

Program Abstracts

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

Strategies to Reduce Homicide and Gun Violence: Project Safe Neighborhoods Initiative

Tools and Strategies for Reducing Homicide: Crime Incident Reviews and Most Violent Offender Lists

John M. Klofas

This presentation reviews two tools that have been widely adopted among Project Safe Neighborhoods programs in efforts to reduce gun violence. Crime Incident Reviews involve the structured sharing of case information across members of the local criminal justice system and researchers, with the goal of using that information to develop crime prevention plans. These have been frequently used in developing local strategies to reduce homicide. In addition, Most Violent Offender Lists have been used in a variety of ways across jurisdictions. They have been compiled for the purpose of identifying individuals to receive focused deterrent messages. In some cases, the lists have been linked to prosecution strategies; and in other jurisdictions, a list of known violent offenders has directed proactive policing efforts. The structure and use of incident reviews and offender lists is discussed.

Strategic Problem Solving and Project Safe Neighborhoods

Edmund F. McGarrell

Project Safe Neighborhoods (PSN) is a major initiative of the U.S. Department of Justice to significantly reduce homicide and gun crime in the United States. One component of PSN involves the application of a strategic problem-solving process to the problem of gun crime at the local level. The problem-solving approach has been modeled on successful initiatives such as Boston's Ceasefire and the Strategic Approaches to Community Safety Initiative (SACSI). To support this problem-solving component, PSN task forces coordinated in each of the U.S. Attorneys Offices across the U.S. have enlisted the support of a research partner to assist the task force in problem analysis, development of strategies, and evaluation and feedback. Many PSN task forces have adopted and adapted interventions from Ceasefire and SACSI. Common elements of these interventions include "system fixes" to increase the credibility of the threat of sanctions, focused deterrence, and linking deterrence and increased social capital among potential offenders and victims. Among the specific strategies are joint gun case screening, chronic violent offender lists, and communication strategies, such as offender notification meetings.

Challenges and Trends in Electronic Crime

E-Crime Metrics

Edward J. Appel

How big is the computer crime problem? Cybercrime, digital evidence, and computer-related crime of all kinds have skyrocketed, yet research has only imprecise measures of the incidence and impact of e-crimes. Because criminals are increasingly using automated, high-tech tools, investigators face both opportunities and challenges, not the least of which is to find accurate metrics. This presentation provides an analysis of e-crime trends from the most reliable data available and suggests how this information can help law enforcement and private security combat e-crime.

Cyber Profiling

Marcus Rogers

With all the attention surrounding cyber crime and its deviant use of technology, it is easy to forget that at its root, the problem deals with human behavior. As such, does the generic criminal category of cyber criminal or "hacker" lend itself to the development of criminal profiles, or at the very least an agreed-upon offender taxonomy? This presentation looks at work that is currently being done in the area, challenges, and knowledge gaps that currently exist. The presentation also provides suggestions on how cyber profiling, even in its infancy, can benefit law enforcement's efforts to investigate and handle cyber crimes.

Portrait of Drug Courts and Offenders in Today's Environment

Impact of State Drug Treatment Legislation Mandates on Drug Court Programs

Shannon Carey

In 1996, Arizona became the first state to implement a sweeping drug policy reform when voters approved an initiative that mandated treatment instead of incarceration for non-violent drug offenders arrested on drug possession charges. Since that time, many states have instituted similar drug policy reforms, including Connecticut, Hawaii, Indiana, Kansas, Maryland, Texas, Washington D.C., and California (Drug Policy Alliance, 2004). The passage of Proposition 36 in California – the Substance Abuse and Crime Prevention Act (SACPA) – led to concerns among those within the drug court community. In particular, there were concerns that although SACPA was a state mandate, the amount of funds provided was not enough to pay for treatment and supervision at the level that the drug court community felt was necessary for the programs to be effective. In addition, there was concern that SACPA programs would replace drug courts (because they served the same or similar population) but would not provide same amount of participant (or practitioner) accountability, which is believed to be one of the most effective practices of drug courts.

An examination of drug courts before and after the implementation of SACPA has shown how drug courts have needed to adjust to accommodate this state mandated drug treatment. In the main, SACPA programs have not replaced drug courts. However, drug courts have needed to accommodate changes to their participant population, including adjusting eligibility criteria, drug court procedures, and policies to fit a different type of offender. Further, it was necessary for the general court system to adjust procedures to accommodate a new case flow for offenders who qualify in different ways for the various drug treatment programs.

Profile of Adult Drug Court Participants: Findings from Baseline Survey Data Collection from Twenty-Eight Drug Courts

Shelli B. Rossman

The Justice Policy Center at the Urban Institute, the Research Triangle Institute, and the Center for Court Innovation are conducting a five-year national evaluation of drug court impact on behalf of the National Institute of Justice. The impact analysis will test a series of theoretically grounded hypotheses using data and information on 1,400 drug court participants and 600 comparison group subjects across multiple sites. Treatment group participants will be selected from the drug courts identified in a national drug court survey. Comparison subjects will be drawn from jurisdictions without drug courts. Three waves of participant surveys will be administered using Computer Aided Personal Interview (CAPI) technology. Baseline data collection began in March 2005. This presentation highlights key survey items together with a profile of drug courts defendants across the 28 drug courts participating in the study.

Addressing Prison Sexual Violence: A Review of Prevention and Treatment Policies and Programs in Adult Prisons

Janine Zweig

This study reviews policies, programs, and practices designed to prevent prison sexual violence (PSV), responding to incidents through investigation and prosecution, and with treatment for victims of PSV. The project is a multi-level study that includes four tasks: two sets of surveys (one with state correctional administrators and one with local program directors of innovative approaches to addressing PSV); a series of case studies that will describe how innovative policies, programs, and practices are implemented; and a report documenting the results gleaned from previous tasks. This presentation highlights preliminary findings from the two surveys.

Violence Against Women Data Systems: Enhancing Statewide and National Information Sharing Capacities

Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Data Resource Center

Stan J. Orchowsky

Part of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 required the Attorney General to study and report to the states and Congress “how states may collect centralized databases on the incidence of sexual and domestic violence offenses within a state.” To help fulfill this mandate, JRSA worked with NIJ to publish two reports: *Report on State Domestic and Sexual Violence Data Collection* (1996) and *Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Data Collection Systems in the States* (1999). JRSA is now working to update the findings of those two studies and produce an online resource center that highlights state and local domestic violence and sexual assault data collection systems. JRSA’s 1999 report found that state systems can be categorized based on the source of the data (law enforcement vs. service providers), the specialization of the system (all crimes vs. domestic violence and sexual assault offenses), and the degree of aggregation of the data (incident-based vs. summary). Five categories of state data collection systems were reviewed: incident-based crime reporting systems, specialized domestic violence and sexual assault systems (incident-based and summary), and service provider systems (incident-based and summary). The report summarizes the characteristics of the various systems and discusses their strengths and weaknesses. Lessons learned from the in-depth study of a NIBRS-compatible incident-based reporting system (Iowa), a specialized incident-based domestic violence and sexual assault system (Connecticut), and a service provider system (Illinois) are also discussed.

For the current effort, project staff is contacting all relevant state agencies, along with state domestic violence and sexual assault coalitions, in order to document changes and updates to systems identified in the 1999 report. The results will be presented on a Web site that will also include links to state and national data sources on domestic violence and sexual assault. The presentation provides an overview of the 1999 report and a preview of the Web site. Issues associated with the sharing of domestic violence and sexual assault data across systems are also addressed.

