



# The NIJ Research Review

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## Selected Summaries

This section contains short summaries of significant research findings from recently completed NIJ-funded projects. At the end of each project title and summary, there is a URL address to point readers to the Web location for the full report abstract. Copies of the full report are available from the National Criminal Justice Reference Service by calling 800-851-3420.

**Does Batterer Treatment Reduce Violence?: A Randomized Experiment in Brooklyn**, R.C. Davis et al. The study's findings suggest that a batterer treatment program has a significant effect on suppressing violent behavior while batterers are under court monitoring, but may not produce long-term change in behavior. Court-mandated batterers were randomly assigned to batterer treatment programs for 8 or 26 weeks or to a control group assigned to 40 hours of community service irrelevant to the battering problem. Based on criminal justice agencies' reports, only the 26-week treatment group participants showed significantly lower recidivism at 6- and 12-month review periods than the control group. Treatment completion rates were higher for batterers assigned to the 8-week than to the 26-week program. The groups showed no significant difference in terms of new incidents reported by

victims 6 or 12 months after sentencing. Grant 94-IJ-CX-0047; NCJ 180772. More information can be found at: [http://www.ncjrs.org/rr/vol1\\_2/01.html](http://www.ncjrs.org/rr/vol1_2/01.html).

**Policing on American Indian Reservations**, S. Wakeling et al. This study examined policing in Indian Country and identified policing approaches that might successfully respond to the increasing crime problem on Indian reservations. A typical Indian police department is described, and data are presented on a variety of socioeconomic, cultural, and political conditions that characterize Indian Country today. Organization and management problems, such as reporting structures, staffing, and funding are addressed. The study concluded that Federal policy has failed to promote the ability of Indian nations to design

*The NIJ Research Review, which is published every 3 months, contains short summaries of significant research findings and a listing of other recently completed projects. In addition, a Web address is provided for easy electronic access to the full abstract of each project. Information on upcoming conferences and other significant events is also included.*

and exert meaningful control over their own policing institutions. Grant 95-IJ-CX-0086; NCJ 180774. More information can be found at: [http://www.ncjrs.org/rr/vol1\\_2/03.html](http://www.ncjrs.org/rr/vol1_2/03.html).

**Doing What We've Always Done: A Case Study of Rural Policing**, K. Baird-Olson. Using available crime data, surveys, and meetings with key community leaders, this study found citizen response was positive and supportive of the existing local rural policing model. However, when citizens were asked how law enforcement should be done, their responses indicated a conflict between their beliefs about how policing should be carried out and their generally supportive view of delivery of local policing services. The authors believe the theory of cognitive dissonance represents a useful theoretical framework for understanding the conflict between citizen perceptions of the effectiveness of actual law enforcement agencies and their views of how policing should be done. Grant 95-IJ-CX-0045; NCJ 181044. More information can be found at: [http://www.ncjrs.org/rr/vol1\\_2/05.html](http://www.ncjrs.org/rr/vol1_2/05.html).

**Application of Static Secondary Ion Mass Spectrometry to Trace Evidence Analysis**, G.S. Groenewold et al. This study assessed the efficacy of static Secondary Ion Mass Spectrometry (SIMS) for providing highly

specific chemical characterization of trace evidence samples. Results showed that samples coated with automotive paint and nail polishes could be distinguished and that soap and softener chemicals on the surface of hair samples could be readily characterized. Other findings showed that drugs of abuse such as heroin and cocaine could be readily detected on fiber surfaces using SIMS. Researchers concluded that the technique shows great potential and that the current limitations of high cost, high expertise, and operational complexity will be reduced in the future. Grant 97-IJ-CX-A050; NCJ 181045. More information can be found at: [http://www.ncjrs.org/rr/vol1\\_2/06.html](http://www.ncjrs.org/rr/vol1_2/06.html).

**Impact of the Opportunity to Succeed (OPTS) Aftercare Program for Substance-Abusing Felons: Comprehensive Final Report**, S. Rossman et al. Initiated in 1994 in five communities, the 3-year Opportunity to Succeed (OPTS) program was designed to reduce substance abuse and criminal recidivism by providing comprehensive aftercare services to felony offenders with substance abuse histories. Local probation and service agencies were paired with social service agencies that provided case management and treatment and support services and assistance to offenders' families or domestic networks. Evaluation results were mixed when compared to control group outcomes. OPTS participants reduced alcohol or marijuana use, reported increased full-time employment, and improved family functioning. The program did not have discernible effects on other drug use or criminal behavior. Grant 94-IJ-CX-0010; NCJ 181046. More information can be found at: [http://www.ncjrs.org/rr/vol1\\_2/07.html](http://www.ncjrs.org/rr/vol1_2/07.html) or in NIJ's abstract (NCJ 181047) titled *Confronting Relapse and Recidivism: Case Management and Aftercare Services*

*in the OPTS Programs* at: [http://www.ncjrs.org/rr/vol1\\_2/08.html](http://www.ncjrs.org/rr/vol1_2/08.html).

