

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



NATIONAL
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JUSTICE

1997

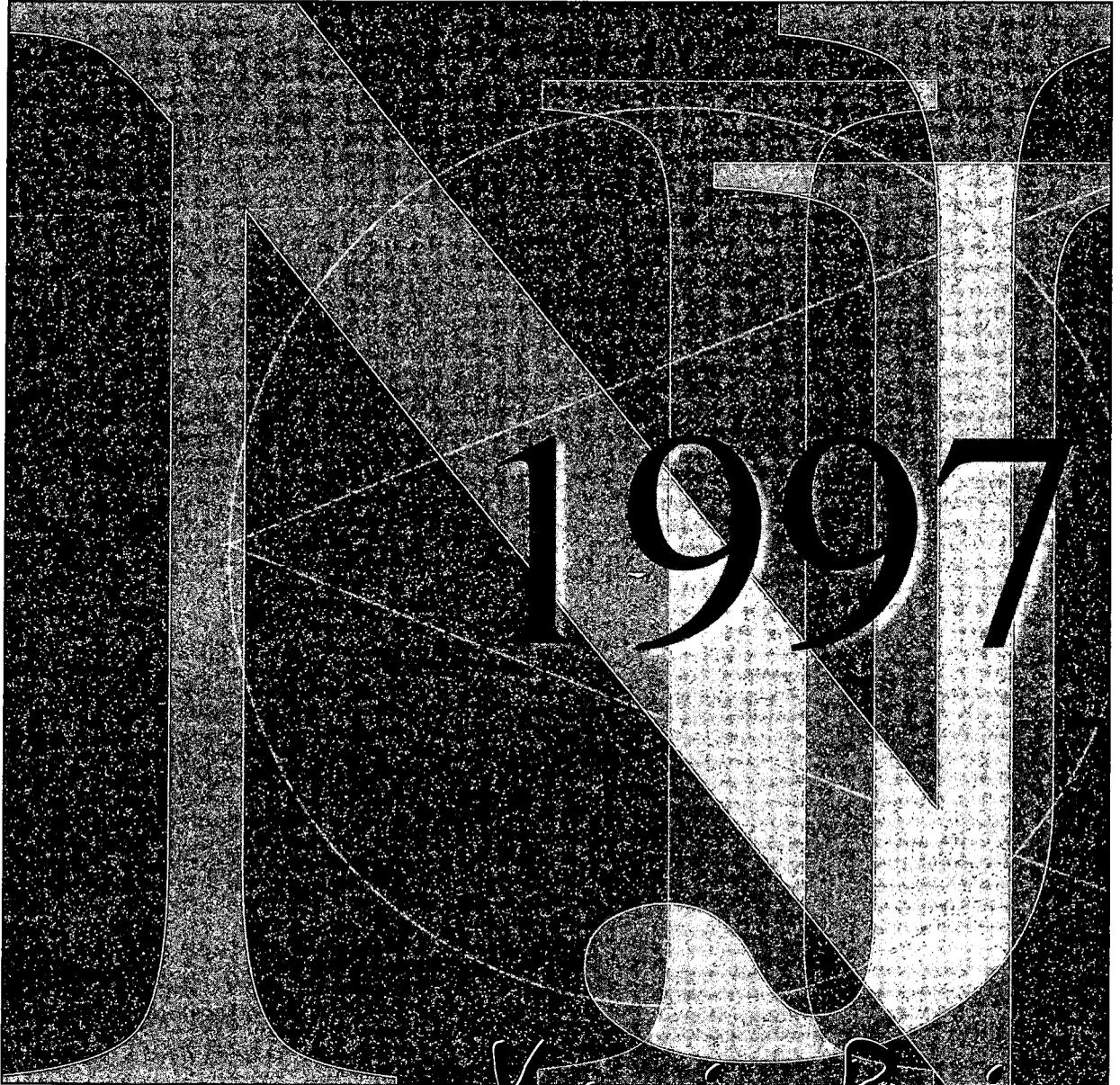
Year in Review
RESEARCH REPORT

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Year in Review

RESEARCH REPORT

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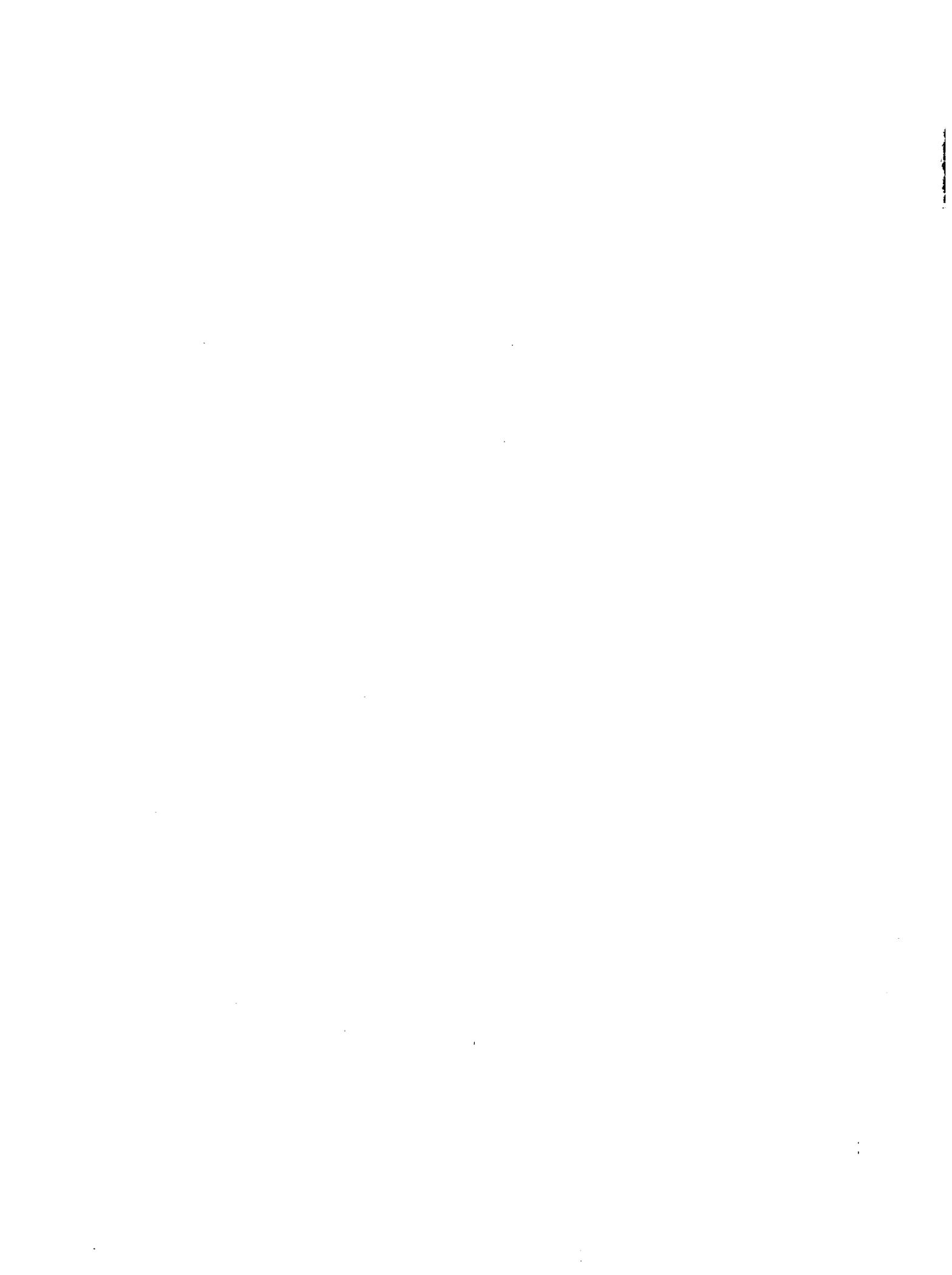
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The National Institute of Justice is a component of the Office of Justice Programs, which also includes the Bureau of Justice Assistance, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, and Office of Victims of Crime.

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Message From the Director

For the National Institute of Justice, fiscal year 1997 was characterized by continued growth, collaboration, and intellectual stimulation. The partnerships created over the last several years with bureaus and offices of the U.S. Department of Justice, other Federal agencies, and private foundations are flourishing.

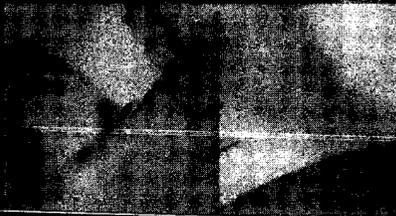
This report summarizes the Institute's major activities during fiscal year 1997 and describes 18 of the year's key projects and programs. Several of the 18 relate to the priorities and programs spelled out in the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (Crime Act). The Department of Justice offices established to administer Crime Act funds allocate to NIJ up to 5 percent of their funds for research and evaluation of Crime Act programs and priorities. In fiscal year 1997, transfers from Crime Act offices totaled \$51.1 million.

The resources available have bolstered research, evaluation, and development in key areas. Many of these areas relate to strengthening community efforts to control and prevent crime. Research has shown that comparable communities can vary in the type of crime they experience and in their reaction to it. Healthy communities are a powerful crime

prevention "program"; they can magnify and sustain the impact of interventions and innovations. Understanding how innovations affect communities not only adds to the knowledge base and helps ensure accountability of public funds but also allows communities to make midcourse corrections and learn from one another.

Developing tools, especially the tool of knowledge, and communicating findings will continue to be priorities as NIJ works to understand how public policies can control crime and achieve justice.

Jeremy Travis
Director



NIJ's research portfolio nearly doubled

the dollar value of its active awards

more than tripled, and total funding

more than quadrupled in the

1994-1997 period.



The National Institute of Justice (NIJ), a component of the Office of Justice Programs, was created by the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, as amended. NIJ is authorized to support research, evaluation, and demonstration programs; technology development; and both national and international information dissemination. Specific mandates of the Act direct NIJ to focus its efforts on strengthening and improving criminal justice and on reducing and preventing crime and delinquency.

The Institute's Director, appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, establishes the Institute's objectives guided by the needs of the criminal justice field and the priorities of the Office of Justice Programs within the U.S. Department of Justice.

This report summarizes NIJ's role, operation, and overall achievements during fiscal year 1997 in three parts:

- **Part 1: NIJ in Brief**, describes the Institute's organization, funding, and growth. This introduction to the Institute contains budget figures and explanations and an organization chart.
- **Part 2: Overview of the Year**, uses broad brush strokes and brief examples to explain how NIJ accomplished its goals. It contains a list of the Institute's strategic challenges, descriptions of partnership activities with Federal agencies and private foundations, and a reporting of outreach and dissemination efforts.
- **Part 3: Selected Highlights**, is a cross section of NIJ's research and development activities. It presents 18 notable programs and projects in more depth. Space limitations prevent the inclusion of more than a sampling of the important activity the Institute undertook during the fiscal year. The 18 programs and projects fall into five main sections: policing, drugs and crime, crime prevention, violence, and technology.

Appendix A lists the awards the Institute made during the fiscal year. Appendix B lists the documents published.

Part 1:

NIJ in Brief

NIJ's Organization, Funding, and Growth

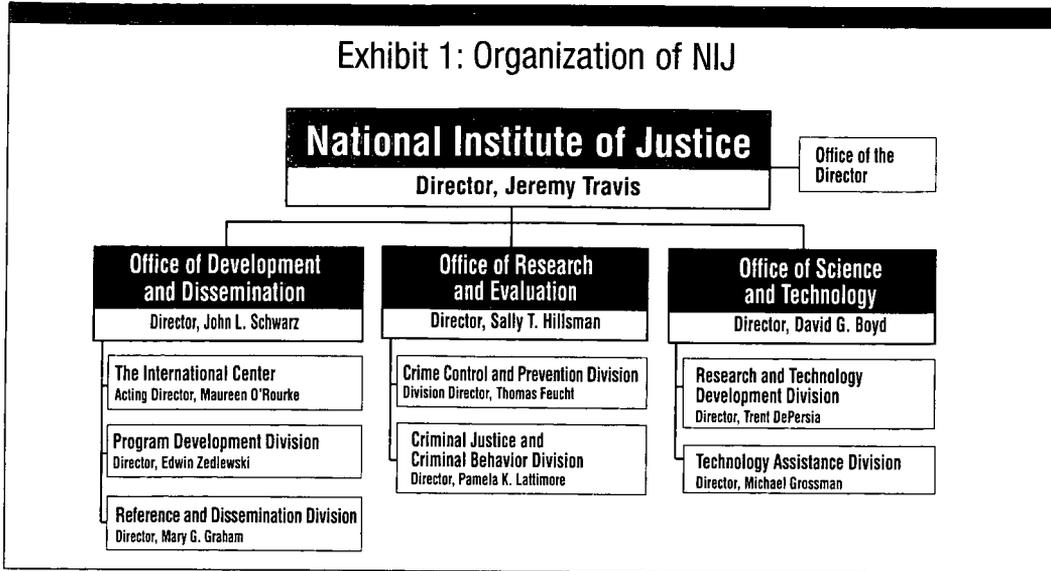
Fiscal year 1997 marked the fourth consecutive year of remarkable growth and achievement for the National Institute of Justice (NIJ), the research and development arm of the U.S. Department of Justice.

Higher levels of congressional funding, greater use of partnering arrangements with Federal agencies, and increased staffing enabled NIJ to expand the breadth and depth of its research and development activities and to address key strategic challenges.

NIJ's Organization

NIJ conducts business through its four main components or offices (see exhibit 1). Each office is responsible for carrying out specific aspects of the Institute's mission.

- The **Office of the Director** sets policy for the Institute, shapes its efforts, directs its research and development agenda, and guides its direction. The Office identifies priorities for the agency, oversees management and administrative activities, initiates and fosters collaboration with other Federal agencies and private foundations, coordinates the Institute's interaction with its partners, develops and implements the Institute's strategic plans, and supervises the Institute's budget. The Director reviews all solicitations for research and development and approves all grant awards, cooperative agreements, contracts, and publications.
- The **Office of Development and Communications** seeks out emerging ideas and promising new practices and brings them to the attention of the field, implements demonstrations of innovative approaches to controlling crime, and conducts studies of pressing operational issues. The Office disseminates information about research findings and technology innovations in multiple ways: through traditional and electronic means of publication in a variety of formats, by providing opportunities for criminal justice professionals to meet and exchange ideas, and by encouraging the exchange of ideas regarding transnational issues. Priority is given to the needs of State and local officials and criminal justice practitioners.
- The **Office of Research and Evaluation** develops, conducts, directs, and supervises comprehensive research and evaluation activities through two integrated vehicles: extramural research, which involves outside researchers who often collaborate with criminal justice practitioners, and intramural research, conducted by Office staff. Such research and evaluation cuts across a wide array of distinct topics that exist within the Institute's charter. Substantive areas include violence, drug abuse, criminal behavior, organized crime, gangs, corrections, prosecution, sentencing, victimization, policing, drug testing, crime prevention, and crime mapping. The Office identifies priority issues and builds knowledge that informs policymakers, practitioners, researchers, and members of the public.
- The **Office of Science and Technology** provides Federal, State, and local law enforcement and corrections agencies access to the best technologies available and helps them develop capabilities essential to improving efficiency and effectiveness. One of the primary mechanisms through which the Office accomplishes this mission is through its network of regional technical assistance centers—the National Law Enforcement and Corrections Technology Centers. The Office also supports the development of new technologies to serve the needs of law enforcement and corrections agencies, while avoiding unnecessary and expensive overlap and duplication.



NIJ's Funding and Growth

NIJ's total funding topped \$100 million in fiscal year 1997, compared to \$23.5 million in 1994 (see exhibit 2). The major source of funds in 1997, as well as in 1996, was transfers from program offices¹ established under the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (Crime Act).

¹ Corrections Program Office, Drug Courts Program Office, Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS), and Violence Against Women Grants Office. Except for COPS, they are located in the Office of Justice Programs.

Exhibit 3 indicates NIJ's spending pattern in fiscal year 1997. The primary expenditure component was awards made under the Crime Act. How the Institute allocated Crime Act funds is shown in exhibit 4.

Concomitant with the more than quadrupling of NIJ's funding during the 1994-1997 period, the Institute's portfolio of research and development projects and programs also grew substantially. As indicated in exhibit 5, the research portfolio approximately doubled

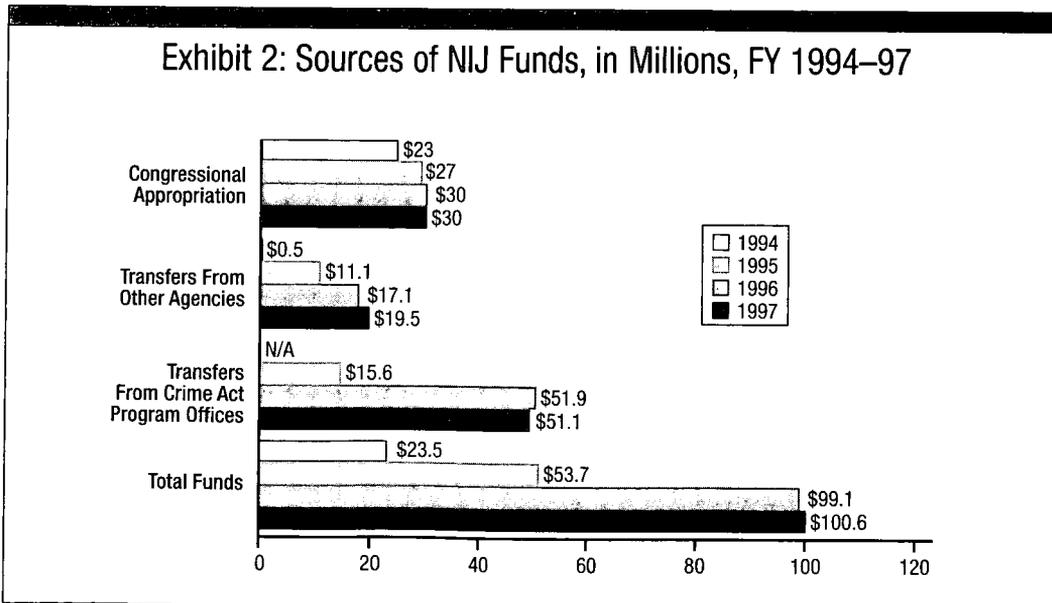
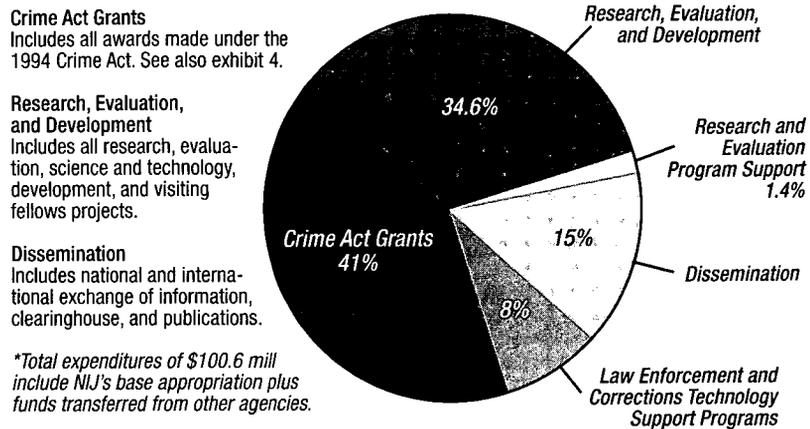


Exhibit 3: Allocation of NIJ Funds as a Percentage of Total Expenditures,* FY 1997



during the period, both in terms of the number of awards made each year and in terms of the number of awards active during a given year. The dollar value of active awards more than tripled over the 4-year period.

To manage its rapidly increasing workload, NIJ almost doubled the size of its staff, to 96 in fiscal year 1997 from 50 in 1994.

Growth Factors

As noted above, the additional funds infused into the agency by the 1994 Crime Act led to major enlargement of the Institute's research and development portfolio. Not to be overlooked, however, are several other factors that also played an instrumental role in portfolio growth and continue to do so:

- Greater emphasis on partnerships with other public agencies and private foundations.
- Advances in technology and the interest in adapting or transferring technology developed by the military to State and local law enforcement and corrections agencies.
- A heightened interest in international crime.
- A reinvigorated intramural and extramural research agenda.

Partnerships. Crime affects all aspects of a community, and the criminal justice system operates in conjunction with other public services. It is logical then that NIJ collaborates with private and public

agencies and organizations dedicated to improving public health, housing, and other community services.

Advances in Technology. Many of the advances in the development of law enforcement and corrections technology have been supported by Crime Act funding. For example, NIJ's strong program to develop dual-use technologies (technologies that benefit both national defense and local law enforcement) is supported in large part by Crime Act funds. Much of the technology research and development involves interaction between Federal laboratories, NIJ staff, and organizations that turn research and development efforts into commercial products.

International Criminal Justice. The Institute's links with the international community are being strengthened through membership in the United Nations network of criminological institutes; participation in developing the U.N. Criminal Justice Information Network; sponsorship of two World Wide

Exhibit 4: Allocation of NIJ Crime Act Funds by R&D Area, in Millions, FY 1997

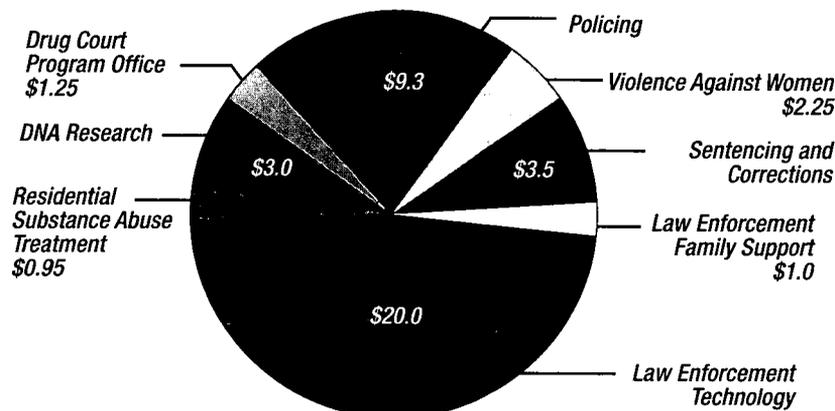


Exhibit 5: Growth of NIJ's Research and Development Portfolio, 1994-97

	1994	1995	1996	1997
Number of Awards Made	148	217	267	281
Number of Active Awards*	381	491	632	765
Value of Active Awards* (in millions)	\$70	\$93	\$145	\$236

*Totals for each year reflect current-year awards plus still-active awards issued in previous years.

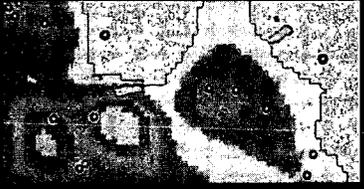
Web-based global electronic information resources (UNOJUST, the U.N. Online Justice Clearinghouse, and the Rule of Law²); and the establishment of an International Center within NIJ's Office of Development and Communications.

Reinvigorated Research Agenda. Beginning in 1994, NIJ's research and evaluation staff and program development staff have refocused their efforts and infused them with new vision and energy. For example, in fiscal year 1997, NIJ's research and evaluation program explored key issues in community policing, violence against women, sentencing reform, the nexus between drugs and crime, and specialized courts, such as those devoted exclusively to drug offenses and family violence.

Key intramural analyses completed by agency staff included:

- Homicide in eight cities (see Part 3, "Homicide in Eight Cities" for a complete description).
- The purchase and use patterns of crack, powder cocaine, and heroin.
- Methamphetamine use among arrestees.
- Development of a risk classification system for probationers.
- Drug use in prisons.
- The impact of a controversial televised arrest on citizens' satisfaction with the police.
- Examination of crime prevention through design in the Washington, D.C., subway system.
- The incapacitative and deterrent effects of police use of oleoresin capsicum (pepper spray).

² Visit UNOJUST at <http://www.unojust.org> and the Rule of Law at <http://www.rol.org>.



NIJ supports implementation of innovative ideas, such as crime mapping and experiments designed to break links between crime and certain social conditions. One such experiment in a major city resulted in a 60-percent decrease in firearm homicides among persons under age 24.



In 1997, crime rates continued to decline in many localities across the Nation. This is good news, although the reasons are not completely clear and severe problems persist in many jurisdictions. Nonetheless, the overall picture spurs optimism. According to a Bureau of Justice Statistics 1997 report on crime victimization, the violent crime rate is the lowest since the early 1970s.³

To ensure that its activities will have maximum impact on crime's overall decline, NIJ developed—within the context of its legislative mandate—a blueprint for research, evaluation, and development to help generate the knowledge that will inform criminal justice policy as the Nation approaches and enters the next century. The blueprint consists of five strategic challenges:

- **Rethinking justice and the processes that create just communities.** NIJ is committed to finding new ways to operate the justice system in a way that results in fair, efficient, and effective outcomes. For example, Criminal Justice 2000 is a multiyear NIJ program seeking to foster a national dialogue on the justice system with the goal of understanding where it is now and where it is heading as we approach the 21st century.
- **Understanding the nexus between crime and its social context.** NIJ seeks to identify the links between crime and other social phenomena by illuminating the relationships between criminal activity and the context in which it occurs.
- **Breaking the cycle of crime by testing researched-based interventions.** The Institute designs and evaluates experiments that focus on breaking identified linkages between crime and certain social conditions, such as drug abuse.
- **Creating the tools and technologies that meet the needs of practitioners.** NIJ is developing, testing, and evaluating new and transferable techniques, practices, and technologies, such as crime mapping and DNA testing.
- **Expanding the horizons through interdisciplinary and international perspectives.** The Institute looks beyond traditional geographic and intellectual boundaries to develop a fuller understanding of crime and justice issues through its International Center and its exploration of how other disciplines, such as economics, can be applied to those issues.

Many of NIJ's projects and programs address these challenges.⁴ This overview reviews those and other NIJ activities in fiscal year 1997 under four broad NIJ endeavors: putting crime in context, testing big ideas, collaborating with others, and extending the influence of research and development.

³Taylor, B.M., *National Crime Victimization Survey: Changes in Criminal Victimization 1994–95*, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, April 1997. NCJ 162032.

⁴See National Institute of Justice, *Building Knowledge About Crime and Justice*, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice, November 1997. NCJ 167570.

Part 2: Overview of the Year

A Review of Projects, Programs, and Activities

Fiscal year 1997 was one of continued intense activity across a wide spectrum of programs and projects spawned by the Institute's legislative mandate. One way to view that spectrum is to envision it as a blend of four major, complementary components:

- *An emphasis on the value of examining in communities the social conditions and other characteristics that define the context in which crime occurs. Such a focus on context contributes to a better understanding of the links between crime and such factors as drug abuse, firearms use, and economic status.*
- *Ongoing support of experimental programs and approaches that test what could be referred to as "big ideas" for controlling and*
- *preventing criminal activity by severing identified links between crime and certain community conditions.*
- *Continuation of forging new, and solidifying previous, partnerships with other government agencies and with private foundations whose goals intersect in varying degrees with those of the Institute, an approach that leverages the resources and productivity of all parties, and promotes coordination of effort.*
- *Widespread dissemination of the results of NIJ's research and development to practitioners, policymakers, researchers, and the general public to maximize the influence and impact of the Institute's work.*

Putting Crime in Context

Crime does not occur in a vacuum—an obvious but often underappreciated fact. The context in which crime occurs includes socioeconomic and other characteristics of a community. To identify and better understand them is to gain insight into the links that may exist between those characteristics and crime—often an essential first step in developing effective interventions to control and prevent criminal activity.

For example, part of NIJ's reinvigorated intramural research program focused on understanding and explaining factors affecting homicide rates in eight cities. The research included an examination of the social context within which homicide and other violence occurs, such as demographics, employment rates, and educational attainment of residents. Among other findings, the study showed that the nature of homicide differs from city to city, suggesting a need for communi-

ty responses that are local and based on data that reflect specific local—not necessarily national—trends. (For more on this study, see "Homicide in Eight Cities" in Part 3.)

Such findings lend credibility to indications that many promising approaches to preventing violence capitalize on and link community resources and are configured with the community's characteristics in mind.

Part of the context in which crime occurs is drug use. One way many communities learn about its extent and nature involves testing arrestees to determine what drugs are being used, what crimes they are linked to, and what types of offenders are buying which drugs. NIJ's Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring (ADAM) system opens a window into the drug cultures of arrestees and helps the criminal justice system monitor the types of

drugs being used in a community and then make appropriate responses. For example, ADAM data indicate that powder cocaine is a problem associated mostly with offenders age 36 years and older. In contrast, marijuana use among arrestees is disproportionately concentrated among youthful offenders. ADAM data also indicate that drug use varies from one community to another. In San Diego, for example, more arrestees test positive for methamphetamine than cocaine; in eastern cities such as New York and Washington, methamphetamine barely registers on the scale. In Baltimore, the drug problem centers on heroin; in Washington, the drug problem is crack cocaine. (For more about ADAM, see "Helping Identify Drug Use Patterns" in Part 3.)

Other social characteristics that affect crime rates are being investigated by researchers with the Project on Human Development in Chicago Neighborhoods, another major NIJ effort to understand the relationship between community and crime. The Chicago neighborhoods study, which is cofunded with other Federal agencies and the MacArthur Foundation, is an ambitious, long-term inquiry into the relationship between community, crime, delinquency, family, and individual development.

Researchers with the Chicago neighborhoods project hypothesize that residential stability is an overlooked feature of relatively safer neighborhoods and have set out to better understand the community factors that contribute to interpersonal violence. The project has surveyed more than 8,700 adult residents in 343 neighborhoods throughout Chicago and has identified 80 neighborhoods as the focus for a longitudinal cohort study to be conducted over the next 8 years. As part of the first wave of this longitudinal study, researchers have conducted interviews with 6,000 children and adolescents and their primary care givers.

