

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



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NATIONAL
INSTITUTE OF
JUSTICE

1998

Year in Review
RESEARCH REPORT

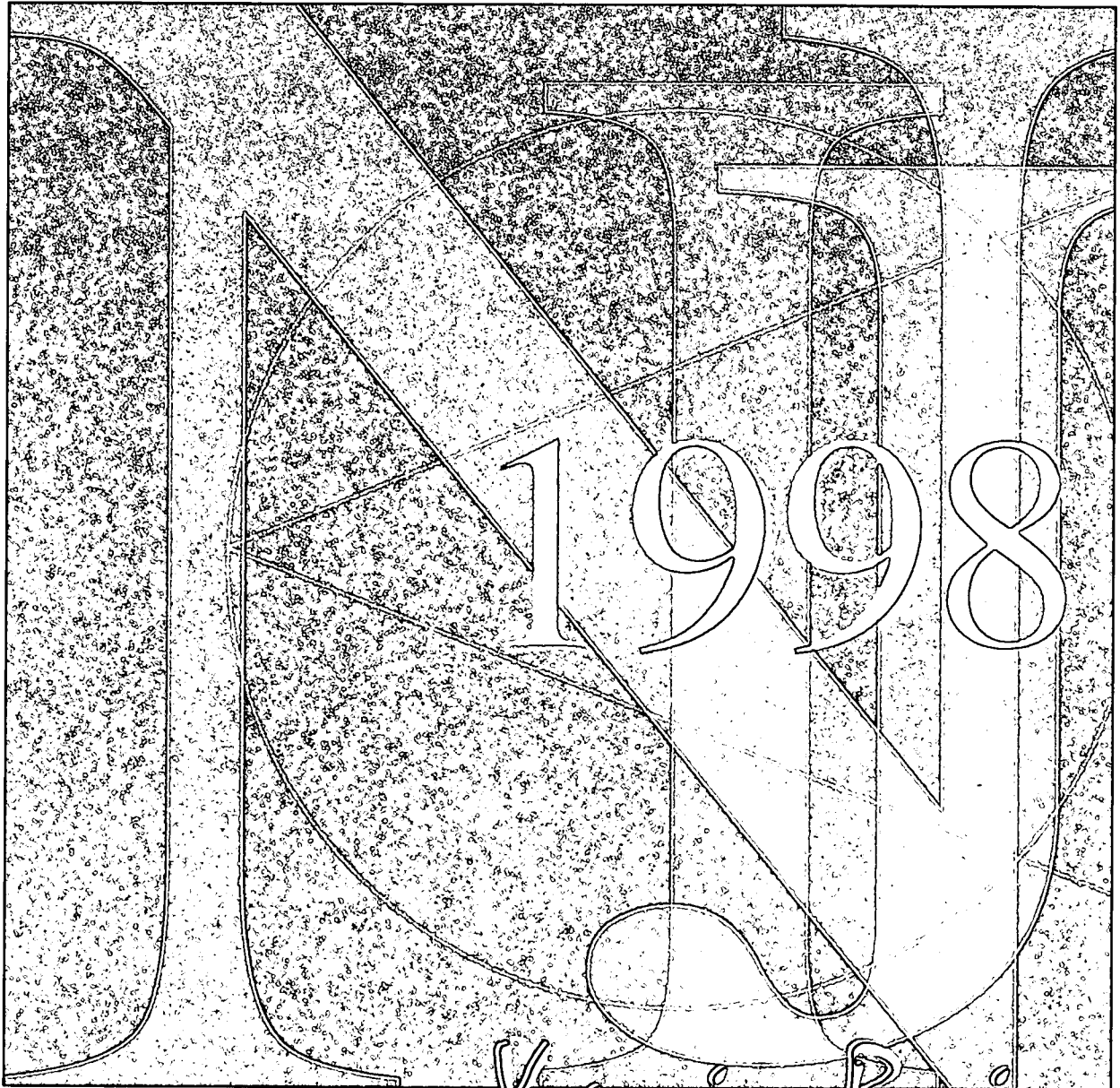
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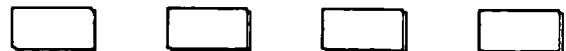


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Message From the Director

Criminal justice research has come of age in the 30 years since Congress established NIJ as the Nation's criminal justice research institute. Much of the information in this year's annual report is based on accumulated knowledge gained through past research.

The natural curve of scientific discovery is a deliberate one—gathering evidence, analyzing it, and replicating findings take time. Progress often comes in small increments. The process can be compared to building blocks in which each block contributes to a stronger foundation and a sounder structure. NIJ has followed this building block approach—maximizing each success, learning from each disappointment, and making headway so that scientific research today is more frequently recognized as an integral step toward effective policy and practice.

As a research institute, NIJ recognizes that the challenges of the 21st century involve an acceptance of the incremental pace of scientific research, the continuing assurance of the rigor of the scientific process, and the importance of prompt dissemination of the results so that they may be assimilated into both policy and practice.

It is a testament to the perseverance of researchers and practitioners and the importance of knowledge building for policy and practice that we have come this far; the promise of tomorrow lies in the ability to sustain our collaboration to meet continuing challenges.

Public safety issues will continue to be complex and perplexing, and many crime issues of the past remain with us. Issues related to the pursuit of justice and the role of the criminal sanction assume new saliency as

rates of imprisonment continue to soar. The good news is that researchers and practitioners are beginning to tease apart the complexities of crime, crime prevention, criminal behavior, and the impact of crime policies through use of an ever stronger scientific infrastructure.

Criminal justice research is making a difference, and an increasing number of practitioners and policymakers are using research data in crafting their decisions and policies. Thirty years ago, when the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice recommended the creation of a research institute that would apply the principles of science and technology to understanding the problems of crime, crime control, and the administration of justice, the fledgling National Institute of Justice opened shop with a mandate, a vision, a set of good minds, and, in the words of the Commission, "a pervasive lack of information about crime and the possible effects of various techniques for crime control."

Some things have remained the same in the last 30 years—NIJ continues to encourage minds in a variety of disciplines—but other things have changed significantly. An incredible arsenal of tools is now commonplace—most notably computers, analytic software, and other technological advances. However, the biggest change has come with the dramatic growth of empirical foundations of criminal justice knowledge, which has grown with expanded research findings. The past 30 years have brought steady progress toward understanding, preventing, and solving crime problems.

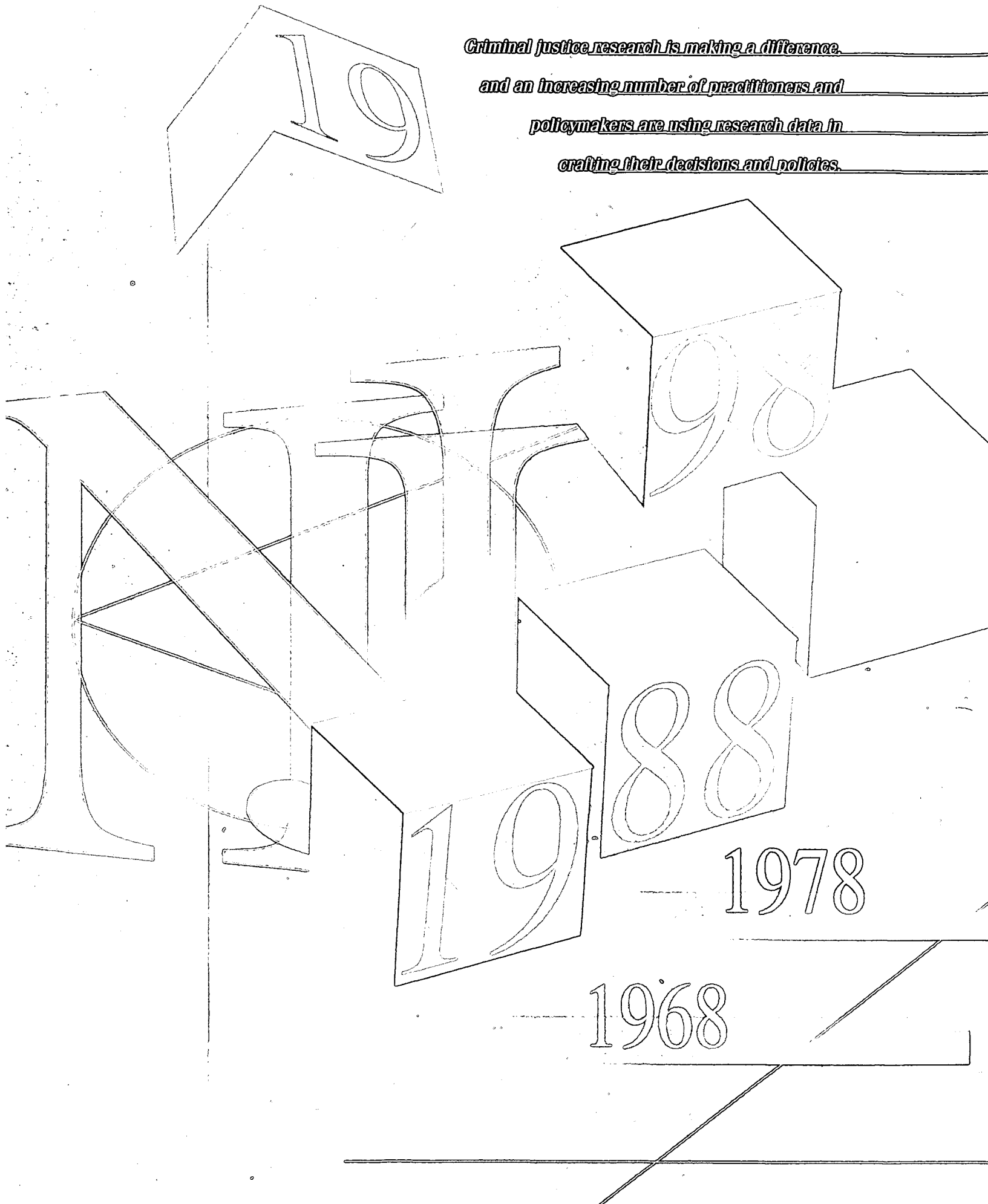
Jeremy Travis
Director

Criminal justice research is making a difference.

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Congress created the National Institute of Justice 30 years ago to support research, evaluation, demonstration programs, development of technology, and dissemination of information relating to crime and the administration of justice.¹

The Institute's mandate is the same today as it was in 1968—to marry science to criminal justice problem solving and policy development. Over the intervening years, NIJ has made steady, incremental progress, each year building on the years past. In the process, researchers have followed the natural course of scientific discovery to find science-based knowledge to help develop answers to complicated social and technical problems.

¹ NIJ's authorizing legislation is the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, as amended.

Although the mandate remains the same, NIJ's portfolio of research, evaluation, and technology has broadened considerably. It now encompasses more than discrete studies of police, courts, drugs, and corrections. It also focuses on crime in its social context, crime and its relation to public health issues, crime policy and the use of data, crime prevention through technology, and crime analysis through geocoding and geographic analysis. It takes into consideration community action, active partnerships, multiple scientific disciplines, and many technological approaches.

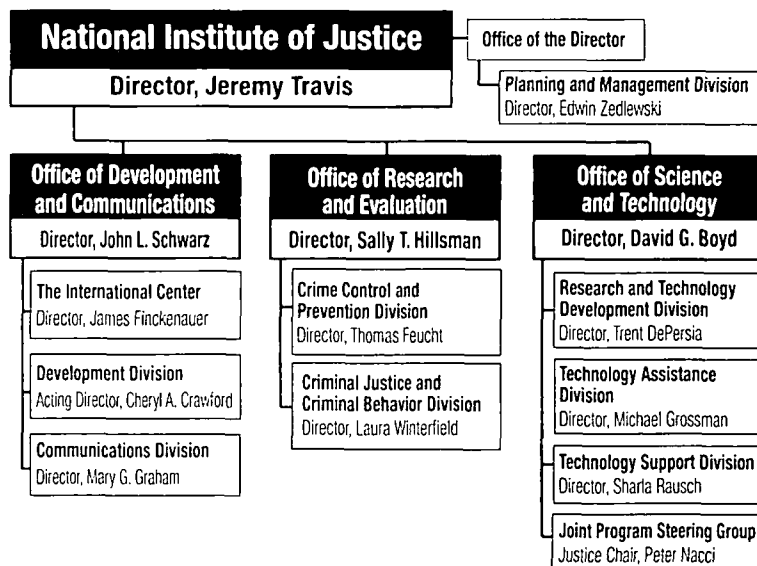
As NIJ moves toward 2000, it continues to demonstrate its ability to build bridges between research on criminal justice policy and practice and research in related disciplines and to find more and more conduits for sharing research results with practitioners.

Organization and Financial Data

NIJ is composed of the director's office plus three main offices. (See exhibit 1, "Organization of NIJ.") Each has distinct responsibilities:

- The Office of the Director sets the Institute's agenda, develops strategic plans and policies, initiates collaboration with other government and private agencies, and oversees the Institute's budget and management activities.
- The Office of Development and Communications develops and tests research-based programs, brings promising new practices to the attention of the field, and communicates findings and technological innovations through multiple methods. Priority is given to the needs of State and local officials and criminal justice practitioners. The new International Center focuses on justice issues that

Exhibit 1: Organization of NIJ



NIJ in Brief

transcend national boundaries and have an impact on State and local criminal justice systems.

- The Office of Research and Evaluation develops, conducts, directs, and supervises comprehensive research and evaluation activities. The range of research and evaluation projects cuts across a wide array of distinct topics within the Institute's charter. Two programs operate as distinct centers of activity: the Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring program and the Crime Mapping Research Center. In addition, the Data Resources Program works to ensure the preservation and availability of research and evaluation data collected through NIJ-funded research.
- The Office of Science and Technology directs and supervises technology research, development, and

demonstrations to provide law enforcement and corrections agencies access to the best technologies available. It also provides technology assistance so that these agencies can enhance their capabilities to improve efficiency and effectiveness. Technology assistance is provided through the network of the regional National Law Enforcement and Corrections Technology Centers.

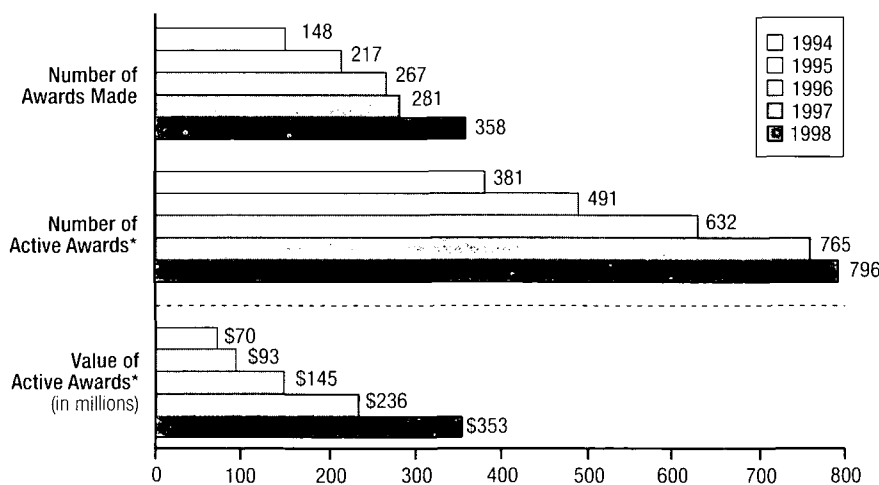
During 1998, all of NIJ's offices moved into one building, allowing the complete staff to be together for the first time in almost 2 years. The consolidation of NIJ accompanied a parallel consolidation of all the other bureaus and offices that comprise the Office of Justice Programs and infused both NIJ and the Office of Justice Programs with renewed energy and collaborative activity.

Growth in Funding and Collaborative Activities Since 1994

The Institute's research and development portfolio continued to grow throughout fiscal year 1998: 358 grants were awarded, bringing the total number of

active grants to 796. (See exhibit 2, "Growth of NIJ's Research and Development Portfolio, 1994–98.") The awards made in 1998 are listed in appendix A.

Exhibit 2: Growth of NIJ's Research and Development Portfolio, 1994–98



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

The Institute's total funding reached almost \$116 million. Congress appropriated \$41 million for core operations, and other Federal agencies and Crime Act offices transferred an additional \$74.9 million for research and evaluation activities. (See exhibit 3, "Sources of NIJ Funds, in Millions, FY 1994–98," and exhibit 4, "Allocation of NIJ Funds as a Percentage of Total Expenditure, FY 1998.")

NIJ's partnerships with Federal agencies have grown dramatically since 1994. During 1998, NIJ entered into research, development, testing, and evaluation funding agreements that totaled more than NIJ's base appropriation from Congress. Half of these partnerships were with agencies within the U.S. Department of Justice and were supported with funds from the 1994 Crime Act. Other major partnerships are with the White House's

Office of National Drug Control Policy and the U.S. Department of State.

Interdisciplinary partnerships (those outside the fields of criminal justice) have enriched the scientific method; NIJ continues to strongly support multi-disciplinary collaborations. Criminology can reveal

only one piece of the puzzle; other disciplines contribute to a more subtle and nuanced understanding of *crime*, *criminal behavior*, and *crime prevention* in a broader context. That is why, for example, NIJ's portfolio of violence against women research is cofunded by agencies interested in the physical and mental health implications of such violence.

