This is a bibliography of documents selected from the data base of the National Criminal Justice Reference Service that provide an overview of comprehensive treatment programs in local jails. The citations follow an explanation of how to obtain the documents and are arranged under the following topics: (1) state of the art, (2) jail management and minimum standards, (3) broad base program designs, (4) health programs, (5) educational programs, and (6) work release programs. Each citation gives bibliographic information, an abstract of the document, supplemental notes, sponsoring agency, and information on document availability. (LRA)
JAIL-BASED INMATE PROGRAMS

A Selected Bibliography

compiled by

Mark Levine

Marjorie Kravitz
Supervising Editor

National Criminal Justice Reference Service

December 1979

United States Department of Justice
Law Enforcement Assistance Administration
National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice

MAR 0 4 1980
Correctional administrators are increasingly aware of the need to develop a broad spectrum of health, training, and treatment programs. This bibliography is an important reference work for all who are interested in planning and implementing inmate services.

Paul Cascarano, Assistant Director
National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice

The National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS) is an international clearinghouse of information on law enforcement and criminal justice sponsored by the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, the research center of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. The Institute was established by Congress in the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 and among its responsibilities of research, development, and evaluation is one to maintain a clearinghouse for the exchange of information about law enforcement and criminal justice. This clearinghouse—NCJRS—collects relevant documents from sources all over the world and maintains a computerized data base of approximately 40,000 documents about police, courts, prosecutors, public defenders, corrections, juvenile justice, and human resource development. By collecting and disseminating this information, NCJRS contributes to the goal of improving law enforcement and criminal justice.

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Research on this project was completed in July 1979.
A limited number of paper and microfiche copies of this publication are distributed by the National Criminal Justice Reference Service. When requesting this document, please use the following identification number: NCJ 80331.
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Introduction

Confinement in a local jail is generally the first exposure most individuals have with correctional institutions. To the first offender, the physically vulnerable, the emotionally disturbed, and even the stable individual, the time spent in a local facility can be either a constructive period or a protracted nightmare.

The American pretrial system releases from confinement those individuals who have the greatest chance of living successfully in free society. The remaining offenders are confined because they lack sufficient job skills or personal stability to be considered safe risks for release into the community. As a group, individuals kept in jail have been judged to have obvious needs that could be addressed by a wide range of supportive programs. The jail also houses people who have been sentenced for short periods of time. These inmates are also prime candidates for rehabilitative programs to prepare them for release and hopefully a successful community adjustment. Current information indicates that 36 percent of all individuals incarcerated in the United States are held in a local jail.* Therefore, an expansion in programming at the local level could have considerable impact on a substantial segment of our confined population.

The design and operations of jail-based treatment programs present unique problems for corrections professionals. To be effective, treatment programs should have continuity and be of sufficient length to have a positive impact on the recipient. The unpredictable nature of jail populations works against these two principles. Several innovative program designs have been developed that provide open-ended structures to bridge the gap between confinement and freedom.

Unfortunately, not all communities view the jail as a place for treatment. Some communities are unwilling to fund any institutional activity beyond pure custody. In spite of this general reticence, a number of local jails have implemented comprehensive treatment programs. Their accomplishments reinforce the importance of programming at the local level.

This bibliography has been compiled to provide an overview of what has been attempted and what has been accomplished in the field. The citations are arranged by topic to assist the reader in locating material of specific interest.

- **State of the Art.** The documents in this section include analyses of American jail systems and suggestions for change, including alternatives to incarceration.
- **Jail Management and Minimum Standards.** This section contains references to principles and standards for effective jail operations.
- **Broad-Based Program Designs.** Programs with more than one treatment element are described, including programs designed specifically for female offenders.
- **Health Programs.** These publications analyze the need for health and medical programs and include minimum standards for nutrition, substance abuse, and medical care.
- **Educational Programs.** The documents in this section describe academic and vocational skill programs.
- **Work Release Programs.** Work release and job placement programs are described.

All documents cited in this bibliography have been selected from the data base of the National Criminal Justice Reference Service. Information on how to obtain these documents may be found on the following page.

How To Obtain These Documents

The documents in this bibliography are part of the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS) collection and are available to the public in the NCJRS Reading Room on weekdays between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. The NCJRS Reading Room is located in Suite 211, 1015 20th Street, NW., Washington, D.C. Many of the documents may also be found in public and organizational libraries.

For researchers who prefer to obtain personal copies, a sales source is identified whenever possible. Document availability changes over time and NCJRS cannot guarantee continued availability from publishers and distributors.

Documents From GPO

The letters GPO after a citation indicate that copies may be purchased from the Government Printing Office. Inquiries about availability and cost should include stock number and title and be addressed to:

Superintendent of Documents
U.S. Government Printing Office
Washington, DC 20402

Documents From NTIS

The letters NTIS after a citation indicate that copies may be purchased from the National Technical Information Service. Inquiries about availability and cost should include publication number and title and be addressed to:

National Technical Information Service
5285 Port Royal Road
Springfield, VA 22161

Microfiche from NCJRS

The designation “NCJRS Microfiche Program” indicates that a free microfiche copy of the document is available from NCJRS. Microfiche is a 4 x 6 inch sheet of film that contains the reduced images of up to 98 pages of text. Because the image is reduced 24 times, a microfiche reader (available at most public and academic libraries) is essential to read microfiche documents. Requests for microfiche should include the title and NCJ number and be addressed to:

NCJRS Microfiche Program
Box 6000
Rockville, MD 20850

Loan Documents From NCJRS

Most of these documents may be borrowed from the National Criminal Justice Reference Service on interlibrary loan. Documents are not loaned directly to individuals. To borrow documents from NCJRS, specify the title and NCJ number and ask your librarian to submit a standard interlibrary loan form to:

NCJRS Document Loan Program
Box 6000
Rockville, MD 20850
Jail-Based Inmate Programs
1. AMERICAN CORRECTIONAL ASSOCIATION, 4321 HARTWICK ROAD, COLLEGE PARK MD 20740.


1. COLLECTION OF PAPERS PERTAINING TO CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION AND THE TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS. THE PAPERS PRESENTED AT THE 100TH CONGRESS OF CORRECTIONAL PROCEEDINGS ARE CATEGORIZED UNDER THE GENERAL TOPIC OF ALTERNATIVES. THE PAPERS ARE TO BE USED AS A SOURCE OF INFORMATION FOR PERSONNEL AND LEADERS IN JAIL, PRISON, JUVENILE JUSTICE, COMMUNITY BASED TREATMENT, CORRECTIONAL PROBLEMS, SERVICES, AND EDUCATION, DRUG ABUSE, FEMALE OFFENDERS, INTERAGENCY COOPERATION, JAILS, JUVENILE DETENTION, PSYCHIATRIC SERVICES, PAROLE, RESEARCH, STATISTICS, AND YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS. FOR SELECTED INDIVIDUAL PAPERS, SEE NCJ-10103-10106, NCJ-10112-10118, AND NCJ-10112.

Supplemental Notes: CINCINNATI, OH, OCT 11-10 CT 16, 1970.

Availability: AMERICAN CORRECTIONAL ASSOCIATION, 4321 HARTWICK ROAD, COLLEGE PARK MD 20740.

2. M.T. AXILBUND

AMERICAN PRISONS AND JAILS.

CURRENT HISTORY, INC.

4225 MAIN STREET, BOX 4647, PHILADELPHIA PA 19127.


GENERAL CORRECTIONAL DATA IS PRESENTED TO SUPPORT THE CONTENTION THAT, DESPITE Rhetorical ABOUT REHABILITATION, CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES ARE DESIGNED PRIMARILY TO CONFINE INMATES SECURELY. DATA ARE PRESENTED ON INMATE POPULATIONS, JAIL AND PRISON, CONDITIONS AND OPERATIONS, INMATE PROGRAMS AND SERVICES, AND SYSTEM COSTS AND PERSONNEL. A REEXAMINATION OF THE FUNDAMENTAL ASSUMPTIONS ABOUT CORRECTIONS IN THE UNITED STATES IS SUGGESTED.

Availability: AMERICAN JUSTICE INSTITUTE, 1007 7TH STREET, SACRAMENTO CA 95814.


INSTEAD OF JAIL—PRE- AND POST-TRIAL ALTERNATIVES.

AMERICAN JUSTICE INSTITUTE, 1007 7TH STREET, SACRAMENTO CA 95814.

ONE IN A SERIES OF REPORTS ON ALTERNATIVES TO THE USE OF JAIL INCARCERATION. THIS VOLUME PRESENTS A NUMBER OF METHODS TO ELIMINATE PRETRIAL JAILING OR REDUCE DETENTION TIME THROUGH ALTERNATIVE MODES OF PRETRIAL SERVICES. THE VOLUME SHOWS THAT JAIL WAS WRITTEN FOR LOCAL OFFICIALS SEEKING HELP IN FORMULATING POLICIES TO REDUCE OR CONTAIN JAIL POPULATIONS THROUGH THE USE OF VIABLE ALTERNATIVES, THE STUDY Sought TO IDENTIFY PROMISING ALTERNATIVES TO PRE- AND POST-TRIAL DETENTION IN USE IN THE UNITED STATES AND TO DEVELOP GUIDELINES ON SELECTING, INITIATING, OPERATING, AND ASSESSING THE IMPACT OF THE VARIOUS ALTERNATIVES IDENTIFIED. MATERIALS FOR THESE STUDIES WERE GATHERED THROUGH A LITERATURE REVIEW, A NATIONAL CENSUS OF SELECTED ALTERNATIVE PROGRAMS, DATA COLLECTED FROM PROGRAMS, AND SITE VISITS TO CRIMINAL JUSTICE AGENCIES IN THE UNITED STATES AND TO DEVELOP GUIDELINES ON SELECTING, INITIATING, OPERATING, AND ASSESSING THE IMPACT OF THE VARIOUS ALTERNATIVES IDENTIFIED. MATERIALS FOR THESE STUDIES WERE GATHERED THROUGH A LITERATURE REVIEW, A NATIONAL CENSUS OF SELECTED ALTERNATIVE PROGRAMS, DATA COLLECTED FROM PROGRAMS, AND SITE VISITS TO CRIMINAL JUSTICE AGENCIES. THIS VOLUME FIRST EXAMINES A NUMBER OF POLICY ISSUES IN DIVERSION, IT IS NOTED THAT THE IMPACT OF DIVERSION ON PRE- AND POST-TRIAL DETENTION MAY NOT BE GREAT, SINCE MOST OF THE CLIENTS RECEIVING DIVERSION WOULD NOT HAVE BEEN GIVEN PRE- OR POST-TRIAL DE-


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5. W. H. BUSHER, W. GREENE-GUJANO, G. KEMP, N. HARLOW, AND K. HOFFMAN.

INSTEAD OF JAIL—PRE- AND POST-TRIAL ALTERNATIVES.

AMERICAN JUSTICE INSTITUTE, 1007 7TH STREET, SACRAMENTO CA 95814.

ONE IN A SERIES OF REPORTS ON ALTERNATIVES TO THE USE OF JAIL INCARCERATION. THIS VOLUME PRESENTS A NUMBER OF METHODS TO ELIMINATE PRETRIAL JAILING OR REDUCE DETENTION TIME THROUGH ALTERNATIVE MODES OF PRETRIAL SERVICES. THE VOLUME SHOWS THAT JAIL WAS WRITTEN FOR LOCAL OFFICIALS SEEKING HELP IN FORMULATING POLICIES TO REDUCE OR CONTAIN JAIL POPULATIONS THROUGH THE USE OF VIABLE ALTERNATIVES, THE STUDY Sought TO IDENTIFY PROMISING ALTERNATIVES TO PRE- AND POST-TRIAL DETENTION IN USE IN THE UNITED STATES AND TO DEVELOP GUIDELINES ON SELECTING, INITIATING, OPERATING, AND ASSESSING THE IMPACT OF THE VARIOUS ALTERNATIVES IDENTIFIED. MATERIALS FOR THESE STUDIES WERE GATHERED THROUGH A LITERATURE REVIEW, A NATIONAL CENSUS OF SELECTED ALTERNATIVE PROGRAMS, DATA COLLECTED FROM PROGRAMS, AND SITE VISITS TO CRIMINAL JUSTICE AGENCIES. THIS VOLUME FIRST EXAMINES A NUMBER OF POLICY ISSUES IN DIVERSION, IT IS NOTED THAT THE IMPACT OF DIVERSION ON PRE- AND POST-TRIAL DETENTION MAY NOT BE GREAT, SINCE MOST OF THE CLIENTS RECEIVING DIVERSION WOULD NOT HAVE BEEN GIVEN PRE- OR POST-TRIAL DE-
TENTATION IN ANY CASE. HOWEVER, A NUMBER OF DIVERSION PROGRAMS WITH POTENTIAL FOR REDUCING JAIL POPULATIONS ARE IDENTIFIED. SIXTH, PLANNING ISSUES AS ORGANIZATIONAL ARRANGEMENTS, PRIORITY IN CASE SELECTION, PROSPECTIVE WORKLOADS, AND RELATION ORGANIZATIONAL AND STAFFING REQUIREMENTS ARE PRESENTED FOR THE VARIOUS TYPES OF DIVERSION PROGRAMS REVIEWED. THESE ARE ILLUSTRATED BY PRACTICES IN SEVERAL JURISDICTIONS FOR OTHER VOLUMES IN THIS SERIES. SEE NCJ-42222, 42224, 42221, AND 42221.

