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FolderID:

Folder Title:

DOJ [Department of Justice] Studies

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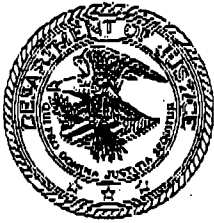
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Office of the Attorney General
Washington, D. C. 20530

December 8, 1994

MEMORANDUM TO BRUCE REED, RAHM EMANUEL, AND JENNIFER O'CONNOR

FROM: ELIZABETH HYMAN

SUBJECT: DOJ STUDIES

Here is the latest round of studies. Two have already been released and the third will be released on December 12th.

1) Balanced and Restorative Justice

OJJDP released on December 6th a program summary describing a new project that is the result of a September 30, 1992 OJJDP grant awarded to the Florida Atlantic University and a consortium of national juvenile justice experts. They were charged with expanding the focus of OJJDP's juvenile restitution training and technical assistance program (RESTTA).

The result is a new program that the grantee is implementing -- the Balanced and Restorative Justice Project. This is an attempt to develop model systems for community supervision of juvenile offenders. This broad focus on developing balanced, community-based systems is designed to meet the challenge of using restorative sanctions and processes (such as community service, victim involvement, mediation, and restitution) and related approaches as catalysts for change in the juvenile justice system. (In sum: a broad conceptual framework).

2) Twenty Five Years of Criminal Justice Research

The National Institute of Justice (NIJ) released on December 7th a document that present three independent essays on the work of NIJ in research, in science and technology, and in applied research and information dissemination over the past 25 years. The document will serve as a centerpiece of conference materials at a December 12 workshop NIJ is hosting to commemorate its 25th anniversary.

The research essay was prepared by Alfred Blumstein and Joan Petersilia, who are both distinguished scholars in their respective fields.

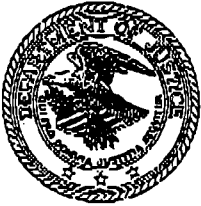
Highlights in the science and technology section include: the development of lightweight body armor, and DNA "fingerprinting" to improve evidence used in investigating crime.

The third essay on the applied research and information dissemination illustrates how NIJ has been turning findings into action by offering training programs, conferences, technical support, and operating an information clearinghouse that is the largest of its kind in the world.

3) Breaking the Cycle: Predicting and Preventing Crime

On December 12, NIJ will release a "Research Report" on a major study that is describing a new approach to determining the causes of criminal behavior. This report discusses the efforts of the Project on Human Development in Chicago Neighborhoods (hereinafter the Project).

The Project, based at the Harvard school of Public Health, and jointly supported by NIJ and the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, is tracing how criminal behavior develops from birth to age 32 and identifying potential interventions. The Project has adopted a "longitudinal" approach to the study -- meaning that rather than dissecting the problem into small pieces, they integrate ideas, theories and methods from all types of disciplines. They are striving to look at a time span of development and environment, rather than focusing on a particular individual, time or place.



Office of the Attorney General
Washington, D. C. 20530

October 17, 1994

MEMORANDUM TO BRUCE REED, RAHM EMANUEL, AND JENNIFER O'CONNOR

FROM: LIZ HYMAN *ly*

SUBJECT: DOJ STUDIES

Here is the latest round of studies. A couple of them have already been released and I am tracking down how to improve the delivery service here at DOJ so this won't happen in the future.

1. Rural Crime and Rural Policing

NIJ released on Friday, October 14, "Rural Crime and Rural Policing" a Research in Action publication. The report examined many factors relating to rural crime and policing. Some of its findings include:

- In general, rural crime rates are lower than urban rates. In fact, while overall crime rates have risen, the gap between urban and rural crime has stayed relatively the same throughout the 1980s, going against conventional wisdom that there would be a convergence.
- There are some patterns, however, to indicate that many urban crime issues are being exported to rural communities. For example, urban drug trafficking is seen as a driving force behind the spread of drug use and development of gangs in rural areas.
- Another characteristic unique to rural crime is that the crimes of homicide, rape and assault are more likely to occur among acquaintances than is true in urban areas.
- Crimes unique to rural communities are: agricultural crimes (ie. theft and vandalism of crops) and wildlife crimes (ie. poaching, illegal harvesting of fish. Apparently a \$1 billion problem).
- Rural law enforcement often works with smaller budgets, less staff, less equipment, and fewer written policies to govern their operations. Community policing, a practice many urban police departments aspire to, tends to be a long-standing practice in rural communities.

2. Domestic and Family Violence

BJA released on Friday, October 14, a publication entitled, "Domestic and Family Violence: Highlighted Programs from the State Annual Reports." The report/catalogue is designed to provide information on BJA funded programs (Byrne Grant recipients) across the nation. Information was obtained from the 1992 State Annual Reports. 34 states reported domestic violence and anti-violence programs of all kinds serving diverse populations.

The states and territories included in the report are: Alabama, Colorado, the District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, Montana, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Puerto Rico, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, and Wisconsin.

3. Preventing Interpersonal Violence among Youth

NIJ will release an Update entitled, "Preventing Interpersonal Violence Among Youths" on October 19th. It is very brief and so I have attached it to this memo.

U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Justice Programs
National Institute of Justice



National Institute of Justice

Update

September 1994

Preventing Interpersonal Violence Among Youths

Homicide is the 11th leading cause of death in the United States and is increasingly prevalent among youths; between 1980 and 1989, more than 11,000 persons died as a result of homicides committed by high school-aged youths who used a weapon of some type.

Several prevention programs have been started during the past decade to teach anger management and conflict resolution skills to youths; other programs increase contact between youths and appropriate role models.

The Issues and Practices report *Preventing Interpersonal Violence Among Youth: An Introduction to School, Community, and Mass Media Strategies* describes promising programs now in operation and recommends ways police and other criminal justice professionals can get involved in more broad-based violence prevention.

Understanding violent behavior

In 1992 almost half of all murder victims were either related to (12 percent) or acquainted with (35 percent) their assailants, and 29 percent of all murders were the result of an argument. Most were committed impulsively, and about half of all perpetrators or victims had consumed alcohol before the homicide. Violence is complex, with causes rooted in childhood development and experience, community norms, and social and economic conditions.

Public health specialists analyze health problems in terms of the host, the agent, and the environment. The *host* is a person whose behavior determines or contributes to a public health problem. Men are at greatest risk for assaultive violence, especially teens and young adults. For many young men there is a need to prove their manhood through violence, especially when they are challenged by their peers.

By *environment*, public health specialists mean the broad social, cultural, institutional, and physical forces that contribute to a public health problem. Criminologists and other experts have identified several factors that create a social context that breeds violence. Many translate into an inability by families and communities to transmit positive values to young people, communicate a sense of hope about the future, or teach problem-solving, communication, and nonviolent conflict resolution skills.

The public health perspective has brought renewed attention to the weaponry of violence: the *agent*. There have been many calls to severely restrict the sales of handguns and other firearms and, at the very least, to minimize young people's ready access to weapons. With all of this in mind, public health specialists have drawn important conclusions about how to prevent youth violence.

Following are descriptions of two violence prevention programs based on the premise that human aggression is a learned behavior. They are rooted in the belief that children must be taught nonviolent means of resolving conflict and that the environment in which they live must also be changed.

Resolving Conflict Creatively Program (RCCP)

RCCP is a school-based conflict resolution and mediation program sponsored by the New York City Public Schools and Educators for Social Responsibility—Metro (ESR), a nonprofit organization. Begun in 1985, this K-12 program is now in place in 180 elementary, junior high, and high schools in the city, with 3,000 teachers and 70,000 students participating.