Exhibit 3: Sources of NIJ Funds, in Millions, FY 1994–98

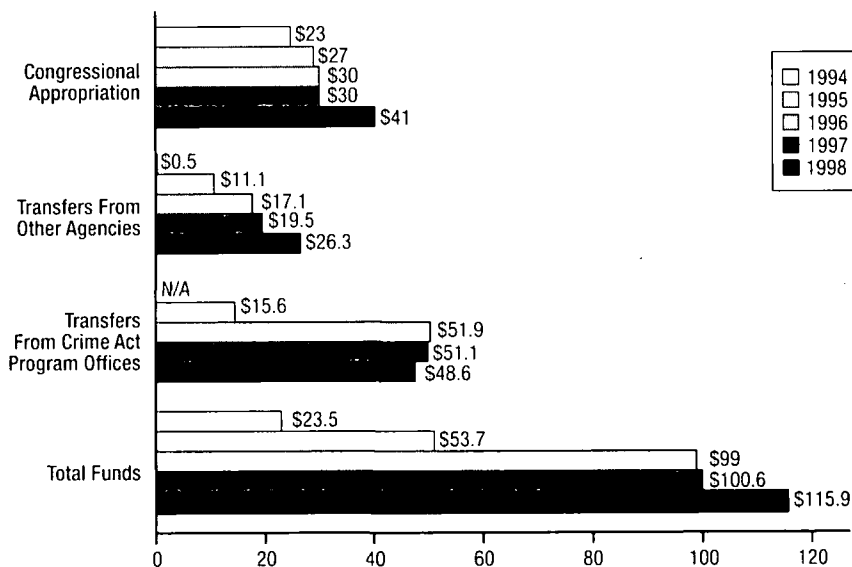
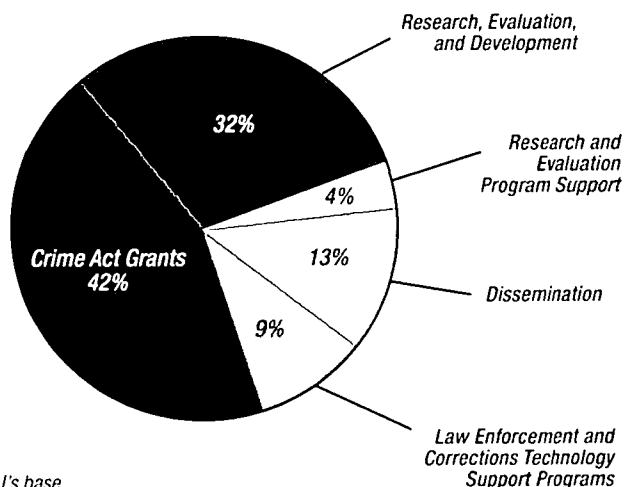


Exhibit 4: Allocation of NIJ Funds as a Percentage of Total Expenditure,* FY 1998

Crime Act Grants
Includes all awards made under the 1994 Crime Act. See also exhibit 3.

Research, Evaluation, and Development
Includes all research, evaluation, science and technology, development, and visiting fellows projects.

Dissemination
Includes clearinghouse, publications, and national and international exchange of information.

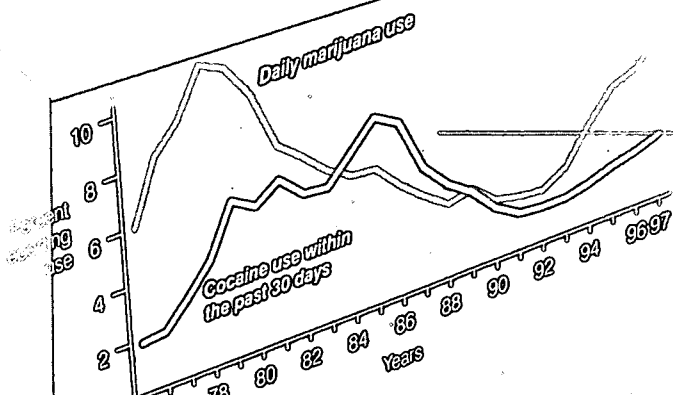
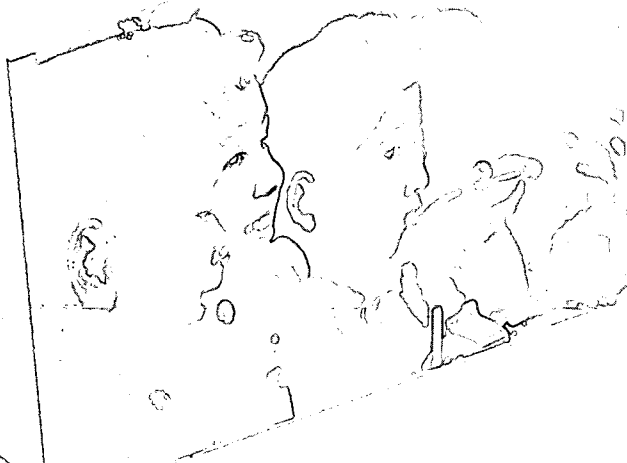
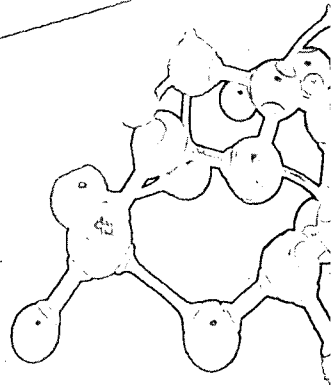


*Total expenditure of \$116 million includes NIJ's base appropriation plus funds transferred from other agencies.

Basic Research

Applied Research

New Technologies



The Nation was heartened to witness once again a year in which crime rates declined. Criminal justice practitioners, policymakers, community leaders, and researchers alike can justifiably celebrate this downward trend. At the same time, these partners are keenly aware that too much crime still occurs and that the causes of the decline are imperfectly understood. Much hard work remains to build upon the gains of the last few years.

In addition to the optimism declining crime rates bring, they also spur debate and heated discussion: What exactly has caused them to decline? Will they continue to decline? What can be done to keep crime rates down?

There are several answers and points of view related to each question, but one rings true for each: only research and experimentation can help explain and answer these questions systematically and objectively.

Communities and their leaders are hungry for definitive and comprehensive answers—and the sooner the

better. Much scientific discovery is, by its nature, a steady, time-consuming process that involves putting one piece with another until a pattern or picture evolves and avenues for success become clearer.

Research and evaluation can provide suggestive data, fuller logic models of what is likely to work, and data to support problem identification. Experiments with problem-solving approaches can occur as the more deliberative scientific process continues to collect needed data, posit solutions, and evaluate the process and its impact.

The Institute's research, evaluation, and development endeavors fall into three main categories: basic research, applied research, and the testing of new ideas and technologies. This section is an overview of NIJ's activities in these three areas. It includes a special section on activities that go beyond the horizons of American criminal justice and concludes with a discussion of how the Institute disseminates knowledge.

Basic Research

NIJ's research rests on the fundamental assumption that scientific inquiry forms the basis of sound policy and practice. The heart of such basic research involves identifying key questions for study, gathering relevant data, analyzing that data, and drawing conclusions and inferences without prejudice or preconceived expectations.

The findings from basic research inform the larger society—those outside the realm of criminal justice—of factors that contribute to policy action and the implications of those actions.

The conclusions and insights gained from basic research are then translated into programs that can be tested in real world settings. But the process of making policy regarding public safety usually does not follow science's straight and careful path because public policy is based on consensus, tradeoffs, individual rights,

Overview of the Year

legal rulings, political climate, public perceptions, and community values. Criminal justice researchers—like all social science researchers—cannot work in a white-coat laboratory where they control all variables as they apply different tests.

Several major projects under way fall into the category of basic research at NIJ:

Chicago Project on Human Development

Understanding the complexities of family, peer, and neighborhood influences on criminal behavior is the goal of the Project on Human Development in Chicago Neighborhoods. The Project, now in its 5th of 8 years, asks theoretical questions about both group and individual behavior in a social context as it examines how individual personalities, family relationships, school environment, and type of community interact over time to contribute to delinquency, criminal behavior, and prosocial development.

One of the Project's priorities for 1998 was the building of a master file of primary variables for a number of analyses, including ones focusing on exposure to violence, adolescent substance abuse, social cohesion as a protective factor in adolescent suicide, and risk factors, such as depression for adolescent girls' delinquency.

Communities and their leaders are hungry for definitive and comprehensive answers—and the sooner the better. Much scientific discovery is, by its nature, a steady, time-consuming process that involves putting one piece with another until a pattern or picture evolves and avenues for success become clearer.

DNA Research

The rapid advance of DNA technologies has left many criminal justice professionals without proper training and technical support. Hence, NIJ is sponsoring three initiatives to foster understanding about the use of DNA evidence as well as to improve public safety: The National Commission on the Future of DNA Evidence, the Forensic DNA Laboratory Improvement Program, and the DNA 5-Year Plan.

The National Commission on the Future of DNA Evidence.

This Commission is gathering data and testimony to make recommendations to the Attorney General on the means of enhancing the use of DNA in the criminal justice system. The Commission is considering how recent advances in DNA research affect operation of the entire criminal justice system, from crime scene through trial, including legal issues, laboratory funding issues, and the use of DNA in postconviction relief.

The 21 Commission members were selected from a broad spectrum of policymakers, defense attorneys, prosecutors, law enforcement officials, scientists, professors, and other experts in the use of DNA forensic evidence. Wisconsin State Supreme Court Chief Justice Shirley Abrahamson chairs the Commission.

During 1998, the Commission held three meetings; its work will continue through 1999 and conclude with final recommendations and a report in 2000.

The Forensic DNA Laboratory Improvement Program.

This Program, authorized by the DNA Identification Act of 1994 (Public Law 103-322), is increasing the capacity of State and local forensic laboratories to conduct standardized DNA testing.

Most States use a combination of State, county, and municipal laboratories to provide forensic services to their police organizations, but the equipment and staffing of the laboratories are woefully inadequate to handle the volume of cases involving DNA testing to support analysis of biological evidence recovered from crime scenes.

NIJ awarded \$11.6 million to 39 State and local agencies in fiscal year 1998, plus an additional \$500,000 through two awards to: (1) fund a study to determine the feasibility of external, blind-proficiency testing for DNA laboratories, and (2) conduct an evaluation of the impact of Federal DNA funding programs. The cumulative funds for the Forensic DNA Laboratory Improvement Program now total \$24,118,448.

The DNA 5-Year Plan is designed to encourage the development of cutting-edge molecular biology methods and tools to achieve highly discriminating, reliable, economic, and rapid DNA testing approaches appropriate for forensic identity testing. By 2003, NIJ hopes to dramatically reduce DNA testing costs; reduce analysis time from hours to minutes; develop inexpensive, portable, disposable DNA test kits for field use; increase the reliability and legal credibility of DNA testing through the development of a dual testing approach; and develop standard materials for population databases.

Systematic Social Observation

NIJ is supporting basic research on police behavior using a field research method called systematic social observation, which requires researchers to follow precise rules for observing and measuring behavior in its natural setting. Trained observers accompany police officers in their cars, on foot, or on bicycle to observe everything the officer does during a typical tour of duty. They do not rely upon others to describe or interpret events. The goal is to improve general understanding of policing and police policy and to account for variations in the way policing is performed and policies are carried out in different jurisdictions.

Researchers are using systematic social observation in several sites—urban, suburban, and rural—to inform police managers and the public about how officers spend their time, how they organize to work with the public, how they use their authority with the public, how policing styles vary in different beats, and the nature and extent of onscene supervision.

Although systematic social observation yields an extraordinary amount of information on police at work, it is

costly, time-consuming, and dependent on the cooperation of the police. It is, therefore, best suited to special studies rather than routine monitoring of police practices. Despite its expense, it provides a rich volume of information about policing in different contexts.

NIJ has published several reports based on these studies and expects additional reports in the coming year.²

Violence Against Women

Violence against women came to be widely recognized as a serious social problem in the early 1970's, but basic empirical data on the frequency and types of violence against women have been limited until the last few years.

To further knowledge in this area, NIJ and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention jointly sponsored—through a grant to the Denver-based Center for Policy Research—the National Violence Against Women (NVAW) telephone survey of a national, representative sample of 8,000 women and 8,000 men.

In 1998, the NVAW survey produced two major reports detailing the first empirical data on stalking and other violence.³ The researchers found that the extent of violence against women is more profound and more widespread than originally thought. Among the key findings:

- **Stalking.** Approximately 1 million women and 371,000 men are stalked annually in the United States; 8 percent of surveyed women and 2 percent

² Mastrofski, Stephen D., Roger B. Parks, and Albert J. Reiss, Jr., *Policing Neighborhoods: A Report From St. Petersburg*, Research Preview, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice, forthcoming. "Observing Police in Neighborhoods," in *Annual Report to Congress, 1997*, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice, August 1998 (NCJ 171679). Mastrofski, Stephen D., Roger B. Parks, and Albert J. Reiss, Jr., *Systematic Observation of Public Police: Applying Field Research Methods to Policy Issues*, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice, December 1998 (NCJ 172859).

³ Tjaden, Patricia, and Nancy 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). Tjaden, Patricia, and Nancy Thoennes, *Prevalence, Incidence, and Consequences of Violence Against Women: Findings From the National Violence Against Women Survey*, Research in Brief, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice, November 1998 (NCJ 172837).

NIJ's Intramural Research Program

Since its creation in 1968, NIJ has engaged researchers through a diverse, multidisciplinary extramural research program that involves a highly competitive award process.

Beginning in 1994, NIJ's science, evaluation, and program development staff began infusing the agency with knowledge gained through their independent intramural research studies.

During 1998, staff-authored papers and reports were published or presented on the following topics:

- International comparisons of drug use among arrestees.¹
- The use of geocoding and geographic analysis within law enforcement agencies.²
- The role of women in the criminal justice system (as offenders, victims, volunteers, and professional personnel).³
- Victimization and personal fraud.⁴
- The effects of pepper spray.⁵

¹ Taylor, Bruce, and Trevor Bennett, *Comparing Drug Use Rates of Detained Arrestees in the United States and England*, Research Report, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice, April 1999 (NCJ 175052).

² LaVigne, Nancy, and Julie Wartell, eds., *Crime Mapping Case Studies*, Washington, D.C.: Police Executive Research Forum, 1998 (product #834). Mamalian, Cynthia A., and Nancy G. LaVigne, *The Use of Computerized Crime Mapping by Law Enforcement: Survey Results*, Research Preview, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice, January 1999 (FS 000237).

³ Office of Justice Programs, *Women in Criminal Justice: A 20-Year Update*, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, 1998 (NCJ 173416).

⁴ Titus, Richard, "Victimization by Personal Fraud," paper presented at the 1998 Economic Crime Summit, St. Louis, April 28, 1998. Titus, Richard, "Personal Fraud: Who Are the Victims and What Are the Scams?" paper presented at the American Society of Criminology 1998 Annual Meeting, Washington, D.C., November 11, 1998.

⁵ Kaminski, Robert, Steven M. Edwards, and James W. Johnson, "The Effects of Oleoresin Capsicum on Assaults Against Police: Testing the Velcro-Effect Hypothesis," *Police Quarterly* 1(2) (NCJ 176335).

of surveyed men said they had been stalked at some time in their lives.

- **Rape.** Eighteen percent of women surveyed said they had experienced a completed or attempted rape at some time in their lives, and 0.3 percent said they had experienced a completed or attempted rape in the previous 12 months. Of the women who reported being raped at some time in their lives, 22 percent were under 12 years old and 32 percent were 12 to 17 years old when they were first raped. Women who were raped before the age of 18 were significantly more likely to be raped as adults.
- **Partner violence.** The findings further revealed that women experienced significantly more partner violence than men: 25 percent of surveyed women (compared to 8 percent of men) said they had been raped and/or physically assaulted by a current or former spouse, cohabiting partner, or date.
- **Extent of injury.** Women were significantly more likely than men to be injured during an assault: 32 percent of women and 16 percent of men who were raped since age 18 were injured during their most recent rape.

However, many questions still remain unanswered.

For example, studies are needed to determine why the prevalence of violence varies significantly among women of different racial and ethnic backgrounds, and more needs to be understood about the financial impact of medical treatment for violence against women.

In the coming years, NIJ's vigorous violence against women and family violence portfolio will begin producing more findings as projects funded in 1996 and later are completed.

Evaluating Drug Use in Prisons

In addition to the awards NIJ gives to research centers, NIJ's own staff also contribute scientific expertise to the store of knowledge. (See "NIJ's Intramural Research Program.") One of these intramural projects involved evaluating a drug detection and interdiction effort in the Pennsylvania prison system. The study found that drug testing through hair analysis can be a valuable component in the drive to eliminate illegal drugs in prisons.

In 1996, the Pennsylvania Department of Corrections instituted get-tough policies—such as phone monitoring, increased use of narcotic-detecting electronic devices on visitors, and increased cell searches using drug-sniffing dogs—to tackle the serious problem of drug use in several of its State prisons.

Before the changes were put in place, NIJ researchers analyzed data from samples of hair and urine from inmates to determine the extent to which inmates were using drugs. Urinalysis was used to reveal short-term, recent use, and hair analysis was used to reveal sporadic or episodic use that might have occurred over a period of several months.

