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Office of Justice Programs

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NCJRS
National Criminal Justice Reference Service

Your Information Partner Since 1972

Issue Spotlight

Family Violence

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CATALOG

Office of Justice Programs • Bureau of Justice Assistance • Bureau of Justice Statistics • National Institute of Justice
Office for Victims of Crime • Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

National Institute of Corrections • Office of Community Oriented Policing Services • Office of National Drug Control Policy

ABOUT NCJRS

Created by the National Institute of Justice in 1972, the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS) is one of the most extensive sources of information on criminal justice in the world. NCJRS now supports agencies within the U.S. Department of Justice's Office of Justice Programs and the National Institute of Corrections, Office of Community Oriented Policing Services, and Office of National Drug Control Policy.

Office of Justice Programs (OJP)
http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov
800–851–3420

Created in 1984 by the Justice Assistance Act, provides Federal leadership in developing the Nation's capacity to prevent and control crime, administer justice, and assist crime victims.

Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA)
http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bja
800–688–4252

Provides funding, training, technical assistance, and information to States and communities in support of innovative programs to improve and strengthen the Nation's criminal justice system.

Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS)
http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs
800–732–3277

The statistical arm of the U.S. Department of Justice, responsible for collecting, analyzing, and reporting data related to criminal victimization and the administration of justice.

National Institute of Justice (NIJ)
http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij
800–851–3420

The research, development, and evaluation agency of the U.S. Department of Justice, whose mission is to enhance the administration of justice and public safety.

Office for Victims of Crime (OVC)
http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc
800–627–6872

Committed to enhancing the Nation's capacity to assist crime victims and to providing leadership in changing attitudes, policies, and practices to promote justice and healing for all victims of crime.

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP)
http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org
800–638–8736

Provides national leadership, coordination, and resources to prevent and treat juvenile delinquency, improve the effectiveness and fairness of the juvenile justice system, and address the problem of missing and exploited children.

OJP also consists of five program offices: Executive Office for Weed and Seed (EOWS), Office of the Police Corps and Law Enforcement Education (OPCLEE), Office for Domestic Preparedness (ODP), and Office on Violence Against Women (OVW). Additionally, OJP has an American Indian and Alaska Native Affairs Desk (AI/AN) to improve outreach to Native American communities.

National Institute of Corrections (NIC)
http://www.nicic.org
800–877–1461

An agency within the Federal Bureau of Prisons, NIC advances and shapes correctional practice and public policy by responding to the needs of corrections through assistance, collaboration, leadership, and training.

Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS)
http://www.cops.usdoj.gov
800–421–6770

Since 1994, COPS has used funding opportunities and innovative problem-solving programs to help the Nation's law enforcement agencies implement a locally defined vision of community policing.

Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP)
http://www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov
800–666–3332

The national source for drug and crime statistics, drug policy, and related information.

Accessing NCJRS Resources Electronically

NCJRS provides publications and a wealth of other information online:

NCJRS World Wide Web
The NCJRS World Wide Web site address is *http://www.ncjrs.org.*

To order publications, go to *http://www.puborder.ncjrs.org.*

To become a registered user of NCJRS, go to *http://puborder.ncjrs.org/register.*

To ask a question or to obtain other criminal justice services, go to *askncjrs@ncjrs.org.*

To share your comments, concerns, and suggestions about NCJRS, go to *tellncjrs@ncjrs.org.*

HOW TO USE THIS CATALOG

Criminal justice professionals fighting to stem the tide of drugs and crime in their communities face tough decisions every day. They need the best information available to guide their decisionmaking. OJP, NIC, COPS, and ONDCP help provide that information by putting their research, evaluation, and program development findings and analyses into the hands of those who can apply this knowledge to daily activities. The bimonthly *NCJRS Catalog* is one vehicle for making information available in a timely manner. The *Catalog* contains information on criminal justice publications and other materials available from NCJRS and other sources.

Contents

The *Catalog* contains five sections:

4 **Just In** describes a selection of new books, articles, and audiovisual materials added to the NCJRS Abstracts Database; many can be ordered through NCJRS.

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14 **Spotlight On . . .** provides information and resources on timely topics of interest to the criminal justice community.

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Obtaining Materials Listed in the Catalog

To obtain materials listed in the *Catalog*, refer to the availability information listed with each item.

For **materials available from NCJRS**, submit an order by using the *NCJRS Catalog* online order form at *http://puborder.ncjrs.org/catalog* or by mailing or faxing the order form at the back of this *Catalog*. NCJRS items in limited supply are not listed on the order form; call or write to place your order, which will be filled on a first-come, first-served basis. Out-of-stock documents may be obtained through interlibrary loan or as hardcopy reproductions. For more details on NCJRS ordering options, refer to page 18.

For **materials available from other publishers**, contact the publisher directly at the address or telephone number listed with the title.

The *NCJRS Catalog* is sent free to all registered users. Register online at *http://puborder.ncjrs.org/register* or write or call NCJRS:

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E-mail to: tellncjrs@ncjrs.org

JUST IN

Selected Additions to the NCJRS Document Collection

This section announces new publications and audiovisual materials that keep you up to date on advances in criminal justice. Documents listed are recent additions to the NCJRS Abstracts Database.

The acquisition of a document or the inclusion of a document abstract in the *Catalog* does not constitute an endorsement of the document or its contents by the U.S. Department of Justice.

All publications in the NCJRS abstracts collection may be borrowed through interlibrary loan. (Videos are not available.) Contact your local library for further information.

Selected publications are available as hardcopy reproductions. For availability and applicable fees, contact NCJRS. Publications designated as "available electronically" are accessible via the Internet.

Corrections

Budget Guide for Jail Administrators: Beyond Budget Allocation—Sources of Funding and Services

Mark D. Martin
National Institute of Corrections

2002. 28 pp. ACCN 197728

Not available from NCJRS. For availability and ordering information, contact the NIC Information Center (800–877–1461); ask for NIC accession number 017627. *Also available electronically at http://www.nicic.org/pubs/2002/017627.pdf.*

Describes strategies for identifying, securing, and coordinating jail resources from multiple sources, both internally and externally, that extend beyond the traditional funding support received through local, tax-funded budgets. Although some resources will not be available to or appropriate for all jails, the ideas presented may be of interest to jail officials considering nontraditional approaches to meet growing resource needs. This Guide, the third in a series of three from NIC, addresses such issues as generating revenue, using the services of other agencies, and soliciting donations from the community. An eight-step strategy for securing, coordinating, and managing jail resources also is provided.