RCCP's year-long curriculums concentrate on active

listening, assertiveness (as opposed to aggressiveness or passivity), expression of feelings, perspective-taking, cooperation, and negotiation. Teachers are encouraged to do at least one "peace lesson" a week, to use "teachable moments" that arise because of what's happening in the classroom or the world at large, and to infuse conflict resolution lessons into the regular academic program. By creating a "peaceable school," RCCP teachers strive to give their students a new image of what their world can be.

The teachers, too, must learn a new set of skills for resolving conflict and adopt a new style of classroom management, sharing power with students so they can learn how to deal with their own disputes.

RCCP recently began a pilot program for parents; two or three parents per school are trained to lead workshops for other parents on intergroup relations, family communication, and conflict resolution. To date nearly 300 parents have received training.

Violence Prevention Project (VPP)

VPP is a community-based outreach and education project run by Boston's Department of Health and Hospitals as part of its Health Promotion Program for Urban Youth. Begun in 1986 as a 3-year pilot program in two neighborhoods, Roxbury and South Boston, the project has been expanded as an integral part of the mayor's citywide Safe Neighborhoods Plan.

VPP began with development of the *Violence Prevention Curriculum for Adolescents*, developed by Dr. Deborah Prothrow-Stith. VPP teaches staff from community-based youth agencies how to use lessons from the high school curriculum in their own violence prevention programs.

VPP's community education program was coupled with a

mass media campaign to raise public awareness of adolescent violence. VPP's peer leadership program uses a small group of youth leaders who do conflict resolution and violence prevention work among their peers.

VPP is now organizing a coalition of service providers, teachers and school administrators, juvenile justice officials, parents, and other community residents. In VPP's view, such coalitions are more likely to start their own violence prevention activities, a key objective of the project.

Mass media strategies

The report also addresses ways the media can be used as an adjunct to school and community programs to prevent violence. Three such campaigns are "Walk Away From Violence," sponsored by the Wayne County, Michigan, Department of Public Health; "Stop the Violence," cosponsored by Jive Records and the National Urban League; and "Family Violence: Breaking the Chain," developed and broadcast by WBZ-TV in Boston.

Mass media campaigns can be used to educate the public about violence, keep it at the top of the public agenda, inform citizens about their community's attack on the problem and inspire their participation, and build support for changes in institutional arrangements, public policy, or law.

Preventing Interpersonal Violence Among Youth: An Introduction to School, Community, and Mass Media Strategies describes other conflict resolution strategies, curriculums, professional training programs, and parent training programs, as well as providing coalition-building information. The report can be obtained free from the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS), Box 6000, Rockville, Maryland 20850 (800-851-3420).



Office of the Attorney General
Washington, D. C. 20530

FACSIMILE TRANSMITTAL COVER SHEET

DATE: Nov. 9, 1994

TO: JOSE CERDA
~~JENNIFER D. DOWNS~~

FACSIMILE NO. 456 - ~~1000~~ 7028

TELEPHONE NO. _____

FROM: LIZ HYMAN

FACSIMILE NO. 514-1724

TELEPHONE NO. 514-2107

NUMBER OF PAGES INCLUDING COVER SHEET: - 5 -

COMMENTS: Jennifer - The release was today! Here is a
draft of the release. I will pull together a memo tomorrow!

ADVANCE FOR RELEASE AT 5 P.M. EST
WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1994

BJJ
202-307-0784

EIGHT PERCENT OF RELEASED FELONY DEFENDANTS
MISSING ONE YEAR LATER

WASHINGTON, D.C. -- Eight percent of felony defendants released by state courts absconded before their trials and were still missing a year later, according to a Department of Justice study published today.

An estimated 63 percent of all felony defendants were released, on bond or otherwise, before court disposition. Among those defendants already on pretrial release when arrested, 56 percent were released once again.

The percentages of the state court defendants who were released during the study period by felony offense were as follows:

Murder	24%
Rape	48
Robbery	50
Burglary	51
Drug trafficking	66

(MORE)

- 2 -

Theft	67
Assault.	68
Other property crimes. .	71
Weapons offenses	71
Other crimes	71
Felony driving offenses	73

The judicial decision to grant pretrial release was strongly related to the gravity of the offense and the background of the defendant. Six percent of all felony defendants were held without bail, including 40 percent of the murder defendants. Another 37 percent of the murder defendants were held because they did not post bail.

Defendants with a prior criminal record or with a history of failing to appear and those on probation or on parole were substantially more likely than other defendants to be detained.

Case processing progressed more rapidly for detained defendants than for released defendants. The median time from arrest to disposition for detained defendants was 46 days, compared to 118 days for released defendants.

(MORE)

- 3 -

Twenty-seven percent of the released defendants had at least one prior felony conviction, including 9 percent who had a prior conviction for a violent felony.

About one-third of those released were rearrested on a new charge, failed to appear in court as scheduled or committed some other violation that resulted in the revocation of their pretrial release.

A bench warrant was issued for the arrest of one in four released defendants because they failed to appear in court as scheduled.

Among the released defendants who had failed to appear at least once on a previous charge, 38 percent had a bench warrant issued against them because they failed to appear for trial on the current charge.

Approximately 14 percent of all released felony defendants were rearrested before trial. Ten percent were rearrested for a new felony. Of the released defendants who had multiple prior convictions, 30 percent were arrested again.

(MORE)

- 4 -

The study tracked a sample representing the estimated 55,246 men and women charged with a felony during May 1992 in the nation's 75 most populous counties, which accounted for about 37 percent of the U.S. population and almost half of all crimes reported to law enforcement agencies.

Approximately 90 percent of the felony defendants were put on trial within one year of their arrest, and about two-thirds were convicted.

The data were gathered as part of the National Pretrial Reporting Program, which is sponsored by the Justice Department's Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS).

Single copies of the bulletin "Pretrial Release of Felony Defendants, 1992" (NCJ-148818), written by BJS statisticians Brian A. Reaves, Ph.D., and Jacob Perez, Ph.D., may be obtained from the BJS Clearinghouse, Box 179, Annapolis Junction, Maryland 20701-0179. The telephone number is 1-800-732-3277. Fax orders to 410-792-4358. To receive a fax copy of the complete 16-page report call 301-216-1827.

#

95-2 (K)

After hours contact: Stu Smith 301-983-9354

FROM THE OFFICE OF CABINET SECRETARY

202-456-2572

Date: 10-26-94

Response Needed by: N/A

- | | |
|--|---|
| ☐ Joan Baggett | ☐ Mack McLarty |
| ☐ Erskine Bowles | ☒ Abner Mikva |
| ☒ Rahm Emanuel | ☐ Dee Dee Myers |
| ☐ Mark Gearan | ☐ Jack Quinn |
| ☐ Pat Griffen | ☐ Leon Panetta |
| ☐ Marcia Hale | ☐ John Podesta |
| ☐ Alexis Herman | ☐ Carol Rasco |
| ☐ N. Hernreich | ☐ Bob Rubin |
| ☐ Harold Ickes | ☐ Alice Rivlin |
| ☐ Anthony Lake | ☐ G. Stephanopoulos |
| ☐ Bruce Lindsey | ☐ Billy Webster |
| ☐ Katie McGinty | ☐ M. Williams |

Bruce Reed
Jose Cerda

Remarks:

FYI - Justice Study on victimization to be released - note the findings that rape/sexual assaults fell and aggravated assaults with a weapon rose.

Response:

None required



Office of the Attorney General
Washington, D. C. 20530

October 26, 1994

MEMORANDUM TO BRUCE REED, RAHM EMANUEL, JENNIFER O'CONNOR

FROM: ELIZABETH HYMAN

SUBJECT: DOJ STUDIES

The Bureau of Justice Statistics will issue a news release on October 30th on the National Crime Victimization Survey for 1993. The actual report will be issued later this year. The focus of the press release is that even with the redesign of the survey, U.S. victimization rates have remained relatively unchanged. There were approximately 44 million personal and household crimes committed during 1993. Completed violent crimes fell slightly, and attempted violent crimes increased somewhat.

