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National Institute of Justice

Research Abstracts

Law Enforcement: Current Federal Research

On-going
Projects

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October 1987: The National Institute of Justice offers a central place to find Federal research about criminal justice—the Federal Criminal Justice Research Data Base. You can keep abreast of the latest projects by requesting a search of the data base, which contains close to 1,000 projects funded by Federal agencies.

A search of the data base, which costs \$20.00, provides a printout that describes the research design, lists the contact person, start and end dates, and expected products or documentation. The data base changes frequently as new projects are added.

This Research Abstract is a synopsis of law enforcement research culled from the data base in mid-1987. For each topic, National Institute of Justice research is listed first, followed by that of other agencies; projects are arranged chronologically by their end date. **The information in this Abstract is subject to change due to the ongoing nature of the research and the continual updating of the data base.**

Other Research Abstracts are available on the following topics: courts, corrections, and drugs and crime.

For more information or to search the data base, contact Nancy Pearse at the National Institute of Justice/NCJRS, 301-251-5101, or write to Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850.

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U.S. Department of Justice
National Institute of Justice

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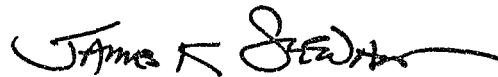
About the National Institute of Justice

The National Institute of Justice is a research branch of the U.S. Department of Justice. The Institute's mission is to develop knowledge about crime, its causes and control. Priority is given to policy--relevant research that can yield approaches and information that State and local agencies can use in preventing and reducing crime. The decisions made by criminal justice practitioners and policymakers affect millions of citizens, and crime affects almost all our public institutions and the private sector as well. Targeting resources, assuring their effective allocation, and developing new means of cooperation between the public and private sector are some of the emerging issues in law enforcement and criminal justice that research can help illuminate.

Carrying out the mandate assigned by Congress in the Justice Assistance Act of 1984, the National Institute of Justice:

- Sponsors research and development to improve and strengthen the criminal justice system and related civil justice aspects, with a balanced program of basic and applied research.
- Evaluates the effectiveness of justice improvement programs and identifies programs that promise to be successful if continued or repeated.
- Tests and demonstrates new and improved approaches to strengthen the justice system and recommends actions that can be taken by Federal, State, and local governments and private organizations and individuals to achieve this goal.
- Disseminates information from research, demonstrations, evaluations, and special programs to Federal, State, and local governments, and serves as an international clearinghouse of justice information.
- Trains criminal justice practitioners in research and evaluation findings, and assists practitioners and researchers through fellowships and special seminars.

Authority for administering the Institute and awarding grants, contracts, and cooperative agreements is vested in the NIJ Director. In establishing its research agenda, the Institute is guided by the priorities of the Attorney General and the needs of the criminal justice field. The Institute actively solicits the views of police, courts, and corrections practitioners as well as the private sector to identify the most critical problems and to plan research that can help resolve them.



James K. Stewart
Director

Research on law enforcement

Crime Specific Research

NIJ research

Specific Deterrent Effects of Arrest: A Field Experiment.
Barry Glick, Police Foundation, 1001 22nd Street NW., Suite 200, Washington, DC 20006. 202-833-1460. Begin: August 1982. End: February 1986.

Does arrest deter shoplifters? This study examined the impact of arrest on 2,000 individuals arrested for shoplifting from department stores.

Robbery of Financial Institutions.
Terry L. Baumer, Indiana University Foundation, Public and Environmental Affairs, P.O. Box 1847, Bloomington, IN 47402. 812-335-8311. Begin: January 1984. End: February 1986.

To determine what factors lead criminals to rob banks, police to apprehend offenders, and courts to sentence offenders, this research effort employed field observations, interviewed bank personnel, and examined FBI public source records.

Police Response to Street Gang Violence: Improving the Investigating Process.
Malcolm Klein, University of Texas at El Paso, Electrical Engineering Department, El Paso, TX 79968. 915-747-5470. Begin: September 1984. End: March 1986.

This research validated an index of gang characteristics and test alternatives to the index in various sized cities. The research also related the existence of gang indicators in police investigations to both police clearance rates and conviction rates.

Guidelines—Pretrial Diversion Program for Incest Offenders.
Arnold Binder, University of California at Irvine, Irvine, CA 92717. 714-856-5481. Begin: October 1984. End: March 1986.

This study developed an effective screening procedure and policy guidelines for intrafamily sexual abuse offenders. The guidelines were based on the likelihood that the offender would repeat the crime as well as his attitude toward treatment.

The Role of Pornography in Family Violence, Child Sexual Exploitation, and Juvenile Delinquency.
Stanley M. Matelski, American University, School of Education, 4400 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20016. 202-885-3450. Begin: December 1983. End: March 1986.

This project examined the possible links between pornography and exploitation of children and crime. It seeks to lay the foundation for future studies on the influence pornography has on child exploitation, delinquency, kidnapping, and violent crime.

The Crime-Related Physical and Social Environmental Correlates of Citizen Participation in Block Associations.
Douglas Perkins, New York University, Research Center for Human Relations, 6 Washington Place, 7th Floor, New York, NY 10003. 212-598-1212. Begin: March 1986. End: March 1987.

This project explored the relationships among crime, fear, social disorder, and other physical and attitudinal crime-related variables. Focus was on the factors that influence participation in block associations to prevent crime and the effectiveness of associations.

Factors That Distinguish Successful and Unsuccessful Burglaries and Robberies.
James Garofalo, State University of New York-Albany, Research Foundation, Hindelang Criminal Justice Research Center, P.O. Box 9, Albany, NY 12201. 518-442-5600. Begin: October 1983. End: May 1986.

Based on victimization surveys, interviews with incarcerated offenders, and secondary analysis of National Crime Survey data, researchers examined the situational, dynamic, and other factors associated with successful versus unsuccessful (completed versus attempted) residential burglaries and robberies.

Analysis of Law Enforcement's Handling of Hostage Situations.
Graeme Newman, The Research Foundation of State University of New York-Albany, P.O. Box 9, Albany NY 12201. 518-442-5600. Begin: September 1984. End: Ongoing.

Hostage-taking incidents have increased dramatically in the United States during the last 10 years. This study involved analysis of hostage situations. The study produced a typology of hostage takers and recommended policies for handling hostage situations.

Robbery-Murder and Robbery-With-Serious-Victim-Injury.
Philip Cook, Duke University, Institute of Policy Sciences and Public Affairs, 4875 Duke Station, Durham, NC 27706. 919-684-8111. Begin: March 1983. End: June 1986.

Building on prior NIJ-sponsored research, this study examined characteristics of robbery incidents associated with serious victim injury and death. The study explored the socio-economic characteristics of the offender, the offender's arrest history, the presence and type of weapon, and victim resistance, among other factors addressed.

Reducing Fear of Crime.
Greg Thomas, Police Executive Research Forum, 2300 M Street NW., Suite 910, Washington, DC 20037. 202-466-7820. Begin: May 1983. End: July 1986.

This is one of three awards granted to professional police organizations to disseminate information on the National Institute of Justice's program "Reducing Fear of Crime." The program tested strategies for reducing the fear of crime in

inner-city neighborhoods and ways to make these neighborhoods more economically viable.

Drug-related Crime Analyses: Homicide.

Paul Goldstein, Narcotic & Drug Research, Inc., Executive Park South, Albany, NY 12203. 212-488-3962. Begin: October 1985. End: September 1986.

This project developed basic understanding of drug involvement in homicides; it assessed the relationship between drugs and homicide. The criteria for drug-relatedness were based on presence of drugs in the bodies of the offender or victim, drug-related situational factors, or drugs found at the scene.

Transients and Police Policy: An Exploratory Study.

Franklyn Dunford, Behavioral Research Institute, 2305 Canyon Boulevard, Boulder, CO 80302. 303-444-1682. Begin: October 1985. End: Ongoing.