Budget Guide for Jail Administrators: Developing the Budget

Mark D. Martin
National Institute of Corrections

2002. 46 pp. ACCN 197730

Not available from NCJRS. For availability and ordering information, contact the NIC Information Center (800–877–1461); ask for NIC accession number 017626. *Also available electronically at http://www.nicic.org/pubs/2002/017626.pdf.*

Provides basic information about an effective budget process for jail administrators, sheriffs, police

A GOOD THING Just Got Better

OJJDP Teleconference Videotapes Are Now Available for Only $15—a Savings of More Than 60 Percent.

These videos feature interactive satellite videoconferences designed to help justice professionals address key issues pertaining to juvenile justice and delinquency prevention.

Topics include—

- Child Protection
- Corrections
- Courts
- Delinquency Prevention
- Gangs
- School Safety
- Substance Abuse
- Violence and Victimization

Interested? To learn which videos are still available and how to order, visit ojjdp.ncjrs.org/highlights/telecon.html#video.

chiefs, and others who administer and operate local jails. This NIC Guide, the first in a series of three, is based on the broader perspective of best-practice guidelines from the National Advisory Council of State and Local Budgeting. Issues addressed include key budget elements; participants' roles; budget types; the structure of the line item budget; the budget schedule; and key phases of assessment, preparation, and submittal to local governing boards. The Guide also includes sample budget forms and worksheets.

Budget Guide for Jail Administrators: Managing the Budget

Mark D. Martin
National Institute of Corrections

2002. 32 pp. ACCN 197729

Not available from NCJRS. For availability and ordering information, contact the NIC Information Center (800–877–1461); ask for NIC accession number 017628. *Also available electronically at http://www.nicic.org/pubs/2002/017628.pdf.*

Provides an overview of jail budget management for jail administrators, sheriffs, police chiefs, and others who administer and operate local jails. This NIC Guide, the second in a series of three, focuses on key aspects of jail budget management, highlights the jail administrator's responsibilities in each area, and presents budget management strategies. Topics include implementing a jail budget; developing and using expenditure plans; monitoring, managing, and controlling expenditures; monitoring and managing jail revenues; using performance indicators to monitor a jail's success in meeting its budget objectives; and responding to such budget crises as cuts and unanticipated expenses.

Probation and Parole in the United States, 2001

Lauren E. Glaze
Bureau of Justice Statistics

2002. 8 pp. NCJ 195669

Available free from NCJRS. See order form. *Also available electronically at http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/ppus01.htm.*

Reports the number of persons on probation and parole, by State, at yearend 2001 and offers comparisons of yearend totals from 1990 and 1995. This BJS Bulletin determined that the Nation's adult probation population grew 2.8 percent in 2001, an increase less than the average annual growth of 3.4 percent since 1995, and that the parole population grew slightly more than 1 percent. It also describes the race, gender, and Hispanic makeup of these populations and reports data on successful and failed community supervision terms. Mandatory releases from prison as a result of sentencing statutes and good-time provisions accounted for 55 percent of those entering parole in 2001, compared with 45 percent in 1995.

Courts

Drug Court Monitoring, Evaluation, and Management Information Systems: National Scope Needs Assessment

Bureau of Justice Assistance

2002. 89 pp. NCJ 195077

Available only electronically at http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/bja/195077.pdf.

Documents drug courts' needs for information technology, evaluation training, and technical assistance based on an assessment by the National Drug Court Training and Technical Assistance Program. The findings in this BJA Monograph are intended to help drug court practitioners and stakeholders capture the best practices of current programs and

The Value of Technology—
Does Your Drug Court Get It?

Drug courts are driven by the availability and use of information. Managing that information appropriately with the latest technology can lead to effective decision-making and evaluation. Three BJA-funded, electronic-only reports are now available that highlight the extent and use of management information systems in today's drug-court environment:

- *Drug Court Monitoring, Evaluation, and Management Information Systems: National Scope Needs Assessment* (NCJ 195077).
- *Public Domain Drug Court Software: Functions and Utility* (NCJ 197258).
- *Supporting the Drug Court Process: What You Need To Know for Effective Decisionmaking and Program Evaluation* (NCJ 197259).

BJA **These BJA Monographs are available only online at *http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/BJA*.**

share them nationwide to ensure that future drug courts achieve similar success rates. The Monograph identifies specific resources and knowledge required to collect data needed to effectively manage, monitor, and evaluate drug courts; summarizes study findings; and provides recommendations.

Public Domain Drug Court Software: Functions and Utility

Bureau of Justice Assistance

2002. 67 pp. NCJ 197258

Available only electronically at http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/bja/197258.pdf.

Reviews four public domain drug court management information systems (MISs) that help jurisdictions identify and select software in support of their information management needs. Not intended as an exhaustive discussion of all drug court MISs, this BJA Monograph describes the features and capabilities of proven MISs developed by the following jurisdictions: the City of Buffalo, New York, Drug Court; the Washington/Baltimore High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area; the Brooklyn, New York, Treatment Court; and the South Florida High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area. It also covers information on acquisition requirements and costs, contact information, basic system elements, a system description, and ongoing development for each MIS.

Strategies for Court Collaboration With Service Communities

Bureau of Justice Assistance

2002. 8 pp. NCJ 196945

Available free from NCJRS. See order form. *Also available electronically at http://www.ncjrs.org/html/bja/collaboration/index.html.*

Outlines nine promising components of effective collaboration between courts and service communities during case handling. The strategies examined in this BJA Program Brief emerged from interviews with court and service agency professionals. They address both policy- and case-level issues and serve as a framework to help jurisdictions assess and address local needs. Through innovative collaboration with the service community, traditional courts may be better able to address underlying social and psychological problems that lead cases to court.

Stay Up to Date With *On the Beat*

From the COPS Office to your office, *On the Beat* delivers the latest Federal news on community policing. Published by COPS, each issue of the newsletter features—

- ★ Articles on such community policing topics as funding opportunities, legislation, and promising programs.
- ★ Notes from the COPS director that highlight COPS accomplishments, goals, and initiatives.
- ★ "Reports From the Field," a section that captures how law enforcement agencies and programs across the Nation are putting COPS funding into action.
- ★ A calendar of upcoming conferences and events specific to law enforcement.
- ★ Facts and figures about community policing and COPS funding.