Points that are not highlighted in the press release include:

- ♦ This new survey reports that rape/sexual assaults have fallen 19.8 percent. (Completed rapes fell by 8.3% and attempted rapes fell by 19.8%).
- ♦ The number of aggravated assaults attempted with a weapon increased by 13.2 percent.

Critics of the Administration may well single out this second statistic, that violence with a weapon particularly in light of the phasing out of Operation Triggerlock. Any response to this criticism should emphasize the general conclusion of the survey, that victimization rates have remained relatively stable. Furthermore, the methodology of the survey reveals that there is no statistical significance to these findings. In other words, this survey is based on a limited sampling of respondents rather than a census approach, and any raw increase in numbers does not necessarily reflect a national percentage increase.

This same argument -- that the numbers are not statistically significant -- can be applied to the rape numbers. Furthermore, the categories of attempted rape and sexual assault have numbers based on a new set of questions and prompting of the respondent that may well shift the results and exaggerate the overall rape numbers.

The key findings in the press release include:

- ♦ Victimization rates remained stable
- ♦ The number of completed violent victimizations dropped slightly by 100,000.
- ♦ Attempted violent crimes showed a marginal increase -- by 700,000.
- ♦ There is a pattern in which levels of completed crimes have been declining but attempted victimizations such as attempted simple assault with a weapon, have been on the increase.
- ♦ Property crimes did not change significantly.
- ♦ In 1993, only about 35 percent of all survey crimes were reported, which was not a significant change from the previous year.

The victimization survey gathers data on both personal and property crimes whether or not they were reported to law enforcement agencies. This survey reflects "improvements" in information gathering such as better estimates of crimes that are difficult to measure and the enhancement of the ability of individuals being interviewed to recall events.

(A) Draft

Note to readers:

Due to the redesign of the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), these figures are not directly comparable to those found in previous NCVS publications

	Number of victimizations (1,000's)			Victimization rates (per 1,000)		
			Percent change			Percent change
	1992	1993	1992-93	1992	1993	1992-93
All crimes	42,912	43,622	1.7			
Personal crimes**	10,692	11,409	6.7	51.1	53.9	5.6
Crimes of violence	10,317	10,896	5.6	49.3	51.5	4.5
Rape/Sexual assault	607	487	-19.8	2.9	2.3	-20.6
Completed rape	175	160	-8.3	0.8	0.8	-9.2
Attempted rape	213	152	-28.5	1.0	0.8	-29.2
Sexual assault*	220	175	-20.5	1.0	0.8	-21.3
Robbery	1,293	1,307	1.0	6.2	6.2	0.0
Completed	862	826	-4.2	4.1	3.9	-5.2
Attempted	431	481	11.6	2.1	2.3	10.4
Assault	8,416	9,102	8.1	40.2	43.0	7.0
Aggravated	2,317	2,576	11.2	11.1	12.2	10.1
Completed with injury	671	713	6.3	3.2	3.4	5.2
Attempted assault with weapon	1,646	1,863	13.2	7.9	8.8	12.0
Simple	6,099	6,525	7.0	29.1	30.8	5.9
Completed with injury	1,445	1,358	-6.0	6.9	6.4	-6.9
Attempted assault without weapon	4,655	5,167	11.0	22.2	24.4	9.9
Property crimes	32,220	32,213	0.0	325.3	322.4	-0.9
Household burglary	5,815	5,995	3.1	58.7	60.0	2.2
Completed	4,753	4,824	1.5	48.0	48.3	0.6
Forcible entry	1,845	1,858	0.7	18.6	18.6	-0.2
Unlawful entry without force	2,908	2,966	2.0	29.4	29.7	1.1
Attempted forcible entry	1,055	1,160	10.0	10.7	11.6	9.0
Motor vehicle theft	1,838	1,967	7.0	18.6	19.7	6.1
Completed	1,203	1,297	7.8	12.1	13.0	6.9
Attempted	635	670	5.5	6.4	6.7	4.6
Theft	24,568	24,250	-1.3	248.0	242.7	-2.2
Completed ***	23,474	23,033	-1.9	237.0	230.5	-2.7
Less than \$50	10,313	9,642	-6.5	104.1	96.5	-7.3
\$50-\$249	7,976	7,688	-3.6	80.5	76.9	-4.5
\$250 or more	4,144	4,264	2.9	41.8	42.7	2.0
Attempted	1,094	1,217	11.3	11.0	12.2	10.3

Note: the redesign in 1992 used a sample half the normal size. Therefore, fewer change estimates are statistically significant.

* Some sub-categories of crime included in this total were added in July 1992. The data used to develop estimates of these sub-categories do not constitute a complete year.

**Includes the crimes of purse snatching and pocket picking, not shown separately.

***Includes victimizations in which the amount was not available.

a Significant at the 95% confidence level.

b Significant at the 90% confidence level.

..... Not applicable.



Office of the Attorney General
Washington, D. C. 20530

October 26, 1994

MEMORANDUM TO BRUCE REED, RAHM EMANUEL, JENNIFER O'CONNOR

FROM: ELIZABETH HYMAN

SUBJECT: DOJ STUDIES

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Points that are not highlighted in the press release include:

- ♦ This new survey reports that rape/sexual assaults have fallen 19.8 percent. (Completed rapes fell by 8.3% and attempted rapes fell by 19.8%).
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Critics of the Administration may well single out this second statistic, that violence with a weapon particularly in light of the phasing out of Operation Triggerlock. Any response to this criticism should emphasize the general conclusion of the survey, that victimization rates have remained relatively stable. Furthermore, the methodology of the survey reveals that there is no statistical significance to these findings. In other words, this survey is based on a limited sampling of respondents rather than a census approach, and any raw increase in numbers does not necessarily reflect a national percentage increase.

This same argument -- that the numbers are not statistically significant -- can be applied to the rape numbers. Furthermore, the categories of attempted rape and sexual assault have numbers based on a new set of questions and prompting of the respondent that may well shift the results and exaggerate the overall rape numbers.

The key findings in the press release include:

- ♦ Victimization rates remained stable
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- ♦ There is a pattern in which levels of completed crimes have been declining but attempted victimizations such as attempted simple assault with a weapon, have been on the increase.
- ♦ Property crimes did not change significantly.
- ♦ In 1993, only about 35 percent of all survey crimes were reported, which was not a significant change from the previous year.

The victimization survey gathers data on both personal and property crimes whether or not they were reported to law enforcement agencies. This survey reflects "improvements" in information gathering such as better estimates of crimes that are difficult to measure and the enhancement of the ability of individuals being interviewed to recall events.



Office of the Attorney General

Washington, D. C. 20530

October 25, 1994

MEMORANDUM TO BRUCE REED, RAHM EMANUEL, JENNIFER O'CONNOR

FROM: ELIZABETH HYMAN

SUBJECT: DOJ STUDIES

The Bureau of Justice Statistics will issue a news release on October 30th on the National Crime Victimization Survey for 1993. The actual report will be issued later this year. The focus of the press release is that even with the redesign of the survey, U.S. victimization rates have remained relatively unchanged. There were approximately 44 million personal and household crimes committed during 1993. Completed violent crimes fell slightly, and attempted violent crimes increased somewhat.

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Some points that are not highlighted in the press release include:

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Some of the key findings in the press release include:

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- ♦ In 1993, only about 35 percent of all survey crimes were reported, which was not a significant change from the previous year.