**Illegal Aliens in Federal, State, and Local Criminal Justice Systems**

R.L. Clark et al. This study presented statistics on illegal aliens in the criminal justice system at Federal, State, and local levels. The findings showed that the number of illegal aliens sentenced in Federal courts increased by 167 percent between 1991 and 1995; that unlawful entry into the United States was the most common offense, followed by drug trafficking; and that Texas and California sentenced the most aliens during the survey period. Other issues addressed include: (1) how many illegal aliens are in prison and other components of the criminal justice system; (2) how and why the number of illegal aliens entering the criminal justice system has changed; (3) the offenses for which illegal aliens have been convicted and how these offenses compare with the general population; and (4) socioeconomic and demographic characteristics of illegal aliens in the criminal justice system. Researchers attributed increases in the illegal alien population to stricter enforcement of laws typically broken by illegal aliens. Grant 96-DD-BX-0036; NCJ 181049. More information can be found at: [http://www.ncjrs.org/rr/vol1\\_2/10.html](http://www.ncjrs.org/rr/vol1_2/10.html).

**Evaluation of Efforts to Strengthen Police-Resident Relations in El Centro, California: A Final Report**

M.J. Sabath et al. This study examined strategies to enhance community policing in a bilingual and culturally diverse population. Interview data were used to examine residents' attitudes on factors such as trust in police, cooperation with police, familiarity with and performance of police; and how social and cultural characteristics may influence these attitudes. The overall recommendations were for police to become

more integrated into the community by increasing their knowledge of the community, provide incentives and options for bilingualism, offer diversity and human relations training, encourage greater public participation in police-resident meetings, and generally promote more police-resident interactions. Grant 95-IJ-CX-0049; NCJ 181051. More information can be found at: [http://www.ncjrs.org/rr/vol1\\_2/12.html](http://www.ncjrs.org/rr/vol1_2/12.html).

**Community Prosecution in Washington, DC: The U.S. Attorney's Fifth District Pilot Project**

B. Boland. This report describes a community prosecution project in which U.S. Attorneys responded to citizen complaints in specific neighborhoods. The report documents the genesis of the community prosecution project, describes recent reforms in the Metropolitan Police Department that were of critical significance to the work of community prosecutors, characterizes the project's benefits, and provides case studies of police beats with dramatically different crime problems to illustrate how the project contributed to crime control in specific neighborhoods. Grant 97-IJ-CX-0058; NCJ 181052. More information can be found at: [http://www.ncjrs.org/rr/vol1\\_2/13.html](http://www.ncjrs.org/rr/vol1_2/13.html).

**Law Enforcement/Criminal Justice Multi-Jurisdictional Information Systems Study, Phase II Final Report**

T.J. Kennedy et al. Characteristics associated with effective systems were based on interviews with

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*These summaries do not contain sufficient information to adequately assess the significance of the findings as stated here. The full reports provide greater detail, including information on the research design, data analysis, and study limitations.*

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system managers and users of 17 regional, State, and local multijurisdictional information systems. Officer accessibility and officer and public safety were the most frequently cited benefits of such information systems. Duplication of information systems was rare. Although successful programs were attributed to multiple factors—such as effective leadership, strategic planning, vendor-user partnerships, and funding sources—respondents emphasized that people issues, not technology issues, were the keys to success. All successful systems relied upon one, two, or even a small team of individuals to coordinate user issues. The primary sources of funding came from agencies that managed the systems. Grant 97-LB-VX-K012; NCJ 181054. More information can be found at: [http://www.ncjrs.org/rr/vol1\\_2/15.html](http://www.ncjrs.org/rr/vol1_2/15.html)

### **Three Strikes and You're Out: The Implementation and Impact of Strike Laws,**

J. Austin et al. This study's researchers conclude that the projected effects of "Three Strikes and You're Out" legislation have not been realized. The researchers report that there has been minimal impact on the courts, local jails, or State prisons, with the exception of California. There does not appear to have been an impact on crime rates. The researchers suggest this minimal impact may result from local criminal justice systems having

found ways to interpret the law for local political and organizational interests. As a major exception, California had sentenced more than 40,000 offenders to its prisons as of 1998 under two- or three-strikes provisions. Grant 96-CE-VX-0009; NCJ 181297. More information can be found at: [http://www.ncjrs.org/rr/vol1\\_2/19.html](http://www.ncjrs.org/rr/vol1_2/19.html).