This exploratory study identified the parameters of the transient problem in several communities. Among other things, the research assessed the extent to which transients are involved in crime; estimated the cost of transients to the community; sampled public opinion to determine public attitudes and behavior regarding transients; and made recommendations regarding the police and civic response to transients.

Promoting Crime Prevention Competence Among The Elderly.

Garrett O'Keefe, Colorado State University, Department of Technical Journalism, Fort Collins, CO 80523. 303-491-6310. Begin: October 1984. End: December 1986.

Based on national surveys of the elderly, the study examined the types and extent of elderly knowledge, behavior, perceptions, and attitudes relating to crime and crime prevention, and their sources of crime-related information. Findings were analyzed to recommend designs for effective media campaigns and other strategies to increase elderly crime prevention competence.

Disorder, Crime, and Community Decline.

Wesley Skogen, Northwestern University, Center for Urban Affairs and Policy Research, 633 Clark Street, Evanston, IL 60201. 312-491-3395. Begin: November 1985. End: November 1986.

Disorderly public behavior is often seen as an indicator of a disregard for conventional social norms. It is believed to undermine the capacity of the community to exercise normal control and neighborhood stability. This study tests these views by analyzing previous NIJ-sponsored research.

Genetic Markers in Human Semen.

Jan Bashinski, City of Oakland Police Department, 455 Seventh Street, Oakland, CA 94607. 415-273-3481/3131. Begin: September 1983. End: November 1986.

This project was designed to identify rape offenders and exonerate the innocent. It involved close coordination between a research laboratory and a police crime laboratory and was directed toward improving existing methods and developing new methods for genetic typing of semen.

Postmortem Analysis of Homicide Victims.

Jane Bock, David Morris, Regents of the University of Colorado, Department of Environmental Population-Biology, University of Colorado at Boulder, Boulder, CO 80309. 303-492-8379. Begin: January 1984. End: June 1987.

Autopsies can yield additional investigative information in homicide cases. This study is developing simple procedures for identifying the undigestible cells of approximately 50 common plant foods. Information about the last meal could help police identify the site of the last meal, the time of the last meal, and the time of death.

Retail Level Heroin Enforcement and Property Crime.

Jack Jerdan, District Attorney—Eastern District, Drug Task Force, 70 Washington Street, Salem, MA 01970. 617-745-6610. Begin: July 1985. End: June 1987.

A low-cost program in Lynn, Massachusetts, appeared to have a high impact on reducing robberies and burglary by enhancing law enforcement efforts aimed at retail-level heroin trafficking. This study replicated the program in Lawrence, Massachusetts. It gathered data from both communities and assessed how much crime the program actually prevented rather than displaced, the effectiveness of mandatory drug urinalysis, and the costs.

Strategy to Combat Illicit Money Laundering.

Clifford Karchmer, Battelle Memorial Institute, Human Affairs Research Centers, 4000 NE 41st Street, Seattle, WA 98105. 206-525-3130. Begin: April 1985. End: December 1986.

In recent years, narcotics traffickers and organized crime figures have increasingly used money laundering procedures to hide illegal profits. This project developed a resource manual that State and local officials can use to detect, investigate, prosecute, and sanction such activities.

Biological and Environmental Factors in Violent Crime.

Marvin Wolfgang, Center for Studies in Criminology and Criminal Law, 3733 Spruce Street, Philadelphia, PA 19104. 215-898-7411. Begin: September 1985. End: April 1988.

The role of biological factors in violent crime has been suggested, but not established. This research uses extensive medical and psychological data collected on more than 9,000 violent subjects in Philadelphia. School records, juvenile police records, and adult arrest records also will be analyzed.

Improving Police Effectiveness Through Police-Citizen Interactions.

Anthony Pate, Police Foundation, 1001 22nd Street NW., Suite 200, Washington, DC 20037. 202-833-1460. Begin: November 1985. End: August 1987.

Prior research shows that public fear and negative attitudes toward police can be reduced through better police-citizen interaction and cooperation. This project implemented and evaluated a police-community relations program in Baltimore, Maryland.

The Impact of Rape Reform Legislation.

Julie Horney, University of Nebraska-Lincoln, Department of Criminal Justice, Lincoln, NE 68588. 402-472-3677. Begin: October 1985. End: March 1988.

During the last several years, many States have reformed their rape statutes. For example, many States have repealed

their corroboration requirements and passed restrictions on the admissibility of a victim's prior sexual experience. This project assesses the impact of rape reform legislation on criminal justice case processing—arrest rates, charging decisions, conviction rates, and sentencing patterns, as well as victim treatment procedures.

Violence and Mental Disorder: Choosing Public Figures For Victims.

Elliott Dietz Park, University of Virginia, Office of Sponsored Programs, P.O. Box 9003, Charlottesville, VA 22906. 804-924-0311. Begin: October 1983. End: September 1987.

This research explored the relationship between violence and mental disorder in those who threaten, harass, and attack public figures. Two practical guidebooks will be prepared, one for police officers who respond to threats, and one for victims of threats and harassment.

Child Abuse Prosecution and Investigation Study.

Kenneth R. Freeman, Office of the Los Angeles District Attorney, 210 W. Temple Street, Los Angeles, CA 90012. 213-974-3725. Begin: November 1986. End: October 1987.

Standard prosecution methods may break down when the victim is a young child. This study is designed to find more effective ways to prevent victims of child sexual abuse from being revictimized by the criminal justice system and to improve the conviction rate for guilty offenders.

Arson Measurement, Analysis, and Prevention.

James A. Fox, Northeastern University, College of Criminal Justice, 360 Huntington Avenue, Boston, MA 02115. 617-437-2000. Begin: October 1986. End: September 1988.

Three types of arson will be studied for this research: juvenile fire setting, arson-for-profit, and pyromania. The analysis will be conducted at the block level, and findings will identify particular problem areas for targeting prevention efforts.

Evaluation of Administrative Per Se Laws.

Kathryn Stewart, Pacific Institute for Research and Evaluation, 1777 North California Boulevard, Walnut Creek, CA 94596. 415-939-6666. Begin: March 1987. End: June 1988.

Administrative per se laws, which allow courts to revoke a drunk driver's license, impose a serious penalty without the necessity of judicial processing. This study will be on the specific deterrence effects of administrative per se laws. The evaluation will compare recidivism rates of 1,000 drunk driving offenders in each of four States for a 3-year period before and after the implementation of the law.

Police Documentation of Drunk Driving Arrests.

John Snortum, Claremont McKenna College, Department of Psychology, Pitzer Hall, Claremont, CA 91711. 714-621-8000. Begin: October 1986. End: Ongoing.

This study will examine court records in Los Angeles, Denver, and Boston involving 600 DWI cases (200 nonjury cases concluded by a guilty plea, 200 jury cases concluded by a jury verdict, and 200 jury cases yielding a not-guilty verdict). The cases will be compared on the quality and quantity of police evidence concerning the suspect's behavior prior to the stop, immediately after the stop, and during the field sobriety tests.

Detering the Drunk Driver: A Randomized Field Experiment of Specific Deterrence.

Brian Forst, Police Foundation, 1001 22nd Street NW., Washington, DC 20537. 202-833-1460. Begin: October 1986. End: September 1989.

This random sanction field experiment will test the relative effectiveness of four types of sanctions on recidivism in first-time drunk driving offenders: (1) incarceration, (2) fines, (3) license revocation, and (4) education/treatment programs. At least 1,000 convicted first-time drunk drivers will be sentenced to one of the four sanctions and 2-year followup data will be compared for recidivism rates and times-to-failure for the four sanction types.

Other research: agencies

Using Dogs to Detect Accelerant. Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms.