Note to readers:

Due to the redesign of the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), these figures are not directly comparable to those found in previous NCVS publications

	Number of victimizations (1,000's)			Victimization rates (per 1,000)		
			Percent change			Percent change
	1992	1993	1992-93	1992	1993	1992-93
All crimes	42,905	43,611	1.6			
Crimes of violence	10,317	10,896	5.6	49.3	51.5	4.5
Completed	3,315	3,228	-2.6	15.8	15.3	-3.6
Attempted	7,001	7,668	9.5 ^b	33.4	36.3	8.4
Rape/Sexual assault	607	487	-19.8	2.9	2.3	-20.6
Completed rape	175	160	-8.3	0.8	0.8	-9.2
Attempted rape	213	152	-28.5	1.0	0.8	-29.2
Sexual assault*	220	175	-20.5	1.0	0.8	-21.3
Robbery	1,293	1,307	1.0	6.2	6.2	0.0
Completed	862	826	-4.2	4.1	3.9	-5.2
Attempted	431	481	11.6	2.1	2.3	10.4
Assault	8,416	9,102	8.1	40.2	43.0	7.0
Aggravated	2,317	2,576	11.2	11.1	12.2	10.1
Completed with injury	671	713	6.3	3.2	3.4	5.2
Attempted with weapon	1,646	1,863	13.2	7.9	8.8	12.0
Simple	6,099	6,525	7.0	29.1	30.8	5.9
Completed with injury	1,445	1,358	-6.0	6.9	6.4	-6.9
Attempted without weapon	4,655	5,167	11.0 ^b	22.2	24.4	9.9
Purse snatching/Pocket picking	375	514	36.9 ^a	1.8	2.4	35.5 ^a
Purse snatching	74	136	83.9 ^a	0.4	0.6	82.0 ^a
Pocket picking	301	378	25.3	1.4	1.8	24.1
Property crimes	32,214	32,202	0.0	325.2	322.3	-0.9
Household burglary	5,808	5,985	3.0	58.6	59.9	2.1
Completed	4,753	4,824	1.5	48.0	48.3	0.6
Forcible entry	1,845	1,858	0.7	18.6	18.6	-0.2
Unlawful entry without force	2,908	2,966	2.0	29.4	29.7	1.1
Attempted forcible entry	1,055	1,160	10.0	10.7	11.6	9.0
Motor vehicle theft	1,838	1,967	7.0	18.6	19.7	6.1
Completed	1,203	1,297	7.8	12.1	13.0	6.9
Attempted	635	670	5.5	6.4	6.7	4.6
Theft	24,568	24,250	-1.3	248.0	242.7	-2.2
Completed (1)	23,474	23,033	-1.9	237.0	230.5	-2.7
Less than \$50	10,313	9,642	-6.5 ^b	104.1	96.5	-7.3 ^a
\$50-\$249	7,976	7,688	-3.6	80.5	76.9	-4.5
\$250 or more	4,144	4,264	2.9	41.8	42.7	2.0
Attempted	1,094	1,217	11.3	11.0	12.2	10.3

*The numbers and rates of sexual assault for 1992 are based upon annualized estimates from a partial year of data collection. These estimates are included in both the subtotals and total for the more general categories of Crimes of violence.

1) Includes victimizations in which the amount was not available.

^a Significant at the 95% confidence level.

^b Significant at the 90% confidence level.

..... Not applicable.



Office of the Attorney General

Washington, D. C. 20530

October 25, 1994

MEMORANDUM TO BRUCE REED, RAHM EMANUEL, JENNIFER O'CONNOR

FROM: ELIZABETH HYMAN

SUBJECT: DOJ STUDIES

The Bureau of Justice Statistics will issue a news release on October 30th on the National Crime Victimization Survey for 1993. The actual report will be issued later this year. The focus of the press release is that even with the redesign of the survey, U.S. victimization rates have remained relatively unchanged. There were approximately 44 million personal and household crimes committed during 1993. Completed violent crimes fell slightly, and attempted violent crimes increased somewhat.

The victimization survey gathers data on both personal and property crimes whether or not they were reported to law enforcement agencies. This survey reflects "improvements" in information gathering such as better estimates of crimes that are difficult to measure and the enhancement of the ability of individuals being interviewed to recall events.

Some points that are not highlighted in the press release include:

- ♦ This new survey reports that rape/sexual assaults have fallen 19.8 percent. (Completed rapes fell by 8.3% and attempted rapes fell by 19.8%).
- ♦ The number of aggravated assaults attempted with a weapon increased by 13.2 percent.

Some of the key findings in the press release include:

- ♦ Victimization rates remained stable
- ♦ The number of completed violent victimizations dropped slightly by 100,000.
- ♦ Attempted violent crimes showed a marginal increase -- by 700,000.
- ♦ There is a pattern in which levels of completed crimes have been declining but attempted victimizations such as attempted simple assault with a weapon, have been on the increase.
- ♦ Property crimes did not change significantly.
- ♦ In 1993, only about 35 percent of all survey crimes were reported, which was not a significant change from the previous year.

Note to readers:

Due to the redesign of the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), these figures are not directly comparable to those found in previous NCVS publications

	Number of victimizations (1,000's)			Victimization rates (per 1,000)		
			Percent change			Percent change
	1992	1993	1992-93	1992	1993	1992-93
All crimes	42,905	43,611	1.6			
Crimes of violence	10,317	10,896	5.6	49.3	51.5	4.5
Completed	3,315	3,228	-2.6	15.8	15.3	-3.6
Attempted	7,001	7,668	9.5 ^b	33.4	36.3	8.4
Rape/Sexual assault	607	487	-19.8	2.9	2.3	-20.6
Completed rape	175	160	-8.3	0.8	0.8	-9.2
Attempted rape	213	152	-28.5	1.0	0.8	-29.2
Sexual assault*	220	175	-20.5	1.0	0.8	-21.3
Robbery	1,293	1,307	1.0	6.2	6.2	0.0
Completed	862	826	-4.2	4.1	3.9	-5.2
Attempted	431	481	11.6	2.1	2.3	10.4
Assault	8,416	9,102	8.1	40.2	43.0	7.0
Aggravated	2,317	2,576	11.2	11.1	12.2	10.1
Completed with injury	671	713	6.3	3.2	3.4	5.2
Attempted with weapon	1,646	1,863	13.2	7.9	8.8	12.0
Simple	6,099	6,525	7.0	29.1	30.8	5.9
Completed with injury	1,445	1,358	-6.0	6.9	6.4	-6.9
Attempted without weapon	4,655	5,167	11.0 ^b	22.2	24.4	9.9
Purse snatching/Pocket picking	375	514	36.9 ^a	1.8	2.4	35.5 ^a
Purse snatching	74	136	83.9 ^a	0.4	0.6	82.0 ^a
Pocket picking	301	378	25.3	1.4	1.8	24.1
Property crimes	32,214	32,202	0.0	325.2	322.3	-0.9
Household burglary	5,808	5,985	3.0	58.6	59.9	2.1
Completed	4,753	4,824	1.5	48.0	48.3	0.6
Forcible entry	1,845	1,858	0.7	18.6	18.6	-0.2
Unlawful entry without force	2,908	2,966	2.0	29.4	29.7	1.1
Attempted forcible entry	1,055	1,160	10.0	10.7	11.6	9.0
Motor vehicle theft	1,838	1,967	7.0	18.6	19.7	6.1
Completed	1,203	1,297	7.8	12.1	13.0	6.9
Attempted	635	670	5.5	6.4	6.7	4.6
Theft	24,568	24,250	-1.3	248.0	242.7	-2.2
Completed (1)	23,474	23,033	-1.9	237.0	230.5	-2.7
Less than \$50	10,313	9,642	-6.5 ^b	104.1	96.5	-7.3 ^a
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..... Not applicable.