Two years later, researchers analyzed a second wave of samples and compared the pre- and posttest results to

assess the effectiveness of the new drug interdiction measures. The results: The number of inmates who tested positive for illegal drugs decreased nearly 80 percent during the 2-year period.⁴ The research, the first of its kind within a State prison system, not only provided feedback to prison administrators about the effectiveness of their methods, it also contributed to a better understanding of the effects of prison-based drug detection and interdiction strategies and the prevalence of drug use within prisons. As important, it demonstrated both the advantages and challenges of using hair analysis to detect drug use in prison.

⁴ Complete findings, including discussion of the advantages and limitations of hair analysis, will be published during 1999 in the *NIJ Journal* and elsewhere.

Applied Research

Translating basic research into action has been characterized as “a cyclical process.”⁵ It involves diagnosing the problem, developing solutions, planning and implementing action steps, evaluating the results, making mid-course corrections, and repeating the steps. Two distinguishing features of applied research are the nature of the partnerships that are formed and the evaluations that are conducted to make programs and projects work.

Partnerships

In 1997, NIJ published a report to Congress called *Preventing Crime: What Works, What Doesn't, What's Promising*.⁶ The authors concluded that seven entities—communities, families, schools, labor markets, places, police, and criminal justice agencies—are interdependent in affecting crime at the local level. NIJ's applied research program frequently encompasses many of these institutions.

Criminal Justice Partnerships. In the researcher and practitioner model, both parties work hand-in-glove to develop strategies and solutions to community problems.

Some research partnerships, such as Boston's Ceasefire Project, involve multiple Federal, State, and local agencies and community groups with multiple perspectives on the problem. These types of projects often involve several midcourse adjustments.

When Boston wanted to stop youth violence and homicide, a partnership—composed of researchers, community leaders, members of the clergy, probation officers, police officials, and Federal enforcement agency personnel—came together to devise a strategy to intervene in the local gun market. When data revealed that the problem was more specifically caused

⁵ Elden, Max, and Rupert Chishol, “Emerging Varieties of Action Research: Introduction to the Special Issue,” *Human Relations* 46(2) (1993): 121–41.

⁶ Sherman, Lawrence W., Denise Gottfredson, Doris MacKenzie, John Eck, Peter Reuter, and Shawn Bushway, *Preventing Crime: What Works, What Doesn't, What's Promising*. A Report to the United States Congress, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice, 1997 (NCJ 165366). The full report was followed in 1998 with a condensed summary especially suited to policymakers and practitioners (Sherman et al., *Preventing Crime: What Works, What Doesn't, What's Promising*. Research in Brief, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice, July 1998 (NCJ 171676).

by youth gangs, not simply gun markets, the partnership adjusted its strategies. Boston's hard work paid off: youth homicides fell by two-thirds after the Ceasefire strategy was put in place.

NIJ is now supporting a five-city effort that is similar to Boston's. The Strategic Approaches to Community Safety Initiative involves teams led by the local U.S. attorney and composed of local law enforcement officials, criminal justice agencies, other community stakeholders, and a research partner. The goal is to identify and tackle their communities' most pressing problems.

During 1998, the teams identified their problems, analyzed data to confirm their hypotheses, and began drawing up their action steps. Among the first things they learned were that they are not accustomed to thinking and acting as partners and their "corporate cultures" vary tremendously. They also learned that data can confirm or reject their "hunches" about the cause of their crime problems.

When Boston wanted to stop youth violence and homicide, a partnership—composed of researchers, community leaders, members of the clergy, probation officers, police officials, and Federal enforcement agency personnel—came together to devise a strategy to intervene in the local gun market. When data revealed that the problem was more specifically caused by youth gangs, not simply gun markets, the partnership adjusted its strategies. Boston's hard work paid off: youth homicides fell by two-thirds after the Ceasefire strategy was put in place.

The five Strategic Approaches to Community Safety Initiative sites are:

Site	Target Crime Problem
Indianapolis, Indiana	Homicide
Memphis, Tennessee	Sexual assault
New Haven, Connecticut	Gun-related crime
Portland, Oregon	Youth violence
Winston-Salem, North Carolina	Youth violence

During 1999, the researchers will provide strategic feedback as the practitioners implement the action steps. Policymakers and community leaders will be watching the results carefully for the impact on the community. A national assessment also is in place to draw cross-site lessons and understand common factors that lead to success.

Multidisciplinary Research Partnerships. As criminal justice practitioners and policymakers clamor to figure out what works, they look to a wider research community for answers, including educators, public health specialists, engineers, and psychologists. Science naturally evolves to encompass multiple disciplines—research that starts as social or forensic science often evolves to include epidemiology, technology, geography, psychosociology, life-course studies, and prevention research. Just as it has taken time for criminal justice methodologies to mature, so too has it taken time to recognize that so many fields touch criminal justice.

Multidisciplinary partnerships play a major role in several areas of NIJ's research, evaluation, and technology portfolio. Funding partners in NIJ's family violence program, for example, include the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the National Institutes of Health. NIJ's partners in several technology projects include various branches of the U.S. Departments of Defense, Transportation, Commerce, and Energy. The Institute's international perspectives on criminal justice naturally involve colleagues at the U.S. Department of State as well as researchers and practitioners from other countries.

Evaluation

Evaluation is an important aspect of NIJ's larger mission to identify programs of proven success and

to understand why they work. As researchers examine innovative programs, they analyze all aspects of the effort and provide feedback—both positive and negative. Knowing what doesn't work is equally as valuable as knowing what does. These objective, reliable evaluations are helping communities as they strive to prevent and reduce crime in their neighborhoods.

One portion of NIJ's evaluation portfolio consists of national evaluations of major congressional anticrime initiatives. These are conducted under NIJ's statutory mandate to report to Congress and the public on the lessons learned from national-level programs. Several major national evaluations were funded in 1998:

- **An evaluation of law enforcement programs** designed to encourage arrest will document the type and extent of arrest policies in cases of domestic violence in 20 sites and the impact on victim well-being and offender accountability in 5 of the sites.
- **The Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant program** encourages States to hold juveniles to strict accountability for delinquent behavior. A State is eligible for funds by demonstrating that it is actively considering or will consider legislation, policy, or practices that provide accountability-based sanctions, such as transferring violent and repeat juvenile offenders to adult court.
- **An evaluation of victim assistance programs** will assess the effectiveness of State victim compensation and assistance programs. The project will obtain information from the victims' viewpoint, including assessments of the services available to victims, identification of unmet needs, and suggestions for improving the delivery of and payment for services to crime victims.

Several national evaluations concluded their analyses and reported findings during 1998:

The national evaluation of the Youth Firearm Violence Initiative. This project examined firearms reduction strategies in 10 sites, identified the factors that contributed to the program's successes and failures, and suggested strategies that could be transferred to other jurisdictions.

The evaluation focused on implementation and operation in five of the cities (Birmingham, Alabama; Bridgeport, Connecticut; Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Richmond, Virginia; and Seattle, Washington) and on crime impact and process issues in the other five (Baltimore, Maryland; Cleveland, Ohio; Inglewood, California; Salinas, California; and San Antonio, Texas).

A number of factors varied considerably from site to site:

- The strategic emphasis (traditional enforcement or prevention and education).
- The tactical approach to enforcement (saturation or directed patrol, search warrants, probation stops and searches, knock and talk, bar checks, use of informants).
- Police organizational structure (dedicated, full-time units or staffing by rotation with overtime).
- The geographic focus (citywide or defined target areas).
- The population targeted (general population, gangs, or identified individuals).

The evaluation found considerable variation in the number of arrests made (less than 100 to more than 1,000) and the number of guns seized (less than 40 to more than 250). To a large extent, the number of arrests and seizures was influenced by the choices the sites made in strategy and tactics. A city that emphasized prevention and education, for instance, had fewer arrests and seizures than one that emphasized traditional enforcement techniques, such as patrol and stop and search.

In half of the cities where an impact evaluation was conducted, a relationship between the intervention and gun-crime trends was evident. In the remainder, changes in the target area did not differ much from trends in the city at large. Using data from Salinas, California, the researchers examined the 2-year relationship between gun-related arrest rates and subsequent gun-related crimes, taking into account the total level of crime (the crime index) in the surrounding county. The researchers found that gun crimes, the general crime index, and gun-related arrests were related as follows: a 10-percentage point increase in the crime index was associated with one additional gun crime in Salinas, California, and an increase of five gun-related arrests was associated with one less subsequent gun crime in that town.

This finding suggests that enforcement directed at firearms possession and use has a systematic, measurable impact on gun crime.

Assault Weapons Ban. An NIJ-funded look at the short-term effects of the assault weapons ban (Title XVIII of the Violent Crime Control Act of 1994) found the following:⁷

- The ban triggered speculative price increases and ramped-up production of the banned firearms prior to the law's implementation, followed by a substantial postban drop in prices to levels of previous years.
- Criminal use of the banned guns declined, at least temporarily, after the law went into effect, which suggests that the legal stock of preban assault weapons was, at least for the short term, largely in the hands of collectors and dealers.
- The ban may have contributed to a reduction in the gun murder rate and the murder of police officers by criminals armed with assault weapons.
- The ban has failed to reduce the average number of victims per gun murder incident or multiple gun-shot wound victims.

An evaluation is now under way of the long-term effects of the ban on semiautomatic assault weapons and large-capacity ammunition magazines. It is examining the impact increased juvenile restrictions and regulation of Federal firearms licenses are having on violent crime.

National Evaluation of the Violence Against

Women Act Grants. This ongoing project documents the range of programs funded by the STOP (Services, Training, Officers, Prosecutors) grants program for law enforcement and prosecution under the Violence Against Women Act. The evaluation is assessing grantee outcomes and planning and implementation efforts, along with developing a strategy for documenting long-term impacts. Reports on the evaluation of STOP formula grants were prepared in 1996 and 1997. The 1998 report found the following:⁸

- In fiscal year 1998, 54 of the 56 States and territories eligible for STOP funds received them—totaling more than \$130 million—within 3 months of the congressional appropriation.

- The majority of the grants are providing direct services to victims, alone or in combination with other activities. Training for law enforcement and prosecution is the focus of nearly a quarter of the projects.
- More than 90 percent of the subgrantees required to provide matching funds did so.
- All States submitted certification as required showing that victims do not bear the costs of prosecuting offenders in sexual assault or domestic violence cases.

Other ongoing evaluations of the STOP grants program include reviews of agencies that set police training standards, an examination of the States' capacity to comply with the full faith and credit provision of the Violence Against Women Act, and a study of the effects of the grants on raising awareness among tribal leaders.

Weed and Seed. The Weed and Seed strategy brings together Federal, State, and local crime fighting agencies; social service providers; business owners and other representatives of the private sector; and neighborhood residents—linking them in a shared goal of “weeding” out violent criminals, drug trafficking, drug-related crime, and gang activity in targeted areas while “seeding” the area with social services, economic revitalization, and neighborhood reclamation projects.

During 1998, evaluators presented their report and recommendations about Weed and Seed efforts in 10 communities in 8 different cities. Major findings and recommendations include:

- Pre-existing community features—such as the strength of the social and institutional infrastructure, the severity of the crime problem, geographical advantages favoring economic development, and transiency of the population—may make Weed and Seed easier or more difficult to effectively implement.
- The mix of weeding and seeding activities and the sequence in which these components are

⁷ Roth, Jeffrey A., and Christopher S. Koper, *Impacts of the 1994 Assault Weapons Ban: 1994–96*, Research in Brief, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice, March 1999 (NCJ 173405).

⁸ Burt, Martha, Lisa C. Newmark, Lisa K. Jacobs, and Adele V. Harrell, *1998 Report: Evaluation of the STOP Formula Grants Under the Violence Against Women Act of 1994*, Washington, D.C.: Urban Institute, July 1998.

introduced appear to be important factors in gaining community support for the program.

- Sites appeared to have greater success if they concentrated their program resources on smaller population groups, especially if they could channel other public funds into similar activities and leverage private funds.

- The more successful programs tended to have the active and constructive leadership of key individuals in the community.
- The most effective implementation strategies were those that relied on bottom-up, participatory decisionmaking approaches.

Technology Development

A significant portion of NIJ's portfolio of research and evaluation relates to the development and demonstration of better technology for law enforcement and corrections.

In fiscal years 1996–98, Congress set aside 1 percent of Crime Act law enforcement funds to create, in each of these years, a \$20-million fund at NIJ for investment in law enforcement and criminal justice technology.

Congress also began funding a program to improve State-operated DNA laboratories (discussed on pages 6 and 7).

In fiscal years 1997 and 1998, Congress also appropriated funds for the development of domestic counterterrorism technologies. Those funds have been used to expand technology development and demonstrations for State and local law enforcement and corrections agencies.

NIJ has responded to this expanded mandate by creating an integrated mix of science and technology strategies. To make sure NIJ is addressing the needs of State and local agencies, the Institute regularly consults with practitioners, primarily the 150 members of the Law Enforcement and Corrections Technology Advisory Council (LECTAC). The priorities identified by the Council are translated into an agenda for funding science and technology research and development programs.

The top technology needs of the law enforcement and corrections communities, as identified by LECTAC, include the following:

- **Concealed weapons and contraband detection.** NIJ, the U.S. Departments of Defense and Transportation are the leaders

in the development of relatively inexpensive, easy-to-use concealed weapons detection technology.

- **Vehicle-stopping technology.** Research is under way on a variety of new and innovative technologies that can be used to safely and effectively stop a vehicle. In 1998, NIJ completed the process to commercialize the Road Spike™ tire deflation device—a retractable strip designed to be carried in the trunk of a car and rolled onto the highway well in advance of a fleeing vehicle. The Road Spike™ deploys retractable hollow metal spikes that will puncture, embed in, and release the air out of a tire in several minutes. This device prevents the driver from losing control of the vehicle and allows pursuit vehicles to quickly catch up and arrest the suspect.

In a related area, NIJ supported the Pursuit Management Task Force, a multidisciplinary group that defined contemporary police pursuit practices and the role of technology in managing high-speed vehicular pursuits. The Task Force issued recommendations regarding the development and application of technology in pursuit management.

In 1998, NIJ issued a solicitation for grantees interested in field testing electromagnetic devices designed to stop vehicles and completed a strategic plan for NIJ's vehicle-stopping program.

- **Investigative and forensic science initiatives.** A major focus of NIJ's investigative and forensic science technologies portfolio is the identification and development of evidence to solve criminal cases. Among areas of interest in which NIJ is funding research are the following: DNA analysis, trace evidence, questioned documents examination, fingerprints, firearms, and teleforensics.

Testing New Ideas and Technology

Once research begins uncovering the cause-and-effect factors that contribute to certain social conditions, criminal behaviors, or phenomena, science can begin experiments that test the validity of various hypotheses. Testing and experimenting, however, must be accompanied by rigorous evaluation of the effects—intended and unintended—of the mechanisms employed to improve the situation, eliminate the behavior, or reduce the effects of the phenomenon. NIJ supported several important demonstration tests during 1998.

Breaking the Drug Abuse-Crime Cycle.

Since 1997, the Institute has supported a program in Birmingham, Alabama, that is testing the hypothesis that a systemwide effort to use drug testing, mandatory treatment, enhanced judicial involvement, and other interventions with all arrested adults with a history of illicit drug use will reduce drug abuse and criminal behavior. Much of the funding for this initiative was provided by the White House's Office of National Drug Control Policy. During 1998, NIJ extended the program to two more sites and one juvenile justice site.

At the end of 1998, NIJ awarded \$3 million each to Jacksonville, Florida, and Tacoma, Washington, to implement jurisdictionwide intervention strategies designed to identify, supervise, and treat all adult drug-using defendants and \$2 million to the Eugene, Oregon, site targeting juvenile drug offenders. The results of a process and impact evaluation will become available in 2000.

Reducing Corrections and Police Officer

Stress. Since 1996, NIJ has awarded 25 grants to support activities to better understand and reduce the harmful effects of stress on law enforcement and correctional officers and their families. Congress established the program under Title XXI of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994. The program consists, among other development activities, of demonstration and research grants awarded to State and local law enforcement and corrections agencies or their affiliated support organizations, such as unions and professional associations. The grants are being used to develop and promote education, training, and

treatment programs at the local level. Several programs are comparing stress intervention methods, conducting research on the extent and nature of stress among officers, and examining critical incident stress debriefings. NIJ intends to publicize results from the innovative programs to reduce stress as the early findings become available in late 1999.

Developing Standards and Testing Products.

In the realm of technology, NIJ pioneers efforts to find advanced technological methods of deterring, identifying, and apprehending criminals. It supports the exploration and creation of alternative techniques to improve criminal justice practice. The Forensic DNA Lab Improvement Program is a good example. The Program is increasing the capacity of State and local forensic laboratories to support criminal investigations involving biological evidence recovered from crime scenes. State and local labs are purchasing equipment, supplies, and training to both upgrade and standardize their forensic DNA labs.

Improving old technologies and developing new ones introduces the need to develop standards against which to measure the usefulness of the technology. NIJ not only develops such performance standards for equipment and technology, it also supports testing of products against those standards. This way, law enforcement and corrections agencies can make more informed decisions about the equipment they purchase. NIJ does not recommend particular brands of products. Rather, it tests many brands and distributes lists of products that have passed the standardized tests showing the strength, endurance, and performance of a particular product.

Testing and research have led to performance standards for more than 60 types of criminal justice equipment, including handguns, soft body armor, patrol cars, and handcuffs.

NIJ's primary partner in the development of standards and the testing of products is the Office of Law Enforcement Standards at the National Institute of Standards and Technology, U.S. Department of Commerce.

