

# aec Newsletter

The Academy of Experimental Criminology

April 2005  
Volume 1, issue 1

## EDITORIAL . . . . .

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Welcome to Volume 1 of the Newsletter of the Academy of Experimental Criminology! As the Vice President of the Academy, I have the auspicious responsibility of putting together the newsletter. How often is it going to be produced? At this stage, I am aiming for two a year. But I need your help!

I want someone to volunteer to **take photos** at gatherings throughout the year. We need someone (or several people) to take photos at our Annual meeting held during the American Society of Criminology in November, at the 5<sup>th</sup> Jerry Lee Crime Prevention Symposium in May, at the 14<sup>th</sup> World Congress of Criminology in August (see page 8) and at any other important, interesting or even social events during the year. You just need a digital camera and a penchant for capturing interesting poses! So, please, volunteer your services and start sending me those photos!

I also need you, our members, to provide me with material to include in the newsletter. Relevant information might include: a story from the frontline of running an RCT; news about an AEC member (Awards? Honours?) (see page 6); social information (Weddings? Babies? Interesting trips?); information about upcoming conferences/seminars (see page 8); new publications – please send me your abstract or a summary of the methods and results (see the Feature Article on pages 2 & 3); new funded research (see page 7); any new appointments (see page 3); job vacancies that you might be trying to fill; anything else that you think might be of interest to your colleagues. I am open to suggestions and welcome your input.

The newsletter is as much a forum for exchanging professional information as it is a forum for us to all get to know each other. One idea was for me to “profile” an AEC member in the next newsletter. Not just a profile of your academic accomplishments, but a story with some insight about your personal pathway. Nothing too personal, I’ll just ask you to mention a few interesting events or hurdles you might have overcome that has shaped where you are now. The idea is to inspire others to persevere even when the going gets tough. And we all know that RCTs in the criminal justice arena are possibly tougher than in any other field of inquiry. So...if you want to volunteer for the next installment of the AEC newsletter, please let me know!

I also want to take this opportunity to thank my Research Assistant, Brigitte Bouhours, who has put together this newsletter. I think she has done a great job with the formatting and in bringing together a wide range of information. Any suggestions for the future format would be great as we move into production of Volume 2!

Enjoy the newsletter. Please **email a copy of the newsletter** to your friends, colleagues and any listserves that you might be on. Encourage people to join the Academy! Have fun at the upcoming conferences (I will be going to the World Congress in August, so I hope to see many of you there) and start taking some photos!

Lorraine Mazerolle  
Vice President & Newsletter Editor,  
Academy of Experimental Criminology



FEATURE ARTICLE . . . . .

Lifetime Effects:

The High/Scope Perry Preschool Study Through Age 40

A new High/Scope Monograph by Lawrence J. Schweinhart, Jeanne Montie, Zongping Xiang, W. Steven Barnett, Clive R. Belfield, & Milagros Nores

The High/Scope Perry Preschool study is a scientific experiment that has identified the short- and long-term effects of a high-quality preschool education program for young children living in poverty. From 1962 through 1967, David Weikart and his colleagues in the Ypsilanti, Michigan, school district operated the High/Scope Perry Preschool Project for young children to help them avoid school failure and related problems. They identified a sample of 123 low-income African American children who were assessed to be at high risk of school failure and randomly assigned 58 of them to a group that received a high-quality preschool program at ages 3 and 4 and 65 to a group that received no preschool program. Because of the random assignment strategy, children's preschool experience remains the best explanation for subsequent group differences in their performance over the years. Project staff collected data annually on both groups from 3 through 11 and again at 14, 15, 19, 27, and 40, with a missing data rate of only 6% across all measures. After each period of data collection, staff analyzed the information and wrote a comprehensive official report. The findings of program effects through 40 span the domains of education, economic performance, crime prevention, family relationships, and health. All group comparisons presented below are statistically significant with a one-tailed probability less than .05.

More of the program group than the no-program group graduated from high school (77% vs. 60%), specifically, more program females than no-program females (88% vs. 46%). Earlier, fewer program than no-program females were treated for mental impairment (8% vs. 36%) or retained in grade (21% vs. 41%). The program group outperformed the no-program group on various intellectual and language tests from their preschool years up to age 7; school achievement tests at ages 9, 10, and 14; and literacy tests at ages 19 and 27. At 15 and 19, the program group had better attitudes toward school than the no-program group, and program-group parents had better attitudes toward their 15-year-old children's schooling than did no-program-group parents.