Office of the Attorney General

Washington, D. C. 20530

October 20, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR BRUCE REED, RAHM EMANUAL, AND JENNIFER O'CONNOR

FROM: ELIZABETH HYMAN *EH*

SUBJECT: DOJ STUDIES

OJJDP will release tomorrow, October 21st, a report entitled "The Child Victim as a Witness." The report describes a 3-year collaborative effort to aid prosecutors in prosecuting child sexual abusers to the full extent of the law without inflicting new trauma on their innocent victims. The central question in the study was: how can child sexual abuse cases be effectively prosecuted without exacerbating the children's trauma?

Some of the findings of the study are as follows:

- ♦ The process of implementing new policies and procedures to improve a community's response to child sexual abuse is complex as it requires integrating the involvement of several agencies and their particular agendas. However, the report noted that there is an effort to improve that process which may reduce some of the complication.
- ♦ Cases referred for prosecution tend to be more serious allegations. Of those, the cases that involve oral-genital contact are more likely to be prosecuted than penetration cases because of the difficulty of producing positive medical findings in the latter.
- ♦ Testifying per se does not appear to produce significant changes in the child victims' mental health. However, stressful testimony -- which is generally limited to children over 8 years of age, and which involves repeat testimony and rigorous cross examination -- does have significant adverse effects.
- ♦ Testifying for younger children is less stressful and may even be helpful. Nevertheless, the report found that prosecutors are reluctant to pursue cases involving preschool children.

The report is the result of a collaborative effort involving a team from three organizations: Education Development Center, Inc; U. of North Carolina-Chapel Hill; and American Prosecutors Research Institute. The research team worked in communities with representatives of key criminal justice and human service agencies to identify local needs and implement new policies or procedures intended to address those needs.



Office of the Attorney General
Washington, D. C. 20530

October 7, 1994

MEMORANDUM TO BRUCE REED, RAHM EMANUEL, JENNIFER O'CONNOR

FROM: ELIZABETH HYMAN *EH*

SUBJECT: DOJ STUDIES

The following is a summary of some DOJ studies that are to be released:

1. Maricopa County Demand Reduction Program

NIJ will release on October 11, 1994 a research brief entitled "Do Drugs. Do Time: An Evaluation of the Maricopa County Demand Reduction Program."

The Maricopa County (Arizona) Demand Reduction Program is a consortium of municipal, county, State and Federal law enforcement agencies that is targeting the demand side of drug use. To that end, it has enforced "zero tolerance" for use of illegal drugs, both for the hard core user and the casual user. The program backs up zero tolerance with diversion to treatment for offenders who are drug users with no prior felony criminal history. All others, and drop-outs, are prosecuted.

CONCLUSION: The evaluation was primarily interested in the implementation of the program and whether they were "widening the net" of users arrested.

- ♦ Community awareness of the severity of the drug problem grew.
- ♦ There was better coordination of law enforcement efforts and increased prosecution or participation in the diversion program.
- * One conclusion of interest was that those defendants who successfully completed the treatment program had a significantly lower rate of recidivism than defendants eligible to enter the diversion program who did not (chose not) to enter.

2. Case Studies of Community Anti-Drug Efforts

NIJ will release a research brief entitled, "Case Studies of Community Anti-Drug Efforts," on October 11, 1994 to criminal justice policymakers, practitioners, associations, and researchers.

The study recognizes that in the wake of the drug abuse "explosion" of the 1980s, scores of community-level grass roots anti-drug programs were started as a way to reclaim neighborhoods. This document presents case studies of 13 such programs -- in Washington, D.C., the Bronx, Manhattan, Brooklyn, Boston, Philadelphia, Denver, Detroit, and Houston.

Some of the conclusions and recommendations of the study follow:

- ♦ Citizens should not only be focusing solely on drugs, but they should approach their grassroots efforts from a broader perspective. [presumably this means counseling, education, economic opportunity].
- ♦ In regard to Federal interaction, the report contends that Fed. programs have approached established community organizations exclusively. The study suggests that future programs must reach deeper into the community to provide assistance to the smallest and most unstructured associations.
- ♦ A corollary to that point is that citizen drug fighters come from a variety of backgrounds and experiences. Thus the study recommends that policy makers and law enforcement must have greater tolerance for the unconventional citizen drug fighter; think about the practical tools of the trade that would help such an advocate; and get more hands-on experience with these local drug-fighters.

3. Working Paper of the First National Drug Court Conference

NIJ will be releasing "Justice and Treatment Innovation: The Drug Court Movement" on October 11. This is the product of the First National Drug Court Conference, held in Miami in December, 1993. It describes the rapid growth of drug caseloads in the 1980's and the development of drug courts as a response, presents an overview of the core elements of drug courts, discusses implementation issues, outlines research needs, and discusses future issues that need to be addressed as drug courts grow in scope and number.

4. Drug Abusing Women Offenders

NIJ will also be releasing on October 11, a research brief entitled "Drug Abusing Women Offenders: Results of a National Survey."

Drug abusing women offenders constitute one of the fastest growing populations within the criminal justice system. This NIJ survey focused on treatment programs for such women and examined how such programs assess the needs of offenders. The survey also looked at the nature and scope of services offered.

Some of the more significant findings are:

- ♦ More treatment programs are available than in the past, but the increase has not narrowed the actual gap between services available and the number of women who require the services.
- ♦ Many of the programs tend to be "one dimensional" and do not assess the multiple problems of the drug-abusing women offender population. Thus suitable services are not provided.
- ♦ Treatment is usually limited in intensity and duration.
- ♦ Services for women are almost always found in women-only programs and not in both-sex programs.

The study recommends greater federal/state/local coordination; an increase in programs that provide continuing support; and more family services.



Office of the Attorney General
Washington, D. C. 20530

October 6, 1994

MEMORANDUM TO BRUCE REED, RAHM EMANUEL, JENNIFER O'CONNOR

FROM: ELIZABETH HYMAN *EH*

SUBJECT: DOJ STUDIES

The following is a summary of DOJ study that is to be released:

1. NIJ Study on Boot Camps

NIJ is releasing its "Update" tomorrow, October 7, 1994. (See attached copy of that issue). It is a preview of a study they are releasing on October 10. The goal of the study is to determine if boot camps achieve the desired results of reducing prison overcrowding and recidivism rates.

- ♦ The study looked at adult programs in eight states: Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Louisiana, New York, Oklahoma, South Carolina and Texas). In the eight programs evaluated, all offenders participated in military style drill and labor.
- ♦ Program length varied from 90 to 180 days. Participants generally were young males (16 to 18 years of age) convicted of nonviolent offenses who had minimal records.

Conclusion: The Boot Camps helped so far as prison over crowding but results were varied in respect to reducing recidivism.

- ♦ In 5 states -- OK, TX, GA, FL, AND SC -- boot camps did not reduce recidivism. 3 states --NY, IL, AND LA -- had lower recidivism in one measure. These three states shared similarities in that they combined military boot camp with aggressive supervision for 6 months after incarceration. But the three also had a high drop out rate.
- ♦ Programs that gave authority to the Dept. of Corrections to select boot camp participants experienced an ease in prison crowding because they tended to pick offenders who would otherwise have been sentenced to prison. Also important were the restrictions for eligibility a particular program laid out for admission to boot camp, as well as size of class.
- ♦ Also noteworthy is that more boot camp offenders felt there experience was positive, unlike your conventional inmate.

U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Justice Programs
National Institute of Justice



National Institute of Justice

Update

Jeremy Travis, Director

October 1994

Researchers Evaluate Eight Shock Incarceration Programs

In recent years, a number of jurisdictions have implemented shock incarceration (boot camp) programs in an effort to alleviate prison crowding and reduce recidivism. In 1984, just 2 States operated such programs; by 1992, just 8 years later, half the States, plus the Federal Bureau of Prisons, were operating 41 programs, with several other States about to launch programs of their own.

