

Program Abstracts

Pre-conference Training Sessions, Sunday, 1:00 pm - 4:00 pm

Guide to Frugal Evaluations

Frugal Evaluation Workshop: Planning, Evaluation, Partnerships

Margaret Heisler, Michael G. Maxfield

Program evaluation need not be complicated or expensive. This workshop centers on how to design simple, low-cost evaluations of justice policy interventions. The session begins with an overview of planning for frugal evaluation. Examples from the session leader's experience will illustrate these principles. Next, participants' needs and experiences of evaluation will form the basis for additional examples and opportunities for collaboration. Many approaches to evaluation are possible, depending on the type of program or activity to be evaluated and the purpose of the evaluation. But whatever evaluation approach is used, three elements are essential. Evaluations must be purposive, analytic, and empirical. Purposive means that evaluations must have some specific goal or objective – the reason for doing an evaluation. Just as many programs are launched without clear goals, evaluations are too often begun without some clear view of what is to be learned. Evaluations require purpose in two respects: the purpose of a program or other activity must be known and the purpose of an evaluation must be clearly stated. Analytic refers to the logic of a program and the logic of an evaluation. Justice programs are devised with some goal in mind, and various resources and procedures are set in place to achieve program goals. Sometimes programs are not as carefully thought out as they might be; sometimes the implied logic breaks down. Thinking through whether key program elements and critical assumptions make sense is an important evaluation activity. Empirical means that evaluation results are based on experience in contrast to, say, expert judgments about whether a program is working or not. Empirical data can come from agency records, structured interviews, more open-ended interviews, or observations of program activities or conditions.

All evaluations should have each of these three key elements. Beyond that, evaluations can take a wide variety of forms.

Preparing Understandable Research for Policymakers and Practitioners: Plain English, Tables, and Graphics

Making Your Research Understandable to Policymakers and Practitioners: Plain English and Effective Exhibits

Jolene Herson, Marianne Zawitz

Have you ever heard someone complain that policy isn't based on research? The research is out there, but maybe the findings aren't clearly stated or policymakers and practitioners don't have time to read the full report. Attend this workshop to learn how to better translate sophisticated social science methodology, charts, and graphs into clear and concise language and easy-to-understand images.

Updating Internet Research Skills/Database Tools for Researchers

Building Internet Research Skills

Bill Ballweber, James Fort, Scott Hertzberg, Jennifer Souza

Conducted by online research professionals, this session will include presentations on search techniques, considerations for selecting search engines, finding reliable information on the Web, search engine changes/updates, and recommended Web sites for criminal justice researchers/practitioners.

Database Tools for Researchers

Bill Ballweber, Mary Jane Brustman, Phyllis Schultze

Conducted by professionals who regularly use these tools for research or to provide information for researchers, this session will include online presentations of the top three database tools for criminal justice researchers: Criminal Justice Abstracts, Criminal Justice Periodical Index, and the NCJRS Abstracts database. Navigation, search techniques, and a comparison of the three databases will be covered.

Plenary Panel, Sunday, 5:15 pm - 6:30 pm

Understanding and Preventing Terrorism

Understanding and Preventing Terrorism

Margaret Zahn, Alice Fisher, Edward Flynn, Paul Wiles

This plenary will explore history, forms, and characteristics of terrorism; U.S. policy responses to terrorism before and after September 11, 2001; and how the behavioral and social sciences can inform policy and law enforcement and increase safety in American communities. Local needs and efforts will be discussed in terms of establishing an intelligence function and the kinds of information needed to effectively combat terrorism. Audience discussion with panel members will encourage exploration of these issues.

Plenary Panel, Monday, 9:00 am - 10:15 am

Racial Profiling: Detecting and Addressing It

Racial Profiling: Detecting and Addressing It

Charles Moose, Lorie Fridell, David Harris, Heather Mac Donald

This plenary panel will provide an overview of racial profiling by law enforcement: What is meant when this term is used? How prevalent do we think it is? What do we know about it? Panelists will explore the research that has been done, discuss recent U.S. Department of Justice compliance efforts and lawsuits, and identify the extent to which we know if any of these remedies has been effective. Panelists will also discuss future research needs and what additional remedies might be effective. In addition, the panel will raise issues surrounding the allegations of racial profiling in the post 9/11 era of terrorism prevention.

Concurrent Panels, Monday, 10:30 am - 12:00 pm

Studies Explaining Delinquent Behavior

Co-Offending and Its Impact on Crime

Joan McCord

Statistics on crimes have typically been based on the number of criminals accused or convicted of crimes. These statistics distort a picture of crime because many crimes are committed by more than one criminal. The distortion has a particularly strong effect for crimes committed by juveniles. The fact that particular crimes are committed by more than one criminal not only affects crime rate, but also is likely to influence the patterns of crime of individual participants. This research on co-offending (the commission of a crime by more than one individual) has been carried out with Kevin Conway, who collected data from a random sample of juveniles through the courts in Philadelphia. The study shows not only that compared with solo offenders, co-offenders have different patterns in their criminal careers, but also that the nature of their crimes may differ in response to the criminal histories of their co-participants in crime. Implications for understanding criminal behavior and its prevention will be discussed.

Effects of Social Support on Delinquency: Findings from a Longitudinal Study

Becky Tatum

Social support theory suggests that supportive relationships reduce the risk of delinquency. Although extant research generally corroborates this premise, it has not fully examined the effects of structural factors (e.g., race, class, gender) on the availability of support provision or the effects of different sources of social support on different types of delinquency. Analyzing data from Waves 1 and 2 of the AddHealth Survey, this study examines the role of social support from parents, non-kin, and the community in the delinquency of African American, Mexican American, and White youths. Three issues are explored. The first issue is the nature of adolescents' social support: What are sources of social support for African American, Mexican American, and White youths? What factors influence the availability of social support? How do the sources and determinants of social support compare and differ across race, class, and gender contexts? Second, the analysis explored the effects of social support on delinquency: What effects (protective and buffering) does social support have on the prevalence and incidence of delinquency? Do these effects vary by source and type of delinquency, and within and across race, class, and gender contexts? Third, implications for delinquency research and crime prevention were explored: How do the study findings inform delinquency research and crime prevention policies?

Innovative Crime Prevention Techniques: Strategies from the United Kingdom

Modifying Criminogenic Products

Ronald V. Clarke

Many ordinary manufactured products provide the means or the temptation to commit crime; and the introduction of new products, such as the bank machine or the mobile phone, can create a crime wave. Manufacturers often modify these criminogenic products to make them less attractive to criminals, mostly for commercial reasons, but in some cases under government pressure. This presentation will review the international experience of modifying products, whether these are the targets or the tools of crime. It will

describe the range of products modified, the results that have been achieved, and the scope for further changes provided by new technology. It will also explain why governments have become increasingly drawn into product change; examine the different roles they have taken; and identify the role of other agents of change, such as the media or pressure groups. The presentation will conclude by discussing the implications for government of a more proactive role in product change.

Innovative Crime Prevention Techniques: Strategies from the United Kingdom

Gloria Laycock

In fall 2001, the British Home Office and the National Institute of Justice jointly funded a project looking at how practitioners could be encouraged to reduce crime on the basis of established evidence rather than rumor, dogma, or prejudice. Earlier this year, a report on this was published by the Home Office entitled, "Working Out What to Do: Evidence-Based Crime Reduction." This presentation will discuss some of the report's key points, which stress the need to understand the mechanism through which projects might work and the context within which they are likely to be most effective. A specific example will be given using the situation crime prevention approach advocated by Clarke and others.

Police Recruitment, Hiring, and Retention Issues

National Study of Hiring and Retention Issues in Police Agencies

Christopher S. Koper

This presentation will convey findings from a national study that addressed a number of broad staffing issues in policing: factors causing growth and decline in police agencies; the processes of hiring and training officers; and retention patterns associated with individual officers and positions. The findings are based on results from a telephone survey with a nationally representative probability sample of 1,270 police agencies, supplemented by analyses of police employment data and reviews of prior research. Scholars have tried to explain growth and decline in police agencies in terms of public demand for service, conflict between racial and economic groups, and organizational theory. Yet, prior statistical studies have produced inconsistent findings, suggesting that the determinants of police strength are not well understood. To complement and extend prior research, police officials were asked about factors that affected recent changes in the size of their agencies. Grant money, crime, calls for service, and population growth were some of the leading contributors to police growth during the late 1990s; and fiscal constraints and a lack of qualified recruits were two leading factors associated with police decline. While factors like these influence decisions about target levels of policing, the processes of hiring, training, and retaining officers affect the speed with which agencies reach target levels and their ability to maintain them. Descriptive analyses of recent hiring and retention patterns revealed that training time has increased for most agencies, due in part to new training for community policing. Over half of agencies reported that a lack of qualified recruits caused difficulties in filling recent vacancies, a condition that may have stemmed from the strong economy and competition for officers among federal COPS grantees. Further, two-thirds of officers leaving small police agencies and one-third of those leaving large agencies do so after serving five or less years. Hence, recruitment and retention of new officers could be emerging as a major contemporary challenge for police administrators. A special examination of staff retention among COPS grantees suggests that police growth funded by COPS will not be a short-lived phenomenon. Three-quarters of agencies with expired COPS positions have retained those positions. Retention rates among COPS grantees (both current and expected rates) are comparable to past practice, based on an analysis of 20 years of police employment data.

Cop Crunch: Identifying Strategies for Dealing Effectively with the Recruiting and Hiring Crisis in Law Enforcement

Gerard R. Murphy

The inability to recruit and hire quality personnel has emerged as a critical problem facing law enforcement nationwide. It threatens to undermine the ability of law enforcement to protect our nation's citizens and threatens to reverse important gains in our efforts to increase the representation on our forces of racial/ethnic minorities and women. In response to this serious problem, the Police Executive Research Forum (PERF) is completing a project for NIJ that examines the nature and extent of the "cop crunch." The project also identifies department-level policies and practices that facilitate, generally, the recruiting and hiring of quality personnel; and that facilitate, in particular, the recruiting and hiring of quality women and racial/ethnic minorities. This presentation will describe the issue, the methodology for this ongoing study, and findings to date.

Lessons from the SACSI Strategic Problem-Solving Approach to Reducing Gun Violence

Strategic Approaches to Community Safety: Design and Implementation of Detroit's Response to Gun Violence

Tim Bynum

A comprehensive strategic planning process has taken place in Detroit through this initiative, which has involved the collection and analysis of data to better understand the patterns of gun violence in a target area of the city. This analysis has focused upon homicide motives, identifying gun violence hot spots, and understanding how gun cases are currently handled in various components of the criminal justice system. Through the planning process, representatives from federal, state, and local criminal justice agencies have used these findings to identify gaps in the current system and design a multi-phased approach to addressing gun violence incidents and offenders. This presentation will summarize results of this analysis, discuss the components of the intervention, and discuss an outline for the evaluation of the intervention.

Research and Homicide Prevention in Rochester, New York

John Klofas

In Rochester, New York, the SACSI effort has focused on developing interventions to reduce homicide. The analysis has moved from official data to detailed case reviews. Analysis of incident reviews has in turn led to use of other methods to gain additional understanding. The collaborative research process has engaged the criminal justice system and community in the development and implementation of a range of interventions. The project supports the efficacy of community level research efforts and suggests lessons about the process of collecting and disseminating information.

Lessons from the SACSI/Strategic Problem-Solving Approach to Reducing Gun Violence

Sylvia Oberle

Winston-Salem, North Carolina, was one of the original pilot sites in 1998 for the Strategic Approaches to Community Safety Initiative (SACSI), a data-driven, problem-solving approach to specific crime problems. It is one of the initiatives on which the current Department of Justice's gun violence reduction strategy, Project Safe Neighborhoods, is based.

The presentation will focus on how research conducted into juvenile violence formed a basis for comprehensive strategies resulting in a reduction of more than 30 percent in juvenile violent incidents in targeted neighborhoods. The initiative has expanded into extensive gun screening programs, research and community-based programs for returning ex-prisoners, and new research into domestic violence issues. The key role of non-traditional community partners and the need to leverage multiple resources to sustain gun violence reduction activities will be examined. The gun violence reduction strategies in Winston-Salem are coordinated through the Center for Community Safety at Winston-Salem State University, which allows close integration with other violence reduction programs.

Adapting Evaluations in Response to Juvenile Justice Program Realities

Implementing National Cross-Site Evaluations of Initiatives to Address Child and Family Risk Factors

Janet Griffith

This presentation will discuss evaluation issues faced in two national evaluations: Safe Start, sponsored by OJJDP; and the “Greenbook” initiative, sponsored by USDOJ and DHHS. Each involves a cross-site evaluation and local evaluation or research activities, and each involves cross-organization and community engagement to address problems. Safe Start focuses on issues of young children exposed to violence, and Greenbook is concerned with families that have co-occurrence of domestic violence and child maltreatment. Each evaluation is adapted to the realities of the programs at both the local and national levels.

Changes in the JUMP Evaluation

Laurence C. Novotney

The purpose of the JUMP evaluation is to examine the impacts of participation in a one-to-one mentoring relationship on school performance and attendance, and on gang involvement and delinquent behavior. The original research design was based on several assumptions: that each youth would participate in mentoring relationships for a minimum of one academic year; that projects would enroll new youth at the beginning of each of three years of the grant; and that each project would be able to access and report information on each youth’s academic performance and participation in delinquent activities. A variety of factors including project staffing, mentor recruitment, and implementation of agreements with local educational agencies have necessitated modifications to the original research design.

Evaluation of Community Assessment Centers

Madeline Wordes

This evaluation was to test the implementation and impact of the OJJDP Community Assessment Centers (CAC) concept. Programs developed in such a way that outcome findings could be developed in only one site, but CACs or CAC-like programs were found to be proliferating even in the absence of generalizable evaluation findings. In response, the focus of the evaluation was shifted to a national census of CACs and CAC-like programs to understand the nature of programs being implemented, find any existing evaluations, collect data available from automated data systems, and disseminate these results to practitioners.

Research on Incarcerated Women: Violence and Victimization

Victimization Experiences of Incarcerated Women: Methodological Considerations and Preliminary Findings

Dana DeHart

Theorists have argued that women's imprisonment is largely attributable to "unsolved social problems" – drug addiction, prostitution, and retaliation against abusive partners. These behaviors have been alternately conceptualized as crimes and as survival strategies to cope with overwhelming physical, sexual, and psychological victimization. Examining violence as an organizing principle in incarcerated women's lives can help to understand forces that "compel to crime" and ways residual trauma may impede rehabilitation. This study examines links between victimization and women's crime. The study extends beyond prevalence studies to examine women's own perspectives on critical events, supports and barriers, and ways that life factors intersected – bringing the women to their current place. Specifically, the study examines (1) risk factors for women's criminal activity, with specific emphasis on direct and indirect contributions of violent victimization over the life span; (2) self-identified strengths or circumstantial buffers that mitigate the negative impact of violence; and (3) turning points over the life span, specifically points of vulnerability to victimization and/or criminal involvement and points when life paths took more positive turns. This primarily qualitative study will eventually include interviews with 80 incarcerated women, as well as additional focus groups with incarcerated women and with correctional staff. The researchers have archival records for demographics, criminal history, mental health status, and other quantitative data. Research with incarcerated women involves a number of unique ethical and methodological barriers, especially when violence is the topic of study. Additional challenges stem from regional politics, economic shifts, agency policy changes, and current events. This presentation examines problems encountered and solutions developed throughout the research process, as well as preliminary findings from qualitative and quantitative analyses. Implications are discussed in terms of applications to research, prevention, and intervention, including those for child services, social and victim services, juvenile justice, law enforcement, corrections, and aftercare.