Sponsoring Agency: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMIN. NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Availability: GPO Stock Order No 027-000-00571-3


An ANTHOLOGY OF 24 ITEMS WHICH PRESENT THE RATIONALE FOR DEINSTITUTIONALIZING CORRECTIONS, PROVIDE DESCRIPTIONS OF COMMUNITY BASED PROGRAMS AND SERVICES, AND OUTLINE ISSUES PERTINENT TO THE COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS DELIVERY SYSTEM. INTENDED AS A TEXT FOR COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS COURSES, THIS BOOK ALSO PROVIDES AN INTRODUCTION TO THE FIELD FOR PRACTITIONERS WHO WOULD LIKE TO UPDATE THEIR KNOWLEDGE Base CONCERNING COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS ISSUES AND PROGRAMS. MATERIALS RELATING TO PROGRAMS OF DIVERSION AND EMERGING FORMS OF RESIDENTIAL CORRECTIONS ARE PRESENTED AS WELL AS NEWER TRENDS IN THE MORE TRADITIONAL PROGRAMS OF PROBATION AND PAROLE. IN ADDITION, JAIL AND DETENTION FACILITIES ARE PRESENTED, AS PROVIDING SHORT-TERM PROGRAMMING FOR OFFENDERS AMONG THE SPECIFIC TOPICS COVERED IN THIS TEXT ARE THE DISOLUTION OF THE TRAINING SCHOOLS IN MASSACHUSETTS, DIVERSION PROGRAMMING IN MINNESOTA, COMMUNITY SERVICE IN ENGLAND, RESIDENTIAL COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS, WORK, RELEASE, AND PAROLE PROGRAMS ISSUES IN COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS ARE ALSO EXAMINED, INCLUDING REHABILITATION, DECENTRALIZATION, CITIZEN INVOLVEMENT, RIGHTS OF OFFENDERS, AND EVALUATION OF COMMUNITY BASED PROGRAMS.

Availability: CHARLES C THOMAS, 301-337 EAST LAWRENCE AVENUE, SPRINGFIELD IL 62711


ONE OF A SERIES OF REPORTS ON ALTERNATIVES TO JAIL INCARCERATION. THIS VOLUME PRESENTS COMPARATIVE COST FIGURES, PERSONNEL REQUIREMENTS, ISSUES OF ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION, AND ISSUES OF PROGRAM FUNDING. THIS SERIES ON ALTERNATIVES TO JAIL WAS WRITTEN FOR LOCAL OFFICIALS SEEKING HELP IN FORMULATING POLICIES TO REDUCE OR CONTAIN JAIL POPULATIONS THROUGH THE USE OF VIABLE ALTERNATIVES. THE STUDY SOUGHT TO IDENTIFY PROMISING ALTERNATIVES TO PRE- AND POST-TRIAL DETENTION IN USE IN THE UNITED STATES AND TO DEVELOP GUIDELINES ON SELECTING, INITIATING, OPERATING, AND ASSESSING THE IMPACT OF THE VARIOUS ALTERNATIVES IDENTIFIED. MATERIALS FOR THESE VOLUMES WERE GATHERED THROUGH A LITERATURE REVIEW, A NATIONAL CENSUS OF SELECTED ALTERNATIVE PROGRAMS, DATA COLLECTED FROM PROGRAMS, AND SITE VISITS TO CRIMINAL JUSTICE AGENCIES. THE EMPHASIS OF THIS VOLUME IS ON THE MANY ALTERNATIVES TO A TRADITIONAL JAIL SENTENCE AND THE METHODS OF IMPLEMENTING THESE SENTENCES. A REVIEW OF SUCH ISSUES IN SENTENCING AS THE PURPOSE OF SENTENCING, BENEFITS AND COSTS OF VARIOUS SENTENCES, AND PRESENTENCE INVESTIGATIONS INCREASED A NUMBER OF ALTERNATIVES TO CONFINEMENT ARE THEN DISCUSSED, INCLUDING DIVERSION, REHABILITATION, CONDITIONAL RELEASE, PROBATION, AND COMMUNITY JAIL SENTENCES. THE FIRST PART OF THIS VOLUME IS SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR PERSONS CONCERNED WITH JAIL ADMINISTRATION. IT REVIEWS SOME STRATEGIES AVAILABLE TO THE JAILER TRYING TO CONTAIN HIS POPULATION AND PRESENTS SYSTEM-FOR POPULATION ANALYSIS TO SUPPORT SUCH EFFORTS. THE SYSTEM IS ADAPTABLE FOR USE IN BUDGET DEVELOPMENT AND CONTROL AND LONGER RANGE PLANNING. IT CAN ALSO BE USED TO MONITOR THE USE AND SELECTED OUTCOMES OF ALTERNATIVES TO JAIL. THE VOLUME THEN DISCUSSES LEVEL PERSONNEL REQUIREMENTS FOR ALTERNATIVE PROGRAMS, PRESENTING THE RESULTS OF A SIMPLIFIED TASK ANALYSIS. COST DATA FOR BOTH JAILING AND ITS ALTERNATIVES ARE REVIEWED, AND COMPARATIVE FIGURES ARE PRESENTED. THE FINAL SECTION IS AN ESSAY ON THE VIABILITY OF ALTERNATIVE PROGRAMS WHICH POINTS UP SOME FUNDAMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS FOR CRIMINAL JUSTICE PLANNING FOR OTHER VOLUMES IN THE SERIES; SEE NCJ-42223, 42224, 42240, AND 42241.

Sponsoring Agency: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMIN. NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00572-1; NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.
Inmate Programs

   AMERICAN JAILS—A SELECT BIBLIOGRAPHY INCLUDING
   FORTY-FIVE ANNOTATED CITATIONS. p. 1978
   NCJ-57077
   THIS SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY CONTAINS 258 BOOKS,
   JOURNAL ARTICLES, AND REPORTS PUBLISHED BETWEEN
   1877 AND 1978 ON AMERICAN JAILS. FORTY-FIVE OF THE
   CITATIONS ARE ANNOTATED AND ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY BY
   AUTHOR. THE LISTED MATERIALS INCLUDE HISTORICAL WORKS
   DATING FROM THE 18TH AND EARLY 19TH CENTURIES AS
   WELL AS CONTEMPORARY WORKS PUBLISHED MOSTLY IN THE
   SELECTIONS COVER A VARIETY OF TOPICS INCLUDING
   FEDERAL JAIL INSPECTION MEDICAL AND
   HEALTH CARE DELIVERY, CORRECTIONAL STANDARDS,
   THE FUTURE OF JAILS, PREVENTIVE DETENTION, WORK
   RELEASE, ALTERNATIVES TO INCARCERATION, EDUCATION
   IN A SHORT RELATIONSHIP, JAIL SECURITY, JAIL
   MANAGEMENT, JAIL ARCHITECTURE, JAIL DRUG
   TREATMENT PRISONER MANAGEMENT AND CONTROL, AND
   PRE-TRIAL RELEASE. THE SELECTED ANNOTATED CITATIONS
   FOCUS ON SUCH CONCERNS AS JAIL OPERATIONS, JAILS IN
   PHREREVOLUTIONARY AMERICA, JAIL HYGIENE, JAIL OVER-
   CROWDING, NON-INSTITUTIONAL ALTERNATIVES TO JAILS
   AND CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES, AND THE ALCOHOLIC IN
   THE JAIL.
   Supplemental Notes: PRESENTED TO WESTERN SOCIETY OF
   CRIMINOLOGY, FEBRUARY 16-18, 1978, SAN DIEGO (CA)

9. W. O. NAGEL
   NEW RED BARN—A CRITICAL LOOK AT THE MODERN
   AMERICAN PRISON. p. 1971
   NCJ-10539
   CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATOR, ARCHITECTS, PSYCHO-
   LOGISTS, AND SOCIAL SCIENTISTS STUDY THE STATE OF THE
   ART IN CORRECTIONAL BUILDING, MANAGEMENT AND
   DESIGN IN 1971. A MULTIDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH TEAM
   COMPOSED OF A CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATOR, ARCHI-
   TECTS, PSYCHOLOGISTS, AND SOCIAL SCIENTISTS VISITED
   OVER 100 CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS THROUGHOUT THE
   COUNTRY TO OBSERVE AND EVALUATE THE CURRENT
   STATE OF THE ART IN CORRECTIONAL MANAGEMENT AND
   FACILITIES. A WALKING TOUR OF EACH INSTITUTION WAS
   CONDUCTED AND HOUSING, TREATMENT, AND WORK SITUA-
   TIONS WERE OBSERVED. AN EFFORT WAS MADE TO
   RECORD THE OVERALL EFFECTS OF THE PHYSICAL
   ENVIRONMENT ON STAFF, INMATES, AND, THE PROGRAM. THE
   RESULTS OF THIS STUDY ARE DOCUMENTED IN THIS BOOK.
   ARCHITECTURAL PLANS AND PHOTOS OF MANY INSTITUTIONS ARE
   INCLUDED. CORRECTIONAL CENTERS OF VARIOUS DESIGN AND
   LOCATION ARE EVALUATED: THE DESIGN OF EXTERNAL BUILDINGS,
   COURTYARDS, GROUNDS, LIVING QUARTERS, SANITARY FACILITIES,
   DAYROOMS, AND ISOLATION UNITS ARE DESCRIBED AND
   OFTEN ILLUSTRATED. THE AUTHOR CONCLUDES THAT THE MORAETUM
   SHOULD BE CALLED ON ALL CORRECTIONAL CONSTRUCTION
   BILLIONS OF DOLLARS ARE NEEDED, HE ESTIMATED.
   MERELY TO REPLACE AND MODERNIZE EXISTING PRISON
   FACILITIES. HE ARGUES THAT PRISON CONSTRUCTION BE
   Halted BECAUSE OF HIS BASIC DISAGREEMENT WITH THE
   TRADITIONAL ATTITUDE THAT INCARCERATION IS THE BEST
   RESPONSE TO ANT-SOCIAL BEHAVIOR. THE PROPOSED IN-
   NOVATIONS ARE BASED ON THE PRINCIPLE THAT THE
   REINTEGRATION OF THE PRISONER INTO THE COMMUNITY IS
   THE GOAL OF CONTEMPORARY CORRECTIONS. THEREFORE,
   THE CRIMINAL CODE NEEDS TO BE REVISED TO ELIMINATE
   THE IMPRISONMENT OF VICTIMLESS OFFENDERS, THE JAIL
   POPULATION SHOULD BE REDUCED THROUGH BAIL REFORM
   AND SPEEDIER TRIALS; AND ALTERNATIVES TO INCARCER-
   ATION SUCH AS COMMUNITY TREATMENT FACILITIES MUST
   BE CONSIDERED AND TRIED.
   Availability: WALKER, 120 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK
   10019

10. NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF COUNTIES RESEARCH FOUNDATION,
   1736 NEW YORK AVENUE, WASHINGTON DC 20006.
   AMERICAN JAIL IN TRANSITION—PROCEEDINGS OF THE
   SECOND NATIONAL ASSEMBLY ON THE JAIL CRISIS, MAY
   1979.
   AT A MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., CONFERENCE THE SCOPE OF
   THE JAIL CRISIS IN AMERICA WAS DISCUSSED. ALONG
   WITH THE NEED FOR STANDARDS, SERVICES, SOLUTIONS, AND
   FEDERAL INPUT IN THE AREA OF JAIL REFORM SUCH ORG.
   NIZATIONS AS THE AMERICAN JAIL ASSOCIATION, THE
   AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION, THE COMMITTEE FOR
   PUBLIC JUSTICE, THE COUNCIL OF STATE GOVERNMENT,
   THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF STATE CRIMINAL JUSTICE
   PLANNERS, THE NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELIN.
   QUENCY, THE NATIONAL CIVIL LIBERTIES, THE PRISONER
   REFORM, AND THE U.S. CONFERENCE OF MAYORS COOPER.
   ATED WITH FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL POLITICIANS AND
   REPRESENTATIVES FROM VARIOUS ORGANIZATIONS IN
   A CONFERENCE DEALING WITH JAIL STANDARDS AND THEIR
   EFFECTS, SERVICES WHICH LOCAL JAILS SHOULD PROVIDE,
   AND SOURCES OF FINANCIAL AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE
   FOR LOCAL ADMINISTRATORS. HIGHLIGHTS OF DIS.
   CUSSIONS RELATING TO THE FOLLOWING TOPICS ARE
   PROVIDED: MANDATORY NATIONAL STANDARDS FOR LOCAL
   JAILS, THE COURTS AND THE JAIL, CIVIL LIABILITY OF
   SELECTED Elected AND APPOINTED OFFICIALS, PRISONER
   RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES, PRE-TRIAL CONFINEMENT
   ISSUES, JUVENILE JUSTICE SERVICE WITHIN LOCAL JAILS, INTAKE
   AND DIAGNOSTIC PROGRAMS, PROGRAMS FOR INCARCER.
  ATED WOMEN, EDUCATIONAL AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING,
   SERVICE DELIVERY IN RURAL JAILS, HEALTH AND MEDICAL
   CARE, COMMUNITY RELEASE PROGRAMS, RINTEGRATING
   OFFENDERS THROUGH EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMS, JUVENILE
   DIVERSION, SOURCES OF SOLUTIONS TO THE JAIL CRISIS,
   IMPROVING JAIL MANAGEMENT, ISSUES IN JAIL DESIGN,
   STRATEGIES FOR UPGRADING THE RURAL JAIL, STATE
   SUBSIDY OF LOCAL JAILS, THE ROLE OF THE ELECTED OFFICIAL
   IN JAIL REFORM, PLANNING TECHNIQUES FOR CHANGE, DE.
   VELOPING ALTERNATIVES TO INCARCERATION AND FEDER.
   AL FINANCIAL AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE, THE MIN.
   NATIVE CORRECTIONS ACT IS APPENDED.
   Sponsorship Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW EN.
   FORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION
   Availability: GPO. Stock Order No. 023-000-00711-0.

11. NATIONAL CLEARINGHOUSE FOR CRIMINAL JUSTICE
   PLANNING AND ARCHITECTURE, 605 EAST GREEN, SUITE 200,
   CHAMPAIGN, IL 61820.
   HIGH COST OF BUILDING UNCONSTITUTIONAL JAILS. p.
   1977
   NCJ-44240
   IMPORTANT CONSIDERATIONS WITH REGARD TO JAIL
   STANDARDS FOR PLANNING NEW FACILITIES OR EVALUAT.
   NG EXISTING ONES ARE LAYED OUT. WHILE NOT ALL
   ISSUES ADDRESSED BY THE COURTS ARE INCLUDED, THE
   TOPICS OUTLINED HAVE DIRECT BEARING ON THE REQUIRE.
   MENTS FOR THE PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT OF JAILS. TWO
   PRINCIPLES ARE OBSERVED IN THE DISCUSSION FIRST.
   THROUGH A TOTAL SYSTEM PLANNING PROCESS WHICH
   FULLY ASSESS THE POTENTIAL FOR ALTERNATIVES TO
   INCARCERATION, BOTH CAPITAL AND INSTITUTIONAL OPER.
   ATING COSTS CAN BE SHARPLY AFFECTED. SECOND,
   DESIGN FOR NEW CONSTRUCTION CAN SHOW AWARENESS
   OF CONSTITUTIONAL GUARANTEES SO THAT THE PUBLIC
   IS NOT REQUIRED TO SPEND FUNDS TO RENOVATE A NEWLY
   CONSTRUCTED FACILITY INTO COMPLIANCE WITH SUCH
   STANDARDS. THE STANDARDS DISCUSSED ADDRESS THE,
12. NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION & STATISTICS SERVICE
DATA ARE GIVEN ON THE NUMBER, SIZE, AND LOCATION OF LOCAL JAILS; ON THE NUMBER AND TYPES OF STAFF EMPLOYEES, ON PHYSICAL FACILITIES, AND ON OTHER JAIL SERVICES. THE INTAKE POINT FOR THE ENTIRE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM, THE LOCAL JAIL IS USED BOTH AS A DETENTION CENTER FOR PERSONS FACING CRIMINAL CHARGES, AND ALONG WITH PRISONS, AS A CORRECTIONAL FACILITY FOR THOSE SERVING SENTENCES. THIS REPORT ON THE NATION’S LOCAL JAILS (DEFINED AS A LOCALLY ADMINISTERED INSTITUTION THAT HAS AUTHORITY TO RETAIN ADULTS FOR 48 HOURS OR LONGER) PRESENTS INFORMATION ON JAIL FACILITIES, SERVICES, AND PROGRAMS DERIVED FROM THE SURVEY OF INMATES OF LOCAL JAILS, WHICH WAS CONDUCTED IN THE SUMMER OF 1972 FOR THE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION BY THE U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS. PRACTICES FOLLOWED IN SEPARATING SPECIFIC TYPES OF INMATES FROM THE GENERAL JAIL POPULATION ARE DISCUSSED. THE AVAILABILITY (OR LACK) OF MEDICAL AND RECREATIONAL FACILITIES IS TREATED AS IS THE PROVISION OF FACILITIES. THE NUMBER OF JAILS OFFERING SPECIFIC TYPES OF SOCIAL AND REHABILITATIVE PROGRAMS IS PRESENTED BY TYPE OF SPONSORSHIP. THE DESCRIPTION OF JAILS IN THIS REPORT IS BASED ENTIRELY ON INFORMATION GLEANED FROM THE DATA TABLES IN THE APPENDIX.
Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION
Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00326-5; NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM

13. NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF CORRECTIONS, 320 FIRST STREET NW, WASHINGTON DC 20534.
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF CORRECTIONS AREA RESOURCE CENTERS A-COMBINED FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT EFFORT IN PROVIDING TRAINING, TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE, AND INFORMATION SERVICES TO JAILS ACROSS THE NATION. THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF CORRECTIONS (NIC) HAS AWARDED GRANTS TO A NUMBER OF EXISTING JAILS TO SERVE AS EXTENSIONS OF THE NIC JAIL CENTER IN BOULDER, COLO. THE JAILS, SELECTED IN A COMPETITIVE PROCESS, WILL PROVIDE TRAINING, TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE, AND INFORMATION TO JAILS FROM OTHER AREAS. THE SELECTED RESOURCE CENTERS ARE (1) BENTON COUNTY REGIONAL CORRECTIONS FACILITY, CORVALLIS, OR; (2) BOULDER COUNTY CORRECTIONS CENTER, BOULDER, COLO; (3) MONTGOMERY COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION AND REHABILITATION, ROCKVILLE, MD.; (4) NEW HAVEN PROBATION & CORRECTIONS CENTER, NEW HAVEN, CONN.; (5) ORLEANS PARISH CORRECTIONS CENTER, NEW ORLEANS, LA.; AND (6) SOUTHEAST KANSAS REGIONAL CORRECTIONAL CENTER, FORT SCOTT, KANSAS. EACH CENTER EXCELS IN A VARIETY OF OPERATIONS, SERVICES, AND PROGRAMS AND WILL LEND EXPERTISE IN THESE AREAS TO OTHERS. USING NIC GRANT FUNDS, THE SELECTED JAILS WILL HOST WORKING VISITS FROM SHERIFFS AND JAIL ADMINISTRATORS WHO WISH TO STUDY THEIR OPERATIONS IN ORDER TO INITIATE OR IMPROVE SIMILAR OPERATIONS AT THEIR OWN JAILS. BRIEF DESCRIPTIONS ARE PROVIDED OF THE JAILS, THEIR PROGRAMS AND SERVICES, AND THE PRIMARILY STATES SERVED BY EACH FACILITY. THE PROGRAMS AND SERVICES RELATE TO SUCH AREAS AS FOOD SERVICES, VISITATION, HEALTH CARE, SECURITY, EMERGENCY PLANNING, PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT, DISCIPLINARY PROCEDURES, COMMUNITY SERVICES, SERVICES FOR WOMEN OFFENDERS, STAFF TRAINING, COORDINATION AMONG CRIMINAL JUSTICE AGENCIES, WORK RELEASE, OFFENDER CLASSIFICATION, ORIENTATION OF VOLUNTEERS AND NONCOMMISSIONED EMPLOYEES, INTAKE PROCEDURES, RESTITUTION PROGRAMS, AND RELIGIOUS PROGRAMMING. THE ADDRESS, PHONE NUMBER, AND NAME OF A CONTACT PERSON FOR EACH CENTER ARE PROVIDED.
Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION
Availability: NCJ-351127
Supplemental Notes: SUMMARY REPRINT OF A BOOKLET WHICH DESCRIBES THE BACKGROUND, ORIENTATION, PROGRAMS, AND PUBLICATIONS OF THIS AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION COMMISSION FOR CORRECTIONAL REFORM. THE COMMISSION ON CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES AND SERVICES WAS CREATED IN MAY 1970 TO FOSTER IMPROVEMENT OF THE NATION’S CORRECTIONAL APPARATUS—PRISONS, JAILS, PROBATION, PAROLE, COMMUNITY PROGRAMS, AND NEW ALTERNATIVES FOR THE TREATMENT OF CRIMINAL OFFENDERS. FOR THE FULL REPORT, SEE NCJ-194449

SUMMARY REPRINT OF A BOOKLET WHICH DESCRIBES THE BACKGROUND, ORIENTATION, PROGRAMS, AND PUBLICATIONS OF THIS AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION COMMISSION FOR CORRECTIONAL REFORM. THE COMMISSION ON CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES AND SERVICES WAS CREATED IN MAY 1970 TO FOSTER IMPROVEMENT OF THE NATION’S CORRECTIONAL APPARATUS—PRISONS, JAILS, PROBATION, PAROLE, COMMUNITY PROGRAMS, AND NEW ALTERNATIVES FOR THE TREATMENT OF CRIMINAL OFFENDERS. FOR THE FULL REPORT, SEE NCJ-351127
Supplemental Notes: SUMMARY REPRINT

PRISONERS IN STATE AND FEDERAL INSTITUTIONS ON DECEMBER 31, 1977. 31 p. 1979. NCJ-52701
TWO SUBJECTS OF CONTEMPORARY INTEREST—PRISON OVERCROWDING AND THE INCREASE IN THE NUMBERS OF WOMEN IN PRISON RECEIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION IN THIS REPORT. THIS IS THE MOST RECENT IN AN ANNUAL SERIES REPORTING THE NUMBER AND MOVEMENT OF PRISONERS HELD BY STATE AND FEDERAL CORRECTIONAL AUTHORITIES. THE YEAREND 1977 DISTRIBUTION OF PRISON POPULATION AT THE STATE AND REGIONAL LEVELS ARE DISCUSSED. AS ARE THE VOLUME AND TYPES OF PRISON ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES IN 1977. THE REPORT ALSO EXAMINES HISTORICAL TRENDS IN YEARLY PRISON COUNTS AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL. ALTHOUGH THE REPORT FOCUSES ON PERSONS SENTENCED AS ADULTS OR YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS TO A MAXIMUM TERM OF MORE THAN 1 YEAR, COUNTS ARE ALSO GIVEN FOR THE RELATIVELY SMALL NUMBERS OF PRISONERS SERVING SENTENCES OF A YEAR OR LESS AND OF UNSENTENCED PERSONS BEING HELD. UNLIKE THE TWO PRECEDING REPORTS IN THE SERIES,
Inmate Programs

This one does not include a count of the inmate population at midyear (MM) are, females receive shorter sentences, and female inmates are more numerous in federal prisons than in state facilities. Appendices contain tabulated data, a description of data collection methods, the questionnaire, and explanatory notes on data criteria.

Sponsoring Agency: National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service
Jail Management and Minimum Standards


Chapter on the development of inmate programs, including discussions on planning, implementation, and evaluation. This outline on the program development process is divided into five major areas: These include analyzing population needs, defining objectives, selecting a program, program implementation, and evaluation. The importance of utilizing qualified consultants and pre-existing services is emphasized.

Supplemental Notes: Originally published as part of NCJ-001286.
Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.
Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 2705-00014; NCJRS Microfiche Program.

17. California Department of Corrections, State Office Building, No 8, Room 800, Sacramento, CA 95814.

Guide for correctional administrators and managers which identifies and discusses elements essential to different aspects of the administration and operation of detention facilities. The subjects covered include the following: management and personnel practices, segregation, inmate employment, inmate programs and activities, discipline, camp and farm programs, community resources, food, and female inmates. Those elements which are in one of the California codes are distinguishable from those which are not by references to the codes in which they can be found. An alphabetical index is provided. The 'Guidelines' represent the fourth revision of the original 'Minimum Jail Standards' first issued by the California State Board of Corrections in 1946.
Availability: NCJRS Microfiche Program.