Daniel D. Garner, ATF National Laboratory Center, 1401 Research Boulevard, Rockville, MD 20850. 202-294-0420. Begin: January 1985. End: January 1986.

When arson is suspected, the search for and detection of accelerants is a prime duty of fire investigators. This project developed a technique that uses a dog's superior olfactory sensitivity and discrimination to investigate large areas of a fire scene.

A Community Approach to Child Prostitution. Office of Human Development Services.

Doris Stevens, Sexual Assault Center, 325 Ninth Avenue, Seattle, WA 98104. 206-223-3047. Begin: September 1984. End: February 1986.

In King County (Seattle), Washington, representatives of social and legal systems participate in projects to develop a comprehensive response to child prostitution. Social service agencies have joined police agencies, the public defender's office, and the prosecuting attorney to develop strategies to reduce child prostitution and emphasize solutions that can be generated from existing resources.

Criminal Justice Statistics Clearinghouse. Bureau of Justice Statistics.

W.C. Overton, Department of Law Enforcement, Police Services Division, 6081 Clinton Street, Boise, ID 83704. 208-334-2909. Begin: January 1984. End: February 1986.

Activities included maintaining contacts with State and local criminal justice agencies, providing technical assistance, training, consultation, and statistical analysis. The statistical analysis unit coordinated criminal justice information within Idaho and provided data about State activities to BJS.

Evidence Collection Project for Victims of Sexual Assault. Office of Victims of Crime.

Martha Goddard, Illinois Attorney General's Office, 100 West Randolph Street, Chicago, IL 60601. 312-917-2035. Begin: July 1985. End: March 1986.

The President's Task Force on Victims of Crime recommended development of a standardized rape kit and a procedure to ensure proper storage and maintenance of evidence of sexual assault. This project not only developed such a kit, but also produced an educational slide show and cassette training tool to accompany the kit.

The Prediction of Violent Behavior. Public Health Service, ADAMHA.

Delores Klassen, Greater Kansas City Mental Health Foundation, 600 East 22nd Street, Kansas City, MO 64108. 816-471-3000, ext. 472. Begin: January 1984. End: December 1986.

This study developed and validated a clinical instrument that provides a measure of the probability of future violence by persons who have been referred to mental health facilities because of some prior violence or threatened violent behavior. The study contains a 12-month followup component that provides outcome data. Specifically, the study is developing a set of items to predict violence and combine the most predictive subset of items into a violence-proneness index.

National Center for the Prosecution of Child Abuse. Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Benjamin Shapiro, American Prosecutors Research Institute, 1033 North Fairfax Street, Alexandria, VA 22314. 202-724-8491. Begin: November 1985. End: October 1988.

The National Center administers a program to improve the prosecution of child physical and sexual abuse cases at the local level. The Center provides technical assistance and training, and operates a clearinghouse to improve the treatment of child victims and to support the development of model legislation.

Crime Statistics

BJS research

Law Enforcement Statistics: Research and Development. Craig Uchida, University of Maryland, Office of Sponsored Programs, South Administration Building, College Park, MD 20742. 301-345-8664. Begin: October 1984. End: March 1986.

This project developed a package for a national collection effort of law enforcement data. It analyzed existing data on police statistics, surveyed small police agencies for their input on statistics (and pretested the survey instrument), and investigated various sampling designs.

Crime Classification System Development: Phase III. David Konstantin, Thomas Greg, Police Executive Research Forum, 2300 M Street NW., Suite 910. Washington, DC 20037. 202-466-7820. Begin: August 1981. End: April 1986.

Earlier phases of this project developed a Crime Classification System for medium to large police departments. The system has now been enhanced and refined. It was tested in four sites, and hardware manufacturers were encouraged to develop software that optimizes use of the system.

Application of Spatial and Temporal Analysis to Law Enforcement.

John Firman, Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority, 120 South Riverside Plaza, Chicago, IL 60606. 312-793-8550. Begin: January 1987. End: June 1988.

This project will apply and test the validity and usefulness of the Spatial and Temporal Analysis of Crime (STAC) program group—three computer programs that allow temporal,

spatial, and cluster analysis on crime data. The test of the programs will allow necessary enhancements and revisions appropriate for law enforcement concerns.

Domestic Violence

NIJ research

Replication and Extension of the Minneapolis Domestic Violence Experiment.

Franklyn Dunford, University of Colorado Behavioral Research Institute, 2305 Canyon Boulevard, Boulder, CO 80302. 303-444-1682. Begin: September 1985. End: March 1987.

The Minneapolis Domestic Violence Experiment found that victims of simple assault among household members are about twice as likely to be assaulted again if the police do not arrest the attacker. This study will replicate and extend the Minneapolis project in order to improve the understanding of the crime control effects of alternative police responses to spouse abuse.

Police Response to Family Violence.

Daniel Bibel, Committee on Criminal Justice, 100 Cambridge Street, Boston, MA 02202. 617-727-7096. Begin: June 1986. End: May 1987.

Data on incidents of family violence will be collected from 26 Massachusetts police departments. Police officers will be surveyed to determine their attitudes and style of response toward such incidents. The results will produce a model aimed at predicting repeat occurrences and a policy for statewide use by police in reporting domestic violence.

Domestic-Family Violence Intervention Program.

Deborah Daniels, Marion County Prosecutor, City-County Building, Room 560, Indianapolis, IN 46204. 317-236-5302. Begin: May 1986. End: October 1987.

The principal objective of this demonstration project is to establish a uniform and coordinated criminal justice system response to family violence. This approach seeks to create a deterrent effect on abusers as well as a sensitive response to victims.

The Colorado Spouse Assault Project.

James C. Vetter, Colorado Springs Police Department, 244 East Kiowa Street, P.O. Box 2169, Colorado Springs, CO 80901. 303-578-6742. Begin: October 1986. End: March 1988.

This replication and extension of the Minnesota Domestic Violence Experiment will examine how alternative police responses to domestic violence affect the incidence of recurrence and the character of the domestic relationship. The replication uses a larger sample than the Minnesota experiment and will evaluate five alternative responses, arrest, separation via an emergency protection order, and restoration of order to domestic violence situations. Victim and assailant information also will be collected.

Training and Operational Procedures: A Coordinated Response to Domestic Violence.

Lucy N. Friedman, Victims Services Agency, 2 Lafayette Street, 3rd Floor, New York, NY 10007. 212-577-7700. Begin: October 1986. End: March 1988.

This project will assist law enforcement executives in developing effective operational procedures. It will include six major components: a survey of law enforcement agencies and service providers to collect training and policy information, the development of model operational procedures, the development and production of videotapes for training and manuals to accompany them, the training of law enforcement executives in domestic violence and model procedures, the development of a multidisciplinary advisory group to guide the project, and the provision of technical assistance.

Milwaukee Spouse Assault Replication Program.

Lawrence Sherman, Crime Control Institute, 2125 Bancroft Place NW., Washington, DC 20008. 202-797-7410. Begin: October 1986. End: March 1988.

This replication of the Minnesota domestic violence experiment will involve random assignment of four treatments to suspects eligible for arrest for simple domestic assault: (1) arrest with immediate release, (2) arrest with delayed jail time, (3) separation, and (4) advising. Emphasis on amount of jail time is the primary extension of the original experiment.

Atlanta Spouse Assault Project.

Stuart Jay Deutsch, Technology Institute, Inc., 1604 Withmere Way, Dunwoody, GA 30338. 404-394-7588. Begin: October 1986. End: March 1988.

Conducted in Atlanta, Georgia, this research controls for a weakness in the Minnesota domestic assault program that allowed certain spouse assault cases to be voided. The Atlanta design incorporates a two-level computerized randomization scheme that is implemented at dispatch to improve design reliability. Police, court records, and self-report data will be collected to measure recurrence of spouse abuse incidents.

Charlotte Spouse Assault Replication Program.

