoring agency: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. Grant no. 82-BJ-CX-0010. NCJ 98077

■ Check order no. 38.

Security Letter Source Book 1985-1986

R.D. McCrie, Ed.,
Security Letter

Intended as a comprehensive reference to the field of security, this directory

lists firms that provide security services and those that manufacture security products. It also provides information on security education and training, contract services, security organizations, product standards, and market research reports, as well as reference sources.

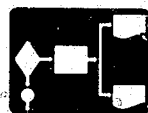
According to the authors, the companies listed in the directory are the leading organizations as determined by size, revenues, reputation, quality, and specialization.

The directory offers descriptions and providers of eight categories of services: alarm service stations, armored car carriers and vehicle manufacturers, consultants and document examiners, dealers and distributors of security products, guard and patrol services, investigators, polygraph and preemployment screening services, and security insurance. Companies are listed geographically, alphabetically, and topically.

General and specialized security products and systems providers are listed under the following categories: identification systems and security engineering, alarm detection systems, batteries and emergency power sources, camera and closed circuit television, communications; fire and emergency services, lock manufacturers and physical security products, lighting and signs, surveillance products, bank and financial security, computer security, executive protection, weapons and uniforms, executive protection, retail security, and safes.

1985. (2nd edition). 335 pp. Index. Advertisers. Tables. NCJ 97895

Availability: Butterworth Inc., 80 Montvale Avenue, Stoneham, MA 02180. Paperback \$49.95.



System policy and planning

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

Crime Control and Fine Enforcement Acts of 1984—A Synopsis

A. Partridge,
Federal Judicial Center

Presents in summary form the legislative history of the Crime Control and the

Fine Enforcement Acts, addresses Juvenile Delinquency Act amendments, bail and forfeiture amendments, and amendments to existing offenses. The publication forms part of the Federal Judicial Center's continuing education and training program and is addressed to judicial personnel.

Areas of discussion include a U.S. Senate resolution about sentencing practices, the repeal of the 1966 Bail Reform Act, the repeal of the Youth Corrections Act, criminal forfeiture in racketeering and drug cases, wiretap amendments, special assessments on convicted persons, and offenders with mental diseases or defects.

1985. 69 pp. Appendix. NCJ 97428

Availability: Federal Judicial Center, 1520 H Street NW., Washington, DC 20005. Publication number FJC-ETS-85-1; single copies free, supply limited. National Institute of Justice/NCJRS Microfiche Program, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. Microfiche free.

Data Quality of Criminal History Records

SEARCH Group, Inc.

Discusses the major issues associated with the quality of criminal history records. Statutory standards are described and relevant State legislation is discussed. Case law relating the use and disclosure of criminal history records is discussed, with particular emphasis on court opinions that focus on the quality of data.

Current issues of interest to criminal justice planners, legislators, and policymakers are identified; the implications of various strategies to increase data quality are discussed.

This report is part of the Criminal Justice Information Policy series. Earlier reports discussed the media, employer access to data, juvenile records, and investigative data.

1985. 100 pp. Sponsoring agency: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. Grant no. 82-BJ-CX-0010. NCJ 98079

■ Check order no. 39.



Victim services

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

When the Victim Is a Child—Issues for Judges and Prosecutors

D. Whitcomb, E.R. Shapiro, and L.D. Stollwagen, Abt Associates Inc.

Provides guidance to judges, prosecutors, legislators, and other professionals wishing to improve the treatment of child victims and witnesses in their jurisdictions, especially victims of sexual abuse. The report reviews the current status of the laws and research on child victims and their role in the criminal justice system.

The authors analyzed raw data from a 1981 National Bar Association survey of prosecutorial practices used with child victims, made contact with legislative reference services and prosecutor's offices in each State, and visited four jurisdictions having innovative procedures or innovative statutes: Des Moines, Iowa, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Orlando, Florida, and Ventura, California.