More of the program group than the no-program group were employed at 27 (69% vs. 56%) and at 40 (76% vs. 62%). At 27 more program females than no-program females were employed (80% vs. 55%), but at 40 more program males than no-program males were employed (70% vs. 50%). The program group also had higher median annual earnings than the no-program group at 27 (\$12,000 vs. \$10,000) and 40 (\$20,800 vs. \$15,300) and higher median monthly incomes at 27 (\$1,020 vs. \$700) and 40 (\$1,856 vs. \$1,308). More of the program group than the no-program group owned their own homes at 27 (27% vs. 5%) and 40 (37% vs. 28%). More program males than no-program males owned a car at 27 (73% vs. 59%) and 40 (80% vs. 50%). At 40, more of the program group than the no-program group had savings accounts (76% vs. 50%), especially males (73% vs. 36%). While the evidence of less use of social services by the program group than by the no-program group is strikingly consistent across various indicators of social services usage, the evidence of a significant group difference in use of social services on individual indicators is equivocal. By 40, non-significantly fewer members of the program group than the no-program group reported receiving social services at some time in their lives (71% vs. 86%). At age 27, fewer of the program group than the no-program group reported receiving social services at some time in the previous 10 years (59% vs. 80%).

The study presents strong evidence that the Perry Preschool program played a significant role in reducing overall lifetime arrests and lifetime arrests for violent, property, and drug crimes and subsequent prison or jail sentences up to age 40. By 40, fewer of the program group than the no-program group were arrested 5 or more times (36% vs. 55%), and fewer were arrested for violent crimes (32% vs. 48%), property crimes (36% vs. 58%), and drug crimes (14% vs. 34%). More of the program group than the no-program group were sentenced to prison or jail by 40 (28% vs. 52%), specifically during the years from 28 to 40 (19% vs. 43%). Also during the years from 28 to 40, fewer of the program group than the no-program group were sentenced to prison for felonies (7% vs. 25%) and fewer spent time in prison for any reason (9% vs. 21%).

**DIARY DATES** . . . . .**AEC ANNUAL MEETING**

November 16-19, 2005

The Academy of Experimental Criminology annual meeting is held in conjunction with the American Society of Criminology meetings. This year, the ASC meetings are in Toronto, Canada, from Wednesday 16<sup>th</sup> to Saturday 19<sup>th</sup> November.

An update regarding the specific day and time of the AEC session will be available to members when the ASC completes its program. New fellows and honorary fellows will be installed during the session.

For more information on the ASC meeting, visit <http://www.asc41.com/toronto.htm>

**NEW APPOINTMENTS**

- ◆ Denise Gottfredson has been elected Vice-President of the American Society of Criminology
- ◆ David Hawkins has been elected fellow of the American Society of Criminology
- ◆ David Weisburd has been appointed the Walter E. Meyer Professor of Law and Criminal Justice at the Hebrew University
- ◆ On February 1<sup>st</sup>, 2005 Evan Mayo-Wilson became the new Coordinator of the Campbell Crime and Justice Group

More program than no-program males raised their own children (57% vs. 30%) and had second marriages (29% vs. 8%). The two oldest children raised by program-group members did not differ significantly from the two oldest children raised by no-program group members in education, employment, arrests, or welfare status. At 40, more of the program group than the no-program group said they were getting along very well with their families (75% vs. 64%). Fewer program than no-program males reported using sedatives, sleeping pills, or tranquilizers (17% vs. 43%), marijuana or hashish (48% vs. 71%), or heroin.

A path model of the study suggests how preschool experience affects participants' success at 40. Beginning with preschool experience and children's preprogram intellectual performance, the model traces causal paths to children's post-program intellectual performance, then to their school achievement and commitment to schooling, then to their educational attainment, then to their adult earnings and lifetime arrests.

In constant 2000 dollars discounted at 3%, the economic return to society of the Perry Preschool program was \$258,888 per participant on an investment of \$15,166 per participant—\$17.07 per dollar invested. Of that return, \$195,621 went to the general public – \$12.90 per dollar invested (as compared to \$7.16 in the age-27 benefit-cost analysis), and \$63,267 went to each participant – \$4.17 per dollar invested. Of the public return, 88% (\$171,473) came from crime savings, 4% (\$7,303) came from education savings, 7% (\$14,078) came from increased taxes due to higher earnings, and 1% (\$2,768) came from welfare savings. Preschool program participants earned 14% more per person than they would have otherwise – \$156,490 more over their lifetimes in undiscounted 2000 dollars. Male program participants cost the public 41% less in crime costs per person – \$732,894 less in undiscounted 2000 dollars over their lifetimes.

The major conclusion of this study is that high-quality preschool programs for young children living in poverty contribute to their intellectual and social development in childhood and their school success, economic performance, and reduced commission of crime in adulthood. This age 40 study confirms that these findings extend not only to young adults but also to adults in midlife, that the long-term effects are lifetime effects. The return to the public on its initial investment in such programs is not only substantial but larger than previously estimated.