Violence Against Women and Women's Involvement in Crime: Findings from Studies of Women in Prison

Beth E. Richie

This presentation will describe findings from a series of research projects that explore the relationship between violence against women and women's participation in illegal activities. The focus will be on the empirical results, the methodological considerations, and the challenges associated with doing research with women who are in very vulnerable social positions. The ways that violence researchers, practitioners, policy makers, and community members must work in collaborative partnerships will be emphasized. The presentation will conclude with implications for policy change and future research.

Drug Court Research to Practice Discussion

Drug Court Research Findings from NIJ's National Evaluation: Implications for Policy and Practice

John S. Goldkamp, John N. Marr, Linda Truitt, Robin M. Wright

This panel will call upon two practitioners, a court administrator, and a treatment provider who are centrally involved in drug court operations in two of the sites studied, to react to select findings from each of

the locations. The panel seeks to consider the implications for practice of findings of particular interest in the research by offering an interaction between the researchers and those responsible for drug court operations, rather than an overall review of findings in each site. Among other issues, the panel will consider findings showing changes in impact over time and the effects of context and policies on drug court performance.

Concurrent Panels, Monday, 1:45 pm - 3:15 pm

Transitioning from a Federally-Funded Pilot Program

Sustaining Problem-Solving: Path from SACSI to the Center for Community Criminology and Research

Richard Janikowski

A major challenge confronting federally funded local problem-solving initiatives is sustaining these projects after federal funding has ended. Memphis, Tennessee, was one of the original five cities funded under the Department of Justice's Strategic Approaches to Community Safety Initiative (SACSI). This presentation will examine how the Memphis partners have developed various mechanisms to both sustain momentum and expand the range of activities and partnerships inaugurated during SACSI. A portion of the discussion will focus on the development of new funding resources to ensure the viability of the problem-solving partnerships.

Transitioning from a Federally-Funded Pilot Program

Sylvia Oberle

This presentation will provide preliminary findings from an NIJ-funded case study examining the development of the Center for Community Safety at Winston-Salem State University in Winston-Salem, North Carolina. The Center was established in January 2001 to continue and expand on the work of the Strategic Approaches to Community Safety Initiative (SACSI) in Winston-Salem. SACSI was a Department of Justice initiative launched in 1998 to develop data-driven, problem-solving approaches to specific crime problems. The Center was funded initially by a local foundation as part of Winston-Salem State, a predominantly black university that has enhanced its strategic mission of community outreach and violence prevention. The Center initially focused on juvenile violence but has expanded into areas of domestic violence, reentry issues, and strengthening alternative education. It is the umbrella for several comprehensive crime prevention initiatives, including Operation Weed and Seed. It has become the hub of analysis and decision making on local violence-related issues and is a training center for other communities wanting to adopt the same problem-solving approach.

The case study explores how key partners were able to transition from a short-term federal initiative into a sustainable and permanent center, with strong community support. The study has important implications beyond this initiative and community. Many communities have completed successful criminal justice initiatives without the eventual outcome of a permanent vehicle to continue and expand upon the initiative. Yet there should be ways in which communities can intentionally set things in motion throughout the course of initiatives to achieve this eventual outcome. In addition, as more academic institutions are encouraged to participate in active, community-based public policy research, it will be important to understand how universities successfully work with community partners to establish an entity like the Center. This new direction is extremely relevant for higher education institutions that have not been heavily

involved in research but want to become actively involved in local public policy questions. For historically black universities like Winston-Salem State, with strong ties to low-income, disadvantaged communities, it is extremely important to increase the use of applied criminal justice research and service learning to create safer, stronger neighborhoods.

Violence and Incarcerated Women: Issues for Service Providers

Mental Disorders and Violence Among Female Inmates

Janet I. Warren

This segment of the panel will focus on research conducted at a maximum security prison in Virginia over a three-year period. It will review the self-report psychiatric symptoms of 802 inmates, including history of victimization and self-reported violence within the institution. Data pertaining to SCID-II interviews of the ten personality disorders and PCL-R assessments of psychopathy with 261 women will also be outlined as it informs (1) our understanding of the structure of psychopathy in females, (2) issues of co-morbidity, and (3) violence prediction among women.

Cognitive-Behavioral Treatment for Incarcerated Women with Comorbid Posttraumatic Stress Disorder and Substance Abuse Disorder

Caron Zlotnick

Treatment for comorbid posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and substance use disorder (SUD) is of particular relevance for incarcerated women, whose rates of PTSD and SUD are considerably higher than those of women in the general population. Yet virtually no treatments have been developed or systematically evaluated which target concurrently the symptoms of PTSD and SUD in this underserved population. This presentation will focus on outcome results of a pilot study testing Seeking Safety therapy, which is a cognitive-behavioral treatment based on an integration of the literature on SUD and PTSD and is currently one of the few psychosocial treatments for women with comorbid PTSD and SUD with efficacy data (Najavits et al., 1998). All participants were drawn from the substance abuse treatment program (Discovery Program) in the minimum security arm of Women's Facility of the Adult Correctional Institution (ACI) in Rhode Island.

Seeking Safety therapy sessions were 90 minutes long and were held twice a week for 12 weeks. Assessments were conducted at pretreatment, posttreatment (during incarceration) and six and three months postrelease for PTSD-related measures and measures of substance abuse. Of the 17 incarcerated women with PTSD and SUD who received Seeking Safety treatment, results show that nine (53 percent) no longer met criteria for PTSD at the end of treatment. At a follow-up three months later, 46 percent still no longer met criteria for PTSD. Based on results from a diagnostic interview and results of urinalyses, six (35 percent) of the women reported the use of illegal substances within three months of postrelease. Measures of client satisfaction with treatment were high. The recidivism rate (return to prison) was 33 percent at three month follow-up. These preliminary findings from this trial show that the treatment appears to be highly appealing to the target sample (there was strong alliance and satisfaction with Seeking Safety treatment) and that the treatment has the potential to be helpful (i.e., treatment had some favorable outcomes and the women felt helped by the treatment). In general, these results suggest that women prisoners are able to engage in treatment and view treatment as beneficial, despite their marked impairment. The treatment, however, did not reduce the recidivism rate below the existing recidivism rate for women within the prison setting of the study. While the current form of Seeking Safety treatment appears a promising approach for incarcerated women with PTSD and SUD, the expansion of Seeking Safety treatment to the postrelease period may substantially improve upon the initial findings.

Development of Criminality from Children to Adults: OJJDP's Causes and Correlates Research

Normative Patterns of Delinquency and Risk: Childhood to Young Adulthood

David Huizinga, Amanda Elliott

This presentation will describe what is normative and what is unusual delinquent behavior across childhood, through adolescence, and into young adult ages. The need for such information for childhood was noted in the OJJDP Study Group on Very Young Offenders; and although there is the well known age curve of the prevalence of delinquency, there is sparse information about levels of frequency of participation across this age spectrum. How often does the average 9, 13, 17, and 23 year old shoplift? At each age, how often do they get into fights and assaults that result in injury? In addition, there is no listing of the normative levels of various risk factors at different ages or for different genders. Does the influence of parenting really change over the ages, do attitudes about delinquency change with age, and are peers of less importance during childhood than during adolescence, as is often stated? Data from the Denver Youth Survey are used to provide information about these issues and to examine the effect of non-normative patterns of delinquency and risk on subsequent delinquency and problem behavior in later stages of the life course.

Consequences of Early Arrest on Later Adult Outcomes: Longitudinal Analyses from the Denver Youth Survey, Pittsburgh Youth Study, and Rochester Youth Development Study

Alan J. Lizotte

This presentation uses data from three longitudinal studies on the correlates and causes of delinquency. The Denver Youth Survey, the Pittsburgh Youth Study, and the Rochester Youth Development Study follow samples of individuals over substantial portions of the adolescent young adult life course. For these youths, we determine the impact that early contact with the police has on later outcomes. Data on both self-reported and official arrest and police contact are used to predict school dropout, precocious independent living, precocious pregnancy (or impregnation for boys), and precocious parenthood. For each of the three study sites, we develop statistical models that predict these outcomes in later adolescence from police contact and arrest in early adolescence (before age 16), controlling for other factors including police contact and arrest in later adolescence (after age 15). The analyses are conducted for boys and girls separately. For girls in Rochester, early police contact and arrest are not good predictors of the outcome variables, but later arrest predicts all outcomes. For boys in Rochester, early arrest and police contact predict later dropout. In other words, for boys there is a lasting impact of early police contact and arrest on later dropout and independent living, independent of more contemporaneous arrest and police contact and other control variables. As was the case for girls, in both Rochester and Pittsburgh, adult arrest and contact predict all outcome variables for boys.

Communications and Information Interoperability: Role of Interoperability in Critical Incident and Counter-Terrorism Responses

Communications Interoperability

Roman W. Kaluta

The focus of the NIJ AGILE Operational Test Bed in Alexandria, Virginia, is communications interoperability. For the past two and one-half years, the project has tested and evaluated the JPS ACU-1000 cross-band communications switch. This presentation will focus on the initial stages of the test and

evaluation process; the steps taken to obtain partners in the project; and the initial lesson learned regarding the implementation, installation, and function of the equipment. In addition, the presentation will discuss the project's outreach efforts, web site, and resource materials available on the installation and use of the switch. The presentation will also discuss the pending testing of an new cross-band switch known as the Incident Command Radio System and Voice over IP technology being tested at the Alexandria Operational Test Bed.

Communications and Information Interoperability: Role of Interoperability in Critical Incident and Counter-Terrorism Responses

Michael O'Shea

The inability to communicate and share information during critical incidents has been identified as one of the most important safety issues facing public safety today. The National Institute of Justice, as the research and development arm of the U.S. Department of Justice, has identified technology solutions to address these issues. This panel will focus on the overall issues and will highlight and demonstrate technologies that connect disparate radio communications systems to provide seamless communications, as well as technologies that connect disparate data systems in order to share and mine crucial information.

COPLINK: Information Access and Analysis for Law Enforcement

Jennifer Schroeder

The COPLINK Project is an ongoing research and development effort to provide cutting-edge investigative and collaborative tools for law enforcement. NIJ, the National Science Foundation (NSF), Tucson Police Department (TPD), Phoenix Police Department (PPD), University of Arizona (UA) Artificial Intelligence Lab (AI Lab), and Knowledge Computing Corporation (a commercial entity), all participate in this unique partnership. NIJ originally funded the project to create a system of integrated police databases with an intuitive interface. Prior to this, no widely accepted system existed to share detailed investigative information between law enforcement agencies. State and federal databases typically contain limited, summarized information; detailed information critical to solving cases has been locked in incompatible stovepipe systems that limit information sharing between jurisdictions. The software has been developed with continuous input from police officers, detectives, and crime analysts. The system leverages sophisticated AI algorithms originally developed at the UA AI Lab for use primarily in the medical domain. COPLINK integrates databases at a regional (population center) level to help investigators catch criminals traveling between jurisdictions. Police agencies have no need to change their operational records systems; information is extracted from those systems into a COPLINK node. Regional systems can be linked to allow investigators to search information from other agencies as easily as their local COPLINK node. The core software enables police to instantly uncover associations between people, locations, vehicles, weapons, and organizations in ways that were previously time and resource prohibitive. TPD has solved many serious criminal cases with the software. PPD has implemented the software and is preparing to deploy it department-wide. All 19 agencies in the Phoenix area have committed support and intend to participate in the project. COPLINK has also gained interest and attention from law-enforcement agencies around the country, a number of which have formed consortiums to implement the system. The FBI and other federal agencies are exploring COPLINK as a tool to enable counter-terrorism efforts with state and local law enforcement agencies. The National Science Foundation (NSF) continues to fund the AI Lab to pursue long-term research to enhance COPLINK capabilities in visualization, textual analysis for data mining of case narratives, collaborative intelligent agent (spider), and other cutting-edge knowledge management technologies. TPD provides continuous support, direction, and domain expertise to the researchers to ensure the technologies will truly support law enforcement needs.

NIJ Graduate Research Fellows' Studies: Female on Female Assault, Evaluating GREAT, and Impact of a Criminal Record on Employment

Intrigender versus Intergender Intentional Injuries Among Non-Partners in an Urban Community

Nancy B. Hirschinger

An investigation was conducted among predominantly Black women presenting for emergency department care to (1) identify differences in correlates of intentional injuries to women by women compared to intentional injuries to women by men residing in an urban, low-income community, and (2) describe circumstances of the violent events. Most injured women (82 percent) were victimized by acquaintances/friends or family members. The majority (60 percent) of violent acts occurred outdoors and were witnessed by others (82 percent). Violence to women by non-partners takes place on view and is not a private affair. The most prevalent form of violent act by the antagonist was one-on-one bodily physical contact (83 percent), and the most frequently cited location of injury was the head or face (67 percent). A significant minority (23 percent) were stabbed or cut. Sixty-two percent of the study respondents fought back. Seven percent of the respondents were carrying something to keep themselves safe at the time of the violent event, most frequently a knife or razor. In the majority of incidents (54 percent), the antagonist reportedly had used alcohol or illicit drugs prior to the violent event.

The comparative analysis by gender of the antagonist using multivariable logistic regression revealed that women were more likely to engage in violence over relationship issues (i.e., protecting a third party and gossip/rumors) and personal respect (i.e., insults/slights), and were more likely to report physical abuse by a mother figure during childhood. In contrast, women injured by men were more likely to sustain an injury during predatory crime and to have a history of partner abuse.

The findings point to eight implications that should be considered in the development of future policies to reduce violence to women: (1) recognize the adaptational function of violence in the lives of urban females from their perspective; (2) provide females with opportunities that nurture success and empowerment; (3) recognize the central role of relationships in the lives of women; (4) develop conflict prevention/intervention programs and policies based on a gendered approach; (5) recognize the drug/alcohol and violence nexus and weapon availability; (6) recognize the diverse roles assumed by females involved in violence; (7) increase public safety within communities; and (8) recognize the need to minimize cultural stereotypes against Black females and the risk of victim blaming.

Mark of a Criminal Record

Devah Pager

Over the past three decades, the number of prison inmates has increased by more than 500 percent, leaving the United States the country with the highest incarceration rate in the world. With over 2 million individuals currently incarcerated and over half a million prisoners released each year, the large and growing number of men being processed through the criminal justice system raises important questions about the consequences of this massive institutional intervention. This presentation focuses on the consequences of incarceration for the employment outcomes of Black and White job seekers. The current project is composed of two studies. The first, a large-scale experimental audit of employers in Milwaukee, uses matched pairs of young men to apply for real entry-level jobs in order to measure the extent to which employers use information about criminal histories to screen out otherwise qualified applicants. By varying the race of the tester pairs, this research allows for an assessment of whether the signal of a criminal record carries different weight for White and Black applicants. The second study, a telephone survey of these same employers, gathers self-reported information about the considerations and concerns of employers in hiring

entry-level workers, with a specific focus on employers' reactions to applicants with criminal backgrounds. By linking results from the audit study to those of the employer survey, the study can look at the relationship between employers' declared policies and their actual decisions in evaluating applicants with criminal records. The findings of this project reveal an important and much under-recognized mechanism of stratification. A criminal record presents a major barrier to employment, with important implications for racial disparities.