To find out how shock incarceration programs are operating and which objectives they are achieving, the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) sponsored an evaluation of eight adult programs (in Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Louisiana, New York, Oklahoma, South Carolina, and Texas). Results of the study are reported in *Multisite Evaluation of Shock Incarceration*, an NIJ Evaluation Report. In addition to studying effects on recidivism and prison crowding, the evaluation examined the development and implementation of the programs, the attitude changes of offenders during the in-prison phase of the programs, and the impact of the programs on the positive activities of graduates during community supervision.

In all eight programs, offenders participated in a rigorous daily schedule of military drill and ceremony, physical training, and hard labor. Program length ranged from 90 to 180 days. Program participants were generally young males convicted of nonviolent offenses who did not have an extensive criminal history. Beyond this common core, programs varied on characteristics hypothesized to affect the ability of the program to achieve stated correctional goals. For example, programs differed in the type of therapeutic programming adopted as well as the hours per day devoted to such programming. They also varied in size, location (whether located within a larger prison or in a separate facility), intensity of release supervision, and type of aftercare during community supervision.

Impact on recidivism

Recidivism rates of those who successfully completed the shock incarceration program were generally similar to those of comparable offenders who spent a longer time in prison. The lower recidivism rates of some boot camps appeared to result from the process of selecting offenders for the program or from the intensive supervision given after graduation.

In five States (Oklahoma, Texas, Georgia, Florida, and South Carolina), the boot camp experience did not reduce recidivism. In the other three States (New York, Illinois, Louisiana) boot camp graduates had lower rates on one measure of recidivism. Given that all shock incarceration programs are modeled after military boot camps with strict rules and discipline, physical training and hard labor, the different results suggest that the boot camp experience in itself does not successfully reduce recidivism.

Programs in the States that experienced lower recidivism had some similarities. The in-prison phase was followed by a 6-month intensive supervision phase in the community. Each program had a strong focus on rehabilitation, voluntary participation, selection from prison-bound entrants, and longer program duration. Each had a high dropout rate. Any or all of these aspects of the programs could have had an impact on offenders with or without the boot camp atmosphere.

Impact on prison crowding

The major factor influencing prison bed savings was whether the boot camp program targeted prison-bound offenders. To reduce prison crowding, a sufficient number of prison-bound offenders must successfully complete the

program serving less time than they would otherwise have served in a conventional prison.

Thus program design was critical to the successful reduction of prison crowding. Programs that empowered the Department of Corrections to select boot camp participants were most likely to alleviate prison crowding because they maximized the probability of selecting offenders who would otherwise have been sentenced to prison. Other factors that affected the ability of boot camp programs to reduce prison crowding included the restrictiveness of eligibility and suitability criteria (stricter criteria divert fewer prison-bound offenders); length of the program (programs that keep participants in boot camp longer are less likely to reduce prison crowding); and size of the program and graduation rates (smaller programs and those that graduate fewer offenders obviously keep fewer offenders out of prison).

Attitude changes of offenders during the in-prison phase

Unlike inmates incarcerated in conventional prisons, boot camp participants believed that their experience had been positive and that they had changed for the better. Inmates reported that positive benefits of shock incarceration were improved physical health (including learning to live without cigarettes and drugs), educational opportunities, and personal safety. These effects were greater for offenders in boot camps that were voluntary or provided more time for therapeutic activities.

Impact on graduates during community supervision

Boot camp graduates did as well in adjusting to community supervision as parolees who had been released from traditional prisons. Only in Florida did boot camp graduates participate in more positive activities than parolees. Performance of both parolees and boot camp graduates declined over time during the first year of community supervision.

The more intensely offenders were supervised in the community (that is, the more contacts they had with correctional officials), the better they adjusted. Supervision intensity may thus be a key factor in coercing offenders to participate in positive activities during community supervision.

The report's findings were obtained through self-report questionnaires and on-site interviews with boot camp inmates, correctional officers, and probation/parole officers.

The complete report of this study, *Male Shock Incarceration: Evaluation of Shock Incarceration* by Donald Mackenzie and Elaine Souryal, can be obtained free from the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS), Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850, 800-851-3420, ASKJDN01415005.

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National Institute of Justice

Washington, DC 20531

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Office of the Attorney General
Washington, D. C. 20530

November 22, 1994

MEMORANDUM FOR BRUCE REED, RAHM EMANUEL, AND JENNIFER O'CONNOR

FROM: ELIZABETH HYMAN

SUBJECT: DOJ STUDIES

On November 25th, OJJDP will release a number of "Updates" on juveniles and the court system. The following are brief summaries of those "Update" pamphlets.

1) How Juveniles Get to Criminal Court

This pamphlet examines how juveniles are transferred for adult prosecution. All states allow for adult prosecution of juveniles, but under certain circumstances. There are three transfer mechanisms.

The first is a judicial waiver. As of 1992 all states except Nebraska and New York allow juvenile court judges to waive jurisdiction and transfer it to an adult criminal court. In many states, statutes limit judicial waiver by age, offense, or offense history. Waivers increased 68% from 1988 to 1992 to an estimated 11,700 transfers. Person offense cases accounted for a greater proportion and property cases for a smaller proportion of waived cases in 1992 than in 1988.

The second is Prosecutorial discretion. In some states, prosecutors are given authority to file certain juvenile cases in either juvenile or criminal court under concurrent jurisdiction statutes. Prosecutorial discretion is limited by age and offense criteria. Often concurrent jurisdiction is limited to charges of serious, violent or repeat crimes. There is no national data on the number of juvenile cases tried in criminal court under concurrent jurisdiction, but OJJDP reports that it may be more than those under judicial waivers.

The third is Statutory exclusion. Large numbers of youth under the age of 18 are tried as adults in the 11 states where the upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction is lower than 18. Nationwide, an estimated 176,000 cases involving youth under 18 were tried in criminal court in 1991 because they were considered adults under State law.

2) Offenders in Juvenile Court, 1991

In 1991 courts experienced a 16% (183,600 more cases) increase in juvenile delinquency cases over the 1987 caseload. The number of person offense cases increased by 40% during the same time span, while the number of drug offense cases decreased 19%. Half of the cases disposed of by courts in 1991 were processed formally with the filing of a petition. Among cases petitioned and scheduled for adjudicatory or waiver hearing, 59% were adjudicated delinquent and 1.5% were transferred to adult criminal court. The number of cases transferred increased 39% between 1987 and 1991.

29% of adjudicated delinquency cases resulted in out-of-home placement and 57% resulted in probation. The number of cases involving drug law violations that were transferred to criminal court increased 152%.

Some other key findings include:

- ♦ In 19% of delinquency cases processed in 1991, the most serious charge was person offense, in 59% a property offense, in 4% a drug law violation, and in 17% a public order offense.
- ♦ Juveniles were held in secure detention facilities at some point between referral and disposition in 20% of all delinquency cases. 49% of all detained juveniles were charged with a property offense.
- ♦ Juveniles were adjudicated delinquent in 59% of petitioned delinquent cases in 1991, as compared to 63% in 1987.
- ♦ In 1991 juvenile courts transferred nearly 10,000 delinquency cases to the criminal court system. 34% of these cases involved a person offense while 44% involved a property offense.

3) Juvenile Correctional Education: A Time for Change

This is essentially an editorial commenting on the need for change in juvenile correctional education, based on the findings of an 18-month study conducted by the National Office for Social Responsibility (NOSR). Some of the key points made include:

- ♦ Effective administrators stress the need for education to be regarded as the centerpiece of the rehabilitation process by educational and correctional staff.
- ♦ A new wave of thinking in correctional education is based on the assumption that all students can succeed

and that rather than holding students back from more challenging academic tasks until they master basic skills, students can profit from those more challenging tasks.