Guide to Improved Handling of Misdemeanant Offenders. 133 p. 1974. NCJ-11964
Information on nationwide programs which attempt to alleviate problems of the court, reduce pretrial detention and find alternatives to incarceration. This handbook is one of a series of prescriptive packages sponsored by the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice to provide criminal justice administrators and practitioners with background information and operational guidelines in selected program areas. The purpose of this package is to offer concrete suggestions for improving misdemeanor correctional and lower court practices. Its recommendations are based on both research and experience drawn from programs across the country, it explores such topics as court delay, pretrial jail detention, use of presentence reports, and special misdemeanor treatment programs. Alternatives to incarceration are also examined. The guide is in four parts. The body of the report deals with the pretrial period, trial, and sentence, convicted misdeme-
Jail Management and Minimum Standards

Means not committed to jail, committed misde-
meanants, the post-institutional period, and estab-
lishing reporting and evaluation mechanisms for
the prison. The minimum justice system problem areas
are highlighted and programs which improve and
strengthen the system are noted. Appendix A is a
review of the literature and contains eight sec-
tions—(1) models, manuals, and standards, (2) mul-
tistate surveys, (3) state studies, (4) local
studies, (5) classification, (6) programs for inmates,
(7) noninstitutional programs, and (8) a bibliography.
Appendix B consists of descriptive reports on
11 existing programs or projects in various parts
of the nation. These reports go into far more
detail than is possible in the main text regarding
suchendant programs as develop-
tement, administration, organization, cost, and
funding. Appendix C is a listing of other programs
cited in the text.

Supplemental Notes: PRESCRIPTIVE PACKAGE SERIES.
Sponsoring Agencies: MICHIGAN LAW ENFORCEMENT/COR-
RECTIONS TRAINING UNIT & US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMIN., NATIONAL INSTITU-
TIONS OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

20. NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMISSION ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE
STANDARDS AND GOALS:
CORRECTIONS—REPORT OF THE NATIONAL ADVISORY
COMMISSION ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE STANDARDS AND

The commission recommends specific standards for
the improvement of the American correctional system. The American correctional system today
appears to offer minimum protection for the
public and maximum harm to the offender. The na-
tional advisory commission on criminal justice
standards and goals, in its report on corrections,
has proposed about 140 standards designed to
change that situation. The standards spell out in
detail where, why, how, and what improvements can
and should be made in the corrections segment of
the criminal justice system. This report is a refer-
ence work for the correctional professional as
well as for the interested layman. Among its
goals, the commission urges that disparities in sen-
tencing be removed and justice in corrections be
upheld by measures guaranteeing offenders’
rights during and after incarceration. The scope
of corrections can, and should, be narrowed by di-
verting many juveniles and sociomedical cases (al-
coholic, drug addicts, prostitutes, and the men-
tally disturbed) to noncorrectional treatment
programs and by decentralizing certain minor of-
fenses such as drunkenness and vagrancy.

Another goal states that probation should
become the standard criminal sentence, retaining
confinement chiefly for dangerous offenders and
releasing a majority of offenders to improved and
extended community-based programs. Corrections
should undergo a planned integration into the
total criminal justice system with each state uni-
fying all correctional functions and programs
for adults and juveniles within its executive branch.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW EN-
FORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION.
Availability: NTIS; NTIS SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS
GPO—PHILADELPHIA; NTIS/NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

21. NATIONAL SHERIFFS’ ASSOCIATION, 1250 CONNECTICUT
AVENUE, SUITE 320, WASHINGTON DC 20036:
NCJ-14040

A manual that gives a comprehensive, detailed de-
scription of recommendations for every phase of
jail operations. Jail administration, records and
reports, receiving and release procedures, security,
discipline, inmate rights, prisoner classification,
sanitation, safety, food, medical care, health, correc-
tional services, and legal rights of prisoners are the subjects treated.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW EN-
FORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION.

22. NATIONAL SHERIFFS’ ASSOCIATION, 1250 CONNECTICUT
AVENUE, SUITE 320, WASHINGTON DC 20036:
NC-1-15734

Presented in the form of standards, the inmate
programs that are discussed are designed to aid in the
prisoner’s rehabilitation as well as to facil-
itate smooth jail operations. Diversion from jail,
the role of the jail in the community, working in
jails by inmates and work release programs are
discussed. Other programs include health care,
and social services, special offender needs, recrea-
tion and leisure services, education programs,
inmate libraries, religious programs and canteen
operation parameters are given. The final chapter
discusses ways to utilize volunteers from the
community. For related national sheriffs’ associ-
ation jail standards see NCJ-15725, 15726-33 AND
15735-38.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW EN-
FORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION.
Availability: NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

23. NATIONAL SHERIFFS’ ASSOCIATION, 1250 CONNECTICUT
AVENUE, SUITE 320, WASHINGTON DC 20036:
NCJ-57319

This model job description handbook developed by
the national sheriffs’ association and career manage-
ment inside the field of corrections and provides information on job task analysis. The national sheriffs’ association jail operations proj-
ect assigned to investigate personnel systems
used in sheriff’s departments identified several
major problems by surveying sheriff’s depart-
ments nationwide. No formal descriptions of the
work actually performed in various positions ex-
isted; job classification often gave an artificial
and misleading description of the work actually
performed within the departments and failed to
recognize the many specialized functions which
had evolved. Entry-level, and promotional selec-
tion procedures were not necessarily related to
the work problem; and advancement typically re-
quired movement away from professional and
technical jobs and into supervisory and adminis-
trative jobs. The project team recommended reor-
ganization of objectives to reflect logical new
functional relationships among individual person-
nel as well as among personnel units, development
of training program and qualifications standards;
job-related written test development; use of per-
formance evaluations; and implementation of man-
agement by objectives. Job task analysis is a nec-
essary preliminary step in carrying out these rec-
ommendations. An outline for conducting job anal-
ysis is presented as well as a procedure for allo-

Inmate Programs

25. NATIONAL SHERIFFS' ASSOCIATION. 1250 CONNECTICUT AVENUE, SUITE 320, WASHINGTON DC 20036. DIRECTORY OF STATE JAIL INSPECTION PROGRAMS, 20 p. 1970. NCI-57346. THIS DIRECTORY BY THE NATIONAL SHERIFFS' ASSOCIATION OF STATE JAIL INSPECTION PROGRAMS CONTAINS AN OVERVIEW OF STANDARDS AND INSPECTIONS ON A STATE BY STATE BASIS AS WELL AS NAMES AND ADDRESSSES OF PROGRAM DIRECTORS. THE NATIONAL SHERIFFS' ASSOCIATION SENT SURVEY LETTERS TO EACH STATE'S DEPARTMENT OR DIVISION OF CORRECTIONS AND TO EACH LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU TO SOLICIT INFORMATION ON INSPECTION PROGRAMS AND STATE LEGISLATION REGARDING INSPECTIONS. RESPONSES REVEALED THAT 22 STATES HAVE INSPECTION PROGRAMS WHICH ARE STATEWIDE IN SCOPE AND CENTRALLY ADMINISTERED. WITH INSPECTIONS BEING MADE ON A REGULAR BASIS. THERE ARE 22 PROGRAMS WHICH REQUIRE THAT EVERY JAIL WITHIN THE STATE BE INSPECTED A MINIMUM OF ONCE A YEAR AND 28 STATE PROGRAMS HAVE JAIL STANDARDS. ENFORCEMENT POWERS TO INSURE ADHERENCE TO INSPECTION STANDARDS AND REGULATIONS ARE HELD BY 20 STATES. THE INSPECTION PROGRAMS ARE USUALLY HOUSED WITHIN THE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS. HAVE BUDGETS AVERAGING $200,000. OFFER SOME KIND OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO JAILS IN THEIR JURISDICTION, AND PRODUCE ANNUAL REPORTS. A CHART IS PRESENTED SUMMARIZING STATE JAIL INSPECTION PROGRAMS IN EACH OF THE STATES, INCLUDING INFORMATION ON THE INSPECTION INTERVAL, EXISTENCE OF WRITTEN STANDARDS, ENFORCEMENT POWERS, JURISDICTIONS, NUMBER OF STAFF MEMBERS, BUDGET, TECHNICAL AND TRAINING ASSISTANCE, AND PUBLICATION OF ANNUAL REPORTS. A LISTING OF STATE ENABLING LEGISLATION FOLLOWS THE DIRECTORY OF PROGRAMS. 

Sponsoring Agency: NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF CORRECTIONS, 320 FIRST STREET, NW, WASHINGTON DC 20534. Availability: NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM

Jail Management and Minimum Standards

26. OFFENDER AID AND RESTORATION, INC., 414-4TH STREET, NE, CHARLOTTESVILLE VA 22901. THE OF OFFENDER AID AND RESTORATION PROGRAMS ARE A COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION DEVELOPED TO RECRUIT AND TRAIN PEOPLE TO WORK AS ONE-TO-ONE COUNSELORS WITH INMATES OF NEW YORK CITY JAILS. THE HANDBOOK OUTLINES THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE VOLUNTEER TO THE INMATE, MEETS THE REQUIREMENTS OF CORRECTIONS, AND TO HIMSELF. A LIST OF PRACTICES WHICH SHOULD BE FOLLOWED BY VOLUNTEERS IN ALL INSTITUTIONS IS ALSO PROVIDED. THE BASIC CONCEPTS OF COUNSELING, GUIDES ON CONDUCT, AND SUGGESTIONS ON RELATIONS WITH CORRECTIONAL STAFF ARE INCLUDED AS WELL. SPECIAL GUIDELINES ARE PRESENTED FOR WOMEN WHO WORK IN MALE INSTITUTIONS, A REFERENCE LIST AND GLOSSARY OF PRISON JARGON ARE ALSO INCLUDED. 

Availability: NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM


AND PROCEDURES TO BE FOLLOWED IN THE PERFORMANCE OF SPECIFIC TASKS SINCE JAILS HAVE BECOME BOTH DETENTION AND CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES. THE RESPONSIBILITIES AND TASKS OF THE JAIL OFFICER AND ADMINISTRATOR HAVE BECOME INCREASINGLY COMPLEX AND DIFFICULT. THE HANDLING OF INMATES WHO ARE ATTEMPTING TO ADJUST TO IMPRISONMENT OR WHO POSE SPECIAL MEDICAL OR BEHAVIORAL PROBLEMS IS EMPHASIZED ALONG WITH THE SURVEILLANCE FUNCTIONS. THE FOCUS ON LEGAL PROBLEMS AND COMMUNITY RELATIONS NOTES JAILS' INCREASED PUBLIC VISIBILITY. ALTHOUGH BASIC MANAGEMENT AND PLANNING TASKS ARE DISCUSSED, THE NEED TO COORDINATE JAIL OPERATIONS WITH THOSE OF THE STATE CORRECTIONAL AGENCIES IS STRESSED. THE PRINCIPLES AND PROCEDURES OUTLINED ARE ADAPTABLE TO ANY JAIL. THE TEXT IS COMPLIMENTED BY AN EXTENSIVE USE OF DIAGRAMS AND BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCES ARE FOUND THROUGHOUT.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION

20. S. WEISBERG, COST ANALYSIS OF CORRECTIONAL STANDARDS—PRETRIAL PROGRAMS. AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION, 1000 M STREET, NW, WASHINGTON DC 20005 102 p 1978. NCJ-40248