Expanding the Horizons

During this last decade, many economic and social phenomena—including crime—previously confined by national boundaries have exploded across the globe. The globalization of financial markets and communications systems, the easing of international transportation, the tearing down of the Berlin Wall, and the collapse of the Soviet Union have all contributed mightily to an international and transnational crime problem. The illicit movement of people, money, goods, and services across national borders has created new challenges for law enforcement and the administration of justice. New kinds of crimes—such as human trafficking; cybercrime; international money laundering; and transnational trafficking in drugs, arms, and stolen autos—are confronting not only Federal authorities, but also State and local law enforcement.

The impact of these developments clearly is being felt on the streets of America.

NIJ created an International Center in 1997 to coordinate international activities within the Office of Justice Programs and NIJ, to help inform policymaking on transnational issues, and to promote the *global exchange of criminal justice research* information. The latter task involves both exporting American research and practice information abroad and importing the best research and practices from around the world. (See, for example, "ADAM Goes International.") The International Center's primary constituents are American policymakers, practitioners, researchers, and scholars.

ADAM Goes International

An international component of the Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring (ADAM) program held its first strategic planning meeting in Miami, Florida, in April 1998. In attendance were representatives from:

- Eight nations (Australia, Chile, England, the Netherlands, Panama, Scotland, South Africa, and Uruguay).
- Two international organizations (Organization of American States and the United Nations Drug Control Program).
- Experts in the field of drug testing systems.
- NIJ staff.
- Representatives of U.S. Federal agencies (such as the Justice Department's Drug Enforcement Administration and the Department of Health and Human Services' National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism).

In total, 40 people attended the conference.

With its launching, International ADAM (I-ADAM) became one of only a few international drug prevalence measures and the only international drug testing system for monitoring the drug use rates of arrestees. I-ADAM's development is important because the existing drug surveillance systems differ from one another to such an extent that comparisons among countries are difficult.

From its inception, I-ADAM was designed to be a standardized international system that will use similar instruments, sampling, training, and other protocols. By 1999, six of the eight strategic planning countries—Australia, Chile, England, the Netherlands, Scotland, and South Africa—will have started collecting I-ADAM data. Comparative data will be analyzed and the results will be published as they become available.

In 1998, the Center undertook a number of activities to fulfill its coordinating role and to facilitate comparative and transnational research, including the following:

- **Three international challenge grants** were awarded to support research on (1) comparative juvenile justice processing in Denver, Colorado, and Bremen, Germany; (2) human trafficking from Fuzhou, China; and (3) the commercial sexual exploitation of children trafficked into the United States through Canada and Mexico.
- **Major research partnerships** were begun with Israel, Ukraine, and the United Kingdom.
- **An international visiting fellow** was brought to NIJ from Russia to share knowledge about transnational organized crime in the former Soviet Union.

- **The International Visitor Program** coordinated meetings with 117 visitors from 34 countries.

In addition, work proceeded on the International Center's Web site, linking the World Justice Information Network and the National Criminal Justice Reference Service to provide an electronic network serving the worldwide criminal justice community. (See "NIJ's World Wide Web Presence.")

The International Center is the vehicle for extending NIJ's research and development role onto the global stage. As the face of crime takes on an increasingly international cast, our level of understanding and ability to respond must change. It is the Center's mission to inform and enlighten that process.

Sharing Knowledge

One of NIJ's primary goals is to disseminate science-based findings and their related policy implications as widely as possible. One path involves traditional mechanisms—publications, conferences, and face-to-face meetings. The other path is an electronic one where information-sharing occurs instantly in cyberspace.

Reaching Out Via Cyberspace

Since NIJ's World Wide Web site was unveiled in 1997, it has continued to grow and be refined, especially

in regard to content and ease of access. The site regularly posts newly released publications, which can be downloaded directly or requested through the National Criminal Justice Reference Service. The site also posts news about awards, grants, solicitations, upcoming conferences, and links to related sites. In addition, visitors can learn detailed information about NIJ's programs.

The newest addition to the NIJ Web site is *NIJ News*. Launched in June 1998, the online newsletter features articles from the director on current issues, along with coordinated articles, announcements, and links to related sites. The newsletter has been expanding its format to reach a broader audience and soliciting feedback on possible improvements. Like other segments of NIJ's Web site, the newsletter helps bridge the time gap of print media by making information available to audiences sooner.

Several NIJ program areas have greatly expanded their presence on the Web during the past year, adding links to publications, announcements about events, other sites, and summaries of grants. (See "NIJ's World Wide Web Presence.")

As the face of crime takes on an increasingly international cast, our level of understanding and ability to respond must change. It is the International Center's mission to inform and enlighten that process.

NIJ's World Wide Web Presence

In addition to NIJ's Home Page (<http://www.usdoj.gov/nij>), several of NIJ's programmatic and topic areas have their own Web presence:

- The **Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring program** tracks trends in the prevalence and types of drug abuse among booked arrestees in an urban network of sites across the United States and several international sites (<http://www.adam-nij.net>).
- **Breaking the Cycle** is a systemwide intervention designed to identify and treat all defendants in need of substance abuse treatment. The approach focuses on maintaining continuous treatment as the defendant moves through the system (<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/brekprog.htm>).
- The **Corrections and Law Enforcement Family Support program** is discovering innovative ways to prevent and treat the negative effects of stress experienced by law enforcement and correctional officers and their families (<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/clefs/welcome.html>).
- The **Crime Mapping Research Center** promotes the research and development of GIS (geographic information systems) and crime mapping to identify, solve, and monitor crime problems in communities (<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/cmrc>).
- The **Data Resources Program** ensures the preservation and availability of research and evaluation data collected through NIJ-funded research. Datasets collected through NIJ-funded research are archived and made available to other scientists to support new research to replicate original findings or test new hypotheses (<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/dataprog.htm>).
- The **National Commission on the Future of DNA Evidence** posts announcements and transcripts of meetings and summaries of working group meetings. The site will post the Commission's forthcoming report and recommendations (<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/dna/welcome.html>).
- The **Sentencing and Adjudication Program** announces funds for research, including fellowship and NIJ-funded grant awards in the areas of judicial decisionmaking, courts management,

specialized courts, prosecution, defense, impact of legislation, sentencing outcomes, structured sentencing, and the general topic of sentencing (<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/saap/welcome.html>).

- **Technology Development** describes programmatic areas related to crime prevention, officer protection, less-than-lethal weapons, investigative and forensic sciences, information sharing and analysis, counterterrorism, training, and simulation (<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/sciencetech/welcome.html>).
- The **Violence Against Women and Family Violence program** features research on the safety of women and family members and the effectiveness of the criminal justice system's response to these crimes (<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/vawprog/welcome.html>).

In addition to NIJ's programmatic Web sites, the Institute supports several additional Web sites:

- **JUSTNET** is a gateway to information on new technologies, equipment, and other products and services available to the law enforcement, corrections, and criminal justice communities. The JUSTNET site contains news and information services, interactive chat lines and topic boards, data and publications, and links to related sites (<http://www.nlectc.org>).
- The **Partnerships Against Violence Network (PAVNET)** is a database on violence prevention programs, curricula, and funding. With more than 500 subscribers, the PAVNET listserv is an important online source of information for professionals and volunteers in the violence prevention, education, treatment, and enforcement fields (<http://www.pavnet.org>).
- The **World Justice Information Network (WJIN)** is a multilingual communications tool and a professional forum for concerned citizens worldwide. Through a partnership with Globalink, WJIN members can instantly translate documents, send e-mail, and chat online in French, German, Italian, Portuguese, Russian, and Spanish, with other languages to be added in the future (<http://www.wjin.net>).

Reaching Out Via Traditional Means

Even as electronic distribution and dissemination took on heightened visibility and intensity this year, traditional modes of dissemination continued to be highly popular with NIJ's audience. (See "Most Popular Publications Released in Fiscal Year 1998.")

Publications. NIJ's published materials fall into three major categories:

- **Concise summaries of research or programs.** These publications, which range from 4 to 32 pages, discuss findings from discrete projects or programs. Included in this category are several newsletters and the Research in Brief, Research in Action, Research Preview, and Program Focus series. This year, NIJ's newsletter *TechBeat*, which is issued quarterly and devoted to keeping readers

up to date on technologies for use in law enforcement, corrections, and other criminal justice agencies, won two national publishing awards.

- **Longer discussions of the issues.** This category of publications includes the Research Reports series, which spans a wide range of topics; the Issues and Practices in Criminal Justice series, which features innovative programs designed to address critical topics of the day; and the Research Forum series, which highlights papers from NIJ-sponsored conferences.
- ***The NIJ Journal.*** The Institute's quarterly journal contains feature articles on thought-provoking issues, new findings, or research questions of general interest to policymakers and practitioners. Cover stories during 1998 included articles on drug addiction as a brain disease (by Alan Leshner, director of the National Institute on Drug Abuse); the challenges of conducting research on crime in public housing (by Jeffrey Fagan and his colleagues at Columbia University); and Boston's interdisciplinary and multiagency approach to crime prevention (by David Kennedy, senior researcher at Harvard's Kennedy School of Government).
- ***Crime and Justice.*** NIJ supports the *Crime and Justice* series, which provides comprehensive, authoritative, and balanced summaries of current knowledge, prior experience, and promising future inquiries in the field. Editor Michael Tonry and an 11-member editorial board of prominent scholars guide the series, which is published by the University of Chicago Press. Each annual volume contains essays from nationally acclaimed researchers and other experts. Occasionally, an issue with a single theme, such as youth violence or prisons, is published.

A complete list of the publications produced in fiscal year 1998 can be found in appendix B.

Meetings and Other Gatherings. NIJ uses conferences, panels, lectures, seminars, workshops, and other meetings to stimulate discussion, shape its research agenda, and resolve scientific controversies. Such face-to-face gatherings, which encourage frank discussions and debate, are one of the best ways to share information and shape future research activity.

Most Popular Publications Released in Fiscal Year 1998

(as measured by orders for copies, requests for more information, and inquiries from the media)

- *National Guidelines for Death Investigation*, by the National Medicolegal Review Panel, Research Report, February 1998 (NCJ 167568).
- *Crack, Powder Cocaine, and Heroin: Drug Purchase and Use Patterns in Six U.S. Cities*, by K. Jack Riley, Research Report, March 1998 (NCJ 167265).
- *Kids, COPS, and Communities*, by Marcia R. Chaiken, Issues and Practices, April 1998 (NCJ 169599).
- *Stalking in America: Findings From the National Violence Against Women Survey*, by Patricia Tjaden and Nancy Thoennes, Research in Brief, June 1998 (NCJ 169592).
- *Protective Intelligence and Threat Assessment Investigations*, by Robert A. Fein and Bryan Vossekuil, Research Report, July 1998 (NCJ 170612).
- *ADAM: 1997 Annual Report on Adult and Juvenile Arrestees*, by K. Jack Riley, Research Report, July 1998 (NCJ 171672).
- *Preventing Crime: What Works, What Doesn't, What's Promising*, by Lawrence W. Sherman, Denise Gottfredson, Doris MacKenzie, John Eck, Peter Reuter, and Shawn Bushway, Research in Brief, July 1998 (NCJ 171676).
- *Crime in the Schools: A Problem-Solving Approach*, by Dennis Kenney, Research Preview, August 1998 (FS 000224).
- *Prevalence, Incidence, and Consequences of Violence Against Women: Findings From the National Violence Against Women Survey*, by Patricia Tjaden and Nancy Thoennes, Research in Brief, November 1998 (NCJ 172837).

Far too many gatherings occurred in 1998 to list in this report. However, highlights include:

- **Technology fair.** In March 1998, NIJ displayed an array of technology (both under development and commercially available) at a technology fair held in the Rayburn House Office Building on Capitol Hill. Members of Congress and their staffs visited numerous booths examining state-of-the-art equipment for law enforcement and correctional officers and discussing the issues surrounding these new technologies.

Equipment featured at the fair included telemedicine for correctional settings, thermal imagers (which resemble palm-size camcorders and allow officers to see in the dark), devices that allow officers to translate simple phrases from English into another language so they can communicate with non-English speaking citizens, and guns that can be fired only by an authorized user.

- **Perspectives lectures.** To promote informed and rational discourse, NIJ established the first Perspectives on Crime and Justice series in 1996. Since then, NIJ has invited the Nation's most prominent scholars to share their policy perspectives with an audience of opinion leaders, congressional staff, Federal officials, journalists, policymakers, researchers, and criminal justice professionals. Speakers are asked to challenge conventional thinking, offer candid recommendations, and stimulate a robust debate. Their collected lectures are published in the Research Forum series.

The 1998 series featured the following scholars:

- George Kelling, "Crime Control, the Police, and Culture Wars: Broken Windows and Cultural Pluralism," December 1997.
- Randall Kennedy, "Race, the Police, and 'Reasonable Suspicion,'" February 1998.
- David Musto, "The American Experience With Stimulants and Opiates," March 1998.
- Joan Petersilia, "A Decade of Experimenting With Intermediate Sanctions: What Have We Learned," April 1998.

- Philip Cook, "The Epidemic of Youth Gun Violence," May 1998.

- **Annual research and evaluation conference.** Every summer, NIJ cosponsors with other Office of Justice Programs offices and bureaus a conference for practitioners, policymakers, and researchers on the latest research and evaluation. The 1998 conference, titled "Viewing Crime and Justice From a Collaborative Perspective," focused on the rewards and challenges of collaborative endeavors with the community and other partners. More than 750 people attended.
- **National Academy of Sciences workshops.** The National Research Council of the National Academy of Sciences is a key partner with NIJ in the effort to increase scientific understanding of crime and justice, identify new areas of research, and promote theory development. During 1998, the National Research Council, through its Committee on Law and Justice and with NIJ support, conducted workshops on transnational crime and pathological gambling.

The transnational crime workshop focused on defining the issues and measuring the problem while considering the interface between legal and illegal activities and the implications of transnational crime for local law enforcement. A report from the workshop is expected in summer 1999.

The project on pathological gambling is studying data sources that can produce reliable measures of the prevalence of pathological gambling and its multiple impacts. The project also is examining the factors that cause or mitigate problem gambling and its social and economic costs. A report from the National Research Council is expected in 1999.

- **Executive sessions on corrections and sentencing.** The effects of sentencing reforms, the continuing increase in the inmate population, and concerns about the effects of large numbers of former inmates returning to their communities have prompted NIJ and the Corrections Program Office to jointly sponsor a multiyear series of meetings at which a group of researchers and practitioners examine major issues surrounding sentencing

and corrections. Using commissioned papers as the basis for their meetings, practitioners and scholars discuss a variety of topics. Five sessions are planned; three were held in fiscal year 1998. The first four papers will be published in August 1999.

- **Technology Institutes.** Since 1997, NIJ has brought State and local law enforcement practitioners together to introduce them to the array of technology and technical assistance available from the Federal Government and teach practitioners about the many ways technology can help them confront current challenges. This year, NIJ introduced a Technology Institute designed especially for correctional practitioners. The 23 practitioners selected by NIJ visited several Federal agencies in the Washington, D.C., area to learn how they can improve the detection of drugs and contraband in facilities and among probationers and parolees, how to improve security in facilities, and how to exchange information and share their experiences and lessons learned.
- **Multinational peacekeeping missions.** Civilian police are increasingly being used in multinational peacekeeping missions around the world. During 1998, NIJ, in conjunction with the Police Executive Research Forum and the Center for Strategic and International Studies, convened a workshop that brought together public safety specialists with experience in peacekeeping missions in Bosnia, Haiti, Somalia, and Central America. The group addressed a range of issues related to the limitations of the United Nations CIVPOL (civilian police) unit, particularly its inability to provide effective

oversight and logistical support for field operations. NIJ published the proceedings of the conference.⁹

- **National Governors' Association and juvenile crime.** NIJ and the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention worked closely with the National Governors' Association's Center for Best Practices to develop three regional policy forums on crime prevention and the effective administration of juvenile justice and corrections. After each forum, the Center published an *Issue Brief* highlighting the issues, research findings, and best practices in the field.¹⁰

Reaching Out Through an Information Network

The National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS) is one of the most extensive sources of information on criminal and juvenile justice in the world, providing services to an international community of policymakers and professionals. Sponsored by NIJ, its Office of Justice Programs partners, and the Office of National Drug Control Policy, NCJRS functions as a dynamic information clearinghouse, responding to more than 5,000 requests each month from around the world. Its database of abstracts, available on the Web, contains summaries of more than 150,000 documents. The complete text of more than 1,500 documents is available on its Web site (<http://www.ncjrs.org>).

⁹ Burack, James, William Lewis, Edward Marks, David H. Bayley, Robert M. Perito, and Michael Berkow, *Civilian Policing and Multinational Peacekeeping—A Workshop Series: A Role for Democratic Policing*, NIJ Research Forum, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice, January 1999 (NCJ 172842).

¹⁰ The *Issue Briefs* are posted at <http://www.nga.org>.

Appendixes

Appendix A: Awards Made in Fiscal Year 1998

This appendix presents the grants, interagency and cooperative agreements, contracts, and fellowships awarded by the National Institute of Justice during fiscal year 1998. 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 15 major topic areas and additional subcategories. Listed under each project title are the awardee organization, principal investigator or contractor, award amount, and award number. Award numbers

beginning with a number other than 98 identify previous years' awards that received supplements in 1998.

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, visit 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.