Using the Results of Crime Control and Prevention Evaluations

Framework for Evaluation Influence

Karen E. Kirkhart

Integrated Theory of Influence (ITI) (Kirkhart, 2000) argues for a broad construal of use as a construct, inclusive of three dimensions. First, influence emanating from the process of planning and

conducting an evaluation must be considered co-equal with influence of the findings or results. Second, evaluation influence must look beyond intended use; unintended effects of evaluation may be equally powerful, interacting in unexpected ways with intended impact. Third, given the dynamic nature of influence, understandings must reflect the emergent nature of impact over time—i.e., during evaluation planning and implementation, at the point of closure and dissemination of findings, and long-range and retrospective appreciations after the dust has settled. This presentation describes the three dimensions of ITI and uses them to map evaluation influence in two cases presented by fellow panelists. Closing discussion reflects on ITI as a basis for empirical study of use in criminal justice and comments on the strengths and limitations of ITI itself as a theoretical framework.

Evaluation at Work: Promoting Transparency in Police Organizations

Ellen Scrivner

This presentation discusses the substantive experience of a major urban police department that has been remarkably open to evaluation. Within this context, it shows how evaluation can become comparable to added value when implementing change. Further, it examines the critical role of evaluation in sustaining three major projects that changed the nature of policing in this jurisdiction.

The presentation shows that beyond the data-driven emphasis of evaluation, both process and impact work promote practices that speak to accountability and transparency within an organization. Specifically, these practices are discussed from the vantage point of evaluation work that has spanned 15 years and has addressed significant policing issues, such as transitioning to community policing, implementing technology, and reducing public violence. In all instances, it is apparent how the process and results of an independent evaluation can be far more than an external project and, in fact, can become woven into the fabric of organizational life.

Early Findings from the Pathways to Desistance Study

Patterns of Self-Reported Offending After Court Disposition in a Sample of Serious Adolescent Offenders

Edward P. Mulvey

This presentation examines the patterns of self-reported offending in the Pathways to Desistance sample over the 24-month period after the baseline interview (done shortly after adjudication). Trajectory modeling techniques are applied to a standard self-report offending instrument administered at baseline and each six-month follow-up interview. In an advance over many previous analyses of self-reported offending over time, these models account for the amount of time in the community. A six-group trajectory model is found to fit the data, with the largest group (47 percent of the sample) showing very low levels of self-reported offending. Further analyses are done to examine the types of offenses endorsed and the characteristics that differentiate individuals in the different trajectory groups. In general, attitudinal factors and substance use over the follow-up period emerge as strong factors differentiating adolescents with higher rates of self-reported offending.

Parenting Style, Competence, and Adjustment in a Sample of Serious Juvenile Offenders

Laurence Steinberg

The correlates of authoritative, authoritarian, indulgent, and neglectful parenting were examined within the sample of 1,355 youth ages 14 to 18 enrolled in the Pathways to Desistance study. The sample is composed primarily of poor, ethnic-minority youth living in impoverished urban neighborhoods. As found in community samples, juvenile offenders who describe their parents as authoritative are more

psychosocially mature, more academically competent, less prone to internalized distress, and less prone to externalizing problems than their peers, whereas those who describe their parents as neglectful are less mature, less competent, and more troubled. Juvenile offenders who characterize their parents as either authoritarian or indulgent typically score somewhere between the two extremes, although those from authoritarian homes are consistently better functioning than those from indulgent homes. These patterns did not vary as a function of adolescents' ethnicity or gender. The variability observed in this sample indicates that there is more diversity in, and impact from, parenting style among serious adolescent offenders than might be generally expected.

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

Preventing Terrorism at the State and Local Level

Impact of Terrorism on State Law Enforcement

Chad S. Foster

The Council of State Governments (CSG), in partnership with Eastern Kentucky University (EKU), is conducting research on terrorism implications for state law enforcement agencies. Through support from the National Institute of Justice, this 18-month project seeks to inform state leaders about the new roles and responsibilities of state-level agencies and critical implications, which include communication, governance, resources, and training issues.

While maintaining traditional roles as keepers of the peace, state law enforcement agencies are struggling to meet new terrorism-related demands. Not only are states uncertain of their new responsibilities in the national framework for terrorism prevention and response, they are often unaware of what other states are doing. Project leaders worked across state borders and branches of government, and at all levels of government, to accomplish the following objectives:

- Identify new terrorism-related responsibilities for state law enforcement agencies;
- Identify critical implications of new and heightened roles in terms of personnel, training, resources and information technology;
- Develop and make recommendations for the states on specific policies, practices, and procedures, including ways to improve state, local, and federal cooperation; and
- Identify specific needs of state law enforcement agencies to better address terrorism-related demands.

To accomplish this, CSG and EKU used a combination of survey mechanisms, case study examinations, and an expert work group. A survey was administered to all general-purpose state law enforcement agencies. This survey focused on the different roles that state agencies are playing today in the evolving terrorism prevention and response framework. To help define the role of state agencies and provide information from a local perspective, a survey was conducted of a sample population of local law enforcement agencies. From this survey, five states were selected (Arizona, Florida, Nebraska, New York, and Washington) for an in-depth case study examination to document several different models and best practices to address terrorism at the state level. Finally, an expert work group of state, local, and federal officials helped to examine and interpret the survey and case study results. In addition, this 30-person work group identified intergovernmental issues and needs and formed recommendations for state policymakers and other law enforcement officials.

The project culminated with the production and dissemination of a final report in June 2005, outlining the research results and recommendations, as well as needs for further research. Results from this terrorism prevention study and recently drafted guidance will provide state officials with a clearer understanding of

current conditions and strategic directions for the future. For more information on this initiative, feel free to visit the project Web site at: <http://www.csg.org>, keyword: protect.

Defining Law Enforcement's Role in Preventing Agroterrorism

Terry Knowles

The impact of an act of terrorism on American agriculture can be summed up in four graphic work pictures—terror, money, mass slaughter, and funeral pyres. These words illustrate the consequences of an attack on livestock through an intentionally introduced, foreign, animal disease such as foot-and-mouth disease (FMD). Experts agree that FMD is the single greatest threat to our nation's agricultural economy. A single outbreak of this highly contagious disease would rapidly spread throughout the U.S., causing immediate cessation of beef production and beef exports, as well as full-scale quarantines, destruction of millions of animals, transportation stop-movement orders, and economic chaos. Projected economic losses would be \$60 billion.

Five categories of terrorists are considered to be threats to agriculture: international terrorists, domestic terrorists, militant animal rights groups, economic opportunists, and disgruntled employees. NIJ authorized an in-depth study to determine law enforcement's role in protecting American agriculture and in developing emergency response procedures. Using interactive focus groups, input was obtained from law enforcement, livestock producers, meat packers, truckers, feedlot managers, and animal health officials. Other research methodologies included (1) lessons learned from two simulation exercises, (2) field surveys of law enforcement and livestock producers, and (3) results of preventive measures initiated on a trial basis in Kansas.

The research team reached unanimous concurrence that law enforcement has insufficient resources and inadequate procedures to respond to agroterrorism. Law enforcement has remained passive in acknowledging agroterrorism as a serious threat. Law enforcement intelligence is virtually non-existent concerning suspects and suspicious activity related to agriculture. The research literature was silent on law enforcement's role in addressing agroterrorism.

The research team developed recommendations and solutions to agroterrorism shortcomings: (1) Department of Homeland Security (DHS) should provide leadership through the development of a national law enforcement strategy; (2) DHS should coordinate preventive measures; (3) Preventive measures developed by local law enforcement should be funded by Federal appropriations; (4) USDA should pursue additional funding for its interdiction program targeting un-inspected and illegal food products being smuggled into the U.S.; (5) A national animal identification system should be implemented; (6) Federal intelligence databanks should include agroterrorism as a specific program; (7) Law enforcement should make a commitment to the aggressive development of informant sources; (8) Agroterrorism awareness training throughout the United States should be provided by the Regional Community Policing Institutes and funded through Federal grants; and (9) Law enforcement should work with agriculture to develop proactive partnerships.