THIS REPORT PRESENTS A COST ANALYSIS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION AND OPERATION OF PRETRIAL PROGRAMS COMPLYING WITH STANDARDS PROPOSED BY THE NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMISSION. THIS REPORT WAS PREPARED TO SUPPLEMENT THE NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMISSION (NAC) ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE STANDARDS AND GOALS' CORRECTIONS REPORT BY PROVIDING COST INFORMATION NEEDED BY STATE AND LOCAL DECISION MAKERS TO IMPLEMENT SIMILAR STANDARDS IN THEIR OWN JURISDICTIONS. FOLLOWING A REVIEW OF THE HISTORY OF THE PRETRIAL PROGRAM MOVEMENT, CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM COST IMPLICATIONS FOR OPERATING A COMPREHENSIVE PRETRIAL SYSTEM ARE PRESENTED. TWELVE EXISTING PRETRIAL PROGRAMS WERE ANALYZED TO DETERMINE THE DOLLAR FIGURE REQUIREMENTS FOR MANPOWER AND RESOURCES. A MODEL BUDGET FOR A HYPOTHETICAL PRETRIAL SYSTEM OPERATING IN A PREDOMINANTLY URBAN COUNTY IS THEN PRESENTED. AN ANALYSIS OF SOME VARIATIONS IN THE MODEL AS WELL AS AN ASSESSMENT OF COSTS ASSOCIATED WITH SELECTED SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCES (E.G., PROBLEMS OF WILLFUL FAILURE TO APPEAR AND VIOLATIONS OF CONDITIONAL RELEASE STIPULATIONS) EXPAND THE APPLICATIONS OF THE MODEL BUDGET A TABLE, WHICH ASSESSES THE ESTIMATED AVERAGE COSTS FOR A PRETRIAL SERVICES AGENCY OPERATING IN CONFORMITY WITH CORRECTIONS STANDARDS, REVEALS THAT THE AVERAGE COST PER RELEASED DEFENDANT RANGES FROM APPROXIMATELY $80 TO $160. THE FINAL SECTION PROVIDES AN ASSESSMENT OF OTHER COSTS ASSOCIATED WITH PRETRIAL RELEASE ACTIVITIES (PARTICULARLY, THE "OPPORTUNITY" COSTS TO THE INDIVIDUAL AND TO SOCIETY) AND OTHER EXTERNAL COSTS. THE APPENDIXES INCLUDE INFORMATION ON THE HISTORY OF BAIL REFORM, TYPOLOGY OF COSTS, THE REPORT'S METHODOLOGY, THE FEDERAL PRETRIAL SERVICES AGENCY, SELECTED DATA ON PRETRIAL SERVICES OPERATIONS, RESEARCH NEEDS, AND DATA REQUIREMENTS.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00680-2. NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.
30. J. A. WEAH.
INNOVATION AT THE COUNTY HOUSE OF CORRECTION AND ITS EFFECT UPON PATTERNS OF RECIDIVISM. NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY, CONTINENTAL PLAZA, 411 HACKENSACK AVENUE, HACKENSACK NJ 07601.
JOURNAL OF RESEARCH IN CRIME AND DELINQUENCY, V 14, N 1 (JANUARY 1977), P 98-106 . . . NCJ-40069

31. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS, 614 H STREET, NW, WASHINGTON DC 20001.
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—PROJECT GREAT (GUIDELINES FOR REHABILITATION THROUGH EDUCATION AND APPLICABLE TRAINING)—A COOPERATIVE PROGRAM IN VOCATIONAL TRAINING AND JOB PLACEMENT. 28 p. 1976 . . . NCJ-57454
Sponsoring Agencies: DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BOARD OF PAROLE, SUITE 203, 122 C STREET, NW, WASHINGTON DC 20001; METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON BOARD OF TRADE, 1129 O'ZTH STREET, NW, WASHINGTON DC 20030.

32. FAIRFAX COUNTY ADULT DETENTION CENTER, 10520 JONES STREET, FAIRFAX VA 22030.
FAIRFAX COUNTY (VA) PRE-RELEASE CENTER PROGRAM—a BASIC OUTLINE AND GUIDE. 43 p. 1077 . . . NCJ-57542
PROBLEMS THE PROGRAM IS DESIGNED FOR INMATES WHO ARE WITHIN 120 DAYS OF RELEASE FROM JAIL OR PRISON SENTENCED FOR NONSUPPORT, OR SELECTED BY THE COURT AT THE PRESENTENCE PHASE OF THE LEGAL PROCESS TO PARTICIPATE IN THE PROGRAM. APPENDICES PRESENT A SAMPLE PRERELEASE CENTER PROGRAM CONTRACT. A SUMMARY OF PROGRAM OPERATIONS, A COPY OF CENTER RATING STANDARDS FOR PERFORMANCE AND RULES AND PROCEDURES, A DESCRIPTION OF FURLough OPPORTUNITIES, AND A DISCUSSION OF THE OPPORTUNITIES FOR SUCCESS THE CENTER OTHERS INMATES.

33. R. M. Glick and V. V. Nieto.
NATIONAL STUDY OF WOMEN'S CORRECTIONAL PROGRAMS. CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF THE YOUTH AUTHORITY, 424 WILLIAMSBOROUGH DRIVE SACRAMENTO CA 95823 300 P 1977
NCJ-14052
STUDY FUNDED BY LEAA TO CONDUCT THE FIRST COMPREHENSIVE EXAMINATION OF PROGRAMS AND SERVICES PROVIDED FOR WOMEN IN CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND TO DEVELOP A DEMOGRAPHIC-PROFILE OF THE INCARCERATED FEMALE OFFENDER. SIXTEEN STATE PRISONS, 46 COUNTY JAILS, AND 36 COMMUNITY-BASED PROGRAMS WERE STUDIED IN FOURTEEN STATES THE STATES SURVEYED WERE IN COLORADO, FLORIDA, GEORGIA, ILLINOIS, INDIANA, MICHIGAN, MINNESOTA, NEBRASKA, NEW YORK, MASSACHUSETTS, NORTH CAROLINA, TEXAS, WASHINGTON, AND CALIFORNIA. THIS FINAL REPORT ON THE STUDY FINDINGS DESCRIBES THE PHYSICAL FACILITIES IN WHICH WOMEN ARE INCARCERATED AS WELL AS THE PROGRAMS AND SERVICES AVAILABLE IN PRISONS, JAILS, AND COMMUNITY-BASED PROGRAMS. A PROFILE OF THE INCARCERATED FEMALE OFFENDER IS DEVELOPED BASED ON A QUESTIONNAIRE ADMINISTERED TO 1,007 WOMEN REPRESENTING 6,485 WOMEN INMATES IN STATE PRISONS AND COUNTY JAILS IN THE FOURTEEN STATES. THE INTERRELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN SUCH VARIABLES AS PHYSICAL FACILITIES, PROGRAMS, ADMINISTRATIVE PHILOSOPHY, AND INMATE PERSPECTIVES ON PROGRAMS ARE ALSO EXPLORED DATA ON COMMUNITY-BASED PROGRAMS IS ANALYZED SEPARATELY A FINAL SECTION PRESENTS SOME IMPLICATIONS OF THE DATA FOR PROGRAM PLANNING AND IDENTIFIES FUTURE RESEARCH NEEDS. A POSTSCRIPT DESCRIBES POPULATION CHANGES IN THE YEAR FOLLOWING THE DATA COLLECTION PHASE SPRING AND EARLY SUMMER OF 1975. APPENDED MATERIALS INCLUDE A DESCRIPTION OF THE STUDY METHODOLOGY, COPIES OF THE RESEARCH INSTRUMENTS (INCLUDING THE INMATE QUESTIONNAIRE), AND A TWELVE-PAGE BIBLIOGRAPHY ON THE FEMALE OFFENDER.
Sponsoring Agency: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMIN., NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE.
Availability: PO. Stock Order No. 027-000-00524-1.

34. N. B. Quackernst and R. W. Packaro.
INTERNAL-EXTERNAL CHANGE-AGENT TEAM—BRINGING CHANGE TO A CLOSED INSTITUTION—A CASE STUDY ON A COUNTY JAIL. INSTITUTE FOR APPLIED BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE. JOURNAL OF APPLIED BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE. V 12, N 1 (1977), P 41-82.
NCJ-14993

35. V. R. Lamb and V. Goertzel.
ELLSWORTH HOUSE—A COMMUNITY ALTERNATIVE TO JAIL. AMERICAN PSYCHIATRIC ASSOCIATION, 1700 18TH STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20009.
AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PSYCHIATRY. V 131, N 1 (JANUARY 1974), P 64-68.
NCJ-12050
PROGRESS REPORT ON A COUNTY REHABILITATION PROGRAM IN WHICH ADULT OFFENDERS MAY WORK, STUDY, OR TRAIN WITHIN COMMUNITY WHILE LIVING IN A THERAPEUTIC ENVIRONMENT. ELLSWORTH HOUSE, IN DOWNTOWN SAN MATEO (CA.), IS ADMINISTERED BY COUNTY PROBATION PERSONNEL AND HAS THE CAPACITY TO HOUSE 20 MEN, AGED 18 AND OVER, SENTENCED TO JAIL TERMS OF FOUR MONTHS OR MORE. THE HOUSE PROVIDES A THERAPEUTIC ATMOSPHERE IN WHICH RESIDENTS ARE EXPECTED TO ACCEPT INCREASED RESPONSIBILITY BOTH TO THEMSELVES AND THEIR PERSONAL ENVIRONMENTS AS WELL AS TO THEIR FELLOW RESIDENTS, THEY IN TURN RECEIVE AND LEARN TO HANDLE ADDITIONAL PRIVILEGES, AN ELECTED RESIDENT COUNCIL PARTICIPATES WITH THE STAFF IN PROGRAM DECISION-MAKING AND IMPOSES DISCIPLINE ON FELLOW RESIDENTS WHO EXHIBIT ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR, THUS ALTERING, IN MANY CASES FOR THE FIRST TIME, THE RESIDENTS' PERCEPTION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SOCIETY AND OFFENDER. A COMPARISON STUDY BETWEEN ELLSWORTH HOUSE RELEASEES AND REGULAR JAIL RELEASEES SHOWED THE ELLSWORTH MEN TO HAVE A SLIGHTLY HIGHER RECIDIVISM RATE BUT CONSIDERABLY HIGHER RATES OF EMPLOYMENT. THE ELLSWORTH
Inmate Programs

Programs Three Phases of Rehabilitation are Dis
cussed as are the modifications made to the pro-
gram to reduce recidivism.

36. V. A. McARTHUR FROM CONVICT TO CITIZEN—PROGRAMS FOR THE WOMAN OFFENDER DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN ROOM 204—DISTRICT BUILDING 14TH AND U STREET NW WASHINGTON DC 20004 41 p 1974 NCJ-15747

Programs Available at the Pretrial Detention and Incarceration Transition and Community Entry Stages of the Criminal Justice Process are De
described and Resources for Information and Financial Aid are Listed from Convict to Citizen Summaries That Study and Other Current and Relevant Lit}

terature and Encourages Interested Individuals and Organizations to Become Involved in These Re-
habilitation Efforts. This Booklet Begins with a Brief Description of the Criminal Justice Process and Then Describes the Place of the Woman Offend-

er in This Process Innovative and Traditional Programs to Help Offenders at Each Stage of the 

Criminal Justice Process are Described Among These Are Pretrial Programs Such as the Manhat-
tan Bail Project of the Vera Institute of Justice in New York and Third—Party Custody Programs Such as Those in the District of Columbia Also Described 

are Programs for Women in Jails or Correctional Institutions Including Projects Which Provide Visi-
tions for Inmates, Prison Industries, Academic Programs, and Vocational Programs Transitional Pro-
grams to Ease the Reintegration of Women Offenders Into the Community, and Community Programs Such as Half Way Houses or Community Reentry Programs Designed to Help Women Achieve Full Citizenship Upon Their Return are Also Described Recommenda-
tions Are Provided for Groups That May Wish to Help Women Offenders, and Information on 

Federal Agencies and Foundations From Which Financial and Other Assistance May Be Obtained Are Listed.


37. S. A. MCCANN PROGRAMS TO RE-EDUCATE, RE/ADJUST, AND RESTORE IN-
mates of the County Jail—National Association of Counties Research Foundation, 1725 New York Avenue, Washington DC 20006. 21 p 1978 NCJ-39300

This Booklet Describes Programs for Inmates of County Jails Who Will Spend Some Time There on 

Who Continuously Reappear. Model County Programs Are Described Which Address the Need for 

Work, Educational, and Alcohol or Drug Abuse Treatment Programs to Reintegrate Long Term In-
mates into the Community. One Comprehensive Inmate Program, the Ingham County (Michigan)—Jail 

Inmates Program, Is Also Highlighted. A Total of 16 Programs Are Examined. Data on Pro-

gram Administrators and Addresses Are Appended. References Are Included.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. Availability: NCJRS Microfiche Program.

38. METAMETRICS INC. EVALUATION OF THE OFFENDER AID AND RESTORATION PROJECT 120 p 1974 NCJ-17097

The Primary Objective of This Project is to Assist Persons in Jail to Help Themselves Through

One-to-One Counseling by Trained Citizen Volunteers. Another Objective of the Project Is to Edu-
cate Citizen Volunteers About the Workings of the Criminal Justice System and Its Components Since 

1970, the Project's Community Programs Have Been Established at Nine Sites from North Carolina to 

New York. This Program Evaluation Assesses the Program Impact and Performance, Identifies Pro-

gram Strengths and Weaknesses, Analyzes Activities and Policies, and Recommends Functional Com-

munication and Administrative Procedures. Study Findings Indicate That, In Five Years, the Offender 

Aid and Restoration (OAR) Project Had Grown from a Local Volunteer Effort in Virginia Communities to 

a National Program in Six States. Diversity of Pro-

gramming (Each Community Program Determines Its Own Program Emphasis) is Cited as the Basic 

Strength of our Equivalent One-to-One Services Provided by Paid Parole, Probation, or Institutional 

Counselors. Was Shown to Cost Over Four Times the Amount ($250) Expended by OAR Client and Vol-

unteer Satisfaction With the Program Was Also Found to Be High. OAR Clients Performed Better at 

a Statistically Significant Level Over the First 10 Months After Release from Institutions Than Did a 

Comparison Group of Probationers and Parolees. However, Beyond That Time, Recidivism Rates Were 

the Same. It Is Concluded Overall that OAR Community Programs Are Achieving Their Objectives and 

Are Affecting Their Communities and Criminal Justice Agencies and Institutions.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. Availability: NCJRS Microfiche Program.