Corrections

Addressing Sentencing- Related Changes in Correctional Health Care: Building a Researcher-Practitioner Partnership

University of Texas Medical
Branch
Jacques Baillargeon
\$150,013 98-CE-VX-0022

*Baseline Psychopathology in Women's Prison: Its Impact on Institutional Adjustment and Treatment Efficacy

University of Virginia
Janet Warren
\$148,457 98-CE-VX-0027

*Building an Effective Research Collaboration Between the Pennsylvania Department of Corrections and Temple University

Temple University
Jack R. Greene
\$159,801 98-CE-VX-0016

Case Classification in Com- munity Corrections: National Survey of the State of the Art

University of Cincinnati
Edward Latessa
\$59,559 98-IJ-CX-0008

*Changing Prison Strategies in Response to Violent Offender Incarceration/Truth- in-Sentencing Legislation

RAND Corporation
Nancy Merritt
\$178,708 98-CE-VX-0023

*Community Jails Statewide Research Consortium

University of Alaska, Anchorage
Nancy E. Schafer
\$49,892 98-CE-VX-0014

*Crime, Coercion, and Communities: The Unintended Consequences of Removal on Community Organization

Urban Institute
William J. Sabol
\$166,827 98-CE-VX-0004

**Effects of Change Over Time
in Numbers and Composition
of State Prison Populations
on the Level of Crime**

University of New Mexico

Bert Useem

\$21,551 98-IJ-CX-0085

**Evaluation of the New Mexico
Department of Corrections
Work-Release Program**

University of New Mexico

Bert Useem

\$199,816 98-CE-VX-0005

***Evolving Optimum Prison
Classification Policies in the
Implementation of Truth in
Sentencing: A Dynamic Model**

South Carolina Department of

Corrections

Lorraine T. Fowler

\$149,585 98-CE-VX-0025

***Explaining Instability in the
New Mexico Female Prison
Population**

University of New Mexico

Gary Lafree

\$51,458 98-CE-VX-0020

***Georgia Cognitive
Skills Experiment:
Georgia Board of Pardons
and Parole**

University of Cincinnati

Patricia Van Voorhis

\$143,861 98-CE-VX-0013

***Government Management
of Prison Privatization**

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 Assessment
of Sex Offender
Community Notification
on Wisconsin
Communities**

Marquette University

Richard G. Zevitz

\$49,972 98-IJ-CX-0015

***Impact of Incarceration
on Crime, Crime Patterns,
and Crime Rates**

University of California, Berkeley

Jose Canela-Cacho

\$149,998 98-CE-VX-0029

**Nighttime Incarceration
as an Intermediate
Sanction: An Evaluation
of the Oklahoma County
Program**

University of Oklahoma

Department of Public Safety

Thomas E. James

\$167,114 98-IJ-CX-0011

***Unintended Consequences
of Sentencing Policy:
Key Issues in Developing
Strategies to Address
Long-Term Care Needs**

Pennsylvania State University

Cynthia Massie

\$131,768 98-CE-VX-0011

Courts

Are Hung Juries a Problem?

National Center for State Courts

Victor Flango

\$169,588 98-IJ-CX-0048

**Community Justice
Planning Grant**

County of Travis, Texas

Chriss Wetherington

\$49,959 98-IJ-CX-0045

**Domestic Violence Courts:
Jurisdiction, Organization,
Performance Goals,
and Measures**

National Center for State Courts

Susan Keilitz

\$124,170 98-WT-VX-0002

**Evaluation of Post-
adjudication Felony Drug
Court**

University of Florida, Gainesville

Ronald L. Akers

\$22,374 98-IJ-CX-0051

**An Evaluation and
Review of the Peacemaker
Court of the Navajo
Nation**

Temple University

Eric Gross

\$3,990 97-IJ-CX-0039

**An Evaluation of
Safe Streets Now!**

Justice Research Center

Jan Roehl

\$163,426 98-IJ-CX-0058

**Impact of Community
and Legal Context
on the Adjudication
and Sentencing Process**

Joint Centers for Justice

Studies, Inc.

Christopher D. Maxwell

\$24,973 98-IJ-CX-0023

**Increasing Our
Understanding of the
Recovery Process Through
Drug Court Narratives**

Syracuse University

Mary Ann Holmquist

\$49,608 98-IJ-CX-0041

**A Review of Specialized
Courts: Key Issues in
Handling Child Abuse
and Neglect Cases**

Urban Institute

Adele Harrell

\$75,243 97-IJ-CX-0013

Crime Mapping

*Assistance in Crime Mapping and Analysis Technology for Enhancing Law Enforcement and Prosecution Coordination

Hunter College
Victor Goldsmith
\$63,648 98-LB-VX-0004

*Combining Police and Probation Research to Reduce Burglary

Arizona State University
Vincent Webb
\$224,118 98-IJ-CX-0059

Community Safety Information System Implementation

U.S. Department of Justice,
Civil Rights Division
Nancy Sweesy
\$399,640 98-IJ-CX-A063

*Crime Hot Spot Forecasting: Modeling and Comparative Evaluation

Carnegie Mellon University
Wilpen Gorr
\$200,110 98-IJ-CX-K005

Crime Mapping Research Center Fellowship Program

Julie D. Wartell, Visiting Fellow
\$90,857 98-LB-VX-0003

*Detection and Prediction of Geographical Changes in Crime

State University of New York,
Buffalo
Peter Rogerson
\$221,520 98-IJ-CX-K008

*GIS Analysis of the Relationship Between Public Order and More Serious Crime

University of Texas,
Austin
William R. Kelly
\$147,166 98-IJ-CX-K009

*GITS: Further Analyses Using Orange County's Multijurisdictional

Gang Incident Tracking System
University of California,
Irvine
James W. Meeker
\$103,060 98-IJ-CX-0072

Innovative Crime Mapping Techniques and Spatial Analysis: Phase II

Hunter College
Victor Goldsmith
\$249,821 97-LB-VX-K013

*Mapping Crime: Principle and Practice

University of Maryland,
Baltimore County
Keith D. Harries
\$20,000 98-LB-VX-0009

Predictive Methods for Crime Analysis

University of Virginia
D.E. Brown, Visiting Fellow
\$139,043 98-LB-VX-0008

*Predictive Models for Law Enforcement

University of Virginia
D.E. Brown, Visiting Fellow
\$299,940 98-IJ-CX-K010

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

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

Crime Prevention

The Children-at-Risk Program: A Study of the Feasibility of a Longer Term Evaluation

Urban Institute
Adele Harrell
\$34,431 92-DD-CX-0031

Commission on Behavioral and Social Sciences and Education

National Science Foundation
Cheryl Eavey
\$25,000 98-IJ-CX-A050

Does Community Crime Prevention Make a Difference?

Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority
Carolyn Rebecca Block
\$138,067 98-IJT-VX-0022

Effects of Casino Gambling on Crime and Quality of Life in New Casino Jurisdictions

University of Nevada, Reno
Grant Stitt
\$252,331 98-IJ-CX-0037

Labor Markets and Crime: Criminal Justice Policy and Research Issues

Orlando Rodriguez,
Visiting Fellow
\$115,764 98-IJ-CX-0047

*Process Evaluation of Maryland's Hot Spot Communities Program

Urban Institute
Jeffrey A. Roth
\$329,237 98-IJ-CX-0029

Project on Human Development in Chicago Neighborhoods

Harvard University
Felton J. Earls
\$2,200,000 93-IJ-CX-K005

Drugs and Crime

Drugs and Crime, General

Breaking the Cycle Research Demonstration Project

University of Alabama,
Birmingham
L. Foster Cook
\$2,812,302 96-IJ-CX-0065

Breaking the Cycle Research Demonstration Project

Jacksonville (Florida)
Judith A. Truett
\$3,000,000 98-IJ-CX-K013

Breaking the Cycle Research Demonstration Project

Pierce County (Washington)
Alliance
Dean Wilson
\$3,000,000 98-IJ-CX-K011

***Classifying Inmates for Strategic Programming**

Vera Institute of Justice, Inc.
Douglas Young
\$128,240 98-CE-VX-0010

Evaluation of a Comprehensive Service- Based Intervention to Reduce Substance Abuse

Yale University
Denise Stevens
\$191,718 98-IJ-CX-0053

Evaluation of La Bodega de la Familia: A Family Drug Crisis Center

Vera Institute of Justice, Inc.
Douglas Young
\$159,980 98-IJ-CX-0049

A Life Course Model of Career in Crime and Substance Abuse

University of Minnesota
Christopher Uggen
\$45,903 98-IJ-CX-0036

Operation Drug TEST

District of Columbia Pretrial
Services Agency
Gerry Chapman
\$265,273 98-IJ-CX-A009

PharmChem Drug Testing Laboratory

PharmChem Laboratories, Inc.
Elizabeth M. Lison
\$36,000 98-IJ-CX-C010

Sacramento Batterer/Drug Intervention Experiment

California State University,
Sacramento
Carole Barnes
\$99,905 98-IJ-CX-K014

Why Haven't Drug Prices Risen With Tougher Enforcement? Modeling the Behavior of Drug Markets

University of Maryland,
College Park
Peter Reuter
\$260,730 98-IJ-CX-0040

Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring (ADAM)/ Drug Use Forecasting (DUF) Programs

The Drug Use Forecasting (DUF) program, which was expanded into the Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring (ADAM) System in 1997, performs drug tests on samples of arrestees brought to booking facilities at 23 sites. The test findings indicate levels of drug use, determine what drugs are used in specific jurisdictions, and track changes in arrestees' drug use patterns.

Dallas ADAM

County of Dallas
Pat McMillan
\$7,636 94-IJ-CX-A039

DUF Program: Assistance With Program Operations

Aspen Systems Corporation
Debra Hoffmaster
\$152,310 93-IJ-CX-C002

DUF—Washington, D.C.

District of Columbia Pretrial
Services Agency
Kathryn Boyer
\$9,010 95-IJ-CX-A024

Ft. Lauderdale ADAM

Broward County Sheriff's Office
Ron Cochran
\$12,293 94-IJ-CX-A030

Houston ADAM

Houston-Galveston Area Council
Brett Arkinson
\$37,965 95-IJ-CX-A008

Indianapolis ADAM

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

Los Angeles ADAM

University of California, Los
Angeles
Douglas Anglin
\$48,157 97-IJ-CX-A007

Manhattan ADAM

New York City Department of
Mental Health, Mental
Retardation, and Alcoholism
Services
Patricia Thomas
\$39,884 94-IJ-CX-A013

Miami ADAM

Miami County Department of
Human Services
Raphael Martinez
\$9,734 98-IJ-CX-A012

***Rural ADAM Project**

University of Nebraska, Omaha
Denise C. Herz
\$26,104 98-IJ-CX-0065

Support Services for ADAM Program

Abt Associates Inc.
D. Hunt
\$4,694,545 98-IJ-CX-C001

Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT) Program

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

Vera Institute of Justice, Inc.
Douglas Young
\$59,989 98-RT-VX-K002

**Evaluation of the
Barnstable County
Sheriff's Department's
RSAT Program**

Massachusetts Executive
Office of Public Safety
Diane Brensilber
\$59,990 98-RT-VX-K006

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

University of Maryland,
College Park
Bruce Kubu
\$59,982 98-RT-VX-K001

***Evaluation of Wisconsin's
Residential Substance Abuse
Treatment Program for
Female State Prisoners**

University of Wisconsin, Madison
D. Paul Moberg
\$59,864 98-RT-VX-K003

***Local Process Evaluation of
the Michigan Department of
Corrections RSAT Program**

National Council on Crime
and Delinquency
James Austin
\$60,000 98-RT-VX-K007

***Outcome Evaluation of
Wisconsin Dual Diagnosis
Treatment Program**

University of Wisconsin, Madison
D. Paul Moberg
\$99,351 98-RT-VX-K005

***Process Assessment of
Correctional Treatment**

Texas Christian University
Kevin Knight
\$59,946 98-RT-VX-K004

Information Dissemination and General Support

**Annual Review of
Justice Research**

Castine Research Corporation
Michael Tonry
\$170,592 92-IJ-CX-K044

**Committee on Law
and Justice Core
Support**

National Academy of Sciences
Carol Petrie
\$210,000 98-IJ-CX-0030

Crime Atlas

Justice Research and Statistics
Association
Joan C. Weiss
\$89,501 98-IJ-CX-K001

**Criminal Justice Research
Training Program**

University of Maryland,
College Park
Charles Wellford
\$25,000 95-IJ-CX-A033

**Data Resources Program
of the National Institute
of Justice**

University of Michigan
Paul J. Stemple
\$458,082 95-IJ-CX-C005

**Developing Communications
Initiatives in Criminal
Justice**

CF Productions, Inc.
Thomas V. Brady
\$52,000 98-IJ-CX-0076

**Development and Production
of Annual Reports and
Other Materials**

Cygnus Corporation
Todd Phillips
\$26,000 94-IJ-CX-C005

***Idaho Criminal Justice
Statistics**

Idaho Department of Law
Enforcement
Robert C. Uhlenkott
\$50,000 97-MU-MU-K016

**John B. Pickett Fellowship
in Criminal Justice Policy
and Management**

Harvard College
Susan Michaelson
\$99,600 92-IJ-CX-0012

**National Criminal Justice
Reference Service (NCJRS)**

Aspen Systems Corporation
Richard Rosenthal
\$10,889,355 94-MU-CX-C006

**National Institute of Justice
Publications Support**

Palladian Partners, Inc.
Cate Timmerman
\$113,874 98-IJ-CX-C009

**Policy Forums on Crime
Issues for State Policymakers**

National Governors' Association,
Center for Best Practices
David E. Brown
\$70,000 98-IJ-CX-0054

**Professional
Conference Series**

Institute for Law and Justice, Inc.
Edward F. Connors
\$129,400 94-MU-CX-C008

**Research Application
Contract**

Abt Associates Inc.
Catherine Conly
\$1,156,371 94-MU-CX-C007

**Scholarly Conference:
"Why Is Crime Decreasing?"**

Northwestern University
John P. Heinz
\$21,680 98-IJ-CX-0046

***Technical Assistance
and Support**

CSR, Inc.
Edward J. Spurlock
\$6,313,071 96-MU-MU-C004

**Technical Assistance
for NIJ's Professional
Conference Series**

Institute for Law and Justice, Inc.
Edward F. Connors
\$1,200,000 98-IJ-CX-C002

International Crime

The Internet Studio: Building Technical Support Infrastructure for NIJ's International Program

Rule of Law Foundation
Sergey Chapkey
\$293,413 98-IJ-CX-0007

Links Between International and Domestic Sex Industries

Coalition Against Trafficking
Women
Janice Raymond
\$188,677 98-WT-VX-0032

The Role of Local Law Enforcement in Controlling Illegal Immigration and

Other Transnational Crime

Georgetown University
William F. McDonald
\$44,988 95-IJ-CX-0110

Transnational Organized Crime Workshop

National Academy of Sciences
Faith Mitchell
\$75,000 98-IJ-CX-0019

Policing

Policing, General

***COMPSTAT and Organizational Changes: A National Assessment**

Police Foundation
David Weisburd
\$351,861 98-IJ-CX-0070

Curbing Police Brutality: What Works?