COPS
COMMUNITY ORIENTED POLICING SERVICES
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

For more information, including how to obtain a free copy or get on the newsletter's mailing list, e-mail *TellCOPS@usdoj.gov* or call the U.S. Department of Justice Response Center (800–421–6770). *On the Beat* also is available electronically at *http://www.cops.usdoj.gov.*

Supporting the Drug Court Process: What You Need To Know for Effective Decisionmaking and Program Evaluation

Bureau of Justice Assistance

2002. 75 pp. NCJ 197259

Available only electronically at http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/bja/197259.pdf.

Presents a functional overview of drug courts and the nature of the questions and answers that together form the foundation of sound decisionmaking for a drug court's key activities. This BJA Monograph discusses the importance of a management information system (MIS) in the day-to-day operations and evaluation functions of drug courts and offers a basis for assessing strengths and weaknesses of a planned or existing MIS. For those planning, implementing, or operating an adult drug court, it also focuses on the importance of having a wide range of readily available, timely, accurate, and complete information.

Crime Prevention

Creative Partnerships: Supporting Youth, Building Communities

Dylan Presman, Robert Chapman, and Linda Rosen
Office of Community Oriented Policing Services

2002. 16 pp. ACCN 197041

Not available from NCJRS. For availability and ordering information, contact the U.S. Department of Justice Response Center (800–421–6770). *Also available electronically at http://www.cops.usdoj.gov/pdf/e03021471.pdf.*

Presents an overview of three programs that demonstrate innovative ways in which COPS has worked with local agencies to develop partnership-based programs for youths. Part of the COPS Innovations: A Closer Look series, this report describes how programs can engage the police, probation authorities, schools, and private organizations in working to promote healthy and safe environments for kids. These programs may serve as examples of partnerships that law enforcement agencies, schools, and community organizations can form to address juvenile crime and victimization.

Reducing Gun Violence: Evaluation of the Indianapolis Police Department's Directed Patrol Project

Edmund F. McGarrell, Steven Chermak, and Alexander Weiss
National Institute of Justice

2002. 32 pp. NCJ 188740

Available electronically at http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/pubs-sum/188740.htm. Also available free from NCJRS. *See order form.*

Examines the effects of directed patrol tactics in two high-crime areas in Indianapolis. One area, the East District, increased office contact with all citizens in a given area, primarily through increased traffic enforcement. The North District targeted only individuals suspected of involvement in illegal activities; it issued far fewer citations but made nearly 3 times as many arrests for every 100 stops. This Research Report, part of NIJ's Reducing Gun Violence series, evaluates effective aspects of the program and compares community support for each program. It found that targeted directed patrol can reduce crime and violence more significantly than a general deterrence strategy.

Juvenile Justice

Juvenile Arrests 2000

Howard N. Snyder
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

2002. 12 pp. NCJ 191729

Available electronically at http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/general.html#191729. Also available free from NCJRS. *See order form.*

Summarizes and analyzes national and State juvenile arrest data presented in the FBI's report *Crime in the United States 2000.* As reported in this OJJDP Bulletin, juvenile violent crime arrests, which increased from the mid-1980s to early 1990s, have maintained a steady decline for 6 consecutive years. The juvenile arrest rate for violent crime in 2000 was 41 percent below its peak in 1994, reaching its lowest level in 14 years. The juvenile arrest rate for murder dropped 74 percent from its peak in 1993 to its lowest level since the 1960s. Overall, the number of juvenile arrests in each category tracked in the FBI's Violent Crime Index (murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault) declined in 2000.

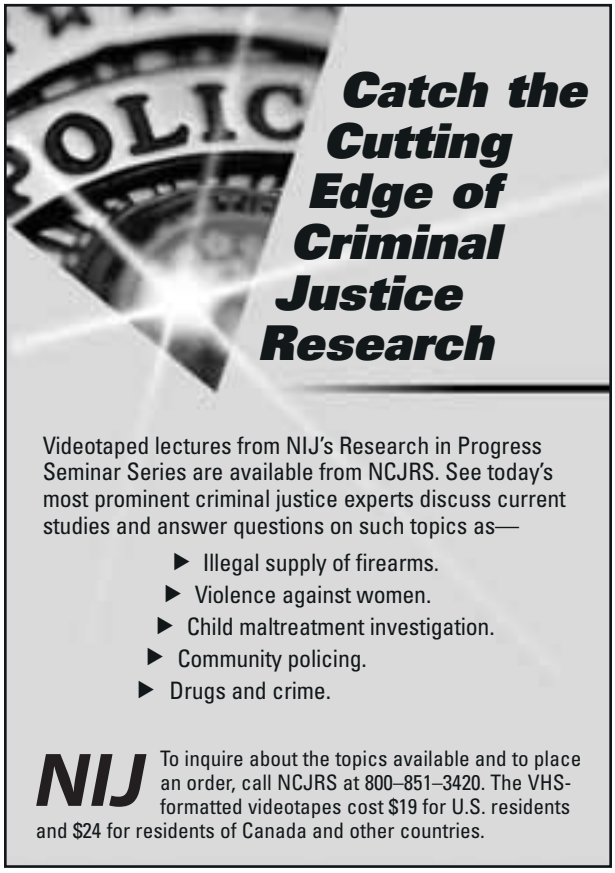
Juvenile Court Statistics 1998

Charles Puzzanchera, Anne L. Stahl, Terrence A. Finnegan, Nancy Tierney, and Howard N. Snyder
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

2002. 116 pp. NCJ 193696

Available electronically at http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/courtsum.html#193696. Also available free from NCJRS. *Call or write for a copy.*

Profiles more than 1.7 million delinquency cases handled by the juvenile courts during 1998 and examines trends in case processing since 1989. This OJJDP Report, the 72nd in the Juvenile Court Statistics series, analyzes offenses charged in delinquency cases, demographic characteristics of juveniles involved, sources of referral, and case processing (detention, intake decisions, waiver to criminal court, adjudication, and disposition). The Report also profiles status offense cases disposed between 1989 and 1998. The National Center for Juvenile Justice compiled the Report based on information provided by courts to the National Juvenile Court Data Archive.