The Chicago neighborhoods project has found that cohesion within a community—labeled "collective efficacy" and defined as mutual trust and a willingness to intervene in the supervision of children and the maintenance of public order—offers a deeper understanding of the social mechanisms that have linked neighborhood poverty and instability with a neighbor-

hood's high crime rates. A neighborhood's active and shared willingness to monitor children's play groups, help one another, and intervene in preventing acts such as juvenile truancy or street-corner loitering are key examples of collective efficacy.

Another example of assessing the social context is the formation of community acceptance panels, which NIJ has assembled to obtain opinions and flesh out issues and concerns about the introduction of various technologies designed to combat crime. Consisting of representatives of community advocacy and public interest groups, the panels are ongoing and their composition changes with the nature of the technology scrutinized. One panel, for example, explored the use of closed-circuit television within a business district and gunshot detection technologies. Members of the panel included representatives from the National Rifle Association, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Miami's Independent Review Panel, the Chicago Alliance for Neighborhood Safety, the Kansas City Crime Commission, United Neighbors Against Drugs, and the California Community Foundation.

Crime does not occur in a vacuum—an obvious but often underappreciated fact. The context in which crime occurs includes socioeconomic and other characteristics of a community.

Testing Big Ideas

NIJ supports the implementation of innovative ideas, such as experiments that intervene to break links between crime and certain social and community conditions. In Boston, NIJ supported attempts to curb juvenile violence. Community officials knew they would need to disrupt the city's illegal gun market; they also knew that young gang-involved, repeat offenders were victimizing each other at high rates and that youth homicides were concentrated in certain neighborhoods.

An interagency working group was formed to deter violent behavior by these chronic gang offenders. The police department sought the cooperation of the clergy and enlisted probation officers, community workers, educators, and school police to identify potential "hot spots" of gang trouble. The working group initiated a deceptively simple operation that made use of a wide variety of traditional criminal justice tools, but assembled them in some fundamentally new ways.

The working group reached out directly to gangs, set clear standards for their behavior, and backed up the message by pulling every lever legally available when those standards were violated. Swift and sureness of response was critical. Probationers were quickly

punished for violations, warrants were served expeditiously, the streets swarmed with law enforcement officers (including a Federal presence), and disorder offenses, such as drinking in public, were pursued.

The effort was effective. Between 1990 and 1994, 155 young people age 21 years and under were killed in Boston; 84 percent of these deaths were due to firearms. Of the 155 deaths, 37 were juveniles under age 16. Between 1995 and 1997, there was one homicide among juveniles under 17. In addition, Boston has experienced a 60-percent decrease in firearm homicides among victims under age 24.

NIJ is currently supporting another major idea—an experiment that aims to break the cycle of drugs and crime. In Birmingham, Alabama, NIJ is supporting a demonstration program and evaluation called "Breaking the Cycle," which is testing the hypothesis that drug testing, mandatory treatment, and social service interventions, if applied across the board to all adult drug-abusing offenders, would reduce crime. (Read more about Breaking the Cycle in "Experimenting With Mandatory Treatment for Drug-Involved Offenders" in Part 3).

Collaborating With Others

In the last several years, the Institute has reached out to develop partnerships with numerous government agencies and foundations. Among the many projects on which such partnerships focus are these:

- The causes, treatment, and prevention of violence against women and violence within the family.
- The development of technology for law enforcement and corrections.
- International crime control and counterterrorism.
- Firearms use and programs to prevent related violence.

All of NIJ's partnership programs engage practitioners in identifying the research agenda, linking knowledge to program implementation and change, and heightening the awareness of the dynamic nature of program development and evaluation. Interdisciplinary research helps all the partners look at the issues through a different lens and see implications that a narrower focus might miss.

Technology Partnerships. The substantial Federal effort devoted to technology-related research and development requires a considerable degree of coordination. The Attorney General established the Technology Policy Council to coordinate and maximize

the Federal investment in technologies related to law enforcement and corrections. Fifteen Federal agencies from five cabinet-level departments meet every 6 to 8 weeks to discuss ongoing research and development and coordinate future activity. NIJ serves as executive agent, and the Deputy Attorney General chairs the Council.

To help NIJ understand and respond to State and local law enforcement and corrections agencies, the Law Enforcement and Corrections Technology Advisory Council (LECTAC) helps guide NIJ's technology agenda. Highly experienced law enforcement and corrections practitioners constitute LECTAC. They make recommendations about user requirements and priorities for developing technologies that are affordable, effective, and meet the special needs of the law enforcement and corrections communities. NIJ translates these priorities into an agenda for funding technology research and development programs.

NIJ is also collaborating with these agencies:

- U.S. Department of Defense—to conduct research and development in a number of areas, including counterterrorism and concealed weapons detection.
- U.S. Department of Commerce's National Institute of Standards and Technology—to develop standards and test equipment for law enforcement and corrections personnel.
- U.S. Department of Transportation's Federal Highway Administration—to develop an advanced law enforcement patrol vehicle.

(Read more about technology-related activities in "Applying Technology to Reduce Crime" in Part 3.)

Locally Initiated Research Partnerships.

Partnerships between researchers and practitioners enhance NIJ's efforts to make research applicable to the field. When practitioners who know their community issues firsthand become partners with researchers who know how to measure, quantify, and analyze, both gain insight and citizens benefit.

In 1997, NIJ and the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) continued to support partnerships between researchers and police practitioners, an effort initiated in fiscal year 1995. This effort has developed a remarkably creative collection of collaborations—from those involving individual researchers and police departments to those between groups of police agencies and consortia of universities. The topics of interest have also varied widely, from conducting analysis of needs and problems to developing problem-solving strategies to enhance crime mapping as a tool in crime analysis.

In the area of law enforcement, NIJ supports more than 35 local research partners. The Lexington, Kentucky, Police Department, for example, is collaborating with scholars at Eastern Kentucky University to learn how the police might better measure the effectiveness of their services. Arizona police departments are working with Arizona State University to assess each department's community policing program. NIJ has also funded a national evaluation of these locally initiated research partnerships. The evaluation involves case studies, telephone interviews, review of grant products, and informal interaction at partnership gatherings.

In the area of corrections and substance abuse treatment, NIJ is partnering with the Corrections Program Office of the Office of Justice Programs to evaluate the effectiveness of substance abuse treatment programs for inmates in State and local correctional institutions. The program, called Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT) for State prisoners, involves collaboration among researchers, corrections officials, and program administrators. (Read more about RSAT in "Evaluating Corrections-Based Treatment Programs in Part 3.)

Crime Act Partnerships. The Crime Act was the stimulus for a great many of the Institute's partnerships with Federal agencies. Immediately after the Act became a law, NIJ began to form partnerships with the Crime Act offices and develop strategies for conducting the research and evaluations that are essential to determining the extent to which innovations outlined in the Act are working. The primary strategy involves collaboration between the Crime Act offices, which

develop and fund the programs, and NIJ, which studies and evaluates them.

For each of the four program areas identified by the Act (community policing, corrections, violence against women, and drug courts), NIJ takes a three-pronged research and evaluation approach:

- National evaluations of the overall effectiveness of the program.
- Evaluations of selected local implementations.
- Research based on partnerships between practitioners and researchers.

For example, COPS funds the hiring of community police officers and supports extensive community policing programs throughout the Nation. In partnership with COPS, NIJ is supporting an extensive array of research and evaluation studies on many aspects of community policing, as well as police-researcher partnerships and efforts to provide technology to community policing programs.

Through another Crime Act partnership, with the Corrections Program Office (CPO), NIJ is conducting a wide array of sentencing and corrections initiatives involving CPO's Violent Offender Incarceration/Truth in Sentencing activities as well as the Residential Substance Abuse Treatment program mentioned previously.

NIJ and the Drug Courts Program Office are collaborating to examine a framework for describing the operational aspects of drug courts and to evaluate their effectiveness. Drug courts, which are special judicial proceedings generally used for nonviolent drug offenders, use the coercive power of the judiciary to control and alter behavior through a combination of early and continual judicial supervision, sanctions, incentives, mandatory drug testing, treatment, and aftercare.

NIJ is also collaborating with the Violence Against Women Grants Office on a host of research and evaluation projects undertaken in conjunction with the STOP Violence Against Women grants program. Among the studies under way are examinations of the effectiveness of antistalking efforts, the impact of police domestic violence training, the use of medical records as legal evidence in domestic violence cases, and the relationship between alcohol use and domestic violence.

Other Federal Partnerships. Federal research partners also include:

- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention—investigating the incidence and prevalence of family violence and the effectiveness of intervention programs, and conducting research about public health in corrections facilities.
- Office of National Drug Control Policy—implementing and evaluating a demonstration program in Birmingham designed to break the cycle between drugs and crime, and analyzing drug purchase and use patterns in six U.S. cities.
- U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development—evaluating the implementation and effectiveness of HUD's Public Housing Drug Elimination Program, and linking public housing agencies with local researchers in new locally initiated research partnerships.

Partnerships between researchers and practitioners enhance NIJ's efforts to make research applicable to the field. When practitioners who know their community issues firsthand become partners with researchers who know how to measure, quantify, and analyze, both gain insight and citizens benefit.

- U.S. State Department—establishing and maintaining the United Nations Online Crime and Justice Clearinghouse (UNOJUST) through which NIJ shares technical assistance and empirical research with the 14 criminal research institutes affiliated with the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme Network.
- Peter Reuter, University of Maryland, “Can We Make Prohibition Work Better? An Assessment of American Drug Policy.”
- Mark H. Moore, Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University, “The Legitimation of Criminal Justice Policies and Practices.”
- Cathy Spatz Widom, State University of New York at Albany, “Child Victims: In Search of Opportunities for Breaking the Cycle of Violence.”
- Norval Morris, University of Chicago Law School, “Crime, the Media, and Our Political Discourse.”

Foundation Partnerships. A number of foundations have a keen interest in supporting social science research. During fiscal year 1997, NIJ collaborated with several foundations to further criminal justice research. The John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation is supporting the Project on Human Development in Chicago Neighborhoods; the Edna McConnell Clark Foundation helped launch the “Perspectives on Crime and Justice” lecture series, described below; the Kauffman Foundation is supporting an evaluation of the sales tax levied by Kansas City, Missouri, to fund broad-based antidrug efforts; and the National Center for Addiction and Substance Abuse at Columbia University is heavily involved in two major studies described in Part 3—the Children at Risk program’s comprehensive and integrated approach to preventing delinquency and the Opportunity to Succeed program, which provides an array of support services to former drug abusers.

Extending the Influence Of Research and Development

NIJ reaches out to its constituents in a number of ways, including lectures and presentations, conferences and planning meetings, an international clearinghouse of information, and electronic and print publications.

Reaching Out Through Lectures and

Presentations. NIJ launched the Perspectives on Crime and Justice lecture series during fiscal year 1997. This well-attended series brings nationally recognized academics to Capitol Hill to discuss research perspectives on the challenges of contemporary crime issues faced by policymakers. Approximately 900 people attended the 1996–97 series, which featured:

- James Q. Wilson, University of California at Los Angeles, “What If Anything Can the Federal Government Do About Crime?”

Every month NIJ also brings scholars and researchers to Washington, D.C., to discuss findings from their research in progress. Videotapes of presentations of their preliminary findings bring the latest research in a timely fashion to practitioners, researchers, and students. The presentations are designed to encourage discussion of ongoing analysis and stimulate the re-evaluation and re-examination of findings and policy implications.

Reaching Out Through Conferences and

Meetings. Gatherings of professionals stimulate thinking and generate new ideas. Conferences provide the opportunity for two-way communication between researchers and practitioners. Recipients of NIJ grants present their findings to researchers and practitioners, and NIJ staff have a chance to get firsthand feedback from the field.

NIJ’s planning meetings and technical working group meetings help the Institute focus its research agenda as it relates to a particular topic. At these meetings, invited experts from the field discuss the most pressing issues of the day, emerging trends, the proper role of government, and what specific actions NIJ can take. (See “NIJ-Sponsored Conferences During Fiscal Year 1997.”)

Reaching Out Through an International

Clearinghouse. NIJ, its OJP partners, and the Office of National Drug Control Policy sponsor the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS), the primary source of information about national and international criminal justice issues.

NIJ-Sponsored Conferences: Fiscal Year 1997

National Forensic DNA Review Panel

February 20, 1997

The National Forensic DNA Proficiency Testing Panel of the University of Illinois at Chicago considered the feasibility of a blind, external, DNA proficiency testing program for public and private DNA laboratories.

Crime Mapping Strategic Planning Meeting

February 3–4, 1997

Thirty-five experts discussed recent trends and current needs in spatial crime analysis and computerized crime mapping.

Drug Use Forecasting/ADAM

Site Directors Meeting

May 5–7, 1997

The vision for the enhanced Drug Use Forecasting program, to be called ADAM, was described and major changes regarding sampling, data collection protocol, and training were outlined.

Law Enforcement Technology Conference: 21st Century Technology—Enforcement and Corrections

May 19–22, 1997

This conference brought together public safety practitioners to discuss state-of-the-art technology, including concealed weapons detection, legal and liability issues, simulation and training technologies, use of the Internet to investigate cases, and community policing technologies.

Second National Conference on the Future of DNA: Implications for the Criminal Justice System

May 27–28, 1997

This conference was cosponsored with the California Bureau of Forensic Services and Sacramento County Laboratory of Forensic Services in conjunction with the California Association of Criminologists.

Criminal Justice Annual Research and Evaluation Conference

July 23–26, 1997

This year's theme was "Meeting the Challenges of Crime and Justice." National participation in NIJ's annual forum rose about 30 percent in 1997. Keynote speakers included William Bratton, former police commissioner of New York City, and Alan I. Leshner, Director, National Institute on Drug Abuse.

National Center for Forensic Science Symposium on the Collection of Fire and Explosion Debris

August 7–8, 1997

This event brought together forensic and law enforcement practitioners to share their expertise on the collection and analysis of fire and explosion debris.

Operation Albuquerque

August 11, 1997

This hands-on training experience involved a series of exercises designed for teams that handle bombs and other explosives.

NIJ Summer Institute

August 8–11, 1997

This gathering gave a national sample of police managers and executives exposure to Federal law enforcement technology initiatives.

Hot Spot Meeting, Crime Mapping Research Center

September 25, 1997

This meeting launched the dialogue about issues surrounding crime hot spot analysis—questions to be answered, limitations of current methods, new methods and their promise.

Getting the Word Out: Fiscal Year 1997

Publications online	324	Requests for information	67,868
Publications distributed via the Justice Information Web site (http://www.ncjrs.org)	607,150	Research in Progress videos distributed [†] (for calendar year 1997)	1,644
Publications distributed via mail *	1,358,988	Perspectives on Crime and Justice videos distributed [†] (for calendar year 1997)	348

*Includes individual mailings, bulk mailings, and fax-on-demand requests.

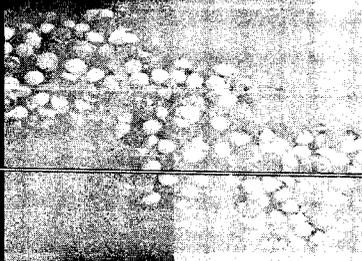
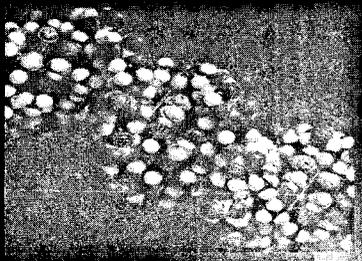
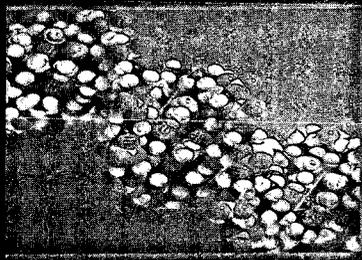
[†] Includes complementary copies.

In 1997, NCJRS distributed close to 1.4 million documents via mail; more than 600,000 documents were downloaded from the NCJRS World Wide Web site at <http://www.ncjrs.org>. (See "Getting the Word Out: Fiscal Year 1997.")

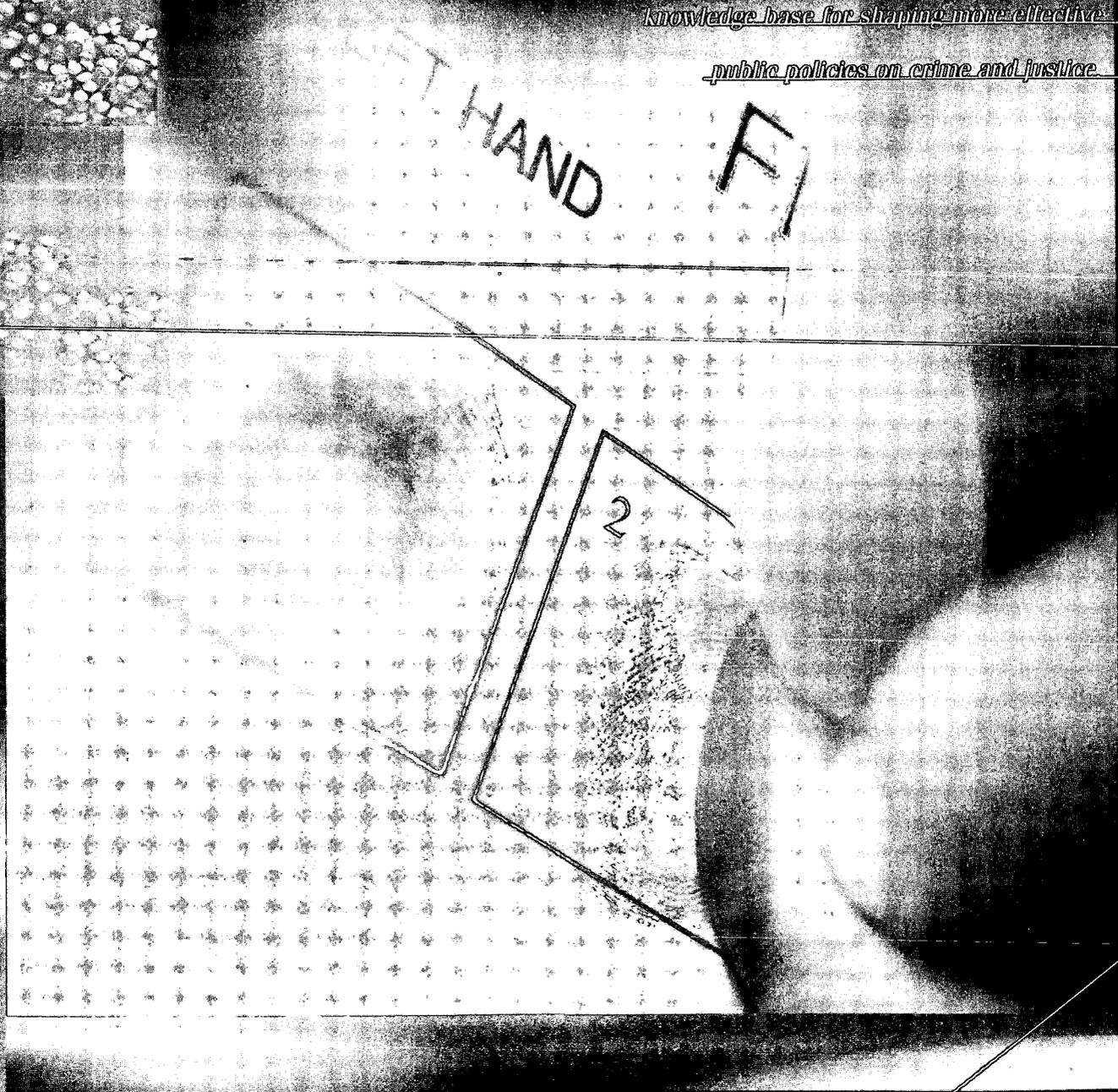
At its Web site, NCJRS provides an online virtual library containing the full text of more than 1,000 documents. At its physical location in Rockville, Maryland, NCJRS maintains a traditional library of more than 148,000 justice-related Federal, State, and local government documents, books, reports, journal articles, program descriptions, and evaluations. These

148,000 documents are abstracted and indexed in the NCJRS abstracts database, which went online (at <http://www.ncjrs.org/database.htm>) during fiscal year 1997.

Reaching Out Through the Internet. NIJ rebuilt its World Wide Web page during the year and officially unveiled it in November 1997. The new page (<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij>) is easier to use and organizes the agency's services into discreet sections: programs, funding opportunities, publications and products, and contacting NIJ, as well as "What's New" and "About NIJ" sections.



*A first-ever stalking survey cosponsored by NIJ
and the Centers for Disease Control and
Prevention exemplifies not only productive
research partnerships forged by NIJ but also
its commitment to build a comprehensive
knowledge base for shaping more effective
public policies on crime and justice.*



To develop its research, evaluation, and development agenda, NIJ regularly consults with practitioners and researchers to ascertain their needs and priorities and then adds elements of the Institute's strategic plans to create an integrated, comprehensive mix of research, evaluation, and development.

The essays in Part 3 reflect the Institute's wide range of topics and the knowledge accumulated from its vigorous agenda:

- "Creating Safer Streets" contains two essays on the effects of community policing and one on innovative programs that address the stress in the lives of law enforcement officers and their families.
 - "Breaking the Links Between Drugs and Crime" discusses the state of the research on the relationships between drug-abusing offenders and crime.
 - "Understanding the Nature of Violence" contains essays on homicide, stalking, and family violence.
- "Working to Prevent Crime" covers crime prevention innovations in schools and communities.
 - "Applying Technology to Reduce Crime" describes briefly the Institute's energetic program of forensic science and law enforcement and corrections technology.

Sometimes quantifying a problem is the first step in the process of solving the problem. The essays in Part 3 highlight NIJ's efforts to measure, test hypotheses, apply experimental techniques, and take risks. The challenges inherent in such activities are worth embracing.

Part 3:

Selected Highlights

Creating Safer Streets

The Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (Crime Act) requires the Attorney General to substantially increase the number of law enforcement officers who interact directly with members of the community, provide law enforcement officers with training to enhance their problem-solving skills, and encourage innovative programs to permit members of the community to assist officers in preventing crime in the community.⁵

Since passage of the Crime Act, NIJ has strengthened its policing partnerships, especially with the Department of Justice's Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (the COPS office). NIJ and the COPS office have collaborated to develop and assess strategies for achieving the goals established by the Crime Act. With funds transferred from the COPS office through fiscal year 1997, NIJ has awarded 129 grants totaling \$34 million for community policing research. This section

highlights three efforts that are representative of NIJ's response to the Crime Act mandates.

Both the evaluation of Chicago's community policing program and the systematic observation of policing in St. Petersburg and Indianapolis are contributing to a deeper understanding of how community policing works and why.

The third section, "Supporting Officers and Their Families," responds to the Crime Act's mandate to study the effects of stress on law enforcement personnel and family well-being and provide technical assistance and develop training programs that foster stress reduction and family support for State and local law enforcement agencies.⁶

⁵ See Title I: Public Safety Partnership and Community Policing Act of 1994.

⁶ See Title XXI: State and Local Law Enforcement; Subtitle B: Law Enforcement Family Support.

Community Policing in Chicago: An Evaluation

Chicago is attempting to reinvent policing through its Chicago Alternative Policing Strategy (CAPS), a flagship community policing effort initiated in 1993. CAPS is distinguished by the extent to which the police mandate has been broadened to include promoting community safety through new tasks ranging from hosting community meetings at the beat level, to assisting residents' organizing efforts, to coordinating delivery of city services.

Almost everywhere community policing is tried, the effort involves hard work by dedicated police officers, community relations personnel, and local political and

community leaders. Chicago has accomplished a great deal during the first years of its experiment with community policing. Whether Chicago provides a paradigm for the rest of the country remains an open question, but it does illustrate how difficult—and potentially rewarding—reinventing policing can be.

Results of an Evaluation

When Chicago decided to adopt a community-oriented, problem-solving approach to policing in 1993, NIJ committed to supporting an evaluation of the implementation and effects of the program. (See "Key Elements of CAPS in Action: 1993–97.")

Key Elements of CAPS in Action: 1993–97

CAPS began operating on an experimental basis in five Chicago police districts in 1993; by 1995, it had been introduced citywide. Central to the program is its directive that police form partnerships with the community to bring the resources of residents to bear on local concerns and to support the development of an indigenous problem-solving capacity that the community can sustain when police turn their attention to matters only the police are empowered to address.

Chicago divided its field operations force into two groups: (1) beat teams in which officers spent most of their time responding to calls and developing crime prevention projects with the citizens who live and work in the beat, and (2) rapid response units that respond to emergency calls.

In addition to specialized and leadership training for sergeants and lieutenants, who have key roles under CAPS, measures to support the community

policing strategy have included the following:

- Two-day training in problem solving was conducted for all uniformed officers.
- Teams of officers were permanently assigned to small areas, and new dispatching procedures were developed to keep them there.
- Delivery of various city services was reorganized to support the problem-solving efforts of beat officers.
- New and important roles were created for the community through regular beat meetings and district advisory committees.
- An advanced crime analysis and mapping system was developed to serve as a knowledge base for problem solving.

Today, beat officers take part in a wide range of community meetings and events to ensure community input in setting police priorities. Beat plans identify specific citizens or groups with whom the police will coordinate as they work to resolve problems occurring in the beat.

At the program's inception, researchers conducted an in-depth evaluation of CAPS in 5 districts that reflect a broad cross section of the city's neighborhoods. The districts vary in their demographic and socioeconomic profile, type and extent of problems, and resources to deal with problems. In a quasi-experimental approach, researchers also collected data from a set of matched comparison districts.

The evaluation evidence shows the following accomplishments:

- **Crime is going down.** CAPS appears to have contributed to a significant decline in crime-related problems in three districts, declines in drug- and gang-related problems in two districts, and a significant decrease in physical decay in two districts.
- **Perceptions of the police have improved.** Residents in all five districts reported more favorable perceptions about the police, although perceptions among Hispanics showed the least change as a result of community policing. Most residents in the five districts found the police more responsive

to community concerns, and perceptions of police misconduct⁷ generally declined, especially among African-Americans. Before the program began, African-Americans and Hispanics were less satisfied than now with how police treated people in their neighborhood. Despite the subsequent improvement in perception, class and race differences persisted; minorities and those with less education were still more apt to view the police as out of line or corrupt.

- **Police are more visible.** Residents in the five districts reported seeing police more often than residents in comparison districts, as the visibility of foot-patrol officers, neighborhood patrolling, and informal contacts with citizens all increased.

Many elements of routine policing showed no change. There was no evidence of change in the quality of

⁷ Measures of misconduct were gleaned from responses to three questions about police practices in respondents' neighborhoods: Do police stop too many people on the streets without good reason? Are police too tough on people they stop? Are police using excessive force; that is, being verbally or physically abusive to people in your neighborhood?

The evaluation of community policing in Chicago is funded primarily by NIJ and the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services through NIJ grant numbers 95-IJ-CX-0056 and 94-IJ-CX-0046, awarded to Northwestern University. Wesley G. Skogan and Susan M. Hartnett are coprincipal investigators.

Northwestern University's Institute for Policy Research coordinates the Community Policing Evaluation Consortium. The Consortium also includes faculty and students from Loyola University of Chicago, DePaul University, and the University of Illinois-Chicago.

routine police services or the rate at which people contacted the police and were stopped by them.

Because the extent of community policing's effects varied in each district vis-a-vis comparison districts, researchers report that the evidence on the effectiveness of CAPS is somewhat mixed. The most consistent evaluation finding to date is that community policing improves public assessments of police performance.

Citizen Perceptions About the Police

One part of the CAPS evaluation was a special 12-month study of the citizens most involved with CAPS throughout the city. This study found citizens highly optimistic about progress under CAPS. They were the most satisfied with beat community meetings, their district commanders' efforts to implement CAPS, program marketing efforts, and the quality of service being delivered by beat officers.

Another 12-month assessment involved a survey of citizens who came in contact with the police about some matter. Of these respondents, close to three-fourths reported being "satisfied" or "very satisfied" with the outcomes of their contacts. Of those who were stopped for traffic offenses, about 62 percent thought they were treated fairly, 58 percent thought they were treated politely, and 61 percent were satisfied with the outcome. Males, African-Americans, and poorer residents expressed less satisfaction than others.

More than 62 percent of those surveyed thought police misconduct was not a problem, 24 to 28 percent indicated that it was "some" problem, and 10 to 13 percent believed misconduct was serious. When asked about perceptions of police corruption (bribes and drug trade involvement), responses were very similar to those for general misconduct.

Key Role of Leadership

Researchers determined that what stood out as having the greatest impact on CAPS' effectiveness was the performance of the beat team leader, usually a sergeant, who monitors officers' problem-solving activities and attends beat community meetings. Researchers found that when these beat team leaders (usually a sergeant) supported CAPS and expected officers to do the same, the beat officers were more

likely to work on problems identified as priorities, use the problem-solving model, and develop nontraditional ways to tackle problems. When beat team leaders did not support and promote CAPS, officers were much less likely to function as problem solvers.

In a separate indepth study of 15 beats, researchers found that 4 beats had made excellent progress in implementing CAPS, 5 had made good progress, 2 were struggling, and 4 had made little progress. A key evaluation question was whether CAPS is effective in beats that need and use police services the most, or whether it is strong only in better-off areas that have traditionally worked well with police. Researchers found that about half the beats with great need for police services had strong, well-organized programs; in the other half, CAPS was poorly implemented. Differences appear to be attributable primarily to the quality of leadership exercised at the beat level.

Strengths and Weaknesses

The evaluation identified a number of strengths and weaknesses associated with the implementation of CAPS. They include the following.

Strengths. Beat meetings are one of the most innovative and visible features of CAPS. Many cities hold occasional public meetings. In Chicago, beat meetings are held regularly all over the city with residents and police who patrol their neighborhood. Making the meetings an effective means of communication between police and citizenry can be challenging. Yet, attendance at beat meetings has increased steadily over the 4 years, and police and residents interact cooperatively and without confrontation.