Local Prosecutors Respond to Terrorism

Elaine Nugent-Borakove

Many policymakers assume that the local prosecutor will have no role in homeland security, or at best a minimal role. The goal of this study was to understand what the different roles for prosecutors might be. The results of a statutory analysis, national survey, and intensive case studies are presented, along with a summary of different ways that prosecutors have become involved in the war on terror.

Human Trafficking Studies

Increasing the Prosecution of Human Traffickers: Lessons from Research

Kevin Bales

This presentation provides findings from an NIJ-sponsored research project into human trafficking in the United States. Findings from the research include the importance of intelligence in identifying trafficking cases, the importance of “good Samaritans,” the gap between the number of cases federal agencies can prosecute and the actual number of cases, lack of clear divisions of responsibility in the handling of trafficking cases, the value of immediate medical examinations of trafficking victims, and a lack of basic tools to investigate and prosecute trafficking cases. The presentation includes significant recommendations for increasing prosecutions of human traffickers.

Law Enforcement and Technology in Schools

Public School Safety: The Role of Law Enforcement and Security Technology

Lawrence F. Travis, III, Julie K. Coon

A range of policies and practices has attempted to address concerns about school violence and crime, including the increased use of school resource officers. This paper presents the results from a national survey of public schools and law enforcement agencies. Results describe the activities in which police most commonly participate and the use of security products in schools. This research also identifies factors that predict the level of law enforcement involvement, frequency of law enforcement involvement, and level of security technology use in schools. Key findings from 14 site visits to schools and police departments are also summarized. The presentation concludes with suggestions for the development of future research efforts.

Appraising the Costs and Benefits of Criminal Justice Options

Is It Worth Collecting DNA Evidence to Help Solve High-Volume Crimes?

Anne Morrison Piehl

DNA evidence is not routinely collected at the scenes of burglaries, auto thefts, and other non-violent crimes. Yet the continued development of the Combined DNA Index System (CODIS) databank—which now contains over two million offender profiles and nearly 100,000 forensic profiles—and improvements in the technical capacity of state labs make it feasible to use DNA evidence where it was impractical to do so in the past. But is it “worth” doing?

There are two particular uses of DNA that could be valuable in solving high-volume crimes. Comparing forensic samples to known offenders may generate a list of probable suspects that might not surface through traditional methods. Or, comparing across forensic samples may allow detectives to work, not on a single case, but on a collection of crimes that appear to have been committed by the same individual or individuals, providing rich information as well as the opportunity to close multiple cases simultaneously.

Whether it is worth pursuing either of these approaches depends upon (1) how expensive it is to process crime scene samples, (2) the probability of a match (which depends on how extensive the practice is), (3) the skew of the distribution of offending, (4) whether crime scene DNA-matching generates suspects who would not arise in the course of a regular investigation, and (5) the success with which DNA matching results

in convictions. Answers about using DNA evidence in high-volume crimes may depend on whether the analysis uses the perspective of the relevant police department or a broader social one.

Concurrent Panels, Monday, 3:30 pm – 5:00 pm

New Initiatives on Police Officer Safety, Health, and Performance

Impact of the World Trade Center Attacks on the New York City Police Department: A Prospective Study

Charles Marmar, Suzanne Best, Claude Chemtob, Kevin Delucchi, Jeffrey Fagan, Akiva Liberman, Thomas Metzler, David Mohr, Thomas Neylan, Daniel S. Weiss

Background. One group deeply impacted by the World Trade Center (WTC) attacks was the New York Police Department (NYPD). The uniquely traumatic circumstances of the attacks and subsequent recovery operations occurred against a background of high levels of ongoing, routine, work environment and critical incident stressors, including threats of future terrorist attacks.

Methods. Researchers conducted a prospective cohort study of New York police officers, surveying 541 before the events of 9/11 and reassessing 301 of these officers after 9/11. Female and minority officers were over-recruited. Mean time interval from pre-9/11 baseline to post 9/11 follow up was 3.7 years; the range was 1.0 to 4.7.

Results. Prior to 9/11, 3.5 percent of NYPD officers were estimated to have post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and 3.5 percent partial PTSD; this compares with 8.8 percent with PTSD and 15.0 percent with partial PTSD after 9/11. Compared to pre-9/11, NYPD officers were also found to have increases in anxiety ($d = .21$; $p < .001$), depression ($d = .18$; $p < .001$), sleep disturbances ($d = .49$; $p < .001$), and marital adjustment problems ($d = .23$; $p < .01$). A hierarchical linear regression model predicting PTSD symptoms related to 9/11 exposure accounted for 60.3 percent of the variance of current PTSD symptoms. Significant predictors in the final model included greater PTSD symptoms prior to 9/11, greater dissociation and emotional distress during 9/11 exposure, and both greater negative life events and lower social support after 9/11.

Conclusions. Compared with pre-9/11 functioning, following exposure to the events of the WTC attacks and subsequent recovery efforts, NYPD officers were found to have noteworthy increases in PTSD symptoms and general emotional distress. In multivariate analyses, gender, ethnicity, social support prior to 9/11, and characteristics of exposure during the attacks and subsequent recovery operations were not predictors of 9/11-related PTSD symptoms. The most robust predictors were greater PTSD symptoms related to the self-identified worst critical incident assessed at baseline; greater terror, horror, helplessness, and dissociation at the time of the WTC attacks and during subsequent recovery operations; and greater negative life events and poorer social support in the recovery period following 9/11.

Why Cops Die Early: Police Work, Health, and Mortality

John M. Violanti

Recent evidence suggests that police officers die from disease-related factors at a younger average age than do persons in the general population. Police have higher rates of heart disease, cancer, and suicide. In a recent study, the average age of death for police officers was 66 years, with over half of the officers dying between 50 and 69 years of age. Approximately 30 percent of officers died with 10 to 19 years of police service and 30 percent with 20 to 29 years of service. The overall disease death rate among police officers is increasing when compared to previous decades. Recent research suggests that police officers may increasingly be at risk for heart disease and metabolic disorders such as diabetes. Reasons for police health and mortality are discussed, including job stress, shifts, retirement, work exposures, and lifestyle.

Biometrics: Agencies Really Can Cooperate

Interagency Coordination of Biometrics RDT&E

Kevin D. Hurst

Biometrics technology supports many critical mission areas of the Federal government, including port and border security, law enforcement, intelligence activities, and critical infrastructure protection. The National Science & Technology Council's Interagency Working Group on Biometrics fosters collaboration among Federal agencies to accelerate progress and minimize duplication in biometrics research, development, testing, and evaluation (RDT&E). The working group has developed a list of prioritized interagency needs and has initiated multi-agency efforts to accomplish shared goals.

Deviant Social Contagion in Juvenile Justice

Promising Solutions in Juvenile Justice

Peter Greenwood

Association with delinquent peers is one of the major risk factors for juvenile delinquency, yet many juvenile justice programs are designed to bring delinquent youth together. This presentation reviews evidence-based strategies for reducing the negative effects of association with delinquent peers in juvenile justice settings.

Peer Effects in Juvenile Justice

D. Wayne Osgood

Recent studies of deviant peer contagion raise the troubling possibility that programs intended to reduce delinquency do more harm than good if they bring together groups of delinquent or high-risk youth. Because many programs of the juvenile justice system aggregate deviant youth in this way, it is critically important to determine the strength of deviant peer contagion, as well as the conditions under which it arises. Concern with negative peer effects in programs for delinquent youth is not just recent, and the presentation reviews the history of concern. It then discusses the variety of programs that serve delinquent or high-risk youth, giving special attention to the ways that those programs do or do not bring youth together to set conditions favorable for potential deviant peer contagion. After that, it reviews in more detail the small set of juvenile justice studies that examine peer processes in programs and their effects. Available research provides consistent evidence that associating with deviant peers influences youth toward greater delinquency, and this pattern holds both for adolescents' friendships in general and for peer contacts arising in juvenile justice programs. Yet it is also clear from these studies that deviant peer contagion is not as potent a force as some have argued. The few studies of both the general population and juvenile justice programs that address key methodological issues find that peer influence is genuine, but modest.