Violent Victimization as a Risk Factor for Violent Offending Among Juveniles

Jennifer N. Shaffer and R. Barry Ruback
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

2002. 12 pp. NCJ 195737

Available free from NCJRS. See order form. *Also available electronically at http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/violvict.html#195737.*

Analyzes the relationship between violent victimization and violent offending in subgroups of juveniles classified by age, gender, race, and level of physical development. Findings in this OJJDP Bulletin are based on data from the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health. The authors conclude that victims of violence are significantly more likely than nonvictims to become violent offenders; violent offending and victimization share many of the same risk factors (e.g., substance use and previous violent victimization and offending); and juveniles who say they have support from friends, parents, and others are less likely to commit a violent offense. These findings suggest that interventions directed at preventing victimization may also reduce offending (and vice versa) and that positive interaction with peers and adults is important.

Law Enforcement

The COPS Collaboration Toolkit: How to Build, Fix, and Sustain Productive Partnerships

Tammy A. Rinehart, Anna T. Laszlo, and Gwen O. Briscoe
Office of Community Oriented Policing Services

2002. 103 pp. ACCN 195874

Not available from NCJRS. For availability and ordering information, contact the U.S. Department of Justice Response Center (800–421–6770). *Also available electronically at http://www.cops.usdoj.gov/Default.asp?Item=344.*

Identifies nine components of successful collaboration and provides guidance for law enforcement agencies as they develop and sustain community policing partnerships. This COPS Toolkit can benefit law enforcement personnel who work with community-based organizations, educators, youths, government officials, and others to reduce crime and the fear of crime. It also details effective action steps and practical exercises for achieving a shared vision between law enforcement and its community

partners. The Toolkit is intended to enhance collaborative efforts and does not define all aspects of community policing or serve as a how-to guide for problem solving.

Ethics Toolkit: Enhancing Law Enforcement Ethics in a Community Policing Environment

Office of Community Oriented Policing Services and International Association of Chiefs of Police

2002. Video and CD–ROM. ACCN 196953

Not available from NCJRS. For availability and ordering information, contact the International Association of Chiefs of Police, 515 North Washington Street, Alexandria, VA 22314 (telephone: 800–843–4227, fax: 703–836–4743). *Also available electronically at http://www.theiacp.org/profassist/ethics/index.htm.*

Addresses police ethics to heighten the awareness and visibility in local agencies of both internal and external law enforcement ethical standards. This Toolkit, which comprises a video and CD–ROM jointly produced by COPS and the International Association of Chiefs of Police, is a result of 3 years of surveys and research concluding that ethics remains an important training and leadership need for law enforcement. It includes a video that reviews the Oath of Honor and its meaning, a copy of the Oath of Honor suitable for framing, a guide to conducting a sign-on campaign, a model policy, a bibliography, a list of COPS Regional Community Policing Institutes that provide free ethics and integrity training, inservice training material, and additional resources.

Reference and Statistics

Bureau of Justice Statistics 2002: At a Glance

Devon B. Adams and Lara E. Reynolds
Bureau of Justice Statistics

2002. 43 pp. NCJ 194449

Available free from NCJRS. Call or write for a copy. *Also available electronically at http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/bjsg02.htm.*

Presents findings of major statistical series, lists recent and forthcoming reports, and describes how to obtain BJS products and services, either electronically (including the new data online section of the BJS Web site) or by more traditional means. This periodic report describes data collection programs and illustrates their comprehensive coverage of the justice system. It also summarizes programs designed to help States develop and improve capabilities in justice statistics and information systems, such as the State Justice Program for Statistical Analysis Centers, the National Criminal History Improvement Program, and the National Incident-Based Reporting System Implementation Program.

Compendium of Federal Justice Statistics, 2000

Bureau of Justice Statistics

2002. 119 pp. NCJ 194067

Available free from NCJRS. See order form. *Also available electronically at http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/cfjs00.htm.*

Presents national-level statistics about case processing in the Federal criminal justice system. The information in this BJS report is culled from BJS's Federal Justice Statistics Program, which includes

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Download individual issues from http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/about/newsletter.html.

To receive a printed copy of the latest issue, contact the Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse by phone at 800–638–8736, by e-mail at puborder@ncjrs.org, or by mail at P.O. Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20849–6000.

data from such agencies as the U.S. Marshals Service, U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration, and Federal Bureau of Prisons. Each chapter describes a major stage in the processing of criminal suspects and defendants. Tables offer a statistical representation of events that occurred between October 1999 and September 2000. For example, in 2000, 115,574 suspects were arrested by Federal law enforcement agencies for violations of Federal law, and most (80 percent) of the 15,186 offenders who terminated probation during 2000 did so by successfully completing their terms of probation.

Immigration Offenders in the Federal Criminal Justice System, 2000

John Scalia and Marika F.X. Litras
Bureau of Justice Statistics

2002. 9 pp. NCJ 191745

Available free from NCJRS. See order form. *Also available electronically at http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/iofcjs00.htm.*

Reports the number of immigration offenders prosecuted in Federal court in 2000 and examines the impact that the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 has had on prosecutions. This act authorized increases in law enforcement activities and personnel of the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service and required longer sentences for immigration offenders with serious criminal histories. This BJS Special Report lists the number of persons evaluated for prosecution, the nationality of persons investigated, characteristics and criminal histories of defendants, trends in prosecutions of immigration offenders, defendants adjudicated, and immigration offenders under correctional supervision.

Victims

Criminal Victimization 2001: Changes 2000–01 with Trends 1993–2001

Callie Rennison
Bureau of Justice Statistics

2002. 16 pp. NCJ 194610

Available free from NCJRS. See order form. *Also available electronically at http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/cv01.htm.*

Presents national levels and rates of violent and property victimization for 2001. Data consider victim characteristics, type of crime, victim-offender relationship,

The Real Dope on Marijuana

The Marijuana Awareness Kit is an online resource designed to help drug prevention organizations, youth-serving organizations, parenting groups, and others in their efforts to raise healthy, drug-free youths. The Kit, part of ONDCP's National Youth Anti-Drug Media Campaign, provides materials to dispel myths about marijuana and delivers an important prevention message to both adults and youths.