39. METROPOLITAN DADE COUNTY JAXTON MEMORIAL HOSPITAL, 1700 NW 10TH AVENUE, MIAMI FL 33183. BEHAVIOR AND ATTITUDE MODIFICATION IN A JAIL SET-

ting 36 p 1972. NCJ-393023

Rehabilitation Training for Officers and Probation Officers in the Correctional Programs of the Dade County Jail Program Members Developed a Classification System Which Led to Differential Treatment for In-
mates. Two Kinds of Correctional Methods Were Utilized—Group Counseling and Behavior Modifica-
tion Consultants Trained Police Officers in Techni-

ques for Changing Behavior and Attitudes.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

40. URBAN AND RURAL SYSTEMS ASSOCIATES, PIER 1 1/2, SAN FRANCISCO CA 94111. DES MOINES—COMMUNITY-BASED CORRECTIONS PROGRAM—AN EXEMPLARY PROJECT. NCJ-17097

Slide and Cassette Tape Presentation Which De-

scribes This Four Component Program Begun in 1971 by the Department of Court Services to Reduce Jail Populations and the Costs of Incarceration. Each Component of the Program Caters to a Specific Target Group the Pretrial Release Component Arranges for the Release of Low Risk Defendants Who Cannot Afford to Post Bail to Be Released on Their Own Rec-
cognition. A Supervised Release Component Signed for Medium Risk Defendants, Combines Pre-
trail Release with Community Supervision Involving Defendant Contracts and Individual Treatment Plans. The Probation Component Provides Presen-
tence Investigations for Defendants Either Found for Pleading Guilty, as well as Ongoing Supervision of Those Placed on Probation. The Fort Des Moines Facility, the Program's Fourth Component, Is a

20
COMMUNITY-BASED CORRECTIONAL FACILITY FOR INMATES REQUIRING INTENSE SUPERVISION AND WHO WOULD OTHERWISE BE SENT TO STATE PRISONS. IT IS AN OPEN, COMMUNITY-BASED, TREATMENT-ORIENTED FACILITY WHICH UTILIZES COUNSELING AND INDIVIDUAL PLANS FOR ACTION IN ITS REHABILITATION PROGRAM. ALL INMATES EITHER HOLD JOBS OR ATTEND FULL-TIME EDUCATION OR VOCATIONAL PROGRAMS. THE EARNINGS OF THOSE WHO WORK ARE BUDGETED FOR FAMILY SUPPORT, RESTITUTION, ROOM AND BOARD, AND SAVINGS. THIS 91-SLIDE AND CASSETTE PRESENTATION WAS DEVELOPED FOR ELECTED OFFICIALS, LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROFESSIONALS, AND OTHER INTERESTED COMMUNITY DECISIONMAKERS TO HELP THEM DETERMINE WHETHER THE DES MOINES PROGRAM HAS RELEVANCE FOR THEIR COMMUNITY. 

Supplemental Notes: 25 MINUTES, INCLUDES 91 COLOR SLIDES WITH 1 TAPE CASSETTE.

Sponsoring Agency: U S DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMIN, NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE.
Health Programs

41. AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, 535 NORTH DEARBORN STREET, CHICAGO IL 60610.
Orienting Health Providers to the Jail Culture, 8 p. 1977 Pamphlet
NCJ-40926
An overview of the jail environment and of factors in providing medical care to inmates is presented in a pamphlet directed to physicians and nurses. The functions of the jail and the relationship of jails to other elements of the criminal justice system are outlined. The existence of social caste systems within jails is pointed out. Health care providers are urged to account themselves with the relationship of the guards to the inmates and with the roles played by each. Providers are also urged not to confuse their own role with that of providing security. The tendency of inmates to regard medical care as "entertainment," i.e., relief from boredom, is pointed out. Health care providers are reminded that they have a responsibility to share health knowledge with jail guards and officers. Health-related factors in the backgrounds of most jail inmates are pointed out, with reference to the problems that sometimes result when jail inmates are deprived of alcohol or drugs. Quotes from physicians and nurses concerning their experiences in treating jail inmates are presented. Differences between the ordinary provider-patient relationship and the relationship that evolves when the patient is an inmate are pointed out. The ability of some inmates to manipulate physicians, in order to obtain drugs is noted. Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

42. AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, 535 NORTH DEARBORN STREET, CHICAGO IL 60610.
PRACTICAL GUIDE TO THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION STANDARDS FOR THE ACCREDITATION OF MEDICAL CARE AND HEALTH SERVICES IN JAILS, 80 p. 1978
NCJ-47771
A guide to standard operating procedures for the delivery of medical care and health services in accordance with American Medical Association (AMA) standards are presented for jail physicians and administrators. The procedures relate to and describe personnel, equipment, supplies, and processes for medical care delivery within the correctional setting and include information regarding medical authority and responsibility, patient flow, clinicians, referrals, and jailer roles in health care delivery. Structured observation at time of intake is recommended to prevent complications such as epidemics, health regression, suicides, and assaults. A screening form to be used by allied personnel or trained booking officers is provided. Sample guidelines for the administration and logging of medications are also provided. Contractual considerations concerning agreements between medical directors and jails are discussed, including the term of contract, duties, compensation, insurance, equipment, employees, nonprisoner services, inservice education, teaching, and dispute arbitration. A sample agreement is provided, although physicians and administrators are advised to design situation-specific agreements with legal assistance. Sample job descriptions are included for a physician's assistant, a morning/afternoon nurse, an afternoon/late evening nurse, and a night paramedic. Standing orders for specific medical or emergency needs are outlined and qualified medical personnel, with information pertaining to the definitive treatment of relatively routine or emergency medical conditions. Sample standing orders for abrasions and lacerations not requiring sutures and for frequent medical complaints such as allergic reactions or urinary infection are provided. An equipment and medication supply list is included, as is a list of common medical problems which should be considered when revising a health history form. A guide for compiling statistical data for the annual report is also provided. Forms which may be included in the confidential personal medical record are reproduced. Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.
Availability: American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago IL 60610, NCJRS microfiche program.

43. B. J. ANNO.
ANALYSIS OF JAIL PRE-PRI恭敬F DATA—AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION'S PROGRAM TO IMPROVE MEDICAL CARE AND HEALTH SERVICES IN JAILS, AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, 635 NORTH DEARBORN STREET, CHICAGO IL 60610. BLACKSTONE ASSOCIATES, 2309 CALVERT STREET, NW, WASHINGTON DC 20008. 90 p. 1977
NCJ-42615
This is a study of existing health care programs in selected pilot jails in six states, conducted for the purpose of identifying any deficiencies so that model health care systems could be designed to correct them. This study focuses on the collective characteristics of the pilot jails and the health services provided to their inmates. Characteristics of the jails and the inmate populations are detailed, and the availability of health care services, including facilities and equipment, is discussed. Health problems of the inmate populations, existing medical record systems, frequency of health services delivered, cost data, health care person-
Health Programs

NEL SERVING THE PILOT JAILS, AND COMMUNITY HEALTH CARE RESOURCES ARE ALSO EXAMINED. IT IS POINTED OUT THAT EACH OF THE STATES INVOLVED IN THE STUDY HAS ALREADY PUBLISHED ITS OWN JAIL SCREENING PROGRAMS. THE STUDY DESCRIBES EFFORTS TO CORRECT DISCREPANCIES IN THE HEALTH CARE SYSTEMS IN 10 PILOT SITES.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION.

44. B. DASARO, C. KROEBRECK, AND C. NISRO.
MORRIS COUNTY (NJ)DIET-VITAMIN PROGRAM FOR JAIL INMATES. MORRIS COUNTY OFFICE OF THE SHERIFF.
COUNTY COURT HOUSE, MORRISTOWN NJ 07040.

DESCRIPTION OF A PILOT PROGRAM TO TEST THE HYPOTHESIS THAT VITAMIN THERAPY AND DIET CHANGES CAN IMPROVE CERTAIN ABNORMAL BEHAVIOR FOUND IN JAIL INMATES. THE PROGRAM INCLUDED DIET EDUCATION AND VITAMIN SUPPLEMENTS, AND THE PROVISION OF A HIGH PROTEIN EVENING SNACK. RESULTS OF THE EIGHT WEEK EXPERIMENT SHOWED SIGNIFICANT IMPROVEMENT IN PREVIOUSLY IMPAIRED PERCEPTION AS MEASURED ON THE EXPERIMENTAL WORLD INVENTORY AND REDUCTION OF INMATES' VOLUNTARY SUGAR INTAKE AS MEASURED ON SELF-REPORT QUESTIONNAIRES. ALSO NOTED WAS IMPROVEMENT IN MORALE, MOOD, AND SELF-MOTIVATED BEHAVIOR AMONG INMATES AS MEASURED BY SELF-REPORTS AND STAFF OBSERVATIONS.

Availability: NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

45. B. OTTLIEUER,
WAY THEY ATE WAS A CRIME. RODALE PRESS, INC. 33 EAST MINOR STREET, EMMAUS PA 18049.
PREVENTION: V 31, N 5 (MAY 1979), P 84-98.

THIS ARTICLE DISCUSSES THE EFFECT OF IMPROPER DIET ON CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR AND DESCRIBES EFFORTS TO IMPROVE OFFENDERS' MENTAL AND PHYSICAL HEALTH THROUGH NUTRITION IN OHIO, GEORGIA, COLORADO, AND WASHINGTON STATE. IMPROPER NUTRITION IS CLOSELY ASSOCIATED WITH DEVIANT BEHAVIOR. THE HIGH INTAKE OF SUGAR MAY BE ON THE SINGLE GREATEST DIET PROBLEM AMONG REPEAT OFFENDERS, WHO, TYPICALLY, EAT FROM TWO TO FOUR TIMES AS MUCH SUGAR AS THE AVERAGE AMERICAN. SUCH A HIGH CONSUMPTION OF SUGAR CAN TRIGGER MANY ACTIONS THAT APPEAR TO BE PSYCHOLOGICALLY BASED, AS CAN POISONING BY HEAVY METALS SUCH AS LEAD, CADMIUM, MERCURY, AND ARSENIC. IF AN OFFENDER IS DRIVEN TO DEVIANT BEHAVIOR BY ONE OF THESE FACTORS BUT IS LABELED BY SOCIETY AND THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM AS A COMMON CRIMINAL, THEN HE OR SHE MAY DEVELOP A SELF-IMAGE AS A CRIMINAL AND THUS BEGIN A CRIMINAL CAREER. VARIOUS PROGRAMS HAVE ATTEMPTED TO DEAL WITH THE CRIMOGENIC NUTRITIONAL BAD HABITS OF OFFENDERS. IN PITCOK COUNTY, COLO., 800 PRISONERS WERE PLACED ON A DIET FREE OF SUGAR, WHITE FLOUR, AND COFFEE; NOT ONE HAS BEEN IN TROUBLE WITH THE LAW SINCE RELEASE. IN DUTTON COUNTY, GA., JUVENILE OFFENDERS ROUTINELY ARE GIVEN BIOCHEMICAL TESTING, THEN ADMINISTERED NUTRITIONAL SUPPLEMENTS TO CORRECT ANY CHEMICAL IMBALANCE. THE JUVENILE CRIME RATE IN DOUGHERTY COUNTY IS THE LOWEST IN THE NATION. IN OUYAHOGA COUNTY, OHIO, 800 CRIMINALS HAVE RECEIVED NUTRITIONAL EDUCATION AND HAVE BEEN PLACED ON A SPECIAL DIET, 80 PERCENT OF THEM HAVE NOT COMMITTED ANY NEW CRIME. THE WASHINGTON STATE CRIMINAL JUSTICE TRAINING COMMISSION OFFERS A COURSE FOR PROBATION OFFICERS CALLED 'BODY CHEMISTRY AND OFFENDER BEHAVIOR.' TO TEST THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE RECOMMENDED NUTRITIONAL APPROACH, 102 PROBATIONERS WERE DIVIDED INTO TWO GROUPS: THOSE RECEIVING TRADITIONAL COUNSELING AND THOSE RECEIVING NUTRITIONAL COUNSELING.