Andrea Huff, Charlotte Police Department, 825 East Fourth Street, Charlotte, NC 28202. 704-336-2337. Begin: October 1986. End: September 1988.

Building on the Minneapolis spouse abuse project, this study in Charlotte, North Carolina, will expand the experiment and control for some of the weaknesses of the Minneapolis study and a later Omaha study. In Charlotte, an officer will respond to spouse abuse calls in one of four randomly assigned ways: (1) provide advice to disputants, (2) separate offender and victim by sending offender out of the home, (3) arrest of offender, (4) issue a summons to the offender. Victims and responding officers will be interviewed after 2 weeks. Followups will then be conducted 6 to 12 months after the initial incident.

BJA research

Family Violence Intervention Program.

Robert Hughes, Baltimore County Criminal Justice Coordinators Office, 312 Courthouse, Towson, MD 21204. 301-494-4230. Begin: May 1986. End: October 1987.

The Family Violence Intervention Program of Baltimore County (Maryland) puts new grants into existing service

agencies so that law enforcement, criminal justice agencies, and social service agencies can work together to reduce domestic violence.

Los Angeles City Family Violence Intervention Program.

Michael F. Thompson, California Criminal Justice Planning Office, 200 N. Spring Street, Los Angeles, CA 90012. 213-485-4425. Begin: October 1986. End: March 1988.

This demonstration program establishes a uniform and coordinated criminal justice system response to family violence and aims to deter abusers as well as provide a sensitive response to victims. It will implement a Family Violence Intervention Unit that will follow the case from beginning to end and implement special procedures to analyze, prepare, and conduct trials. Victim advocacy will be provided using a Family Violence Coordinator to train trial attorneys and act as a liaison with community resources.

Drugs and Crime

NIJ research

High-Level Drug Markets: An Economic Study.

Peter Renter, Rand Corporation, 1700 Main Street, Santa Monica, CA 90406. 202-296-5000. Begin: October 1985. End: April 1986.

The focus of this pilot study was interviews with convicted drug dealers incarcerated in Federal prisons. The research examined features of high-level drug markets to (1) determine the effectiveness of present strategies aimed at disrupting drug trafficking and (2) suggest potential alternative strategies.

Governor's Drug Law Reform and Assistance Project.

Lynn Ross, National Association of Attorneys General, 444 North Capitol Street NW, Suite 403, Washington, DC 20001. 202-628-0433. Begin: September 1984. End: May 1986.

This project was designed to help States effectively use their law enforcement resources, develop litigation plans, and use model legislation to deal with drug law reform.

International Drug Trafficking and American Foreign Policy.

Regina Santos, President and Fellows of Harvard College, 1350 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge, MA 02138. 617-495-5501. Begin: September 1984. End: June 1986.

The bulk of illegal drugs in the United States comes from foreign countries. This research examined the role American law enforcement has played in stopping the flow of illegal drugs. The project suggested ways to overcome existing limitations, especially in the area of interdicting narcotics.

Drug-Related Crime Analyses: Homicide.

Paul Goldstein, Narcotic & Drug Research, Inc., Executive Park South, Albany, NY 12203. 212-488-3962. Begin: October 1985. End: September 1986.

This project contributed to basic understanding of drug involvement in homicides; it assessed the relationship between drugs and homicide. The criteria for drug-relatedness was based on the presence of drugs in the offender or victim, drug-related situational factors, or drugs found at the scene.

Guide to State Controlled Substance Acts.

Gwen Holden, National Criminal Justice Association, 444 North Capitol Street NW., Washington, DC 20001. 202-347-4900. Begin: October 1986. End: May 1987.

This project compiled and published a brief guide to State Controlled Substances Acts to serve as a quick reference for State and local enforcement officials, policymakers, researchers, and others interested in reviewing legislative approaches to drug trafficking control.

Gang Involvement in "Crack" Cocaine Trafficking.

Malcolm Klein, University of Southern California, University Park, Los Angeles, CA 90089. 213-743-5712. Begin: December 1985. End: May 1987.

The central hypothesis of this project was that increased gang involvement in cocaine trafficking in Los Angeles is increasing the supply, driving up the demand, and increasing the level of violence associated with drug distribution. The results are relevant to policymakers concerned with countering the drug distribution network.

Retail Level Heroin Enforcement and Property Crime.

Jack Jerdan, District Attorney—Eastern District, Drug Task Force, 70 Washington Street, Salem, MA 01970. 617-745-6610. Begin: July 1985. End: June 1987.

A low-cost program in Lynn, Massachusetts, appeared to have a high impact on reducing robberies and burglary by enhancing law enforcement efforts aimed at retail-level heroin trafficking. This study replicated the program in Lawrence, Massachusetts. It gathered data from both communities to assess how much crime the program actually prevents rather than displaces, the effect of mandatory drug urinalysis, and the costs.

Enhancing Police and Prosecutors' Ability to Successfully Apply Asset Seizure and Forfeiture Laws and Procedures.

Gwen Holden, National Criminal Justice Association, 444 North Street NW., Washington, DC 20001. 202-374-4900. Begin: December 1986. End: October 1987.

This project modifies previously developed curriculum on drug trafficking asset seizure and forfeiture procedures. The curriculum focuses on seizure and forfeiture laws and practices in specific State jurisdictions and will produce an instruction manual and a presentation of the program based on the model curriculum.

Training and Technical Assistance Asset Forfeiture Laws.

Darrel W. Stephens, Police Executive Research Forum, 2300 M Street, NW., Washington, DC 20037. 202-466-7820. Begin: October 1986. End: December 1987.

This project will provide police and prosecutors in four targeted jurisdictions with training in the fundamentals of planning for, instituting, and litigating asset forfeiture actions. The program focuses on financially oriented investigative techniques, early planning in the course of criminal investigations for eventual civil forfeiture actions, and methods for enhancing cooperation with Federal agencies to bring about mutually satisfactory distribution of assets seized from drug traffickers.

Research on Strategies to Incapacitate Narcotics Wholesalers.

Clifford Karchmer, Police Executive Research Forum, 2300 M Street NW., Washington, DC 20037. 202-466-7820. Begin: December 1986. End: March 1988.

This project examines the drug enforcement gap that now occurs as a result of the Federal strike force emphasis on high-level narcotics and the local police emphasis on low-level sellers. Based on an examination of completed cases and interviews with investigators, the study focuses on strategies to incapacitate the middle-level drug (cocaine and heroin) wholesalers and will produce a technical research report and an operational manual of recommended strategies for drug unit investigators and police administrators.

Drug Control Strategy Development by Law Enforcement Executives.

Jerald R. Vaughn, International Association of Chiefs of Police, 13 Firstfield Road, Gaithersburg, MD 20878. 301-948-0922. Begin: October 1986. End: April 1988.

This collaborative effort among the Bureau of Justice Assistance, Drug Enforcement Administration, and International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) will develop a consensus on the most promising overall strategies to combat the drug problem. A series of five regional briefing and strategy sessions for law enforcement executives in all levels of government will be conducted, and a report highlighting the most salient information gathered together with a drug abuse survey and analysis will be developed.

Equipment and Technology

NIJ research

Detecting Concealed Handguns.

Thomas Moriarty, University of Tennessee, Engineering Science and Mechanics Department, 404 Andy Holt Tower, Knoxville, TN 37996. 615-974-7666. Begin: October 1983. End: February 1986.

Objects struck by electromagnetic radiation will vibrate or respond at particular frequencies. This project evaluated the feasibility of using such an ultrasonic system to detect concealed handguns in crowds or in one-on-one situations.

Ballistic Chronograph Calibration.

Lawrence R. Eliason, National Bureau of Standards, Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory, Gaithersburg, MD 20899. 301-921-3161. Begin: January 1983. End: April 1986.