Many beat team-leader sergeants and their officers have begun to identify as a team. Requests to other city agencies for service (e.g., to tow abandoned cars or demolish abandoned buildings) have become commonplace, and requests are acted on in a timely manner.

Weaknesses. Beat team leaders find their workload heavy and resent the added paperwork. Problem analysis and strategy development by police teams on many beats are weak. Although interaction between citizens and police can be high, interaction that involves joint problem solving is not common.

In spite of the police department's stated commitment to involving the entire organization in community policing, there has been limited accomplishment in the 4 years toward implementing community policing in divisions other than patrol units. Although civilians involved in the program are enthusiastic about it, they report being unclear about the exact nature of their role.

On balance, citizens expressed high levels of confidence in and satisfaction with Chicago's police. The evaluation also shows that many officers have accepted community policing as the norm, and police-community

partnerships continue to form, strengthen, and grow at the neighborhood level.

For More Information

Chicago Community Policing Evaluation Consortium. *Community Policing in Chicago, Year Four: An Interim Report*. Chicago: Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority, 1997.

Skogan, W.G. and S.M. Hartnett. *Community Policing, Chicago Style*. New York: Oxford University Press, 1997.

Publications on various aspects of CAPS are available at Northwestern University's Institute for Policy Studies World Wide Web site: <http://www.nwu.edu/IPR/publications/policing.html>.

Observing Policing in Neighborhoods

Community policing aims to increase interaction and cooperation between local police and neighborhoods served. It strives to build police-community partnerships and employs problem-solving techniques to enhance neighborhood safety and reduce fear. Obtaining data on how this relatively new approach affects the behavior and attitudes of police and residents is essential.

With funds provided by the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services, the National Institute of Justice is sponsoring the Project on Policing Neighborhoods. Researchers are using a combination of methodologies to obtain detailed data on police-citizen interactions and related issues in St. Petersburg, Florida, which initiated citywide implementation of community policing in 1990, and in Indianapolis, Indiana, which began the approach in 1992. (See "Project Methodologies.")

Data from the ongoing project will provide a rich resource for examining a variety of issues. Highlighted here are some of the study's initial findings.

Officers' Views on Police Role

One would expect that officers who work in a community policing context would conceive the police role in fairly broad terms and would include a wider range of functions and tasks than law enforcement alone. In both Indianapolis and St. Petersburg, all but a tiny fraction of interviewed officers agreed that assisting

citizens is as important as enforcing the law; however, more than 80 percent said that enforcing the law is by far a patrol officer's most important responsibility.

Almost all interviewed officers agreed that a good patrol officer will try to find out what residents think the problems are in their neighborhood; however, about 25 percent of respondents said they have reason to be distrustful of most citizens. Most officers in both cities accepted responsibility for handling disputes all or much of the time and extended their role to dealing with businesses that cause problems for neighbors.

More than two-thirds of interviewed officers identified handling calls for service as one of the top two goals. That view reflects a traditional incident-driven focus, as does the importance attributed to making arrests, issuing citations, and seizing drugs and guns. But one-third of the officers in St. Petersburg and one-quarter in Indianapolis recognized the value of problem solving to reduce repeat calls. The researchers note that officers' support for goals that are aligned with community policing tenets as well as goals consistent with a more reactive, traditional approach is not unusual in agencies that are moving toward a community and problem-solving orientation.

Of particular interest in St. Petersburg was the difference in perceptions of the police role by patrol officers assigned to special community policing tasks and by patrol generalists (911 officers). Compared with 911

Project Methodologies

Researchers collected their data through systematic social observation and through surveys. Systematic social observation requires that researchers make direct observations of police working in their "natural" setting. Field researchers use a common set of rules to observe and code their observations, enabling a large number of observers to generate data that are comparable across observation sessions and research sites. This provides systematic data from disinterested, third-party observers that would be difficult to obtain reliably and comprehensively from agency records or interviews with the police and public.

Researchers conducted their observations for approximately 3,500 hours with patrol officers and their supervisors in 12 patrol beats (neighborhoods) in each city (Indianapolis in 1996, St. Petersburg in 1997). Beats were selected to capture much of the variation in service conditions and demands.

To supplement observational data, researchers also surveyed a sample of neighborhood residents in each beat and interviewed patrol officers and their supervisors. In the two cities, researchers interviewed a total of 675 patrol officers and supervisors and 3,156 residents.

officers, community policing officers expressed, as a group, the following:

- Stronger agreement that assisting citizens is as important as enforcing the law.
- Stronger support for seeking out the views of neighborhood residents.
- Stronger disagreement that police have reason to be distrustful of citizens.

Community policing officers were much more likely to believe that police should always or "much of the time" handle problems involving neighbor disputes, public nuisances, parents who do not control their children, and litter and trash. Two-thirds of the community policing officers in St. Petersburg indicated that reducing the number of repeat calls for service was one of their most important goals; 60 percent said that one of the most important goals was to involve the public in improving the neighborhood.

Allocation of Officer Time

Differences between community policing officers and their 911 counterparts in St. Petersburg were also apparent in how they spent their time. About 83 percent of community policing officers reported some involvement in community policing projects during the previous year, compared with 57 percent of 911 officers. Most projects took at least 2 months to complete and typically focused on a geographic area no larger than a block.

Individual officers tended to take responsibility for identifying problems, planning the response, and carrying out the plan. Community policing officers were more likely

to use nontraditional strategies, such as working with community organizations or other agencies, whereas 911 officers were more likely to use traditional strategies, such as increased surveillance and visibility.

Based on systematic observation, the researchers found that 911 officers spent more time on general patrol, on violent and nonviolent crime, and in face-to-face encounters with the public than did community policing officers. Community policing officers spent more time than did 911 officers on administrative activities, information gathering, disorders, and information exchange with the public.

In general, 911 officers spent more time dealing with problems associated with traditional police work, while community policing officers spent more time on activities that community policing advocates have identified as worthy of attention.

Police-Citizen Interactions in Face-to-Face Encounters

Researchers found that citizens showed high levels of cooperation during face-to-face encounters. In Indianapolis police fulfilled at least partially the requests of about 8 of every 10 citizens making a request. When officers made requests of citizens, almost 90 percent fulfilled or promised to fulfill all or some of officers' requests. A similar pattern was found in St. Petersburg.

Disrespect between police and public was observed infrequently. Citizens were about twice as likely to show disrespect to police as were police to display disrespect to citizens.

With funds provided by the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services, NIJ sponsored the research on neighborhood policing through grant 95-IJ-CX-0071, awarded to Michigan State University. Coprincipal investigators are Stephen D. Mastrofski, Michigan State University; Roger B. Parks, Indiana University; Albert J. Reiss, Jr., Yale University; and Robert E. Worden, State University of New York at Albany.

In both cities, the most common threat to maintaining order during an encounter was the presence of citizens with elevated emotions. Such citizens far outnumbered other threats to order and safety, such as intoxication, weapons possession, fleeing police, or threatening or assaulting police. Indianapolis officers encountered about four citizens with elevated emotions per average work shift; St. Petersburg officers averaged between five and six, depending on the nature of the job assignment.

Training and Knowledge

In Indianapolis and St. Petersburg, interviewed patrol officers appear to have had ample training in conventional police topics and consider themselves knowledgeable in those areas. Officers have received training in concepts and principles of community policing and feel moderately knowledgeable about it. But they reported having received little or modest training in some skills that presumably are necessary to practice community policing. For example, most officers reported neither training nor knowledge in organizing community groups and using crime data to analyze neighborhood problems.

Findings on supervisors' training and knowledge follow a pattern similar to that found among patrol officers.

Officer and Supervisor Attitudes Toward One Another

In both St. Petersburg and Indianapolis, researchers found that officers held their supervisors in high regard, and supervisors also thought well of their subordinates.

Officers regarded supervisors as experienced, supportive, and motivating. Supervisors characterized their subordinates as motivated more by intrinsic factors (desire to work hard and do well) than by extrinsic factors (a concern for job security or punishment), and more by supervisors' and other officers' approval than by tangible organizational rewards.

Community policing calls for changes in the way officers are supervised—that is, shifting from controlling subordinates to supporting them and facilitating their efforts.

In Indianapolis, supervisors considered supportive activities (helping officers develop sound judgment, providing feedback on their performance, and helping

them work on problems in their beats) more important than those emphasizing control (enforcing rules, disseminating information on departmental directives, and monitoring officers' completion of reports). A similar analysis for St. Petersburg is under way.

Such conditions may provide fertile ground for the transition to the kind of supervision community policing advocates prescribe.

Neighborhood Resident Satisfaction And Cooperation With Police

In both Indianapolis and St. Petersburg, a high percentage (77 percent and 85 percent, respectively) of interviewed residents said that they were very or somewhat satisfied with police services in their neighborhood.

Even in highly distressed neighborhoods in Indianapolis, 70 percent of residents expressed satisfaction with police. In neighborhoods with comparable problems, black respondents were slightly more likely to express satisfaction than were their white neighbors. In St. Petersburg, 86 percent of interviewed residents said they strongly or somewhat agreed that police were trying to provide services that people in their neighborhoods wanted. Among blacks, satisfaction with their neighborhood police was quite high, at 76 percent.

In both cities, about two-thirds of surveyed residents said that police were excellent or good at working with people in their neighborhoods to solve problems and that more than half of their neighbors would cooperate with police. In Indianapolis, researchers found that as cooperation between police and citizens in solving problems increased, residents felt more secure in their neighborhoods.

For More Information

Mastrofski, S., R.B. Parks, and R.E. Worden. *Community Policing in Action: Lessons From an Observational Study*. Research Preview. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice, June 1998. FS 000199.

Reiss, A.J., Jr. *Patterns of Behavior in Police-Citizen Transactions: Boston, Chicago, and Washington, D.C.* Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, 1966. NCJ 117744.

_____. *Attitudes and Perceptions of Police Officers in Boston, Chicago, and Washington, D.C.* Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, 1966. NCJ 117743.

Obtain NIJ publications through NIJ's World Wide Web site at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij> or from the National Criminal Justice Reference Service, P.O. Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20849-6000, (800)851-3420 or (301) 519-5500.

Reducing Officer Stress

Law enforcement and correctional officers of all ranks are subjected to more occupational stress than people in most other occupations. Stress takes a toll on officers' physical and mental health, as well as the effectiveness of law enforcement and corrections agencies. This stress is associated with alcoholism, divorce, and suicide among officers. Work-related stress often affects officers' family members—people who ideally would be a source of support for officers.

Recognizing this problem, Congress established the Law Enforcement Family Support Program (LEFS) under Title XXI of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994. Congress authorized the U.S. Attorney General to research the effects of stress, identify effective support services, and provide stress reduction information and training to State and local agencies. Research was to be conducted by the National Institute of Justice and grant recipients.

Review of Stress-Reduction Programs

NIJ commissioned a review of stress-reduction programs now operating in law enforcement agencies and published the findings in *Developing a Law Enforcement Stress Program for Officers and Their Families*. The report discusses several stress-causing factors, including shift work, labor/management tensions, perceptions of favoritism or poor management, inadequate career advancement opportunities, periods of either too much or too little work to do, and the inherent dangers of police work. Also discussed are childcare needs, media scrutiny, public criticism, threats of lawsuits, inadequate equipment or training, and the contribution of stress to incidents of excessive use of force and police corruption.

Although the report found limited empirical research about correctional officers' stress, it is clear that stress may be caused by chronic understaffing and overtime work, shift work, confusion over officers' roles, threat of or actual inmate violence, low public recognition, low pay, and poor employee relations.

Findings suggest that stress-reduction programs need to address all stressful conditions in a way that is agreeable

to the varying concerns of police and corrections management, labor organizations, and family members.

NIJ also conducted a study to determine the nature and extent of police stress in one geographic region of the U.S. The study's findings were still under analysis in fiscal year 1997.

Besides the two studies mentioned above, NIJ awards LEFS grants to police and corrections agencies or law-related organizations (such as officer unions). The grants support research into the nature and extent of law enforcement and corrections stress as well as demonstration and testing of innovative treatment and training programs. Among the topics addressed by the grants are these: debriefing and stress management for officers involved in critical incidents; police organizational change; development of training methods for stress-management; and development of networks of psychological services for police officers. Grantees are providing stress reduction services to officers while increasing the Nation's understanding of treatment for police stress. Fifteen grants had been awarded through the end of fiscal year 1997. (See "Law Enforcement and Family Support Grantees.")

NIJ has developed comprehensive plans to increase national awareness of law enforcement officer and family stress. The plan includes a national survey of the extent of stress prevention and treatment programs in law enforcement and correctional agencies; establishment of a national referral system for information and treatment of family and officer stress issues; and an on-line network and forum to enable the exchange of information and support systems for ameliorating officer and family stress.

Collaboration and Program Expansion

NIJ is also collaborating on stress issues with other agencies within the Office of Justice Programs, specifically the Corrections Program Office, the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services, the Bureau of Justice Assistance, and the Office for Victims of Crime. Working with these organizations will contribute toward

Law Enforcement and Family Support Grantees

(as of 9/30/97)

- Arkansas State Police—Building a volunteer corps of chaplains to counsel officers.
- City of Buffalo (New York) Police Department—Studying gender and ethnic-specific causes of stress and coping strategies.
- Iowa State University Department of Public Safety—Providing counseling to police officers and their families.
- Louisiana Fraternal Order of Police, Lodge 1—Providing critical incident stress management services to officers and their families throughout Louisiana.
- Miami Police Department—Examining whether mandatory stress prevention counseling reduces stress among new officers.
- National Association of Police Organizations, Police Research and Education Project—Developing stress reduction and prevention training for officers and their families.
- New York City Patrolmen's Benevolent Association—Training 200 volunteer officers to provide peer stress support; providing training for psychotherapists about officers' special needs.
- New York Division of Criminal Justice Services—Developing a program to train police trainers, who will then train officers throughout the state in stress reduction.
- Vermont Department of Public Safety—Training officers and spouses to create a team of peer support for officers involved in critical incidents.
- Baltimore City (Maryland) Fraternal Order of Police—Studying stress reduction through changing organizational policies, procedures, and practices.
- Collier County Sheriffs' Office—Training law enforcement and corrections officers and their families in stress reduction.
- Colorado Springs Police Department—Studying eye movement desensitization and reprocessing (EMDR) for reducing stress among police officers and their families.
- County of Los Angeles Sheriffs' Department—Providing training and modification of the agency's policies regarding personnel who experience family violence problems.
- Los Angeles Police Department—Examining stress reduction efforts regarding anger behavior, testing for the HIV virus, and officer involvement as defendants in civil litigation actions.
- Tennessee Sheriffs' Association—Providing peer support systems, toll-free hotlines, and stress training in regional academies.

a better understanding of stress issues and result in communication to a wide audience.

NIJ's long-term goal is to expand its program beyond understanding the nature, causes, and consequences of stress issues. Eventually, NIJ will understand and demonstrate how to actually prevent stress throughout policing and corrections. This goal could involve large-scale policy development and training. Toward that end, NIJ is actively seeking input from other branches of the Department of Justice (DOJ) and law enforcement and corrections officer or family public interest groups. Such information would help NIJ coordinate its efforts with other programs in DOJ and improve its LEFS program in general.

For More Information

Additional information about the Law Enforcement Family Support program is available at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij>. Click on "Programs."

Finn, P. and J.E. Tomz. *Developing a Law Enforcement Stress Program for Officers and Their Families*. Issues and Practices. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice, March 1997. NCJ 163175.

Obtain NIJ publications through NIJ's Web site at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij> or from the National Criminal Justice Reference Service, P.O. Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20849-6000, (800) 851-3420 or (301) 519-5500.

Breaking the Links Between Drugs and Crime

This section highlights four projects and programs illustrative of NIJ efforts to break the nexus between drugs and crime. Those efforts encompass the spectrum from arrest to incarceration to postrelease.

NIJ's Breaking the Cycle demonstration project tests certain arrestees for drugs and requires court-supervised treatment if test results are positive.

The Institute's ADAM program screens arrestees at many sites nationwide for a variety of drugs and other health threats; resulting data help State and local policymakers better understand and more effectively break the link between drugs and criminal activity.

Descriptions of residential substance abuse treatment in correctional facilities and of probationer/parolee aftercare services conclude this section.

Experimenting With Mandatory Treatment For Drug-Involved Offenders

Criminal justice professionals are often the first to point out that they have been operating a "revolving door" by which drug-using defendants, left untreated, are sooner or later returned to their communities, only to fall back into the old patterns of behavior that originally contributed to their troubles. By contrast, use of treatment-oriented drug courts appears to convert arrests of drug-dependent individuals into opportunities to intervene, which can generate favorable outcomes if intervention is accompanied by accountability, treatment, encouragement, and support.

In 1997, NIJ launched a demonstration project—Breaking the Cycle (BTC)—in Birmingham, Alabama, designed to apply research findings indicating that when the coercive power of the criminal justice system is used to reinforce substance abuse treatment, defendants are more likely to change their behavior. Funded by NIJ and the Office of National Drug Control Policy, the project fully integrates systemwide drug testing, referral to treatment, judicial supervision of treatment, and graduated sanctions throughout pretrial and post-conviction processes. In this way, BTC expands the criminal justice system's focus beyond the resolution of traditional legal issues. BTC deals with a factor discovered at arrest that commonly contributes to

criminal behavior—substance abuse. The program illustrates NIJ's efforts to sever the linkages between crime and drug abuse.

Intended Program Consequences and Objectives

BTC is designed to answer a key question: What would be the impact on the incidence of drug use and crime in a given community if all arrested drug users could be identified early, assessed for their drug treatment needs, referred to appropriate drug treatment, monitored through regular drug testing, and sanctioned immediately if pretrial drug use occurs?

Specific BTC objectives include the following:

- **Close collaboration between criminal justice and drug treatment professionals.** BTC envisions that every drug-using defendant entering the criminal justice system—regardless of offense or likely case outcome—will be assessed by an organization that is an advocate for neither defense nor prosecution. Treatment is ordered by the court and individualized treatment plans are written. Judicial supervision takes the form of reviews of defendants' treatment participation or drug testing at each court appearance.

The demonstration project is supported by the Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP) through NIJ grant number 96-IJ-CX-0065 to the University of Alabama at Birmingham. L. Foster Cook is the project director. The Urban Institute is conducting the evaluation of Breaking the Cycle with support from ONDCP and NIJ through NIJ grant number 97-IJ-CX-0013. Adele Harrell is the principal investigator.

- **Early intervention.** BTC calls for identifying eligible subjects for drug treatment immediately after arrest, perhaps the most propitious moment to intervene. Prearrest drug testing is followed by clinical assessment and placement in appropriate treatment shortly afterwards.
- **Judicial oversight.** BTC involves regular drug tests and close judicial oversight of drug treatment. Judges have broad authority to impose and enforce pretrial conditions that address public safety. This requires that judges have speedy access to compliance information, so they can review drug test results and treatment participation at each scheduled court hearing.
- **Use of graduated sanctions and incentives.** Judges review the progress of drug-abusing offenders and steadily apply leverage—both sanctions and incentives—to keep offenders in treatment and off drugs. Sanctions are graduated, and certainty in their application is more important than severity of consequences. They are imposed as soon as possible after a violation of judicial orders occurs.

Putting the Program Into Action

As it implemented BTC, Birmingham confronted significant problems in expanding its drug monitoring and treatment services. Like most courts in the United States, Birmingham's faced huge caseloads and backlogs. The county jail, built to hold 750 inmates, was housing more than 1,200 when BTC was proposed, limiting its ability to provide staff as well as space for screening, urine testing, and jail-based treatment. The probation staff was shorthanded.

To overcome those obstacles, the city made major procedural changes and substantial investments to upgrade its basic infrastructure. These upgrades included changes in the physical facility, better case management techniques, and a state-of-the-art management information system. To build a system capable of intervening with substantial numbers of offenders in need of treatment, Birmingham began a multipronged strategy calling for:

- **Collaborative planning.** Implementing BTC required input and support from all agencies involved to determine how the new drug system

would operate and to identify the challenges facing various agencies and the resources available to deal with these challenges. Ongoing planning meetings with staff from the jail, district attorney's office, probation department, and other justice system agencies culminated in creation of a BTC policy board. The full board meets at least monthly to review progress and recommend changes. Smaller groups meet more often to focus on specific problems.

- **Early identification and intervention.** Under the traditional Treatment Alternatives to Street Crime (TASC) program for drug-involved offenders in Birmingham, intervention occurred when a defendant pled guilty and applied for probation. BTC has moved TASC intervention to arrest or shortly thereafter, drastically changing what it means to be a drug-involved offender on bond awaiting trial in Birmingham. Three district court judges have adopted a policy ordering all offenders charged with felony drug possession to appear at TASC within 48 hours of release on bond. This order is expected to be broadened soon to defendants facing other charges.

. . . use of treatment-oriented drug courts appears to convert arrests of drug-dependent individuals into opportunities to intervene, which can generate favorable outcomes if intervention is accompanied by accountability, treatment, encouragement, and support.

- **Computerized assessment and case tracking.** BTC depends on building a case management and tracking system to facilitate timely exchange of information on an offender's legal status, treatment need and progress, and compliance with treatment. For every offender found to be drug involved, there is a case management plan and recommendations to the court. Supervision extends from pretrial all the way through probation and parole.
- **Expanded options for intervention.** BTC addressed the need for more treatment and supervision options by developing a day reporting center where pretrial defendants can attend a drug education program, expanding an electronic monitoring program, instituting a cognitive behavioral training program to help drug-involved defendants learn to make better choices, contracting for additional

drug treatment beds from community-based providers, and expanding intensive outpatient treatment. These steps have helped, but waiting lists for treatment have grown since BTC began.

Early Indications

BTC so far has admitted only drug cases at arrest and certain other cases further along in the system. Approximately 1,000 defendants are now enrolled in BTC. All participants receive case management services through TASC, and all are monitored by the court.

BTC is being evaluated to determine its impact in four key areas: lowering drug use among offenders; reducing criminal behavior among offenders; improving indicators of social functioning, such as employment and health; and making more effective use of criminal justice resources, especially detention capacity.

Preliminary findings suggest BTC has helped identify drug-abusing offenders and admit them to treatment much earlier and that pretrial supervision has improved dramatically. Retention rates in treatment programs are high, and 70 percent of defendants are in compliance with the rigorous BTC drug-testing protocol.

During 1998, the program will expand eligibility to all noncapital felony offenders who test positive for drug use, and NIJ will award grants to implement BTC in two additional adult and two juvenile courts elsewhere in the United States. The program for juveniles will be adjusted for juvenile court proceedings and the special needs of the young people involved.

For More Information

Harrell, A., F. Cook, and J. Carver. "Breaking the Cycle of Drug Abuse in Birmingham." *NIJ Journal*, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice, forthcoming summer 1998.

Harrell, A., S. Cavanagh, and E. Hirst. *Breaking the Cycle in Birmingham: Implementation of Phase I*. Washington, D.C.: The Urban Institute, forthcoming fall 1998.

For more information about Breaking the Cycle, visit NIJ's Web site at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij>. Click on "Programs."

Obtain NIJ publications through NIJ's Web site at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij> or from the National Criminal Justice Reference Service, P.O. Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20849-6000, (800) 851-3420 or (301) 519-5500.

Helping Identify Drug Use Patterns

Since its founding in 1987, NIJ's Drug Use Forecasting (DUF) program has generated data at the local level that have played an important role in constructing the national picture of drug abuse. In major urban areas nationwide, the program's staff test and interview booked arrestees four times per year for recent drug use. The results help State and local policymakers as well as researchers understand the links between drugs and crime.

Because of its 10-year success in generating trend data about drug use at 23 participating sites, DUF was redesigned and its mission expanded during 1997 and is now known as the ADAM program (Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring).

Growth of ADAM

Twelve sites will be added to the program in 1998, bringing the total to 35 in what is planned to be a 75-site ADAM system. (See "ADAM Sites.") The expansion will

ADAM Sites			
Albuquerque*	Detroit	Minneapolis*	Salt Lake City*
Anchorage*	Ft. Lauderdale	New Orleans	San Antonio
Atlanta	Houston	Oklahoma City*	San Diego
Birmingham	Indianapolis	Omaha	San Jose
Chicago	Laredo*	Philadelphia	Seattle*
Cleveland	Las Vegas*	Phoenix	Spokane*
Dallas	Los Angeles	Portland (Oregon)	Tucson*
Denver	Manhattan	Sacramento*	Washington, D.C.
Des Moines*	Miami	St. Louis	

*Sites to be added in 1998.

broaden our understanding of national drug abuse trends while, at the same time, providing additional local policymakers with an important tool to address specific, local substance abuse problems.

As redesigned, ADAM is expected to be an increasingly valuable source for useful research because data collection and sampling methods have been broadened and strengthened. In addition, ADAM will permit testing for a broader range of substances and health threats by making additional drugs and certain sexually transmitted diseases part of the quarterly testing procedures or protocol.

An international component is planned. Several countries have expressed interest in establishing programs modeled on ADAM. England has completed a pilot project, and Australia and Scotland are now moving forward with plans to adopt such a program. International sites could provide baseline information about substance abuse problems throughout the world and serve as a foundation for conducting comparative research on criminal justice policies and substance abuse. The international component would include NIJ technical assistance to participating countries.

ADAM: Some Uses and Findings

Using ADAM data, researchers can examine the relationship between drugs and violent crime, overdoses and other drug-related medical emergencies, gun use and attitudes toward guns among arrestees, and arrestees' need for drug treatment.

Researchers have already used the program's data to analyze variations in the purchase and use of powder cocaine, crack, and heroin; access to and use of illegal firearms by arrestees; and the decline of crack use. Data from a number of participating ADAM jurisdictions

were a key element in illuminating and analyzing the links between drug activity and homicide revealed in NIJ's "Homicide in U.S. Cities" project. (See "Homicide in Eight Cities" in this Part.)

ADAM will accommodate the needs of local researchers and policymakers through specialized questionnaires (addenda or supplements to the standard questionnaire) developed for specific purposes. In this way, Federal agencies (such as the Drug Enforcement Administration and the National Institute on Drug Abuse), U.S. Attorneys, and local organizations can collect addendum data on an array of timely questions from arrestees in specific areas or regions of the country. NIJ and researchers at the University of Missouri, St. Louis, are currently developing a supplemental questionnaire on gangs and gang activity.

Among the findings gleaned from analyses of ADAM data are these:

- About two-thirds of arrestees who are tested for drugs are found to be positive for at least one drug.
- Drug use among arrestees is at high levels, with distinctive regional, age, and gender patterns.
- Older arrestees are testing positive for cocaine at 2 to 10 times the rate of the younger arrestees. In Washington, D.C., and Detroit, for example, approximately 5 percent of 15- to 20-year-old arrestees test positive for cocaine compared with 50 percent for arrestees who are 36 years old and older.
- Marijuana use among arrestees continues to be disproportionately concentrated among youthful offenders, but 1997 data also show that marijuana use among youthful arrestees is leveling off and in some cities decreasing noticeably. Generally, rates

For More Information

Decker, S.H., S. Pennell, and A. Caldwell. *Illegal Firearms: Access and Use by Arrestees*. Research in Brief. Washington, D.C.: U. S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice, January 1997. NCJ 163496.

Feucht, T.E. and G.M. Kyle. *Methamphetamine Use Among Adult Arrestees: Findings From the Drug Use Forecasting (DUF) Program*. Research in Brief. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice, November 1996. NCJ 161842.

Golub, A.L. and B.D. Johnson. *Crack's Decline: Some Surprises Across U.S. Cities*. Research in Brief. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice, July 1997. NCJ 165707.

Lattimore, P.K. et al. *Homicide in Eight U.S. Cities: Trends, Context, and Policy Implications*. Research Report. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice, December 1997. NCJ 167262.

National Institute of Justice. *1996 Drug Use Forecasting Annual Report on Adult and Juvenile Arrestees*. Research Report. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice, June 1997. NCJ 165691.

Reardon, J.A. *The Drug Use Forecasting Program: Measuring Drug Use in a "Hidden" Population*. Issues and Practices. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice, November 1993. NCJ 144784.

Riley, K.J. *Crack, Powder Cocaine, and Heroin: Drug Purchase and Use Patterns in Six U.S. Cities*. Research Report. Washington, D.C.: National Institute of Justice and Office of National Drug Control Policy, December 1997. NCJ 167267.

Obtain NIJ publications through NIJ's Web site at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij> or from the National Criminal Justice Reference Service, P.O. Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20849-6000, (800) 851-3420 or (301) 519-5500.

of positive test results for marijuana use among juvenile male arrestees/detainees who have left school without graduating range from 3 to 30 percentage points higher than rates for juvenile males still in school.

- Methamphetamine use continues to be found primarily among arrestees in ADAM sites in the western United States.

Local Outreach and Involvement

Outreach components will also strengthen the value of the ADAM data. Each site will continue to collect quarterly data in the central cities but will now reach beyond the urban base. This will be done by collecting data annually from a targeted population, such as a suburban, rural, or Native American jurisdiction. Selection of outreach populations will change annually. By including areas beyond the central cities, ADAM will provide a more comprehensive vision of shifts in substance abuse and of emerging problems.

At each ADAM site, NIJ will establish local coordinating councils that will use ADAM data and generate local research projects. The councils will identify issues of local interest that could become topics for questionnaire addenda, and they will play a prominent role in disseminating the site-based data to practitioners, public constituencies, researchers, and evaluators.

Evaluating Corrections-Based Treatment Programs

Many incarcerated offenders have a history of drug use that has often contributed to criminal behavior resulting in imprisonment. Designed to help "break the cycle" between drugs and crime, residential substance abuse treatment (RSAT) in correctional facilities seeks to motivate and help these offenders overcome drug involvement and thereby reduce subsequent criminal behavior.