They not only describe specific strategies, by topic area, but also provide documentation concerning implementation and outcomes. Individual chapters deal with the competency of child witnesses, the exclusion of spectators, attempts to avoid direct confrontation (such as the use of closed circuit television), videotaped depositions and statements, special exceptions to hearsay, the use of expert witnesses, the victim advocate, and streamlining of the adjudication process. A State-by-State chart of current statutory provisions relevant to child victims and witnesses is provided.

The authors conclude that too much attention is presently directed to legislative reforms that benefit only a handful of the growing number of child victims. Instead, they suggest exploiting resources that are already within the court's discretion, such as videotaping a child's first statement strictly for investigative purposes, generally supporting the child through pretrial activities, and

preparing him or her for the courtroom experience.

1985. 108 pp. Sponsoring agency: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice. Contract no. J-LEAA-011-81. Charts. Footnotes. NCJ 97664

Availability: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. Stock no. 027-000-01248-5 (call GPO at 202-783-3238 for price); National Institute of Justice/NCJRS Microfiche Program, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. Microfiche free.

Witness Intimidation—The Law's Response

M.H. Graham

Describes the nature and extent of witness intimidation and ways to deal with it. The author suggests specific ways to preserve trustworthy out-of-court statements and admit them as substantive evidence at trial if the witness' testimony is lost through intimidation.

An introduction presents case examples and survey results that indicate the pervasiveness of witness intimidation. This is followed by a description of legislative, judicial, prosecutorial, and societal responses to witness intimidation, including preventive, deterrent, and remedial measures.

The author argues that justice has historically focused on offenders and ignored victims and witnesses and that more measures should be taken to preclude witness intimidation. To this end, he charges the legal profession to broaden its avenues for preserving trustworthy, prior out-of-court statements; he suggests the use of a "preservation proceeding" that would permit the prosecutor to bring a witness before a judge, magistrate, or specially appointed attorney for preserving witness testimony.

1985. 330 pp. Bibliography. Index. Chapter notes. References. NCJ 98234

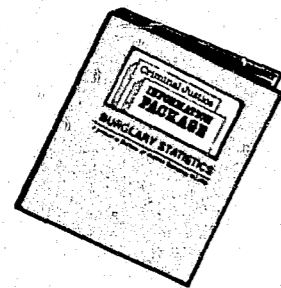
Availability: Quorum Books, Division of Greenwood Press, Inc., P.O. Box 5007, 88 Post Road West, Westport, CT 06881. Book \$39.95.

Announcing...

Judicial recommendations concerning victims available free from NCJRS

The *Statement of Recommended Judicial Practices*, available free from

Need information on burglary statistics?



To answer your questions, the Justice Statistics Clearinghouse has prepared the *Criminal Justice Information Package—Burglary Statistics*.

Burglary Statistics gives you information compiled from the major sources of burglary statistics—all in one easy-to-use package.

Burglary Statistics includes a 13-page narrative that describes the major sources of burglary statistics and provides answers to 15 specific questions about burglary. It also includes two issues of the Bureau of Justice Statistics Bulletin: *Household Burglary and Households Touched by Crime, 1984*.

A list of printed resources for further research and a list of contacts and referrals is also included in the package.

Criminal Justice Information Package—Burglary Statistics, is available for \$10. Just check number 21 on the back cover order form.

 ncjrs information services

NCJRS, presents the recommendations adopted by the National Conference of the Judiciary on the Rights of Victims of Crime in 1983.

Sponsored by the National Conference of Special Court Judges, the National Institute of Justice, and the National Judicial College, the conference considered ways to minimize the burdens and trauma victims experience when they participate in the adjudication process.

The recommendations address the need for courts to inform victims and witnesses about general court procedures and those specific to their cases, to provide special services, to allow victims to participate in proceedings, and to protect victims and witnesses from harassment.

Use order no. 40 on the back cover to obtain a free copy of *Statement of Recommended Judicial Practices*.

Reports from BJS

The following unpublished BJS reports on victimization have just been made available for purchase from NCJRS. To order, see back cover.

The first three refer to a D.C. victimization study whose report, *Criminal Victimization of District of Columbia Residents and Capitol Hill Employees* was announced in the September *NIJ Reports*, page 26 (and is still available—see order no. 41 on back cover). The fourth contains nationwide victimization information.