- ♦ As many as 40% of youth in correctional facilities may have some form of learning disability. Therefore, correctional education should employ trained and certified staff able to provide special education programs and services.
- ♦ Sound juvenile correctional education programs should enhance juveniles' thinking and social skills while they address their academic and vocational deficiencies. (Psychoeducational Programming)
- ♦ The majority of delinquents age 16 and older do not return to school after release. While correctional educators must find better ways to encourage students to return to school, they must also provide students with the knowledge, skills, and attitudes needed in entry-level jobs.
- ♦ Transitional services should be expanded -- and students' rate of reenrollment in school, graduation rates and future success will increase.
- ♦ Program evaluation and research should be increased.
- ♦ OJJDP plans to begin Demonstration sites to continue its efforts to enhance juvenile corrections education.

4) Improving Literacy Skills of Juvenile Detainees

OJJDP has sought to fund a model designed to improve the literacy level of youth in juvenile detention and correctional facilities. In 1991 competitive grants were awarded to the Mississippi University of Women (MUW), and the Nellie Thomas Institute, in Monterey, California. Since the grants were awarded, educators representing a dozen States have been trained in "systematic phonics" and in three states, juvenile correctional officials agreed to release results of their phonics instruction.

In Mississippi, 192 males, ages 14 through 19, participated in the MUW project. Statistical analysis indicated that the posttest mean in spelling and reading was significantly higher than the pretest mean. In reading comprehension, after 38 to 71 hours of instruction, the average gains were between 7 months and 1 year.



Office of the Attorney General
Washington, D. C. 20530

November 22, 1994

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Office of the Attorney General
Washington, D. C. 20530

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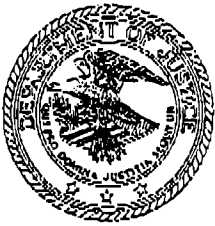
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Office of the Attorney General
Washington, D. C. 20530

November 18, 1994

MEMORANDUM TO BRUCE REED, RAHM EMANUEL AND JENNIFER O'CONNOR

FROM: ELIZABETH HYMAN

SUBJECT: DOJ STUDIES

The National Institute of Justice plans to issue a press release within the next few days on the "Kansas City Gun Experiment." This experiment has already received a great deal of interest from the New York Times and U.S. News and World Report. I am told that these publications have had conversations with the researchers of the study and they each may do an article as early as Monday.

The principal finding of the study was that increased seizures of illegally carried guns lead to a decrease in gun crime. Police patrols were increased in one high-crime neighborhood for six months, with officers focusing exclusively on gun detection and not responding to calls for service. During the six months, police seized 65% more guns and gun crime declined by 49%.

A comparison was made between the subject neighborhood (which had a homicide rate 20 times higher than the national average), and a similar neighborhood, which served as a control for the experiment. The following comparisons were made during the six month period:

- ♦ 468 crimes in the target area; and 712 in the control.
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This study is part of an evaluation of the Kansas City P.D.'s "weed and seed" program. Some related findings include:

- ♦ traffic stops were the most productive means of finding illegal guns.
- ♦ the ratio of guns seized to actual time spent on patrol in the target area was one gun seized per 84 officers.
- ♦ 2/3 of the persons arrested for gun carrying in the target area were not residents of the target area.
- ♦ The decline in gun crimes in the target area did not appear to cause a displacement of crime to adjoining neighborhoods.



Office of the Attorney General
Washington, D. C. 20530

January 23, 1994

MEMORANDUM TO BRUCE REED, RAHM EMANUEL AND JENNIFER O'CONNOR

FROM: ELIZABETH HYMAN

SUBJECT: DOJ STUDIES

The following are brief summaries of two DOJ publications that were released late last week. The first, a "Research in Action" news letter entitled The Americans with Disabilities Act: Emergency Response Systems and Telecommunication Devices for the Deaf was released on January 19, 1995. The second, a Bureau of Justice Statistics press release announcing that State Courts convicted almost 300,0090 felons during 1992 -- one-third for drug offenses, was evidently released on Friday.

1. ADA: Emergency Response Systems and Telecommunications Devices for the Deaf.

The publication begins with an example of a 911 call that was not responded to because the deaf person calling in could not communicate with the 911 telecommunicator.

One provision of the ADA requires that telephone emergency services, including 911 services, provide direct access to people who use TDD's (telecommunication devices for the deaf). This publication is intended to assist public safety agencies in meeting this requirement, by presenting lessons learned from a case study of Denver, Colorado's telephone emergency response services. The report further makes several conclusions:

- TDDs should be at every telecommunicator positions where possible. If this not possible due to lack of resources, then a TDD should be centrally located so that operators can get to them quickly.
- Standard operating procedures should be established for responding and transferring TDD calls.
- Equipment and telecommunicators should be tested regularly.
- A TDD training program should be devoled or updated for staff, involving retraining sessions.
- Input from the deaf community should be solicited.

- A public awareness program should be instituted to notify citizens of the emergency response system and its TDD accessibility.

2. Press Release on State Court Convictions

See attached.

ADVANCE FOR RELEASE AT 5 P.M. EST
FRIDAY, JANUARY 20, 1995

BJS
202-307-0784

STATE COURTS CONVICTED ALMOST 900,000 FELONS DURING 1992

WASHINGTON, D.C. -- State courts throughout the U.S. convicted almost 900,000 felons during 1992, the Department of Justice announced today. One-third of the convictions were for drug offenses.

The volume of felony convictions (rose by 34 percent from 1988 through 1992,) mostly because of a 57 percent jump in aggravated assault convictions and a 53 percent increase in drug trafficking convictions. Nonetheless, case processing time was largely unaffected. During both years the average time from arrest to sentencing was approximately seven months.

Guilty pleas accounted for 92 percent of the felony convictions in 1992, unchanged from 1988, according to a survey conducted by the Department's Bureau of Justice Statistics. Trials before a judge or a jury accounted for the remaining 8 percent, which was also unchanged from 1988. Prison sentences were imposed in 44 percent of the felony convictions during both years.

(MORE)

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During 1992, drug trafficking comprised 19 percent of the state court felony convictions, drug possession 12 percent, violent offenses 18 percent, burglary 13 percent and larceny 13 percent.

Violent crimes accounted for an estimated 18 percent of the 1992 state court felony convictions across the country, property crimes for 33 percent and drug offenses for 31 percent as shown in the following table:

Violent crimes	18.4%
Murder and manslaughter	1.4
Rape	2.4
Robbery	5.8
Aggravated assault	6.6
Other violent crimes*	2.2
Property crimes	33.5
Burglary	12.9
Larceny	13.4
Fraud and forgery	7.2
Drug offenses	31.3
Possession	12.2
Trafficking.	19.1
Weapons offenses	3.0
Other non-violent crimes†	<u>13.9</u>
	100%

*Other violent crimes include negligent manslaughter, sexual assault and kidnapping.

†Other non-violent crimes include receiving stolen property and vandalism.

(MORE)

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Of those convicted, during 1992, 52 percent were white, 47 percent black and 1 percent were of other races. Four years earlier 57 percent were white, 41 percent were black and 2 percent were of other races.

State judges sent 44 percent of the convicted felons to prison, 26 percent to a local jail and 30 percent were given straight probation without any incarceration time.

Among those convicted of murder and non-negligent manslaughter, 93 percent were sentenced to prison, 4 percent to a jail term and 3 percent were given probation only. State judges and juries imposed capital punishment on 2 percent of the murderers they convicted.

Of those convicted of rape, 68 percent were sentenced to a prison term, 19 percent to jail and 13 percent to probation only.

Among all felons sentenced to a state prison during 1992, the average sentence imposed was 6½ years. The average jail sentence was 7 months. The average probation sentence was 4 years. In addition, a fine was imposed on 18 percent of the

(MORE)

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convicted felons, restitution on 16 percent, community service on 6 percent and 7 percent were ordered into some type of treatment program.