"Don't Forget the Women": A Multi-Level Analysis of Individual and Contextual Effects on Girls' and Boys' Delinquency

Dana Peterson

Relatively little research has examined whether neighborhood factors, such as those drawn from social disorganization theory, have differential effects on girls' and boys' individual offending. In fact, much of the social disorganization research has focused on rates of behavior and has used only males as subjects. This study examined these gender-relevant issues by testing a cross-level integrated theoretical model, combining ecological and feminist perspectives with concepts drawn from social control and social learning theories. Of particular interest was whether the integrated model was useful in predicting serious delinquency and whether it was sex-invariant. Individual-level data from over 1,500 middle school students in six U.S. cities were combined with census tract data from students' home addresses, and hierarchical linear modeling (HLM5) techniques were used to analyze the multi-level relationships. One census-derived variable (overcrowding) and several individual-level theoretical factors had both main and direct effects on individuals' serious offending. None of the interaction terms between sex and the individual-level variables was significant, lending support for a gender-neutral explanation of serious offending for this age group. Residential mobility and unit density, however, did interact significantly with sex, suggesting that the relationships between these variables and serious delinquency are moderated by sex. Limitations of this research and recommendations for future research will be discussed, as well as the relevance of the findings for policy making, particularly as they pertain to gender-specific youth programming.

Lessons Learned from the Enhanced Judicial Oversight of Domestic Violence Offenders

Lessons Learned from Implementing the Judicial Oversight Demonstration in Dorchester, Massachusetts, and Washtenaw County, Michigan

Alan Israel, Deidre Kennedy

This presentation will summarize the goals and objectives of the Judicial Oversight Demonstration Initiatives (JODI) in Dorchester and Washtenaw County. These are two of three sites funded by the Violence Against Women Office (VAWO) to explore what strategies and practices will help keep victims safe and hold offenders accountable in intimate partner violence cases. The presentation will give a structural overview of the demonstration sites pre-JODI and note the enhancements made through this initiative to partner agencies as well as to the overall coordinated response system. It will outline the collaborations and partnerships that have been developed in each site, highlighting the challenges and successes encountered in developing and enhancing these relationships. The presentation will address what happened in both sites at the planning, start up, and implementation phases, with a focus on what worked well and what was problematic. It will detail some of the technical assistance and support provided by VAWO, the National Institute of Justice, the Urban Institute, and the Vera Institute of Justice to assist with

these challenges. The role of data collection for the projects will also be explored, with an emphasis on the lessons learned when setting up data collection systems and attempting to use preliminary data in a proactive way to further data-driven decision making.

NCVS Studies Within the National Juvenile Justice Data Analysis Project

Effects of Race, Ethnicity, and Family Structure on Juvenile Victimization

Janet Lauritsen

This research examines how race, ethnicity, and family structure are related to the risk for violent victimization among American adolescents. Person- and household-level data from the area-identified National Crime Victimization Survey are used to describe how non-Latino White, non-Latino Black, and Latino youth differ in their risks for non-lethal violence. This research also examines how youth in single-parent and other types of families compare to adolescents in two-parent families. Because race, ethnicity, and family structure are inter-related and associated with community socioeconomic conditions, this research considers the extent to which various neighborhood characteristics account for differences in risk.

Bullying in School: Evidence from the National Crime Victimization Survey

James P. Lynch

Bullying in schools has always been with us, but the tragedy in Columbine, Colorado, focused attention on bullying as a precipitant of more serious violence. This presentation will examine the prevalence of bullying at school using the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS). It defines bullying in a number of different ways, including as a form of repeat victimization involving threats, minor violence, and theft. The presentation will describe the incidence of bullying at school over time, by attributes of individuals and across school settings. It will also examine the relationship between bullying and more severe forms of victimization.

NCVS Studies Within the National Juvenile Justice Data Analysis Project

Michael Planty

A number of high profile cases of extreme school violence have captured the nation's attention. Many programs and policies have been formulated in an attempt to curb school violence. However, most of what we know about violence at school focuses on victims and school conditions rather than offenders. This lack of information on violent school offenders can be explained in part by the way traditional sources of crime information are collected and maintained. Official records, such as police records, often have very detailed accounts of reported incidents with victim, offender, and incident information. However, very few school-related crimes are reported to the police, and the information that is recorded is not easy to obtain. Official documentation of police records that are accessible and generalizable to a larger population (i.e., UCR) do not include the pertinent information that is necessary to identify that the incident occurred during school hours. School records suffer from similar problems with reporting and recording, in addition to adolescent privacy issues. This study attempts to provide a different perspective on school violence by examining the characteristics of offenders as reported by the victim. The study examines school-based violent offending patterns using the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) 1992-2000 data files. Victim incident accounts are used to provide national estimates of violent offending patterns (total violence and serious) at school by individual offender characteristics (gender, age, race). In addition, offender behaviors specific to the incident (e.g., armed offender, gun use, co-offending) and the extent of police involvement are described.

Concurrent Panels, Monday, 3:45 pm - 5:15 pm

What Works: Effectiveness of Criminal Sanctions

Effects of Prison Sentences and Intermediate Sanctions on Recidivism: General Effects and Individual Difference

Paul Gendreau

The purpose of this investigation was to update the results from previous reports on the effects of sanctions on recidivism (see Gendreau, Goggin, & Cullen, 1999; Gendreau, Goggin, & Fulton, 2000; Gendreau, Goggin, Cullen, & Andrews, 2000) and to examine the effects of sanctions for juveniles, females, and minority groups. One hundred and seventeen studies dating from 1958 involving 442,471 offenders produced 504 correlations between recidivism and (a) length of time incarcerated, (b) serving an institutional sentence vs. receiving a community-based sanction, or (c) receiving an intermediate sanction. The data was analyzed using quantitative methods (i.e., meta-analysis) to determine whether prison and community sanctions reduced recidivism.

The results were as follows: type of sanction did not produce decreases in recidivism under any of the three conditions; second, there were no differential effects of type of sanction on juveniles, females, or minority groups; third, there were tentative indications that increasing lengths of incarceration were associated with slightly greater increases in recidivism. The essential conclusions from this study are consistent with those of the above-noted meta-analyses: (1) prisons and intermediate sanctions should not be used with the expectation of reducing criminal behavior; (2) on the basis of the present results, excessive use of incarceration may have substantial cost implications; (3) in order to determine who is being adversely affected by time in prison, it is incumbent upon prison officials to implement repeated, comprehensive assessments of offenders= attitudes, values, and behaviors throughout the period of incarceration and correlate these changes with recidivism upon release into the community.

Intervention with Juvenile Offenders: Demonstration Programs and Real World Practice

Mark W. Lipsey

Research on the effectiveness of intervention programs for juvenile offenders has been synthesized using meta-analysis techniques by a number of researchers. Virtually all these meta-analyses show that some program approaches produce significant reductions in recidivism and other positive outcomes. Available research, however, represents a mix of both demonstration programs set up mainly for research purposes and real world practice programs. Moreover, demonstration programs show larger effects than practice programs, raising a question about how effective intervention programs for offenders actually are in everyday applications. This study involves exploring the differences between demonstration and practice programs using a large meta-analytic database representing hundreds of evaluation studies. Practice programs and demonstration programs have a number of different characteristics that may account for their differential effectiveness. Moreover, there are some types of practice programs that do bring about significant reductions in the recidivism of juvenile offenders, and their characteristics will be examined as guides to “best practice” in designing and implementing real world programs.

Evaluating Comprehensive School-Community Initiatives

Lessons from a Comprehensive Community Effort for Safe Schools and Healthy Students

Ron Anderson

As one of the initial group of communities funded by the Safe Schools/Healthy Students Grant program, Wake County was asked to pilot an initiative attempting a collaborative effort of schools, mental health, and juvenile justice to make schools safe places to learn. After three years of operation results, the community is working closely to improve the health and well-being of students. Grant strategies cover programs that range from pre-school family support to high school violence prevention. The emphasis of the research has been on both student outcomes and system change.

Initial Findings from the National Evaluation of the Safe Schools/Healthy Students Initiative

Pamela K. Lattimore

Initial findings from the National Evaluation of the Safe Schools/Healthy Students (SS/HS) Initiative will be presented. The SS/HS Initiative is an ambitious effort by the U.S. Departments of Justice, Education, and Health and Human Services to provide a comprehensive, community-wide approach to promote healthy childhood development and mental health and to address problems of school violence and drug abuse. Ninety-seven sites nationwide have been provided funding to support programs and policies in six major areas – school safety, safe school policies, education reform, ATOD and violence prevention and intervention, early childhood, and mental health. In 2001, 13 surveys were administered to a range of stakeholders in the 77 SS/HS sites funded during the first two rounds of program funding. Data were collected from students; teachers; principals; school-based coordinators/specialists for mental health, substance abuse prevention and violence prevention; SS/HS coalition/partnership members; and SS/HS project directors. A second wave of data collection in all 97 sites is currently under way. The initial findings to be presented will focus on the context within which the Initiative is being implemented locally. Specifically, the nature and range of school problem behaviors in the SS/HS will be described, along with the availability of programs, services, and other response options to these behaviors.

Children's Exposure to Domestic Violence

Women and Children First: Process Evaluation Results from the Greenbook

Taj C. Carson

The goals of the Greenbook Initiative are to improve the ways three systems – dependency courts, child protective services, and domestic violence service providers – work together and with their broader community to address the problems of families with co-occurring domestic violence and child maltreatment. Six federally-funded demonstration communities are undertaking changes within and across systems in such areas as screening and assessment, information sharing, reauthorization, cross-training, safety planning, batterer accountability, service provision, case management, and advocacy to pursue this goal. This presentation will address the overall evaluation strategy and preliminary results from the process evaluation of Greenbook.

Children and Domestic Violence: Types of Violence and Exposure

Renee McDonald

A sizable body of research has highlighted the increased risk for aggressive and antisocial behavior among children exposed to domestic violence. However, we lack specific knowledge about many aspects of children's exposure to domestic violence. For example, the definition of "exposure" remains unaddressed, existing research sheds little light on the range and types of domestic violence to which children are typically exposed, and we have little knowledge of the aspects of domestic violence that are the most salient or important determinants of child maladjustment. Such considerations are extremely valuable to efforts to develop public policy and effective programs for reducing risk among children exposed to violence. These issues and others will be considered in discussion of preliminary results of an ongoing NIJ-sponsored project examining exposure to domestic violence in a sample of seven- to nine-year-old children and their mothers.

Evaluation of Victim Service Programs: Lessons Learned from OVC-NIJ Assessments of VOCA and Victim Services 2000

Results of a National Study of Victim Needs and Helpseeking Behavior

Ellen Brickman

This presentation will discuss findings from a national study of crime victims' needs and helpseeking behaviors. The study was carried out at six sites across the country, selected to represent diverse types of locales (urban, suburban, and rural) as well as different outreach strategies of the local victim assistance programs (i.e., active individualized outreach v. non-individualized outreach). At each site, data was collected from assault, burglary, robbery and domestic violence victims. Research methodologies included a telephone survey, individual interviews, and focus groups. Approximately 800 telephone surveys were completed, and 60 victims participated in either interviews or focus groups. The findings suggest that many needs of crime victims are met through informal sources such as friends and family, rather than through formal sources such as victim assistance programs. The most commonly reported needs of victims were for someone to listen when they were upset, to understand how the criminal justice case was being handled, and to get information from police and the courts. Most victims (70 percent) reported that their need for someone to listen was met primarily by family, friends, or co-workers; and 43 percent said they got help with understanding how their case was handled from victim assistance programs and/or others in the criminal justice system. However, an additional 25 percent described this as an unmet need. Similarly, 20 percent of victims reported that someone helped them get case information from police or courts, but 24 percent described this as an unmet need. The extent to which victims' needs were or were not met also varied significantly by type of crime, type of locale, and the victim assistance program's outreach strategy. Domestic violence victims reported receiving help with more needs than did other crime victims, but also reported greater numbers of unmet needs. Rural victims reported about the same number of total needs as did urban and suburban victims, but a higher percentage of rural victims' total needs were unmet. Similarly, in sites where victim assistance programs did active outreach, victims reported receiving help with the same number of needs as victims in passive outreach sites, but the latter reported more unmet needs. These findings, and the insights provided by interviews and focus groups, will be discussed, along with policy and practice implications of the findings.

Findings from the “Retrospective” Process Evaluation of Phase I: Community Planning and Model Development of the Victim Services 2000 Demonstration Project

Heather J. Clawson

This presentation will include a review of the methodology for conducting the “retrospective” process evaluation of the community planning and model development phase of VS2000 in Denver and Vermont, a presentation of key evaluation findings, and a discussion of lessons learned.

The process evaluation was designed to answer a variety of questions, including:

- Why are some communities successful with planning and others are not?
- Who are the key stakeholders who should be involved in a program like VS2000? How does “buy-in” by top officials and staff affect the VS2000 planning and evaluation process?
- Why do agencies get involved and stay involved?
- What are the impacts of successful strategic planning on agencies, communities, and individuals?
- How have relationships between in-system advocates and out-of-system advocates changed as a result of the collaborative planning process?
- How have services to victims changed as a result of this phase of the project?
- To what extent has the VS2000 model become institutionalized in the community?

Answers to these and related questions are intended to assist OVC and existing VS2000 sites in their development and delivery of technical assistance to communities nationwide that want to adopt an integrated service delivery model like VS2000.

National Evaluation of VOCA Victim Compensation and Assistance Programs: Summary of Findings and Recommendations for the Future

Lisa C. Newmark

The Urban Institute and San Diego Association of Governments are concluding an extensive analysis of victim compensation and assistance programs funded, in part, by Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) funds administered by the Office for Victims of Crime. The researchers conducted a telephone survey of every state VOCA administrator in the nation; site visits to six states, which involved meetings with state administrators, members of oversight bodies, advocates, and three VOCA-funded direct service providers in each state; two telephone surveys of compensation claimants and clients of VOCA-funded direct service providers; and focus groups with VOCA-funded program clients. This presentation will provide a summary of key findings on compensation and assistance programs, linked to current critical issues in these areas. Recommendations for future developments in policy, practice, and research will be offered.

Hispanics: Victimization, Crime, and the Criminal Justice System

Determinants of Latino Violence: Impact of Immigration on Miami’s Multi-Ethnic Communities

Ramiro Martinez, Jr.

This presentation will examine the nature and extent of aggravated assault and armed robbery within a multi-ethnic population in the city of Miami, Florida, but will focus on Latino victimization. The focus is on what dimensions of community context, including levels of immigration, help to limit the extent of assaultive and instrumental violence? Does immigration similarly influence various types of non-lethal violence (e.g., acquaintance, family, stranger, and intimate)? The objectives seek to address a neglected

area of criminological research. While much research has been conducted on the nature and extent of the relationship between race (e.g., White and Black) and violent behavior, few studies have explored the nature and extent of this relationship among Latinos. Therefore, this research seeks to address one gap in the literature by investigating violence among Latino populations.

Hispanic Victims of Violent Crime, 1993-2000

Callie Rennison

This presentation will examine violent crimes committed against Hispanic victims, including rape, sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, and simple assault. Violent victimizations of Hispanics are compared with those of four non-Hispanic groups: Whites, Blacks, American Indians, and Asians. The data were gathered in the National Crime Victimization Survey, an ongoing sample survey of approximately 50,000 U.S. households to determine the incidence, prevalence, and consequences of criminal victimization. Homicide data were taken from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Democratizing the KGB? Assisting Police Reform in the Former Soviet Bloc

History, Tradition, and Politics – or Errors of Judgment in Policing the New Democracy in Poland

Maki Haberfeld

On January 1, 1999, the Polish National Police Force, facing a growing criticism of its performance, introduced a new organizational structure, which differed significantly from the one adopted after its transformation from communist militia to democratic police in 1990. The new structure reflected the administrative division of the local government, but its main goal was to bring police officers closer to their main critic – the public. More police officers were assigned to work in the districts and police precincts, and more police officers were deployed to work on the streets. This presentation will discuss results of NIJ-sponsored research conducted with the Polish police and community members representing diverse environments, including college students, politicians, and media representatives. During the years 1999-2001, the researchers surveyed thousands of Polish police officers and hundreds of students in an attempt to evaluate and establish the needs and desires of the police and the public. The surveys were supplemented with numerous in-depth interviews with police officers, students, media representatives, and local politicians. The conclusions derived from the research point to a rather disturbing phenomenon, which illustrates the pervasive influence of history, tradition, and politics on policing in the new democracy. The combined influence of these three factors produces an irrational, and sometime erratic, approach to law enforcement in a country where the path toward fully-fledged democratic policing still lacks a consistent and structural approach, one that would clearly differentiate between fact and fantasy.