There is currently no standard means of calibrating ballistic chronographs. Laboratory research was directed toward developing an optical chronograph that National Bureau of Standards can calibrate as a primary standard.

Ported Coaxial Cable Sensor (PCCS) Tasks.

Charles Peyton, University of Arizona, Associate VP for Research, Tucson, AZ 85721. 202-621-3511. Begin: June 1985. End: May 1986.

A portable coaxial cable sensor (PCCS) is used to detect illegal immigrant movement on U.S. borders. This research investigated ways to increase the reliability of PCCS systems

and hence reduce the frequency of false alarms and also allow patrol officers to monitor larger areas.

Police Handgun Ammunition.

Lawrence R. Eliason, National Bureau of Standards, Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory, Gaithersburg, MD 20899. 301-921-3161. Begin: July 1985. End: August 1986.

Prior research resulted in the development of a new criterion upon which to select handgun ammunition. This study developed data previously unavailable on commercial ammunition.

Mobile Digital Communication Systems.

Lawrence R. Eliason, National Bureau of Standards, Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory, Gaithersburg, MD 20899. 301-921-3161. Begin: October 1984. End: September 1986.

The National Institute of Justice (NIJ) tested state-of-the-art mobile digital communication systems and evaluated and updated existing NIJ performance standards.

Base Station Communication Systems.

Lawrence R. Eliason, National Bureau of Standards, Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory, Gaithersburg, MD 20899. 301-921-3161. Begin: October 1984. End: September 1986.

Testing emphasized the development of methods and performance requirements for base station communication systems.

Amplitude Compandored Side Band Communication Systems.

Lawrence R. Eliason, National Bureau of Standards, Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory, Gaithersburg, MD 20899. 301-921-3161. Begin: February 1985. End: February 1987.

Amplitude compandored side band (ACSB) may be one answer to the law enforcement need for additional communication channels.

Computer Assisted Voice Identification System.

Sherman Block, Los Angeles Sheriff's Department, 211 West Temple Street, Los Angeles, CA 90012. 213-974-4115. Begin: June 1985. End: June 1987.

Voiceprints have a high potential for helping police locate and identify suspects and for using such evidence in actual trial proceedings. This project applied advanced statistical mathematics to overcome current limitations in voiceprint technology.

Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory and Support Services.

Lawrence R. Eliason, U.S. Department of Commerce, National Bureau of Standards, Washington, DC. 301-921-1000. Begin: October 1972. End: September 1987.

The National Institute of Justice has a long-term agreement with the National Bureau of Standards to furnish scientific and technological assistance through the Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory. The laboratory develops voluntary, national standards for criminal justice agencies.

Image Enhancement Techniques Using Artificial Intelligence and Their Application to Intrusion Control.

Stephen Riter, University of Texas at El Paso, Electrical Engineering Department, El Paso, TX 79968. 915-747-5470. Begin: July 1984. End: July 1988.

This project will investigate artificial intelligence methods applied to the computer to enhance the performance of monitoring illegal immigrant migration.

Testing and Information Center.

Andrew Mitchell, Aspen Systems Corporation, 1600 Research Boulevard, Rockville, MD 20850. 301-251-5000. Begin: August 1985. End: August 1988.

Equipment purchases represent a significant portion of law enforcement budgets. The Testing and Information Center of the Technology Assessment Program helps agencies save public dollars by giving them accurate information for informed, cost-effective purchasing decisions.

Other research agencies

Automatic Classification System. Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Alex Lehar, Elkonix Corporation, 23 Crosby Drive, Bedford, MA 01730. 617-275-5070. Richard Capello, De La Rue Printrak, 1250 North Trustin Avenue, Anaheim, CA 92807. 714-666-2700. Begin: September 1983. End: September 1989.

This three-phase research and development project is developing a second-generation, automatic fingerprint reader also capable of classifying a set of fingerprints.

Barium, Antimony, and Lead Determination in Gunshot Residue by Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometry.

Federal Bureau of Investigation. Supervisor, Quantico Laboratory, Quantico, VA 22135. 703-640-6131. Dates: Ongoing

This project is determining the optimal means of extracting gunshot residue. The new techniques have become part of a course offered to laboratory examiners involved in the analysis and evaluation of gunshot residue collection swabs.

A Rapid Immunoassay for Prostate Antigen in Semen Stains. Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Supervisor Quantico Laboratory, Quantico, VA 22135. 703-640-6131. Dates: Ongoing.

A quick, simple test to detect prostate antigen in semen has been developed. Current studies are exploring how the test can be applied to other components present in seminal fluid that are of forensic interest.

Juvenile Justice

NIJ research

Prediction and Typology Development.

Lyle Shannon, Iowa Urban Community Research Center, West 170, Seashore Hall, Iowa City, IA 52242. 319-353-4119. Begin: June 1985. End: June 1986.

This research developed a classification of juvenile delinquents based on characteristics of their behavior rather than on the legal code violations in which they were involved. The results will contribute to an understanding of how to predict future adult criminal behavior.

OJJDP research

Juvenile Justice Reform.

Ralph Rossum, Claremont McKenna College, Rose Institute for State and Local Government, Claremont, CA 91711. 714-621-8000, ext. 3989. Begin: November 1984. End: October 1986.

This project developed a model code to guide States in dealing with crimes committed by juveniles. The project conducted a national conference, 3 regional conferences, and 10 intensive liaison-training sessions. A guidebook and training materials for legislators and policymakers have been developed.

National School Safety Center.

George Nicholson, Pepperdine University, 24255 Pacific Coast Highway, Malibu, CA 90265. 916-427-4605. Begin: January 1984. End: May 1986.

The objective of the National School Safety Center is the coordination and administration of a comprehensive national effort to make schools safer places in which to learn and teach.

Serious Habitual Offender/Drug Involved (SHO/DI) Juveniles.

William Cady, Oxnard Police Department, 251 South C Street, Oxnard, CA 93030. 805-486-4311, ext. 2324. Begin: August 1983. End: January 1987.

The SHO/DI program is designed to increase the effectiveness of police, juvenile probation-intake, prosecutor, judicial, and correction (or aftercare) agencies to deal with and suppress juvenile criminal activity and drug use. SHO/DI focuses especially on juveniles who are serious, repeat, habitual offenders.

Program of Executive Sessions for Examining the Juvenile Justice System.

Mark Moore, George Reiling, President and Fellows of Harvard College, JFK School of Government, Office of Research Contracts, Cambridge, MA 02138. t 7-495-1113. Begin: December 1984. End: February 1987.

This project created a forum for Federal, State, and local public and private experts. These individuals convened to discuss current policies and policy revisions concerning juvenile crime. The resulting papers and publications form the basis for continuing critical discussions about issues facing the juvenile justice system.

Other research agencies

Volunteers and the Diversion of Juvenile Offenders. Public Health Service, ADAMHA.

William Davidson, Michigan State University, Department of Psychology, Olds Hall, East Lansing, MI 48824. 517-355-1814. Begin: March 1977. End: March 1986.

This project examined and evaluated a community treatment program staffed by volunteers who were trained in behavior contracting and child advocacy intervention methods. The program focused on juveniles who were diverted from court.

Sanction Sensitivity: A Theory of Delinquency Inhibition and Generation. National Science Foundation.

Malcolm Klein, University of Southern California, University Park, Los Angeles, CA 90007. 213-743-5712. Begin and end dates unknown.

Local and national statistics indicate that 50 percent of juveniles with one arrest are not arrested again, but the other 50 percent become multiple offenders. Two theories are proposed to explain the differences. One theory holds that the first arrest is a strong negative sanction that serves to deter. The other theory holds that the first arrest serves to label the youth as delinquent. The study will focus on social and ethnic background, peer group characteristics, and immediate response to the first arrest.

Police and Computers

NIJ research

Dispatcher Training Simulator.