The Kit is composed of Microsoft Word and PowerPoint files. It includes—

- Fact sheets, including *Marijuana Initiative* and *Kids and Marijuana: The Facts*.
- Feature stories, including *Marijuana and Kids: Not a Harmless High* and *Marijuana: How to Tell Your Kids to Say No, Even if You Didn't*.
- *Get the Right Angle: Talking to Friends About Pot*, a tool for youth-to-youth discussions about marijuana.
- *Point-Counterpoint for Parents: How to Make the Case Against Marijuana to Children*.
- Suggestions for local outreach and activities.
- Other resources, including quizzes, talking points, editorial pieces, scripts for public service announcements, and a PowerPoint slide presentation.

To access the Marijuana Awareness Kit, visit *http://www.mediacampaign.org/marijuana/actionkit.html*.

use of weapons, and reporting to police. Violent crimes described in this BJS report are rape/sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault and simple assault, and homicide. Property crimes examined are burglary, motor vehicle theft, and property theft. Overall, rates decreased for each type of crime: violent crime by 10 percent and property crime by 6 percent. A special section of the report estimates victimization trends from 1993 to 2001 based on the National Crime Victimization Survey.

Rape and Sexual Assault: Reporting to Police and Medical Attention, 1992–2000

Callie Marie Rennison
Bureau of Justice Statistics

2002. 4 pp. NCJ 194530

Available free from NCJRS. See order form. *Also available electronically at http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/rsarp00.htm.*

Provides information on the consequences of completed rape, attempted rape, and sexual assault of females that were reported to police from 1992 to 2000. This BJS Selected Findings provides the percentage of victims that were injured and treated as a result of completed rape, attempted rape, or sexual assault. It also presents the percentage of those who reported incidents of rape and sexual assault to the police and the percentage of those victims who received treatment first and then had the victimization reported to the police.

Serving Crime Victims With Disabilities: Meet Us Where We Are

Video/Action Fund
Office for Victims of Crime

2002. Video (14 min.) and guide (12 pp.). NCJ 188515

Available free from NCJRS. See order form. *The Guide is also available electronically at http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/pdftxt/188515.pdf.*

Presents first-person accounts describing how crime affects people with disabilities. Speaking from their own experience, the people in this OVC video talk about being victimized, the types of services and support that they did or did not receive, and how their victimization motivated them to create or demand programs and services to help other crime victims with disabilities. The companion resource guide lists national organizations in the victim assistance field, from which providers can get more information about serving crime victims with disabilities. The video and guide were produced in conjunction with *Serving Crime Victims With Disabilities: The Time Is Now* (NCJ 188514).

Serving Crime Victims With Disabilities: The Time Is Now

Video/Action Fund
Office for Victims of Crime

2002. Video (17 min.) and guide (12 pp.). NCJ 188514

Available free from NCJRS. See order form. *The Guide is also available electronically at http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/pdftxt/188514.pdf.*

Describes particular challenges facing crime victims who have a disability and assists victim advocates in their efforts to serve such victims. Although physical accessibility is a problem, many advocates for people with disabilities believe that attitudes are the biggest barrier. This OVC video explains that victims who are isolated or live with an abusive caregiver may not know about their rights and that help is available. The companion resource guide lists national disability service and advocacy organizations, from which advocates can get more information about serving crime victims with disabilities. The video and guide were produced in conjunction with *Serving Crime Victims With Disabilities: Meet Us Where We Are* (NCJ 188515).

Violence

Workshop on Children Exposed to Violence: Current Status, Gaps, and Research Priorities—Workshop Summary

U.S. Departments of Health and Human Services, Justice, and Education

2002. 66 pp. NCJ 197480

Available only electronically at http://www.nichd.nih.gov/crmc/cdb/Workshop_on_ChildrenViolence.pdf.

Summarizes perspectives from researchers, practitioners, and policymakers on the current state of knowledge about children exposed to violence and identifies research gaps and promising avenues for future research. The federally sponsored workshop addressed three areas of violence to which children are exposed: domestic violence, community and school violence, and war and terrorism. It also discussed services and interventions (e.g., the need to better understand the factors that contribute to resilience in children and the effect of timing of, dosage of, and receptivity to interventions on short- and long-term outcomes), legal and policy issues (e.g., the importance of performance research on pending policies and legislation), and recommendations for future research (e.g., the need for consistent definitional and measurement issues among researchers and improved study designs, including longitudinal and intergenerational studies).

JUSTICE IN THE JOURNALS

This section is designed to acquaint NCJRS users with research information published in recent criminal justice periodicals. Many projects funded by Office of Justice Programs agencies, the National Institute of Corrections, the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services, and the Office of National Drug Control Policy are discussed in scholarly and professional journals. This section also highlights such articles.

Justice Quarterly

Volume 19, Number 3, September 2002

Not available from NCJRS. Order from Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences, 7319 Hanover Parkway, Suite C, Greenbelt, MD 20770 (800–757–2257). Annual subscriptions: $75.

"The Validity of Arrestees' Self-Reports: Variations Across Questions and Persons" by Andrew Golub, Bruce D. Johnson, Angela Taylor, and Hilary James Liberty (pp. 477–502). Compares self-reports of 892 New York City arrestees with urine tests and official criminal records. Results show that arrestee disclosure was highest for any priors (85 percent), incarceration (76 percent), and marijuana use (81 percent); moderate for cocaine, crack, and heroin use (60 percent) and drug priors (65 percent); low for index priors (27 percent); and very low for violent index priors (5 percent). Violent index offenses are least likely to be disclosed because they include some of the most serious crimes, which carry the greatest society stigma and the most serious potential sanctions. The strongest factor associated with disclosing most of the study items was disclosure of a prior arrest as an adult. Males and arrestees with more priors were more likely to disclose prior arrests. Two factors not useful in identifying truthful arrestees were the interviewers' impressions and disclosure of recent drug use. Arrestees' appearance or presentation did not indicate the validity of their answers, nor did the presence of a urine test indicate truthfulness. The authors found that using redundant questions may subtly enhance disclosure.