Batterer Intervention: Making Incremental Improvements

Fine Tuning Batterer Intervention to Reach Specific Groups

Edward W. Gondolf

Despite the many recommendations for specialized counseling with African-America men arrested

for domestic violence, research has yet to document its effectiveness in improving counseling outcomes. A clinical trial compared the outcomes of culturally focused counseling in all-African-American groups, conventional counseling in all-African-American groups, and conventional counseling in racially mixed groups (N=503). There was no apparent benefit from the all-African-American groups with conventional counseling or culturally focused counseling. The completion rate for the 16-week program was approximately 55 percent across the three counseling options. A 12-month follow-up with 3-month intervals also showed no significant difference in the re-assault rate reported by the men's female partners (23 percent overall, n=327). Men in the racially-mixed groups were, moreover, half as likely to be re-arrested for domestic violence as the men in the culturally focused groups; but there was no significant difference in the arrest rates for any crime. While men with high racial identification were more likely to complete the culturally focused groups, their re-assault and re-arrest rates were no better in that option. The implementation of the culturally focused counseling, and the agency's structure and administration, may have influenced the results. In particular, the agency's strong link to the criminal justice system and weaker link to the community warrant further consideration.

Testing the Efficacy of Batterer Programs and Judicial Monitoring

Michael Rempel, Robert C. Davis, Melissa Labriola

To control defendant behavior and promote victim safety, a growing number of courts require convicted domestic violence offenders to participate in a batterer program and judicial monitoring. Recent research suggests that judicial monitoring alone may be effective in reducing offender recidivism, while raising serious questions about the efficacy of batterer programs. This study, conducted in the Bronx Misdemeanor Domestic Violence Court in New York City, seeks to provide a definitive test of what reduces offender recidivism by distinguishing the respective effects of batterer programs and two distinct types of monitoring: monthly (appearing in court once each month until fulfillment of a conditional discharge), and graduated (appearing less frequently in response to compliant behavior and more frequently in response to noncompliance).

Accordingly, study eligible defendants who were convicted of a domestic violence violation were randomly assigned to one of four conditions: (1) batterer program and monthly monitoring, (2) batterer intervention program and graduated monitoring, (3) monthly monitoring only, and (4) graduated monitoring only (total N = 420). In addition, these offenders, all of whom were sentenced to some form of monitoring, were matched, as part of a second, quasi-experimental analysis, to a contemporaneous sample of offenders with identical conviction charges but whose sentences involved neither monitoring nor a batterer program (i.e., a true "nothing" condition). Propensity score matching techniques were used to balance the final monitoring and no-monitoring samples on arrest charges, criminal history, relationship to victim, and other background characteristics. Results were analyzed for one-year post-disposition recidivism, based on both official re-arrest records and victim report. The results indicated that neither batterer program participation nor type of monitoring (monthly or graduated) led to significant reductions in re-offending based on either official re-arrest records or victim report. On some recidivism measures, re-offending rates appeared slightly higher for those assigned to a batterer program.

Despite the lack of an effect on recidivism, however, victims were significantly more satisfied with the outcome of the court case if the offender was mandated to a batterer program. Concerning the quasi-experimental comparison of the randomly assigned offenders to those not sentenced to any monitoring, most effects were not significant, although on some measures, offenders assigned to monitoring appeared to engage in domestic violence re-offending somewhat less frequently.

Innovations in Criminal Justice: Turning Good Ideas Into Great Programs

The Art of Innovation in Global Context

Christopher E. Stone

As criminal justice reform increasingly takes place on a global scale, innovations more often move from one country to another. For example, an innovation demonstrated in England may be fully implemented in a U.S. city or vice versa. This presentation examines the global pathways of innovations in two distinct areas—community policing and the monitoring of racial profiling—to draw out specific lessons for those seeking to transfer innovative ideas across national borders. The presentation concludes with a consideration of the challenges and potential of mounting innovative projects on a multi-national basis from the start.

Workshop on Evaluability Assessments

Evaluability Assessments: Process, Findings, and Implications

Duren Banks

The National Institute of Justice has conducted a number of evaluability assessments to determine whether earmarked programs funded through the Bureau of Justice Assistance and the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention are suitable for evaluation. The assessments focus on a number of potential obstacles and facilitation for a rigorous outcome evaluation, including staff support for an evaluation; a logical link between program goals, activities, target population, and public safety outcomes; appropriate and available data sources; and suitable comparison groups. This presentation focuses on the process used in the evaluability assessments conducted to date, the findings from those assessments, and the implications of those findings for subsequent outcome evaluations and for further assessment activities.

Plenary Session, Tuesday, 9:00 am – 10:30 am

Marrying the Physical and Social Sciences: DNA Forensics as a Case in Point

NYPD Biotracks: Evidence-Based Policies and Practices

Denis M. McCarthy

Biotracks is a program started in September 2003 by the Police Laboratory as a pilot project to solve burglaries committed within Queens County, using DNA evidence. The Crime Scene Unit provided training to the Queens Evidence Collection Teams (ECTs) for the recognition, documentation, collection, and submission of potential DNA evidence from burglary crime scenes. The evidence was submitted to the Police Laboratory where it was categorized, evaluated for trace evidence, and subsequently forwarded to private labs for DNA analysis using NIJ funding. The DNA profiles that resulted from the analyses were forwarded to the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner (OCME), where they were technically reviewed and then uploaded into CODIS. The OCME and the New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services notified the Police Laboratory of all the “hits” received from CODIS, which had resulted from burglary evidence submitted. The Police Laboratory then notified the various detective squads concerned, who conducted follow-up investigations to find the individuals who committed the burglaries and arrest them. The Police Laboratory also notified the Queens District Attorney’s Office, which followed up with

prosecution. To date, the Biotracks project has managed 311 burglary cases involving 537 samples. These cases have yielded 192 profiles, of which 158 were eligible to be loaded into CODIS. They resulted in:

- 51 case-to-offender hits to 37 offenders
- 32 percent of CODIS eligible profiles matched an offender in the database
- Two (2) case-to-case hits with offenders identified (burglary to rape; burglary to burglary)
- Two (2) case-to-case hits with offenders unknown (burglary to burglary; burglary to robbery)

Of the 37 identified offenders:

- One (1) offender matched to five (5) burglaries
- Three (3) offenders matched to three (3) burglaries each
- Four (4) offenders matched to two (2) burglaries each

Of the 37 identified offenders:

- Five (5) were already in custody for the burglary due to other police procedures.
- 24 were arrested for 37 offenses due to Biotracks hits (11 take-out orders).
- Four (4) are waiting take out.
- One (1) will not be arrested. (Complainant died; already serving 7 years)
- Three (3) are at large with want cards issued

Thus far, 16 offenders have pled guilty to 25 offenses, and three (3) have been indicted involving four (4) offenses. The technology is wonderful, but the key to project success was the coordination of effort by the ECTs in evidence collection, the OCME in reviewing and entering the CODIS profiles, the detective squads in arrest follow-up, and the DA's in prosecution. The coordination was due to the following factors:

- Pre-execution meetings to explain the project to the participants
- Having them "buy-in" to the goals
- Developing a notification process
- Administrative case tracking
- Good communication.

Concurrent Panels, Tuesday, 10:45 am – 12:15 pm

Social Support and Violence Involving Low-Income Women in Special Populations

Social Support and Violence Against Low Income Minority Women in Minnesota

Shahid Alvi

The role of social support in the lives of survivors of domestic violence is explored here with a population of low-income women. The presentation focuses on physical and non-physical violence against 144 Minnesota women living in inner-city public housing. Of special interest in this exploratory study are the experiences of 40 Hmong women, a cultural group about which very little is known in terms of domestic victimization.