Several past evaluations of corrections-based substance abuse treatment provide evidence of significant reductions in recidivism rates among chronic drug-abusing felons. In reviewing the effectiveness of

treatment for drug abusers under criminal justice supervision, one researcher noted that such treatment is propitious because many of those receiving it would be unlikely to seek treatment on their own.⁸

NIJ is developing a portfolio of projects to evaluate residential substance abuse treatment in State and local correctional institutions. (See "Residential Substance Abuse Treatment Grantees.") Funding for

⁸ Lipton, Douglas S., *The Effectiveness of Treatment for Drug Abusers Under Criminal Justice Supervision*, Research Report, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice, November 1995, NCJ 157642.

Residential Substance Abuse Treatment Grantees

Client Motivation in Therapeutic Community

Treatment in Delaware—University of Delaware, Newark. Steve S. Martin. \$50,000. Grant no. 97-RT-VX-K004.

Collaborative Evaluation of Pennsylvania's Program for Drug-Involved Parole Violators

—Pennsylvania Department of Corrections and Vera Institute of Justice, Inc. Douglas Young. \$59,952. Grant no. 98-RT-VX-K002.

Evaluation of Florida's RSAT in Three State

Prison Facilities—Florida State University, Olivia H. Pope. \$49,998. Grant no. 97-RT-VX-K007.

Evaluation of Jail-Based Treatment and Its Aftercare Component in Virginia

—University of Maryland, College Park. Faye Taxman. \$59,982. Grant no. 98-RT-VX-K001.

Evaluation of RSAT in a Wisconsin Minimum Security Facility for Dually Diagnosed

Prisoners—University of Wisconsin, Madison. Paul D. Moberg. \$49,285. Grant no. 97-RT-VX-K001.

Evaluation of "We Are Recovering" Therapeutic Community at the Southern New Mexico

Correctional Facility—University of New Mexico. Robert Wilson. \$50,000. Grant no. 97-RT-VX-K002.

Evaluation of the Ozark Correctional Center Drug Treatment Program

—University of Missouri, St. Louis. Mary Beth Johnson. \$59,938. Grant no. 97-RT-VX-K013.

Evaluation of Texas Youth Commission RSAT Chemical Dependency Treatment

—University of Texas, Austin. William R. Kelly. \$58,577. Grant no. 97-RT-VX-K016.

Evaluation of Virginia's Barrett Juvenile Correctional Center's Treatment of Substance

Abusing Juvenile Offenders—Virginia Commonwealth University. Jill Gordon. \$59,538. Grant no. 97-RT-VX-K020.

Evaluation of California's "Forever Free" Substance Abuse Program for Women

—University of California, Los Angeles. Michael Prendergast. \$50,000. Grant no. 97-RT-VX-K003.

Evaluation of the Harris County (Texas) Sheriff's Department "New Choices"

Program—University of Houston. Joseph Caronari. \$59,739. Grant no. 97-RT-VX-K010.

Evaluation of Michigan's Maxey Substance Abuse Treatment Program for Youth

—University of Michigan. David Plawchan. \$49,022. Grant no. 97-RT-VX-K008.

Evaluation of Washington State's Pine Lodge Prerelease RSAT Community for Women

—Washington State University. Dretha Phillips. \$60,000. Grant no. 97-RT-VX-K014.

Evaluation of the Rhode Island "Correctional Recovery Academy" Program

—Brown University. Craig Love. \$44,985. Grant no. 97-RT-VX-K012.

Evaluation of the Illinois Youth Center RSAT

Program—University of Illinois, Champaign. Ernest L. Cowles. \$59,697. Grant no. 97-RT-VX-K019.

Evaluation of the South Carolina "Correctional Recovery Academy"

—University of South Carolina. Bill Ruefle. \$59,746. Grant no. 97-RT-VX-K015.

Evaluation of the Therapeutic Community Program for Female Substance Abusing Offenders at the Dwight Corrections Center

—Governors State University. Cheryl L. Mejta. \$60,000. Grant no. 97-RT-VX-K017.

National Evaluation of RSAT

—National Development and Research Institute. Douglas S. Lipton. \$499,960. Grant no. 97-RT-VX-K006.

Ohio RSAT Evaluation

—Ohio Office of Criminal Justice Services and University of Cincinnati. Richard Mukisa. \$59,900. Grant no. 97-RT-VX-K011.

"The Other Way" Program Evaluation at Iowa's Clarinda Correctional Facility

—University of Iowa. Anita Patterson. \$59,953. Grant no. 97-RT-VX-K009.

Therapeutic Milieu During Incarceration and Upon Release in Maryland

—University of Maryland, College Park. Faye S. Taxman. \$50,000. Grant no. 97-RT-VX-K005.

Origin and Nature of the RSAT Program

The Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (Crime Act) authorizes programs that support both treatment of and sanctions for drug-using and violent offenders. The Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners Formula Grant Program, created by Subtitle U of the Crime Act, addresses the treatment goal by providing funding for the development of substance abuse treatment programs in State and local correctional facilities. States are encouraged to adopt comprehensive approaches to substance abuse treatment for offenders, including relapse prevention and aftercare services.

Encompassing different regions of the Nation, programs span a broad spectrum: programs for adults and juveniles (males and females), those that operate in State correctional facilities or local jails, and programs based on different theoretical approaches. Each program operates in a residential treatment facility set apart from the general correctional population; that is, the treatment facility either is in a location outside the confines of the prison or jail containing the general correctional population or is within a prison or jail but in a housing unit for exclusive use by program participants.

Ideally, each program limits participants to inmates who have 6 to 12 months remaining in their confinement terms so that they can be released into the community directly after completing their treatment rather than returned to the general prison population.

these NIJ evaluation projects is provided by the Office of Justice Programs' Corrections Program Office (CPO), which administers the 1994 Crime Act's RSAT Formula Grant Program and has contributed to the planning and development of NIJ's RSAT evaluation portfolio. (See "Origin and Nature of the RSAT Program.") The NIJ/CPO partnership reflects both agencies' commitment to fostering practitioner/

researcher partnerships, building a relevant and timely knowledge base, and improving corrections and other related programs.

Local RSAT Evaluations

An important element of NIJ's RSAT evaluation portfolio consists of local evaluations of individual RSAT programs. Requiring collaboration among researchers, corrections officials, and program administrators, 20 local RSAT process evaluations were under way in 1997 in 17 States.⁹ NIJ anticipates funding additional local evaluations in fiscal years 1998 and 1999.

Local evaluations initially focused on process—the implementation and operation of RSAT programs—by collecting information on such topics as program design and integrity of implementation, custodial setting for the program, number and characteristics of clients, and level of participation. Independent local evaluators in partnership with corrections officials will be able to compete for additional funding to study the RSAT program, especially its impact on substance use and criminal behavior.

Designed to help "break the cycle" between drugs and crime, residential substance abuse treatment (RSAT) in correctional facilities seeks to motivate and help . . . offenders overcome drug involvement and thereby reduce subsequent criminal behavior.

⁹ California, Delaware, Florida, Illinois, Iowa, Maryland, Michigan, Missouri, New Mexico, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Texas, Virginia, Washington, and Wisconsin.

Though funding for each evaluation is relatively modest, local evaluations are expected to provide, in aggregate, extensive information about the local programs and corrections-based RSAT in general.

Obtaining a National Perspective

NIJ's overall RSAT evaluation effort also includes a national evaluation, designed to augment and complement the local evaluations. The national evaluation has a broader focus than the evaluations of specific RSAT programs and includes surveys of all State corrections officials, institutional administrators, and RSAT program directors.

The national assessment should provide broad information on how RSAT funds were spent and to what effect. In addition, the national evaluation will enhance local evaluations by helping to develop common data collection instruments and by facilitating coordination, information sharing, and problem solving. The national project may also identify for further study RSAT programs not included in the local evaluations.

Collaboration, Coordination, And Partnerships

NIJ and CPO have held "cluster conferences" to bring together local evaluators and the national evaluation team to share information and resources, develop an information-sharing network, and foster comparability across sites. At two cluster conferences, held in spring and fall 1997, program sites reported on progress, shared various implementation problems and solutions, and described their data collection instruments and sources.

At the conferences, the national evaluation team explained to program administrators and State corrections officials its research plan and the survey instruments, which were developed in conjunction with local RSAT evaluators. The national team and local evaluators discussed coordination and collaboration of their respective efforts. As the RSAT evaluation portfolio grows and matures, future meetings will address emerging research concerns.

To expand and deepen partnerships between researchers and corrections practitioners and

officials, NIJ and CPO will sponsor a workshop in spring 1998 to support the formation of effective partnerships and encourage the development of promising research applications for NIJ funding.

Disseminating Findings

To share knowledge gained from the RSAT evaluations, NIJ has coordinated conference presentations by local and national evaluators at annual meetings of professional associations. As the evaluations proceed and the knowledge base grows, NIJ will continue to coordinate and host presentations and disseminate reports of RSAT evaluation findings.

Presentations and reports will take advantage of the richness of the RSAT evaluation portfolio, synthesizing information from a variety of programs, including those for juveniles or adults and those operating in local jails and State prisons. Such information will greatly enhance our understanding of RSAT in correctional settings and of the RSAT program in particular. Special attention will be paid to developing policy suggestions based on solid empirical research.

For More Information

Gorski, T.T., J.M. Kelley, L. Havens. *Relapse Prevention and the Substance Abusing Criminal Offender*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Center for Substance Abuse Treatment, 1993. DHHS Publication No. (SMA) 95-3071.

Gorski, T.T., J.M. Kelley. *Counselor's Manual for Relapse Prevention with Chemically Dependent Criminal Offenders*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 1996. DHHS Publication No. (SMA) 96-3115.

Tunis, S., J. Austin, M. Morris, P. Hardyman, and M. Bolyard. *Evaluation of Drug Treatment in Local Corrections*. Research Preview. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice. June 1996. FS 000173.

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Reducing Substance Abuse Relapse Through Aftercare

The Opportunity to Succeed (OPTS) program is designed to reduce substance abuse relapse and criminal recidivism by providing comprehensive after-care services to adult probationers and parolees. Developed by the National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse at Columbia University, the program model assumes that various risk factors typify the lives of substance-involved offenders, predisposing them to repetitive episodes of substance use and criminal activity. OPTS is designed to reduce risk factors and facilitate a smooth transition to responsible social roles by sustaining and building upon the gains offenders achieved through their participation in prerelease treatment programs.

The Robert Wood Johnson Foundation and NIJ are supporting a national evaluation of OPTS implementation and impact evaluations in Kansas City, St. Louis, and Tampa. (See "Evaluation Methodology and Goals.") Final results are expected in late 1998.

OPTS Goals and Operation

The specific goals of OPTS include reducing the prevalence and frequency of substance abuse and associated criminal behavior; strengthening the positive ties of probationers and parolees to work, family, and community; increasing participants' involvement in social service programs and primary health care; and enhancing the coordination and integration of parole and probation agencies and social service providers.

Offenders returning to targeted neighborhoods are eligible for OPTS participation if they must serve a minimum of 1 year of probation or parole, have a history of substance abuse, have completed a substance abuse treatment program while incarcerated or in a residential facility (in lieu of jail), have felony convictions, and are 18 years of age or older.

OPTS is structured around case management with collaborative partnerships between a lead service agency and the local probation and parole office.

Research indicates that a high proportion of substance abusers lead disadvantaged lives, characterized by low

educational attainment, poverty or income instability, family dysfunction, and serious health and mental health problems that are undertreated. The OPTS intervention therefore pairs intensive supervision with the following five aftercare services:

- **Substance abuse treatment**, ranging from 12-step programs through intensive residential placements, is the only one of the five services in which offenders must participate to remain in the program.
- **Employability training** includes services to assist clients in finding and maintaining legitimate employment. Gainful employment is a requirement of probation and parole. OPTS services include assessment of client skills and career interests; basic job search skills and training, including developing resumes, filling out applications, identifying job openings, and learning interviewing techniques; and job referral and placement. Some agencies offer additional services, such as GED courses, vocational skills training, and apprenticeship programs or other opportunities for on-the-job training.
- **Housing** is a central concern of probation and parole supervision because incarcerated offenders cannot be released without a home plan indicating that satisfactory living arrangements have been designated. Housing services include placement in drug-free, supportive environments (e.g., halfway houses, group houses, and apartments to share), as well as other related emergency services such as crisis assistance if a domestic situation suddenly deteriorates and requires immediate relocation, or emergency funds to cover unexpected expenses (e.g., unusually high utility bills).
- **Family intervention and parenting training** includes such services as parenting classes, family counseling, anger management, and domestic violence counseling to help clients assume responsibility for their children and to end violent or destructive behaviors at home.
- **Health and mental health services**, ranging from regular checkups to specialized care when

The Urban Institute is evaluating Opportunity to Succeed under NIJ grant number 94-IJ-CX-0010 and with funding from the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation. Shellie Rossman is the principal investigator.

needed, are envisioned because substance abusers often have a wide range of physical and mental health problems.

Participants can receive OPTS services, on an as-needed basis, for a maximum of 2 years.

Preliminary Findings And Policy Implications

Although analysis of OPTS evaluation data is ongoing, a baseline survey underscored the importance of the link between full-time employment and a reduction in predatory and drug-dealing crimes. Hence, findings regarding employment are presented here while findings regarding other OPTS services are expected in late 1998.

Being fully employed decreased the odds of committing a predatory crime by 46 percent, and the odds of committing a drug crime by 65 percent.¹⁰

OPTS participants were more likely to be employed than the control group: 82 percent of clients, as compared with 73 percent of controls, had full-time jobs during the first year of supervision.

Clients worked for an average of 6.4 months during their first year, as compared with 5.1 months for controls. In addition, more clients reported increased job search skills, and more clients reported improved work habits.

Based on the preliminary analysis, several policy implications and lessons learned are evident.

- Case managers can, and do, play a proactive role in helping clients find employment. They play a central role in delivering services and effectively serve as advocates for their clients. Managers' knowledge of their communities allows them to better serve their clients.
- Many employment services are structured to serve the least skilled, least educated job seekers. Such

¹⁰ Rossman, S.B., and S. Sridharan, "Using Survey Data to Study Linkages Among Crime, Drug Use, and Life Circumstances: Findings From the Opportunity to Succeed Program." Presentation at the Nineteenth Annual Research Conference of the Association for Public Policy Analysis and Management, Washington, D.C., November 1997.

Evaluation Methodology And Goals

The research cohort of 399 eligible offenders—who were randomly assigned to receive either Opportunity to Succeed (OPTS) case-managed services (the treatment group) or routine probation or parole supervision (the control group)—was recruited between mid-winter 1995 and September 1996. Data sources include onsite observation of program activities and interviews with OPTS staff and service providers, structured baseline and one-year followup interviews with probationers and parolees, and criminal justice system and OPTS program records.

The national evaluation of OPTS, which includes process, impact, and cost and benefit analyses, is intended to provide guidance to cities across the country on strategies for reducing substance abuse relapse and criminal recidivism and on mechanisms for enhancing the social and economic stability of addicted ex-offenders so that they can become productive, contributing members of society.

agencies are generally unable to adequately serve the small but important group of clients with professional backgrounds or well-developed vocational or technical skills. As a result, programs that cultivate relationships with multiple employment service providers are more effective because they can cater to various clienteles with diverse skills and skill levels.

- Centrally locating multiple agencies near one another benefits both clients and staff. When case managers, probation officers, substance abuse treatment, and employment services are colocated, effectiveness of services increases.

For More Information

Visit the OPTS Web site at the National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse at Columbia University at <http://www.casacolumbia.org>. Click on "Prevention and Treatment."

Understanding the Nature of Violence

This section briefly describes NIJ-supported research pertaining to homicide, stalking, and family violence.

The homicide study exemplifies not only work conducted within NIJ's intramural research program but also how the Institute addresses its strategic challenge of identifying links between crime and other social phenomena

by illuminating the relationships between criminal activity and the context in which it occurs.

Both the stalking and family violence research are illustrative of NIJ's efforts to build a comprehensive knowledge base for shaping more effective public policies on crime and justice. The research is also indicative of the many partnerships the Institute has forged with other agencies.

Homicide in Eight Cities

In recent years, homicide rates declined in many major U.S. cities. New York City, for example, experienced a 53-percent homicide-rate decline between 1991 and 1996. However, despite highly publicized dramatic decreases in homicides, such declines were not universal; some cities experienced increases and others little change.

As part of its program of intramural research, which is conducted by NIJ staff rather than by outside researchers, the Institute launched a study in 1995 to identify factors affecting homicide rates in eight U.S. cities. Now completed, the study exemplifies how NIJ is addressing one of its strategic challenges: understanding the nexus, or link, between crime and other social factors, such as drugs, communities, and economic development. To maximize the study's analytic power, NIJ compared and contrasted cities with increasing, decreasing, and stable homicide trends from 1985 to 1994 (the most recent year for which data were available when the study began). (See "Scope of the Homicide Study.")

Homicide Victims and Offenders: Findings

Homicide trends varied greatly by age, sex, and race of victim and offender. Homicide victimization rates for 18- to 24-year-old black males greatly exceeded the rates for other groups and increased over the study

period in all cities, even those experiencing overall declines. The victimization rate for 13- to 17-year-old black males also increased in most cities but at much lower levels. White males were murdered at uniformly lower rates than black males, although in Detroit, 18- to 24-year-old white males were murdered at rates approaching those of black males by 1994; the homicide rate among this group of white males increased four-fold from 1985 to 1994.

Black females ages 18 to 24 experienced homicide rates roughly comparable to those experienced by white males ages 18 to 24 (except in Detroit) and far below those experienced by black males of the same age. Rates for 13- to 17-year-old black females were relatively low in general across cities from 1985 to 1994. White females experienced the lowest homicide rates of the groups studied.

Generally, homicide perpetrators are younger than their victims; the age difference did not change greatly from 1985 to 1994. When analyzed by age bracket (0-17, 18-24, and 25+), victims were likely to have been murdered by offenders in the same age group. Murders by those in the youngest age group composed a relatively small portion of the total. Murders of black males by black males were predominant, often outnumbering murders in the other race/sex categories combined.

Conducted by Pamela K. Lattimore, James Trudeau, K. Jack Riley, Jordan Leiter, and Steven Edwards, this study was part of NIJ's intramural research program.

Scope of the Homicide Study

From the 77 U.S. cities with populations over 200,000 at any time from 1985 to 1994, NIJ researchers identified 32 above the median in annual number of homicides (58.8) and homicide rates (15.8 homicides per 100,000 residents). The researchers then selected eight cities whose homicide rates were the strongest examples of selected trends: increasing rates (Indianapolis, New Orleans, Richmond), decreasing rates (Atlanta, Detroit, Tampa, Washington, D.C.), and stable rate (Miami).

NIJ researchers studied three categories, or domains, of factors believed to affect homicide rates. The *environmental domain* included the social context within which violence occurs and the set of societal forces that are typically beyond any individual's control, including demographic trends, employment rates, and education levels. The *situational domain* focused on individual behavior, such as drug use, gun use, and gang involvement. The *criminal justice system domain* included such factors as law enforcement, prosecution, courts, and corrections.

Researchers studied existing data on homicide and the hypothesized contributing factors, and conducted site visits and systematic interviews to obtain additional information. In 1996, teams of three researchers, one specializing in each domain, conducted 3-day site visits in each study city to interview officials and staff from the criminal justice system, Federal agencies, and local agencies and service providers (e.g., emergency medical services and domestic violence intervention groups).

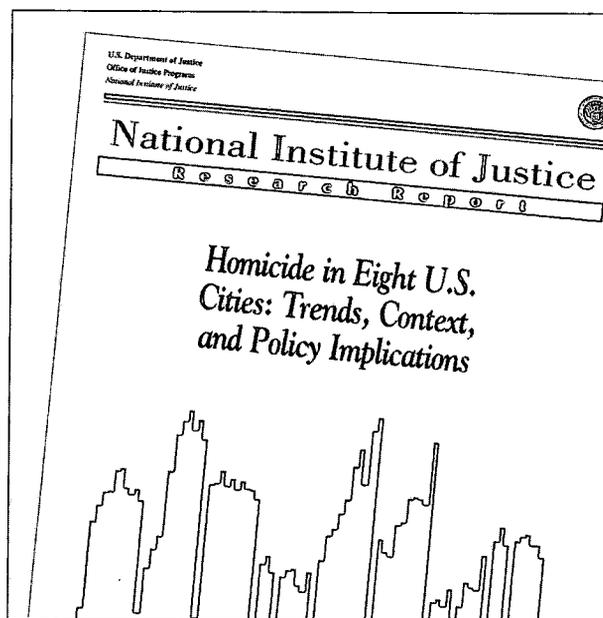
NIJ researchers also analyzed trends among persons arrested for homicide, though such analyses were limited to cases where an arrest was made and data were available.

Findings: Influence of Domain Factors on Homicides

As noted in the accompanying sidebar, NIJ researchers studied three categories, or domains, of factors believed to affect homicide rates: environmental, situational, and criminal justice system domains.

Environmental Domain. Researchers found some support for a hypothesized link between economic factors and homicide. Of the five cities with higher homicide rates in 1994 than 1985, census data showed a decline (1980 to 1990) in employment among black males in four cities (Atlanta, Washington, D.C., New Orleans, and Richmond); data were unavailable for the fifth city (Indianapolis). Further supporting the hypothesis, Tampa showed decreased homicides and higher employment levels for all groups.

In New Orleans, Richmond, and Indianapolis, poverty among blacks increased from 1980 to 1990, providing some support for a hypothesized link between poverty and homicide. On the other hand, at the city level, changes over time in income distribution, education level, and household type were not associated with homicide trends. Preliminary analysis of the spatial distribution of homicide in Washington, D.C., at the



neighborhood level strongly suggests that homicide is more prevalent in high-poverty areas.

Homicides between related or intimate individuals composed a small percentage of the overall homicides for the eight cities but represented a relatively high percentage of the homicides with female victims. In cases where the victim-offender relationship was

reported, approximately 50 percent of female victims but less than 20 percent of male victims were killed by family or intimates. In three of the four cities with decreasing homicide trends, a disproportionately large part of the decrease occurred in intimate/family homicides; data were insufficient for an assessment of this trend in the fourth city.

All eight cities reported improvements in emergency medical services (EMS), such as better technology and more extensive staff training. Because EMS improvements occurred in cities with increasing and decreasing trends in homicide rates, such improvements could not explain or account for the homicide trends. EMS directors noted that the increased use and power of guns made saving lives more difficult, offsetting improved EMS capabilities. Viewed more positively, EMS enhancements probably helped dampen what otherwise would have been even higher homicide rates.

Situational Domain. In five of six cities for which Drug Use Forecasting (DUF) data were available, homicide rates generally rose and fell with increases and decreases in positive test rates among arrestees for cocaine, especially crack cocaine. In all study sites, crack use in particular was perceived by respondents as highly associated with violence. Drugs other than cocaine were not consistently associated with homicide trends by either respondents or through analysis of DUF and homicide data.

The percentage of homicides involving guns increased over time in all eight cities, even where homicide rates decreased. Cities with the greatest growth in homicide

rates had the highest percentage of homicides involving guns. Federal task forces and other efforts to fight gun violence were generally appreciated locally, as most cities lacked comprehensive gun violence prevention programs.

Gangs did not appear to contribute significantly to homicide trends in the cities studied, but none was a “classic” gang city.

Criminal Justice System Domain. Focusing on the influence of clearance rates (percentage of cases resulting in arrests) on homicide rates, researchers compared one year’s clearance rate with the following year’s homicide count. Lower clearance rates were followed by increased homicides the next year in cities that had experienced rapid homicide growth throughout the study timeframe (New Orleans and Richmond) or for part of the time, followed by decreases (Atlanta and Washington, D.C.).

Homicide trends were loosely linked to inmate flows into and out of prisons: an increase in incarcerations was associated with a decrease in homicide rates and vice versa. Data were limited, however, and this conclusion is extremely tentative.

Community- and problem-oriented policing strategies were operational in all study cities, but data were insufficient to link these strategies with homicide trends. This finding is due in part to such efforts being relatively recent.

Conclusions

Among the conclusions and policy implications of this study are the following:

- In some cities, reductions in family/intimate homicides are contributing substantially to the overall decrease in homicides, supporting local beliefs that domestic violence programs are having an effect.
- Guns played an increasing role in homicides, regardless of the underlying homicide trend.
- Communities should study local factors, such as drug use at the community level, rather than relying on national statistics, which may not reflect local trends.
- A potentially important but complicated relationship between homicide and clearance rates exists.

For More Information

Lattimore, P.K., J. Trudeau, K.J. Riley, J. Leiter, and S. Edwards.
Homicide in Eight U.S. Cities: Trends, Context, and Policy Implications.
Research Report. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice,
National Institute of Justice, December 1997. NCJ 167262.

This report is summarized in *A Study of Homicide in Eight U.S. Cities:*
An NIJ Intramural Research Project. Research in Brief. Washington, D.C.:
U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice,
November 1997. NCJ 167263.

Obtain NIJ publications through NIJ’s Web site at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij>
or from the National Criminal Justice Reference Service, P.O. Box 6000,
Rockville, MD 20849–6000, (800) 851–3420 or (301) 519–5500.

Stalking: Findings From a National Survey

The past decade witnessed heightened interest in the crime of stalking. To gather much needed empirical data on the nature of stalking, NIJ and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention cosponsored the National Violence Against Women (NVAW) Survey, a nationally representative telephone survey of 8,000 women and an equal number of men. This first-ever survey is illustrative of NIJ's efforts to build a comprehensive knowledge base for shaping more effective public policies on crime and justice.

What Is Stalking?

Legal definitions of stalking vary widely among States, but most require that the behavior be repeated and that it be harassing or threatening. The definition in the NVAW Survey closely resembles that in the model antistalking code for States developed by NIJ several years ago. The survey defined stalking as "a course of conduct directed at a specific person that involves repeated visual or physical proximity, nonconsensual communication, or verbal, written or implied threats, or a combination thereof, that would cause a reasonable person fear," with the term *repeated* meaning on two or more occasions.

How Much Stalking Occurs in America?

When the NVAW Survey used a definition of stalking that required victims to feel a high level of fear, 8 percent of women and 2 percent of men reported having been stalked at some time in their lives. These figures are significantly higher than previously cited "guesstimates" of 5 percent¹¹ and equate to an estimated 8.2 million women and 2 million men based on U.S. Census Bureau figures.

When a less stringent definition of stalking was used—one requiring victims to feel only somewhat frightened or a little frightened by their assailant's behavior—stalking prevalence rates rise to 12 percent for women and to 4 percent for men. These higher prevalence rates equate to an estimated 12.1 million women and 3.7 million men who have been stalked at some time in their lives.

¹¹ The NVAW Survey's estimate that 8 percent of U.S. women are stalked at some time in their life is 1.6 times greater than a 1992 estimate by psychiatrist Park Dietz, and the survey's estimate that 1,006,970 U.S. women are stalked annually is five times greater than Dietz's guesstimate.

Who Stalks Whom?

Although stalking is a gender-neutral crime, women are the primary victims and men the primary perpetrators. Seventy-eight percent of stalking victims identified in the survey were women; 22 percent were men. By comparison, 94 percent of stalkers identified by female victims and 60 percent identified by male victims were male. Overall, 87 percent of stalkers were male.

Young adults were stalkers' primary targets. Fifty-two percent of victims were 18 to 29 years old when the stalking began, and 22 percent were 30 to 39. On average, victims were 28 years old when the stalking started.

Most victims knew their stalkers. Seventy-seven percent of female victims and 64 percent of male victims knew their stalker. Current or former husbands and former dates or boyfriends stalked 38 percent and 14 percent of female victims, respectively. Overall, 59 percent of female victims compared with 30 percent of male victims were stalked by intimate partners or former intimate partners.

. . . 8 percent of women and 2 percent of men reported having been stalked at some time in their lives. These figures are significantly higher than previously cited "guesstimates" of 5 percent and equate to an estimated 8.2 million women and 2 million men based on U.S. Census Bureau figures.



Partners in Research on
Violence Against Women

Previous reports indicate that the stalking of a woman by an intimate or a former intimate partner typically occurs after she attempts to leave the relationship. The NVAW Survey found that 21 percent of victims who were stalked by intimate partners said it occurred before the relationship ended, 43 percent said afterward, and 36 percent said both before and afterward.

How Often Do Stalkers Overtly Threaten?

Under many State antistalking laws, stalking occurs only when it involves an overt threat of violence. However, the survey found that fewer than half of the surveyed victims—both male and female—were directly threatened by their stalkers. Findings indicate that stalkers often engage in conduct that, although not involving overt threats, does cause a reasonable person to become fearful.

How Often Is Stalking Reported and Prosecuted?

Fifty-five percent of female and 48 percent of male surveyed stalking victims reported the incidents to police. Those who did not report felt the stalkings were not a police matter, believed police would be ineffective, or feared reprisals from stalkers.

Overall, the 50 percent of victims who reported stalkings were pleased with police results. Survey respondents who said their stalkers were arrested were significantly more likely to be satisfied with the way the police handled their case than were respondents who said their stalkers were not arrested (76 percent versus 42 percent).

Twenty-four percent of female victims and 19 percent of male victims in cases with police reports indicated that their cases were prosecuted. Respondents reported that 54 percent of the stalkers who had criminal charges filed against them were convicted of a crime, and of those, 63 percent were believed to have been sent to jail or prison.

What Are the Psychological and Social Consequences of Stalking?

The survey produced strong confirmation of the negative mental health impact of stalking. Thirty

percent of women and 20 percent of men said they sought psychological counseling as a result of the stalking. Stalking victims were significantly more likely than nonstalking victims to be concerned about their personal safety, to carry a self-defense item, and to think that their personal safety had worsened in recent years.

Twenty-six percent of victims said the stalkings caused them to lose time from their jobs. Seven percent never returned to work. Of victims who did return, most lost 11 days.

Of the 92 percent of victims no longer being stalked at the time of their interviews, 19 percent said the stalking stopped because they moved away, 18 percent because the stalkers developed new love interests, 15 percent because their assailants received warning from police, 9 percent because the stalkers were arrested, and less than 1 percent because victims obtained restraining orders.