Eastern Michigan University
Liqun Cao
\$25,000 98-IJ-CX-0064

***The Force Factor: Measuring Police Use of Force Relative to Suspect Resistance**

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

Frontiers of Policing

State University of New York,
Albany
David Bayley
\$49,994 98-IJ-CX-0017

***Identifying Correlates of Police Deviance: An Empirical Study of Police Corruption and Brutality in New York (1975-1996)**

Temple University
Jack R. Greene
\$298,719 96-IJ-CX-0053

***Measuring the Effectiveness of the Police Corps Model**

Allegheny County
Susan Allen
\$223,377 98-IJ-CX-0084

Monitoring and Modeling Impacts of Policing Initiatives

National Development and
Research Institutes, Inc.
Bruce D. Johnson
\$212,999 98-IJ-CX-K012

The Phoenix Project: Predictors of Suspect Use of Force

Charlotte Research Center
Russell Johnson
\$24,991 98-IJ-CX-0071

Police Perjury: Deviance or Utilitarianism

Michael O. Foley
\$17,125 98-IJ-CX-0032

***Process Evaluation of Police Restructuring in the District of Columbia**

Urban Institute
Jeffrey A. Roth
\$440,803 98-IJ-CX-K007

***Reducing Nonemergency Calls to 911: Four Approaches**

University of Cincinnati
Lorraine Green Mazerolle
\$399,919 98-IJ-CX-0067

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

University of Nebraska,
Omaha
Samuel Walker
\$174,643 98-IJ-CX-0002

***Structure of Large Municipal Police Organizations**

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

***Supporting Police Integrity**

Temple University
Jack R. Greene
\$221,589 98-IJ-CX-0066

***Turnover Among Alaska Village Public Safety Officers: An Examination of the Factors Associated With Attrition**

University of Alaska, Anchorage
Darryl Wood
\$48,995 98-IJ-CX-0035

Update and Expansion of the RAND Survey Regarding State and Local Police Investigative Processes

Michigan State University
Frank Horvath
\$108,442 98-IJ-CX-0057

***Use of Force by the Montgomery County Police Department**

Joint Centers for Justice
Studies, Inc.
Joel Garner
\$76,034 98-IJ-CX-0086

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

New Traditions for Women, Inc.
Donna Milgram
\$93,281 98-IJ-CX-0013

Community Policing

***Building Effective Strategies for Community Policing**

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

***Community Policing Strategies: First National Survey Update**

Macro International, Inc.
Billy Jones
\$39,972 96-IJ-CX-0045

Evaluating Community Policing in Public Housing: South Philadelphia Initiative

Temple University
Jack R. Greene
\$191,475 98-IJ-CX-0052

***An Evaluation of the Dallas Police Department Interactive Community Policing Program**

University of Texas, Arlington
Charles H. Mindel
\$295,570 95-IJ-CX-0070

***Organizational Issues in Community Policing: Effects of Geographical and Staffing Models on Community Policing**

City of San Diego
Donna J. Warlick
\$176,230 98-IJ-CX-0016

***Police Department and Police Officer Association Leaders' Perceptions of Community Policing**

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

***Policing in a Community Context**

University of Cincinnati
James Frank
\$373,971 98-IJ-CX-0063

***Problem Solving Strategies and Tactics for Community Policing**

City of San Diego
Donna J. Warlick
\$213,119 98-IJ-CX-0080

***Transition: Creating a Culture of Community Policing**

University of New Mexico
Marjorie Hudson
\$177,124 98-IJ-CX-0073

***Wave 4 Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) Evaluation**

Urban Institute
Jeffrey A. Roth
\$427,775 98-IJ-CX-0087

Corrections and Law Enforcement Family Support

***Creating Positive Mentors: Provision of Supervisory Skills Training for Sergeants and Field Training Officers**

Miami Police Department
Paul Shepard
\$45,425 96-FS-VX-0003

***Corrections Officer Maintenance Program**

Connecticut Department of Corrections
Robert Munroe
\$99,990 98-FS-VX-0003

***Law Enforcement and Corrections Family Support**

City of East Lansing (Michigan)
Patricia E. Nowak
\$10,202 98-FS-VX-0001

***Law Enforcement and Family Support Program**

Iowa State University
Eugene Deisinger
\$147,395 96-FS-VX-0006

Law Enforcement Family Support Project

Michigan State Police, Forensic Science Division
Gary Kaufman
\$41,422 98-FS-VX-0007

***Longview Police Department Prevention and Treatment of Stress**

Longview Police Guild (Washington)
Jim Duscha
\$49,252 98-FS-VX-0006

***Modern Prison Work**

Southern Illinois University
Jody Sundt
\$99,934 98-CE-VX-0021

Online Education, Resources, and Support for Law Enforcement Families

Nashville-Davidson County (Tennessee)
Lorraine Williams-Greene
\$99,559 98-FS-VX-0004

***Peer Support Program**

Fraternal Order of Police, Old Pueblo Lodge #51
Larry Morris
\$224,016 98-FS-VX-0005

Police Family Life Education Project

Philadelphia Police Department
Mitchell Yanak
\$73,447 98-FS-VX-0002

***Reaching Out to North Carolina's Law Enforcement Community**

North Carolina Department of Crime Control and Public Safety, Governor's Crime Commission
George S. Ake
\$67,020 98-FS-VX-0008

***Stress Reduction Program for Law Enforcement Personnel and Their Families**

City of Los Angeles
Kevin J. Jablonski
\$89,785 98-IJ-CX-0010

Locally Initiated Partnerships, Policing

Development of a Multiagency Research Partnership Involving the Chandler, Glendale, and Scottsdale, Arizona, Police Departments

Arizona State University
Vince Webb
\$113,240 98-IJ-CX-0006

***Implementing Community Policing in Los Angeles: A Partnership Between the Los Angeles Police Department, University of California, Los Angeles, and University of Southern California**

Training Research Corporation
Wellford Wilms
\$179,560 95-IJ-CX-0060

***Institutionalizing the Use of Research in a Local Police Department: A Continuing Partnership**

University of Cincinnati
Lawrence Travis
\$75,913 98-IJ-CX-0068

***Locally Initiated Research Partnership With Arlington County, Virginia, Police Department**

Urban Institute
Elizabeth Langston
\$133,911 98-IJ-CX-0009

National Evaluation of Locally Initiated Research Partnerships I

Institute for Law and Justice, Inc.
J. Thomas McEwen
\$299,971 95-IJ-CX-0083

***Research Partnership Between Lexington, Kentucky, Division of Police and Eastern Kentucky University**

Eastern Kentucky University
Larry Gaines
\$33,464 98-IJ-CX-0004

Policing Technology

***Evaluation of Computers in Patrol Cars: Implications for the Community Policing Roles of Police Officers**

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

***Impact of Oleoresin Capsicum Spray on Respiratory Function in the Sitting and Prone Maximal Restraint**

Positions
University of California,
San Diego
Theodore C. Chan
\$128,176 98-IJ-CX-0079

***Multimethod Study of Police Special Weapons and Tactics Teams**

University of Houston
David Klinger
\$187,364 98-IJ-CX-0081

Public Housing and Crime

Community-Based Assessment of the Calexico Housing Authority's Drug Elimination Program

San Diego State University
Foundation
Michael Sabath
\$131,357 98-IJ-CX-0055

Comparative Effects of High-Rise Public Housing for the Elderly

Omaha Housing Authority
Katy Salzman
\$131,063 98-IJ-CX-0075

Evaluating Community Policing in Public Housing: The South

Philadelphia Initiative

Temple University
Jack R. Greene
\$191,475 98-IJ-CX-0052

An Evaluation of a Comprehensive Service-Based Intervention Strategy in Public Housing

Yale University
Denise Stevens
\$191,718 98-IJ-CX-0053

Evaluation of a Public Housing Drug Elimination Program

Arkansas State University
David Harding
\$74,182 98-IJ-CX-0061

Evaluation of a Truancy Reduction Program

Metropolitan Development and Housing Authority
Gerald F. Nicely
\$118,042 98-IJ-CX-0056

Fear of Crime in Two Public Housing Contexts

North Carolina State University
William R. Smith
\$63,052 98-IJ-CX-0050

Neighborhood Revitalization and Disorder: An Intervention Evaluation

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

Schools

A National Study of Delinquency Prevention in Schools

Gottfredson Associates, Inc.
Gary D. Gottfredson
\$261,419 96-MU-MU-0008

Sentencing

***Addressing Sentencing-Related Changes in Correctional Health Care: Building a Researcher-Practitioner Partnership**

University of Texas Medical Branch
Jacques Baillargeon
\$150,013 98-CE-VX-0022

Attitudes Toward Crime and Punishment in Vermont: An Experiment With Restorative Justice

Doble Research Associates, Inc.
John Doble
\$94,757 98-IJ-CX-0028

Estimating the Impacts of Three Strikes and Truth in Sentencing on Correctional Populations

University of California, Los Angeles
Elsa Chen
\$34,997 98-IJ-CX-0082

***Evaluating the Development of an Empirically Based Risk Assessment**

National Center for State Courts
Brian J. Ostrom
\$237,787 98-CE-VX-0009

***Examining the Effects of Ohio's Truth in Sentencing**

Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction
Horst Gienapp
\$117,570 98-CE-VX-0019

***Impact of Determinate Sentencing Laws on Plea Rates and Court Delay**

Justec Research
Thomas Marvell
\$110,387 98-CE-VX-0017

***Impact of Ohio's Senate Bill 2 on Sentencing Disparity**

University of Cincinnati
John Wooldredge
\$149,194 98-CE-VX-0015

***Impact of Truth in Sentencing on Length of Stay in Prison**

Urban Institute
William J. Sabol
\$212,491 98-CE-VX-0006

***Michigan Sentencing Guidelines: Integrating Intermediate Sanctions into Guidelines and Examining the Judicial Response**

National Center for State Courts
Victor Flango
\$250,952 98-CE-VX-0008

***New Jersey No Early Release Act: Impact on Prosecution, Sentencing**

Rutgers State University of New Jersey
Candace McCoy
\$1,124,219 98-CE-VX-0007

***Research on and Evaluation of Sentencing Reforms and Their Effects**

Oregon Criminal Justice Council
Phillip Lemman
\$310,152 98-CE-VX-0030

Social and Economic Impact of Sentencing Practices

Yale University
Kathryn Dudley
\$93,481 98-CE-VX-0012

***Unintended Consequences of Sentencing Policy: Creation of Long-Term Health Care Obligations**

Abt Associates Inc.
William Rhodes
\$127,077 98-CE-VX-0001

Technology Development

Officer Protection and Crime Prevention

***COPLINK Database Integration and Access for Law Enforcement Intranet**

City of Tucson
Douglas F. Smith
\$200,000 97-LB-VX-K023

***Offender Wide-Area Continuous Electronic Monitoring Systems**

Lucent Technologies, Inc., Integrated Solutions
Laura G. Tutterow
\$272,677 98-LB-VX-K005

***Proof of Concept and Demonstration for the Personal Alarm**

Telephonics Corporation
Dennis Fortner
\$459,078 97-LB-VX-K021

***Technology Thrust Areas and Technology Solutions to Law Enforcement**

Raytheon TI Systems, Inc.
Frank Bates
\$500,000 98-LB-VX-K001

Investigative and Forensic Science

Forensics, General

***Computational Assistance and Training in DNA Population Genetics for Forensic Science Laboratories**

University of Illinois
R.E. Gaensslen
\$98,952 98-LB-VX-A018

***Detection of Date-Rape Drugs in Hair and Urine**

University of Illinois, Chicago
Adam Negrusz
\$105,564 98-LB-VX-K020

Develop a Rapid Immobilized Probe Assay for the Detection of mtDNA Variation

Rebecca L. Reynolds
Children's Hospital Oakland
Research Institute
\$193,318 96-IJ-CX-0028

Forensic Accreditation Board: An Accreditation Program for Forensic Specialty Certifying Programs

American Academy of Forensic Sciences
Graham R. Jones
\$51,000 98-IJ-CX-0074

***Medicolegal Death Investigator Guidelines and Training Project**

Occupational Research and Assessment, Inc.
Steven C. Clark
\$150,000 98-LB-VX-0007

National Center for Forensic Science

University of Central Florida
William W. McGee
\$1,047,992 98-IJ-CX-K003

***National Commission on the Future of DNA Evidence**

U.S. Attorney's Office,
District of Columbia
Barbara Anijikaiye
\$99,952 98-LB-VX-A049

***Pattern Recognition Techniques in Investigative and Forensic Sciences**

Institute for Linguistic Evidence, Inc.
Carole E. Chaski
\$90,000 98-LB-VX-0065

***Support to the 15th Meeting of the International Association of Forensic Sciences**

15th Meeting of the International Association of Forensic Sciences, Inc.
Barry A.J. Fisher
\$49,920 98-LB-VX-0011

Teleforensic Demonstration Project

New York State Police
Gerald M. Zeosky
\$50,000 98-IJ-CX-A051

DNA 5-Year Research and Development Plan

***Chip-Based Genetic Detector for Rapid Identification of Individuals**

Nanogen, Inc.
Michael I. Nerenberg
\$499,882 97-LB-VX-0004

***Database of Y-Chromosome STR Loci in U.S. Populations**

Pennsylvania State University
Mark Stoneking
\$110,384 98-LB-VX-0005

***Evaluation of New STR Markers for Forensic Analysis**

University of Cincinnati
Ranjan Deka
\$220,359 98-LB-VX-0002

***Evaluation of Single Nucleotide Polymorphisms (SNP's) for Human Identification Use**

University of Texas, Houston
David Stivers
\$40,000 98-LB-VX-0010

***Improved Analysis of DNA STR's for Human Identification-Mass Spectrometry**

Genetrace Systems, Inc.
Christopher H. Becker
\$301,999 97-LB-VX-0003

***Microchip DNA Fingerprinting Devices**

Oak Ridge National Laboratory
J. Michael Ramsey
\$498,963 97-LB-VX-A063

***Microdevice for Automated, Ultra-High-Speed, and Portable DNA Forensics**

Whitehead Institute for Biomedical Research
Daniel J. Ehrlich
\$250,000 98-LB-VX-K022

***Rapid DNA Typing by Laser Desorption Mass Spectroscopy**

Oak Ridge National Laboratory
C.H. Winston Chen
\$149,040 97-LB-VX-A047

***Validation of the Combined DNA Index System-Approved DNA Markers for Forensic Testing**

University of Texas, Houston
Ranajit Chakraborty
\$49,741 98-LB-VX-K019

Forensic DNA Laboratory Improvement Program

Acquisition of CODIS Capabilities

City of Tucson (Arizona)
Walter K. Tannert
\$11,360 98-DN-VX-0026

Arizona DNA Analysis Enhancement Program

Arizona Department of Public Safety
Debra A. Figarelli
\$420,000 98-DN-VX-0014

Arkansas: Establishment of a DNA Data Bank

Arkansas State Crime Laboratory
Kenneth H. Michau
\$161,250 98-DN-VX-0019

California Statewide DNA Laboratory Improvement Program

California Department of Justice, Bureau of Criminal Identification and Information
Jan Bashinski
\$1,000,000 98-DN-VX-0013

Continuation and Expansion of "Fast Track" Forensic Indexing of Crime Scene Profiles

City of Albuquerque (New Mexico)
John F. Krebsbach
\$141,979 98-DN-VX-0009

Denver Forensic DNA Laboratory Improvement Program

Denver Police Department
Greggory S. LaBerge
\$198,340 98-DN-VX-0010

Developing Criteria for Model External DNA Proficiency Testing

University of Illinois, Chicago
Joseph L. Peterson
\$249,926 96-DN-VX-0001

Development and Implementation of West Virginia Short Tandem Repeat Combined DNA Index System Database

Marshall University Research Corporation
Terry W. Fenger
\$2,000,000 98-DN-VX-K001

DNA Improvement of Databasing and Forensic Casework

Michigan State Police, Forensic Science Division
Frank E. Schehr
\$457,015 98-DN-VX-0031

DNA STR Conversion Project

Marion County (Indianapolis) Forensic Services Agency
James E. Hamby
\$359,560 98-DN-VX-0004

Enhancement of the Tennessee Bureau of Investigation's Forensic DNA Laboratory Program

Tennessee Bureau of Investigation, Forensic Services Division
William J. Darby, III
\$85,336 98-DN-VX-0002

Expanded Felon DNA Databank Program for the State of Alabama

Alabama Department of Forensic Sciences
John W. Hicks
\$374,900 98-DN-VX-0021

Expanded Forensic DNA Testing Program for the State of Hawaii

Honolulu Police Department
Wayne Kimoto
\$300,540 98-DN-VX-0020

Expanding DNA Analysis Capabilities: STR Implementation

County of Bexar (Texas)
Lonnie D. Ginsberg
\$171,310 98-DN-VX-0024

Expanding DNA Typing in Georgia

Georgia Bureau of Investigation
George Herrin, Jr.
\$380,950 98-DN-VX-0022

Expansion of DNA Analysis Capabilities

Illinois State Police, Springfield
Susan Hart Johns
\$150,000 98-DN-VX-0032

Expansion of DNA Services

North Carolina State Bureau of Investigation
Mark S. Nelson
\$73,000 98-DN-VX-0012

Florida Statewide Coordinated Forensic DNA Laboratory Program

Florida Department of Law Enforcement
Dale Heideman
\$900,000 98-DN-VX-0034

Forensic Development of STR Database and Comparison to

Nonsubject Cases
Maryland State Police
Louis C. Portis
\$180,808 96-DN-VX-0002

Forensic DNA Enhancement Project for Texas

Texas Department of Public Safety
D. Pat Johnson
\$380,000 98-DN-VX-0001

Forensic DNA Laboratory Program Expansion

Missouri State Highway Patrol
T. J. Luikart
\$546,742 98-DN-VX-0025

Forensic DNA Program for Connecticut: PCR Technologies

Connecticut Department of Public Safety
Elaine M. Pagliaro
\$191,000 98-DN-VX-0017

Fort Worth DNA Laboratory Enhancement

City of Fort Worth (Texas)
D.E. Garrett
\$121,085 98-DN-VX-0027

Houston Forensic DNA Laboratory Improvement Program

City of Houston
James Bolding
\$106,909 98-DN-VX-0005

Implementation of Automated Multiplex Short Tandem Repeats in Forensic Casework

County of Dallas
Timothy J. Sliter
\$151,068 98-DN-VX-0006

Improvement of Capability to Analyze DNA

Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Services
Deanne F. Dabbs
\$375,000 98-DN-VX-0018

Increasing STR Typing Capabilities in the Oregon DNA Laboratory

Oregon Department of State Police
Cecilia H. von Beroldingen
\$113,198 97-DN-VX-0013

Kansas City, Missouri, Police Department DNA Equipment Upgrade

Kansas City Police Department
John T. Wilson
\$163,700 98-DN-VX-0033

Maine Statewide DNA Laboratory Improvement Program

Maine Department of Public Safety
Timothy D. Kupferschmid
\$155,000 97-DN-VX-0008

Montana DNA Program

Montana Department of Justice
James Streeter
\$34,550 98-DN-VX-0008

North Dakota Department of Health Crime Laboratory Division DNA Project

North Dakota Department of Health
Hope R. Olson
\$73,774 98-DN-VX-0030

Northern Illinois Police Crime Lab Forensic DNA Analysis Program

Northern Illinois Police Crime Laboratory
Jane M. Homeyer
\$266,669 98-DN-VX-0011

**North Louisiana Crime Lab
DNA Analysis Improvement
Program**

North Louisiana Criminalistics
Laboratory
Patrick W. Wojtkiewicz
\$275,470 98-DN-VX-0003