Separation/Divorce Sexual Assault in Rural Ohio: Women's Perceptions of Social Support

Walter S. DeKeseredy

To date, there is a conspicuous absence of in-depth empirical work on separation/divorce sexual assault in rural U.S. communities. A key objective, then, of this paper is to help fill a major research gap by presenting some of the results of an exploratory qualitative study done in three rural Ohio counties. More specifically, the study focuses on 43 female respondents' perceptions of social support resources in their communities. One of the key findings is that only one woman, who turned to at least one element of the

criminal justice system for help, stated that it was the best assistance. This paper concludes with recommendations for further research and policy development.

Does Public Service Advertising Prevent Crime?

Assessing PSAs in Preventing Crime

Jean F. O'Neil

The evaluation of a public education campaign on crime prevention demonstrates the benefits of long-term persistence in these efforts, the value of brand equity, and the flexibility of subject matter that can still produce positive results with demonstrated cost effectiveness. This presentation discusses two major evaluations and a brand study that have provided guidance to and support for the National Citizens' Crime Prevention Campaign, featuring McGruff the Crime Dog,[®] which celebrates its 25th anniversary this year. The role of evaluation in developing and refreshing this campaign is outlined.

Does Public Service Advertising Prevent Crime?

George Perlov

Although thousands of local and national public service messages are distributed each year to the nation's communications media, it is often difficult to link the messages with consumer actions. The Advertising Council and the National Crime Prevention Council, on behalf of the U.S. Department of Justice, designed a targeted evaluation that surveyed the specific consumer audience the messages sought to reach. Using carefully developed, top-quality advertising, the campaign partners were able to document positive changes in the targeted population in just two years. This presentation explains how advertising helped improve the safety of firearms storage among householders with children.

Does Public Service Advertising Prevent Crime?

Scott Minier

National evaluations can bolster state and community efforts as part of national campaigns. The topics of this discussion show how well-designed evaluations have helped to boost the use of public service messages, spur community support for local programming, and build partnerships throughout one state. Statewide and local crime prevention efforts benefited in ways shown by various measures: donated media value, character/brand recognition, messaging effectiveness, and other factors. Novel ways of using high-quality public service messages are presented. Evaluation needs for national campaigns to be measured at local and state levels are addressed.

Policy Lessons from Recent Longitudinal Research on Criminal Behavior: Neighborhoods, Race, and Adolescent Employment

Social Anatomy of Racial and Ethnic Disparities in Violence

Jeffrey Morenoff

This study analyzed key individual, family, and neighborhood factors to assess competing hypotheses regarding racial/ethnic gaps in perpetrating violence. From 1995 to 2002, the project collected three waves of data on 2,974 participants, aged 18 to 25 years, living in 180 Chicago neighborhoods. Data was augmented by a separate community survey of 8,782 Chicago residents.

The odds of perpetrating violence were 85 percent higher for Blacks compared with Whites, whereas

Latino-perpetrated violence was 10 percent lower. Marital status of parents, immigrant generation, and dimensions of neighborhood social context explained the majority of the Black-White gap (over 60 percent) and the entire Latino-White gap. The results imply that generic interventions to improve neighborhood conditions and support families may reduce racial gaps in violence.

What Have We Learned from Longitudinal Studies of Work and Crime?

Christopher Uggen, Sara Wakefield

This review paper considers the connection between employment and criminal behavior. The study first examines theories that suggest a link between work and crime at different life course stages. Next, longitudinal studies and statistical approaches to specifying the relationship are discussed. Results of existing studies are organized into discussions of work intensity and adolescent delinquency, job characteristics and crime, and unemployment and crime rates. Researchers then offer a more focused discussion of ex-offenders and reentry. The paper concludes with a brief summary of what has been learned, suggesting that investments in longitudinal investigations have yielded important new knowledge about when and how work matters for crime and delinquency.

New Video Applications for Law Enforcement

Web-Streaming of Rich Media Video for Incident Management

Steve Yurick, Joseph Plasterer

Find out how rich media communications can be used to give up-to-date situation reports on critical situations to response partners and citizens via the Internet. Important considerations in choosing a rich media communication system are discussed, including the role of media analysis technology.

Innovations in Early Intervention Systems: A Closer Look

Employee Intervention Systems

Mike Ault

The role of early intervention is to prevent bad employee behaviors that can be predicted through observation and other meaningful data. As organizational management becomes more complex, it is important for leadership and supervision to adopt a systems approach to supporting good performance. Las Vegas Metro's response to an employee management system became a toolbag approach referred to as the Employee Performance Support System. This system identifies 13 tools for supervisors to use in supporting good performance, while identifying and mitigating poor performance at early stages.

An important intervention tool is the Performance Support Alert system. Alerts are based upon repeated behaviors – and combinations of behaviors – that indicate the employee is statistically unique, warranting supervisory intervention. The strength of the system is that it is not punitive and should result only in a dialogue between the employee and the supervisor regarding alternative actions. The system weakens or fails if supervision discounts the statistical significance of the alerts.

Early Intervention Systems: Preliminary Findings on Supervision and Intervention

Stacy Osnick Milligan

The Police Executive Research Forum (PERF), in cooperation with the COPS Office, is well under way in work for a project focusing on the supervision and intervention components of early intervention

systems. The aim of the PERF study is to identify successful ways law enforcement agencies prepare and support supervisors in their pivotal role within an agency's early intervention system. PERF is also focusing on agencies' use of unique approaches to intervention. Project methodologies included in-depth telephone interviews, site visits, and an expert panel. Preliminary findings on supervision revealed that supervisors who are proactive and caring could successfully help officers who may be at risk of engaging in harmful behavior. Additionally, educating supervisors on the boundaries of their authority, as it relates to these types of systems, produces a more confident supervisor and successful systems. Findings on intervention suggested that non-disciplinary, tailored interventions might be extremely successful in assisting officers to address underlying issues. Other findings relating to early intervention systems generally indicated that agencies that endorse flexibility, informality, and a culture of "helping" are successful also in helping officers.

Concurrent Panels, Tuesday, 1:45 pm – 3:15 pm

Bridging Substance Abuse, Mental Health, and Criminal Justice Systems

Implementing Integration: Bridging the Substance Abuse, Mental Health, and Criminal Justice Systems

Albert J. Grudzinskas, Robert Kinscherff, Evelyn Lundberg Stratton

The Honorable Evelyn Lundberg Stratton, Justice of the Supreme Court of Ohio, discusses the concept of mental health sessions in criminal courts and the development of crisis intervention teams in Ohio to assist police to serve as an effective access point for social services. Judge Stratton focuses on the need to maintain procedural safeguards and process as a prerequisite to an effective integration model. A significant body of literature now demonstrates that only by integrating substance abuse and mental health treatment can persons with co-occurring disorders be effectively served in the community. The literature further suggests that when persons with mental illness are offered effective representation and an adequate opportunity to present their case to an adjudicative body, they do not perceive any resulting involuntarily imposed treatment orders as coerced. Prevailing wisdom calls for creation of systems to divert persons with mental illness out of the criminal justice system.

Albert J. Grudzinskas, Jr., discusses a strategy to bridge various service systems and integrate the criminal justice system into the provision of a services continuum based on evidence, developed in Boston and Worcester, Massachusetts. He discusses the use of network analysis technology in Boston and Worcester to identify key mental health system stakeholders and chart the strength and direction of their information exchange relationships. He discusses data generated by the Worcester Police Department, which demonstrates that the same individuals came to police attention both as persons in mental health crisis and as criminal defendants within the same 12-month period. He presents data from the Boston Health Care for the Homeless Project that demonstrates the cost of health care in terms of human suffering and fiscal management.