Training the Police in Ukraine: What We've Learned About U.S. Sponsored Programs

Dennis Jay Kenney

This presentation will report on a two-year effort to examine the process, delivery, and demand for U.S. sponsored police training in Ukraine. In addition to examinations of U.S. documents, researchers interviewed Ukrainian police leaders from Kiev and Kharkiv, held focus groups with Ukrainian police and prosecutors, and surveyed national and local police officials from each of the nation's Oblasts. The results of the surveys will be presented with comparisons offered between Ukrainian needs and the services provided by the U.S. Recommendations to strengthen future efforts in Ukraine and elsewhere will be discussed.

Toward a Research Agenda on Drugs and Crime

Drugs-Crime Wars: Past, Present, and Future Direction

Duane C. McBride, Curtis J. VanderWaal, Yvonne Terry-McElrath

The relationship between drug use and crime has generated a substantial body of literature. This literature shows a high correlation between drug use and many types of criminal behavior in the general population as well in populations of drug users and arrested populations. The literature also shows that this relationship occurs within the framework of societal policies on drug use that have varied from regulated commercial approaches to strict prohibition. There is considerable debate about the existence, strength, and continuous relationship between drug use and crime. A review of the research literature suggested that examining the relationship would benefit from applying such theoretical models as Ecosystems Theory and a Social Capital conceptual framework. These approaches may help sort out the nature and complexity of the relationship as well as suggest more appropriate interventions. A review of programmatic approaches that have been used to break the drugs-crime relationship suggests that the most successful approaches include a comprehensive range of services including assessment, implementation of services to meet assessed needs, aftercare within the framework of graduated sanctions, and comprehensive case management. To further examine the drug-crime relationship, it is suggested that future research should use an interdisciplinary approach to evaluate the differential impact of state policy on the relationship and examine the effectiveness of specific treatment program elements.

Drug Use, Crime, and Criminal Justice Research at the National Institute on Drug Abuse

Arnold R. Mills

National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) research programs relating to drug use, crime, and the criminal justice system encompass a broad range of public health topics and disciplines. This presentation will provide an overview of the continuum of NIDA – supported research and highlight findings from current and past studies. The drugs and crime portfolio focuses on the relationships between drugs and crime – how best to characterize drug/crime relationships for individual drugs, classes of abused drugs, or drug combinations in relevant population subgroups (rural, urban, ethnic groups, incarcerated). Crime is broadly defined to include both violent crime (violence associated with drug markets or violent behavior in drug abusing populations that may or may not be related to the drug’s psychopharmacological action (e.g., gang activities, partner and child abuse) and nonviolent crime (drug possession, prostitution, property crimes). NIDA also supports studies that examine the relationship between drug use and delinquency, aggression among youth with substance abuse disorders, and the effects of intervention on drug use within at-risk juvenile populations. At the other end of the continuum, NIDA supports studies that examine the effects of drug abuse treatment on persons involved at various stages of the criminal justice system to include those involved in drug courts and community-based treatment for drug-involved offenders. NIDA also supports research that examines the efficacy of different therapeutic approaches on drug dependent persons and substance abusers involved with the juvenile and criminal justice systems. Programs to encourage multidisciplinary research and initiatives to expand NIDA’s crime and criminal justice research programs will be addressed.

Drug Treatment in Prisons: Delaware Experience

John P. O'Connell, Jr.

One of the major changes in the courts and corrections is the desire to alleviate drug addiction and crime by treating offenders sentenced to prison. After pilot drug treatment programs in the early 1990s, Delaware has committed to a major shift in correctional philosophy. Today, about 30 percent of Delaware's prisoners are involved in the Key or Greentree therapeutic community treatment. Many of these offenders and others sentenced directly by the courts participate in "Level IV" halfway-house Crest treatment. About 70 percent of the state's halfway house capacity is dedicated to the first phase of community treatment. This presentation will explore implementation, associated issues, and recidivism results.

Plenary Panel, Tuesday, 8:45 am - 10:15 am

School Shootings in America

School Shootings in America

Mark H. Moore, Mindy Thompson Fullilove, Denise C. Gottfredson, James C. Greenwood

The tragedy of a series of shootings at schools in the United States prompted a number of responses including legislative action. One congressional response was to commission a careful study of the problem. This plenary session will present newly released findings and recommendations from this study. The National Academy of Sciences, Committee on Law and Justice, conducted case studies of school shooting incidents. The plenary session will include presentation of findings and recommendations from the Committee, reaction from criminal justice and school officials, and audience discussion with plenary panel members.

Concurrent Panels, Tuesday, 10:30 am - 12:00 pm

Improving the Criminal Justice System's Response to Battered Women - Part I

Impact of Criminal Justice Case Processing on Revictimization and its Disclosure

Eve Buzawa

This paper analyzes the impact of case processing on revictimization and its disclosure in Quincy District Court. Multivariate analysis controls for the impact of incident, victim, and offender characteristics.

Preliminary Lessons Learned from an Evaluation of the Cook County Specialized Domestic Violence Court

Carolyn Copps Hartley

Since March 1997, the Department of Justice has awarded \$1,535,202 to the Cook County State's Attorney's Office for an innovative, specialized domestic violence court program called the Target Abuser Call (TAC). TAC focuses on high-risk, misdemeanor intimate partner domestic violence cases in Cook County, which includes Chicago. The program joins prosecutors, law enforcement, victim specialists, court advocates, and civil attorneys in a coordinated response. TAC's goals are to hold abusers accountable and to

increase victim safety while engaging victims in the criminal justice process. TAC has been identified as a promising practice by the STOP Violence Against Women Grants Technical Assistance Project. The ongoing, 24-month evaluation of this project involves a multi-disciplinary collaboration of social work and criminal justice researchers. Both program outcomes are being evaluated through tracking case data to determine conviction rates, victim appearance rates, offender recidivism from official data reports, and offender compliance with court ordered treatment, as well as victim reports of safety and recidivism, satisfaction, and sense of empowerment with the process. Using a case comparison design, the evaluation compares TAC with the general domestic violence court call. These two court systems vary in the amount of outreach and resources provided to victims (e.g., an advocate assigned to each case versus an advocate available in the courthouse) and the coordination of court personnel. Group comparisons focus on traditional prosecution outcomes (e.g., conviction and arrest/re-arrest rates), as well as outcomes related to case characteristics, offender and victim characteristics, prosecution characteristics and outcomes, and advocacy/service delivery outcomes. Data sources include courthouse victim surveys, data extraction from court and service provider records, victim follow-up surveys, case tracking, and qualitative victim interviews. The presentation will focus on preliminary lessons learned from the evaluation.

Nature, Extent, and Reporting of Campus Sexual Assault

Complying with the Clery Act: Findings from the First National Investigation of Campus Sexual Assault Policy

Heather M. Karjane, Bonnie S. Fisher, Francis T. Cullen

Students, women in particular, are routinely exposed to high risks of sexual victimization on campus – most often at the hands of fellow classmates. While reports of mishandling of sexual assault (SA) cases by administrators are widely publicized by media, underreporting by victims of acquaintance SA remains, however, one of the most significant factors in low reporting rates on institutions of higher education (IHE) campuses. Mandated under Public Law 105-244, this research offers the first comprehensive national-level investigation of how the country's IHE are responding to reports of SA when made by students on their campuses. Specifically, issues relating to prevention efforts, victim support services, reporting policies, protocols, practices, barriers, facilitators, formal and informal adjudication procedures, and sanctions for SA that currently exist in the nation's IHEs were examined. The research design was triangulated; and multiple forms of data were used to address each of nine mandated issues: content analysis of published SA policy materials and a mail survey of campus administrators, field research at promising practice schools and electronic focus groups, and legal research of state-level legislation. The national research sample (N=2,438) was drawn from all Title IV funding-eligible school types, and included all historically Black colleges and universities (N=98) and all tribal colleges and universities (N=28). Response rates varied by data type and school type (e.g., 88 percent for content analysis among four-year public schools), with an overall response rate of 41 percent. For four-year public and four-year private nonprofit schools, the policy material and survey components generated a 65.9 percent and a 49.1 percent response rate respectively. The final report, *Campus Sexual Assault: How America's Institutions of Higher Education Respond*, presents research findings by issue, broken down into school type, and discusses strengths, weaknesses, and basic and promising practices with regard to SA response on campuses. The results from this study suggest that the majority of IHEs need examples of model programs in order to develop comprehensive SA prevention and response policies. This would include standard institutional and state definitions of SA and rape; procedures for victim decision making during the reporting and adjudication processes; campus-wide SA awareness and response training for students, faculty, and campus law enforcement; guidelines for

meeting Clery Act reporting mandates; and due process procedures for the accused. Study findings and suggested recommendations should be useful not only to legislators and campus leaders, but also to a wide range of justice professionals, service providers, and advocates.

Learning About Project Safe Neighborhoods

Integrating Project Safe Neighborhoods in a Problem-Solving Context

Scott H. Decker

This presentation will discuss the implementation process for a problem-solving project in St. Louis. The project is designed to reduce gun violence in a concentrated geographic area. The integration of local, state, and federal law enforcement and prosecution assets is identified as a key to the initiative. Early results of the initiative will be discussed.

Learning About Project Safe Neighborhoods

Reagan Dunn

Project Safe Neighborhoods is President Bush's new, nationwide commitment to reduce gun violence. This session will focus on the Bush administration's national strategy and efforts by federal, state, and local law enforcement to remove gun-wielding criminals from our streets and our neighborhoods. The session will also discuss grants being made available by the federal government in support of this important program.

Strategic Problem-Solving and Project Safe Neighborhoods

Edmund F. McGarrell

Project Safe Neighborhoods (PSN) is an ambitious federal initiative designed to reduce the level of gun violence in America and to improve the safety and quality of life of American communities. PSN builds on substantive lessons learned in cities like Richmond, Boston, and New York City, where deterrence-based strategies were related to significant reductions in homicide and firearms violence. PSN also builds on the lessons learned in these cities and in initiatives such as the Strategic Approaches to Community Safety Initiative (SACSI), whereby multi-agency partnerships were formed, strategic problem-solving was used to understand problems and craft strategies, and outreach forged criminal justice-community collaboration.

This presentation builds on the experience of the Indianapolis Violence Reduction Partnership as an example of the application of a strategic problem-solving process to the problem of homicide and firearms violence. The Indianapolis Project was one of the initial SACSI sites supported by the National Institute of Justice. The presentation will describe the multi-agency task force as well as the steps in the problem-solving process. Research findings on potential impact on violent crime, as well as findings that informed the task force, will be presented. The presentation will conclude by discussing the application of this problem-solving model in PSN.

Understanding the Why's Behind Juvenile Crime Trends

Explanatory Hypothesis for Juvenile Crime Trends

Jeffrey Roth

Commentators have offered several dozen potential explanations for the downturn in juvenile crime trends since 1993. To understand the roles of those hypotheses in explaining the downturn and the sharp climb that preceded it, the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention awarded a grant to the University of Pennsylvania's Jerry Lee Center of Criminology: Understanding the "Why's Behind Juvenile Crime Trends." Under the grant, a consortium of scholars from five universities and research organizations are conducting what is potentially a five year study.

This presentation summarizes findings to date on two questions about each explanatory hypothesis: (1) whether previous research demonstrates that the named factor(s) explains or predicts future criminal behavior by juveniles; and (2) whether the factor(s) varied over times and places in ways that could explain national or jurisdiction-level variations in juvenile crime trends. Based on these findings, we will classify the hypotheses as presumptive, plausible, or implausible explanations of the trends. In future years, we plan further tests of the plausible explanations. Likely explanations will be incorporated into a model for forecasting turning points in juvenile crime trends, and we plan to work in partnership with selected jurisdictions to refine the model and test its predictive power in those localities.

Causal Implications of National Juvenile Violent Crime Trends

Howard N. Snyder

Some of the large set of possible explanations for the growth and decline in juvenile violent crime over the last two decades can be bolstered or discounted by careful review of national trends. National trends will be presented using analyses of the National Crime Victimization Survey; the homicide, reported crime, arrest, and clearance data collected by the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting Program; data from the National Juvenile Court Data Archive; and data on juveniles in custody. These trends will be evaluated in terms of their implications for the possible causes behind the trends.

Study Results from Crimes Against Children

Crimes Against Children: Recent Research

David Finkelhor

This presentation will highlight new developments in research on the victimization of children. Among the topics that will be covered are the decline in sexual abuse reports, the vulnerability of youth to hate crimes, sentencing disparities for those who offend against children, and what predicts whether juvenile victims receive mental health services.

Youth, Pornography, and the Internet: Report from the National Research Council

Herbert Lin

A report from the National Academies' National Research Council concludes that no single approach – technical, legal, economic, or educational – is sufficient to protect children from online pornography. Technology and policy measures have important roles to play, but an essential element of protecting children on the Internet, largely ignored in the present debate, is the promotion of social and educational

strategies that teach children to make wise choices about using the Internet and to take control of their online experiences: where they go, what they see, to whom they talk, and what they do. Children must be educated in Internet safety much as they are taught about their physical safety. This might include teaching them how sexual predators and hate group recruiters typically approach young people online, how to recognize jargon that signals inappropriate material, and whether to provide personal information. Technology can best contribute to a solution if it is adapted to the many circumstances that will exist in different communities, providing parents and other responsible adults with additional choices as to how best to fulfill their responsibilities. As for the legal dimensions of the issue, aggressive enforcement of existing anti-obscenity laws can help to reduce the availability to children of certain kinds of sexually explicit material on the Internet. Public policy also could be developed to provide incentives for Internet service and content providers to behave in a more responsible manner with respect to protecting children on the Internet, such as taking greater care to differentiate between adults and minors before granting access to sexually explicit content. Policies can be created to promote media literacy and Internet safety education for children, and to support self-regulatory efforts by businesses.

Policy Implications of Drug Involvement Among Arrestees

Arrestee Drug Use Across Time and Space

Dean Gerstein

This presentation will examine variations across recent time periods in substance abuse characteristics of urban areas as measured by alcohol and drug use prevalence, patterns, and consequences among arrestees sampled by the Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring (ADAM) Program. During 2000-2001, ADAM drew random probability samples of booked arrestees shortly after apprehension, summing to approximately 40,000 cases, from booking facilities in 34 U.S. metropolitan areas of diverse sizes. Interview and urinalysis testing data were obtained along with arrest information on the interview sample and on censuses of arrestees in these locations, permitting data to be systematically weighted to the catchment areas. Using exploratory analysis and regression modeling approaches, the presentation will report on differences and trends in substances used, market patterns, and related aspects of arrestee populations at the local, regional, and national levels.

Race and Drug Treatment Among Arrestees

Diana C. Noone

In a democratic society, resources ideally are allocated on the basis of individual contributions or needs, rather than on the basis of socially ascribed status. However, the significance of race as an ascriptive factor in decision making has been widely observed in the criminal justice system. This study considers whether or not race matters in terms of the likelihood that an individual processed by the criminal justice system will avail himself of a positive outcome. In particular, the study examines whether race makes a difference in terms of whether or not arrested individuals in need of drug treatment actually participate in such treatment.