(to read or order the monograph, go to: [www.highscope.org](http://www.highscope.org))

## **ABOUT THE ACADEMY**

The Academy of Experimental Criminology was founded in 1999 in order to advance the development of experimental criminology. It seeks to increase awareness of randomized experiments in crime and justice, and to aid in the improvement of experimental methods in criminology.

The Academy also supports the Journal of Experimental Criminology, which publishes major advances in criminology and its methods through field experimentation, as well as quasi-experiments and other forms of research involving systematic manipulation of social or other variables. A newsletter concerned with the Academy and experimental criminology more generally is published twice a year.

The Academy recognizes criminologists who have successfully led randomized field experiments in criminology through their election as Fellows. Since 2003, the Academy has also recognized persons whose work has made substantial contributions to the advancement of experimental criminology, without actually conducting randomized field experiments. These people are elected as Honorary Fellows.

Fellows and Honorary Fellows are elected annually by vote of Fellows in good standing, and are installed at the annual meeting held in conjunction with the meeting of the American Society of Criminology. The Academy is governed by an executive board consisting of all living persons who have been elected as Presidents.

For more information visit the AEC website at <http://www.crim.upenn.edu/aec>

or contact Amber Leon, [amberl@sas.upenn.edu](mailto:amberl@sas.upenn.edu)  
Academy of Experimental Criminology  
c/o University of Pennsylvania  
The Jerry Lee Center of Criminology  
3814 Walnut street  
Philadelphia, PA 19104, USA

### **PRESIDENTS**

- Lawrence Sherman, Founding President, 1999-2001
- David P. Farrington, 2001-2003
- Joan McCord, 2003-2004
- David L. Weisburd, 2004-2007

### **VICE-PRESIDENT**

- Lorraine Mazerolle, 2004-2007

## **FELLOWS**

- Robert F. Boruch, University of Pennsylvania
- Richard F. Catalano, University of Washington
- Patricia Chamberlain, Oregon Social Learning Center
- Kenneth A. Dodge, Duke University
- David P. Farrington, Cambridge University
- Denise C. Gottfredson, University of Maryland
- Peter W. Greenwood, RAND
- Adele V. Harrell, The Urban Institute
- J. David Hawkins, University of Washington
- Scott Henggeler, Medical University of South Carolina
- Shep Kellam, American Institute for Research
- Martin Killias, University of Lausanne
- Friedrich Lösel, University of Erlangen - Nuremburg
- Doris Mackenzie, University of Maryland
- Lorraine Mazerolle, Griffith University
- David Olds, University of Colorado
- Joan Petersilia, University of California, Irvine
- John B. Reid, Oregon Social Learning Center
- Alison Ritter, Turning Point
- Matthew Sanders, University of Queensland
- Lawrence J. Schweinhart, High/Scope Education Research Foundation
- Jonathan P. Shepherd, University of Wales
- Lawrence W. Sherman, University of Pennsylvania
- Heather Strang, Australian National University
- Patrick H. Tolan, University of Illinois at Chicago
- Richard E. Tremblay, University of Montreal
- Susan Turner, RAND
- Frank Vitaro, University of Montreal
- David L. Weisburd, Hebrew University & University of Maryland

### **NEWLY ELECTED FELLOWS**

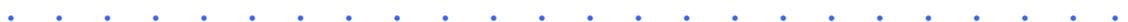
- Delbert Elliott, University of Colorado
- Steve Aos, Washington State Institute for Public Policy
- Mark Greenberg, Pennsylvania State University
- Richard Berk, University of California
- Debra Pepler, York University

### **HONORARY FELLOWS**

- Jerry Lee, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
- Sir Iain Chalmers, Oxford, England
- Jon Baron, Coalition of Evidence Based Policy

### **NEWLY ELECTED HONORARY FELLOWS**

- Anthony Petrosino, IFC, Center for Evaluation
- Nick Ross, University College London



## MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

NAME: .....

POSITION or TITLE: .....

DEPARTMENT: .....

INSTITUTION/AGENCY: .....

ADDRESS: .....

.....

.....

.....

WORK PHONE: .....

E-MAIL: .....

METHOD OF PAYMENT (please tick)

Check (made payable to the Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania)

Credit Card

CREDIT CARD PAYMENT

VISA                       MASTERCARD

Card No.: .....

Name on card: .....

Exp. date: .....

Amount: \$US60/50 Euros .....

Return application form with credit card information or check to:

Academy of Experimental Criminology  
Attn: Amber Leon  
c/o University of Pennsylvania  
The Jerry Lee Center of Criminology  
3814 Walnut Street  
Philadelphia, PA 19104, USA

detach and send ✂

## CALL FOR PAPERS

The Campbell Collaboration has asked AEC members to be involved in their 2006 Annual Colloquium.

The Campbell Collaboration is an organization committed to evidence-based policy and which supports experimental research. Many of our members are active in the Campbell Collaboration's Crime and Justice Group.