## Other Research Projects

*New Structure of Policing: Description, Conceptualization, and Research Agenda—Final Report,* D.H. Bayley et al. Grant 98-IJ-CX-0017; NCJ 180773. More information can be found at: [http://www.ncjrs.org/rr/vol1\\_2/02.html](http://www.ncjrs.org/rr/vol1_2/02.html).

*Policing in Transition: Creating a Culture of Community Policing,* R.L. Wood et al. Grant 96-IJ-CX-0068; NCJ 181043. More information can be found at: [http://www.ncjrs.org/rr/vol1\\_2/04.html](http://www.ncjrs.org/rr/vol1_2/04.html).

*Justice in Indian Country: A Process Evaluation of the U.S. Department of Justice Indian Country Justice Initiative—Final Evaluation Report,* C.C. Lujan et al. Grant 96-IJ-CX-0097; NCJ 181048. More information can be found at: [http://www.ncjrs.org/rr/vol1\\_2/09.html](http://www.ncjrs.org/rr/vol1_2/09.html).

*Evaluation of the South Carolina Residential Substance Abuse Treatment Program for State Prisoners—Final Report,* W. Ruefle et al. Grant 97-RT-VX-K015; NCJ 181050. More information can be found at: [http://www.ncjrs.org/rr/vol1\\_2/11.html](http://www.ncjrs.org/rr/vol1_2/11.html).

*Developing a Partnership Between a University and a Police Department: The UBSOM-BPD Partnership Project,* R.G. Hunt et al. Grant 95-IJ-CX-0081. NCJ 181296. More information can be found at: [http://www.ncjrs.org/rr/vol1\\_2/18.html](http://www.ncjrs.org/rr/vol1_2/18.html).

*Boston Police Department's Strategic Planning Process: Phase One, Final Report,* J. McDevitt et al. Grant 95-IJ-CX-0063; NCJ 181082. More information can be found at: [http://www.ncjrs.org/rr/vol1\\_2/16.html](http://www.ncjrs.org/rr/vol1_2/16.html).

The *NIJ Research Review* is prepared by the National Institute of Justice (NIJ), the research, evaluation, and development bureau of the U.S. Department of Justice. The *NIJ Research Review* contains short summaries of reports resulting from grants funded by NIJ, additional abstract titles, and notices of upcoming events.

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*Educating the Public About the Police: The Lima PSA Project, Final Report*, M.B. Chamlin et al. Grant 95-IJ-CX-0055; NCJ 181083. More information can be found at: [http://www.ncjrs.org/rr/vol1\\_2/17.html](http://www.ncjrs.org/rr/vol1_2/17.html).

*Collaborative Intermediate Evaluation of the Pine Lodge Pre-Release Therapeutic Treatment Community for Women Offenders in Washington State*, C. Mosher et al. Grant 97-RT-VX-K014; NCJ 181406. More information can be found at: [http://www.ncjrs.org/rr/vol1\\_2/20.html](http://www.ncjrs.org/rr/vol1_2/20.html).

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## NIJ in the Journals

- *Cost Effectiveness Analysis of In-Prison Therapeutic Community Treatment and Risk Classification* (Grant 96-IJ-CX-0024, NCJ 180314), J.D. Griffith et al. 17 pp. From *Prison Journal* Vol. 79, No. 3, September 1999. More detailed information can be found in the full abstract at: [http://www.ncjrs.org/rr/vol1\\_2/21.html](http://www.ncjrs.org/rr/vol1_2/21.html).
- *Environment and Working Conditions in Juvenile Boot Camps and Traditional Facilities* (Grant 96-SC-LX-0001, NCJ 180320), O. Mitchell et al. 23 pp. From *Justice Research and Policy* Vol. 1, No. 2, Fall 1999. More detailed

information can be found in the full abstract at: [http://www.ncjrs.org/rr/vol1\\_2/22.html](http://www.ncjrs.org/rr/vol1_2/22.html).

- *Policing for People* (Grant 95-IJ-CX-0071, NCJ 180061), S.D. Mastrofski et al. 11 pp. From *Ideas in American Policing*, March 1999. More detailed information can be found in the full abstract at: [http://www.ncjrs.org/rr/vol1\\_2/23.html](http://www.ncjrs.org/rr/vol1_2/23.html).
- *Let Specificity, Clarity, and Parsimony of Purpose Be Our Guide* (Grant 96-CE-VX-003, NCJ 180117), M.E. Smith 35 pp. From *Law and Policy* Vol. 20, No. 4, October 1998. More detailed information can be found in the full abstract at: [http://www.ncjrs.org/rr/vol1\\_2/24.html](http://www.ncjrs.org/rr/vol1_2/24.html).