Robert Kinscherff discusses the formulation of a Memorandum of Understanding among various state Secretariats within the Massachusetts Executive Office of Health and Human Services, as well as other key Boston stakeholders, to work together to develop a police crisis intervention and risk management training curriculum; develop a pilot crisis triage protocol to allow access to a continuum of care; and develop a mental health session for the local municipal court to access and supervise treatment compliance for members of the dual diagnosed population who enter the criminal justice system.

The presentation demonstrates the utility of integrating service delivery for persons with mental illness who frequently suffer co-occurring substance abuse problems and homelessness and who become enmeshed in the criminal justice system. Rather than seeking to divert these persons into an overburdened

and under-funded community-based service provision system, the presentation details the application of technology in a novel fashion to demonstrate to stakeholders the need to take advantage of the criminal justice system as an effective point of entry into a continuum of care and a motivational force that addresses rather than ignores behavioral components of a person's functioning in community based settings. Dr. Kinscherff also addresses issues particular to children in the mental health and criminal justice systems.

Using Research to Improve Safety in Youth Correctional Facilities

Developing Online Tools to Improve Safety in Youth Correctional Facilities

Brad Snyder

New Amsterdam Consulting (NAC) builds online tools that facilitate the three stages of the PbS improvement lifecycle (Data Collection and Quality Review, Site Reports and Outcome Measure Analysis, and Facility Improvement Plans). This presentation describes NAC's own improvement lifecycle and how it uses research, raw data, and feedback from juvenile detention and correction professionals to develop Web-based applications that help facility administrators improve practices and infrastructure. The presentation focuses on the importance of soliciting feedback from target users, automating analysis, leveraging data in real-time, and adhering to industry standards when developing online tools for juvenile detention and correction professionals. Using lessons learned from the PbS project, this presentation serves as a primer for organizations seeking to develop their own data collection or data management applications.

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

What We Know and Don't Know About Identity Theft

Statistical Information on the Scope, Nature, and Risk Factors of Identity Theft

Joanna P. Crane

Identity theft is a major crime affecting millions of Americans as well as the financial services industry. However, relatively little is known about the causal and risk factors associated with identity theft. With today's knowledge, the criminal justice system can focus its resources on the forms of identity theft that cause victims and businesses the greatest harm. However, to target its resources most effectively, the criminal justice system, private industry partners, and consumers need to identify and develop means to address both systemic vulnerabilities and approaches for vulnerable populations. This presentation provides statistics derived from the Federal Trade Commission's 2003 Nationwide Consumer Survey on Identity Theft (available at <http://www.ftc.gov/os/2003/09/synovaterreport.pdf>), supporting the findings that identity theft is more widespread than previously believed, the type of identity theft a victim experiences correlates with the degree of harm suffered, victims' knowledge of causality is limited, and demographics have an impact on risk for victimization.

Dark Figure of Identity Theft

Megan M. McNally

The term dark figure of crime refers to the elusive number of offenses that are undetected by, or unreported to, the police. Identity theft is a dark figure in itself, however, considering that efforts to collect official data on the phenomenon are only in their infancy. Overall, the root of the unknown in identity theft lies with its definition, since initial endeavors to examine the problem have made few distinctions regarding traditional problems such as theft and fraud, which are collectively and often repeatedly embodied within this

offense. Existing knowledge may also paint a picture of identity theft that is either too broad or too narrow, depending on the definition that is used and the specific context in which results are interpreted.

Nevertheless, what we do know about this problem is currently over-shadowed by what we do not know, and this presentation attempts to shed some light on the dark figure of identity theft by outlining what knowledge is necessary to prevent and respond to its occurrence within contemporary societies. In particular, various elements of identity theft offending will be discussed in relation to acquisition and misuse of personal information, with the aim of clarifying why what we don't know about identity theft can seriously hurt us all.

Understanding and Monitoring the "Whys" Behind Juvenile Crime Trends: National Explanations and Local Perspectives

GIS in Strategic Planning

Robert B. Burns

The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention has been working with several member agencies of the Coordinating Council on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention to develop the capacity to display crime problem areas, community assets, and governmental assets that can help prevent and control crime. This initiative carries forward the President's Management Agenda to develop the agency's E-government capacity to do analysis and strategic planning for more efficient and effective use of limited resources. Resource gaps and available services are more readily understood when displayed via maps. GIS helps agency decisionmakers identify gaps and overlaps in their own and other federal programs and among other governmental and private sector resources.

Examining Spatio-Temporal Patterns of Juvenile Crime at Places Using Trajectory Analysis and GIS

David Weisburd, Elizabeth Groff, Nancy Morris

Much of the research on the decline in juvenile crime has concentrated on individuals rather than places. Existing place-based research has concentrated on the macro-level of analysis using large areas such as cities, counties, and states. One exception is earlier work by Weisburd, et al. (2004), which pioneered the use of trajectory analysis to describe changes in micro-level places over time. This research takes the same approach by focusing on street blocks as places. First, trajectory analysis identifies groups of street blocks that have similar juvenile crime rates over time (Nagin, 1999; 2005). Next, the locations of street blocks in each trajectory are mapped. Finally, the absolute and relative distributions of trajectory groups are described using spatial statistics.

Leading Indicators of Juvenile Crime Trends: Their Utility for Juvenile Justice

Jeffrey A. Roth

Almost immediately after the 1985-1993 explosion of violent juvenile crime in the U.S., a drop continued through 1998, and even beyond in many localities. In attempting to explain these trends, observers have invoked a variety of community-level processes, cultural forces that impinge on children and their families, and prevention and control strategies that spread across American public health, law enforcement, and juvenile justice agencies. This presentation examines many of those explanatory hypotheses from two perspectives: What is the evidence that they explained or, at least that preceded both major segments of the 1985-2000 trend lines? How promising are the plausible leading indicators of juvenile crime for inclusion in local planning models, based on readily accessible agency data?

In future years of this ongoing project, these findings will serve as the basis for developing pilot juvenile justice planning models in a small number of partner jurisdictions.

Sexual Assault Response Team Model: Does It Make a Difference in the Criminal Justice Outcomes of Sexual Assault Cases?

Testing the Efficacy of Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner (SANE) Programs as a Tool in the Criminal Justice System

Elaine Nugent-Borakove

The American Prosecutors Research Institute, along with Boston College, conducted a study to assess whether having a SANE exam or a SART response in sexual assault cases helped prosecutors in making charging decisions and successfully prosecuting sexual assault cases. Information was extracted from more than 1,000 adult female sexual assault cases in five jurisdictions to compare the differences in charging and case outcomes between those cases in which a SANE exam was conducted and those in which an exam was not conducted.

National Sexual Assault Forensic Exam Protocol: Opportunities for Research

Marnie Shields

The National Protocol for Sexual Assault Medical Forensic Examinations: Adult/Adolescent was issued by the Attorney General in September 2004. The protocol is intended to ensure that all victims, regardless of differences in background or location of service provision, receive the same high quality medical and forensic exam and to simultaneously address the two primary purposes of sexual assault forensic exams: the immediate health care needs of a victim and the related justice system needs. The protocol is designed to serve as a tool for jurisdictions that wish to develop a new protocol or enhance an existing one. It is intended to supplement and not supersede the many excellent existing protocols and health care standards of care. The presentation explains the process for developing the protocol and highlights some of the contents of the document, particularly areas of controversy. The presentation also includes discussion of research opportunities created by the protocol.