Data for this analysis are from the National Institute of Justice's Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring (ADAM) program. These data were collected in calendar year 2000 using a probability-based sampling plan for adult male arrestees. The data identified individuals in need of drug treatment by a screener for drug dependency and abuse introduced for research purposes at the time of arrest, and compared that to the respondent experience with drug treatment in the year prior to arrest. The findings enable the criminal justice community to better determine the likelihood that individuals of various racial backgrounds who were in need of treatment at time of arrest did avail themselves of treatment prior to arrest.

NIJ Policy Changes Affecting Grantees: An Interactive Session

NIJ Policy Changes Affecting Grantees: An Interactive Session

Christopher A. Innes, David E. Kleffman, Edwin W. Zedlewski

NIJ has responded to OMB's Information Policy Guidelines and Administration priorities by modifying some of its grant administration policies. Some of these changes will affect grantees. The session will present the new – as yet unimplemented – policies for reactions from the research community.

Concurrent Panels, Tuesday, 1:30 pm - 3:00 pm

Studies on Juvenile Transfers to Adult Court

Unraveling the Effects of Juvenile Transfer of Recidivism

Donna M. Bishop

A growing body of research suggests that transfer of juveniles to criminal courts may exacerbate re-offending. One possible explanation has to do with differential effects of incarceration in the juvenile and adult systems. In this presentation, we report results of a follow-up study of 144 serious male adolescent offenders whom we interviewed in Florida penal institutions in 1997 and 1998. At the time of the interviews, half were incarcerated in “deep end” juvenile correctional facilities; the remainder had been transferred and sentenced to adult correctional institutions. Recidivism data are reported for those youth who have been released. We explore whether and to what extent re-offending is related to what youth earlier reported about their experience in and reactions to incarceration in the two systems.

Be Careful What You Wish For: Specific Deterrent Effects of Jurisdictional Transfer of Adolescent Offenders

Jeffrey Fagan, Aaron Kupchik

This study addresses the longstanding and contentious debate on the merits of transferring cases from juvenile to adult court with the expectation of more certain, severe, or effective punishment. It compares the severity, certainty, and celerity of sanctions for N=2,300 15- and 16-year-old adolescents charged with assault, robbery, and burglary in juvenile court in New Jersey with identical offenders in matched communities in New York state whose cases are adjudicated in criminal court, and estimates the specific deterrent effects of these sanctions on recidivism and re-incarceration. Results showed that incarceration rates were higher and sentences longer for adolescents sentenced in the criminal court, dispelling the notion of a “leniency gap” for adolescent offenders in adult courts. Recidivism rates for both violent and property felony offenses were significantly lower for adolescents sentenced in the juvenile court, regardless of sentence type or severity. Adolescents sentenced in the juvenile court were significantly less likely to return to prison within a seven-year period. The results suggest that law and policy that criminalizes adolescent offending will compromise public safety by increasing the likelihood of serious offending during the transition from adolescence to adulthood. Exposure to the criminogenic contexts of adult corrections seems to have a toxic effect on the developmental outcomes of adolescent felony offenders. The study finds no support for legislative efforts to eliminate the special jurisprudence for adolescent crimes or the separate jurisdiction for juvenile offenders.

Impact on Recidivism of Alternative Juvenile and Adult Sentences

Lonn Lanza-Kaduce, Jodi Lane, Donna Bishop, Charles E. Frazier

This presentation will examine the impact on recidivism of different sanctions received by juvenile offenders. The sanctions include juvenile community supervision, juvenile residential placement, adult community supervision, jail, and prison. A subset of cases received a “blended” sentence. The analysis is based on 475 matched cases from Florida. Each transfer case in the sample was matched with a case that was retained in the juvenile justice system. The matching was made on age, gender, race, offense characteristics, and prior referrals. Recidivism was measured as any record of felony re-arrest or admission to the state Department of Corrections for offenses committed after the age of 18. Recidivism as an adult varies by the type of sanction received as a juvenile.

Transnational Organized Crime and International Terrorism

Transnational Organized Crime and Terrorism: Similarities and Differences

James O. Finckenaer

Organized crime and terrorism share certain common characteristics, but they are also different in ways that may have important implications for the investigation and prosecution of the latter. This presentation will describe the nature and scope of transnational organized crime (TOC) as a context for considering the similarities and differences between TOC and terrorism. It will then focus on the implications of the differences on such issues as intelligence collection and sharing, intelligence v. criminal evidence, the use of legal tools such as the RICO statute, and assumptions about motives and ideology among members of criminal organizations.

Terrorism and Statistics

Alexander P. Schmid

This presentation will discuss the main existing databases on domestic and international terrorism in terms of their working definition, methodology, and results. There will be a discussion of methodological problems associated with events data, and the various ways of coping with methodological problems will be dealt with. The relationship between terrorism and other phenomena (e.g., conflict, poverty) will be addressed.

Biometrics for Corrections and Beyond

Evaluating Technology and Using the Results

Duane M. Blackburn

This presentation will give an overview of several ideals that are critical to uphold when evaluating technology, describe the three different types of evaluations, and discuss how they can be used for individual applications.

Biometrics Implementation in a Correctional Facility: Evaluating the Impact on Operations

Stephen D. Mastrofski

This presentation will provide a description of evaluation methods being used in an ongoing assessment of the impact of biometric tracking technology in a U.S. Naval brig.

Navy Correctional Institution Evaluation of Biometrics

Sandy Seymour

This presentation will report on the application of biometric technologies for personnel identification/authentication in a correctional environment. Specific technologies to be discussed will include facial recognition, iris recognition, hand and finger geometry, and finger recognition.

Reducing Firearms Violence: Supply Side Strategies

Strategic Disruption of Firearms Markets

K. Jack Riley

This presentation will discuss development of a process to strategically disrupt illegal firearms markets in Los Angeles. To accomplish this goal, a Gun Working Group will be formed, which will have responsibility for selecting appropriate intervention strategies and enforcement priorities based on information derived from trafficker and possessor indicator analyses. Basic and enhanced trafficker and possessor indicator analyses will be developed from national ATF data; California Dealer Record of Sale (DROS) data; and Los Angeles-specific crime, offender, and other data sources that include a registry of ammunition purchases. The ATF data will be used to examine point and diffuse aspects of gun markets at the dealer, community, and individual levels. DROS data will provide the ability to track illegal weapons transactions beyond the first sale to the most recent retail sale. The ammunition logs positively identify individuals and will allow development of more complete pictures of the social networks used by prohibited gun possessors. In combination with probation, parole, and gang information, these data will allow the Gun Working Group to prioritize gun market interventions and targets. The evaluation will address the impact that the basic and enhanced reports have on the development of gun disruption interventions, and the impact that the interventions have on gun markets, gun use, and other related outcomes of interest. The methods used to generate the basic and enhanced trafficker indicator analyses will, early in the project, be turned over to ATF and other law enforcement agencies so that the Working Group can develop real-time characterizations of, and thus appropriate interventions for, illegal Los Angeles gun markets.

Domestic Violence, Welfare, and Work

Cost of Taking a Beating

Lisa Brush

Violence, sabotage, and other abuse at home can affect women's labor force participation and earnings both directly and indirectly. This project uses data from retrospective interviews with 40 welfare recipients enrolled in a "work first" program to document rates of general and work-related abuse and control by the fathers of their children and other relationship partners. The data allow comparisons on a number of outcomes between women who have and women who have not experienced control and abuse, and among women who have experienced various types of abuse and control. This presentation describes the general characteristics of the welfare recipients and features findings about various types of abuse and sabotage, hardships related to poverty (homelessness, hunger and food insecurity, trouble paying bills), and work and welfare histories. The presentation will also report and compare results of two independently developed tools to measure work-related control and sabotage. Measurement analyses provide preliminary empirical answers to questions about the relationship between battering and work. Findings confirm the reliability of the two instruments, the extent to which they measure something distinct from physical abuse, and their association with relevant outcomes, such as being written up, reprimanded, or losing pay at work.

Measurement questions are salient in the context of debates over welfare reforms and efforts to reconcile the ways researchers, advocates, service providers, and policy makers understand and address the costs of taking a beating. Measures of employment, earnings, and material hardships are the heart of documenting the experiences of poverty, low-wage work, and the effects of welfare reform. Do they vary for women who do and women who do not experience welfare reform? Do they vary for women who do and women who do not experience various types of violence, control, and work-related sabotage in their relationships? Preliminary results designated to answer these questions will be presented.

Effects of Welfare on Domestic Violence

Samuel L. Myers, Jr., Sheila D. Ards

This study estimates the direct effects of welfare and public assistance on intimate partner violence and the indirect effects of the availability of welfare on the likelihood of leaving an abusive relationship. Several models are specified and estimated using the National Survey of Families and Households, Waves I and II (1987-1988 and 1992-1994). These models include those where welfare reciprocity is specified as endogenous and thus requires estimation of recursive or instrumental variable techniques. The main finding is that failure to account for the endogeneity of welfare leads to the faulty conclusion that welfare recipients are more likely to be victims of domestic violence than non-welfare recipients and that welfare helps. The descriptive statistics show that

- Blacks, Hispanics, and American Indians are less likely to be in intimate partnerships than whites in each period.
- Blacks, Hispanics, and American Indians are more likely than whites to be welfare recipients in each period.
- Welfare recipients are more likely than non-welfare recipients to leave intimate partnerships; they are also more likely than non-welfare recipients to be victims of domestic violence.
- Domestic violence rates are higher for blacks than for whites.

But controlling for income, age, education, and number of children in household – and without accounting for endogeneity – the researchers find that there is no effect of welfare on black victimization of moderate to severe physical abuse, while there is a positive relationship found among whites. A similar racial disparity is found when looking at the effects of welfare on exits from abusive relationships. Although welfare reciprocity is positively related to white exits from abusive relationships, either the effect is insignificant for blacks or it is no different for blacks exiting from abusive relationships than it is for blacks exiting from non-abusive relationships. When account is taken of endogeneity, there no longer is found a significant effect of welfare on domestic violence or on exits from abusive intimate partnerships. These findings are robust across a number of model specifications and estimations, including recursive regression estimates that reduce the likelihood that the results stem from specific choices of instruments in the instrumental variable estimates. Moreover, these results are sustained when applied to a completely different data set, National Youth Survey, Waves VI and VII.

Drug Treatment Interventions: Lessons Learned from Breaking the Cycle

Cross-Site Comparison of Relapse and Re-Arrest of Drug Court Participants: Initial Findings from a National Study of Four Adult Drug Court Programs

Donald Anspach, Andrew S. Ferguson

This session will present a cross-site comparison of relapse and re-arrest information for participants enrolled in four adult drug court programs between January 1, 1997 and December 31, 2000. These findings represent one aspect of a broader study assessing the efficacy of substance abuse treatment

modalities in the context of adult drug courts. Two urban adult drug courts implemented in 1993 and two rural adult drug courts implemented in 1997 were selected for the study. The four sites include a drug court that is a single-site court with multiple treatment providers (Bakersfield, California), a multi-site drug court with a single treatment component (Jackson County, Missouri), and two single-site drug courts with a single treatment component (Creek County, Oklahoma, and St. Mary Parish, Louisiana). Included in the study are a total of 3,124 drug court participants who either completed the program or were terminated by the time the data collection effort was completed in February 2002.

The research design for the broader study includes quantitative information about participant demographics, drug use, relapse, and recidivism that is supplemented with interviews with treatment and justice personnel and direct observations of treatment and court sessions. Participant relapse was measured by urinalysis test results during participation in the program. Post-program recidivism was measured using arrest data (NCIC) at 12-month, 24-month, and 36-month intervals. Based on a comparison of these outcomes, the analysis indicates the four programs are not equally successful. Overall, drug court programs have assisted participants in reducing their drug use during their participation in the program. However, there are cross-site variations in the extent of drug use while enrolled in the program. Moreover, the extent of new criminal involvement is largely dependent on successful completion of the program and varies by site.

Intervening with Drug-Using Offenders: Lessons from Breaking the Cycle

Adele Harrell, Ojmarrh Mitchell, Douglas Marlowe

This presentation will discuss findings from the process and impact evaluation of Breaking the Cycle (BTC), a system-wide effort to identify and provide appropriate treatment and supervision to all drug-involved felony offenders in three relatively large jurisdictions: Birmingham, Alabama; Jacksonville, Florida; and Tacoma, Washington. The process evaluation provides findings on building linkages among justice and treatment agencies and issues related to assessment, sanctioning, and drug testing. The impact evaluation tested the hypothesis that BTC reduced drug use and crime by comparing samples of defendants ordered into BTC to similar defendants entering the courts in each site in the year before BTC began. Results, based on two waves of interviews with defendants and a review of re-arrest records, indicate significantly lower recidivism and self-reported use of some drugs among BTC participants, compared to felony defendants arrested in the prior year.

Treating and Researching Drug-Involved Juvenile Offenders

Christopher P. Krebs

The Juvenile Breaking the Cycle (JBTC) Program, a National Institute of Justice (NIJ) funded initiative, is an ambitious effort to effect major changes in the lives of juvenile offenders in Lane County (Eugene), Oregon. Extensive evidence suggests that juvenile offenders are often involved with alcohol and drugs, and that substance use is one of the etiological factors contributing to delinquency. The JBTC program is a comprehensive yet focused approach for dealing with drug-involved juvenile offenders, as it addresses substance use and other potential disorders, such as mental illness and family problems. The evaluation of JBTC, which is also funded by NIJ, includes a process evaluation, an outcome evaluation, and a cost/benefit analysis. Data for these evaluative components are gathered from three primary sources: (1) individual juvenile offenders; (2) key service providers and programmatic stakeholders; and (3) program, county, and state management information systems. Conducting research with drug-involved juvenile offenders presents a number of unique problems that must be dealt with if meaningful data are to be collected and reported. This presentation discusses some preliminary findings and covers a variety of topics related to the evaluation of JBTC and researching drug-involved juvenile offenders.

New Ideas for Evaluating Multijurisdictional Drug Task Forces

Evaluation of Multijurisdictional Task Forces

David Hayeslip

Over the past decade, the largest proportion (nearly 40 percent) of the Bureau of Justice Assistance Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Program funds have been used to support multijurisdictional drug task forces. However, little is known about the missions and effectiveness of these federally supported task forces. Indeed, rigorous studies of task force activities, innovations, and impacts are scarce. In 1999, the National Institute of Justice provided Abt Associates with funding to encourage the development of more meaningful and rigorous evaluation methodologies that could be used by individual task forces and the State Administrative Agencies (SAAs) that provide Byrne funds to the tasks forces and are responsible for grant oversight.

This presentation will discuss the results of the first phase of this two-phase project. This will include a review of the literature on task force implementation and effectiveness and surveys of 757 Byrne funded tasks forces and all 56 SAAs. Also to be included will be the results of site visits to six states and 18 task forces within those states. The development and pre-testing of a phase two evaluation methodology will also be discussed, as will be phase two testing of the multi-faceted methodology in four states. This planned phase two methodology test will be in collaboration with the SAAs in each of these states.

Evaluating Drug Task Forces in Illinois

Gerard F. Ramker

Researchers in Illinois have conducted several studies of the state's 21 multi-jurisdictional drug enforcement units. This presentation will describe the data, analysis, and presentation methods used by the researchers to assess the impact of these units. Among other information explored will be the units' monthly activity reports, aggregate drug arrest reports, and admissions to Illinois prisons and treatment programs. The presentation will also describe comparisons made between persons arrested by specialized units and those arrested by local law enforcement agencies.