"Race and Place: The Ecology of Racial Profiling African American Motorists" by Albert J. Meehan and Michael C. Ponder (pp. 399–430). Examines whether African-American motorists are more likely to be pulled over by police in predominantly white areas. Meehan and Ponder looked at police traffic stops during a 1-week period in 2000 in an unnamed, medium-sized suburban town that borders a predominantly African-American city. The authors divided the town into three sections: bordering the city, in the middle, and farthest from the city. They found that the ratio of African-Americans who were pulled over to African-American drivers on the road was lowest in the border section and highest in the section farthest from the city. In the farthest section, officers were also more likely to enter the names of African-American motorists into squad car mobile data terminals to check for outstanding legal offenses. African-American motorists in the section farthest from the city were found to have fewer legal problems than African-American motorists pulled over in the other two sections. The authors conclude that police surveillance and stopping behavior is influenced by location as well as race.

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Youth & Society

Volume 34, Number 1, September 2002

Not available from NCJRS. Order from Sage Publications, 2455 Teller Road, Thousand Oaks, CA 91320 (800–818–7243). Annual subscriptions: $73 individual, $365 institutional. Add $16 for subscriptions outside the United States.

"Self-Definitions of Gang Membership and Involvement in Delinquent Activities" by Beth Bjerregaard (pp. 31–54). Explores the validity of allowing respondents to identify themselves as gang members. Using data from a 1995 survey of high school students in California, Illinois, Louisiana, and New Jersey, Bjerregaard examines the relationship between various methods of operationalizing gang membership and delinquent activities, such as drug and firearm use. Results reveal substantial organizational differences in gang structure, depending on how the respondents classify themselves. Across the study, those reporting membership in organized gangs were more likely to indicate that their gangs have characteristics typically associated with traditional street gangs. These groups were larger and more likely to have a name, leaders, regular meetings, and firearms. Respondents' self-identification was related to both group and individual criminal behavior. Respondents who claimed they were not gang members but belonged to a distinct peer group had delinquent behavior similar to those respondents who claimed gang membership but not to an organized gang. The author suggests that future researchers should use followup questions and other criteria and not rely solely on self-identification of gang membership and that differences between types of groups should dictate the preventive measures used. ◆

BJA's Year in Review

Justice for America: Annual Report to Congress on Initiatives Funded by the Bureau of Justice Assistance describes the accomplishments, funding, and technical assistance offered by BJA in fiscal year 2001. The agency, which provides funding and technical assistance to criminal justice practitioners at the State and local levels, supported myriad initiatives to reduce violence, defend our Nation's security, prevent crime, support underserved constituents, and improve the efficiency and effectiveness of State and local justice systems.

BJA supported many programs in FY 2001, including—

- Project Safe Neighborhoods.
- Public Safety Officers' Benefits Program.
- Bulletproof Vest Partnership.
- State and Local Anti-Terrorism Training Program.
- Regional Information Sharing Systems.
- National Night Out.
- Boys & Girls Clubs of America.

BJA

To get your copy of this BJA Annual Report (NCJ 193399), call or write to NCJRS, or view it on the Web at *http://www.ncjrs.org/html/bja/annualreport2001/index.html.*

SPOTLIGHT ON . . .

Family Violence

This section of the *NCJRS Catalog* highlights publications, Web-based resources, and organizations and agencies that address key issues related to crime, public safety, and drug policy. Each issue of the *Catalog* showcases a new topic. Information in this section does not necessarily reflect the official position of the U.S. Department of Justice. Products listed with a BC, FS, or NCJ number can be ordered from NCJRS; call 800–851–3420 or place an order at *www.ncjrs.org/puborder*. Please be sure to indicate the product title and number. Electronic availability is indicated, if applicable.

Stopping the Cycle of Violence

Family violence, including child physical and sexual abuse, child neglect and maltreatment, and intimate partner violence, takes place in homes across the country every day. Exposure to such violence has a devastating impact on both children and adults in those households, whether they are direct victims of abuse or witnesses to it. Children exposed to such violence at an early age are likely to become either perpetrators of abuse or victims of violence in adulthood. A BJS Special Report (NCJ 178247) found that between 1993 and 1998, the average number of victims of intimate partner violence who lived with children under age 12 was 459,590. This paints a daunting picture for the future of our children, even if only one child in each of those households is exposed to violence.

In *The Nurturing Parenting Programs*, Stephen Bavolek writes, "[C]ontemporary social scientists agree that the continued maltreatment of children today is primarily the result of poorly trained adults who, in their roles as parents and caretakers, attempt to instill discipline and educate children within the context of the violence they themselves experienced as children." This and other reports describe the process in which abused children or witnesses to abuse often become violent offenders themselves, a phenomenon called the cycle of violence. An NIJ-sponsored study (NCJ 184894) reviewed the arrest records of 908 victims of childhood abuse and 667 other children in 1988 and again in 1994. The study found that "being abused or neglected as a child increased the likelihood of arrest as a juvenile by 59 percent, as an adult by 28 percent, and for a violent crime by 30 percent."

In 1999, OVC reported that "[c]hildren who are exposed to domestic violence are at increased risk of being murdered or physically injured" (NCJ 182789). Additionally, children who do not become offenders or victims may face great obstacles in emotional, mental, and physical development. These obstacles include attention deficits, educational difficulties, substance abuse, mental health problems, symptoms of post-traumatic stress disorder, and lack of appropriate social skills.

Undoubtedly, abuse committed by family members has the potential to detrimentally affect children for the rest of their lives. To combat the cycle of violence, the following resources provide a glimpse of available research on child abuse and domestic violence and prevention and intervention programs that focus on family therapy.

Publications

Child Abuse

Child Abuse Reported to the Police (NCJ 187238)

Available electronically at http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/ojjdp/187238.pdf.

Describes how data from the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) can be used to depict police experience with child abuse.

Childhood Victimization: Early Adversity, Later Psychopathology (NCJ 180077)

Available electronically at http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/jr000242b.pdf.

Examines the long-term consequences of childhood victimization and the processes linking it to outcomes later in life.

Children Abducted by Family Members: National Estimates and Characteristics (NCJ 196466)

Available electronically at http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/ojjdp/196466.pdf.

Presents results from the initial analysis of family abduction data collected by the Second National Incidence Studies of Missing, Abducted, Runaway, and Thrownaway Children (NISMART–2), National Household Surveys of Adult Caretakers and Youth.

The Decline in Child Sexual Abuse Cases (NCJ 184741)

Available electronically at http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/ojjdp/184741.pdf.