Information-Led Policing

Law Enforcement Data Sharing Consortium

Mike McKinley

For a number of years, law enforcement practitioners have been discussing the need for more use of modern computer networking capabilities to enable the effective sharing of appropriate information among jurisdictions. The tragic and threatening events of September 11th further underscored the importance of achieving this interconnectivity. A public partnership between law enforcement agencies across the state of Florida and the University of Central Florida has developed a program, known as the Law Enforcement Data Sharing Consortium, which combines current information technology tools and police operations requirements to achieve this interoperability goal. The program, called "FINDER," allows law enforcement agencies to share information related to persons, vehicles, and pawned property. Currently, 63 agencies across Florida are participating in the project. These agencies have solved over 235 cases over the past year using FINDER as an investigative tool.

Workshop on Bridging Research and Practice: Approaches to Using Evaluation Research to Improve Program Practice

Mark W. Lipsey

This session is a workshop designed to provide an overview of different approaches to using evaluation research to foster effective program practice. It addresses the different meanings of “evidence-based practice” and considers the available options for developing or applying program evaluation research in ways that fit the program circumstances and provide constructive guidance for program improvement. Particular attention is given to such approaches as (a) evaluating programs directly and taking corrective action as needed, (b) implementing evidence-based “model” programs with monitoring of fidelity, and (c) comparing programs with “best practice” standards derived from meta-analysis of evaluation research.

Concurrent Panels, Wednesday, 8:30 am – 10:00 am

Private Security in the 21st Century: Findings From NIJ Research

Assessment of the Preparedness of Retail Malls to Prevent and Respond to Terrorist Attack

Robert C. Davis

The Police Foundation is assessing the preparedness of security in large retail spaces for terrorist attack. The basic issue is how private security in malls has responded to the task of protecting the public from terrorist attack. Are security officers who work in malls trained to spot potentially dangerous persons or situations? Are they prepared and do they have the tools to take effective action in the aftermath of an attack? Researchers are examining the kinds of new training programs and/or technology in which malls have invested since 9/11 and the extent to which funds are made available to security directors to upgrade staff and equipment.

The project consists of four main activities. First, with the University of Eastern Kentucky, staff has conducted a legislative survey that examines laws in the 50 states that regulate private security. The survey pays particular attention to regulations regarding hiring standards and training of security officers. Second, with assistance from the Department of Homeland Security, the project has interviewed state homeland security advisors to obtain their views on the preparedness of mall security and the need for additional regulation. Third, staff is conducting a mail survey of 1,200 mall security chiefs to ascertain the kinds of steps that have been taken to prevent and respond to terrorist attack and their opinions on the need for additional measures or regulation. Finally, the project will identify several malls engaging in “best practices” and seek to document the measures they have taken post-9/11 to increase security, including working with local first responders. Results will be distributed to a wide audience of private security executives.

Protecting Americas Seaports: Preliminary Findings from a National Survey of America’s Deep-Draft Seaports

Donald Faggiani, Tony Pate

America’s 185 seaports are high-risk targets for terrorist attacks with the potential to cripple large parts of American international trade. International trade accounts for 25 percent of the U.S. Gross Domestic Product, and ports handle the transportation of 95 percent by volume, and 75 percent by value, of U.S. foreign trade. Almost without exception, ports are located in major metropolitan areas with large populations

and extensive transportation networks, further increasing their attractiveness to terrorist attacks. Protecting these ports from attack is the responsibility of a variety of Federal, State and local law enforcement agencies, as well as private and corporate security firms. To be successful, that array of public and private organizations must build partnerships that support collaboration. Yet, there exists no systematic research that examines the extent and nature of public-private partnerships in providing port security. Further, no comprehensive research has been conducted concerning how those partnerships operate, what obstacles they encounter, and how they become successful. The Police Executive Research Forum and COSMOS Corporation, with funding from the National Institute of Justice, have undertaken a multi-phase project designed to define the best security practices currently being used by America's ports. The research team conducted site visits to 15 deep-draft ports in the U.S. to observe port security practices, define organizational mechanisms and resources, and identify inter-organizational partnerships between public and private security providers. The current paper presents preliminary findings of ten site visits completed thus far.

Security Industry Scope and Emerging Trends

Robert Rowe

The ASIS Foundation is studying the size and scope of the security industry in the United States to better understand the impact and presence of private security relative to Homeland Security. Because of the diverse nature of private security and the fact that it is not, as an industry, regulated by any one entity, measurements of the private security industry are difficult. This kind of information is essential to establish a baseline of activity and an analysis of national preparedness. The ultimate purpose of this study is to provide police, security, criminal justice researchers, and others with up-to-date information on the size and reach of the security industry.

This research will provide a description of the size and economic strength of various security sectors; identify changes to security following 9/11, including future trends and changes in expenditures; and focus on the relationship between security segments with other business segments and law enforcement agencies. The study will collect data to provide a general overview that will provide metrics on a number of security industry aspects. The survey will seek to define the size of the industry in personnel and revenue, the industry scope (to identify the reach of security and its relationship with other business sectors), and trends that can be identified in the industry.

The collection and analysis of this data will update the current body of work in order to provide a macro vision of the security industry and forecast the likely development of security, identifying current trends, including impact on crime and public safety. The results of this work should benefit security practitioners, law enforcement, homeland security officials, and others desiring to recognize and properly account for the security industry impact and contributions in the United States.

Pregnancy and Intimate Partner Homicide: Exploring the Link

Hidden from View: Maternal Mortality and Homicide in Pregnancy

Cara Krulewitch

Nationally, homicide is the fourth leading cause of death in childbearing women. While recognized as an important social problem, rates of intimate partner femicide during pregnancy or the postpartum period are not routinely collected. Statistical estimates for physical violence vary depending on the researcher's definition of abuse and demographics of the sample surveyed. While research has begun to focus on homicide as a leading cause of maternal mortality, these studies have not identified the relationship of the victim to the perpetrator. This relationship is important because prevention strategies for homicide

committed by an intimate partner differ from those of non-intimate homicide. Maternal mortality is underreported in the United States, in part because traumatic deaths are not included in nationally reported maternal mortality ratios. Mortality represents only the tip of the iceberg for the wide array of complications that can occur during pregnancy, including social conditions that can lead to violent or traumatic death. Few studies have evaluated the prevalence of homicide in women of childbearing age, yet understanding the extent of less commonly associated causes of death, such as homicide, during pregnancy may lead to improved identification of preventable problems that contribute to maternal morbidity and mortality. In this manner, previously unconsidered and likely preventable problems that lead to increased morbidity and mortality in women's lives can begin to be addressed as the problem of death among pregnant women is viewed in a comprehensive and contemporary manner.

Recent Findings From the Program of Research on the Causes and Correlates of Delinquency

Arrest, Sanctions, and Re-Entry from the Offender's Point of View

David Huizinga, Linda Cunningham, Amanda Elliott, Kimberly Henry, Kate Johnson

This presentation uses both survey and qualitative data to describe the impact of arrest and sanctions from the juvenile offender's point of view. For those incarcerated and released, it also describes their re-entry experiences. Some previous research has indicated that the impact of arrest and sanctions on subsequent delinquent behavior is non-existent, meager, or even detrimental. The question to address is: why should this be the case? In addition to theorizing and testing survey data for support of hypotheses, studies can also be helpful by asking offenders about their experiences with the police and juvenile justice system and the effects these experiences have had on them. The data used have been taken from the Denver Youth Survey, an ongoing longitudinal study of successful and problem behavior over the life course (currently covering people with ages 7-26). The data include information from the longitudinal survey and from recently collected qualitative interviews conducted with approximately 200 individuals drawn as a stratified probability sample from the respondents to the Denver Youth Survey.