Arapahoe County Multi-Jurisdictional Task Force

J. Grayson Robinson

This presentation discusses aspects of multi-jurisdictional task forces from the perspective of the local practitioner. Arapahoe County Sheriff's Office participated in a multi-jurisdictional drug task force that was begun in the Denver area to respond to problems with methamphetamine users. It was one of 24 similar locally based, multi-jurisdictional drug task forces set up to address this problem. The biggest challenge was to continue funding support for activities of the task force in an environment of political change. Tools for data tracking could be a key part of the solution. Local leadership reduced funding for the project out of concern for the effectiveness and efficiency of the task force. This restriction created the need to scale down activities and prove the task force's impact in ways that go beyond simply tracking arrests and tonnage of confiscated substances. The Sheriff's office is currently interested in methods for better data tracking to prove the results of combined multi-jurisdictional efforts.

Concurrent Panels, Tuesday, 3:30 pm - 5:00 pm

Developing Effective Strategies and Planning Policy Responses Appropriate for the Arrestee Population

Health Problems Among the Arrestee Population: HIV Test Patterns, Access to Care, and Risk Behaviors

Amy Lansky

The study of arrestees is important because they may be at high risk for HIV and other communicable diseases. The objective of the HIV addendum to the Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring (ADAM) Project was to assess testing for HIV and other communicable diseases, access to care, and risk behaviors among arrestees. Data were collected in two ADAM sites (Denver, Colorado, and Portland, Oregon) in April-May 2000. Most respondents had been tested for HIV (69 percent in Denver, 74 percent in Portland) and tuberculosis (71 percent and 76 percent, respectively) at least once; 11 percent of participants in Denver and 5 percent in Portland had a sexually transmitted disease in the past year. About 10 percent of respondents in each city reported a history of hepatitis. Among men and women from both cities, just under half (42-48 percent) of all participants had more than one sex partner in the past year; and 18-35 percent reported using condoms the most recent time they had sex. The prevalence of alcohol or drug use during the most recent sex was 14-29 percent. With potentially high underlying prevalence of disease, having multiple sex partners, and alcohol and drug use contributing to risk, the potential for acquisition and transmission of HIV and other STDs is high among arrestees. Rapid tests for HIV and other sexually transmitted diseases should be considered for arrestees. Educational information should focus on sexual risk for acquisition of HIV and the link between drug use and risky sexual behaviors. Criminal justice and public health agencies should work together to provide effective education and prevention services for arrestees.

Pathological Gambling, Drug Abuse, and Criminal Behavior

Richard McCorkle

This presentation will discuss findings from research examining the extent, nature, and consequences of pathological gambling disorders among arrestee populations. A particular focus will be given to the interaction of gambling disorders and drug abuse on criminal behavior (both level and type of offending). Data for the study come from a gambling addendum administered in conjunction with the federally sponsored ADAM (Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring) programs in Las Vegas, Nevada, and Des Moines, Iowa. Face-to-face interviews and drug testing were completed for 2,596 adult male and female arrestees booked at both sites. At the core of the gambling addendum, administered following completion of the ADAM core instrument, was the NODS (NORC DSM Screen for Gambling Problems), a 20-item screen for pathological gambling based on DSM-IV criteria. The impact of the study's findings on policy and practice will be discussed.

Role of Research in Racial Justice: Experiences in Three Sites

Multnomah County Detention Reform Project in Oregon

William Feyerherm

This presentation reports on the activities of the Casey Foundation-supported detention reform project in Portland/Multnomah County, Oregon. The project involved implementation of objective decisionmaking criteria for detention, and development of community alternatives for detention, along with other reforms over a multi-year period. The project activities were directed both at reducing the use of detention and reducing racial and ethnic disparities in the use of detention. Results included a reduction in detention usage, a reduction in the disparities in detention use, and the development of political enthusiasm for addressing disparities. The presentation will also explore the impact these reforms had on public safety within the community.

Reassessment of Minority Overrepresentation in Connecticut's Juvenile Justice

Eliot C. Hartstone, Dorinda M. Richetelli

In 1993, the Connecticut Office of Policy and Management (OPM) and its Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee (JJAC) awarded a grant to Spectrum Associates to assess minority overrepresentation in the Connecticut juvenile justice system. The study contrasted decisions for Black, Hispanic, and White juveniles by three justice system components (i.e., police, court, and corrections), and revealed a variety of instances of disparities in decision-making. After reviewing Spectrum Associates' 1995 report displaying the study's findings, the JJAC developed a series of recommendations for state, local, and private agencies. Recommendations were directed at both personnel policy changes and program modifications. Consistent with its commitment to monitor the state's advancement in addressing the issue of minority overrepresentation, the JJAC and OPM awarded Spectrum Associates a grant in 1999 to reassess minority overrepresentation and contrast the new findings to the 1993 study. This presentation will highlight the findings revealed through the reassessment study.

Three-Prong Approach to Understanding Minority Youth Overrepresentation in Secure Facilities in Iowa

Michael Leiber

Two separate but interrelated research studies were conducted to address the disproportionate overrepresentation of minorities in secure facilities in the state of Iowa. A three-prong approach was employed to address the issue and involved examining juvenile court files and using self-report surveys and taped interviews with juvenile court personnel and youth. The first study involved data collection and examination of case files of 7,706 youth to assess whether race/ethnicity may influence juvenile court processing and outcomes in four Iowa counties. The second study was a follow-up to the first and focused specifically on the perceptions of juvenile court personnel (N=84) and delinquent youth (N=419) concerning a variety of factors ranging from race relations to delinquency causation. Research results have indicated differences in all four counties in the case processing of minorities compared to whites. The primary sources for the differences appear to be driven by subtle rather than overt racial biases on the part of juvenile court personnel. Decision-makers appear to respond differently to minorities than whites due to the stereotypic differences characteristic of poor minority youth. In this situation, a clash of values and norms creates distress, anger, and fear because decision makers find it difficult to understand the meaning of behaviors and attitudes that contradict their own world view. Further research has attempted to expand upon the findings from these two initial studies by placing the role of perceptions within a theoretical and

empirical framework that emphasizes contexts and stereotypes. The presentation will also discuss intervention strategies that have been implemented to address the disproportionate overrepresentation of minority youth in secure facilities in Iowa.

Capacity-Building in Community Justice Partnerships: Role of Community Organizations

Maryland Re-Entry Partnership Initiative

Thomasina Hiers

In Maryland, there are over 13,000 releases annually from the Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services. Of these, an estimated 68 percent (8,840) return to the Baltimore area, and 60 percent of those return to five zip codes in Baltimore City. These individuals are often ill prepared to return to the community and lack access to resources needed to assist in their transition. Life skills and employment readiness training, job opportunities, affordable housing, parenting skill development, childcare resources, substance abuse treatment and other health care, and social service resources are essential. The released offender has regular contact with many public and private service systems, but most providers neither communicate nor collaborate with one another. There is an increasing need for law enforcement and correctional agencies to collaborate with community-based organizations and service providers to increase the likelihood that returning offenders will not recidivate and will become responsible parents, secure employment, and contribute to their communities. The Maryland Division of Correction (DOC) sought to develop a comprehensive initiative that provides needed skills and services and also (1) reduces crime and recidivism, (2) actively involves community-based organizations (CBOs), (3) improves the quality of life in Baltimore City, (4) recognizes victims' rights and improves victims' access to resources and services, and (5) educates community leaders and service providers. The Maryland Reentry Partnership (REP) program began more than three years ago out of intense concern that not enough was being done to prepare offenders to return home. REP includes the DOC, Enterprise Foundation, Maryland Division of Parole & Probation, Mayor's Office on Criminal Justice, Baltimore Police Department, Mayor's Office of Employment Development, Baltimore City Health Department, Druid Heights Community Development Corporation, Community Building in Partnership, East Baltimore Community Corporation, and a network of service providers to provide a seamless, successful transition from prison to community. The most unique feature of this pilot is that it is community-based. CBOs serve as the "points of re-entry" where case managers and advocates are employed and where offenders can participate in community activities and access services. The CBOs were critical partners in developing the pilot and continue to be essential partners in its implementation.

Framework for Understanding and Assessing Partnership Capacity Within Community Justice Partnerships

Caterina Gouvis Roman

This presentation will discuss the factors that facilitate and strengthen the ability of community organizations to participate in community justice partnerships. The presentation will lay out a framework for understanding the multiple levels and dimensions of capacity building within community justice activities. The framework can be useful not only as a diagnostic tool for communities in capacity-building, collaborative crime initiatives, but also for government agencies, private foundations, and other funders seeking to fund strong community programs or create new ones. In addition, a framework will enable evaluators to use a common, theoretically-based tool for understanding how community organizations function within community justice partnership initiatives. Over time, a useful framework would provide a

strong vehicle for information sharing to the criminal justice community on the kinds of program processes and characteristics that appear more or less successful under various conditions (e.g., community, organizational, and participant characteristics).

Community Justice Partnerships: Roles of Partner Agencies

Kevonne Small, Susan Jenkins

This presentation will discuss the application of a “partnership capacity” framework with regard to community justice partnerships. The framework synthesizes the key dimensions and characteristics that embody partnership capacity and is based on an extensive review of the literature. Examples of community justice partnerships include those with police agencies, courts, community lawyers, and correction departments, as well as those with multiple justice and non-justice agencies. The framework will be applied to these examples to show both the potential utility of the framework for improving understanding of the role community partners play in community justice initiatives and the need for additional evaluation focus on the role of community partners in community justice partnerships.

American Terrorism and Patterns of Behavior, Investigations, and Prosecution

Results from the American Terrorism Study: Evolving Terrorists’ Tactics and Their Impact on Federal Prosecutorial Efforts

Kelly R. Damphousse, Brent L. Smith

This presentation will provide summary results from the American Terrorism Study, an NIJ-funded project that involves tracking federal criminal cases resulting from an official FBI investigation for “terrorism or terrorism/related activities” as specified by the pre-2002 Attorney General’s Guidelines for Domestic Security/Terrorism Investigations. Information was derived from over 150 cases from 1980-1998 involving approximately 430 terrorists from more than 50 terrorist groups. These defendants were indicted for approximately 3,000 violations of federal criminal law.

The results suggest that both domestic and international terrorists have modified their tactics over the years to minimize their civil and criminal liability. Terrorist group organizational evolution reflects three distinct models: (1) a rural revolutionary model with its focus on capturing and holding terrain; (2) an urban cellular model, which emerged first among leftist groups in the late 1960s following the failure of Che Guevara in Bolivia and the 1967 Israeli-Arab Six-Day War; and (3) an uncoordinated violence model, which emerged simultaneously among right-wing environmental extremists and Islamic extremists in the early 1990s. Aided by the immense growth of the Internet, this third model attempts to distance group leaders from the conspiratorial criminal liability.

Terrorist tactics and governmental responses are not static. Development of these models affected, and was affected by, federal terrorism intervention strategies. Furthermore, due to fundamental differences between the motivations for terrorism and traditional criminality, terrorists behave differently upon indictment than conventional offenders. These differences create special problems for prosecutors. Findings from the study reveal that terrorists typically refuse to plead guilty, demand trial by jury to provide a political forum for their ideological views, and question the authority of the federal courts through occasionally bizarre motions. International terrorists present even more unique problems due to the necessity to balance the requirements of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act (FISA) and the Classified Information Protection Act (CIPA) with the “discovery” rights of the accused. Finally, the study suggests that the move to use military tribunals to prosecute selected international terrorists reflects a logical “next

step” in the evolution of terrorism prosecutions, rather than the radical departure from federal jurisprudence that is occasionally depicted in the media.

American Terrorism and Patterns of Behavior, Investigations, and Prosecution

James E. Seykora

One of the cases involved in “The American Terrorism Study” was a review of the Montana Freemen. The review covered the armed standoff from March 25 to June 13, 1996, which in 1998 resulted in three criminal trials with multiple defendants in each case. Mr. Seykora will outline the background of the events and efforts pretrial, during trial, and post-trial. The unique discovery, representation, and logistic issues will be reviewed and discussed in an effort to assist any future investigation and prosecution of domestic terrorist groups like the Montana Freemen.

Assessing the Mentally Ill in a Corrections Setting

Prevalence of Behavioral and Psychological Disorders in a Federal Sample: Matching the Level of Data to the Level of System

Phil Magaletta

Since the dawn of corrections, there have been incarcerated men and women who have suffered from mental illnesses. Given the manifestation of such illnesses – the expression of odd thoughts, the acting-out of behaviors disruptive to institution life, or a general inability to cope with the stressors of the prison environment – administrators have had to ask what exactly can be done for and with such individuals, and who is to perform such work? Concurrent with the question of service need arises the question of “just how many” would be in the need group, and out of those, how many would need various levels of service? This presentation will describe a research project under way at the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP) that will allow researchers to explore the prevalence of historical markers for behavioral and psychological disorders, as well as provide information on the current prevalence of psychological disorders for an entering cohort of BOP offenders. The few studies that have explored the prevalence of mental illness in federal samples suggest disparity with prevalence rates estimated from state offender samples, making this study particularly salient. Data will be gathered at select BOP sites from the current psychology service intake screening process and record review, as well as from several self-report measures. In addition to discussing this project and the role of psychological services in the BOP, the presentation will consider the importance of understanding and matching the level of data and the level of the correctional system that needs the data.

Validating a Brief Jail Mental Health Screen

Jack E. Scott, Fred Osher, Henry J. Steadman, Pamela Robbins

It is widely recognized that the population of men and women incarcerated in the approximately 3,300 local jails across the United States has increased dramatically over the past 20 years. A significant proportion of inmates suffer from severe mental illnesses (schizophrenia, bipolar disorder, major depression, and other psychoses), with studies suggesting rates of 6 percent to 15 percent of inmates meeting diagnostic criteria for these disorders. Because these illnesses are chronic, individuals suffering from them are subject to exacerbation and relapse. The stress of incarceration can lead to acute psychiatric disturbances. Without adequate procedures to screen, assess, evaluate, and treat them, these inmates may pose a significant danger to themselves, other inmates, and correctional staff.

Most jails do provide some form of initial screening for mental health treatment needs, but facility surveys indicate that these procedures are highly variable, ranging from one or two questions through

detailed, structured mental status examinations. This variability has a potentially serious cost. In one large urban jail, about 7 percent of the inmates manifested severe mental illnesses when processed into the jail, yet over 60 percent of these inmates were not detected by the jail's routine mental health screening procedure. Correctional officers need a brief, accurate, standardized tool that can be used as part of the booking process to identify individuals who may require further assessment by mental health staff. The researchers have developed a brief mental health screening package, consisting of a one-page screening tool (the Brief Jail Mental Health Screen) and the one-page Suicide Prevention Guideline Screen. The project goals are to (1) test the validity of the Brief Jail Mental Health Screen in four county jails, using the Structured Clinical Interview for DSM-IV-TR as a standard; and (2) develop a "tool-kit" containing the validated instrument and appropriate training materials to promote adoption and use of the package in other jails. This presentation will describe the issues involved in conducting screening in jail settings and will outline the general design of the study.

Empirical Development of Mental Health Screening in Correctional Settings

Robert Trestman

In the past decade, our nation's courts, jails, prisons, and parole systems have experienced an enormous increase in adjudications, incarcerations, and post-release surveillances. Simultaneously, other socioeconomic and institutional changes have led to significant increases in the proportion of legally detained persons who suffer from mental illness. A critical first step toward addressing the public health and safety problems associated with mental illness in the correctional system is to create and empirically validate a clinically feasible approach to early identification of psychiatric disorders. Psychological screening in correctional settings often is ad hoc, with the exception of empirically-refined measures of psychopathy (Cooke et al., 1999) and a 14-item screen validated by Teplin and Schwartz (1989). The latter instrument, the Referral Decision Scale (RDS), showed problems with false positives and discriminant validity in subsequent studies (Hart et al., 1993; Rogers et al., 1995; Veysey et al., 1998), similar to difficulties reported for brief mental health screens evaluated outside correctional settings (Hardy et al., 1999; Ruhlman et al., 1999).