What Are the Implications For Policy?

Although victims reported being very frightened or feared bodily harm or death, less than half were directly threatened by their stalkers. Researchers suggest that State laws should drop the requirement that to be legally considered a stalker, a perpetrator must make an overt threat.

Four out of five women (81 percent) who were stalked by an intimate partner (either before or after the relationship ended) were also physically assaulted by that partner, and 31 percent were also sexually assaulted by that partner. Criminal justice professionals should be made aware (through comprehensive training) of the very real safety risks that stalking victims face. Because more than a quarter of stalking victims seek psychological help, mental health professionals also should receive special training about the needs of stalking victims.

Given that 70 percent of all restraining orders obtained against stalkers were violated and that victims were more likely to credit the cessation of their stalking to informal police warnings, more research is needed on the

Conducted by Patricia Tjaden and Nancy Thoennes of the Center for Policy Research, this research was supported by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and NIJ through NIJ grant number 93-IJ-CX-0012.

effectiveness of formal and informal police techniques. Because about a fifth of all stalking victims move to new locations to escape their stalkers, the availability of address confidentiality programs is important. These programs enable victims facing continued pursuit and unusual safety risks to develop personal safety plans that include relocating as far from their offenders as possible and securing a mail-forwarding service that will not reveal their new locations.

Family Violence: A Vigorous Research Agenda

As more information has surfaced over the past 10 years about the frequency and consequences of family violence, criminal justice practitioners, policy-makers, and researchers have focused increased attention on such behavior.

Constituting a significant extension of NIJ's longstanding efforts to build a knowledge base and explore measures to counteract family violence, the Institute's Violence Against Women and Family Violence Research and Evaluation program seeks to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of the criminal justice system in this area and to promote the safety of women and family members. (See "Evolution of the Program.") The following are specific program objectives:

- Estimating the scope and trends of violence against women and family members.
- Identifying causes and consequences to gain insight into the reasons for such violent behavior and to determine the risk and protective factors associated with such behavior.
- Evaluating promising prevention and intervention programs.
- Communicating and disseminating research results to the field quickly.
- Encouraging partnerships across disciplines that facilitate collaboration, coordination, and cooperation in conducting research and evaluation.

The program addresses those objectives primarily through three broad activities: an NIJ and Centers for

For More Information

Tjaden, P., and N. Thoennes. *Stalking in America: Findings From the National Violence Against Women Survey*. Research in Brief. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice, April 1998. NCJ 169592.

Obtain NIJ publications through NIJ's Web site at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij> or contact the National Criminal Justice Reference Service at P.O. Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20849-6000, (800) 851-3420 or (301) 519-5500.

Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Joint Program, an NIJ and Violence Against Women Grants Office (VAWGO) Joint Program, and an Interagency Consortium.

NIJ and CDC Joint Program

NIJ and CDC are collaborating on a significant 5-year effort to better understand the extent of violence against women, why such violence occurs, how to prevent it, and how to increase the effectiveness of legal and health care interventions. This program is based on *Understanding Violence Against Women*, a 1996 National Research Council Report. The long-range goal of this NIJ/CDC initiative is to achieve highly effective, interdisciplinary, widely useful, and efficient approaches to the prevention, intervention, and control of violence against women.

NIJ and CDC are collaborating on a significant 5-year effort to better understand the extent of violence against women, why such violence occurs, how to prevent it, and how to increase the effectiveness of legal and health care interventions.

Evolution of the Program

Prior to passage of the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA), which is Part IV of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (Crime Act), NIJ supported a number of research projects on spouse assault, child abuse, and sexual assault. VAWA strengthened the depth and breadth of NIJ's research and evaluation portfolio pertaining to violence within families and between intimate partners, particularly as such violence concerns the justice system. VAWA brought to NIJ the responsibility for several congressionally mandated studies and national evaluations, including one calling for a National Academy of Sciences panel on the development of a research agenda on violence against women.

That panel, funded jointly by NIJ and the National Center for Injury Prevention and Control of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, recommended a research agenda on the nature and scope of violence against women, its causes and consequences, strategies for prevention and intervention, and the development of a research infrastructure. The agenda was presented in *Understanding Violence Against Women*, a report published by the National Academy Press. The related report *Violence in Families: Assessing Prevention and Treatment* guides NIJ's research agenda in the area of family violence.

A series of research solicitations initiated the joint program. It includes secondary data analysis, synthesis of research for practitioners in criminal justice and public health, program evaluation, basic research, practitioner-researcher collaborations, and a joint announcement with CDC on injury prevention research addressing sexual and intimate partner violence.

NIJ and VAWGO Joint Program

For several years, NIJ and VAWGO have collaborated on a host of research and evaluation projects undertaken in conjunction with the STOP Violence Against Women grants program. NIJ manages a research and evaluation program that provides for a national evaluation and several State and local evaluations.

The joint program is evaluating the key purposes of the STOP Violence Against Women program as well as additional topics relevant to the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA), Title IV of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994. The topics include the effectiveness of antistalking efforts, impact of domestic violence training for police, the use of medical records as legal evidence in domestic violence cases, sexual victimization of college women, the relationship between alcohol use and domestic violence among women in alcohol treatment and those receiving domestic violence services, and victim advocacy in domestic violence cases.

Interagency Consortium

Prompted by the emphasis on partnerships spelled out in VAWA, NIJ and eight other Federal offices formed a consortium in 1996 to examine issues on family violence and violence against women. The members issued a joint Request for Applications focusing on research on violence against women and violence within the family. Participating agencies initially set aside \$4.7 million; two of the cosponsors added \$500,000. Twelve projects were funded as a result of the jointly sponsored solicitation. (See "Projects Funded by the Interagency Consortium.")

The interagency consortium grant program brings together perspectives of the participating agencies: criminal



Projects Funded by the Interagency Consortium

Children of Battered Women: Reducing Risk for Abuse—Ernest Jouriles, University of Houston, Texas.

Evaluation of the Effectiveness of Protection Orders—Marsha E. Wolf, Harborview Injury Prevention and Research Center, Seattle, Washington.

Domestic Abuse Among Latinos: Description and Intervention—Julia Perilla, Georgia State University, Atlanta, Georgia.

Maltreated Children's Emotions and Self-Cognition—Michael Lewis, UMDNJ-Robert Wood Johnson Medical School, Piscataway, New Jersey.

Understanding Partner Violence in Native American Women—Lorraine Malcoe, University of Oklahoma, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

Intervention for Abuse of Aging Caregivers—Linda Phillips, University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona.

Risk Factors for Homicide in Violent Intimate Relationships—Jacquelyn Campbell, Johns Hopkins University School of Nursing, Baltimore, Maryland.

The Effects of Community Violence on Women and Children—Lourdes Linares, Boston City Hospital, Boston, Massachusetts.

Prevention of Post-Rape Psychopathology in Women—Heidi Resnick, Medical University of South Carolina, Charleston, South Carolina.

Treatment of Violent Adolescent Males From Abusive Homes—Kathleen Malloy, Wright State University, Dayton, Ohio.

Posttraumatic Stress Disorder Treatment Outcomes for Cocaine-Dependent Women—Denise Hien, St. Luke's-Roosevelt Hospital Center, New York, New York.

Predictors of Relationship Violence Among Inner-City Youth—Patrick Tolan and Deborah Gorman-Smith, University of Illinois, Chicago Illinois.

justice, mental health, public health and prevention, alcohol and other drug abuse, and child development.

NIJ conducts annual consortium grantee meetings and anticipates publishing results from the research. Topics of inquiry include abuse of children and the elderly, partner violence, sexual violence, and perpetrators and victims of multiple episodes of family violence. The consortium's members are:

- Office of Behavioral and Social Sciences Research (at the National Institutes of Health).
- Office of Research on Minority Health (at the National Institutes of Health).
- National Institute on Drug Abuse.
- National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism.
- National Institute of Mental Health.
- National Institute on Aging.
- National Institute of Justice.
- National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect.
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

For More Information

See NIJ's Web site at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij>. Click on "Programs."

National Research Council. *Understanding Violence Against Women*. N. A. Crowell and A.W. Burgess, eds. Panel on Research on Violence Against Women. Washington, D.C.: National Academy Press, 1996.

National Research Council and Institute of Medicine. *Violence in Families: Assessing Prevention and Treatment Programs*. R. Chalk and P. King, eds. Committee on the Assessment of Family Violence Interventions. Washington, D.C.: National Academy Press, 1998.

The foregoing publications are available from the National Academy Press at (800) 624-6242 or (202) 334-3313.

Working to Prevent Crime

Comprehensive, community-based approaches to interventions have been a focal point of NIJ evaluations for several years. Evaluations of prevention programs indicate that the most effective efforts appear to be those that carefully identify community needs, warmly welcome community participation, and encompass multiple facets.

The prevention activities described in this section—Children at Risk, Comprehensive

Communities, and Delinquency Prevention in Schools—exhibit features of all three. Children at Risk focuses on young people and interventions designed to reduce at-risk behavior. The Comprehensive Communities Program is a broad, multifaceted, community-based intervention. The survey of school-based programs that is the heart of the National Study of Delinquency Prevention in Schools lays the groundwork for an evaluation of the effectiveness of these programs in schools.

Preventing Delinquency: Evaluation of the Children-at-Risk Program

The Children-at-Risk Program (CAR), a demonstration effort initiated in 1992, tested two key ideas about preventing juvenile delinquency. First, drug use, delinquency, and other problem behaviors can be prevented by lowering family, neighborhood, peer group, and individual risk factors. Second, a comprehensive 2-year program offering intensive services can reduce these risk factors.

CAR targeted high-risk adolescents, male and female, ages 11 to 13 who lived in small, severely distressed neighborhoods in five cities: Austin, Seattle, Bridgeport, Memphis, and Savannah. The targeted neighborhoods suffered from high rates of poverty, crime, and drug dealing.

CAR featured comprehensive and integrated delivery of services tailored to suit the values and culture of each community. It also involved close collaboration among police, schools, case managers, and other service providers to meet the needs of these youths and their families.

Evaluating the Effects of CAR

NIJ and the National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse at Columbia University jointly awarded the Urban Institute a grant to assess the impact of the program in

all five cities, and the National Institute of Drug Abuse made an award for an additional 1-year followup. The evaluation measured the program's effect on school performance, family functioning, delinquent behavior, and substance use.

In each city, a treatment group and a control group (to permit comparison) were randomly selected from youths who met CAR eligibility criteria and lived in the target neighborhoods. Each CAR program included several service components (see "Service Components of CAR").

Initial Evaluation Findings

When researchers assessed the program's impact at the end of 1 year—when the youths were 12 to 14 years old—they found that CAR had made a measurable difference in some areas but not in others. Overall the program attained its primary goal of preventing drug use and delinquency. The program was apparently successful in preventing some problem behaviors and reducing some peer factors associated with longer term risk of such behavior. Findings from the ongoing analysis indicate that prevention of drug use and violent behavior is directly related to reductions in risk factors.

The Urban Institute is evaluating the Children at Risk program under NIJ grant number 92-DD-CX-0031. The principal investigator is Adele Harrell.

Service Components of CAR

1. Case Management and Family Services.

Caseloads were small (13 to 18 persons) and home visits frequent. Case managers acted as mentors and caregivers, providing transportation; acting as a family's advocate with other agencies; checking on a youth's school attendance, homework, and behavior; and even retrieving a runaway from another town.

2. After-School and Summer Activities.

Peer group activities for personal development were also offered, and activities that fostered cultural identity and pride were emphasized. Sports, games, arts, crafts, theater, and music programs were available as alternatives to hanging out on the street in neighborhoods with gangs and drug dealers.

3. Mentoring.

Youths who needed a caring relationship with an adult were matched to volunteer mentors.

4. Education Services. Tutoring or homework assistance was offered, but getting young people to participate proved difficult. Some programs arranged for a taste of work experience for 14- and 15-year-olds and prework apprenticeships for those 11 to 13.

5. Incentives. Gifts and special events were used as incentives to build morale and attachment to prosocial goals.

6. Community Policing/Enhanced Enforcement. Police officers participated directly in the program. For example, they worked with residents on establishing drug-free school zones, worked with youth in recreational programs, and gave presentations at CAR family events.

7. Criminal/Juvenile Justice Intervention. Case managers worked with juvenile court staff to provide community service opportunities and better supervision of youths in the justice system.

Drug Use. CAR youths were asked about their use in the past month and past year of both "gateway" drugs¹² (alcohol, inhalants, marijuana, or cigarettes) and such other drugs as psychedelics, crack, other cocaine, heroin, or prescription drugs. The youths participating in CAR were significantly less likely than the control group to report use of either set of drugs for either period. The difference was greater for the previous month: 51 percent of CAR participants reported using gateway drugs in that period versus 65 percent of control youth, and 5 percent of CAR youths reported using other drugs versus 9 percent of the control group.

Delinquency. CAR youths reported significantly lower levels of violent crime (fighting at school, group fighting, assault, robbery, and sexual assault) in the previous year than the control group. They also reported significantly less involvement than the control group in selling drugs (including acting as a lookout or helping prepare drugs for sale) in the previous month.

¹² Gateway drugs are those whose use is often associated with subsequent use of other drugs.

Overall the program attained its primary goal of preventing drug use and delinquency. The program was apparently successful in preventing some problem behaviors and reducing some peer factors associated with longer term risk of such behavior.

However, with regard to property crime (motor vehicle and other theft, dealing in stolen property, vandalism, and arson), there was no significant difference between the two groups of young people in the previous year.

Other Problem Behaviors. Young people were also asked about running away, having sex, exchanging sex for drugs or money, and pregnancy or parenthood. No significant differences were found in any of these areas between CAR youths and the control group in the previous year.

Individual Risk Factors. Such factors were seen as low self-esteem, alienation, and propensity for doing things that are a little dangerous. Contrary to expectations, CAR participants did not report significant differences in these areas compared with the control group.

Personal Problems. Personal problems were expected to result in lower levels of psychological and social functioning that can lead to problem behaviors. However, CAR youths did not report significantly fewer or less severe personal problems than those in the control group.

Peer Risk Factors. Association with antisocial peers reflects an adolescent's susceptibility to negative influences. Young people were asked (1) whether their friends engage in certain delinquent behaviors (peer delinquency), (2) whether friends try to get them to engage in such behavior (peer instigation), and (3) how

much pressure they feel to join in delinquent behavior (peer pressure). They were also asked how well they resist peer pressure to use drugs. Compared with the control group, CAR youths reported significantly lower levels of association with delinquent peers, significantly less peer pressure, and significantly less peer instigation.

Protective Peer Factors. Association with positive peers and peer support are potentially protective factors against problem behaviors. Peer support refers to how often an adolescent received emotional support from friends. Positive peer influence refers to various positive behaviors or prosocial values exhibited by friends. CAR youths reported significantly higher levels of positive peer influence than the control group, but they did not report significantly higher levels of peer support.

In contrast to such generally positive findings as noted above, CAR participants did not report significantly less property crime and other misconduct, including running away, sexual activity, or gang involvement than the control group. In addition, certain individual risk factors among CAR youths, including personal problems, low self-esteem, alienation, and risk-taking, did not decline compared with the control group.

Implications

Although the magnitude of the CAR prevention effects was relatively small and the costs relatively high, results are encouraging. They show that a comprehensive, integrated program staffed with dedicated case managers can promote positive behaviors in high-risk youth. Three of the original programs are continuing to operate under local funding, and replication programs are under way in four cities.

The findings also suggest that a longer followup period is needed to measure continued success in the treatment group. Researchers hypothesize that as CAR youths enter their late teens, the program's impact on their behavior may become more pronounced. NIJ is funding a pilot project to determine the feasibility of locating CAR participants for such a followup.

For More Information

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Evaluating a Comprehensive Approach To Safer Communities

Record levels of violence in American cities in the early 1990s led to a half-dozen national programs that introduced some degree of comprehensiveness and community involvement into efforts at crime reduction. One of these was the Comprehensive Communities Program (CCP), initiated by the Bureau of Justice Assistance in 1994 and now undergoing an NIJ-sponsored evaluation.

CCP, which is under way in 16 urban areas across the country, seeks to control violent crime and improve community life through community mobilization and the close cooperation of public and private agencies. The two defining principles of CCP call for:

- Communities to take a leadership role in developing partnerships to combat crime and violence.
- States and localities to establish coordinated and multidisciplinary approaches to crime and violence-related problems and the conditions that foster them.

During the first phase of the NIJ-sponsored evaluation, 12 sites were studied broadly. Currently, six are being evaluated intensively: Baltimore, Boston, Columbia (South Carolina), Fort Worth, Salt Lake City, and Seattle. Early evaluation findings indicate that the program shows promise.

Phase 2 of the evaluation will include an intensive study of six other sites: Metropolitan Denver, Metropolitan Omaha, Phoenix, Hartford, Wilmington, and the East-Bay area of northern California. The research will focus on such issues as synergistic effects of the program, changes in service delivery systems, community mobilization, and the maintenance of program goals and programs once funding ends.

Strategies and Approaches

Each CCP urban area is pursuing a strategy designed to fit its individual needs, but every strategy includes an areawide commitment to community policing, coordination between public (social services, juvenile justice, etc.) and private agencies, and use of community groups to engage citizens in problem solving. Most of

the strategies also include some or all of these elements: gang prevention and intervention, drug courts with diversion to treatment, expedited prosecution and diversion, community-based prosecution and diversion, and community-based alternatives to incarceration.

Every site entered CCP with different assets, liabilities, preexisting agendas, and sources of leadership, and each has carried out the program differently. Local leaders generally selected persons and organizations with proven track records to lead and participate in CCP. Self-evaluation and accountability of participants and subcontractors were often built-in components. Some sites, such as Boston, Baltimore, Fort Worth, and Columbia, had preexisting agendas, which allowed them to begin CCP rapidly.

Findings and Implications

The effectiveness of comprehensive community initiatives like CCP are difficult to measure. Their complexity makes cause and effect hard to establish; comparable sites are hard to find; and experiments are difficult to conduct. In addition, not all leaders of community-based programs are receptive to impact evaluations.

The process evaluation is developing insights into how community approaches evolved; tracking how sites implemented comprehensive strategies; determining what impact preexisting ecological, social, economic, and political factors had on implementation; and monitoring the evolution of strategies and projects over time.

This preliminary evaluation of CCP has yielded the following key findings and implications:

- Comprehensive strategies supported by a Federal grant to combat crime and violence can be implemented but must be adapted to local circumstances and issues.
- CCP's funding mechanism allowed for the fast start-up of programs, so enthusiasm generated during the planning process remained high and established CCP as a program of action.

BOTEC Analysis Corporation is evaluating the Comprehensive Communities Program under NIJ grant number 94-IJ-CX-0065, continued under 96-DD-BX-0098. Principal investigator is Ann Marie Rocheleau.

- In many sites, CCP planning catalyzed new community leadership against crime, while including long-standing community leaders.
- The partnerships that developed in some sites among citizens, government agencies, and private sector institutions were unexpectedly robust and persistent.
- Powerful partnerships developed, in a variety of ways, from diverse origins—community organizations and organizers, mayors' and city managers' offices, and police departments.
- Some partnerships were broader and deeper than expected, holding up through crises and encompassing businesses, churches, hospitals, and business improvement districts.
- BJA's requirement for community representation and coordinated, multidisciplinary approaches to crime was instrumental in ensuring that, in most sites, community policing and community mobilization did not merely proceed on parallel tracks but were integral partners.
- CCP funds were used at many different levels and for varying activities in the implementation of community policing, depending on the characteristics of the police department.
- Police departments consistently pursued departmentwide community policing, not just individual programs.

For More Information

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Obtain NIJ publications through NIJ's Web site at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij> or from the National Criminal Justice Reference Service, P.O. Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20849-6000, (800) 851-3420 or (301) 519-5500.

In some cities, CCP has been the catalyst for "reinventing" neighborhood service delivery systems—not just public safety services but also basic city services such as sanitation and housing. In Baltimore, for example, trash was removed, crack houses shut down, and properties put in receivership to be managed on behalf of neighborhoods. Associations were being formed to help renters buy homes in neighborhoods that were formerly abandoned. In Columbia, police could again park both their personal and police cars in public housing developments without fear of vandalism, and pizza was again being delivered to residents.

What Schools Are Doing to Prevent Delinquency

Recent instances of school violence have heightened concern for students' safety and have lent even greater urgency to the development of strategies to foster a safe learning environment. The issue of school violence remains of great concern even though, after a steep rise in the mid-1980s, overall rates of juvenile violence have begun to decline.¹³

NIJ-supported research has revealed that among at-risk middle school and high school students, violent

incidents often begin as seemingly trivial events that fall into certain patterns.¹⁴

¹³ Snyder, H.N., *Juvenile Arrests 1996*, Juvenile Justice Bulletin, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, November 1997, NCJ 167578. This report on FBI crime data reveals that in 1996, for the second year in a row, the total number of juvenile arrests for violent crime declined. The decrease was 3 percent in 1995 and 6 percent in 1996.

¹⁴ Lockwood, D., *Violence Among Middle School and High School Students: Analysis and Implications for Prevention*, Research in Brief, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice, October 1997, NCJ 166363.

With varying degrees of success, schools throughout the country have established programs to prevent problem behavior and ensure a safe learning environment.¹⁵ Whether or not problem behavior is school-based, the school is a key locus for intervention because it is the primary institution aside from the family in which there is access over extended periods of time to young people.

Obtaining Wide-Ranging Information

Recognizing the value of wide-ranging information on school-based prevention programs, their diversity, and their potential for success, NIJ in 1996 launched the National Study of Delinquency Prevention in Schools. The study is beginning to identify well-implemented school-based prevention programs and the factors promoting or predicting their success. "Prevention" includes policies, instructional activity, supervision, coaching, and other interventions with students, their families, or the students' peer environment. It also includes changes in school or classroom management and discipline practices. "Problem behaviors" include criminal activity; alcohol, tobacco, and other drug use; and risky sexual behavior.

The information is being obtained from principals and program providers at the schools, and students and teachers in middle/junior high schools will also be surveyed.¹⁶ The researchers are seeking information about school safety, victimization, drug use, violence, weapons, and other delinquent behavior; the school "climate" (morale, administrative leadership, discipline practices); level of implementation of program components; demographics and other correlates of problem behavior; leadership style of the principal and program staff; staff background and experience; organizational origins of the programs; funding; and student exposure to program elements.

¹⁵ One study identified 83 programs for young adolescents in 20 States in 1991. See Wilson-Brewer, et al., *Violence Prevention for Young Adolescents: A Survey of the State of the Art*, Washington, D.C.: Carnegie Council on Adolescent Development, 1991. Government agencies and private foundations have supported scores of programs directed at high-risk young people.

¹⁶ NIJ and the U.S. Department of Education, which is conducting a study of school violence and prevention, have established a formal collaboration to exchange survey instruments, coordinate the collection of data on prevention programs, archive the data, and develop a report.

The national study developed an inventory of prevention programs after reviewing hundreds of examples nationwide. Researchers used a classification of program types and objectives that will organize information about the programs as a means of structuring an evaluation of their effectiveness.

The researchers are also examining the adequacy of program implementation, the school setting, and the program staff to assess the influence of these factors. Elementary, middle/junior, and high schools are included in the study, which covers not only urban areas but also suburban and rural jurisdictions.

Among the Study's Initial Findings

A sample of 900 schools is the source of information about 14 types of delinquency prevention models and about school organization and other arrangements to promote security. Some preliminary findings are as follows:

- A very wide range of activities relating to delinquency prevention or the promotion of a safe and orderly school environment is in operation.
- Some schools, particularly religious and other private schools, report few prevention activities; some schools report a great many.

Recent instances of school violence have heightened concern for students' safety and have lent even greater urgency to the development of strategies to foster a safe learning environment.

- In general, schools report many activities, arrangements, and programs undertaken to prevent problem behavior or to promote a safe and orderly environment—an average of 9 program types per school and sometimes more than 60 programs per school.
- Once activities are adopted, they may be quickly abandoned. Schools may report the existence of a program or activity, but often when researchers seek additional information, they find it no longer exists.
- Many programs or activities represent unusual or seemingly inaccurate understanding of the intervention model adopted. For instance, activities identified as “behavior modification” by school staff may fail to track targeted behavior.

Preliminary analysis revealed that the simple provision of information to students is the most common. (See “Types of Delinquency Prevention Programs and Proportions of Schools Adopting Them.”) This type of activity, however, is known not to be particularly

Types of Delinquency Prevention Programs And Proportions of Schools Adopting Them*

Program or Activity	Elementary Schools	Middle Schools/ Junior Highs	High Schools
	%	%	%
Prevention curriculum, instruction, training	81	79	63
Behavioral programming or modification	66	75	55
Counseling, social work; psychological or therapeutic activity	74	87	71
Mentoring, tutoring, coaching, apprenticeship, or other individual attention	53	68	60
Recreational, enrichment, and leisure activities	61	76	65
Improvements in instructional activities	64	70	54
Improvements in classroom organization and management	58	66	53
Change or maintain culture, “climate,” expectations, or norms	66	79	59
Intergroup relations	55	71	50
External personnel resources in classrooms	80	80	66
Youth roles in regulating and responding to student conflict	37	58	44
School planning structure or process for managing change	57	70	55
Security or surveillance	50	69	58
Services or programs for families	57	63	45
Influencing school composition	61	55	76
Reorganizing grades, classes, or schedules	77	94	90
Provision of information about violence, drugs, risky sexual behavior, or availability of services	88	96	95
Architectural design or structural features	78	82	73
Treatment or prevention services for administrators, faculty, or staff	47	57	47

*Each percentage was weighted so that each represents all schools in the Nation for a given school level.

*This study is conducted under
NIJ grant 96-MU-MU-0008,
awarded to Gottfredson
Associates, Inc.
Principal investigator is
Gary D. Gottfredson.*

effective, especially when undertaken in isolation. Prevention curricula were found to be more common in elementary and middle schools than in high schools, and some approaches that may be expected on the basis of the research literature to be very effective (behavior modification, school planning, and organization development) were reported less often than those expected to be less effective (counseling).

A large percentage of the schools take steps to alter the composition of their student population to prevent problem behavior or to promote a safe and orderly learning environment. For example, they use selective admissions practices or assign students with behavior problems to other schools.

What Works to Prevent Problem Behavior?

In the current phase of the study, researchers are focusing on the context within which the programs operate and on the detailed measurement of program quality. Their goal is to determine which types of programs tend to be best implemented and what influences the quality of program implementation. The expected result is a set of validated predictors of success, which are hypothesized to include the following:

- Organizational capacity.
- Leadership and staff competency.
- Budget and other support.

- Training.
- Useful program features (such as quality control mechanisms).
- Stability of staff.
- Links to program developers, trainers, and technical assistance providers.
- Feasibility.

A better understanding of the success characteristics should be useful to school officials and others in improving program design, building school capacity to implement prevention programs, and devising technical assistance to promote program effectiveness. The findings will also be used as the basis for the indepth outcome evaluation.

For More Information

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Applying Technology to Reduce Crime

NIJ has long shared the Nation's enthusiasm for technology, and the technology NIJ supported yesterday is commonplace today. Police officers routinely wear bullet-resistant vests, for example, and judges routinely sentence offenders to wear electronic monitoring devices.

The Crime Act has made it possible for NIJ to expand its technology-related research and development program. Congress and the President earmarked 1 percent of the

policing funds of the Crime Act—\$20 million a year—to support the development of new technologies for law enforcement and criminal justice. Congress also funded within NIJ the creation of a network of five regional law enforcement and corrections technology centers around the country to bring technologies closer to the end users at the local level.

This section gives an overview of the activities that bring science to bear on the problems of crime and justice.

Regional Centers Offer Technical Assistance

NIJ established the National Law Enforcement and Corrections Technology Centers (NLECTC) as a network of technological expertise to help State and local law enforcement and corrections personnel do their jobs more safely and efficiently. The NLECTC system consists of the National Center and several regional and specialty centers that are located across the country. (See map.) They are colocated with a host organization or agency that specializes in one or more specific areas of technology assistance services or unique research and development expertise. Although each of the NLECTC facilities has a different technology focus, they work together to form a seamless web of support to help the State and local law enforcement and corrections communities.

The National Center: Information and Referral Services

The National Center, located in Rockville, Maryland, is the hub of the NLECTC system. It provides substantive information and referral services to the law enforcement and corrections community about equipment or technology. The staff manages the voluntary equipment standards and testing program that tests and verifies the performance of such equipment as body armor,

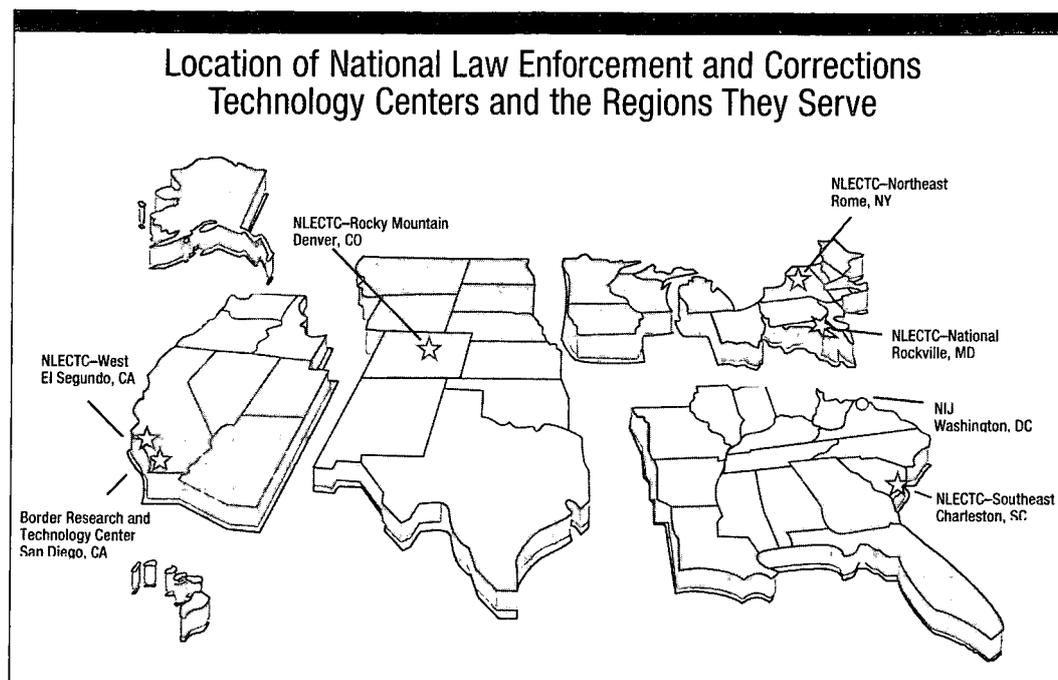
metallic handcuffs, shotguns, police vehicles, and tires. The National Center also conducts or coordinates national level conferences that address state-of-the-practice technology and tools and produces consumer product lists of equipment meeting a specific set of performance standards.