IT WAS FOUND THAT 34 PERCENT OF THE TRADITIONAL GROUP RECIDIVATED, BUT ONLY 14 PERCENT OF THE NUTRITIONAL GROUP DID SO. ABOUT 70 PERCENT OF CONVICTS WHO RECEIVE NUTRITIONAL COUNSELING MAINTAIN IMPROVED DIET HABITS. TREATMENT FOR OFFENDERS SUFFERING FROM HEAVY METAL POISONING CAN INCLUDE USE OF VITAMIN THERAPY WHICH LOWERS IMPULSIVE BEHAVIOR AND AIDS IN DETOXIFICATION. NO REFERENCES ARE INCLUDED.

Availability: SAGE PUBLICATIONS, INC. 275 SOUTH BEVERLY DRIVE, BEVERLY HILLS CA 90212.
FEDERAL STRATEGY IS NEEDED TO HELP IMPROVE MEDICAL AND DENTAL CARE IN PRISONS AND JAILS. THIS REPORT DESCRIBES THE RESULTS FROM A SURVEY OF HEALTH CARE DELIVERY SYSTEMS IN 29 STATE AND FEDERAL PRISONS AND 4 COUNTY JAILS OUTLINES A FEDERAL STRATEGY FOR IMPROVING MEDICAL AND DENTAL CARE IN PRISONS AND JAILS. HEALTH CARE DELIVERY SYSTEMS IN MOST PRISONS AND JAILS ARE INADEQUATE, AND MANY CORRECTIONAL AGENCIES ARE UNDER INCREASING PRESSURE, PARTICULARLY FROM THE COURTS, TO PROVIDE MORE ADEQUATE LEVELS OF CARE. A REVIEW OF SEVERAL HEALTH CARE DELIVERY SYSTEMS INDICATED THAT FEDERAL AND STATE PRISONS AND LOCAL JAILS, TO VARYING DEGREES, HAD NOT MET MINIMUM STANDARDS FOR CARE. PHYSICAL EXAMINATIONS, MEDICAL RECORD KEEPING, STAFFING, AND MEDICAL FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT, WHILE THE PRISONS VISITED GAVE INMATES COMPREHENSIVE ENTRANCE PHYSICALS, DIAGNOSTIC TESTING AND DENTAL EXAMINATIONS IN STATE PRISONS WERE INADEQUATE, AND NONE OF THE STATE AND FEDERAL PRISONS GAVE REGULAR FOLLOWUP EXAMINATIONS. MOST JAILS GAVE NO PHYSICALS, MEDICAL AND DENTAL RECORDS IN THESE INSTITUTIONS WERE NOT ALWAYS COMPLETE, ANY MANY STATE PRISONS AND SOME FEDERAL INSTITUTIONS ASSIGNED INMATES TO MAINTAIN RECORDS. SUFFICIENT QUALIFIED HEALTH STAFF IS DIFFICULT TO ATTRACT AND KEEP EMPLOYED AT PRISONS AND MANY SMALL JAILS HAD NO MEDICAL STAFF AVAILABLE TO GIVE FIRST AID OR ENTRANCE PHYSICALS. BECAUSE THE STATE PRISONS AND JAILS DID NOT ALWAYS MEET NATIONAL MEDICAL AND DENTAL CARE STANDARDS FOR SERVICES PROVIDED, IT IS SUGGESTED THAT CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATORS EVALUATE THE HEALTH NEEDS OF INMATES; DETERMINE THE RESOURCES REQUIRED FOR MEETING THESE NEEDS, AND THEN DEVELOP ADEQUATE COMMUNITY RESOURCES AS WELL AS INSTITUTIONAL FACILITIES. A FEDERAL STRATEGY IS NEEDED FOR DETERMINING THE MEDICAL AND DENTAL NEEDS OF INMATES, IMPLEMENTING HEALTH STANDARDS, AND ASSISTING STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS IN BRINGING THEIR HEALTH SYSTEMS INTO COMPLIANCE WITH AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION STANDARDS. THE APPENDIX CONTAINS STUDY DATA AND A LIST OF SURVEY LOCATIONS. SUPPLEMENTAL NOTE: THERE IS A CHARGE FOR MORE THAN ONE COPY. AVAILABILITY: US GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE, DISTRIBUTION SECTION, ROOM 4522, 441 G STREET, NW, WASHINGTON DC 20548. STOCK ORDER NO. GGD-78-96 (MICRONOTICA).
Eduational Programs

48. AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION, 1800 M STREET, NW, WASHINGTON DC 20036.
   AMERICAN CORRECTIONAL ASSOCIATION, 43 HARTWICK ROAD, COLLEGE PARK MD 20740.
   NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR PUBLIC CONTINUING AND ADULT EDUCATION, 1201 16TH STREET, NW, WASHINGTON DC 20036.
   CURRICULUM FOR IMPROVING COMMUNICATION SKILLS—A LANGUAGE ARTS HANDBOOK FOR USE IN CORRECTIONS.
   NCI-26017
   THIS HANDBOOK REPRINT PRESENTS AND EXPLAINS A SPECIALLY DESIGNED CURRICULUM FOR TEACHING READING, WRITING, SPEAKING AND LISTENING TO OFFENDER STUDENT POPULATIONS. THROUGH DESIGNED ESPECIALLY FOR THE HIGHLY TRANSIENT STUDENT IN A COUNTY JAIL OR PRISON, THE PROPOSED PROGRAM CAN BE USED IN ANY TIME OF EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM IN CORRECTIONS. THIS TEACHER'S CURRICULUM GUIDE OUTLINES A SUGGESTED INDIVIDUALIZED READING PROGRAM FOR STUDENTS DIFFERENTIATED INTO THREE GROUPED ABILITY LEVELS: LEVEL A—BELOW GRADE 2.5, LEVEL B—GRADE 3.5-6.0, AND LEVEL C—ABOVE GRADE 6.0. A MODEL PROCEDURE FOR PLACING STUDENTS IN THE MOST APPROPRIATE LEVEL IS ALSO PROVIDED. IN THE FIRST PART OF THE HANDBOOK, SOCIOLOGICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS CENTRAL TO EDUCATION WITHIN THE PRISON ENVIRONMENT ARE DISCUSSED AS WELL AS SUCH ISSUES AS OPTIMUM SCHEDULING OF CLASS TIME, THE EMPLOYMENT OF TUTOR AND PEER HELP, THE UTILITY AND APPROPRIATENESS OF REWARDS FOR PARTICIPATION IN THE EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM, AND THE NEED FOR BASIC OUTLINES OF OBJECTIVES FOR BOTH TEACHER AND STUDENT IN ADDITION TO THESE ISSUES, THE AUTHORS COLLECTED DATA THAT INDICATED IMPROVEMENT IN THE SELF-CONCEPT AND ATTITUDES OF STUDENTS IN THE EXPERIMENTAL GROUP ORIGINALLY EXPOSED TO THIS CURRICULUM. THE SECOND HALF OF THE HANDBOOK DETAILS LESSON PLANS FOR 20 COMMUNICATION ENRICHMENT LESSONS. ENRICHMENT ACTIVITIES ARE DESIGNED TO REVOLVE AROUND STUDENT PARTICIPATION AND DISCUSSION. EMPHASIS IS PLACED UPON THE STUDENTS' ORAL LANGUAGE AS THE BASIS FOR READING WITH EACH ACTIVITY DESIGNED TO INSURE SUCCESS FOR THE LEARNER. ACTIVITIES ARE STRUCTURED TO INCREASE THE STUDENT'S AWARENESS AND POSITIVE ACCEPTANCE OF SELF. THIS CURRICULUM IS DESIGNED SO THAT IT COULD BE PRESENTED AND CARRIED OUT BY TRAINED TUTORS, UNDER THE GUIDANCE OF A TEACHER. APPENDED IS A SAMPLE STUDENT EVALUATION FORM.
   Availability: AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF COMMUNITY AND JUNIOR COLLEGES: ONE DUPONT CIRCLE, NW, WASHINGTON DC 20036.

   COMPACT, V 10, N 2 (SPRING 1978) P 4-6.
   NCI-48532
   EDUCATIONAL NEEDS OF INMATES, PROBATIONERS, AND PAROLEES ARE EXAMINED, AND REMEDIAL EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS ARE PROPOSED. BASED ON STUDIES INDICATING THAT 75 TO 90 PERCENT OF JUVENILE OFFENDERS HAVE LEARNING DISABILITIES, 20 TO 80 PERCENT OF THE ADULTS INCARCERATED IN FEDERAL AND STATE PRISONS ARE ILLITERATE, AND UP TO 90 PERCENT OF THE ADULT CLIENTS OF THE PENAL SYSTEM ARE SCHOOL DROPOUTS, IT IS CONCLUDED THAT EDUCATIONAL DEFICIENCIES ARE A MAJOR BLOCK TO REHABILITATION AND REINTEGRATION OF OFFENDERS. EDUCATION IS VIEWED AS ESSENTIAL FOR EQUIPPING OFFENDERS TO COMPETE IN THE JOB MARKET AND FUNCTION WITHIN THE INCREASINGLY COMPLEX POLITICAL, SOCIAL, AND ECONOMIC STRUCTURES OF NORMAL SOCIETY. PERSONS DETAINED IN JAILS AND THOSE ON PROBATION AND PAROLE ARE ALSO REFERRED TO AS PRIME CANDIDATES FOR IMPROVED EDUCATIONAL SERVICES. EXISTING PROBLEMS REVEALING THE INADEQUACY OF CURRENT EFFORTS CORRECTIONAL EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS INCLUDE A LACK OF COORDINATED APPROACH TO THE PROVISION OF EDUCATIONAL SERVICES, THE ABSENCE OF A FORMAL STRUCTURE FOR EDUCATION OF OFFENDERS IN MOST JURISDICTIONS, POORLY PAID AND INADEQUATELY TRAINED TEACHERS, AND IRRLEVANT CURRICULUMS. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR IMPROVING EDUCATIONAL SERVICES TO OFFENDERS INCLUDE: (1) GIVING
Educational Programs

GREATER BUDGETARY PRIORITY TO REHABILITATION SERVICES IN GENERAL AND EDUCATIONAL SERVICES IN PARTICULAR, (2) IMPROVING DIAGNOSTIC WORK TO DEFINE LEARNING PROBLEMS, (3) DESIGNING PROGRAMS IN THE COMMUNITY AND CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES THAT RELATE TO THE SPECIFIC NEEDS OF OFFENDERS OR CLASSES OF OFFENDERS, (4) IMPROVING TRAINING OF CORRECTIONS STAFF TO SUPPORT LEARNING PROCESSES, (5) DEVELOPING EDUCATION AND TRAINING PROGRAMS THAT DO NOT ALIENATE OFFENDERS AND STAFF, BUT TEND TO BRING THEM TOGETHER A TABLE COMPARING THE EDUCATIONAL LEVELS OF THE GENERAL POPULATION AND INSTITUTIONAL INMATES IS INCLUDED.

51. UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII, 1801 UNIVERSITY AVENUE, HONOLULU HI 96822.
EDUCATION FOR ADULTS IN CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS—A BOOK OF READINGS (ISSUED IN TWO NUMBERED VOLUMES), T. A. RYAN, .Ed. 614 p. 1975
NCJ-46849

Sponsoring Agency: US'OFFICE OF EDUCATION
Availability: NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.
Work Release Programs

52. AMERICAN CORRECTIONAL ASSOCIATION, 4321 HARTWICK ROAD, COLLEGE PARK MD 20740.
MODEL INMATE EMPLOYMENT PROJECT—FINAL REPORT. 87 p. 1976. NCJ-47309
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1976, THIS MODEL PROJECT HAD PROVIDED JOB TRAINING AND PLACEMENT FOR 1057 OFFENDER IN FIVE COUNTY JAILS IN MISSOURI, MASSACHUSETTS, AND MARYLAND. PROJECT DETAILS AND EVALUATION ARE GIVEN. BEGUN IN DECEMBER 1973 AND FULLY FUNCTIONAL AT THREE JAILS BY APRIL 1974, THE MODEL INMATE EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM (MIEP) FINALLY ESTABLISHED PROJECTS IN JACKSON COUNTY, MISSOURI; HAMPTON AND HAMPSHIRE COUNTIES IN MASSACHUSETTS; AND PRINCE GEORGES AND MONTGOMERY COUNTIES IN MARYLAND. FUNDING WAS THROUGH A LEAA GRANT TO THE AMERICAN CORRECTIONAL ASSOCIATION VIA THE MISSOURI COUNCIL ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE. FOUR PROJECTS REQUIRED MATCHING LOCAL FUNDS. MAJOR PROBLEMS WERE LOCAL UNEMPLOYMENT RATES OVER 10 PERCENT, AND THE FACT THAT 50 PERCENT OF MIEP PARTICIPANTS WERE UNEMPLOYED AT TIME OF ARREST AND 25 PERCENT HAD NEVER BEEN EMPLOYED. DURING THE COURSE OF THE PROGRAM, 448 INMATES GRADUATED FROM PREEMPLOYMENT TRAINING PROGRAMS (INCLUDING BASIC LITERACY), 745 WERE PLACED IN JOBS PAYING ABOVE THE MINIMUM WAGE AND OFFERING OPPORTUNITIES FOR ADVANCEMENT, AND 227 VOCATIONAL/EDUCATION PLACEMENTS WERE MADE. FOLLOWUP SHOWED THAT 60 PERCENT WERE STILL WORKING ON THEIR ORIGINAL JOB, 64 PERCENT WERE WORKING ON SOME JOB, AND RECIDIVISM AMONG MIEP CLIENTS WAS 4 PERCENT. EACH OF THE PROGRAMS DEVELOPED ALONG DIFFERENT LINES TO MEET LOCAL NEEDS. DETAILS OF EACH OF THE FIVE PROJECTS ARE GIVEN. IT IS CONCLUDED THAT MIEP MEETS A REAL NEED AT THE COUNTY JAIL LEVEL, HAS PROVIDED STIMULUS FOR CHANGE IN THE CORRECTIONS SYSTEMS AND THE COMMUNITY, AND HAS INVOLVED 511 COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION AND AGENCIES IN LOCAL JAIL SERVICES FOR THE FIRST TIME.
Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION.