The present study was designed to address these limitations by empirically identifying items from brief screening instruments selected for broader coverage of the principal signs and symptoms of Axis I and II psychiatric disorders, including SCID-P screening items, a PTSD Primary Care Screen, a WHO addiction screen (ASSIST), the Iowa Personality Disorder Screen, and the RDS. This composite screen was conducted with consecutive admissions to the prison system in two of the five jails for men and the sole jail for women in Connecticut. The validation plan will be described and results will be reported from a series of exploratory factor analyses (EFA) done with 200 male and 200 females, using principal components and oblimin rotation. Similar single-factor structures were obtained in separate analyses of the IPDS and RDC. Replicability across genders was confirmed by strong factor congruence coefficients ($> .30$) for men and women. Greater variability across items and genders (with mixed results for factor replicability) was found in SCID/PTSD and ASSIST analyses. Results suggest that while the IPDS and RDC may have utility for identifying globally at-risk inmates, the SCID/PTSD and ASSIST may have greater utility for discriminating specific disorders and for gender sensitivity. The study is funded by the National Institute for Justice.

Intervention and Prevention of Violence Against Indian Women

Native Women's Research Project: Institutional Ethnography of the Criminal Justice System's Response to Native American Women Who Have Been Abused

Lila George

The intent of this research project was to explore institutional actions that promote the safety of battered Native American women and their children and to explore those actions that make Native American women and their children more vulnerable to violence. This study lays the groundwork for further investigation into how Native American-controlled justice systems can be organized to centralize the needs of Native American women and their children.

Research on Violence Against Indian Women: Community Readiness and Intervention

Pamela Jumper Thurman

As a result of colonization and federal Indian policy, Native Americans have been marginalized in myriad ways. As we reflect on causation of the increase in violence against women in Indian Country, it is imperative to understand the historical, social, cultural, and political experiences of Native Americans and the impact of these experiences on their lives today. Trauma induced by boarding school policies, relocation, removal, and the reservation system, as many professionals have suggested, has resulted in an increase in family violence, alcohol and substance abuse, suicide, homicide, and child sexual abuse. The Department of Justice recently published a preliminary study showing that Native Americans are victimized more than any other racial group by non-Native perpetrators. Native women die at the hands of their batterers at rates higher than the national average for any other racial group; and in Indian Country, the number one cause of homicide for Native women results from violence against women. Recently, there has been an increase in funding of VAWA and STOP grants that have helped many Native communities provide services. This project was an effort to go "back to the basics" to better understand perceptions of Native people related to violence against women in Native communities, to examine the occurrence and patterns of violence, and to determine what Native women have identified as successful prevention strategies. The project considers the nature of violence, cultural responses, readiness of communities to deal with violence, disparate treatment in the justice system, and effectiveness of victim services. It was also initiated to develop collaboration between providers, researchers, and community members in using culturally specific strategies.

Data collection included qualitative interviews with many segments of the Native community, tribal police, shelters and service providers, BIA, elders, community members, tribal officials, and others in ten rural/reservation communities and five urban areas in order to examine readiness to deal with violence prevention. Focus groups and ethnographic interviews were conducted in a subset of the communities to learn more about patterns of violence and women's perceptions of how to heal the community. In addition, a forum was held with Native women, including community members, elders, providers, and researchers to gain more information about barriers and obstacles faced by Native people experiencing and reporting violence. Qualitative data results will be presented – voices from Native women.

Evaluations of Community Corrections Initiatives in the States

Why Did Some Offenders Succeed and Others Fail?

Kim English

This presentation will summarize empirical findings from a study of 3,054 offenders who participated in Colorado's community corrections system. The system of 25 halfway houses accepts offenders released from prison and offenders who receive direct sentences from the court. Offenders who successfully completed the program were followed for 24 months. Important findings will be discussed about female offenders, the use of the Level of Supervision Inventory (LSI), drug offenders, and the role of post-release probation/parole supervision.

Probationers in Iowa's Community-Based Residential Facilities

Richard Moore

This study focused on the residential facilities that each of Iowa's eight Judicial District Departments of Correctional Services (DCSs) has established as key components of their community-based corrections continua. The facilities are used for the supervision and treatment of different offender groups, including probationers, parolees, work releasees, and OWI offenders. The study examined the probationers housed in these facilities and the facilities' policies, practices, services, and outcomes for probationers. Given the autonomy of the individual DCSs (statutorily established as separate public agencies) and the likelihood of differences within and among facilities, one of the major study goals was to provide the DCSs with a comparative description of the various facilities' probationer populations, operational components, and outcomes. A study group of 486 probationers was comprised of all probationers admitted to any of the facilities between January 1, 2000 and March 31, 2000. During that period, 21 facilities were in operation with a combined bed capacity of 1,068 (annual caseload of about 5,330, of which 2,636 were probationers). Data to describe characteristics of the study group before, during, and after their facility stay were collected from several information systems maintained by the Iowa Department of Corrections, Iowa's computerized criminal history record system, facility records, and other sources. Data that describe the facilities and their policies and practices were collected from statute, administrative rules, policy and procedure manuals, and interviews during on-site visits to all facilities.

Study findings include a description and comparison of how the facilities handle various operational features including intake, resident finances, transportation, discipline, medical screening, waiting lists, provision of education and treatment services, and more. Also described and compared across the DCSs and their facilities are characteristics of the study population, including age, race, sex, criminal history, and convicting offenses/reasons for admission. The report also describes and compares numbers of successful program completions, disposition of unsuccessful completions, and recidivism findings for all 486 members of the study group. Substantial variation among the DCSs was found in many areas, including their probationer populations' committing offenses, criminal histories, previous sentences to probation, length of stay, disciplinary actions, program completion rates, and recidivism rates. General recommendations are offered to assist the DCSs learn from each other as they work to improve the impact that their facilities are having on both district and state-wide correctional populations and issues. (See <http://www.state.ia.us/government/dhr/cjpp/pdfs/Probationers.pdf>).

Evaluation of Two Specialized Sex Offender Probation Programs: Disentangling Deterrence and Higher Detection Effects

Loretta Stalans

Specialized sex offender probation programs in two counties were evaluated using a quasi-experimental design that compares samples from the specialized programs with comparable samples of sex offenders from standard probation programs. The evaluation addressed two questions: (1) which groups of sex offenders are most likely to benefit from increased supervision and surveillance? and (2) which groups of sex offenders are most likely to continue their sexual offending despite greater supervision and restrictions? Increased field surveillance, maintenance polygraphs, and office contacts could affect sex offenders in two opposing ways. First, given the higher surveillance, specialized sex offender programs should be able to detect a higher number of sex offenses. Thus, the higher detection hypothesis is that the specialized probation sample compared to the standard probation sample will have a higher rate of new sex crimes. The second way that increased surveillance can affect sex offenders is through deterring them from committing additional crimes due to the belief that they have a high chance of getting caught and facing severe consequences. The deterrence hypothesis predicts that the specialized programs will have lower rates of recidivism than the standard programs.

These two opposing ways may result in no observable difference between the standard probation and specialized probation samples on recidivism. Even if the standard and specialized programs have similar recidivism rates, the specialized program may have had an impact on recidivism. However, analyses at the total sample level cannot detect this impact because the higher detection effect can obscure support for the deterrence process. Program evaluators thus are faced with what appears to be a conundrum. Based on the deterrence framework, the researchers predicted that certain subgroups would be less likely to be deterred and other subgroups would be deterred. Findings show that mentally ill, sadistic, and psychopathic deviants – groups that tend to make irrational, obsessive, or emotion based decisions to reoffend – have much higher rates of sexual and violent recidivism in the specialized program than in the standard program, suggesting that the program does not deter, but is better able to detect their offending. In addition, the program (with a strong, unannounced, field surveillance component) deters sex offenders from committing additional sexual and violent offenses. The program with announced field surveillance combined with polygraph testing did not show a deterrent effect. Future research should continue to tease apart the dual opposing effects of specialized probation programs to understand which offenders can be deterred and which offenders may continue with their offending.

Concurrent Panels, Wednesday, 9:30 am - 11:00 am

Lessons Learned from Law Enforcement in Schools Projects

Describing the Role of Law Enforcement in Public Schools

Lawrence F. Travis, Julie Kiernan

Heightened concern about school safety raises questions about the appropriate role of law enforcement in schools. This research addresses these questions in a three-phase effort. The first phase asks public school principals about experience with and perceptions of law enforcement in their schools. The second phase is a survey of law enforcement agencies affiliated with these schools. The third phase will entail case studies of selected school and law enforcement agency combinations. Preliminary results of the school survey are presented and future research efforts are described.

Improving the Criminal Justice System's Response to Battered Women - Part II

Victim Satisfaction with Criminal Justice Case Processing in a Model Court Setting

Eve Buzawa, Gerald T. Hotaling

The paper on which this presentation is based is part of a series of reports generated from a study of the Quincy District Court (QDC). The focus of the paper was to examine victim satisfaction. Victims were asked a series of questions about their satisfaction with various components of the criminal justice system. A cluster analysis revealed three patterns of satisfaction. The first cluster, called the “generally satisfied,” contains over half of the women in the sample (56 percent) and is characterized by relatively high levels of satisfaction with all components of the criminal justice system. The second cluster (17 percent of the sample) was characterized as “generally dissatisfied” with all aspects of law enforcement and the courts. The third cluster was called “mixed” to reflect the disparity in the evaluation of components of the criminal justice system. Initial analysis revealed that actions taken by the components of the criminal justice system had little relationship with victim satisfaction. Therefore, a multinomial regression was performed using only significant bivariate relationships. This resulted in five types of variables that were selected to predict satisfaction with the criminal justice system: (1) demographic characteristics of the victim (age, race, and employment status); (2) characteristics of the study incident (sustaining injury, presence of a weapon, and whether a restraining order was in effect); (3) history of offending and victimization (number of prior crimes against person charges of the offender, number of prior restraining orders filed against the offender, and childhood physical and sexual abuse of the victim); (4) effects of criminal justice system contact (whether police did everything the victim expected, whether the prosecutor and court gave the victim a sense of control, whether threat of prosecution made the offender scared or angry); and (5) the gap between victim preferences and criminal justice action (whether the victim preferred no arrest of the offender, whether the victim wanted criminal charges different from those filed, whether the victim wanted no prosecution but the offender was prosecuted, whether the victim wanted to go to court, and whether the victim wanted a court outcome different from the actual court outcome).

Women Whose Partners Were Arrested for Domestic Violence: Their Court Experience in Context

Eleanor Lyon

This presentation is based primarily on 60 in-depth interviews conducted with women whose partners were arrested for domestic violence and appeared in a special session court. The interviews explored women's experiences with arrest and court, in the context of available resources and other salient life experiences, and their safety strategies for themselves and their children. The study was designed to compare the experiences of African American, Latina, and Caucasian women with police and court; the presentation includes those results. The women's experiences with specialized family violence victim advocates are also highlighted.

Issues in the Analysis of UCR Crime Data

Bridging Gaps in UCR Data

Michael D. Maltz

A number of unforeseen problems with the UCR have been uncovered over the past few years, problems that have invalidated some studies. The problems and their effect on analyses will be described, as will the steps currently being taken to improve the data and make it more useful for policy studies.

Improving Measures of Crime: Sample Adjustments to Police Crime Data

James J. Nolan, III

Police records are the source of national crime statistics that are collected by the FBI through the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program. Audits to correct UCR records have recently raised concerns about how to handle the errors that are discovered. Concerns center on the methodology used to detect errors and procedures for correcting errors once they are discovered. The presentation will explore this issue, focusing on sampling methodology, establishment of a statistical adjustment factor, and alternative solutions. The presentation will distinguish between sample adjustment and sample estimates of an agency's data, and will recommend sample adjustment as the most accurate way of dealing with errors.

Lessons Learned from the COMPASS Projects

East Valley COMPASS

Rachel L. Boba

The Police Foundation is the research partner for the East Valley COMPASS site. This presentation will cover the challenges and lessons learned in the project thus far. The presenter will also contribute to an overall discussion of the COMPASS initiative.

COMPASS in Milwaukee: A Full Agenda

Peter Maier

The COMPASS project in Milwaukee seeks to accomplish a great deal in a relatively short span of time. This paper will review the challenges of forming partnerships, negotiating data sharing agreements, building a comprehensive data infrastructure, identifying and addressing public safety issues through strategic analysis of COMPASS data, and ensuring a future for the project through grant seeking – all within a two year NIJ grant period.

COMPASS: An Innovation in Knowledge Management

Michael Pendleton

COMPASS (Community, Mapping, Planning, and Analysis for Safety Strategies), a new criminal justice initiative that involves multiple policy partners, diverse data sources, and strategic analysis and interventions, is providing numerous lessons in the process of innovation. This NIJ pilot project has been launched in Seattle, Washington, in the wake of the World Trade Organization riots, a change in police leadership, and a relentless barrage of at times catastrophic events. Amidst this turbulent environment, the COMPASS project has continued to develop. As part of the pilot initiative, a qualitative study to document this process of innovation is yielding interesting lessons in the design and implementation of COMPASS as a knowledge management system. Lessons learned from the study support a four-part knowledge management model that demonstrates how knowledge is captured, shared, applied, and created during the COMPASS process. Next steps in the COMPASS project will be discussed, including the projected impact of the turbulent environment on the sustainability of the project.

Results of the Second National Incidence Studies of Missing, Abducted, Runaway, and Thrownaway Children (NISMART 2)

NISMART-2 Household Survey: Design, Challenges, and Results

Heather Hammer

This presentation will discuss key results of the NISMART-2 Household Survey. It will also discuss statistical and methodological design issues related to use of a nationally representative sample; random digit dialing; Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI); and a large scale survey of adults and youths to collect sensitive information about rare events including missing child episodes, sexual assaults, drug use, underage drinking, juvenile criminal activity, and child abuse. Key results from each of the adult and youth interviews are compared and combined.

Second National Incidence Studies of Missing, Abducted, Runaway, and Thrownaway Children (NISMART-2): Unified Estimates

Andrea J. Sedlak

This presentation will discuss key findings from NISMART-2 concerning the annual incidence of missing children in the U.S. The NISMART definition of a missing child is reviewed, indicating the criteria that are used concerning the child's experiences (family abduction, non-family abduction, runaway, throwaway, lost or injured); the caretaker's knowledge and responses (unaware of child's location, state of alarm, efforts to locate child); and reports to the police or other missing children's agencies. NISMART comprised four studies that gathered data about missing children: the household survey with adult caretakers, the household survey with youths, the juvenile facilities study, and the law enforcement study. The purpose and methodology of each will be briefly summarized, and the principles that guided development of the unified estimate of missing children will be presented. The strategy integrated the data on missing children across all episode types and all four NISMART studies, taking care to avoid doubly counting any sampled child or representing the same subgroup of missing children multiple times, through different sources. Finally, unified estimates will be presented for total number of children who were missing to their caretakers and the subset of these who were reported missing. These groups are characterized by the children's age, sex, and race, and by the type of episode that led them to become missing. The NISMART reported missing total is compared with data on missing juveniles reported to the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) for the same period. The presentation will conclude with a summary of additional analysis plans for the unified estimates.