The Northeast Center: Concealed Weapons Detection

The Northeast Center is located in Rome, New York, and supports unique technology research and development efforts, such as concealed weapons detection and audio enhancement. The Concealed Weapons Detection program is expected to yield a stationary portal-type device for use in buildings and hand-held devices for use by patrol officers. Other areas of research and development include the creation of automated firearm identification and computerized automatic language translation systems.

The Southeast Center: Corrections Technologies and Surplus Property

The Southeast Center is located in Charleston, South Carolina, and focuses on corrections technologies and surplus property acquisition and distribution. The



Center facilitates the acquisition and redistribution of Federal surplus/excess property to State and local law enforcement and corrections agencies. The surplus/excess property project has given agencies the opportunity to receive equipment they could not otherwise afford or obtain. The Southeast Center, for example, helped transfer more than 20 trailer-mounted radio towers to various agencies, including several North Carolina coastal communities that lost radio towers during hurricanes and the Mississippi State Police, which lost a tower during a tornado. The Center also helped South Carolina's department of corrections purchase three mobile classrooms, gas masks, and generators.

The Center also studies the needs of corrections agencies and is guided in this mission by a committee of criminal justice, law enforcement, and corrections practitioners that identifies requirements and sets priorities for research and development. Other areas of focus include simulation training and transportation security technology and special projects.

The Rocky Mountain Center: Communication Interoperability And Crime Mapping

The Rocky Mountain Center, located in Denver, Colorado, focuses on communication interoperability and the difficulties that occur when different agencies

and jurisdictions try to communicate with one another. The Center works closely with law enforcement agencies, private industry, and national organizations to implement projects that will identify and field test new technologies to help solve problems of interoperability. It also coordinates research on ballistics and weapons technology and detection and neutralization of explosive devices. Additionally, the Center houses the

NIJ has long shared the Nation's enthusiasm for technology, and the technology NIJ supported yesterday is commonplace today. Police officers routinely wear bullet-resistant vests, for example, and judges routinely sentence offenders to wear electronic monitoring devices.

Crime Mapping Technology Center, a training and practical application program to provide direct technical assistance to local agencies.

The Western Center: Forensic Evidence Analysis

The Western Center is located in El Segundo, California, and draws on scientific experts to analyze and enhance audio, video, and photographic evidence. Several major crimes have been solved by using video enhancement technology available at this Center.

The Western Center contains an extensive array of sophisticated analytic instrumentation to aid State and local law enforcement organizations in criminal investigations, including a scanning electron microscope, an X-ray microscope, and a mass spectrometer, all of which are used to process trace evidence. The Center's other areas of expertise include computer crime investigation and emergency communications systems. The Center also coordinated the preparation of an important report addressing problems associated with stopping fleeing vehicles. (The report is discussed below in "Innovative Devices Help Control Crime.")

The Border Research and Technology Center: Southwest Border Control

The Border Research and Technology Center (BRTC), located in San Diego, California, coordinates with Federal, State, and local organizations to develop strategies and technologies that will facilitate control of the southwest border. These agencies include the Immigration and Naturalization Service, the U.S. Border

Patrol, the U.S. Customs Service, the White House Office of National Drug Control Policy, and the U.S. Attorney for the Southern District of California.

One of the Center's most recognized accomplishments has been the implementation of SENTRI (Secured Electronic Network for Travelers' Rapid Inspection) to facilitate faster border crossing for prescreened individuals. The BRTC also works on programs with the Western Center to identify technologies that will stop fleeing vehicles and is currently participating in a project to detect the heartbeats of people concealed in vehicles or other containers crossing the border.

Reaching Out Via the Internet with JUSTNET

Information about NIJ's science and technology activities are accessible on the World Wide Web through the Justice Information Technology Network (JUSTNET), which is maintained by the NLECTC—National Center and accessed by more than 40,000 law enforcement and corrections users each month.

JUSTNET is a gateway to information on new technologies, equipment, and other products and services available to law enforcement, corrections, and criminal justice communities. JUSTNET provides access to:

- A database of more than 4,000 available law enforcement and corrections products and technologies.
- Publications that can be viewed or downloaded by the user.
- Interactive topic boards that allow users to post questions and exchange information.
- Frequently asked questions.
- A calendar of events of upcoming meetings, seminars, and training.
- Links to other important law enforcement and corrections Web sites.

For More Information

For additional information about the National Law Enforcement and Corrections Technology Centers, visit the JUSTNET Web site at <http://www.nlectc.org>.

For more information about NIJ's Technology Center program, contact Mr. Mike Grossman at (202) 305-3307.

Supporting Investigative and Forensic Sciences

NIJ is a major leader in research, development, and training related to investigative and forensic sciences. For example, since 1986 NIJ has supported the use of DNA technology in criminal investigations. NIJ is developing unique crime scene investigative and forensic tools, such as the recently published *National Guidelines for Death Investigation*. This document, the first of its kind, gained the quick endorsement of the National Association of Medical Examiners.

Several key elements of the Institute's Investigative and Forensic Sciences program are described below. (See "Key Elements of the NIJ Investigative and Forensic Sciences Program.")

Postconviction DNA Evidence Exonerates the Innocent

NIJ has long been addressing issues surrounding the use of DNA in criminal cases. These efforts gained new impetus when Attorney General Janet Reno directed the Institute to determine how often DNA has been used to exculpate a convicted person and how else DNA

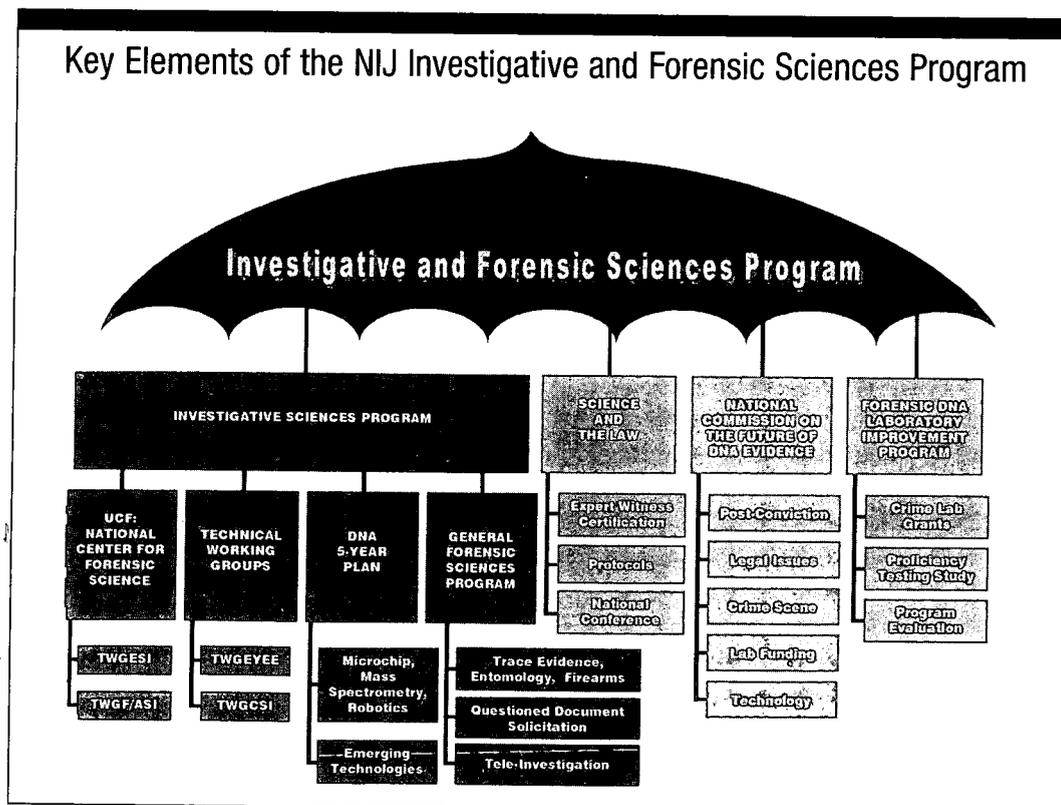
could be used in the criminal justice system's pursuit of the truth. This directive resulted in the 1996 publication *Convicted by Juries, Exonerated by Science: Case Studies in the Use of DNA Evidence to Establish Innocence After Trial*, which identified 28 men who were exonerated by DNA analysis after spending an average of 7 years behind bars.

Next, NIJ sponsored a DNA focus group meeting with leading authorities from the legal, law enforcement, and scientific communities. The group concluded that the criminal justice system should develop thorough and comprehensive policies on issues affecting the forensic use of DNA. The focus group's recommendations led to the creation of the National Commission on the Future of DNA Evidence during fiscal year 1997.

National Commission Explores Impact and Future of DNA Evidence

The National Commission on the Future of DNA Evidence is charged with making recommendations to the Attorney General on the use of current and future

Key Elements of the NIJ Investigative and Forensic Sciences Program



DNA methods, applications, and technologies in the operation of the criminal justice system from crime scene to courtroom.

The Commission will review critical policy issues regarding DNA evidence and recommend action to improve its use as a tool of investigation and adjudication in criminal cases. This review will address five specific issues: (1) use of DNA in postconviction relief; (2) legal concerns and the scope of discovery in DNA cases; (3) criteria for training and technical assistance for criminal justice professionals involved in identifying, collecting, and preserving DNA evidence at the crime scene; (4) essential laboratory capabilities in the face of emerging technologies; and (5) the impact of future technological developments on the use of DNA in the criminal justice system.

Enhanced DNA Laboratory Testing Supports Investigation and Prosecution

NIJ's Forensic DNA Laboratory Improvement Program, which was authorized by the DNA Identification Act of 1994 (Public Law 103-332), seeks to maximize both the capabilities and the capacity of State and local forensic laboratories to conduct state-of-the-art DNA testing. NIJ's goals for this program include:

- Developing or establishing forensic DNA testing capabilities in State and local forensic laboratories that do not currently conduct DNA testing.
- Improving or expanding DNA testing in State and local forensic laboratories that already conduct DNA testing.
- Improving the ability of DNA labs to meet national standards for DNA quality assurance and proficiency testing.
- Fostering cooperation and mutual assistance among forensic DNA laboratories by funding laboratory compliance with the FBI's Combined DNA Index System (CODIS).

By the close of fiscal year 1997, the second year of this program, \$11.4 million in NIJ grant funding had been awarded to 50 State and local agencies, plus an additional \$250,000 grant to study the feasibility of external, blind DNA proficiency testing for public and private laboratories, as required by the Act.

Five-Year Commitment for DNA Research and Development

The goal of NIJ's 5-year DNA research and development program is to achieve a highly accurate, reliable, economic, quick, and acceptable DNA testing approach for suspect identification or exclusion in violent crime investigation. Main objectives for 1999 to 2003 include (1) reducing DNA testing costs from roughly \$700 per test to less than \$10; (2) reducing performance time for DNA testing to minutes instead of hours; (3) developing inexpensive, portable DNA test kits suitable for use in the field; and (4) increasing the reliability and legal credibility of DNA testing through the development of an approach that uses two different methodologies—microchip devices and mass spectrometry.

Many of these research projects are already well on the way to successful fruition. A prototype DNA testing device exists that will allow laboratories to test 6,000 samples per day rather than the current laboratory rate of only 100. Such advanced technology will greatly reduce the backlog of samples to be tested, enhance the DNA database of convicted offenders, and help prevent people from being victimized by repeat offenders.

Establishing a National Center For Forensic Science

NIJ's new National Center for Forensic Science, located in Orlando, Florida, will initially conduct research into the basic nature of fire and explosives reactions and provide the support for developing standard protocols and guidelines for analyzing arson and explosion debris. This newly established facility will draw on the experience and expertise of the University of Central Florida.

A Novel Approach to Examining Questioned Documents

Because traditional methods of examining questioned documents have been challenged, the American Society of Crime Laboratory Directors asked NIJ to help strengthen the scientific basis for conventional handwriting identification. NIJ's efforts have shifted the focus from analysis of handwriting to analysis of a document's language patterns, including vocabulary, phrase structure, and sentence structure. NIJ is also developing unique computer software to perform these analyses, quantify the results, and compare documents statistically.

Answering the Call for National Death Investigation Guidelines

NIJ teamed with the Bureau of Justice Assistance and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention to develop the first set of guidelines that identify, delineate, and assemble a set of investigative tasks that should and could be performed at every death scene. The *National Guidelines for Death Investigation* was the result of the rigorous participation of several highly experienced groups of State and local officials and professionals and exemplifies NIJ's proven Technical Working Group process.

The Technical Working Group process brings together experts with highly specialized knowledge to discuss a topic, come to a consensus, and make recommendations about how best to proceed. The National Medicolegal Review Panel, which developed the death investigation guidelines, received essential input from a Technical Working Group consisting of a 12-member executive board and a 144-member field committee. The guidelines were based on these experts' collective knowledge and focused on the death scene, the body, and the interactive skills and knowledge required to maximize prospects for a successful case outcome.

The guidelines identify the specific steps and tools needed to identify, collect, preserve, and present evidence crucial to death scene investigations. They also offer the courts a way to assess whether evidence was collected in a thorough and systematic fashion. Next steps for this research effort include the development of training criteria, a training workbook, and a national strategy for the implementation and validation of each guideline.

For More Information

Visit the NIJ Web site for information about The National Commission on the Future of DNA Evidence: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij>. Click on "Programs."

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Connors, E., T. Lundregan, N. Miller, and T. McEwen. *Convicted by Juries, Exonerated by Science: Case Studies in the Use of DNA Evidence to Establish Innocence After Trial*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice, June 1996. NCJ 161258

For more Investigative and Forensic Sciences program information, contact Dr. Richard Rau at (202) 307-0648.

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Helping to Protect the Public From Terrorism

State and local law enforcement personnel must help protect the American public from terrorism regardless of its scope or source—from the relatively rare but deadly acts of violence sponsored by international or domestic groups, such as the bombings of the Murrah Federal Building and the World Trade Center, to the more frequent acts of terror perpetrated by disturbed youths and adults.

Partnerships for Action

The Federal response to protecting the public from terrorism involves partnerships among many agencies working toward two primary goals: to enhance the capability of local agencies to detect and prevent a terrorist attack, and to improve the emergency response and containment capabilities after an attack. Within the U.S.

Department of Justice, NIJ is leading the effort to identify technology needs and priorities, develop enhanced capabilities, and bring newly developed products to the commercial market.

To accomplish its goal, NIJ, through its partnership with the U.S. Department of Defense, collaborates with three groups with different missions related to counterterrorism: (1) policymakers and experts in transportation security from the international community as well as from the U.S. Departments of Transportation and State; (2) the Infrastructure Protection Task Force, which works to prevent terrorist acts against the infrastructures of the United States; and (3) the Technical Support Working Group, which focuses on developing technology to respond to all

types of domestic terrorism. Central to this partnership is the Joint Program Steering Group, established by a 1994 Justice/Defense Memorandum of Understanding.

Assessing Counterterrorism Needs

The Anti-Terrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act of 1996 requires NIJ to assess the technology needs of State and local law enforcement to combat terrorism. To accomplish its task, NIJ conducted a nationwide inventory of the technology needs of State and local law enforcement to combat terrorism and analyzed those needs to determine whether existing and developing technology could fulfill the needs or whether new technology was required. During 1997, the needs assessment was completed and published in the *Inventory of State and Local Law Enforcement Technology Needs to Combat Terrorism*.

The needs fall into two broad categories: enhanced technology and improved training. NIJ is entering the second year of an initiative to put better counterterrorism tools into the hands of State and local law enforcement officers. To maximize the impact of congressional funds, the program is taking advantage of existing technology.

State and local law enforcement personnel must help protect the American public from terrorism regardless of its scope or source—from the relatively rare but deadly acts of violence sponsored by international or domestic groups, such as the bombings of the Murrah Federal Building and the World Trade Center, to the more frequent acts of terror perpetrated by disturbed youths and adults.

Counterterrorism Technology Today

Research and development efforts in detection technology are already generating products and successful techniques for preventing and responding to terrorist attacks.

Through-the-Wall Surveillance. NIJ has demonstrated a briefcase-sized radar system, developed by Raytheon, that can locate and track the movements of an individual behind an 8-inch thick concrete wall to a range of more than 75 feet from the radar.

Explosives Detection and Destruction. NIJ has developed a portable, easy-to-use, real-time, digital X-ray unit that can inspect suspicious packages. It has also developed and demonstrated a mechanism to safely neutralize large explosive devices.

Expanded Counterterrorism Technology Training

Training for those who respond first in a crisis situation is vital to effective counterterrorism practices. To assist transportation security and law enforcement officers and other first responders who handle terrorist attacks, NIJ is filming a mock transportation security exercise that will showcase specific counterterrorism technologies and supplement various first responder training programs. NIJ is conducting this exercise in partnership with Oak Ridge National Laboratories.

Another hands-on training experience, Operation Albuquerque, is a series of exercises designed for teams who handle bombs and other explosives. NIJ is sponsoring the training in conjunction with Sandia National Labs and the National Law Enforcement and Corrections Center—Rocky Mountain. Mock explosives are planted and participant teams work to locate and defuse the mock explosive devices.

For More Information

For more information about NIJ's counterterrorism program, contact Dr. Pete Nacci, (703) 351-8821.

Inventory of State and Local Law Enforcement Technology Needs to Combat Terrorism, Research in Brief. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice, forthcoming 1998. Visit the JUSTNET Web site at <http://www.nlectc.org> for the full report.

Innovative Devices Help Control Crime

The Law Enforcement and Corrections Technology Advisory Council (LECTAC) serves as a voice of State and local law enforcement and corrections agencies. The highly experienced law enforcement and corrections practitioners who constitute LECTAC provide input and priorities for the development, demonstration, and application of new standards, guidelines, tools, products, services, and publications to NIJ.

The Council's recommendations encourage the development of near-term technology tools that are affordable, effective, and meet the special needs of the law enforcement and corrections community. (See "LECTAC's Priorities.") Progress in several of the LECTAC program areas is described below.

Detecting Concealed Weapons And Contraband

In its partnership with the U.S. Department of Defense (through the Joint Program Steering Group and the NIJ Counterterrorism program), NIJ is conducting research to develop safe, affordable means to accurately detect from a safe distance concealed weapons, both metal weapons and those with little or no metal content.

The concealed weapons program has already produced two promising systems: an electromagnetic portal system installed in the Bannock County, Idaho, courthouse and a back scatter imaging system capable of detecting both magnetic and nonmagnetic weapons, which was successfully demonstrated and tested in a Federal courthouse in Los Angeles and at a prison in North Carolina.

LECTAC's Priorities

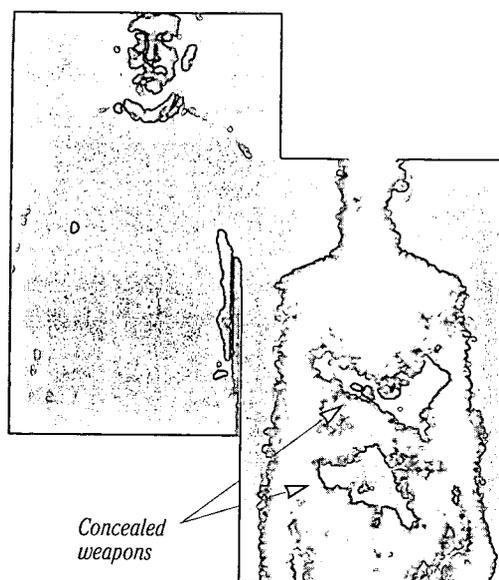
- Nonintrusive Concealed Weapons and Contraband Detection.
- Officer Protection Technology (e.g., Body Armor).
- Car/Vehicle Stopping Technology (Pursuit Management Task Force).
- Less-Than-Lethal Incapacitation Technology.
- Information Data Management Technology.
- Location and Tracking Technology.
- Secure Communications Technology.

Technologies under development include a stationary system for quick scanning of large crowds and hand-held systems to detect weapons at a greater distance than the currently used hand wands.

Protecting Officers

NIJ's body armor program was instrumental in developing a garment that not only is lightweight and wearable but also has contributed significantly to high standards of safety for our Nation's law enforcement officers. Today, NIJ's efforts to enhance officer protection encompass several programs: body armor improvement, smart gun development, air bag restraints for patrol vehicles, and development of a testing protocol to validate the performance of protective gloves. A major focus continues to be testing body armor to ensure that it meets safety standards.

New technology reveals two weapons concealed under a bulky sweater.



The NIJ standard for police body armor has gained worldwide acceptance as a benchmark to judge the effectiveness of body armor models. Today, more than 60 manufacturers produce body armor and participate in NIJ's voluntary program to test body armor to determine whether it complies with the NIJ standard. Since 1978, more than 2,300 individual models of armor have been tested (just over half have been in full compliance with the NIJ standard) and more than 2,000 officers' lives have been saved.

Less-Than-Lethal Incapacitation

When an officer must use extraordinary measures to subdue a combative individual or to stop a fleeing vehicle, technology can help accomplish the task safely, effectively, and without serious harm to suspects. Among projects within the less-than-lethal incapacitation technology program are the development of the ring airfoil projectile; vehicle stopping technology, including development of new net restraint systems and the retractable spiked barrier strip; completion of blunt trauma studies; and the Pursuit Management Task Force.

Car/Vehicle Stopping (Pursuit Management).

NIJ formed the Pursuit Management Task Force (PMTF) to examine the need for and the role of technology in the management of high-speed pursuits.

Funded by NIJ, the task force is composed of law enforcement and legal experts and managed through the National Law Enforcement and Corrections Technology Center (NLECTC)—Western Center. (See above "Regional Centers Offer Technical Assistance" for a complete description of NLECTC.) The task force made a number of significant recommendations for new technology and improvements in pursuit record keeping. It discusses technical, legal, operational, and public awareness issues in a soon-to-be available report, which will serve as an important reference for discussing police pursuits.

Ring Airfoil Projectile (RAP). This doughnut-shaped rubber projectile, developed more than 20 years ago for the National Guard to use during riots, is a nonlethal device to deter individuals at a standoff distance. The law enforcement community has recently expressed interest in modifying the original design for use as an alternative to existing rubber bullet and shot-bag projectiles and to include pepper spray as part of the projectile. A device for demonstration has been developed that uses the current launcher adapter for the RAP. Efforts are under way to develop a stand-alone device using a CO₂ cartridge as the driver and to encapsulate pepper spray in the device.

Secure Communications

Anecdotal evidence shows that police units from multiple departments or agencies engaging in a joint operation, such as a high-speed pursuit, frequently cannot communicate directly. This inability to communicate may result from use of different radio frequencies, varying and proprietary protocols or system architectures, or operational restraints. To address this issue, NIJ assigned the NLECTC—Rocky Mountain Center the task of conducting a communications interoperability analysis for State and local law enforcement agency concerns.

The NLECTC—Rocky Mountain conducted an indepth survey, and the results have been published in NIJ's report entitled *State and Local Law Enforcement Wireless Communications and Interoperability: A Quantitative Analysis*. This ongoing project includes direct assistance to specific requesting agencies for such purposes as radio system replacement, use of private services, and competitive procurement practices.

The NIJ standard for police body armor has gained worldwide acceptance as a benchmark to judge the effectiveness of body armor models. . . More than 2,000 officers' lives have been saved.



The interior of the Advanced Law Enforcement Response Technology (ALERT) Vehicle uses state-of-the-art technology to help officers increase their effectiveness.

ALERT Patrol Vehicle

NIJ is a partner in the development and demonstration of a police patrol vehicle that will enhance officer safety and productivity by applying state-of-the-art technology to the problems of information management, vehicle systems control, and communication interoperability. The Advanced Law Enforcement Response Technology (ALERT) patrol vehicle is being developed by the U.S. Department of Transportation's Federal Highway Administration in concert with NIJ and the Texas Transportation Institute.

The ALERT vehicle system consists of a police car with an integrated systems management computer, state-of-the-art data communication links, and a wireless hand-held unit. The Alert Car won a National Performance Review Hammer Award, given by Vice President Al Gore to Federal Government projects that exemplify the principle of making Government work better and cost less.

For More Information

Taylor, M.J., R.C. Epper, and T.K. Tolman. *State and Local Law Enforcement Wireless Communications and Interoperability: A Quantitative Analysis*. Research Report. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice. January 1998. NCJ 168961.

_____. *Wireless Communications and Interoperability Among State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies*. Research in Brief. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice. January 1998. NCJ 168945.

Task Force on Pursuit Management. Research Preview. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice, forthcoming 1998.

For more information on NIJ's technology research, development, testing, and evaluation programs, contact Mr. Trent DePersia at (202) 305-4686.

For more information on the ALERT Program, contact Ms. Brenna Smith at (202) 305-3305.

Obtain NIJ publications through NIJ's Web site at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij> or through JUSTNET at <http://www.nlectc.org> or from the National Criminal Justice Reference Service, P.O. Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20849-6000, (800) 851-3420 or (301) 519-5500.

Computerized Mapping: High-Tech Crime Analysis Tool

For several years, criminal justice agencies have been exploring the benefits of geographic information system (GIS) technology, which gives crime analysts the ability to study complex geographic patterns, detect criminal activity, and identify high-crime areas known as hot spots.

During fiscal year 1997, NIJ began offering full-service crime mapping resources to State and local agencies interested in improving their programs, technology, and services and in understanding how crime is related to other social phenomena in their jurisdictions.

Through the Crime Mapping Research Center (CMRC), social scientists in NIJ's Office of Research and Evaluation conduct research, evaluation, development, and dissemination activities. CMRC headquarters is located at NIJ in Washington, D.C. The CMRC coordinates with other Department of Justice (DOJ) and national entities, such as the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services, the DOJ Criminal Division GIS staff, the Police Executive Research Forum, and the International Association of Crime Analysts.

Research Activities

CMRC research efforts include:

- Intramural projects, in which CMRC staff work with State and local agencies to gather and analyze data.
- Fellowship grants, which bring criminal justice researchers and practitioners to NIJ to learn more about crime mapping and to develop GIS analytic and training tools useful to practitioners.
- Grant awards to conduct crime mapping activities.

In fiscal year 1997, CMRC staff initiated and conducted intramural research to assess the mobility of drug-abusing arrestees in Atlanta by analyzing the ZIP codes of the residences and arrest locations of offenders. Data revealed which communities serve as export and

import areas for various illegal activities. The staff also participated in a project that examined homicide data from



Washington, D.C., to see whether certain types of geographic analyses may obscure the identification of hot spots. In addition, CMRC staff in collaboration with criminal justice researchers in the field assessed the accuracy, consistency, and user friendliness of hot spot identification tools in several software packages.

CMRC's Visiting Fellowship Program offers researchers the opportunity to undertake independent research in a unique area of study. Visiting Fellows study topics of mutual interest while in residence at NIJ for 3 to 18 months.

CMRC's first Visiting Fellow was Professor James LeBeau from Southern Illinois University at Carbondale. During his 3-month fellowship, Dr. LeBeau shared his knowledge of cartography and spatial analysis with CMRC staff and collaborated on intramural research projects.

NIJ awarded four grants for crime mapping research in 1997:

- "Demonstration of Orthophotographic Representation and Analysis" to the University of Maryland-Baltimore County.
- "Crime Analysis Extension Application" to Environmental Systems Research Institute.
- "Identification, Development, and Implementation of Innovative Crime Mapping" to Hunter College of the City University of New York.
- "Techniques and Spatial Analysis Demonstrating the Analytical Unity of GIS for Policing: Moving Beyond the Descriptive" to Southern Illinois University at Carbondale.

Evaluation Efforts

Understanding how the criminal justice community already uses GIS technology is critical to improving services. During 1997, the CMRC staff conducted a survey of 2,700 law enforcement agencies, asking what types of hardware and software they use; what types of maps they produce; and what their needs are for equipment, technical assistance, and training. The survey response rate was 75 percent. A final report is expected in 1998.

Dissemination Strategies

CMRC worked during the Center's first year to spread the word about its services. CMRC staff made formal presentations at large and small meetings and conferences, established a monograph series, launched a Web page, and established a listserv.

CMRC hosted three meetings: Crime Mapping Strategic Planning (Washington, D.C.); Exploring the Future of Crime Mapping: National Symposium on the Use of GIS in Criminal Justice Research and Practice (Denver); and Hot Spot Meeting: An Assessment of Definitions and Methods (Washington, D.C.).

In addition, papers about crime mapping were presented at five major conferences:

- Annual Conference of the American Society of Criminology (San Diego), "The Effects of Spatial and Temporal Aggregation on the Analysis of Patterns of Homicide."
- Sixth International Seminar on Environmental Criminology and Crime Analysis (Oslo, Norway), "How Hot Is That Spot? The Utility and Application of Place-Based Theories of Crime."
- Seminar on Mapping and Analysis of Geographically-Referenced Crime Data (Liverpool, England), "Crime Mapping Initiatives in the United States: An Overview of Recent Efforts and Future Initiatives."
- Annual Conference of the Drug Use Forecasting/Arrestee Drug Use Monitoring System (Denver), "Assessing the Mobility of DUF Arrestees: An Import/Export Analysis."