Richard Larson, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Operations Research Center, 1 Amherst Street, Room E40-159, Cambridge, MA 02139. 617-253-3604. Begin: September 1984. End: February 1986.

Police are constantly evaluating the priority of reported incidents. This project addressed so-called "cutoff" policies. In cutoff cases, customers of a given priority level are required to wait for service if the system is operating at capacity. The project developed ways to evaluate the priority levels of cutoff cases.

Proactive, Real-Time Management of Scarce Police Resources.

Richard Larson, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Operations Research Center, 1 Amherst Street, Room E40-159, Cambridge, MA 02139. 617-253-3604. Begin: September 1983. End: March 1986.

When a call is received at the police station, the dispatcher can inform the caller that a unit will be sent, but cannot say when it will arrive. This project developed software that allows police departments to inform callers when they can expect the responding unit to arrive, thus providing better service to the community.

Improving Evidence Gathering Through a Computer-Assisted Case Intake Program.

William McDonald, Georgetown University, Institute of Criminal Law and Procedure, 37th and O Streets NW., Washington, DC 20057. 202-624-8220. Begin: November 1984. End: April 1986.

A computer-assisted case intake procedure was developed for the four most common felonies committed in Nashville, Tennessee. The procedure simulates the questions prosecutors ask and the procedures they follow. The results can improve the accuracy of case-charging decisions and case outcomes.

A Computer Tool for Deploying Scarce Police Patrol Resources.

Richard C. Larson, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Operations Research Center, 77 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge, MA 02139. 617-253-3604. Begin: November 1985. End: April 1987.

New software to help police with patrol planning was developed to run on inexpensive personal computers. The software features ways to use scarce police resources in medium to large police departments.

Paperless Information Systems.

Maurice Q. McGough, St. Petersburg Police Department, 1300 First Avenue North, St. Petersburg, FL 33705. 813-893-7799. Begin: January 1986. End: September 1989.

This project involves the evaluation of a portable computer system that will enable patrol officers to prepare reports while on street duty. The reports will be automatically transmitted to an online computer at the police station and result in reports that are more legible, concise, and easy to integrate into Uniform Crime Reporting requirements. The system also will facilitate regional information sharing, property recovery, and crime analysis.

Mapping Crime in its Community Setting.

Dennis V. Rayl, Chicago Police Department, 1121 South State Street, Chicago, IL 60605. 312-744-6210. Begin: November 1986. End: March 1988.

This project seeks to improve the crime analysis capabilities of police and community organizations by developing a computer-based crime mapping system. After the police and community requirements are determined, the project will develop and test software that will track chronological events, land use characteristics, weather data, and social context data.

Other research agencies

The Role of Computer Matching in Social Control and Surveillance.

National Science Foundation.
Nancy Reichman, University of Denver, Denver, CO 80210. 303-871-2000. Begin: May 1985. End: May 1986.

Taking the computer-matched surveillance strategy as the context for study, the researchers extended theory and empirical knowledge about the intricacies of social control and misconduct in a complex society. Comprehending how technology changes the nature of what authorities know and can do is basic to understanding the role of law in an advanced, information-based society.

Police Management

NIJ research

On the Job: Career Success and Failure in Urban Police Organizations.

Albert Reiss, Yale University, 1504A Yale Station, New Haven, CT 06520. 203-432-4771. Begin: unknown. End: March 1986.

This study explored the nature of career occupations in the Boston Police Department. It has important implications for

police management in terms of recruitment, training, and personnel administration.

A Study of Field Training Officer Programs.

Mike McCampbell, Arlington County Government, Police Department, 2100 North 15th Street, Arlington, VA 22201. 202-558-2207. Begin: September 1985. End: August 1986.

Adequate training is essential to a completely professional police department. This study assessed the on-the-job training that follows formal classroom training and the Field Training Officer Program in screening, selecting, and evaluating new officers and found this useful in avoiding employment challenges.

Special Mayors Leadership Institute for Mayors and Police Chiefs.

Laura Waxman, Conference of Mayors Research and Education Foundation, 1620 Eye Street NW., Washington, DC 20026. 202-293-7330. Begin: December 1985. End: November 1986.

Police chiefs and mayors share responsibility for assuring the public's safety. As the municipal officials accountable to the public, both mayors and police chiefs need to have the latest information on crime control and criminal justice management advances. This was the second Special Mayors Leadership Institute to disseminate information on police research, policing efforts across the country, and critical issues of the day such as liability.

The Impact of Arbitration Statutes on Police and Municipal Budgets.

Peter Feville, Board of Trustees, University of Illinois, Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations, 506 South Wright Street, Urbana, IL 61801. 217-333-1489. Begin: August 1985. End: January 1987.

Why do some States have police bargaining and arbitration laws, while others do not? This project investigated the effects of arbitration. It considered factors that led to the implementation of arbitration, and its effects on police salaries, fringe benefits, and various aspects of municipal budgets. The data were collected from cities with populations of more than 25,000.

Police Procedures

NIJ research

Reducing Avoidable Felony Case Attrition.

James Garofalo, Research Foundation of State University of New York-Albany, Hindelang Criminal Justice Research Center, P.O. Box 9, Albany, NY 12201. 518-442-5600. Begin: January 1985. End: January 1986.

Many cases presented to the prosecuting attorney are dismissed for legitimate reasons, but many others are dropped needlessly. This research, composed of six projects with different designs and methodologies, examined ways to reduce avoidable felony case attrition by improving police-prosecutor relations.

Selective Incapacitation and Philadelphia Cohort Data.
Arnold Barnett, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Sloan School of Management, 50 Memorial Drive, Cambridge, MA 02139. 617-253-2670. Begin: October 1983. End: March 1986.

Previous research from the Philadelphia birth cohort data has established that a large proportion of all arrests involve only a small proportion of offenders. But is there a reliable means of predicting an offender's future criminal behavior? This research examined the question of using a juvenile's record to predict future criminal behavior.

Crackdown: Policing Highly Visible Offenses.

Lawrence Sherman, University of Maryland, 6411 Ivy Lane, Suite 110, Greenbelt, MD 20770. 301-345-8664. Begin: September 1985. End: March 1986.

One of the most common and dramatic police tactics is the "crackdown." A large concentration of sometimes minor offenses in a small area can create a major threat to the quality of life and perhaps even attract more serious crime. This research assessed whether the crackdown is an effective mechanism for deterrence. It focused on current efforts to crack down on illegal drinking, loitering, and rowdy behavior in Washington, D.C.

The Impact of *U.S. v. Leon* on Police Search Warrant Policies and Practices.

Richardson White, Police Executive Research Forum, 2300 M Street NW., Suite 910, Washington, DC 20037. 202-466-7820. Begin: April 1985. End: July 1986.

In *U.S. v. Leon*, the Supreme Court held that the fourth amendment should not bar the use of evidence obtained by police who act in good faith on search warrants—even if the search warrant is later found to be invalid. The effect of the *Leon* case on police practices and procedures was examined.

Crime Analysis Project.

John Eck, Police Executive Research Forum, 2300 M Street NW., Suite 910, Washington DC 20037. 202-466-7820. Begin: July 1984. End: August 1986.

This project focused on two common problems with the traditional crime analysis approach: (1) the failure of many police officers to fully use the broad array of information available to police, and (2) the failure of analysis and operational staff to work closely together. The researchers addressed these two problems and suggested an improved model of crime analysis.

Arrests as Communication to Criminals.

Carol Kontelo, John Sprague, Decker and Associates, Inc., P.O. Box 50088, St. Louis, MO 63105. 314-863-1235. Begin: June 1984. End: September 1986.

To what extent does the certainty of punishment deter or displace criminal behavior? Using St. Louis data that have been collected during 13 years, the analysis in this project permitted researchers to test a variety of models of how criminals perceive and act on variations in police behavior.