Provides statistical information and possible explanations for the decline of child sexual abuse cases in the 1990s.

Sexual Assault of Young Children as Reported to Law Enforcement: Victim, Incident, and Offender Characteristics (NCJ 182990)

Available electronically at http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/saycrle.pdf.

Presents findings from the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) regarding sexual assault, especially of young children.

An Update on the Cycle of Violence (NCJ 184894)

Available electronically at http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/nij/184894.pdf.

Presents results of a study that examined the cycle of violence by analyzing arrest records of children abused and/or neglected and those who were not abused or maltreated between 1967 and 1971 and comparing that data with information obtained in 1988 from the same sample.

Domestic Violence

Full Report of the Prevalence, Incidence, and Consequences of Violence Against Women: Findings From the National Violence Against Women Survey (NCJ 183781)

Available electronically at http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/nij/183781.pdf.

Reports findings from the National Violence Against Women (NVAW) Survey conducted from November 1995 to May 1996, which sampled both women and men to provide comparable data on women's and men's experiences with violent victimization.

Intimate Partner Violence and Age of Victim, 1993–99 (NCJ 187635)

Available electronically at http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/ipva99.pdf.

Provides estimates of violence by intimates (current or former spouses, girlfriends, and boyfriends) from 1993 to 1999, with an emphasis on the victim's age.

Stalking and Domestic Violence: Report to Congress (NCJ 186157)

Available electronically at http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/ojp/186157.pdf.

Presents information on strategies that show promise in countering domestic violence and stalking and on the development of laws that address stalking.

General Resources

Child Abuse Victimization: OVC Help Series

Available only electronically at http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/publications/infores/help_series/pdftxt/childabusevictimization.pdf.

Serves as a reference brochure for child abuse crime facts, resources for information and assistance, information about victim experiences, and tips on what people can do to help.

Documenting Domestic Violence: How Health Care Providers Can Help Victims (NCJ 188564)

Available electronically at http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/nij/188564.pdf.

Explains the importance that accurate medical records can play in legal proceedings resulting from domestic violence and describes what health care providers can do to improve their recordkeeping.

Domestic Violence Victimization: OVC Help Series

Available only electronically at http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/publications/infores/help_series/pdftxt/domesticviolencevictimization.pdf.

Serves as a reference brochure for domestic violence facts, resources for information and assistance, information about victim experiences, and tips on what people can do to help.

Family Abductors: Descriptive Profiles and Preventive Interventions (NCJ 182788)

Available electronically at http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/ojjdp/182788.pdf.

Describes common characteristics of abducting parents and six profiles of parents at risk for abducting their children and offers constructive interventions for each of the six profiles.

A Family Resource Guide on International Parental Kidnapping (NCJ 190448)

Available electronically at http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/ojjdp/190448.pdf.

Offers assessments of available civil and criminal remedies, explains laws, identifies public and private resources, and identifies strategies for parents of abducted children taken to or retained in foreign countries.

Prosecutors, Kids, and Domestic Violence Cases (NCJ 190632)

Available electronically at http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/jr000248b.pdf.

Examines some of the issues for consideration by prosecutors who handle domestic violence cases that involve children, especially in light of recent legislation.

What You Should Know About Child Abuse (For Children Ages 6–11): OVC Help Series

Available only electronically at http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/publications/infores/help_series/pdftxt/whatyoushouldknow6_11.pdf.

Serves as a crisis referral brochure directed at children ages 6 to 11, referencing crime facts about child abuse, descriptions of abuse and abusers, resources for information and assistance, and actions children should take to get help.

What You Should Know About Child Abuse (For Teenagers Ages 12–16): OVC Help Series

Available only electronically at http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/publications/infores/help_series/pdftxt/whatyoushouldknow12_16.pdf.

Serves as a crisis referral brochure directed at children ages 12 to 16, referencing crime facts about child abuse, descriptions of types of abuse, resources for information and assistance, and actions teenagers should take to get help.

When Will They Ever Learn? Educating To End Domestic Violence: A Law School Report (NCJ 168098)

Available electronically at http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/publications/infores/etedv/etedvpdf.pdf.

Delivers support and recommendations for incorporating domestic violence issues in law school curricula so that legal professionals can assist victims more effectively and improve the legal system's response to family violence.

Prevention and Intervention Programs

Brief Strategic Family Therapy (NCJ 179285)

Available electronically at http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/ojjdp/179285.pdf.

Highlights brief strategic family therapy, a family strengthening strategy that integrates theory, research, and practice into an intensive, short-term, problem-focused intervention that generally lasts 3 months.

Effective Family Strengthening Interventions (NCJ 171121)

Available electronically at http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles/171121.pdf.

Summarizes research on the crucial role that families play in preventing juvenile delinquency, focusing on principles of effective family strengthening interventions and OJJDP's Strengthening America's Families initiative.

Effects of Arrest on Intimate Partner Violence: New Evidence From the Spouse Assault Replication Program (NCJ 188199)

Available electronically at http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/nij/188199.pdf.

Examines the extent to which arrests—as opposed to informal, therapeutic methods (e.g., onscene counseling or temporary separation)—in incidents of intimate partner violence lead to reductions in subsequent offending.

Family Skills Training for Parents and Children (NCJ 180140)

Available electronically at http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/ojjdp/180140.pdf.

Describes OJJDP's Strengthening Families Program, a family-change program that has served the needs

of culturally and geographically diverse families and their children across the Nation.

The Nurturing Parenting Programs (NCJ 172848)

Available electronically at http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/ojjdp/172848.pdf.

Describes how parenting patterns are learned and how Nurturing Parenting Programs can reshape parenting skills to stop the generational cycle of abuse and neglect.

Safe From the Start: Taking Action on Children Exposed to Violence (NCJ 182789)

Available electronically at http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/ojjdp/182789.pdf.

Summarizes a framework developed during 1999's National Summit on Children Exposed to Violence that outlines discipline-specific and general principles for preventing and reducing the negative impact of the exposure to violence on children.

Web-Based Resources

Family Violence Department (FVD) of the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges

http://www.nationalcouncilfvd.org

Through publications, conferences, training, and technical assistance, FVD works for changes in the way social services, the justice system, and the community treat victims of family violence. FVD's online resource center provides access to publications, information packets, and information on assistance to those working in the fields of domestic violence and child protection and custody. Its Web site also includes a national expert database; a database of domestic violence statutes from the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and most U.S. territories; and information about subscribing to *Synergy*, FVD's biannual newsletter.