The District of Columbia Crime Victimization Study Implementation (1983), B.G. Cox et al. Describes data collection and analysis procedures used in the District of Columbia study. Order no. 33.

The District of Columbia Household Victimization Survey Data Base Documentation (1984), D. Allen and S. Burt. Code book for the computer-readable data set containing non-confidential information collected in the D.C. survey. The data set may be obtained from the Criminal Justice Archive, P.O. Box 1248, Ann Arbor, MI 48106 (303-763-5010). For the codebook, order no. 34.

The District of Columbia Household Victimization Survey Data Base User Manual (1984), B.G. Cox and D.R. Allen. Describes the important features of the D.C. victimization data set. Order no. 35.

Comparative Trends of Criminal Victimization in School and in the Community: 1974-1981 (1985), J. Toby, W.R. Smith, and D.R. Smith. Presents data on trends in school victimization using National Crime Survey data. Includes over 40 data tables that cover characteristics of rapes, robberies, assaults, and larcenies. Order no. 36.

Research report on role of grand jury available free from NCJRS

A limited number of free copies of *The Role of the Grand Jury and the Preliminary Hearing in Pretrial Screening* have been made available for distribution by NCJRS. The National Institute of Justice research report is the first comprehensive effort to compare the role of the grand jury and its counterpart—the preliminary hearing. The study examined the effect of these mechanisms in the screening of cases in the State of Arizona.

Researchers explored the use of these pretrial screening mechanisms in two different counties (Maricopa and Pima) operating under the same legal framework. They concluded that there is no perfect preliminary hearing against which to contrast the grand jury proceeding. The use of one or the other screening mechanism is shaped by local norms and by informal relationships within the court system. They suggested, however, that prosecutorial screening be included in efforts to improve the pretrial screening process and to protect the rights of defendants.

A free copy of this document may be obtained by writing National Institute of Justice/NCJRS, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. Multiple copies may be purchased for \$7.00 each from Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. Specify stock number 027-000-01230-2.

Calling all information resources

If your organization wants to be included in the sixth edition of *A Network of Knowledge—Directory of Criminal Justice Information Resources*, call or write now for a questionnaire from the National Institute of Justice/NCJRS.

The directory, a tool to foster information exchange among those who have an interest in the criminal justice field, lists national and international criminal justice information sources along with geographic and subject indexes to aid the user.

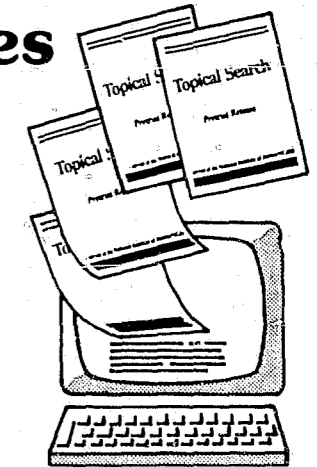
To be eligible for inclusion in the upcoming directory, organizations must meet the following criteria:

- The organization's service area must be national or regional in scope.
- The information provided must be a major component of the agency's function.
- Information services must include data base searches; document dissemination or delivery; practical information on setting up programs; reference services; and technical assistance. (An organization does not have to offer all these services to qualify for inclusion.)
- The organization answers telephone and mail requests and does not require users to visit the facility to obtain information.
- The costs for services or membership are not prohibitive or excessively restrictive.

An agency or publisher that provides only consulting services, technical assistance, or training will not be considered for inclusion in the directory; nor will foreign-based organizations and those that serve only a State-level clientele.

To receive the questionnaire, either call 301-251-5249, or write to National Institute of Justice/NCJRS, Criminal Justice Information Resources Directory, ATTN: Paula Goldberg, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850.

Topical searches from NCJRS



Available from the National Institute of Justice/NCJRS—11 new or recently updated topical searches on police, juvenile justice, corrections, and victims.