In addition, federal courts convicted about 42,000 people of felonies during 1992, or 4 percent of the combined state and federal case load. Almost nine of 10 federal felony convictions were obtained through guilty pleas and three out of four of all convictions resulted in incarceration. In 1992, 44 percent of federal felony convictions were for a drug offense and 7 percent were for violent crimes. The average sentence to incarceration was about 5½ years.

The survey of state felony convictions was conducted in 300 counties selected to be representative of the whole country. Included were the District of Columbia and at least one county from each state except, by chance, Vermont. The survey excluded federal courts and those state or local courts that do not handle felonies.

The bulletin, "Felony Sentences in State Court, 1992" (NCJ-151167) was prepared by Patrick A. Langan and Helen A.

(MORE)

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Graziadei, statisticians in the Department's Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). Data from tables and graphs used in many BJS reports can be obtained in spreadsheet files on 5¼ and 3¼ inch diskettes by calling 202-307-0784.

Single copies of other BJS bulletins and reports may be obtained from the BJS Clearinghouse, Box 179, Annapolis Junction, Maryland 20701-0179. The telephone number is 1-800-732-3277. Fax orders to 410-792-4358. For additional information and statistics on drugs and crime call the BJS Drugs and Crime Data Center and Clearinghouse on 1-800-666-3332.

#

95-15 (F)

After hours contact: Stu Smith 301-983-9354

TO: JOSE CERDA

FR: LIZ HYMAN

RE: DOJ STUDIES

PP. 3



Office of the Attorney General
Washington, D. C. 20530

January 25, 1995

MEMORANDUM TO BRUCE REED, RAHM EMANUEL AND JENNIFER O'CONNOR

FROM: ELIZABETH HYMAN

SUBJECT: DOJ STUDIES

On January 26, 1995, the National Institute of Justice will release two "Research in Brief" publications. The first is NIJ Awards in Fiscal Year 1994. The second is The Kansas City Gun Experiment.

1. NIJ Awards in Fiscal Year 1994

This publication is simply a laundry list of grants awarded. They are broken down into six categories: 1) reduce violent crimes and their consequences; 2) reduce drug- and alcohol-related crimes; 3) reduce the consequences of crimes involving individuals, households, organizations, and communities; 4) develop household, school, business, workplace, and community crime prevention programs; 5) improve the effectiveness of law enforcement, criminal justice, correctional, and service systems' responses to offenses, offending, and victimization; and 6) develop, promote, and use criminal justice research, evaluation, and technology.

2. The Kansas City Gun Experiment

As you may recall, NIJ issued a press release in November on this successful program. The Kansas City Gun Experiment received quite a bit of attention from the media.

The principal finding was that increased seizures of illegally carried guns lead to a decrease in gun crime. Police patrols were increased in one high-crime neighborhood for six months, with officers focusing exclusively on gun detection and not responding to calls for service. During the six months, police seized 65% more guns and gun crime declined by 49%.

A comparison was made between the subject neighborhood (which had a homicide rate 20 times higher than the national average), and a similar neighborhood, which served as a control for the experiment. The following comparisons were made during the six month period:

- ♦ 468 crimes in the target area; and 712 in the control.
- ♦ Drive-by shootings declined from 7 to 1 in the target area; but they doubled 6 to 12 in the control.

This study is part of an evaluation of the Kansas City P.D.'s "weed and seed" program. Some related findings include:

- ♦ traffic stops were the most productive means of finding illegal guns.
- ♦ the ratio of guns seized to actual time spent on patrol in the target area was one gun seized per 84 officers.
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- ♦ The decline in gun crimes in the target area did not appear to cause a displacement of crime to adjoining neighborhoods.



Office of the Attorney General
Washington, D. C. 20530

FACSIMILE TRANSMITTAL COVER SHEET

DATE:

Dec. 12, 1994

TO:

JOSE CERDA

FACSIMILE NO.

456-7028

TELEPHONE NO.

FROM:

LIZ HYMAN

FACSIMILE NO.

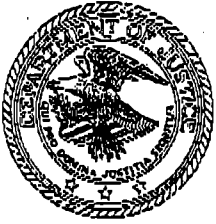
514-1724

TELEPHONE NO.

514-2107

NUMBER OF PAGES INCLUDING COVER SHEET: _____

COMMENTS: _____



Office of the Attorney General
Washington, D. C. 20530

December 12, 1994

MEMORANDUM TO BRUCE REED, RAHM EMANUEL, AND JENNIFER O'CONNOR

FROM: ELIZABETH HYMAN

SUBJECT: DOJ STUDIES

OJJDP will release, on December 14th, two research summaries entitled Gang Suppression and Intervention: Problem and Response and Gang Suppression and Intervention: Community Models. These represent the first comprehensive national surveys of organized agency and community group responses to gang problems in the U.S. The surveys were conducted by Dr. Irving Spergel and a team at the University of Chicago.

1. Problems and Response

The researchers conducted a survey in 45 cities and 6 sites. Based on these surveys, they came to the following conclusions about the scope of the problem:

- ♦ Criminal youth gangs are active in nearly every State.
- ♦ Of 35 discrete cities and jurisdictions with organized programs to combat emerging and chronic gang problems, law enforcement officials estimated that the United States has some 1,439 gangs and 120,636 gang members. African Americans and Hispanics, mainly Mexican Americans, were the major racial/ethnic groups in the gang populations.
- ♦ 2/3 of law enforcement surveyed perceive that gangs are affiliated across neighborhoods, cities and states.
- ♦ An estimated 75% of youth gang members have prior records.
- ♦ Adults were said to be involved in 45.6% of youth gang incidents.
- ♦ Per Los Angeles definitions, gang homicides in L.A. have ranged between 25 and 30 percent of all the city's homicides in recent years. But in Chicago, which has a more restrictive definition the average is just 10%.

- ♦ Youth gang membership is associated with higher levels of delinquency and index crimes than non-gang youths. The rate of violent offenses is three times as high as for non-gang youth.
- ♦ Recent evidence suggests that a growing proportion of gang youth use and sell drugs.

Based on many of these findings and analysis of various intervention and conventional response programs, the researchers made the following recommendations:

- ♦ Definition of youth gang should be restricted to youth groups engaged in serious violence and crime, and whose primary purpose for existence is symbolic or communal rather than for economic gain.
- ♦ Youth who give clear indication of gang involvement should be the primary targets of comprehensive gang control and early intervention programs.
- ♦ A special comprehensive approach should be adopted in chronic gang problem cities.
- ♦ In emerging, and in some instances chronic, gang problem cities or contexts, a local educational administrative unit based within the school should take responsibility for the development of early intervention programs.

2. Community Models

The National Youth Gang Suppression and Intervention Program prepared a set of policies and practices for the design and mobilization of community efforts by a variety of public and private players.

The researchers concluded that the lack of social opportunities available to a population and the degree of social disorganization present in a community largely account for its youth gang problem. Other contributing factors include institutional racism and deficiencies in social policy.

Some of the promising approaches outlined in the report include:

- ♦ Targeting, arresting, and incarcerating gang leaders and repeat violent gang offenders.
- ♦ Referring fringe members and their parents to youth services for counseling and guidance.

- ◆ Providing preventive services for youth who are clearly at risk.
- ◆ Crisis intervention or mediation of gang fights.
- ◆ Patrols of community "hot spots."
- ◆ Close supervision of gang offenders by criminal justice and community based agencies.
- ◆ Remedial education for targeted youth gang members, especially in middle school. Job orientation, training, placement, and mentoring for older youth gang members.
- ◆ Safe zones around schools.
- ◆ Vertical prosecutions, close supervision, and enhanced sentences for hardcore youth gang members. (Vertical or "hardcore" prosecution puts the same prosecutor in charge of all aspects of a case from charging to sentencing).