- Decision Sciences Institute Annual Meeting (San Diego), "Spatial Analysis of Crime and Offender Movement Patterns."

CMRC staff also attended and presented at 30 additional meetings to help inform others of the value of crime mapping for criminal justice researchers and practitioners.

The most frequently asked questions about crime mapping pertain to starting a program, software options, and the benefits and limitations of crime mapping. To answer these questions, CMRC is producing "How to Get Started with GIS for Crime Mapping," the first title in its Crime Mapping Monograph Series. Staff also have produced the Crime Mapping Briefing Book, which provides various examples of crime mapping.

In July 1997, CMRC unveiled its Web site at <http://www.nlectc.org/cmrc>. The site is an international clearinghouse for information about crime mapping that also lists staff, grants, and activities. CMRC also created a listserv (Crimemap), which now has more than 500 subscribers who can post information and respond to queries from other members.

Future plans involve reaching out to both criminal justice practitioners and academic communities through the development of training curriculums in GIS technology, crime mapping, and spatial analysis methods. Training will be tailored for a range of audiences, from introductory through advanced.

For More Information

Visit the Crime Mapping Research Center's Web page (<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/cmrc>) to download a copy of the Center's *Annual Report for Fiscal Year 1997 and Crime Mapping Briefing Book*.

To subscribe to the listserv (Crimemap), send an Internet message to listproc@aspensys.com. Leave the subject line blank, and in the body of the message type: subscribe crimemap <Your Name>.

For more information about the Crime Mapping Research Center, contact Dr. Nancy La Vigne, (202) 616-4531.



Appendixes

Appendix A: Awards Made in Fiscal Year 1997

This appendix presents the grants, interagency and cooperative agreements, contracts, and fellowships awarded by the National Institute of Justice during fiscal year 1997. The awards reflect research, development, evaluation, training, dissemination, and technical support projects, including those supported by the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (the Crime Act) and those conducted in partnership with other Federal agencies.

An annual open solicitation for proposals invites investigators to initiate research and evaluation in broadly defined topic areas; more focused solicitations are issued throughout the year on specific topics and programs, including those emphasized by the Crime Act.

Organization Of this Appendix

The awards are listed alphabetically by project title within five major topic areas and additional subcategories. Listed under each project title are the awardee organization, principal investigator or contractor, award amount, and award or proposal application number. Award numbers beginning with a number other than 97 identify previous

years' awards that received supplements in 1997. Grant numbers starting with 98 were selected in fiscal year 1997 but processed after October 1. (Projects with application numbers rather than grant numbers were in processing as the list went to the printer.)

An asterisk (*) before the project name means the award was made with funds appropriated under the Crime Act.

For More Information

The Institute's mission and approach to research is described in the NIJ Prospectus *Building Knowledge about Crime and Justice*.

For online access to this listing as well as information about publications, programs, funding opportunities, and other aspects of NIJ, connect to NIJ's World Wide Web page at <http://www.ojp.gov/nij>, the Justice Information Center at <http://www.ncjrs.org>, or contact the National Criminal Justice Reference Service at (301) 519-5500 or (800) 851-3420.

Criminal Behavior

Correlates of Specialization and Escalation in Criminal Careers

Pennsylvania State University
Chester Britt
\$23,245 97-IJ-CX-0020

Cost Analysis of Day Reporting Centers

Pacific Institute for Research
and Evaluation
Amy Craddock
\$49,998 97-IJ-CX-0006

Evaluation of G.R.E.A.T.

University of Nebraska, Omaha
Finn-Aage Esbensen
\$483,204 94-IJ-CX-0058

Immigration and Naturali- zation Service Detention and Removal: A White Paper

Yale Law School
Peter H. Schuck
\$32,468 97-IJ-CX-0005

Impact Evaluation of the Opportunity To Succeed Program

The Urban Institute
Shellie Rossman
\$101,271 94-IJ-CX-0010

Drugs and Crime

Assessment of the High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas (HIDTA)

BOTEC Analysis Corporation
Patricia M. Reinhardt
\$199,843 97-IJ-CX-0044

Cocaine Alternative Treatment Study (CATS)

National Center on Addiction
and Substance Abuse at
Columbia University
Herbert D. Kleber
\$100,000 97-IJ-CX-0026

Evaluation of Breaking the Cycle

The Urban Institute
Adele Harrell
\$599,705 97-IJ-CX-0013

***Evaluation of Drug Treatment Courts: Kansas City, Missouri, and Pensacola, Florida**

Abt Associates Inc.
Terence Dunworth
\$345,236 97-DC-VX-K002

Evaluation of Operation Drug TEST (Testing, Effective Sanctions, Treatment)

University of California, Los Angeles, and RAND Corporation
Douglas Longshore
\$748,629 97-IJ-CX-0041

Homeless and Nonhomeless Persons: Patterns of Arrest and Drug Use

California Public Health Foundation
Richard Speigelman
\$24,961 97-IJ-CX-0045

Influence of Neighborhood Disadvantage on Delinquency and Drug Use

State University of New York, Albany, Research Foundation
Eric P. Baumer
\$30,485 97-IJ-CX-0028

Life Course Model of Careers in Crime and Substance Abuse

University of Minnesota
Christopher Uggen
\$45,903 98-8989-MN-IJ

Validity of Self-Reported Drug Use Across Five Factors

University of Maryland, College Park
Andre B. Rosay
\$12,068 97-IJ-CX-0051

Drug Use Forecasting (DUF)¹⁷

The Drug Use Forecasting (DUF) program in 23 sites performs drug tests on samples of arrestees brought to booking facilities. The test findings indicate levels of drug use, determine what drugs are used in specific jurisdictions, and track changes in arrestees' drug use patterns.

DUF—Statistical Support

Aspen Systems Corporation
Lilly Gardner
\$430,333 93-IJ-CX-C002

Atlanta DUF

Georgia State University Institute of Government Administration
Kirk Elifson
\$73,596 96-IJ-CX-A025

Birmingham DUF

City of Birmingham
L. Foster Cook
\$70,003 95-IJ-CX-A005

Chicago DUF

TASC of Illinois, Inc.
Melody Heaps
\$58,032 95-IJ-CX-A020

Dallas DUF

Dallas County Sheriff's Department
Charles Fawn
\$30,544 94-IJ-CX-A039

Denver DUF

Colorado Division of Criminal Justice
Kim English
\$80,444 95-IJ-CX-A010

Detroit DUF

Michigan State University
Tim Bynum
\$74,875 94-IJ-CX-A020

Ft. Lauderdale DUF

Broward County Sheriff's Office
Ron Cochran
\$49,171 94-IJ-CX-A030

Houston DUF

Houston-Galveston Area Council
Brett Arkinson
\$63,930 95-IJ-CX-A008

Indianapolis DUF

Marion County Justice Agency
Cindy Mowery
\$11,554 95-IJ-CX-A013

Los Angeles DUF

Los Angeles, Inc., Public Health Foundation
Karen Garcia
\$96,315 97-IJ-CX-A007

Manhattan DUF

New York City Department of Mental Health, Mental Retardation, and Alcoholism Services
Patricia Thomas
\$79,768 94-IJ-CX-A013

Miami DUF

Metro Dade County
Dorothy Fletcher
\$38,937 95-IJ-CX-A023

New Orleans DUF

Orleans Parish Criminal Sheriff's Office
William C. Hunter
\$32,820 94-IJ-CX-A014

Omaha DUF

Omaha Office of Public Safety
Frederick Power
\$33,387 93-IJ-CX-A023

Philadelphia DUF

Temple University
Jack R. Green
\$70,784 96-IJ-CX-A026

St. Louis DUF

St. Louis (Missouri) Metropolitan Police Department
Scott H. Decker
\$119,455 97-IJ-CX-A008

San Antonio DUF

San Antonio Metropolitan Health District
Sergio Soto
\$70,003 95-IJ-CX-A009

Washington, DC DUF

District of Columbia Pretrial Service
Janis Bergin
\$34,266 95-IJ-CX-A024

¹⁷This program was expanded into the Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring System (ADAM) in 1997.

Residential Substance Abuse Treatment

***Client Motivation in Therapeutic Community Treatment**

University of Delaware, Newark
Steve S. Martin
\$50,000 97-RT-VX-K004

***Collaborative Evaluation of Pennsylvania's Program for Drug-Involved Parole Violators**

Vera Institute of Justice, Inc.
Douglas Young
\$59,952 98-RT-VX-K002

***Evaluation of Florida's RSAT for State Prisoners Program**

Florida State University
Olivia H. Pope
\$49,998 97-RT-VX-K007

***Evaluation of Jail-Based Treatment in Virginia**

University of Maryland, College Park
Faye Taxman
\$59,982 98-RT-VX-K001

***Evaluation of RSAT**

University of Wisconsin, Madison
Paul D. Moberg
\$49,285 97-RT-VX-K001

***Evaluation of RSAT for State Prison Inmates**

University of New Mexico
Robert Wilson
\$50,000 97-RT-VX-K002

***Evaluation of RSAT for State Prisoners Program**

University of Missouri, St. Louis
Mary Beth Johnson
\$59,938 97-RT-VX-K013

***Evaluation of Texas Youth Commission RSAT Chemical Dependency Treatment**

University of Texas, Austin
William R. Kelly
\$58,577 97-RT-VX-K016

***Evaluation of the Barrett Juvenile Correctional Center's Treatment of Substance Abusing Juvenile Offenders**

Virginia Commonwealth University
Jill Gordon
\$59,538 97-RT-VX-K020

***Evaluation of the Forever Free Substance Abuse Program**

University of California,
Los Angeles
Michael Prendergast
\$50,000 97-RT-VX-K003

***Evaluation of the Harris County (Texas) Sheriff's Department "New Choices" Program**

University of Houston
Joseph Caronari
\$59,739 97-RT-VX-K010

***Evaluation of the Maxey Substance Abuse Treatment Program**

University of Michigan
David Plawchan
\$49,022 97-RT-VX-K008

***Evaluation of the Pine Lodge Prerelease RSAT Community for Women**

Washington State University
Dretha Phillips
\$60,000 97-RT-VX-K014

***Evaluation of the Rhode Island Department of Corrections RSAT Program**

Brown University
Craig Love
\$44,985 97-RT-VX-K012

***Evaluation of the RSAT for State Prisoners Program**

University of Illinois, Champaign
Ernest L. Cowles
\$59,697 97-RT-VX-K019

***Evaluation of the South Carolina RSAT for State Prisoners**

University of South Carolina
Bill Ruelle
\$59,746 97-RT-VX-K015

***Evaluation of the Therapeutic Community Program for Female Substance Abusing Offenders at the Dwight Corrections Center**

Governors State University
Cheryl L. Mejta
\$60,000 97-RT-VX-K017

***National Evaluation of RSAT**

National Development and
Research Institute
Douglas S. Lipton
\$499,960 97-RT-VX-K006

***Ohio RSAT Evaluation**

Ohio Office of Criminal Justice
Services
Richard Mukisa
\$59,900 97-RT-VX-K011

****"The Other Way" Program Evaluation**

University of Iowa
Anita Patterson
\$59,953 97-RT-VX-K009

***Therapeutic Milieu in Treatment of Offenders**

University of Maryland, College Park
Faye S. Taxman
\$50,000 97-RT-VX-K005

Violence

Adolescent Violence in Schools and Communities

Vera Institute of Justice, Inc.
Mercer Sullivan
\$250,000 97-IJ-CX-0050

Adolescent Violence: Lethal and Nonlethal

Columbia University, School of
Public Health
Jeffrey Fagan
\$175,455 97-IJ-CX-0023

***Alcohol and Drugs in Domestic Violence: Their Effect on Womens' Utilization of the Police**

University of North Carolina,
Charlotte
Ira W. Hutchison
\$40,571 97-IJ-CX-0047

***Alcohol Problems and Violence Against Women**

University of Northern Iowa
William R. Downs
\$86,918 96-WT-NX-0005

***Assessing the Use of Medical Records as Legal Evidence in Domestic Violence Cases**

Northeastern University
Nancy Isaac
\$165,990 97-WT-VX-0008

Brooklyn Domestic Violence Experiment

Victim Services, Inc.
Robert Davis
\$63,433 94-IJ-CX-0047

Comparing Adult and Juvenile Homicides in Los Angeles

University of Southern California
Cheryl Maxson
\$50,000 97-IJ-CX-0018

Domestic Violence Shelter Population in San Diego

San Diego Association of Governments
Susan Pennell
\$39,946 97-IJ-CX-0007

Domestic Violence: Understanding the Criminal Justice Support Systems for Women in Rural Communities

New Mexico State University
Satya P. Krishnan
\$152,506 97-WT-VX-0003

Drugs and Alcohol and Their Connections to Domestic Violence

University of New Mexico
Marjorie Hudson
\$49,206 98-IJ-CX-0031

Estimating the Population at Risk for Violence During Child Visitation

Victim Services Agency
Chris O'Sullivan
\$44,797 98-IJ-CX-0021

Evaluation of Tribal Strategies Against Violence Initiative

Orbis Associates
Richard Nichols
\$239,583 97-DD-BX-0031

***Evaluation of Victim Advocacy Services in Ohio's Domestic Violence Cases**

Ohio Office of Criminal Justice Services
Carol Bohmer
\$140,038 97-WT-VX-0009

Exploring the Links Between Substance Abuse and Domestic Violence

Research Triangle Institute
James Collins, NIJ Visiting Fellow
\$209,301 97-IJ-CX-0009

From Probable Cause to Beyond Reasonable Doubt

Longview (Washington) Police Department
Bob Burgreen
\$104,500 97-DD-BX-0053

***Impact of Legal Advocacy on Intimate Partner Homicide**

Carnegie Mellon University
Daniel Nagin
\$191,870 97-WT-VX-0004

Murder in Space City Re-examined: Houston Homicide

Sam Houston State University
Victoria Brewer
\$49,824 97-IJ-CX-0014

***National Evaluation of the Violence Against Women Act Grants**

The Urban Institute
Martha Burt
\$150,032 95-WT-NX-0005

Project on Human Development in Chicago Neighborhoods

Harvard University
Felton J. Earls
\$2,405,295 93-IJ-CX-K005

***Richmond (Virginia)-Police Foundation Domestic Violence Partnership**

Police Foundation
Rosann Greenspan
\$199,098 98-WT-VX-0001

Risk of Serious Injury or Death in Intimate Violence

Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority
Carolyn R. Block
\$59,975 96-IJ-CX-0020

***Stalking: Its Role in Serious Domestic Violence Cases**

University of Colorado, Colorado Springs
Cindy B. Kamar
\$26,276 97-WT-VX-0002

***Study of the Effectiveness of State Antistalking Efforts**

Institute for Law and Justice, Inc.
J. Thomas McEwen
\$200,779 97-WT-VX-0007

***Violence Against Women in El Paso, Texas**

Texas A&M University
Andrew Giacomazzi
\$49,998 97-WE-VX-0131

Crime Control and Prevention***Boston's Safe Neighborhood Initiatives**

Harvard University
Mark Moore
\$274,223 97-MU-MU-0013

Childhood Victimization and Delinquency, Adult Criminality, and Violent Criminal**Behavior: A Replication and Extension**

Washington Department of Social and Health Services
Diana J. English
\$285,719 97-IJ-CX-0017

***Enhancing Police Integrity**

University of Delaware, Newark
Carl B. Klockars
\$879,987 97-IJ-CX-0025

Housing Conditions, Fear, and Victimization

University of Utah
Barbara Brown
\$236,195 98-IJ-CX-0022

Impact Evaluation of the Weed and Seed Program

Abt Associates Inc.
Terence Dunworth
\$245,000 95-DD-BX-0134

National Crime Victimization Survey: Survey Attrition, Victimization, and Reporting Crime

Arizona State University
Sharon Lohr
\$25,000 97-IJ-CX-0043

Phoenix Use of Force Project: Predictors of Suspects' Use of Force

University of North Carolina, Charlotte
David J. Hirschel
\$24,953 97-IJ-CX-0054

Role of Local Law Enforcement in Controlling Illegal Immigration and Other Transnational Crimes

Georgetown University
William McDonald,
NIJ Visiting Fellow
\$22,710 95-IJ-CX-0110

Security Technologies in Schools

Sandia National Laboratories
Mary W. Green
\$202,000 97-IJ-CX-A072

Tenant Organization and Its Effects on Neighborhood Crime

John Jay College of Criminal Justice, Research Foundation of the City University of New York
Gary Winkel
\$49,962 97-IJ-CX-0030

***Who Gets What in Policing? National Assessment of Police Chiefs' Experiences with Budgets**

Police Executive Research Forum
Clifford L. Karchmer
\$296,358 97-LB-VX-K005

Community Policing

***Analysis of the Indirect Impacts of Community Policing**

Police Foundation
David Weisburd
\$412,011 97-IJ-CX-0055

Building Effective Strategies for Community Policing: Phase 3

State University of New York, Albany, Research Foundation
Ray Hunt
\$140,991 95-IJ-CX-0081

Community Justice Conferences: Restorative Policing

University of Maryland, College Park
Lawrence W. Sherman
\$221,772 98-IJ-CX-0033

Community Policing in a Commercial District

Temple University
Jack R. Greene
\$280,699 97-IJ-CX-0049

***Community Variables in Community Policing**

State University of New York, Albany Research Foundation
David Duffee
\$468,453 97-IJ-CX-0052

***Computer-Aided Dispatch in Support of Community Policing**

Institute for Law and Justice, Inc.
J. Thomas McEwen
\$283,818 97-IJ-CX-0048

Effects of Geographical and Staffing Models on Community Policing

San Diego (California) Police Department
Donna J. Warlick
\$176,230 98-IJ-CX-0016

***Evaluation of Computers in Patrol Cars**

San Francisco State University
Caran Colvin
\$255,000 98-IJ-CX-0012

Evaluation of the Dallas (Texas) Police Department's Interactive Community Policing Program

Center for Research, Evaluation, and Technology
Charles Mindel
\$295,570 95-IJ-CX-0070

***Evaluation of the Police Corps Program**

Westat, Inc.
Stephen K. Dietz
\$250,000 97-IJ-CX-0057

***Force Factor**

University of South Carolina
Geoffrey P. Alpert
\$270,173 98-IJ-CX-0018

Implementing Community Policing in Los Angeles, California: An Action Science Partnership

Training Research Corporation
Edward Smith
\$179,560 95-IJ-CX-0060

Leaders' Perceptions of Community Policing

University of Cincinnati
Lawrence Travis
\$139,052 98-IJ-CX-0005

***Responding to the Problem Police Officer: An Evaluation of Early Warning Systems**

University of Nebraska, Omaha
Mary Laura Farnham
\$174,643 98-IJ-CX-0002

***Structure of Large Municipal Police Organizations During the Community Policing Era**

University of Nebraska
Mary Laura Farnham
\$177,159 98-IJ-CX-0003

Using a High-Definition Geographic Information System to Enhance Community Policing on College Campuses

Temple University
George F. Rengert
\$248,662 98-IJ-CX-0001

***Women in Policing: Assessing the Work Environment**

New Traditions for Women, Inc.
Donna Milgram
\$92,434 98-IJ-CX-0013

Crime Mapping

***Demonstrating the Analytical Utility of GIS for Policing**

Southern Illinois University
James LeBeau
\$200,378 97-LB-VX-K010

Development of a Geographic Information System Analysis Software
Environmental Systems
Research Institute
John Perry
\$519,892 97-IJ-CX-0042

Development of a Spatial Analysis Tool Kit for Use in a Metropolitan Crime Incident Geographic Information System
Ned Levine and Associates
Ned Levine
\$49,920 97-IJ-CX-0040

***Enhancing the Design and Analytical Potential of Crime Mapping**
Southern Illinois University
James LeBeau
\$49,990 97-LB-VX-0002

***Innovative Crime Mapping Techniques and Special Analysis**
Hunter College, Research
Foundation of the City University
of New York
Victor Goldsmith
\$249,930 97-LB-VX-K013

Firearms Research

Effectiveness of Denial of Handgun Purchase
University of California, Davis
Garen Wintemute
\$199,794 98-IJ-CX-0024

Handgun Intervention Program Evaluation
The Urban Institute
Jeffrey A. Roth
\$25,502 95-IJ-CX-0106

Illegal Firearms Markets
Northeastern University
Glenn L. Pierce
\$499,990 97-IJ-CX-0053

Youth, Firearms, and Violence in Atlanta: A Problem-Solving Approach
Emory University
Arthur Kellermann
\$198,015 94-MU-CX-K003

Locally Initiated Partnerships—Policing

***Development of a Multiagency Police Research**

Partnership Involving Arizona's Police Departments
Arizona State University
Vince Webb
\$113,273 98-IJ-CX-0006

Locally Initiated Research Partnership with Arlington County, Virginia
The Urban Institute
Elizabeth Langston
\$133,911 98-IJ-CX-0009

National Evaluation of Locally Initiated Research Partnership
Institute for Law and Justice, Inc.
J. Thomas McEwen
\$299,971 95-IJ-CX-0083

Research Partnership Between Lexington (Kentucky) Police Department and Eastern Kentucky University
Eastern Kentucky University
Larry K. Gaines
\$33,464 98-IJ-CX-0004

Criminal Justice System

***Analysis of Global Database on Crime and Criminal Justice**
Robin W. Burnham,
NIJ Visiting Fellow
\$113,615 97-MU-CX-0002

Community Justice: A Comprehensive and Analytical Review
George Washington University and
Florida State University
David Karp and Todd R. Clear
\$52,802 97-IJ-CX-0032

Criminal Justice Research Training Program for Graduate Students
Howard University
Florence B. Bonner
\$33,300 97-IJ-CX-A087

Developing an Internet Model for Cross-National Information Sharing and Dissemination
Sergey S. Chapkey,
NIJ Visiting Fellow
\$49,550 95-IJ-CX-0033

***Development of a National Study of Victim Needs and Assistance Sought**
Victim Services, Inc.
Robert Davis
\$204,329 98-VF-GX-0011

***Evaluation of the Local Law Enforcement Block Grant Program**
Cosmos Corporation
Robert Yin
\$749,981 97-LB-VX-0013

***Evaluation of Victim Advocacy Through a Team Approach**
Wayne State University
Arlene N. Weisz
\$153,491 97-WT-VX-0006

Investigating Repeat Victimization with the National Crime Victimization Survey
American University
Peter Koutsandreas
\$50,000 97-IJ-CX-0027

***Linguistic Methods of Determining Authorship**
Carole E. Chaski,
NIJ Visiting Fellow
\$79,000 97-LB-VX-0011

- *Lummi Automated Case Tracking and Management System**
Lummi Indian Nation
Darrell Hillaire
\$63,941 97-LB-VX-K016
- *Police Response to Officer-Involved Shootings**
University of Houston
David A. Klingler
\$49,332 97-IJ-CX-0029
- Psychological and Behavioral Effects of Hate Crimes on Victims**
Boston (Massachusetts)
Police Department
Luis Garcia
\$97,478 97-IJ-CX-0011
- *Public Attitudes Concerning the Use of New Technologies To Detect Weapons**
Johns Hopkins University
Daniel W. Webster
\$266,945 97-LB-VX-0012
- Public Responses to Vermont's Experiment with Restorative Justice**
Doble Research Associates, Inc.
John Doble
\$94,757 98-IJ-CX-0028
- *Sex Offenders in the Community: The Value of Polygraphs**
Colorado Division of Criminal Justice
Kim English
\$252,231 97-LB-VX-0014
- Sex Offender Notification in Wisconsin Communities**
Marquette University
Richard G. Zevitz
\$49,972 98-IJ-CX-0015
- Toward Common Sense in Sentencing**
Thomas J. Quinn,
NIJ Visiting Fellow
\$163,000 95-IJ-CX-0016
- Workshop on Longitudinal Surveys of Children**
National Science Foundation
Cheryl Eavey
\$80,000 97-IJ-CX-A061
- Corrections**
- Analysis of Post-Prison Employment of the Herman Toulson Boot Camps Prerelease Employment Program**
Coppin State University
Sherrise Y. Truesdale
\$15,000 97-IJ-CX-0037
- Case Classification in Community Corrections: A National Survey**
University of Cincinnati
Edward Latessa
\$59,556 98-IJ-CX-0008
- Evaluating the Impact of Alternative Housing and Programming Policies in Adult Prisons**
Abt Associates Inc.
Terence Dunworth
\$208,146 98-CE-VX-0003
- *Evaluation of the Bureau of Justice Assistance's Correctional Options Demonstration Program**
National Council on Crime and Delinquency
James F. Austin
\$200,000 95-DD-BX-K009
- Evaluation of the National Institute of Corrections' Criminal Justice System Project**
Policy Studies, Inc.
David Price
\$499,949 97-IJ-CX-0056
- *Executive Seminar Series on Sentencing and Corrections**
University of Minnesota
Michael Tony
\$498,812 97-MU-MU-K006
- *Government Management of Correctional Privatization and Its Impact on Public Administration**
Abt Associates Inc.
Terence Dunworth
\$247,438 98-CE-VX-0002
- Health Status of Soon-To-Be-Released Inmates**
National Commission on Correctional Health Care
Robert Greifinger
\$500,000 97-IJ-CX-K018
- *Impact of Truth-in-Sentencing on Length of Stay in Prison**
The Urban Institute
William J. Sabol
\$212,491 98-CE-VX-0006
- New Boys On the Block: Under 18-Year-Olds in Adult Prisons**
American Correctional Association
Robert B. Levinson
\$49,592 97-IJ-CX-0024
- *New Jersey's No Early Release Act: Its Impact on Prosecution, Sentencing, Corrections, Parole, and Victim Satisfaction**
Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey
Candace McCoy
\$124,219 98-CE-VX-0007
- Nighttime Incarceration as an Intermediate Sanction**
University of Oklahoma
Thomas James
\$167,114 98-IJ-CX-0011
- Parents in Prisons: Understanding the Attitudes and Practices of Incarcerated Men Toward Their Children**
National Trust for the Development of African-American Men
Garry A. Mendez
\$49,998 97-IJ-CX-0036
- *Pennsylvania Commission on Sentencing and Crime, Law, and Justice: A Research Partnership**
Pennsylvania State University
Barry Ruback
\$344,975 97-CE-VX-0001
- *Sentence Offender/Evaluation of New Mexico's Private—Public Partnership Offender Work Program**
University of New Mexico
Bert Useem
\$204,181 98-CE-VX-0005

Sentencing Reforms and Their Effects on Corrections
Oregon Criminal Justice Commission
Phillip Lemman
\$310,152 8-8893-OR-IJ

***Unintended Consequences of Removal on Community Organization**
The Urban Institute
William J. Sabol
\$166,827 98-CE-VX-0004

***Unintended Consequences of Sentencing Policy: The Creation of Long-Term Healthcare Obligations**
Abt Associates Inc.
Terence Dunworth
\$127,077 98-CE-VX-0001

Courts

Assessment of Washington, D.C.'s Pilot Community Prosecution Initiative
Barbara Boland,
NIJ Visiting Fellow
\$98,721 97-IJ-CX-0058

Clients of Street Prostitutes: Exploring Court Diversion Programs
University of Portland
Martin A. Monto
\$50,000 97-IJ-CX-0033

Domestic Violence Courts
National Center for State Courts
Victor Flango
\$124,170 98-WT-VX-0002

Evaluating Treatment Drug Courts in Portland, Oregon, and Las Vegas, Nevada
Crime and Justice Research Institute
John Goldkamp
\$375,000 98-DC-VX-K001

Evaluation and Review of the Peacemaker Court of the Navajo Nation
Temple University
Eric Gross
\$33,700 97-IJ-CX-0039

Evaluation of the District of Columbia Superior Drug Court Intervention Program
The Urban Institute
Adele Harrell
\$108,471 94-IJ-CX-K011

***Evaluation of the Kings County Felony Domestic Violence Court**
Fund for the City of New York
Michele Sviridoff
\$179,961 97-WT-VX-0005

Law Enforcement Family Support Program

***Collier County (Florida) Sheriff's Office Law Enforcement Family Support Initiative**
Collier County
Edward Ferguson
\$57,575 97-FS-VX-0004

***Family Violence Prevention and Recovery Project**
Los Angeles County (California) Sheriff's Department
Audrey L. Honig
\$100,000 97-FS-VX-0003

***Law Enforcement Family Support: Demonstration Project**
Tennessee Sheriff's Association, Inc.
Paul Jennings
\$230,000 97-FS-VX-0005

***Law Enforcement Workstress and Family Support**
Baltimore City (Maryland) Fraternal Order of Police
Gary McLhinney
\$180,000 97-FS-VX-0001

***Stress Reduction Program for Law Enforcement Officers and Their Families**
City of Colorado Springs, Colorado
Carol Logan
\$85,690 97-FS-VX-0002

Stress Reduction Program for Law Enforcement Personnel and Their Families
Los Angeles (California) Police Department
Kevin Jablonski
\$89,785 98-IJ-CX-0010

Technology Research and Development

Community-Oriented Policing Technology

Affordable Crime Mapping and Information-Sharing Technology for Community Police Officers
New Orleans (Louisiana) Police Department
Michael Pfeiffer
\$203,328 97-IJ-CX-K006

Algorithmic Image Matching: Police Technology Research and Development Project
Santa Ana (California) Police Department
Paul M. Walters
\$250,041 97-IJ-CX-K011

APD Intranet/Briefing Stations
Arlington (Texas) Police Department
Larry Barclay
\$183,375 97-IJ-CX-K005

Artificial Neural Network System for Classification of Offenders in Murder and Rape Cases

Battelle Memorial Institute
Jennifer Miles
\$310,000 97-IJ-CX-K007

Automation of Local Police Functions

New York State Department of Criminal Justice Services
Jim Shea
\$409,035 97-IJ-CX-K009

Demonstration of Concealed Weapons Detection System Using Electromagnetic Resonances

Akela, Inc.
Allan R. Hunt
\$442,229 97-IJ-CX-K013

Development of a Neighborhood Problem-Solving System

Abt Associates Inc.
Marianne Beauregard
\$100,343 97-IJ-CX-K017

FALCON (Future Alert and Contact Network)

Charlotte (North Carolina) Police Department
Maureen Brown
\$234,980 97-IJ-CX-K004

Largo Police Department Wireless Internet Project

Largo (Florida) Police Department
Brian McKeon
\$56,150 97-IJ-CX-K002

Metropolitan Nashville Police Department Palm Top Project

Metropolitan Nashville (Tennessee) Police Department
Kenneth R. Peace
\$128,875 97-IJ-CX-K003

Portable Concealed Weapon Detector

Los Angeles County (California) Sheriff's Office
Yu-Wen Chang
\$496,624 97-IJ-CX-K015

***Portable Voice-Command Translation System**

Integrated Wave Technologies, Inc.
A. Robert Sabo
\$50,000 96-IJ-CX-K008

Seamless Mobile Law Enforcement Computer Network

Virginia Department of State Police
John Furlough
\$348,362 97-IJ-CX-K010

Software Development for Intelligence Gathering

Monroe County (Florida) Sheriff's Office
Tyrrell Armstrong
\$187,900 97-IJ-CX-K008

DNA Identification

***Capillary Electrophoresis for Forensic STR Analysis: Validation and Cost-Effectiveness**

Vermont Department of Public Safety
Eric Buel
\$58,958 97-DN-VX-0007

***Chip Based Genetic Detector for Rapid Identification of Individuals**

Nanogen, Inc.
Michael I. Nerenberg
\$709,919 97-LB-VX-0004

***Development of the Human Y Chromosome as a Forensic Tool**

University of Arizona
Michael F. Hammer
\$147,529 97-LB-VX-0010

***Enhancement of the DNA Program in the Utah State Criminalistics Laboratory**

Utah Department of Public Safety, Division of Investigation
Pilar A. Shortsleeve
\$175,000 97-DN-VX-0014

***Establishment of a Statewide DNA Database with CODIS Capability**

Delaware Health and Social Services
Richard T. Callery
\$182,762 97-DN-VX-0010

***Evaluation of New STR Markers for Forensic Analysis**

University of Pittsburgh
Ranjan Deka
\$220,359 97-LB-VX-0009

***Forensic Typing of Mitochondrial DNA Using Peptide Nucleic Acid Probes**

American University
James E. Girard
\$49,965 97-LB-VX-0005

***Implementation of DNA Analysis at the Louisiana State Police Crime Lab**

Louisiana State Police
Frank L. Tridico
\$147,570 97-DN-VX-0012

***Improve Analysis of DNA Short Tandem Repeats for Human Identification**

Genetrace Systems, Inc.
Christopher H. Becker
\$307,664 97-LB-VX-0003

***Ohio Statewide Consortium DNA Grant**

Ohio Bureau of Criminal Identification
Roger Kahn
\$367,538 97-DN-VX-0009

***State of Oklahoma DNA Offender Database**

Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation
Darrel W. Wilkins
\$291,880 97-DN-VX-0011

***Validation of Pattern Recognition Methods Applied to Forensic Chemical Data**

University of South Carolina
Stephen L. Morgan
\$200,025 97-LB-VX-0006

***Validation of STR Typing of Convicted Offender Samples**

Oregon Department of State Police
Cec von Beroldingen
\$171,380 97-DN-VX-0013

Forensic DNA Laboratory Improvement Program

The awards below represent an ongoing NIJ effort to enhance the DNA analysis capabilities of State and local crime laboratories across the country. Projects focus on

installation and upgrade of laboratory equipment, implementation of a national DNA database, development of faster methods of DNA typing, and training for analysts.