Exclusionary Rule Assessment and Training.

Anna Laszlo, National Association of State Directors of Law Enforcement Training, 50 Tremont Street, Suite 107, Melrose, MA 02176. 617-662-2422. Begin: October 1985. End: September 1986.

To function in a fully professional and legal manner, police officers must have a sound understanding of caselaw decisions that have special reference to the exclusionary rule. This project found a serious lack of knowledge, a need for specialized training, and recommended methods for providing legal training and updating information on current cases.

Evaluating Techniques to Improve Eyewitness Reliability.

Steven Fenrod, University of Wisconsin, 1202 West Johnson Street, Madison, WI 53706. 608-262-2076. Begin: March 1984. End: October 1986.

Building on prior research in the area of witness testimony, this project has helped improve witness-provided information about crimes, including identifications made at lineups. Research subjects viewed videotaped enactments of robberies. In the videotapes, features that have been shown to affect witness recall were varied. The project developed guidelines for improving the effectiveness of criminal justice procedures.

Effects of Sanctions on Prevalence and Incidence of Crime.

Jacqueline Cohen, Robert Sampson, Carnegie Mellon University, School of Urban and Public Affairs, 5000 Forbes Avenue, Pittsburgh, PA 15213. 412-578-2175. Begin: October 1984. End: October 1986.

What effect does police activity have on various types of crime? Using the Wilson and Boland argument that deterrence is related to police aggressiveness, this study explored the relationship among crime rates, demographic characteristics, and the prevailing severity of sanctions. The design used a pooled time-series and cross-sectional econometric analysis.

Convicting Guilty Criminals: Experiments in Police-Prosecutor Relations.

Susan Martin, Police Foundation, 1001 22nd Street NW., Suite 2000, Washington, DC 20037. 202-833-1460. Begin: January 1985. End: October 1986.

This project developed, implemented, and evaluated a low-cost and easily replicated strategy for reducing felony case attrition. The project tested the impact of investigative checklists, supervisory reviews, and weekly feedback on felony case dispositions for individual patrol officers and their supervisors.

The Reliability of Hypnotically Induced Testimony in the Criminal Justice System.

Martin Orne, Institute for Experimental Psychiatry, 290 Sycamore Avenue, Marion Station, PA 19066. 215-472-1055. Begin: January 1982. End: December 1986.

Hypnosis has been found to be a useful investigative tool for improving witness recall. This two-part project focused on (1) the accuracy of hypnotic recall and recognition and (2) two hypnotic techniques—age regression and "television viewing"—to determine which technique yields more accurate information.

Improving Evidence Gathering Through Police-Prosecutor Coordination.

Edward Conners, Research Management Associates, Inc. 911 Duke Street, Alexandria, VA 22314. 703-836-6777. Begin: January 1985. End: December 1986.

Strategies to obtain convictions and policies for police to use in evaluating evidence are being developed for police and prosecutors in California, Indiana, and Virginia. Police and prosecutors are using these standards before they refer a case for prosecution, and the results are being evaluated.

Police Management of Mentally Disturbed Individuals Through Proactive Intervention.

Woodward A. Tennant, The Wright Institute, 2728 Durant Avenue, Berkeley, CA 94704. 415-533-9106. Begin: October 1986. End: March 1987.

The target population of this study was single, white males between ages 18 and 40 with histories of repetitive arrests and hospitalization who have had a primary diagnosis of severe psychiatric disorder, have resisted voluntary treatment, and have a high assaultive potential. This project implemented and evaluated a program in which police officers and psychiatric personnel work as teams to provide "proactive intervention" and innovative cost-effective outreach to these offenders.

Evaluation and Field Implementation of the Cognitive Interview for Enhancing Memory.

R.E. Geiselman, University of California at Los Angeles, Department of Psychology, 405 Hilgard Avenue, Los Angeles, CA 90024. 213-825-9057. Begin: September 1985. End: August 1987.

The cognitive interview, previously developed with NIJ support, is a technique to aid recall of victims and witnesses. This project tested the effectiveness of the technique in real field situations. It provides investigators, who usually have little training in memory theory, with an effective, easy-to-learn technique that enhances the memory of victims and witnesses.

Effects of Local Sanctions on Serious Criminal Offending.

Robert Sampson, University of Illinois at Urbana Champaign, 506 South Wright Street, Urbana, IL 61801. 217-333-4969. Begin: January 1987. End: July 1988.

The effects of official sanctions on serious criminal offending in 171 American cities in 1980 will be examined. The study will address the question, "What is the direction and magnitude of effects that jail incarceration risk and police aggressiveness in patrols have on violent offending?" The research will disaggregate crime rates by age, race, and sex of offenders and will disaggregate the sanction measure by estimating the jail incarceration risk and police aggressiveness variables separately for juveniles and adults, and for blacks and whites by type of crime.

Undocumented Aliens: Impact on the Criminal Justice System.

Susan Pennell, National Institute of Justice, San Diego Association of Governments, Criminal Justice Research Unit, 1200 Third Avenue, Suite 524, San Diego, CA 92102. 619-236-5383. Begin: October 1986. End: September 1988.

This research will document the nature and extent of illegal aliens' involvement in criminal activity, its impact on costs and workloads of local criminal justice systems in San Diego and El Paso Counties, and factors facilitating or impeding coordination among criminal justice agencies.

The Community Patrol Officer Program: An Evaluation.

Jerome E. McElroy, Vera Institute of Justice, 377 Broadway, New York, NY 10013. 212-431-3003. Begin: October 1986. End: September 1988.

The research will evaluate a new Community Patrol Officer Program in New York City aimed at strengthening the bonds between neighborhood residents and local police by committing police resources to combatting community quality-of-life problems. Issues examined will include the exercise of police discretion in handling order maintenance problems, the characteristics of successful community patrol officers, and the effectiveness of police strategies in reducing neighborhood problems, fear, and crime.

Evaluation of Community Crime-Problem Resolution Through Police Directed Patrol.

Edward F. Connors, Research Management Association, Inc., Police Executive Research Forum, 1018 Duke Street, Alexandria, VA 22314. 703-836-6777. Begin: December 1986. End: November 1988.

This study tests the hypothesis that an efficient strategy to reduce crime and fear of crime is to broaden traditional crime analysis to include identification of community and business problems and to implement strategies to deal with those problems. The research project will expand calls for service, expand the crime analysis capability, train patrol personnel in problem analysis and directed patrol, and implement two variations of directed patrol—split force and routine patrol during noncall for service time.

Other research agencies

Regional Information Sharing System (RISS) Project.

Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Emory B. Williams, Institute for Intergovernmental Research, P.O. Box 12729, Tallahassee, FL 32308. 904-893-3227. Begin: April 1984. End: March 1986.

This project continued the review and analysis of the management and operations of the Regional Information Sharing Systems (RISS) program to establish nationwide regional support mechanisms for participating agencies.

The Prevention of Violence in a Violent Society. Public Health Service, ADAMHA.

Neville Dyson-Hudson, State University of New York at Binghamton, Department of Anthropology, Binghamton, NY 13901. 607-798-2737. Begin: July 1984. End: June 1986.

Anthropology can assist in developing improved comparative, contextual, and theoretical perspectives on issues of controlling violence. The subjects of this research are a nomadic African people who present a "mirror image" of the violence problem in the United States.

Practical Application and Applied Use of Spatial-Temporal Data in Crime Analysis. Bureau of Justice Assistance.

Stephen Garry, Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority, 120 South Riverside Plaza, Chicago, IL 60606. 312-793-8550. Begin: May 1985. End: August 1986.

This project developed and implemented an automatic system for detecting patterns of crime using geographic and time data. The results can help police agencies allocate their resources and suggest links between crimes that might otherwise be overlooked.

Factors Influencing Eyewitness Identification and the Construction of Unbiased Lineups. National Science Foundation.