**Prince Georges County Police
Department DNA/Serology
Laboratory Project**

Prince Georges County
(Maryland) Government
Michael Ricucci
\$222,290 98-DN-VX-0028

**STR Conversion and
Expansion of CODIS Database**

Minnesota Department
of Public Safety
Terry L. Laber
\$200,000 98-DN-VX-0023

**STR Technology Update and
Increased Combined DNA
Index System Capacity**

New Jersey Division of State
Police
Linda B. Jankowski
\$297,381 98-DN-VX-0035

**Tarrant County Forensic DNA
Laboratory Enhancement
Program**

County of Tarrant (Texas)
Ronald L. Singer
\$89,520 98-DN-VX-0016

**Upgrade of Serological
Analysis to DNA Technologies**

Kentucky State Police
Lucy A. Davis
\$231,570 98-DN-VX-0007

**Validation and
Implementation of PCR-STR
Analysis and CODIS Site
Establishment**

Baltimore County (Maryland)
Police Department
Karen L. Irish
\$119,300 98-DN-VX-0015

**Washington State Patrol
Forensic DNA Laboratory
Improvement Program,
Phase III**

Washington State Patrol
Donald C. MacLaren
\$300,000 98-DN-VX-0029

**Less-Than-Lethal
Incapacitation**

***Biomechanical Assessment
of Nonlethal Weapons**

Wayne State University
Albert I. King
\$148,276 98-LB-VX-K017

***Development of a
Database of the Effects
of Less-Than-Lethal
Weapons**

Pro Tac International
Ken Hubbs
\$84,770 98-LB-VX-K006

**Evaluation of the Human
Effects of a Prototype
Electric Stun Projectile**

Pennsylvania State University
Pamela R. Kauffman
\$99,600 98-IJ-CX-K006

***Evaluation of Vehicle
Stopping Electromagnetic
Prototype Devices**

U.S. Department of the Army
E. Scannell
\$250,000 98-LB-VX-A099

**Ring Airfoil Projectile System
for Less-Than-Lethal
Application**

Guilford Engineering
Associates, Inc.
David Findlay
\$249,303 97-IJ-CX-K019

**Communication and
Information Technology**

***Development of Advanced
Wireless Technology
Standards**

Association of Public Safety
Communications Officials
International, Inc.
Craig M. Jorgensen
\$44,570 97-LB-VX-K002

***Development of a
Community Access
System for the
Chicago Police
Department**

Abt Associates Inc.
Marianne Beauregard
\$474,418 98-LB-VX-0070

***Face Recognition and
Intelligent Software
Development**

Analytic Services, Inc.
Tina M. Babin
\$3,749,998 98-LB-VX-K021

***Investigation and
Evaluation of Voice Stress
Analysis Technology**

U.S. Air Force Research
Laboratory
Sharon M. Walter
\$150,000 98-LB-VX-A013

***Law Enforcement/Criminal
Justice Multijurisdiction
Information System Study—
Phase II**

Center for Technology
Commercialization, Inc.
Thomas Kennedy
\$299,341 97-LB-VX-K012

***Southwest Border States
Antidrug Information System**

Criminal Information Sharing
Alliance
Glen Gillum
\$7,918,174 97-LB-VX-K009

**Telemedicine Network
Prototype**

SPAWAR, Charleston
Jerry A. Koenig
\$937,273 98-IJ-CX-A014

***Voice-Response Translator
for Preprogrammed Law
Enforcement Phrases**

Integrated Wave Technologies, Inc.
John Hall
\$401,324 98-LB-VX-K023

**Training and Simulation
Technologies**

***Bomb Threat Training
Simulator**

University of Houston
Christopher A. Chung
\$131,075 98-LB-VX-K016

***Development of Computer-
Based Training for Law
Enforcement**

Advanced Systems Technology
Barbara Hines
\$319,436 98-LB-VX-K018

***Law Enforcement
Technology Training
Needs Assessment
Planning**

Sam Houston State
University
Larry T. Hoover
\$500,000 97-LB-VX-K020

***Training, Technology
Development, and
Implementation**

U.S. Department of Defense,
Naval Air Warfare Center
Janet Weisenford
\$507,944 97-MU-MU-A042

***Working With Technology
in Corrections**

American Correctional
Association
John J. Greene
\$164,930 96-LB-VX-K004

**Counterterrorism
Technologies**

**Assessment of Explosively
Formed Penetrator**

U.S. Department of the Navy,
Naval Surface Warfare Center,
Indian Head Division
Marc Magdinec
\$445,988 97-DT-CX-A074

**Body Cavity Screening
System**

Quantum Magnetix, Inc.
Geoff Barrall
\$250,263 98-DT-CX-K005

**Chemical/Biological
Dosimeter Advanced
Concept Technology
Demonstration**

U.S. Department of Defense,
Directorate of Research and
Engineering
Jasper Lupo
\$200,000 98-DT-CX-A073

**Cybercrime
Cyberterrorism Study**

Tennessee Valley Authority
David J. Icove
\$65,000 98-MU-CX-A076

**Defense Advanced Research
Projects Agency (DARPA)
Support of the Joint-Program
Steering Group (JPSG)**

U.S. Department of Defense,
Defense Advanced Research
Projects Agency
David Fields
\$349,985 97-IJ-CX-A025

**Detection and Classification
of Concealed Weapons
Using Magnetic Gradient
Measurements**

U.S. Department of Energy,
Idaho National Engineering
Laboratory
Jonathan Nadler
\$101,959 95-IJ-CX-A027

**Development of an
Inexpensive Radar
Flashlight for Law
Enforcement and**

Corrections Applications
Georgia Institute of Technology
E. F. Greneker
\$336,539 98-DT-CX-K003

**Explosives Detection
and Remediation
Research and
Evaluation**

U.S. Department of Defense,
Office of Special Technology
David Perkins
\$1,350,000 97-DT-CX-A068

Laser Dazzler Assessment

U.S. Air Force Research
Laboratory
Chad Lindstrom
\$290,000 98-DT-CX-A040

**Multisensor Portal
Concealed Weapons
Detection**

Chang Industry, Inc.
Yu-Wen Chang
\$850,164 98-DT-CX-K001

**Passive Millimeter-Wave
Camera for Concealed
Weapons**

Thermotrex Corporation
Peter F. Black
\$299,942 98-DT-CX-K006

**Portable Through-the-
Wall Surveillance System**

Raytheon Company
Larry Frazier
\$278,595 98-DT-CX-K004

**Stand-Off Detection and
Tracking of Concealed
Weapons**

Quantum Magnetix, Inc.
Peter V. Czipott
\$297,733 98-DT-CX-K002

**Technical Support for
the Concealed Weapons
Detection and Through-
the-Wall Surveillance
Programs**

U.S. Air Force Research
Laboratory, Information
Directorate
David Ferris
\$1,499,076 98-MU-MU-A062

**Technical Support to
NIJ's Office of Science
and Technology**

U.S. Department of Energy,
Pacific Northwest National
Laboratory
Steven W. Martin
\$157,546 97-DT-CX-A092

**Program Assessment,
Policy, and
Coordination**

***Facilitation of Domestic
and International
Technology Partnerships**

Eagan, McAllister Associates, Inc.
Robert Greenberg
\$428,589 96-LB-VX-K008

***Governance and
Technology Delivery
Processes for the National
Law Enforcement and
Corrections Technology
Centers and Their User
Communities**

Pymatuning Group, Inc.
Ruth M. Davis
\$498,204 98-LB-VX-0001

Information*Technology Acquisition**

Institute for Law and Justice, Inc.

J. Thomas McEwen

\$499,869 98-LB-VX-K011

Law Enforcement*Technology, Technology Transfer, Less-Than-Lethal Weapons Technology, and Policy Liability Assessment**

SEASKATE, Inc.

E. A. Burkhalter

\$255,828 96-LB-VX-K006

Less-Than-Lethal Policy*Assessment Panel**

SEASKATE, Inc.

E. A. Burkhalter

\$352,866 96-MU-MU-K016

Public Acceptance of Police Technologies

Institute for Law and Justice, Inc.

J. Thomas McEwen

\$100,000 93-IJ-CX-K012

***Research Conference on Illicit Substance Detection**

Gordon Research Conferences

Jimmie C. Oxley

\$20,000 97-LB-VX-0007

***Surplus Property Program**

Ultimate Enterprise Limited

Michael Simpson

\$212,998 96-LB-VX-K002

***Systems Engineering and Evaluation Support for the National Institute of Justice Office of Science and Technology**

U.S. Department of Defense,

Defense Support Office

Carl F. Klele

\$1,298,898 96-LB-VX-A038

Standards and Testing**Technology Assessment Program**

U.S. Department of Commerce,

National Institute of Standards

and Technology

Kathleen M. Higgins

\$3,827,375 94-IJ-CX-A004

Technology Assistance*Technology Assistance, General****Oak Ridge Laboratory Technical Support to the National Institute of Justice**

Oak Ridge National Laboratory

James A. Reafsnnyder

\$250,000 98-LB-VX-A075

***Sandia National Laboratories Test Facility**

Sandia National Laboratories

Debra D. Spencer

\$525,000 97-LB-VX-A004

National Law Enforcement and Corrections Technology Centers

NIJ's National Law Enforcement and Corrections Technology Centers (NLECTC) offer centralized sources of 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. The following awards provide technical assistance and other resources in support of the Director of Science and Technology at NIJ through operation of the National Law Enforcement and Corrections Technology Centers.

National—Rockville, Maryland: National Law Enforcement and Corrections Technology Center

Aspen Systems Corporation

David C. Shinton

\$2,649,943 96-MU-MU-K011

Northeast Region—Rome, New York: National Law Enforcement and Corrections Technology Center

Air Force Research Laboratory

Information Directorate

John A. Ritz

\$2,670,000 96-IJ-CX-A032

Rocky Mountain Region—Denver, Colorado: National Law Enforcement and Corrections Technology Center

University of Denver, Colorado Seminary

Deborah G. Bradford

\$1,786,004 96-MU-MU-K012

Southeast Region—Charleston, South Carolina: National Law Enforcement and Corrections Technology Center

South Carolina Research Authority

Gary A. Mastrandrea

\$1,839,697 97-MU-MU-K020

Southeast Region—Charleston, South Carolina: National Law Enforcement and Corrections Technology Center

U.S. Department of the Navy,

Space and Naval Warfare Systems

Center, Charleston

Ronald L. Polkowsky

\$199,030 96-IJ-CX-A010

Western Region—El Segundo, California: National Law Enforcement and Corrections Technology Center

Aerospace Corporation

Donald Peterson

\$1,624,793 96-MU-MU-K006

Operation of the Border Research and Technology Center

SPAWAR, San Diego

Chris Aldridge

\$244,250 96-IJ-CX-A036

Operation of the Office of Law Enforcement Technology Commercialization

Wheeling Jesuit University

Tom Burgoyne

\$2,800,000 98-IJ-CX-K002

Victimization and Victim Services

Development of a National Study of Victim Needs and Assistance

Victim Services, Inc.
Ellen Brickman
\$379,193 98-VF-GX-0011

Evaluation of Victims of Crime State Compensation and Assistance Programs

Urban Institute
Blaine Liner
\$750,000 98-VF-GX-0016

Repeat and Multiple Victimization: The Role of Individual and Contextual Factors

Pennsylvania State University
R. Barry Ruback
\$24,997 98-IJ-CX-0034

Victimization Outcomes: What Influences Victim Compliance, Injury, and Crime Completion?

University of Maryland,
College Park
Catherine A. Gallagher
\$24,987 98-IJ-CX-0025

Violence

Violence, General

NIJ-NCOVR Partnership

Carnegie Mellon University
Patricia Edgar
\$526,342 98-MU-MU-0007

Patterns of Violence: An Analysis of Individual Offenders two different places?

University of Nebraska, Omaha
Julie Horney
\$86,172 96-IJ-CX-0015

Violence Against Women and Family Violence

Beliefs and Perceptions About Domestic Violence

State University of New York,
Albany
Alissa P. Worden
\$179,216 98-IVT-VX-0018

*Children Exposed to Domestic Violence

American Bar Association
Laura Nickles
\$140,987 98-IJ-CX-0069

Conference: Co-Occurrence of Domestic Violence and Child Abuse

University of Minnesota
Jeffrey L. Edleson
\$24,975 98-WT-VX-0026

Developmental Antecedents of Violence Against Women: A Longitudinal Approach

University of North Carolina,
Greensboro
Jacquelyn White
\$99,745 98-WT-VX-0010

Developmental Theory and Battering Incidents

University of Cincinnati
Paul Mazerolle
\$97,142 98-WT-VX-0007

Development of Violence Against Women

University of Houston
Ernest N. Jouriles
\$86,054 98-WT-VX-0005

Drugs and Alcohol and Their Connections to Domestic Violence

University of New Mexico
Paul Guerin
\$41,428 98-IJ-CX-0031

Ecological Model of Battered Women's

Experience Over Time
George Washington University
Mary Ann Dutton
\$350,948 98-WT-VX-0023

Economic Distress, Community Context, and Intimate Violence: An Application and Extension of Social Disorganization Theory

University of Tennessee, Knoxville
Michael L. Benson
\$93,107 98-WT-VX-0011

Estimating the Population at Risk for Violence During Child Visitation

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

*Evaluation of a Coordinated Response to Domestic Violence

San Diego Association
of Governments
Stuart R. Shaffer
\$62,526 98-WT-VX-K014

Evaluation of Efforts to Implement No-Drop Policies

American Bar Association
Laura Nickles
\$233,342 98-WT-VX-0029

*Evaluation of Special Session Domestic Violence: Enhanced Advocacy and Interventions

University of Connecticut
Cathrine M. Havens
\$74,999 98-WE-VX-0031

Family Violence: Building a Coordinated Community Response

American Medical Association
Larry S. Goldman
\$8,555 96-IJ-CX-0029

Field Testing Domestic Violence Risk Assessment Instruments

Victim Services, Inc.
Chris O'Sullivan
\$97,661 98-WT-VX-0019

Impact of Domestic Violence—Employment Experiences of Women on Welfare

University of South Florida
Martha L. Coulter
\$429,068 98-WT-VX-0020

***Impact Evaluation of the Data Collection and Communication Systems Components of the Violence Against Women Act STOP Grant Projects: An Implementation Guide**

National Center for State Courts
Susan Keilitz
\$199,582 96-WT-NX-0002

Impact Evaluation of a Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner Unit in Albuquerque, New Mexico

University of New Mexico
Cameron Crandall
\$262,853 98-WT-VX-0027

***Impact Evaluation of STOP Grant Programs for Reducing Violence Against Women**

University of Arizona
Eileen M. Luna
\$239,072 98-WT-VX-K010

Impact Evaluation of STOP Grants Law Enforcement and Prosecution

Institute for Law and Justice, Inc.
J. Thomas McEwen
\$399,974 96-WT-NX-0007

A Longitudinal Study of Battered Women in the System

University of Colorado, Boulder
Joanne Belknap
\$234,934 98-WT-VX-0024

Male-Perpetrated Domestic Violence

Boston University
Barbara A. Cole
\$76,667 98-WT-VX-0031

National Evaluation of the Arrest Policies Program Under Violence Against Women

Institute for Law and Justice, Inc.
J. Thomas McEwen
\$624,650 98-WE-VX-0012

***National Evaluation of the Rural Domestic Violence and Child Victimization Enforcement Grant Program**

Cosmos Corporation
Mary A. Dunton
\$369,953 98-WR-VX-K002

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

Urban Institute
Martha Burt
\$449,354 95-WT-NX-0005

Predicting Levels of Abuse and Reassault Among Batterer Program Participants

Indiana University of Pennsylvania
Alex Hackert
\$94,981 98-WT-VX-0014

Predicting Reporting and Nonreporting of Sexual Assault to the Police: A Multivariate Analysis

Hawaii Department of the Attorney General
Libby O. Ruch
\$32,227 98-WT-VX-0015

Prosecutors' Charging Decisions in Sexual Assault Cases

University of Nebraska, Omaha
Cassia Spohn
\$173,460 98-WT-VX-0003

Research and Evaluation on Violence Against Women

King County Epidemiology, Planning and Evaluation Unit
Sandy Ciske
\$119,346 98-WT-VX-0025

***Researcher-Practitioner Partnership: Evaluating the Domestic Violence Enhanced Response**

Team Program in Colorado Springs
21st Century Solutions
Craig D. Uchida
\$75,000 98-WE-VX-K010

Researcher-Practitioner Partnership: Evaluation of Grants to Encourage Arrest Policies for Domestic Violence

Pennsylvania State University
Paul Antolosky
\$74,921 98-WE-VX-0032

Research on Violence Against Women: Syntheses for Practitioners

State University of New York, Albany
Alissa P. Worden
\$349,484 98-WT-VX-K011

***The Richmond/Police Foundation Domestic Violence Partnership**

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

Risk Factors for Violent Victimization of Women: A Prospective Study

Wellesley College
Jane Siegel
\$67,035 98-WT-VX-0028

Secondary Data Analysis on the Etiology, Course, and Consequences of Intimate Partner Violence Against Poor Women

Better Homes Fund
Amy Salomon
\$108,962 98-WT-VX-0012

Sexual Violence and Intimate Partner Violence

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
Ted Jones
\$500,000 98-IJ-CX-A026