Each search includes abstracts and full bibliographic citations for 30 recent, relevant documents selected by subject specialists from the NIJ/NCJRS document data base. Here are the search titles and a sampling of topics covered in each:

Police

Crime analysis—implementation, benefits, crime analysis programs in various police departments.

Foot patrol—effectiveness in reducing crime and improving police-community relations.

Police dogs—history, training, care, use.

Police/fire consolidation—benefits and drawbacks, implementation of consolidation in various jurisdictions.

Police firearms training—lead pollution hazards, use of new technology, developing a training program.

Police minority recruitment—programs and their effects, police department recruitment manuals.

Police patrol allocation—deployment methods, including those using mathematical models and computer programs.

Pursuit driving—adequacy of pursuit driving policies, appropriate curriculum for pursuit driver training.

Juvenile justice

Minority youth crime and the juvenile justice system—minority youth gangs, sentencing, corrections.

Corrections

Health care in correctional institutions—special needs of female and elderly inmates, contracting for services, medical guidelines.

Victims

Psychological effects of victimization—short- and long-term effects of violent crime and criminal justice aftermath, services to reduce the damage.

To order: Use numbers 22 through 32, respectively, on the back cover order form to obtain these topical searches. Each is \$5.00. Free to Federal, State, and local criminal justice agencies. To obtain free searches, do not use the back cover order form. Call 800-851-3420 or write on your agency's letterhead to National Institute of Justice/NCJRS, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850.

Note: Purchasers of topical searches may take advantage of a 10-percent discount when ordering 10 or more searches at the same time.

 ncjrs information services

Announcing...

Community crime prevention reports from the National Institute of Justice

The results of research sponsored by the National Institute of Justice are published in reports that are disseminated free by NCJRS or offered for sale by the U.S. Government Printing Office.

In most cases, when these reports are out of print, NCJRS continues to make them available by offering photocopies for sale. The order form on the inside back cover to the right provides an opportunity for subscribers to obtain these out-of-print or unpublished research reports from the National Institute of Justice.

However, a number of recently published reports are still in stock. Below is a listing of those that contain information on community crime prevention.

Free documents available in limited quantity. Write National Institute of Justice/NCJRS, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850, or call NCJRS Customer Service at 800-851-3420 to obtain single free copies of the following documents. Please note the NCJ number:

Citizen Crime Prevention Tactics—A Literature Review and Selected Bibliography, NCJ 65156

Community Crime Prevention—Teaching Modules in Urbanomics, NCJ 90998

Citizen Patrol Projects, NCJ 36465

Community Crime Prevention, NCJ 42383

The Link Between Crime and the Built Environment, NCJ 77056

National Neighborhood Watch Program, NCJ 38032

The Reactions to Crime Project—Executive Summary, NCJ 83713

Re-Evaluation of Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design Program in Portland, Oregon—Executive Summary, NCJ 80573

"Taking a Bite out of Crime": The Impact of a Mass Media Crime Prevention Campaign, NCJ 93350

Documents for sale by GPO. Write Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. Note price and stock number:

Informal Citizen Action and Crime Control at the Neighborhood Level—Executive Summary. \$2.25. Stock no. 027-000-01229-9

Safe and Secure Neighborhoods: Physical Characteristics and Informal Territorial Control in High and Low Crime Neighborhoods. \$5.50. Stock no. 027-000-01186-1

BJS Special Report introduces indicator of prevalence of prison

A new prevalence-of-prison indicator, which measures the use of imprisonment as a sanction for crime, along with the annual count of prison inmates, can provide a comprehensive portrait of the American prison system. It is described in the new Bureau of Justice Statistics Special Report, *The Prevalence of Imprisonment*.

The findings of this study question some widely held beliefs about prisons, deterrence, and incapacitation. To obtain a free copy of *The Prevalence of Imprisonment*, check no. 42 on the back cover.

BJS publications help researchers use machine-readable data

An article in the September issue of *NIJ Reports* described the National Institute of Justice machine-readable data files available from the National Criminal Justice Data Archive located at the University of Michigan. Two documents available free from NCJRS provide aids to using such files.