Family Violence Prevention Fund (FVPF)

http://endabuse.org

FVPF works to prevent domestic violence and help women and children whose lives are devastated by abuse. It has piloted institutional change efforts, created public awareness campaigns, and developed public policy initiatives in the fields of public health, child welfare, law, public education, immigration, international settings, and the workplace. FVPF's Web site provides information about programs for public education, health care, battered immigrant women, public policy, international issues, economic independence, and domestic violence in the workplace. It also houses downloadable publications and resources, provides information on how the public can help prevent domestic violence in the community, highlights personal success stories, and offers free electronic newsletters with up-to-date local, national, and global news on family violence.

National Center for Victims of Crime (NCVC)

http://www.ncvc.org

NCVC collaborates with Federal, State, and local partners to help rebuild the lives of crime victims. NCVC provides direct services and resources, advocates laws and public policies that create resources and protection for victims, delivers training and technical assistance to victim service providers and allied professionals, and fosters cutting-edge thinking about the impact of crime and the ways individuals can help victims regain control of their lives. Web site visitors can access information about victim services, including special sections on school crime, stalking, and hate crimes; public education; public policy; civil justice; and training and technical assistance issues related to crime victims. The site also promotes *Pipeline*, NCVC's quarterly newsletter, which focuses on current victim legislation in Congress and across the United States.

National Clearinghouse on Child Abuse and Neglect (NCCAN)

http://www.calib.com/nccanch

NCCAN is a service of the Children's Bureau within the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. NCCAN provides statistics, information on State laws, publications, resources, and technical assistance to professionals and others in the public who are seeking information about child abuse, neglect, and welfare. The Clearinghouse maintains the Nation's largest database of child maltreatment and welfare materials and produces the *Children's Bureau Express*, an online journal that references news and resources about child abuse and neglect, adoption, and child welfare issues.

Become a part of the "spotlight" feature; submit your topics of interest for consideration to *tellncjrs@ncjrs.org*.

GRANTS AND FUNDING

This section of the *Catalog* highlights grants and funding awarded recently by the Office of Justice Programs bureaus, as well as recently completed final technical reports that result from these grants and are maintained in the NCJRS Abstracts Database.

Final Technical Reports

Campus Sexual Assault: How America's Institutions of Higher Education Respond by Heather M. Karjane, Bonnie S. Fisher, and Francis T. Cullen. NCJ 196676. National Institute of Justice, 2001. 323 pp. Grant number 99–WA–VX–0008.

Offers a baseline look at how the Nation's post-secondary institutions of higher education are responding to reports of sexual assaults made by students on their campuses. This report investigates 9 major issues based on a sample of 2,438 institutions in the United States and Puerto Rico, including existence and publication of policies and definitions of sexual assault; first response and sensitivity training; on- and off-campus reporting options and procedures; campus and community resources for victims; and practices and procedures for investigation, adjudication, and discipline/punishment. It also recommends policies, suggests topics in need of further examination, and summarizes field research on promising practices at eight schools.

Pathological Gambling in Arrestee Populations by Richard C. McCorkle. NCJ 196677. National Institute of Justice, 2002. 91 pp. Grant number 99–IJ–CX–K011.

Presents the results of interviews of arrestees in Des Moines, Iowa, and Las Vegas, Nevada, that sought to determine the prevalence and consequences of pathological gambling in arrestee populations. The interviews collected data on gambling activity during the past year, the use of alcohol and drugs prior to and during gambling, substance abuse and/or self-reported gambling problems, criminal activity during the past year, and gambling and nongambling motivations for criminal activity. The study found that pathological gambling among arrestees in the two sites greatly exceeded national estimates for arrestee populations. It also examined the relationships between pathological gambling and alcohol, drugs, and criminal offending; age of onset of problem behavior; treatment history; and policy implications.

Quality-of-Life Policing: Do Offenders Get the Message? by Bruce D. Johnson, Andrew Golub, and Angela Taylor. NCJ 196673. National Institute of Justice, 2002. 31 pp. Grant numbers 98–8252–NY–IJ and 00–7353–NY–IJ.

Assesses the efficacy of quality-of-life policing during the 1990s in New York City by examining self-reports of a random sample of arrestees. The city's quality-of-life policing targets such highly visible misbehaviors as smoking marijuana in public, urinating in public, loitering without cause, farebeating, and jaywalking. Nearly all of the arrestees reported having "gotten the message" that police were targeting quality-of-life behaviors. Furthermore, approximately half of those who engaged in such misbehavior during the previous year reported having stopped or reduced their involvement during the preceding 6 months.

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Corrections

☐ **01** **NCJ 195669.** Probation and Parole in the United States, 2001 (BJS). See p. 5.

Courts

☐ **02** **NCJ 196945.** Strategies for Court Collaboration With Service Communities (BJA). See p. 6.

Crime Prevention

☐ **03** **NCJ 188740.** Reducing Gun Violence: Evaluation of the Indianapolis Police Department's Directed Patrol Project (NIJ). See p. 7.

Juvenile Justice

☐ **04** **NCJ 191729.** Juvenile Arrests 2000 (OJJDP). See p. 7.

☐ **05** **NCJ 195737.** Violent Victimization as a Risk Factor for Violent Offending Among Juveniles (OJJDP). See p. 8.

Reference and Statistics

☐ **06** **NCJ 194067.** Compendium of Federal Justice Statistics, 2000 (BJS). See p. 9.

☐ **07** **NCJ 191745.** Immigration Offenders in the Federal Criminal Justice System, 2000 (BJS). See p. 10.

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Victims

☐ 08 **NCJ 194610.** Criminal Victimization 2001: Changes 2000–01 with Trends 1993–2001 (BJS). See p. 10.

☐ 09 **NCJ 194530.** Rape and Sexual Assault: Reporting to Police and Medical Attention, 1992–2000 (BJS). See p. 11.

☐ 10 **NCJ 188515.** Serving Crime Victims With Disabilities: Meet Us Where We Are (OVC). See p. 11.

☐ 11 **NCJ 188514.** Serving Crime Victims With Disabilities: The Time Is Now (OVC). See p. 11.

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