Understanding the Intergenerational Transmission of Violence

Michigan State University
G. Anne Bogat
\$248,830 98-WT-VX-0021

Using a Longitudinal Data Set to Further Understanding of the Trajectory of Intimate Violence Over Time

Michigan State University
Cris Sullivan
\$99,117 98-WT-VX-0013

Violence Against Immigrant Women and Systemic Responses

Kent State University
Edna Erez
\$184,527 98-WT-VX-0030

Violence Against Women

Wichita State University
Jana L. Jasinski
\$85,206 98-WT-VX-0017

Violence Against Women Population-Based Comparison of Assaultive Injury Pattern

University of Pittsburgh
Harold B. Weiss
\$184,917 98-WT-VX-0016

Violence Against Women: The Role of Welfare Reform

California Institute for Mental Health
Sandra Naylor Goodwin
\$516,842 98-WT-VX-0009

Violence and Threats of Violence Against Women in America

Center for Policy Research
Patricia G. Tjaden
\$250,000 93-IJ-CX-0012

Firearms

Analysis of Title XI Effects: Assault Weapons Ban Evaluation

Urban Institute
Jeffrey A. Roth
\$301,826 98-IJ-CX-0039

The Effect of Gun Carry Laws on Crime and Injury

Harvard University
Deborah Azrael
\$26,138 98-IJ-CX-0042

Effectiveness of Denial of Handgun Purchase

University of California, Davis
Fay Yee
\$160,046 98-IJ-CX-0024

Police Problem-Solving Strategies for Dealing with Youth and Gang-Related Firearms

Rand Corporation
Peter Greenwood
\$397,789 98-IJ-CX-0043

Youth

Youth, General

***Assessing Mental Health Problems Among Serious Delinquents**

California Youth Authority
Rudy Haapanen
\$310,345 98-CE-VX-0024

Boot Camps for Juveniles: A Multisite Study

University of Maryland,
College Park
Doris MacKenzie
\$48,063 96-SC-LX-0001

Classification for Juvenile Corrections

University of Cincinnati
Lawrence F. Travis
\$187,437 98-JB-VX-0108

***Community Justice Conferences:**

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

Evaluation of the Department of Correction Housing Program for Waived Juveniles in Ohio

Abt Associates Inc.
Dale Parent
\$191,976 98-CE-VX-0003

Exploring Youth Violence: Risk and Protective Factors in Three Settings

University of Southern California
Cheryl Maxson
\$124,935 98-IJ-CX-0020

Good Kids in Bad Circumstances: A Longitudinal Analysis

University of Cincinnati
Michael G. Turner
\$19,633 98-IJ-CX-0026

Impact of Juvenile Sentencing Guidelines

University of Utah
Russel Van Fleet
\$200,000 98-JB-VX-0111

***Longitudinal Analysis of Recidivism Rates in Three California Youth Authority Parole Release Cohorts**

California Youth Authority
Norman Skonovd
\$137,450 98-CE-VX-0026

***Maryland Department of Juvenile Justice Partnership to Study Waiver Effects**

University of Baltimore
Jeffrey D. Senese
\$146,267 98-CE-VX-0018

Neighborhood and Family Contexts of Adolescent Girls' Delinquency

Harvard University
Dawn A. Obeidallah
\$49,505 98-IJ-CX-0044

Process and Outcome Evaluation of Prosecutorial Waiver to Criminal Court in Virginia

Urban Institute
Sanjeer Sridharan
\$194,803 98-JB-VX-0107

**Structured Decision
Making for Alameda
County Probation**

National Council on Crime
and Delinquency

Barry Krisberg

\$75,000

98-JB-VX-0109

**Understanding Needs and
Outcomes of Substance
Abuse Treatment for
Juvenile Offenders**

RAND Corporation

Patricia Ebener

\$74,976

98-JB-VX-0112

**Use of Risk Assessment in
Achieving Accountability-
Based Sanctions**

University of Michigan

Rosemary Sarri

\$282,600

98-JB-VX-0110

***Youth-Police Interaction
and the Implication
for Coproduction of
Safety in Chicago**

Chicago Alliance for

Neighborhood Safety

Warren Friedman

\$160,787

98-IJ-CX-0077

Gangs

**Assessment of the
Community Impact
of Civil Gang Injunctions**

University of Southern

California

Cheryl Maxson

\$398,728

98-IJ-CX-0038

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

University of Nebraska,

Omaha

Finn-Aage Esbensen

\$300,434

94-IJ-CX-0058

***Gang-Control Efforts
in a Community Policing
Environment: Developing
Process and Impact Measures**

Police Executive Research Forum

Deborah Weisel

\$229,484

98-IJ-CX-0083

***Police Problem Solving
Strategies for Dealing With
Youth and Gang-Related
Firearms**

RAND Corporation

Peter Greenwood

\$397,789

98-IJ-CX-0043

***The Police Response
to Gangs: A Multisite
Study**

Arizona State University

Charles Katz

\$163,532

98-IJ-CX-0078

**Youth Groups and
Gangs in Europe:
A Joint American/
European Workshop**

University of Southern

California

Malcolm W. Klein

\$9,931

98-IJ-CX-0027

Appendix B: Documents Published in Fiscal Year 1998

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.
- 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.
- **Research Forum:** Reports based on NIJ-sponsored conferences and lectures series.

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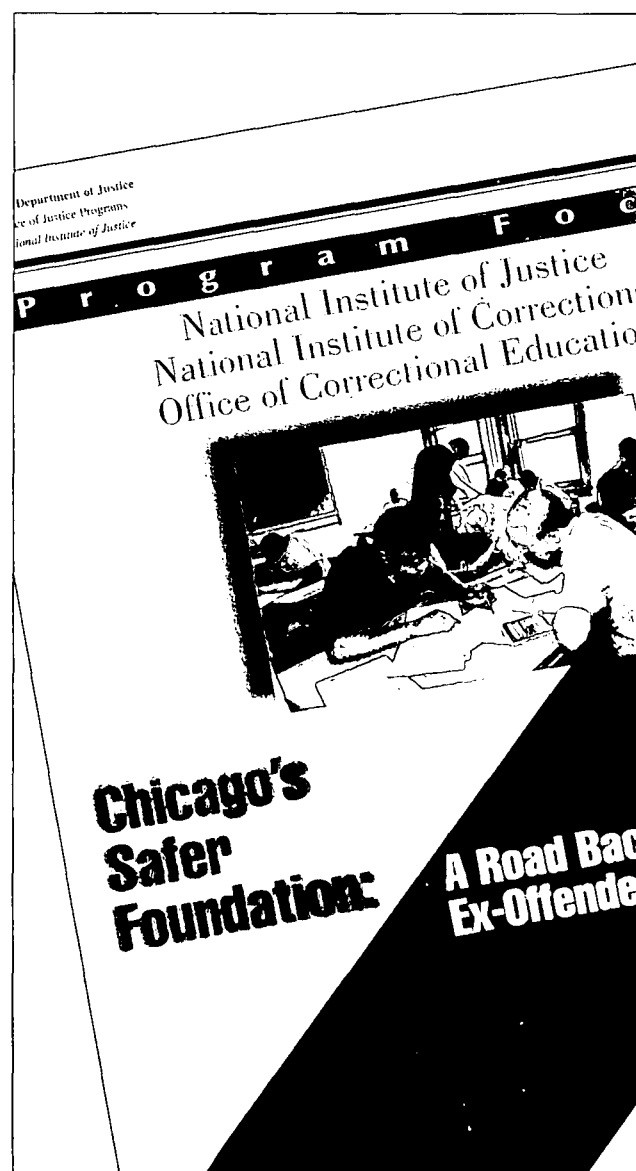
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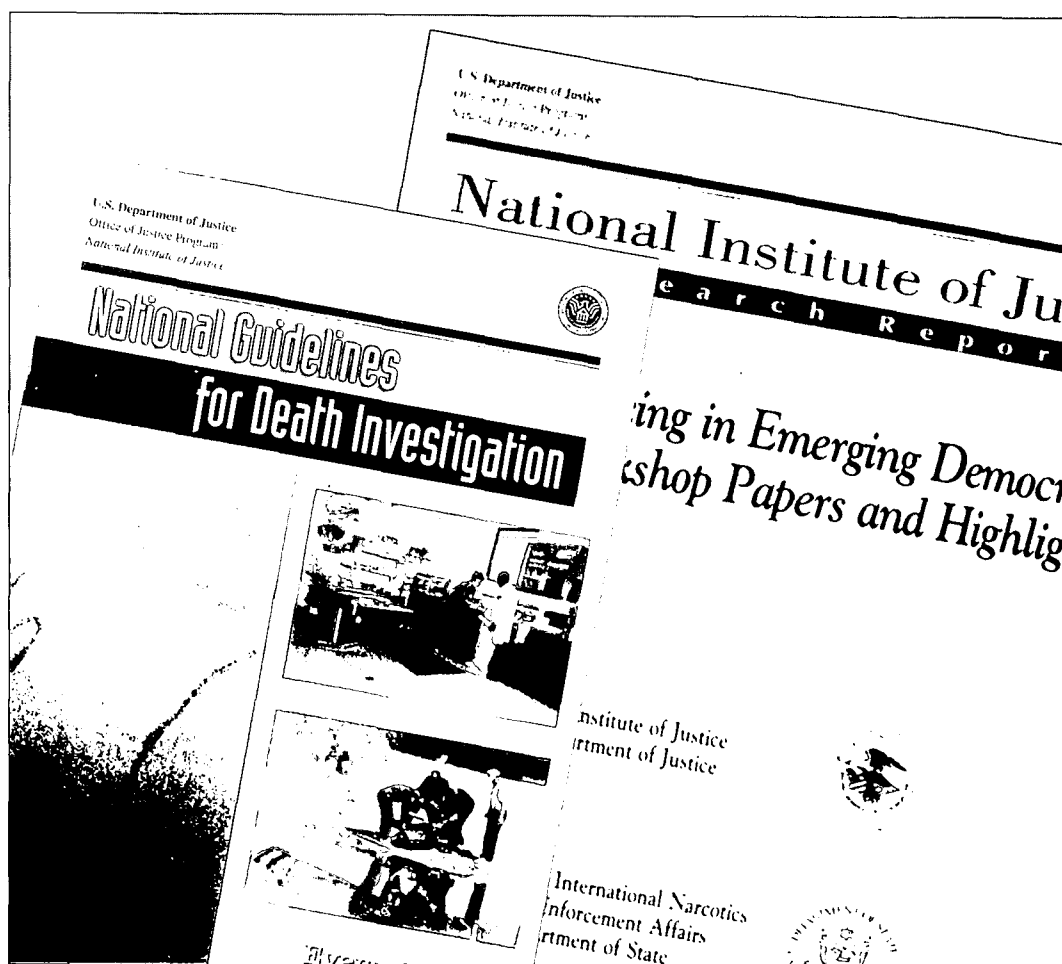


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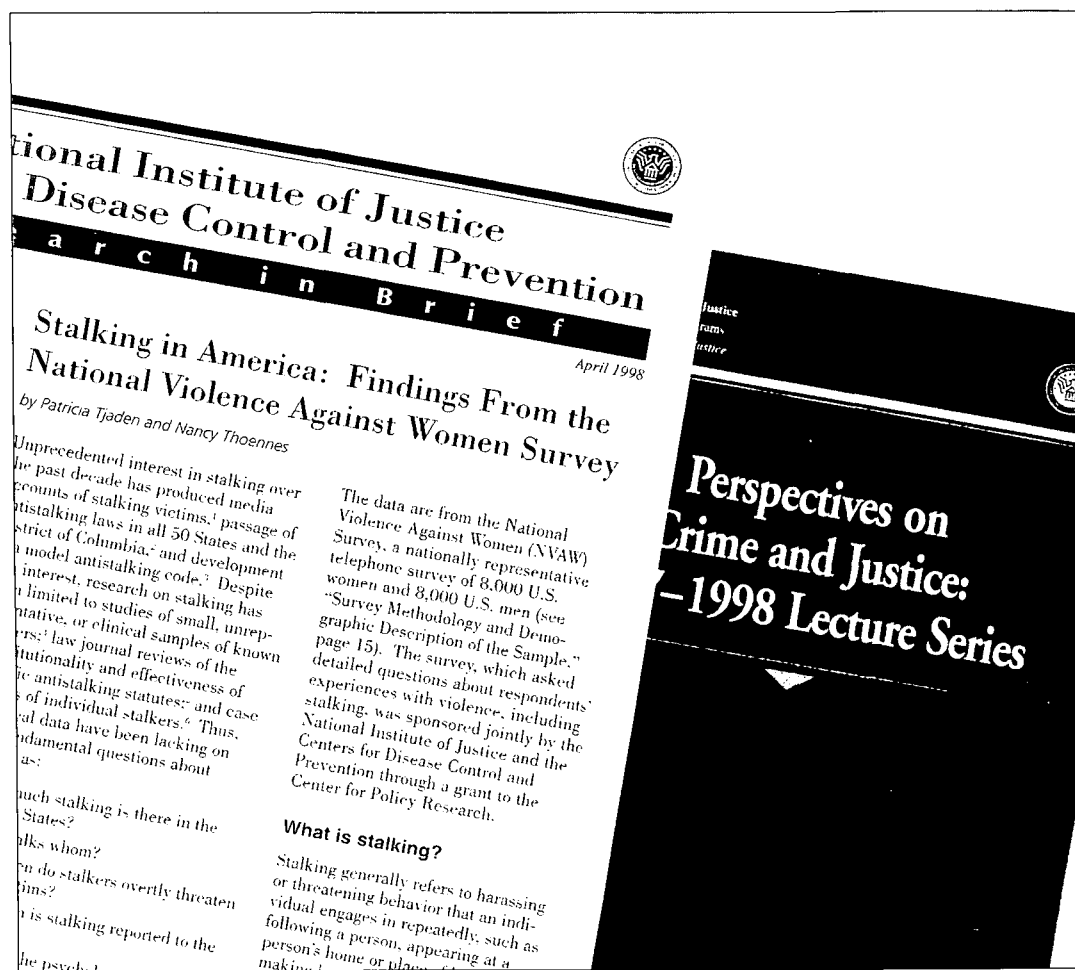
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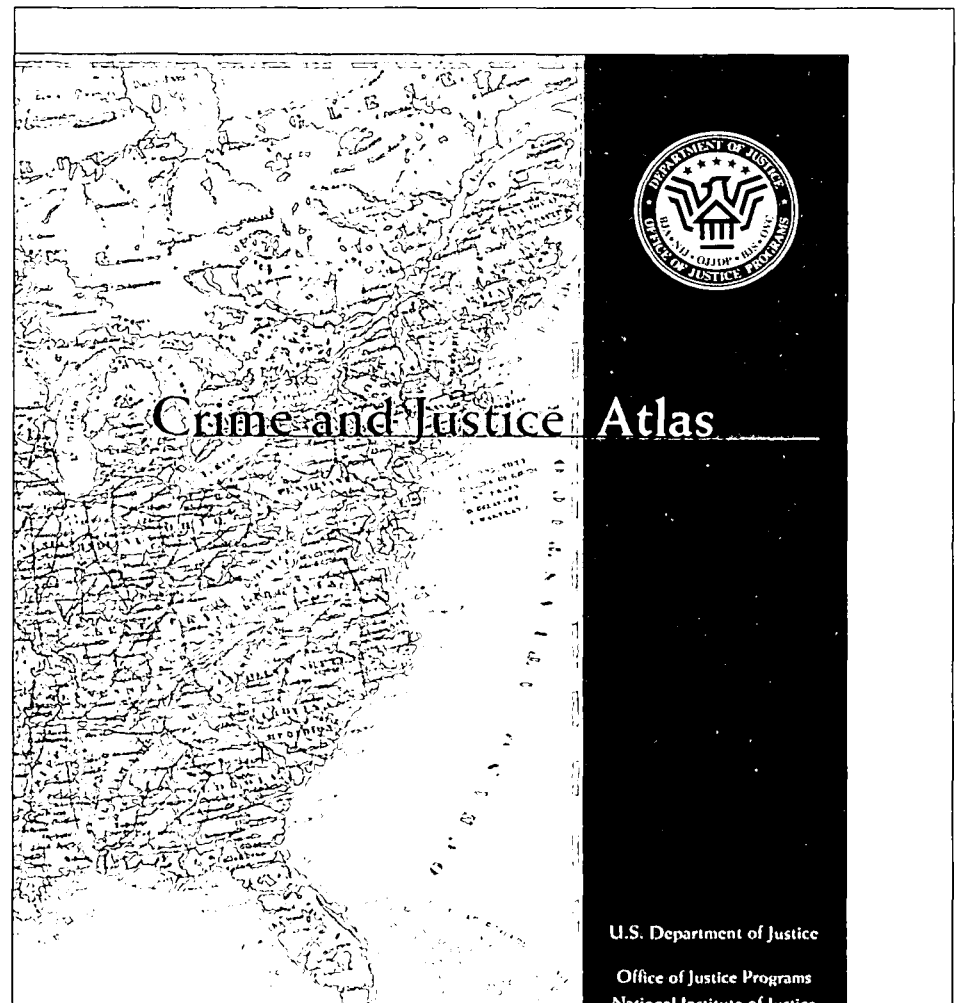
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JUSTINFO: An electronic newsletter service sponsored by the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs and published the 1st and 15th of each month. It provides the latest criminal justice news, information, services, and publications. Subscription information as well as back issues can be accessed at <http://www.ncjrs.org/justinfo>.

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