California: Forensic DNA Laboratory Improvement Program

California Department of Justice,
Bureau of Forensic Services
Jan Bashinski
\$350,000 97-IJ-CX-0001

Charlotte, North Carolina: Forensic DNA Laboratory Improvement Program

City of Charlotte, North Carolina
Roger Thompson
\$50,000 97-IJ-CX-0016

Connecticut: Forensic DNA Laboratory Program for Connecticut

Connecticut Department of
Public Safety
Elaine Pagliaro
\$375,000 97-IJ-CX-0003

***Idaho: Forensic DNA Laboratory Improvement Program**

Idaho Department of
Law Enforcement
R. Dan Charboneau
\$133,605 97-DN-VX-0003

***Iowa: DCI Laboratory DNA Improvement Project**

Iowa Department of Public
Safety, Division of Criminal
Investigation
Michael L. Rehberg
\$175,000 97-DN-VX-0016

***Kansas: Forensic DNA Laboratory Improvement Program**

Kansas Bureau of Investigation
Eileen Burnau
\$152,000 97-IJ-CX-0015

***Maine: Statewide DNA Laboratory Program**

Maine Department of
Public Safety
Timothy D. Kupferschmid
\$147,258 97-DN-VX-0008

***Massachusetts: State Police-Boston Police DNA Laboratory Improvement Project**

Massachusetts State Police
Kathleen M. Stefani
\$250,000 97-DN-VX-0015

Michigan: Forensic DNA Laboratory Program

Michigan Department of
State Police, Forensic
Science Division
Frank Schehr
\$375,000 97-IJ-CX-0004

***Mississippi: PCR DNA Analyses Improvement Program**

Mississippi Department of
Public Safety
Deborah K. Haller
\$110,880 97-DN-VX-0004

***Nebraska: Forensic DNA Laboratory Improvement Program**

Nebraska State Patrol
John Dietrich
\$150,000 97-DN-VX-0002

New York: Forensic DNA Laboratory Improvement Program

New York State Division of
Criminal Justice
Carl M. Selavka
\$400,000 97-IJ-CX-0021

North Dakota: Forensic DNA Laboratory Improvement Program

North Dakota Department of Health
Aaron E. Rash
\$77,000 97-IJ-CX-0012

***Rhode Island: Forensic DNA Laboratory STR and CODIS Expansion**

Rhode Island Department of Health
David B. Uliss
\$111,533 97-DN-VX-0005

***South Carolina: State DNA Offender Database Program**

South Carolina Law Enforcement
Division
Matthew G. Fitts
\$178,864 97-DN-VX-0006

Washington: Forensic DNA Laboratory Program

Washington State Patrol
James S. Stuart
\$145,000 97-IJ-CX-0008

Wisconsin: DNA Improvement Project

Wisconsin Department of
Justice
Jerry Guerts
\$300,000 97-IJ-CX-0002

General Technology Support

Application of Static Secondary Ion Mass Spectrometry to Trace Evidence Analysis

Lockheed Martin Energy
Research, Idaho National
Engineering Laboratory
Gary S. Groenwold
\$230,000 97-LB-VX-A050

Armstrong Laboratory Acoustic Study

U.S. Department of the Air Force,
Armstrong Laboratories
James R. Jauchem
\$400,000 97-DT-CX-A069

Assessment of Explosively Formed Penetrator (Flying Plate)

U.S. Department of the Navy,
Naval Surface Warfare Center
Mard Magdinec
\$50,000 97-DT-CX-A074

***Assessment of Law Enforcement Technology Training Needs**

Sam Houston State University
Larry T. Hoover
\$50,000 97-LB-VX-K020

Assessment of Police and Sheriff Departments

Center for Technology
Commercialization, Inc.
Thomas Kennedy
\$299,241 97-LB-VX-K012

Ballistics Matching Using Three-Dimensional Images of Bullets and Cartridge Cases

Intelligent Automation, Inc.
Leonard S. Haynes
\$249,708 97-LB-VX-0008

***Body Cavity Screening System**

Quantum Magnetics, Inc.
Geoff Barrall
\$324,643 97-LB-VX-K019

Collection and Analysis of Explosives Trace Chemical Evidence

Lockheed Martin Energy Research, Oak Ridge National Laboratory
Michael E. Sigman
\$200,699 97-LB-VX-A052

***Computerized Mug Book**

Southeastern Louisiana University
Hunter A. McAllister
\$69,578 97-LB-VX-K024

Concealed Weapons and Counterterrorism Detection System

Nicolet Imaging Systems
Christopher McBee
\$704,000 97-IJ-CX-K016

***Containment Devices for Small Terrorist Bombs**

JAYCOR Defense Sciences Group
Herman H. Klein
\$145,877 97-DT-CX-K001

***Database Integration and Access for Law Enforcement Intranet**

Tucson (Arizona) Police Department
Bradley Cochran
\$502,213 97-LB-VX-K023

***Demonstration of Orthophotographic Representation and Analysis**

University of Maryland, Baltimore
Keith D. Harries
\$144,701 97-LB-VX-K004

Detection and Classification of Concealed Weapons Using Magnetic Gradient Measurements

U.S. Department of Energy, Idaho National Engineering Laboratory
Jonathan Nadler
\$789,721 95-IJ-CX-A027

***Development of a Baton with a Projectable Restraining Net**

LRF, Inc.
Guy Javarone
\$250,000 97-LB-VX-K011

***Development of a Personal Alarm and Location Monitoring System for Corrections Officers**

Telephonics Corporation
Dennis Fortner
\$439,899 97-LB-VX-K021

***Development of Advanced Wireless Technology Standards**

Association of Public Safety Communications Officials International, Inc.
Craig M. Jorgensen
\$150,000 97-LB-VX-K002

Development of Certification Examinations for Practicing Firearms and Toolmark Examiners

Association of Firearm and Toolmark Examiners
Kenneth F. Kowalski
\$50,000 97-IJ-CX-0038

Development of DNA Identification Techniques for Forensically Important Insects

University of California, Berkeley
Felix A.H. Sperling
\$60,000 97-IJ-CX-0035

DOD-DOJ Joint Program Steering Group, Concealed Weapons Detection

U.S. Department of the Navy
Jerry A. Koenig
\$1,344,125 97-IJ-CX-A013

DOD-DOJ Joint Program Steering Group, Counterterrorism

U.S. Department of Defense
David Fields
\$537,000 97-IJ-CX-A025

Domestic Violence Electronic Monitoring Project in San Diego

Science Applications International Corporation
Sid Chillcott
\$474,130 97-IJ-CX-K014

***Estimation of the Postmortem Interval from Entomological Evidence**

University of Florida, Gainesville
Jon C. Allen
\$32,819 97-LB-VX-0001

***Evaluation of Oleoresin Capsicum**

University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill
Michael Bowling
\$218,000 97-LB-VX-K018

Explosives Detection and Remediation Research and Evaluation

U.S. Department of Defense, Office of Special Technology
Jeffrey David
\$600,000 97-DT-CX-A068

***Face Recognition Technology for Internet Based Gang Tracking**

Visionics Corporation
Notman A. Redlich
\$399,462 97-LB-VX-K007

***Facial Recognition Technology**

Analytic Services, Inc.
Helena Wisniewski
\$3,096,711 97-LB-VX-K025

***Field Evaluation of the System for the Effective Control of Urban Environment Security (SECURES)**

University of Cincinnati
Lorraine Green Mazerolle
\$49,874 96-MU-MU-0018

***Handheld Remote
Concealed Weapons
Detector**

JAYCOR Defense Sciences Group
Franklin S. Felber
\$377,693 97-LB-VX-K008

**Hazardous Devices
Training Tool**

U.S. Department of the Navy
Walter H. Ott
\$149,975 97-DT-CX-A044

**Health Hazard Assessment
for Kinetic Energy Impact
Weapons**

U.S. Department of the Army
Gregory J. Argyros
\$100,000 97-LB-VX-A024

**Immigration and
Naturalization Service
Tire Deflator Development:
Phase 3 Follow-On**

Eagle Research Group, Inc.
John Rhines
\$149,998 97-IJ-CX-K001

***Investigative and Surveil-
lance Technology: Training
and Technical Support**

Institute of Investigative
Technology
John S. Ramming
\$3,041,238 97-LB-VX-K014

**Microchip DNA
Fingerprinting Devices**

Lockheed Martin Energy
Research, Oak Ridge National
Laboratory
J. Michael Ramsey
\$584,248 97-LB-VX-A063

***National Center for Arson
and Explosion Research**

University of Central Florida
William McGee
\$299,972 97-DN-VX-0001

**Naval Command, Control,
and Ocean Surveillance
Inservice Engineering
Laboratory—East Coast
Division (NISE-E)**

U.S. Department of the Navy
Steve Morrison
\$187,000 97-LB-VX-A043

***New Radio Location
Technology for Electronic
Monitoring of Offenders in
the Community**

Signatron Technology Corporation
Steen A. Parl
\$49,997 97-LB-VX-K003

***NIJ Surplus Property Program**

Ultimate Enterprise Limited
Michael Simpson
\$149,616 96-LB-VX-K002

**Operation of the Center
for Advanced Support in
Technology for Law
Enforcement**

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Steven McPeak
\$200,000 97-LB-VX-A070

***Passive Millimeter-Wave
Camera for Concealed
Weapons Detection**

Thermotrex Corporation
John A. Lovberg
\$400,000 97-LB-VX-K015

**Rapid DNA Typing by Laser
Desorption Mass Spectrometry**

Lockheed Martin Energy
Research, Oak Ridge National
Laboratory
C.H. Winston Chenn
\$328,654 97-LB-VX-A047

Ring Airfoil Projectile System

Guilford Engineering Associates, Inc.
David Findlay
\$199,788 97-IJ-CX-K019

**Sandia National Laboratories
Test Facility**

Sandia National Laboratories
Debra D. Spencer
\$700,000 97-LB-VX-A004

***Smart Card Systems for
Prison Pharmacies**

Battelle Memorial Institute
Frank J. Lukz
\$237,962 97-LB-VX-K017

***Smart Gun Development
and Prototype**

Colt's Manufacturing Company, Inc.
Douglas G. Overbury
\$500,079 97-LB-VX-K006

***Southwest Border States
Antidrug Information System**

Criminal Information Sharing
Alliance
Glen Gillum
\$11,500,000 97-LB-VX-K009

**Testing Reliability of
Animal Models in Forensic
Entomology: Phase 2**

University of Indianapolis
Neal H. Haskell
\$100,000 97-IJ-CX-0046

**Training Technology
Development and
Implementation**

U.S. Department of Defense,
Naval Air Warfare Center
Janet Weisenford
\$200,000 97-LB-VX-A042

***Two-Dimensional
Concrete Penetrating
Imaging Radar**

Hughes Missile Systems Company
Larry M. Frazier
\$107,907 97-DT-CX-K002

***Law Enforcement
and Corrections
Technology Centers***

NIJ's National Law Enforcement and Corrections Technology Center and its regional centers offer product and technology information, assessment, and referral services to law enforcement, corrections, and other criminal justice professionals. NIJ also supports a Border Research and Technology Center that focuses on developing and enhancing border control.

***National Headquarters—
Rockville, Maryland:
National Law Enforcement
and Corrections
Technology Center**

Aspen Systems Corporation
Marc H. Caplan
\$1,456,393 96-MU-MU-K011

**Northeastern Region—
Rome, New York: National
Law Enforcement and
Corrections Technology
Center**

U.S. Air Force, Rome Laboratory
(AFMC)

John A. Ritz

\$2,526,410 95-IJ-CX-A040

\$1,850,000 96-IJ-CX-A032

***Rocky Mountain Region—
Denver, Colorado:
National Law Enforcement
and Corrections
Technology Center**

University of Denver,
Colorado Seminary

Jim Keller

\$1,512,758 96-MU-MU-K012

***San Diego, California:
Border Research and
Technology Center**

Aerospace Corporation

Robert M. Pentz

\$150,000 96-IJ-CX-A036

\$1,838,233 96-MU-MU-K006

***Southeast Region
Charleston, South Carolina:
National Law Enforcement
and Corrections Technology
Center**

South Carolina Research Authority

Gary A. Mastrandrea

\$923,885 97-MU-MU-K020

**U.S. Department of the Navy,
Naval Electronic Systems
Engineering Center**

Ronald L. Polkowsky

\$199,030 96-IJ-CX-A010

***Less-than-Lethal
Technology***

***Less-Than-Lethal
Technology Policy
Assessment Panel**

SEASKATE, Inc.

E.A. Burkhalter

\$46,852 96-MU-MU-K016

***Pepper Spray Projectile
Disperser**

Delta Defense, Inc.

Roy Kelly

\$250,776 97-MU-MU-K011

Information Dissemination and Technical Support

**Annual Review of
Justice Research**

Castine Research Corporation

Michael Tonry

\$164,644 92-IJ-CX-K044

**Crime and Social
Organization Conference**

Rutgers, The State University

of New Jersey

Elin Waring

\$20,501 97-IJ-CX-0031

**Development and Production
of Annual Reports and
Other Material**

Cygnus Corporation

Todd Phillips

\$49,500 94-IJ-CX-C005

**Dissemination and
Communication Activities of
the National Consortium for
Violence Research**

National Science Foundation

Harmon M. Hosch

\$200,000 97-IJ-CX-A060

***Gordon Research
Conference on Illicit
Substance Detection**

Gordon Research Conferences

Jimmie C. Oxley

\$20,000 97-LB-VX-0007

***Idaho Criminal Justice
Statistics: Support for
Analysis and Information
Sharing**

Idaho Department of Law

Enforcement

Robert C. Uhlenkott

\$50,000 97-MU-MU-K016

**National Criminal
Justice Reference Service
(NCJRS)**

Aspen Systems Corporation

Richard Rosenthal

\$3,783,583 94-MU-CX-C006

**Partnership Against
Violence Network (PAVNET)**

U.S. Department of Agriculture

John Gladstone

\$30,000 97-IJ-CX-A085

**Professional Conference
Series**

Institute for Law and Justice, Inc.

Edward F. Connors

\$525,000 94-MU-CX-C008

**Research and Dissemination
Activities and Events**

Institute for Law and Justice, Inc.

Edward F. Connors

\$355,000 97-MU-MU-K015

**Research Applications
Contract**

Abt Associates Inc.

Joan Mullen

\$590,000 94-MU-CX-C007

**Support for the Report
on Trends in Child
Well-Being**

U.S. Department of Labor,

Bureau of Labor Statistics

Antonio Clinkscales

\$5,000 97-IJ-CX-A073

**Technical Assistance
and Support**

CSR, Inc.

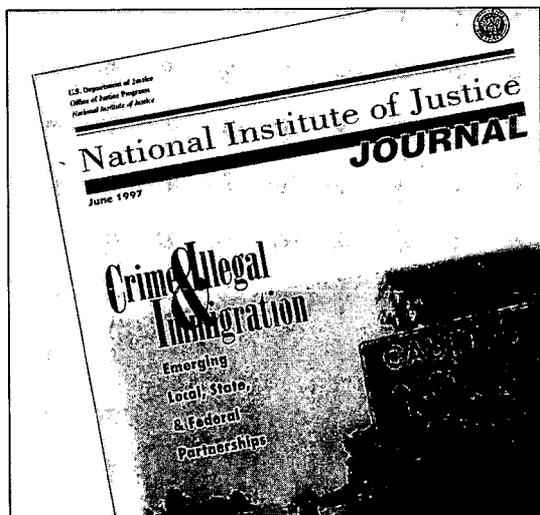
Edward J. Spurlock

\$1,378,101 96-MU-MU-C004

Appendix B: Documents Published in Fiscal Year 1997

Most NIJ materials are free and can be obtained in several ways:

- Download documents from the World Wide Web site at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij>.
- Call or write to the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS) at (800) 851-3420 (outside the United States, call (301) 519-5500), P.O. Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20849-6000, or download documents from the NCJRS Web site at <http://www.ncjrs.org>.
- Order Research Previews via fax-on-demand by calling (800) 851-3420.



NIJ Journal

The Institute's quarterly periodical features indepth articles about criminal justice research, innovative programs and approaches, technology, and international developments as well as information on solicitations, awards, reports, and recent publications.

- For many science and technology publications, call the National Law Enforcement and Corrections Technology Center (NLECTC) at (800) 248-2742 or download documents from the NLECTC Web site at <http://www.nlectc.org>.

NIJ publishes several types of publications, including:

- **Research in Action:** Overviews of specific topics and programs in research and practice.
- **Research in Brief:** Summaries of recent NIJ research, development, and evaluation findings.
- **Research Reports:** Comprehensive reports on NIJ-sponsored research and development projects.
- **Research in Progress Videotapes:** Sixty-minute lectures with a question-and-answer segment presented by well-known scholars and accompanied by a Research Preview summarizing the salient points of the discussion.
- **Research Previews:** Two-page fact sheets on research and evaluation findings and activities.
- **Issues and Practices:** Reports presenting program options and issues for criminal justice managers and administrators.
- **Program Focus:** Highlights of specific innovative State and local criminal justice programs.

Catalogs of Publications

NCJRS Catalog #30, September/October 1996, 24 pages, BC 000254.

NCJRS Catalog #31, November/December 1996, 24 pages, BC 000255.

NCJRS Catalog #32, January/February 1997, 24 pages, BC 000256.

NCJRS Catalog #33, March/April 1997, 24 pages, BC 000257.

NCJRS Catalog #34, May/June 1997, 24 pages, BC 000258.

NCJRS Catalog #35, July/August 1997, 24 pages, BC 000259.

The NIJ Publications Catalog, 1996-1997, November 1997, 64 pages, NCJ 166144.

The NIJ Publications Catalog, 6th Edition, 1986-1996, November 1997, 25 pages, NCJ 167244.

Electronic Newsletters

JUSTINFO is an electronic newsletter service sponsored by the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs and is published the 1st and 15th of each month. It provides the latest criminal justice news, information, services, and publications.

NIJ Journal

NIJ Journal, June 1997, No. 232, 32 pages, JR 000232.

NIJ Journal, September 1997, No. 233, 32 pages, JR 000233.

Annual Reports

NIJ Annual Report to Congress 1996, 101 pages, NCJ 166585.

1996 Drug Use Forecasting, Annual Report on Adult and Juvenile Arrestees, 72 pages, NCJ 165691.

Building Knowledge About Crime and Justice: The 1997 Research Prospectus of the National Institute of Justice, 22 pages, NCJ 163708.

Award Lists

NIJ Awards in Fiscal Year 1996, Research in Brief, July 1997, NCJ 165701.

NIJ Awards Under the Crime Act: Fiscal Year 1996, Research in Brief, July 1997, NCJ 165700.

NIJ Science and Technology Awards Under the Crime Act: Fiscal Year 1996, Research in Brief, July 1997, 8 pages, NCJ 165586.

Solicitations for Research and Evaluation

Data Resources Program Funding for the Analysis of Existing Data, January 1997, SL 000232.

Effectiveness of Victims of Crime Act Funding in Meeting the Needs of Crime Victims, January 1997, SL 000231.

The Study of Illegal Firearms Markets: Fiscal Year 1997, January 1997 (no SL assigned).

Evaluations of the Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners Program (1997), January 1997, SL 000220.

Measuring What Matters in Community Policing: Fiscal Year 1997, January 1997, SL 000219.

Drug Court Evaluation I, January 1997, SL 000214.

Forensic DNA Laboratory Improvement Program, January 1997, SL 000166.

Evaluation of Breaking the Cycle Program, January 1997, SL 000142.

Law Enforcement, Courts and Corrections Technology Development, Implementation and Evaluation, January 1997, SL 000168.

Investigator-Initiated Research, March 1997, SL 000201.

Evaluation of Arrest Policies Program Under the Violence Against Women Act, April 1997, SL 000216.

Research and Evaluation on Violence Against Women, April 1997, SL 000217.

Law Enforcement Family Support: Solicitation for Demonstration and Training Programs for Reduction of Stress Among Law Enforcement Officers and Their Families, April 1997, SL 000202.

Research and Evaluation on Sentencing Reforms and Their Effects on Corrections (1997), June 1997, SL 000229.

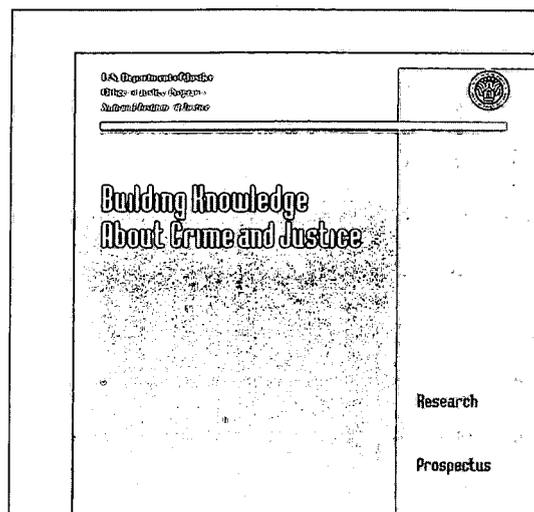
Policing Research and Evaluation: Fiscal Year 1997, June 1997, SL 000223.

Evaluation of the National Institute of Corrections Criminal Justice System Project, July 1997, SL 000218.

Information Technology Acquisition: Local and State Law Enforcement, August 1997, SL 000233.

Visiting Fellowship Program: NIJ Residency Research Opportunities, August 1997, NCJ 165588.

Graduate Research Fellowship Program, September 1997, NCJ 166367.



Building Knowledge About Crime and Justice

The NIJ Prospectus describes the Institute's approach to sponsoring research and development related to preventing and controlling crime and ensuring justice.

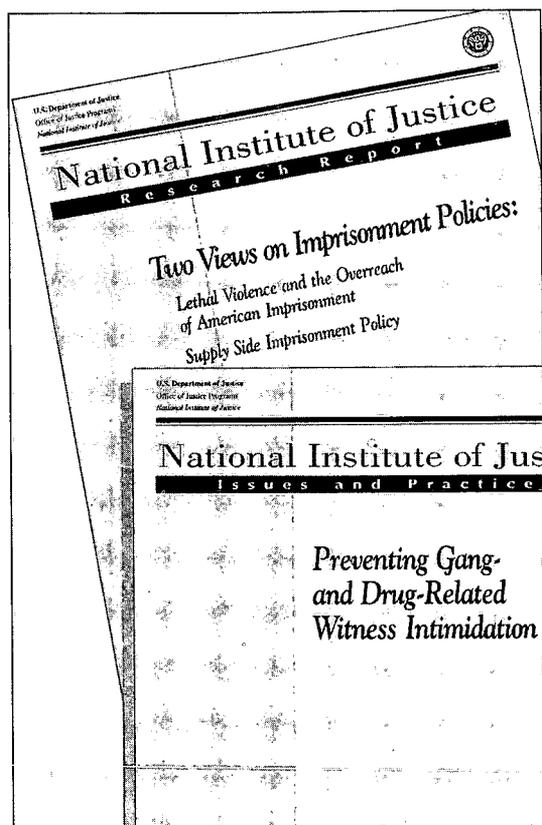
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Providing Services for Jail Inmates With Mental Disorders, Steadman, H.J., and B.M. Veysey, Research in Brief, April 1997, 12 pages, NCJ 162207.

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Two Views on Imprisonment Policies

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Preventing Gang- and Drug-Related Witness Intimidation

This Issues and Practices report describes approaches developed by prosecutors' offices and law enforcement agencies for dealing with the increasing problem of gang- and drug-related witness intimidation.

Work Release: Recidivism and Corrections Costs in Washington State, Turner, S., and J. Petersilia, Research in Brief, December 1996, 16 pages, NCJ 163706.

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Public Defenders in the Neighborhood: A Harlem Law Office Stresses Teamwork, Early Investigation, Anderson, D.C., Program Focus, March 1997, 12 pages, NCJ 163061.

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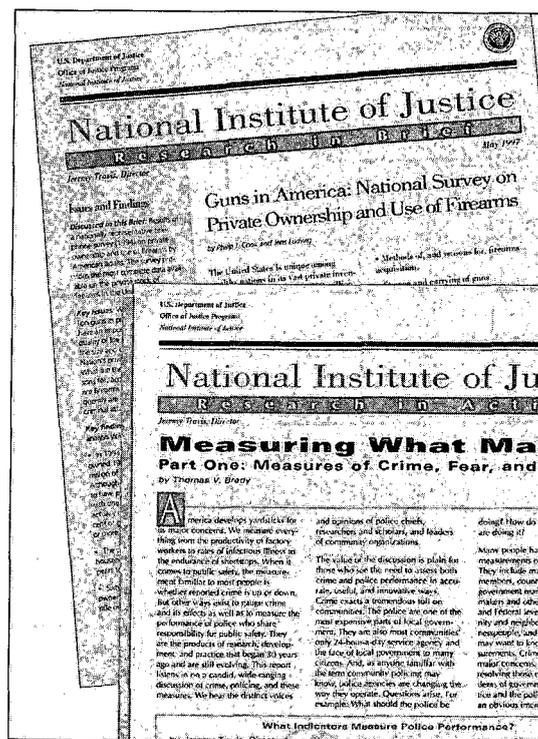
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Revictimization: Reducing the Heat on Hot Victims, Pease, K., and G. Laycock, Research in Action, November 1996, 6 pages, NCJ 162951.



Guns in America

This Research in Brief focuses on the size, composition, and ownership of the Nation's private gun inventory, how and why firearms are acquired, gun storage and carrying, and the defensive use of firearms against criminal attackers.

Measuring What Matters

This Research in Action summarizes the first session of the Policing Research Institute, which called together researchers, police executives, and community leaders to discuss how well measures such as crime, fear, and disorder actually gauge police performance.

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Assessing the Exposure of Urban Youth to Violence, Selner-O'Hagan, M.B., D.J. Kindlon, S.L. Buka, S.W.Raudenbush, and F.J. Earls, Research Preview, November 1996, 4 pages, FS 000159.

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National Assessment of the Byrne Formula Grant Program: A Policy Maker's Overview: Report 4, Dunworth, T., P. Haynes, and A.J. Saiger, Research Report, December 1996, 111 pages, NCJ 163384.



TechBeat

The quarterly newsletter is an essential link in disseminating the latest information about developing technologies from the National Law Enforcement and Corrections Technology Centers.

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