53. C. BRASSINGTON
SURVEY RESULTS MEASURING THE FISCAL EFFECTIVENESS OF THE HUBER LAW, WISCONSIN'S WORK RELEASE PROGRAM FOR SELECTED COUNTY JAIL INMATES. THE HUBER LAW, IN EFFECT SINCE 1913, GRANTS PARTICIPATING INMATES THE PRIVILEGE OF GAINFUL EMPLOYMENT WITHIN THE COMMUNITY COUPLED WITH CONFINEMENT ONLY DURING NONWORKING HOURS. THE LAW HAS BEEN PROGRESSIVELY EXPANDED TO INCLUDE ABSENCES FOR SUCH REASONS AS ATTENDING FAMILY NEEDS, ATTENDING SCHOOL, OR RECEIVING MEDICAL TREATMENT. INMATES INCOMES ARE USED TO PAY BOARD AND MAINTENANCE COSTS, TO REDUCE DEBTS AND PAY FAMILY SUPPORT, AND FOR PERSONAL EXPENSES AND SAVINGS. ASIDE FROM THE OBVIOUS FISCAL ADVANTAGES OF SUCH A PROGRAM, A RISING AWARENESS OF THE NEED FOR THIS KIND OF REHABILITATION PROGRAM HAS CAUSED A TREND IN COUNTY COURTS TOWARD HUBER LAW SENTENCING. THIS REPORT PRESENTS A COUNTY-BY-COUNTY BREAKDOWN OF SENTENCING UNDER THE HUBER LAW AND THE RESULTANT FISCAL ACCRUEMENTS. Availability: NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

54. B. E. GRUPP
WORK RELEASE IN THE UNITED STATES. NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF LAW, 357 EAST CHICAGO AVENUE, CHICAGO IL 60611. WILLIAMS AND WILKINS COMPANY, 428 EAST PRESTON STREET, BALTIMORE MD 21202. JOURNAL OF CRIMINAL LAW, CRIMINOLOGY AND POLICE SCIENCE, V 64, N 3 (1963), P 267-272. NCJ-49331
THE OBJECTIVES OF A WORK RELEASE PROGRAM. THE MERITS OF THE VARIOUS TYPES OF WORK RELEASE LEGISLATION, MAJOR DIFFICULTIES ENCOUNTERED IN WORK RELEASE, AND WORK RELEASE AS AN EFFECTIVE PENAL SANCTION ARE DISCUSSED. AT LEAST 17 STATES CURRENTLY HAVE LAWS FORMALLY PROVIDING FOR WORK RELEASE SENTENCING. IN MANY OTHER STATES LOCAL COMMUNITIES FORMALLY OR INFORMALLY USE VARIOUS WORK RELEASE ALTERNATIVES. A SURVEY FOUND THAT WORK RELEASE IS APPLIED MOST EXTENSIVELY IN WISCONSIN, CALIFORNIA, AND NORTH CAROLINA. THIS EVALUATION IS BASED PRIMARILY ON THE EXPERIENCES OF THESE THREE STATES. CAREFUL SELECTION OF WORK RELEASE PARTICIPANTS IS IMPERATIVE. THERE IS GENERAL AGREEMENT THAT IT IS MOST APPROPRIATE FOR NONSUPPORT CASES, TRAFFIC OFFENDERS, SELECTED BAD CHECK OFFENDERS, AND INDIVIDUALS FOR WHOM ALCOHOL IS A PROBLEM. IN ALCOHOL CASES, SPECIAL THERAPY IS OFTEN INDICATED. IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT OFFICIALS ADMINISTERING WORK RELEASE PROGRAMS SHOULD NOT BE SWAYED BY JAIL CONDITIONS, APPEALS OF BUSINESSMEN FOR CHEAP LABOR, OR POLITICAL PRESSURES. CALIFORNIA AND OREGON HAVE LEGISLATION MANDATING WORK RELEASE PARTICIPANTS TO BE PAID PREVAILING WAGES. HOWEVER THIS CREATES A MAJOR PROBLEM WHEN ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN AN AREA ARE POOR. THEN THERE IS GREAT PRESSURE NOT TO ALLOW OFFENDERS OUT OF JAIL WHEN LAW ABIDING CITIZENS ARE UNEMPLOYED. HOWEVER THOSE MOST OFTEN RELEASED ARE THOSE WHO WERE EMPLOYED AT TIME OF CONVICTION AND WHO OFTEN RETURN TO THE JOBS THEY HELD BEFORE CONVICTION. IN WISCONSIN AN ACTIVE EFFORT IS MADE TO FIND JOBS FOR CANDIDATES. IN SEVERAL STATES THE CANDIDATE IS ALLOWED TO LEAVE JAIL TO SEEK HIS OWN JOB. ADMINISTRATION, RECORD KEEPING, CHECKING PRISONERS IN AND OUT, JOB FINDING, AND OTHER ROUTINE DETAILS ARE CALLED THE BIGGEST
Work Release Programs

Problem and the major reason why work release is not used more often varies studies have found it far cheaper than incarceration alone. It also seems to fulfill the functions of deterrence, rehabilitation, and retribution. Work release seems more satisfactory than probation because the offender is removed from the community by night and on weekends. It also meets the public's demand that the criminal not be 'coddled.' Restitution is also facilitated by work release programs. Notes cite all state work release laws passed at date of publication and compares various state and major local ordinances.


NCJ-48114 History, advantages to the community, staffing, housing security, screening, rules and regulations, and public relations are considered in a discussion of jail release administrator and employees, and study release are considered invaluable means of establishing a bridge between jails and their communities for the purpose of successfully reintegrating offenders. Work release is defined as a community-oriented correctional program that enables offenders to hold regular jobs in the community during the day. While returning to their institutions at night training or study release is considered fundamentally the same as work release, except that offenders are furthering their vocational or academic education. In discussing the history of these programs, it is noted that although the concept of work release is over a century old, its widespread use did not come into vogue until the decade of the mid-1960's to mid-1970's. It is believed that by making use of available community resources, release programs allow offenders to become gradually reacclimated to the localities to which they will return, while simultaneously acquiring the skills necessary for successful adjustment upon release. Significant advantages are indicated for the taxpayer from work release, since offenders pay taxes, remit the Jails for room and board expenses, and begin to support their families again. A careful and thorough screening process is presented as of primary importance for ensuring the safety of the general public. This, in combination with a well-conceived public relations effort, can result initially in community acceptance of such programs by several identifiable key constituencies and later by the public as a whole when it is acknowledged that work, training, and study release are not the complete answer to all the rehabilitation needs of jail inmates. They are nonetheless considered highly useful and relevant tools for the correctional administrator and represent a feasible alternative to traditional modes of dealing with incarcerated offenders.

J. T. Milbrodovitch and C. Megerman, Community Corrections Center Project—An Employment Program for Ex-Offenders, Haworth Press, 148 Fifth Avenue, New York NY 10010. Offender Rehabilitation, V 1, N 1 (Fall 1976), P 33-44. NCJ-40151 Description of a project of the Jackson County (MO) Department of Corrections which serves as a minimum security residence with a six-phase release program for males and females as well as a pre-trial detention center. Pre-trial detention facilities are reorganized to females who require secure incarceration prior to adjudication. The six phases of the community correction center's release program are orientation, pre-employment training, non-program groups and services, job development and placement, placement follow-up during custody, and placement. Programmed job release, each of these components is discussed as also facility, staffing patterns, program funding, and financing.

A. Rudoff and T. C. Ebbestyn, Jail Inmates at Work—a Study of Work Furlough, Final Report. California Department of Rehabilitation, 722 Capitol Mall, Fourth Floor, Sacramento CA 95814, 177 p. 1974. NCI-48116 Effectiveness of an ongoing work furlough program within the theoretical framework of an integrative theory of punishment, several hypotheses guided this study in the description and evaluation of the organization, staff, inmates, inmates' significant others, and financial cost variables included background, personality, attitudes, and recidivism. The design was essentially experimental where work furlough and non-work furlough groups were compared on a before and after basis. The results indicated that the program is worthwhile. It is a financial success and appears to reduce certain recidivistic characteristics. However, it also seems to have little effect on the specific effects. The inmates become embittered, their low status tends to be perpetuated, and at times they become downwardly mobile. It is recommended that an improved program could be achieved by use of a non-criminal theoretical framework. Expansion to include other inmates, some organizational changes, use of existing community services, and more extensive cost sharing.

A. Rudoff, Work Furlough and the County Jail. Charles C Thomas, 301-327 East Lawrence Avenue, Springfield IL 62717. 221 p. 1975. NCI-29427 This text reports the results of an extensive study of one of the oldest work furlough programs in the United States, and suggests methods for improved operations in jurisdictions initiating or operating such programs. The work furlough program in Santa Clara County was initiated in 1957 by the Sheriff's Department. This study evaluated the goals, assumptions and methods of the Santa Clara County program. The various facets of the Sheriff's Department and the county jail are described, and negative and positive aspects of the work furlough program are outlined. Within the theoretical framework of an integrative theory of punishment, several hypotheses guided this study in the description and evaluation of various facets of both the work furlough program. The results indicated that the program is worthwhile. It was found to be a financial success and appeared to reduce recidivism. However, it also seemed to have some deleterious consequences. For example, it was found that the inmates become embittered and their low status tends to be perpetuated. The text offers suggestions on how an improved program could be achieved, how the positive aspects can be maintained, and how negative aspects may be contained.

57. A. Rudoff and T. C. Ebbestyn. Jail Inmates at Work—a Study of Work Furlough, Final Report. California Department of Rehabilitation, 722 Capitol Mall, Fourth Floor, Sacramento CA 95814, 177 p. 1974. NCI-48116 Effectiveness of an ongoing work furlough program within the theoretical framework of an integrative theory of punishment, several hypotheses guided this study in the description and evaluation of the organization, staff, inmates, inmates' significant others, and financial cost variables included background, personality, attitudes, and recidivism. The design was essentially experimental where work furlough and non-work furlough groups were compared on a before and after basis. The results indicated that the program is worthwhile. It is a financial success and appears to reduce certain recidivistic characteristics. However, it also seems to have little effect on the specific effects. The inmates become embittered, their low status tends to be perpetuated, and at times they become downwardly mobile. It is recommended that an improved program could be achieved by use of a non-criminal theoretical framework. Expansion to include other inmates, some organizational changes, use of existing community services, and more extensive cost sharing. Availability: NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

58. A. Rudoff. Work Furlough and the County Jail. Charles C Thomas, 301-327 East Lawrence Avenue, Springfield IL 62717. 221 p. 1975. NCI-29427 This text reports the results of an extensive study of one of the oldest work furlough programs in the United States, and suggests methods for improved operations in jurisdictions initiating or operating such programs. The work furlough program in Santa Clara County was initiated in 1957 by the Sheriff's Department. This study evaluated the goals, assumptions and methods of the Santa Clara County program. The various facets of the Sheriff's Department and the county jail are described, and negative and positive aspects of the work furlough program are outlined. Within the theoretical framework of an integrative theory of punishment, several hypotheses guided this study in the description and evaluation of various facets of both the work furlough program. The results indicated that the program is worthwhile. It was found to be a financial success and appeared to reduce recidivism. However, it also seemed to have some deleterious consequences. For example, it was found that the inmates become embittered and their low status tends to be perpetuated. The text offers suggestions on how an improved program could be achieved, how the positive aspects can be maintained, and how negative aspects may be contained.