Intergenerational Transfer of Risk for Delinquency and Related Problem Behaviors

Terence P. Thornberry

Adolescent delinquency, especially if it is serious and prolonged, has a variety of negative consequences for the person's long-term development. Among them, delinquency reduces academic success, increases teen pregnancy and parenthood, reduces employment stability, and increases continued involvement in other problem behaviors. Although these negative consequences are well known, there is surprisingly little prospective research that examines the intergenerational consequences of this developmental pattern. That is, researchers do not know if the consequences of adolescent delinquency move across generations to create risk for delinquency and other antisocial behaviors for the person's children. And, if they do, it is unknown whether the impact is direct or indirect, mediated by the developmental consequences listed above. This paper examines these issues using data from the Rochester Intergenerational Study. The Rochester Youth Development Study has traced the life-course development of the initial cohort from ages 13-30. The intergenerational study is following their oldest biological children from childhood through adolescence. Combining these longitudinal data enable the research to address the types of intergenerational processes.

Use of Force and Options Provided by Less Lethal Technologies

Challenge of Less Lethal Technologies: What to Acquire and When to Use It

John Firman

This presentation is an overview of the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) approach to less lethal technologies, including model policies and procedures, national training curricula, and emerging research and evaluation on less lethal products. It focuses on the over-arching problem of technology that is introduced in advance of clear policies and/or impact research, and how the IACP and other police leadership organizations are attempting to address and resolve this problem.

Concurrent Panels, Wednesday, 10:15 am – 11:45 am

Research Update on the Prison Rape Elimination Act of 2003

Socio-Cultural Meaning of Sexual Assault Narratives in Men's and Women's Prisons: A New Form of Analysis and Interpretation With Implications for Corrections Administrators

Mark S. Fleisher

The socio-cultural, semantic deconstruction of many hundreds of sexual assault interviews shows that such narrative data capture details of prison life, including inmate-on-inmate violence, inmate economic and socio-political relations, inmate-staff interaction, and staff and institution violence-response protocols. The deconstructions do so in such a manner that “actual” and instrumentally constructed sexual assaults are virtually indistinguishable. Two universal features appear in the style of inmate verbal narratives used to convey cultural information on sexual assault. First, prison inmates around the United States say that rape is rare today but was common “back in the day.” Temporal displacement puts the epicenter of prison rape in the 1970s and 1980s or prior to institutional history markers, such as “before the riot.” Second, inmates say they first acquired information about prison on the street, in jails, and in the media; however, once they are well socialized into prison culture, inmates create fresh rape and sex tales and reinterpret venerable rape tales. New and reinterpreted rape narratives use finite cultural content and emerge by recombining the core “cultural building blocks” of sexual assault tales.

Inmates report that rape tales are useful in multiple contexts. Rape tales may serve minor purposes (getting a cell change), satisfy personal vendettas (accusations of rape filed against staff and inmates), and achieve major economic goals (suing a correctional system for failing to protect inmates from rape). Factual reports and folkloric verbal narratives of sexual victimization may be indistinguishable; material evidence may be the only way to distinguish what's been done from what's been said was done. Even though inmates say sexual assault is uncommon today, inmates' socio-sexual life is a common topic of discussion and has significant meaning in the structure and function of prison inmate culture. Talk of rape and sexual life offer inmates an intuitive understanding of prison social life and enable them to set behavior boundaries among themselves and between themselves and staff.

A cultural interpretation of accounts of sexual assault using national data puts correctional administrators in a bind. Staff training, new protocols to handle sexual assault, and sexual assault prevention and intervention policies and procedures will have no effect on curtailing behavior that (according to men and women inmates) does not often occur. Rape tales will be preserved, though, because they have meaningful socio-cultural functions in prison life; however, institutional interventions will have no effect on stopping the “talk” about prison rape.

How Are Adult Drug Courts Implemented? Program Operations and Court Characteristics

Janine Zweig

The Justice Policy Center at the Urban Institute, the Research Triangle Institute, and the Center for Court Innovation are conducting a five-year national evaluation of adult drug courts on behalf of the National Institute of Justice. As part of this evaluation, we conducted a Web-based survey of 382 drug courts to develop a national portrait of program operations and characteristics. The survey also helped identify variation across drug courts in terms of participants served and how intervention strategies are implemented. Project staff asked respondents about key operational and programmatic elements, including eligibility criteria (related to substance use patterns or addiction, eligible charges, and other domains, such as the presence of mental health issues); program requirements (number of phases in the program and what specific treatment and ancillary service requirements existed during each phase); and community settings, treatment practices and requirements, testing practices, and patterns of sanctions and rewards. Based on the findings from this survey and site visits to candidate sites, researchers chose 28 drug courts to participate in an extensive process and impact evaluation. They are conducting site visits to courts to interview program implementers, such as drug court coordinators, judges, case managers, and treatment providers, and to observe the courtroom program in action. The study also involves a longitudinal component following drug court participants and a comparison group for three waves of data collection. In-person interviews with offenders are being conducted at the time of their enrollment in drug court, and then 6 and 18 months after the enrollment.

This presentation gives a national picture of how adult drug courts operate across the country and captures the variation in program implementation. The presentation includes findings from the Web-based survey and process evaluation for the impact drug of courts, to further illustrate issues related to program operation and characteristics

New Research on Delinquent Girls

Individual Risk Factors in Girls' Delinquency

Diana H. Fishbein, Gayle Dakof, Shari Miller-Johnson, Donna-Marie Winn

Compared with boys, there has been relatively little research that addresses the specific question of whether risk factors for girls' delinquency are distinguishable or unique. There is evidence to suggest that the effects of dynamic interactions between brain function, psychological traits, and the environment differ substantially between individuals and are considered key in understanding behavior in general and delinquency in particular. Recent research, however, suggests that these interacting factors may differentially influence girls and their behavioral pathways by contributing to gender differences in sensitivities and resiliencies in response to environmental conditions.

As a result, while boys and girls are often exposed to the same set of risk factors, there may be differences in underlying biological functions, psychological traits, and social interpretations of the experience between genders that influence the effect of any given risk factor on subsequent delinquency. Also, the sexes vary in the extent to which they are exposed to or experience risk conditions; e.g., girls more often experience sexual abuse and depression, while boys are more likely to exhibit conduct disorder and hyperactivity. Thus, in order to identify the most prominent risk factors for girls' delinquency, it is important to better understand two processes: (1) differences in the rate at which boys and girls tend to be exposed to such risk factors, and (2) ways in which girls differ in sensitivity to risk factors that both sexes experience. Considering these contexts for gender differences in delinquency, this presentation discusses four general

categories of risk factor that may differentially influence girls' delinquency: (a) Attention Deficit Hyperactivity and Conduct Disorders; (b) cognitive and emotional regulatory deficits; (c) early pubertal maturation; and (d) mental health issues. Recommendations are made for a future research agenda, and policy implications of existing research are delineated.

Assessment of Recent Trends in Girls' Violence Using Diverse Longitudinal Sources: Is the Gender Gap Closing?

Darryl Steffensmeier

Applying Dickey-Fuller time series techniques in tandem with intuitive plot-displays, this study examines recent trends in girls' violence and the gender gap as reported in four major sources of longitudinal data on youth violence. Researchers find that the rise in girls' violence over the past twenty years relates to several net-widening policy shifts. These have apparently escalated girls' likelihood of arrest due to stretching of definitions of violence to include more minor incidents, which girls are relatively more likely to commit; increased policing of violence between intimates and in private settings (e.g., home, school), where female "violence" is more widespread; and less tolerant family and societal attitudes toward juvenile females. These latter shifts in policy reflect a growing intolerance of violence in the law and among the citizenry and an expanded application of preventive punishment and risk management strategies. The policy emphasizes early identification and enhanced formal control of "problem" individuals or groups, particularly problem youth.

Girls Study Group: Preliminary Findings

Margaret A. Zahn

This presentation summarizes the year's work of the Girls Study Group. In particular, it summarizes the findings of the extensive literature review and indicates the gender differences in crime patterns and causal explanations. It also presents findings from the study of resilience that was done, showing factors that facilitate positive outcomes for girls from backgrounds that involve sexual assault, poverty, and social disorganization.