Custody and Visitation Decisions in Domestic Violence Cases

Child Custody Mediation's Failure to Protect: Empirical Evidence of Increased Risk for Domestic Violence Victims and Their Children

Nancy E. Johnson, Dennis P. Saccuzzo

Child custody mediation is complicated by illegal drug use, child abuse, child neglect, child abduction, domestic violence, and a host of other criminal activities that involve police intervention and other aspects of the criminal justice system. To date, the debate over whether mediation enhances or reduces risk to victims of violence has been informed primarily by post hoc satisfaction surveys and theoretical arguments. This presentation provides direct empirical data on the process and custody/visitation outcome of custody mediation, with an emphasis on risk factors for domestic violence (DV) victims and their children. Actual mediation reports submitted to the Family Court judge as rationale for custody

recommendations were content analyzed in conjunction with information elicited by the court from the parties at intake. A random sample of 200 reports from DV families was compared with 200 reports not involving domestic violence. Results indicated that assessment and acknowledgment of DV by trained professional mediators, as well as information elicited by the court, were at best inconsistent and at worst haphazard. Overall, there was a failure to identify and confront DV, with an associated increased risk to the victims of DV. In addition, mediation generally failed to address the factors relevant to the health, safety, and welfare of the child. Mediators did document extensive drug or alcohol abuse and psychiatric treatment in cases of domestic violence. There was widespread failure to protect victims through protected child exchanges and supervised visitation. The presence of documented risk factors such as threats of violence, prior police involvement, child safety concerns, child abuse, illegal drug use, and difficult child exchanges did not increase protections for the victim, whether parent or child. At best, victims got a comparable level of protection; at worst, they got less or none. Results further indicate that DV often obscures the relevance of other risk factors that might alert the system to potential risks to victims and ultimately reduce the need for police involvement and criminal justice intervention. The researchers conclude that child custody mediation does in fact disadvantage women victims of domestic violence and their children, generally failing to protect them from further victimization while denying them the usual justice system protections. A hierarchy of recommendations will be presented for enhancing current policy and practice.

How Domestic Violence Affects Visitation and Custody Decisions in New York Family Courts

Chris S. O'Sullivan

The purpose of this quantitative study was to examine the relationship between court decisions on visitation or custody and domestic violence, as evidenced by a family offense action between the parents. A random sample of 16,920 visitation and custody cases heard in New York City Family Courts in 1995 was cross-checked with family offense petitions. Fathers petitioned the court for visitation and custody more often than mothers, but fathers and mothers secured court orders at equal rates. Of the nearly 17,000 petitions reviewed, visitation and custody were each denied only once. More than a quarter of the parents involved in custody litigation filed a family offense petition against the other parent; 10 percent received a protection order (OP) against the other parent in 1995. Mothers were more likely than fathers to file family offense petitions and to receive OPs. The family offenses had little impact on the court's decisions on visitation, however. Seventy-five percent of fathers who had an OP against the mother were granted visitation; 63 percent of the fathers enjoined by an OP were granted visitation; and 50 percent of those neither holding nor enjoined by an OP were granted visitation. These differences were not statistically significant. (Mothers infrequently filed for visitation and tests were non-significant.) There was, however, a significant effect of OPs on custody decisions. Fathers who held an OP against the mother were significantly more likely to be granted custody (67 percent) than fathers who did not have an OP (23 percent). Mothers were also more likely to receive a custody order when they had an OP against the father (58 percent received custody) than when they did not (31 percent received custody), but this difference was not significant. In summary, family offense actions indicative of domestic violence had no statistical relationship with the court's actions in visitation, only on custody. The implication is that victims continue to face the risk of abuse when following court orders to exchange the children with an ex-partner from whom they may have separated because of violence. A further implication is that children are potentially exposed to ongoing violence after their parents separate, a situation created by the court's preference for keeping both parents involved, "in the best interest of the child."

Concurrent Panels, Wednesday, 11:30 am - 1:00 pm

Evaluation of Operation Weed and Seed

Measuring Displacement: An Approach to Assessing the Impact of Weed and Seed Enforcement Strategies

Terence Dunworth

The fundamental premise of Weed and Seed enforcement strategies is to impact criminal activity in specific neighborhoods. Targeted interventions focus on the individuals responsible for that activity, seeking to remove them from the environment in which they are operating. This may be accomplished through arrest, prosecution, and incarceration, or through deterrence when arrest does not take place. When a reduction in crime level results, a largely unanswered question is whether the criminal acts that would have been committed in a targeted area take place in other neighborhoods or neighboring jurisdictions. In other words, is displacement, rather than reduction, the actual consequence of the intervention? This presentation considers how to design and implement a research/evaluation study of this issue. A specific design will be presented. North Miami Beach, Liberty City, and Little Haiti – adjacent jurisdictions in Florida – are the sites in which the research will take place.

Success and Risks to Sustainability

John O'Connell

Evaluations have shown that a well organized Weed and Seed program can reduce crime in “distressed” neighborhoods. Some of these success stories are reviewed. Evaluations also have shown that sustaining these gains takes persistent efforts in face of the nature of illicit drug markets, changes in programs, and demographic issues beyond the control of municipal officials and neighborhood Weed and Seed partners. Results relating to some of these threats to maintaining gains of Weed and Seed programs are reviewed.

State Efforts to Respond to Disproportionate Minority Confinement

Model for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

H. Elaine Rodney, H. Richard Tachia

Both OJJDP and the state of Texas have implemented programs to reduce juvenile delinquency through the juvenile justice system. This study summarizes Texas legislative initiatives in the past five years and the need to collaborate with OJJDP in the quest to reduce juvenile crimes and delinquency. Also explored is the potential of this collaborative effort as a model for the rest of the country. One of the legislative initiatives involves a bill to conduct research and establish academic programs relating to juvenile justice. Another stipulates a study of the relationship of the juvenile justice system to special categories of juveniles, including minorities, female offenders, and sex offenders.

Overrepresentation of Ethnic Minorities in the Juvenile Justice System in Rural Texas

H. Richard Tachia, H. Elaine Rodney

The purpose of this study was to determine the phases, if any, at which ethnic minority youth, ages 10-17 years, were overrepresented in the juvenile justice systems in rural Texas. Other goals were to suggest remedies for the problem and to extend the study to all Texas. Findings from a sample (N=316)

show that, compared to their numbers in the general population, African American youth were overrepresented in all phases of the system. For comparable offenses, decisions at pre-adjudication and disposition phases appeared to be more unfavorable to African American juveniles than to their White or Hispanic counterparts. Recommendations for reduced minority overrepresentation include cultural sensitization of law enforcement and other personnel handling juveniles, as well as their education in adolescent psychology and behavior.

Recent Public Opinion Findings on Courts and Sentencing

Measuring the Public's Perception of Appropriate Prison Sentences

Mark A. Cohen

This presentation reports on a nationally representative survey of 1,300 U.S. residents that was designed to elicit policy-relevant information about the public's perception of appropriate prison sentences. The researchers examined the crimes of robbery, burglary, assault, rape, drug possession and drug dealing, hate crimes, and Medicare and credit card fraud. Several novel approaches were used to make the decisions more realistic, including asking respondents to make parole decisions and providing them information about the annual cost of prison. Among the most important findings are the following: (1) for most crimes, the public's preferred incarceration rate is in line with – or slightly less harsh than – current sentencing practice; (2) for drug-related crimes, the public's demand for incarceration is considerably less than current sentencing practice; and (3) there is little support for enhancing the sentence of hate-crime motivated robbery beyond the punishment for a generic robbery. In addition, respondents were asked to allocate a hypothetical tax rebate to various crime prevention or control strategies or to keep the money as a tax rebate. The majority of respondents would allocate money to either high-risk youth prevention programs, drug treatment for nonviolent offenders, or police. Little additional money would be spent on prisoners.

Perceptions of the Courts: Influences of Ethnicity and Court Experience

David B. Rottman

This presentation will report on the first national survey designed to consider simultaneous race and experience effects on opinion about the courts. The survey made reference to the “courts in your community.” Telephone interviews were conducted with random samples of 950 Americans and 600 individuals with court experience during the preceding 12 months. The survey and analysis were tailored to meet the anticipated policy needs of court officials, while also drawing heavily on the procedural justice perspective on opinion information. Findings from the survey include the following:

- It is inaccurate to speak of a minority viewpoint on the courts. African Americans and Latinos reach somewhat similar conclusions about how they were treated by the courts, but Latinos tend to share the more favorable overall perceptions of Whites.
- Those with recent court experience in all ethnic groups viewed courts as less fair than did those without such experience.
- Courts score low, particularly among African-Americans, on measures of “trustworthiness” (the core procedural justice element).
- There is solid support for the non-traditional, problem-solving roles found in drug and community courts.
- Television programs like “Judge Judy” are influential in framing overall impressions of courts, particularly among African Americans and Latinos.

The presentation will conclude by considering the policy implications of the findings for judges and court managers.

Evaluation of the Local Law Enforcement Block Grant Program: Results-Oriented Projects

Evaluating the Local Law Enforcement Block Grant Program: Documenting and Understanding Results-Oriented Programs

Antony M. Pate

The Local Law Enforcement Block Grant (LLEBG) program, funded through the Bureau of Justice Assistance, provides funding to local jurisdictions for use in any of seven program areas. The first phase of an evaluation of that program found that most grantees use their funds to pay for equipment or overtime for law enforcement officers. However, many grantees were found to have gone beyond the legislative requirements to invest their grant funds in “results-oriented” programs, with specified goals, objectives, measures of success, and monitoring of those measures. This presentation will focus on the methods and preliminary results of the second phase of that evaluation, which explored the “results-oriented” programs in greater depth. The first component of the second phase involved a survey of LLEBG grantees, which provided (1) an estimate of the extent to which grant funds were used for “results-oriented” programs and (2) an opportunity to identify a broad range of such programs. The second component of this phase involved conducting a series of site visits to a sample of jurisdictions using LLEBG to fund “results-oriented” programs. Selection of the sample jurisdictions was based on region, jurisdiction size, and program type. The site visits are being conducted in an attempt to discover how and why the decisions to fund such programs were made; how the programs operate; and what results the programs have produced.

Importance of an Advisory Board and Local Evaluation in Determining the Success of a Block Grant

Paul F. Studenski

This presentation will explore how the City of Brockton, Massachusetts, has successfully and uniquely managed its Local Law Enforcement Block Grant (LLEBG) through a dedicated Grant Coordinator, an Advisory Board that meets monthly to approve and discuss expenditures, and a local evaluator who provides data and analysis to assist with the decision making process. The City of Brockton’s LLEBG funds 18 different programs, all of which are related to the issues surrounding at-risk youth. Each program is required to have clearly stated goals and objectives that can be measured over time to determine the program’s effectiveness. In this presentation, the Brockton Police Department’s Chief of Police and the LLEBG Grant Coordinator will outline the process by which this grant is managed and the valuable insight a local evaluator provides. Examples of how the local evaluation has impacted the budgetary process will be highlighted.

Innovations in Local Law Enforcement Block Grants

Judith A. Truett

This presentation will provide highlights of the following efforts supported through Local Law Enforcement Block Grants (LLEBG):

- Truancy. A comprehensive truancy interdiction program designed to reduce truancy and the resulting crime by picking up all middle and high school truant students found on the streets between 9:00 a.m. and 2:00 p.m.
- Community Case Management. A shared client information services database for Health and Human Service providers.
- Transitional Housing for Certified Juvenile Former Offenders. Provides stable, caring, transitional home and case management services conducive to enabling these youths to complete

their appropriate education, learn the skills needed to become self-sufficient and gainfully employed, and reduce recidivism.

- Center for the Prevention of Domestic Violence. Provides victims of domestic violence a “one stop” shop for court advocacy, injunctions, etc., as set forth in the Mayor’s Domestic Violence Strategy.

Evaluating the CIRCLE Project: Phase I Findings

Evaluation of the Comprehensive Indian Resources for Community and Law Enforcement Program

Miriam Jorgensen, Paul Robertson, Yvonneda Thompson

The Comprehensive Indian Resources for Community and Law Enforcement (CIRCLE) program is a Department of Justice demonstration project designed to explore the benefits of more integrated federal funding for tribal justice programs and of more comprehensive and strategic program planning at the tribal level. Currently under implementation at the Northern Cheyenne Tribe, the Oglala Sioux Tribe, and Zuni Pueblo, CIRCLE streamlines the federal funding process by which tribes receive money for youth, victim services, law enforcement, domestic violence, tribal courts, and corrections programs, and encourages Indian nations to develop a single strategy for using these funds. The hope is that CIRCLE, through its focus on appropriate funding and effective planning, will enable tribal communities to develop programs that are better able to combat the interlinked community problems of crime, violence, substance abuse, and juvenile delinquency. The Harvard Project on American Indian Economic Development serves as the national evaluator of the CIRCLE project.

This panel presents information on the process and findings of Phase I, the process evaluation of the CIRCLE project. Phase 2 will concentrate on outcomes information. The CIRCLE evaluation is participatory; thus, panelists will provide perspective on their roles and opportunities within the project and their sense of how this approach differs (in positive and negative ways) from more traditional evaluation approaches. They will also discuss the varying findings at their tribal sites.

Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT) Evaluation Panel

Investigating Gender Appropriate Drug Treatment in Three Correctional Facilities for Women in Delaware

Arthur H. Garrison

This presentation will provide results of a process evaluation on the gender appropriateness of the Village-Crest programs and the Key program at Dolores J. Baylor Women’s Correctional Institute in New Castle, Delaware. The goal of this study was to assess whether the Therapeutic Community (TC) model being implemented at these facilities is sensitive to gender differences and is gender appropriate. The research design was composed of four parts: (1) statistical analysis of client drop-out rates; (2) analysis of client satisfaction (using survey methodologies); (3) a curriculum review, drawing upon the expertise of project partners at the University of Delaware Communication Department; and (4) eleven focus groups. The presentation will review what makes a TC program gender appropriate and will summarize the results of the evaluation, including risk factors for program failure and differing views of treatment between program clients and program counselors and directors.

Effectiveness of Residential Substance Abuse Treatment Programs on Reducing Recidivism: Findings from Three Sites

Edward J. Latessa

This research examines the results from an outcome study conducted on three residential substance abuse treatment (RSAT) programs currently operating in Ohio. The Ohio sites offered a broad opportunity for evaluation in that the sample included adult males and females and juvenile males. The primary project goal was to conduct an 18-month follow-up study of Ohio's RSAT programs. A quasi-experimental design was used to examine both intermediate and long-term outcomes. Results from the study indicated that only one site experienced significantly lower rates of recidivism for the experimental group.

Corrections-Parole Partnership in Drug Treatment: Targeting Technical Parole Violators in Pennsylvania

Rachel Porter

This presentation will discuss findings from a three-year outcome evaluation of the Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT) program in Pennsylvania. The RSAT program is designed for technical parole violators, a population that accounts for an increasing percentage of the state correctional population, and is the first corrections-based program targeting this group in the state. The three-phase program consists of six months of intensive treatment in a prison-based therapeutic community; six months of community corrections living and intensive outpatient care; and six months of outpatient participation while on parole. Participants who fail to complete the program are returned to state custody to serve what remains of their original sentence. The evaluation includes both process and outcome findings for each phase of programming. Implementation findings include descriptive information on a treatment sample, the treatment programs, and correctional and parole supervision. Data will be presented on RSAT participants for up to 30 months after release from state prison or return to custody. This treatment group (n=412) is compared with a matched group of technical parole violators who were not placed in RSAT (n=288) and were released from state incarceration during the same period as the treatment group. Outcome findings will include rates of retention, rates of return to custody, period of time at risk, and reason for return. The data will structure a discussion of the benefits and obstacles involved in providing monitored drug treatment to technical parole violators.