Technical Standards for Machine-Readable Data sets forth the technical requirements for data to be included in the National Criminal Justice Data Archive. Although most of the standards are simply good data processing practice, some of the requirements are specific to the needs and facilities of the archive.

Through extensive examples, *A Style Manual for Machine-Readable Data*

Files and Their Documentation presents a detailed description of standards and techniques for formatting and documenting machine-readable data files. Designed to be used by data producers and archivists, the manual describes the format of a comprehensive manual of documentation, or user's guide, for files of numeric information in rectangular or tree-structured form.

Use order nos. 43 and 44 on the back cover to obtain free copies of these publications.

New BJS Bulletin gives facts on justice expenditures

National estimates of civil and criminal justice expenditures and employment are available in the Bureau of Justice Statistics Bulletin, *Justice Expenditure and Employment, 1982*.

Among its findings: During fiscal year 1982 less than 3 percent of all Federal, State, and local government spending in the United States was for civil and criminal justice activities.

To obtain a free copy, use order no. 45 on the back cover.

Notice

The September issue of *NIJ Reports* contained a four-page advertisement for the Crime File series of videotapes which failed to specify the postage and handling charges for filling your orders. They are:

1 tape: \$4.30
2-10 tapes: \$8.93
11-22 tapes: \$13.91

If you have not yet placed your order, please add the appropriate amount to your remittance. If you have sent in your order, you will receive an invoice for the missing amount.

We apologize for the inconvenience.

Pass it on!

If you found this publication informative, why not pass it on to your colleagues?

National Institute of Justice

Community crime prevention

These documents, topical bibliographies, topical searches, and a new videotape—all on *community crime prevention*—are available at cost from NCJRS. To make sure you keep up to date in this field, check the items you want and enter the total cost on the back cover.

Publications

Reports sponsored by the National Institute of Justice.

- 01. Evaluation of the Urban Crime Prevention Program—Executive Summary
NCJ 93568, 31 pp., \$1.60
- 02. Informal Citizen Action and Crime Prevention at the Neighborhood Level—Synthesis and Assessment of the Research
NCJ 94221, 216 pp., \$10.20
- 03. Neighborhood Crime, Fear, and Social Control
NCJ 80950, 37 pp., \$4.60
- 04. Neighborhood Fight Against Crime: The Midwood Kings Highway Development Corporation
NCJ 87609, 105 pp., \$7.00
- 05. Partnerships for Neighborhood Crime Prevention
NCJ 87389, 77 pp., \$5.80
- 06. Robbery in the United States: An Analysis of Recent Trends and Patterns
NCJ 91149, 32 pp. \$5.20

Topical searches*

Each lists 30 documents.

- 07. Arson
TS010203-00, \$5.00
- 08. Burglary prevention
TS011207-00, \$5.00
- 09. Community crime prevention programs
TS010201-00, \$5.00
- 10. Crime against business
TS011205-00, \$5.00
- 11. Crime and the elderly
TS010202-00, \$5.00
- 12. Crime prevention through environmental design
TS011210-00, \$5.00
- 13. Evaluation of crime prevention programs
TS011201-00, \$5.00

Topical bibliographies

Each lists up to 200 documents.

- 14. Arson
TB010203-00, \$17.50

- 15. Community crime prevention programs
TB010201-00, \$17.50
- 16. Crime and the elderly
TB010202-00, \$17.50

Crime File

Neighborhood Safety—a 28½-minute videotape in the Crime File series on criminal justice issues. NCJ 97227

- 17. VHS format: \$17.00**
- 18. BETA format: \$17.00**
- 19. 3/4 inch: \$23.00**
- 20. **Plus postage and handling: \$4.30

*Topical searches are free to Federal, State, and local criminal justice agencies. To obtain free topical searches, do not use the back cover order form. Call 800-851-3420 or write on your agency's letterhead to National Institute of Justice/NCJRS, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850.

Note: Purchasers may take advantage of a 10-percent discount when ordering 10 or more topical searches or 3 or more topical bibliographies at the same time.

Total = \$ _____

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