John Brigham, Florida State University, Tallahassee, FL 32306. 904-644-2525. Begin: May 1985. End: November 1986.

This project involved six studies on issues relevant to eyewitness testimony. The first two studies examined the length of time between witnessing an event and attempting an identification. The remaining four investigated the effect of race, training, and level of experience on the construction of fair lineups and measures of lineup fairness.

Deception, Lie Detection, and the Dynamics of Legal Decisionmaking. National Science Foundation.

Benjamin Kleinmuntz, University of Illinois at Chicago, Chicago, IL 60680. 312-753-1234. Begin: June 1984. End: December 1986.

Confidence in the accuracy of witness testimony may influence the police officer's decision to arrest, the prosecutor's decision to indict, and the judge or jury's decision to convict. It is thus understandable that the legal community would turn to polygraphs in an effort to reveal deception. Yet, little is known about the decisionmaking process of polygraph experts who provide information that affects such decisions. This study is conducting indepth analysis of how polygraph experts actually assess evidence and make decisions.

The Influence of Economic Conditions and Mediating Institutions on Crime and Criminal Justice. National Science Foundation.

Richard McGahey, New York University, Washington Square, New York, NY 10003. 212-598-1212. Begin: July 1985. End: January 1987.

This research examines the effect of economic conditions, economic change, and mediating institutions (such as the family, school, and neighborhood) on criminal behavior and the functioning of the criminal justice system. In addition to advancing knowledge about the impact of economic change on crime and criminal justice, the work should contribute to our understanding of how changes in the criminal justice process influence crime, social change, and the economy.

Victims

NIJ research

Evaluating Network Sampling for Local Victimization Surveys.

Ronald Czaja, University of Illinois-Chicago, C/O Grants and Contracts, P.O. Box 4348, Chicago, IL 60680. 312-996-5310. Begin: October 1985. End: May 1987.

Network sampling involves obtaining information from respondents on their own victimization experiences as well as those of friends and relatives. This study will develop and test network sampling as a method for estimating crime and victimization.

Police and Civilian Help for Victims of Crime: Can It Make a Difference?

Dennis Rosenbaum, University of Illinois at Chicago, Center for Research in Law and Justice, Box 4348, Chicago, IL 60680. 312-996-4632. Begin: October 1985. End: September 1987.

Police are usually the first contact victims have with the justice system. This research evaluated the effects of a special training program in victim sensitivity and assistance for police recruits on their attitudes toward and treatment of crime victims.

Decisionmaking by Victims of Crime.

Barry Ruback, Georgia State University, Department of Psychology, Atlanta, GA 30303. 404-658-2294. Begin: June 1986. End: September 1987.

Building on previous research, this project explored the decisions of rape victims to report to the police, to testify at trial, and to take actions to prevent future victimizations. The focus was on how victims' decisions are influenced by the advice of friends, relatives, and strangers.

Other Topics

NIJ research

The Dissemination of Major Criminal Justice Findings Through Television.

Patrick Murphy, Police Foundation, 1001 22nd Street NW., Suite 200, Washington, DC 20037. 202-833-1460. Begin: July 1984. End: January 1986.

This project developed, broadcast, and later distributed through videocassettes a series of 26 half-hour talk shows about major criminal justice issues. The series is titled CRIME FILE. The host of the series is James Q. Wilson, the Henry Lee Shattuck Professor of Government at Harvard University and Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Police Foundation.

Police Survivors Research.

Suzanne Sawyer, Concerns of Police Survivors, Inc., 18921 Croom Road, Brandywine, MD 20613. Telephone unknown. Begin: March 1985. End: February 1986.

This research project explored the impact of sudden death on the family members of police officers who are killed in the line of duty. The findings are useful to police agencies that establish policies and practices relating to the death of public safety officers.

Psychological Impact of Crime.

Dean G. Kirkpatrick, Medical University of South Carolina, Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, 171 Ashley Avenue, Charleston, SC 29425. 803-792-4037. Begin: June 1984. End: April 1986.

Using a National Institute of Mental Health random victimization survey of women, this study assessed victims and nonvictims with a battery of psychological tests and structured interviews designed to measure current psychological and mental health status and lifetime mental health problems. Emphasis was on when problems began to develop in relation to victimization experiences.

Committee on Research on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice.

David Goslin, National Academy of Sciences, National Research Council, 2101 Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20418. 202-334-2300. Begin: October 1984. End: October 1986.

This project communicated to policymakers and practitioners the results of the National Academy of Sciences' analysis of our knowledge about career criminals. The project featured a conference sponsored jointly by the National Institute of Justice and the National Academy of Sciences.

National Symposium on Community Institutions and Inner City Crime.

Anne Sulton, Police Foundation, 10001 22nd Street NW., Suite 200, Washington, DC 20037. 202-833-1460. Begin: October 1985. End: March 1987.

The symposium serves as a forum for state-of-the-art information on programs and techniques designed to reduce crime in the inner city. It acts as a springboard for further operations and research in the field.

Radio America.

Mark Lipsitz, American Studies Center, 426 C Street NE., Washington, DC 20002. 202-488-1297. Begin: March 1986. End: March 1987.

Radio America will institute a weekly radio commentary on national criminal justice and legal reform issues. Regular programming by authoritative experts in the areas of education, law enforcement, and the judiciary should provide an effective means of furthering civic education and fostering public discussion of issues.

Multi-Agency Investigation Project.

Merlyn Moore, Sam Houston State University, Criminal Justice Center, Houston, TX 77341. 409-294-1644. Begin: March 1986. End: March 1987.

Special coordination and cooperation are needed when multiple agencies are involved in investigations. This research developed a manual of guidelines for law enforcement agencies involved in multiagency investigation of serial murders.

Evaluation of National Urban League Crime Prevention Program.

Garry Mendez, National Urban League, 500 East 62nd Street, New York, NY 10021. 212-310-9122. Begin: January 1986. End: July 1987.

Violent crime is much more prevalent in black communities than in white communities. The leading cause of death for black males between the ages of 16 and 34 is homicide. This study attempts to instill the attitude that violent crime is a problem that involves the black community as a whole. The campaign involves efforts to enhance a positive image, to educate the community about crime prevention, and to develop improved community social controls for crime prevention and improved police-community relations.

The Role of Officer Gender in Violent Encounters With Citizens.

Barbara Price, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, Graduate Studies, 6104 South, 444 West 56th Street, New York, NY 10019. 212-489-3967. Begin: October 1986. End: September 1987.

This study analyzed the involvement of male and female New York Police Department officers in violent confrontations. The research analyzed 3,700 incidents reported in 1983 to determine the relationship between officer gender and the use of violence by and against officers. The study included assaults without firearms discharge, with firearms discharge, and assaults plus firearms discharge. Officer involvement was examined by race, sex, height, weight, and on- or off-duty status.

NIJ-National Sheriffs' Association Dissemination Project.

Susan Keegan, National Sheriff's Association, 1450 Duke Street, Alexandria, VA 22314. 703-836-7827. Begin: February 1986. End: August 1988.

In partnership with NIJ, the National Sheriffs' Association will translate NIJ research findings into action plans and will disseminate state-of-the-art materials on techniques for improving the criminal justice system.

CRIME FILE Study Guides.

Michael Tonry, Castine Research Corporation, Main Street, P.O. Box 549, Castine, ME 04421. 207-326-4021. Begin: January 1987. End: September 1987.

This project will develop, package, broadcast, and distribute through videotape cassettes, 10 new segments of the CRIME FILE talk show and prepare 10 study guides for distribution in conjunction with the film segment.

The Assistant Attorney General, Office of Justice Programs, provides staff support to coordinate the activities of the following program Offices and Bureaus: National Institute of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Bureau of Justice Assistance, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, and Office for Victims of Crime.

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