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*Predictors and Outcomes of Victim Restitution Orders* (Grant 97-CE-VX-0001, NCJ 180339), M.C. Outlaw et al. 23 pp. From *Justice Quarterly* Vol. 16, No. 4, December 1999. More detailed information can be found in the full abstract at: [http://www.ncjrs.org/rr/vol1\\_2/25.html](http://www.ncjrs.org/rr/vol1_2/25.html).

■ *Prisons* (Grant 96-CE-VX-K001, NCJ 179472), M. Tonry et al., eds. 562 pp. From *Crime and Justice: A Review of Research* Vol. 26 1999. More detailed information can be found in the full abstract at: [http://www.ncjrs.org/rr/vol1\\_2/26.html](http://www.ncjrs.org/rr/vol1_2/26.html).

■ *Reducing Disorder, Fear, and Crime in Public Housing: A Case Study of Place-Specific Crime Prevention* (Grant 93-IJ-CX-0054, NCJ 180323), E.F. McGarrell et al. 27 pp. From *Justice Research and Policy* Vol. 1, No. 2, Fall 1999. More detailed information can be found in the full abstract at: [http://www.ncjrs.org/rr/vol1\\_2/27.html](http://www.ncjrs.org/rr/vol1_2/27.html).

■ *Risk Factors That Predict Dropout From Corrections-Based Treatment for Drug Abuse* (Grants 98-RT-VX-K004 and 96-IJ-CX-0024, NCJ 180318), M.L. Hiller et al. 20 pp. From *Prison Journal* Vol. 79, No. 4, December 1999. More detailed information can be found in the full abstract at: [http://www.ncjrs.org/rr/vol1\\_2/28.html](http://www.ncjrs.org/rr/vol1_2/28.html).

■ *Three-Year Outcomes of Therapeutic Community Treatment For Drug-Involved Offenders in Delaware: From Prison to Work Release to Aftercare* (Grant 97-RT-VX-K004,

NCJ 180311), S.S. Martin et al. 27 pp. From *Prison Journal* Vol. 79, No. 3, September 1999. More detailed information can be found in the full abstract at: [http://www.ncjrs.org/rr/vol1\\_2/29.html](http://www.ncjrs.org/rr/vol1_2/29.html).

■ *Three-Year Reincarceration Outcomes for In-Prison Therapeutic Community Treatment in Texas* (Grant 96-IJ-CX-0024, NCJ 180313), K. Knight et al. 15 pp. From *Prison Journal* Vol. 79, No. 3, September 1999. More detailed information can be found in the full abstract at: [http://www.ncjrs.org/rr/vol1\\_2/30.html](http://www.ncjrs.org/rr/vol1_2/30.html).

■ *Toward the Development of a Pursuit Decision Calculus: Pursuit Benefits Versus Pursuit Cost* (Grant 93-IJ-CX-0061, NCJ 180321), T.J. Madden et al. 18 pp. From *Justice Research and Policy* Vol. 1, No. 2, Fall 1999. More detailed information can be found in the full abstract at: [http://www.ncjrs.org/rr/vol1\\_2/31.html](http://www.ncjrs.org/rr/vol1_2/31.html).

■ *Acceptance of Community Policing Among Police Officers and Police Administrators* (Grant 96-FJ-CX-0093, NCJ 181488), S. Lewis et al. 22 pp. From *Policing* Vol. 22, No. 4, 1999. More detailed information can be found in the full abstract at: [http://www.ncjrs.org/rr/vol1\\_2/32.html](http://www.ncjrs.org/rr/vol1_2/32.html).

■ *Impact of Sex-Offender Community Notification on Probation/Parole in Wisconsin, 2000* (Grant 98-IJ-CX-0015, NCJ 181480), R.G. Zevitz et al. 14 pp. From

*International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology* Vol. 44, No. 1, February 2000. More detailed information can be found in the full abstract at: [http://www.ncjrs.org/rr/vol1\\_2/33.html](http://www.ncjrs.org/rr/vol1_2/33.html).

■ *Prevalence and Consequences of Male-to-Female and Female-to-Male Intimate Partner Violence as Measured by the National Violence Against Women Survey* (Grant 93-IJ-CX-0012, NCJ 181292), P. Tjaden et al. 20 pp. From *Violence Against Women* Vol. 6, No. 2, February 2000. More detailed information can be found in the full abstract at: [http://www.ncjrs.org/rr/vol1\\_2/34.html](http://www.ncjrs.org/rr/vol1_2/34.html).

Findings and conclusions of the research reported here are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the official position or policies of the U.S. Department of Justice.

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# Upcoming Events

*2000 Annual Meeting of the  
National Criminal Justice  
Association  
July 8-11, 2000  
Kansas City, Missouri*

*National Organization of Black  
Law Enforcement Executives 24th  
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