**We are looking for AEC members to present papers and organize some panels for the Colloquium.**

The Sixth Annual Campbell Collaboration Colloquium will take place in Los Angeles, California, 22-24 February 2006. It will be hosted by the University of Southern California, School of Social Work.

For more information, visit:  
<http://www.campbellcollaboration.org/>

## New members welcome!

*The AEC is currently accepting new members. Members receive as part of their membership a subscription to the Journal of Experimental Criminology. Members are also invited to participate in the annual meeting of the Academy and receive copies of the newsletters, reports, etc. produced by the Academy. Members have the right to vote for officers of the Academy (but not for Academy fellows who are elected by Academy Fellows only). Memberships dues are US\$60 (50 Euros).*

## **THE JOAN MCCORD AWARD**

The Joan McCord Award was established to honor Joan McCord's lifetime achievement in criminology. Each year, the recipient of the award gives a presentation at the annual meeting of the AEC and the lecture is published in the Journal of Experimental Criminology. A stipend of US\$750 from the Journal is awarded to the winner.

This year award committee members were:

Denise Gottfredson  
Lorraine Mazerolle  
Richard Tremblay

The 2005 Joan McCord Award recipient is:

David Farrington from the Institute of Criminology, Cambridge University.

Dr. Farrington is especially deserving of the award because a significant portion of his vast work in developmental and experimental criminology was a direct outgrowth of Joan McCord's Cambridge Sommerville Youth Study. The characteristics of youths measured in Farrington's Cambridge Study in Delinquent Development were first identified as important precursors of delinquency in Joan's work. By incorporating measures of these characteristics into what became a 40-year follow-up study of 400 males, Dr. Farrington made a clear and major contribution to our understanding of the factors related to the development of criminal behavior.

We also wish to honor Professor Farrington's contributions to the Academy of Experimental Criminology. He was instrumental in founding the Academy and served as its second president, from 2001-2003. Through his Academy work and his work as co-chair of the Campbell Collaboration Crime and Justice Group, David Farrington has demonstrated outstanding leadership in the field of experimental criminology, fostered and encouraged high quality experimental work in Criminology.

David Farrington will speak on "Key Longitudinal-Experimental Studies in Criminology" at the AEC annual meeting, in November.

## **MEMBERS' AWARD**

**Be sure to congratulate our members for their recent awards!**

- ◆ Denise Gottfredson, from the University of Maryland, USA, has been selected to receive the 2005 Prevention Science Award of the Society for Prevention Research. This award is given to an individual or team or individuals for a significant body of research that has applied scientific methods to test one or more preventive interventions or policies. Denise will be presented with the award at the May, 2005 annual meeting of the society.
- ◆ Lorraine Mazerolle, from Griffith University, Australia, has received the first ever Rutgers School of Criminal Justice Alumni Recognition Award at the school's alumni dinner on October 14, 2004. During the dinner, Professor Jim Finckenauer declared, "Lorraine was nominated by her peers because her work is helping to bridge the gap between academia and the public policy arena. She has also become a mentor for other criminal justice researchers around the world."
- ◆ Australian parenting expert Matthew Sanders, from Queensland University, has been honoured with the 2004 International Collaborative Prevention Research Award at the 12<sup>th</sup> annual meeting of the Society for Prevention Research, in Quebec. Matthew is the founder of the Triple P-Positive Parenting Program. The award recognizes worldwide collaborative research generated by Triple P in many countries across the world.
- ◆ David Weisburd recently was awarded the Rectors Prize for Excellence in Research and Teaching at Hebrew University, Jerusalem, Israel, for 2005. This is an extraordinary achievement as only five such prizes are given each year throughout the entire university.

## RESEARCH PROJECTS . . . . .

### ◆ Campbell Collaboration Crime and Justice Group Protocols

Four new protocols have recently been approved. Protocols are one way that the C2 tries to encourage explicitness and transparency in the review process. Readers are encouraged to contact the authors with feedback, citations to possibly eligible studies, or other correspondence.

➤ **Strategies related to the prevention, detection, management and response to terrorism: A Campbell systematic review**

Cynthia Lum, Leslie W. Kennedy, and Alison Sherley

<http://www.campbellcollaboration.org/doc-pdf/terrorprot.pdf>

➤ **Assessing the effectiveness of interventions designed to support victims of crime: A systematic review of psychological outcomes**

Rania Marandos and Amanda Perry

<http://www.campbellcollaboration.org/doc-pdf/supportvictimsprot.pdf>

➤ **Institutional violence: A systematic review and meta-analysis of the impact of situational factors on violence**

Lisa Gadon, David J. Cooke, and Lorraine Johnstone

<http://www.campbellcollaboration.org/doc-pdf/situationfactorsprot.pdf>

➤ **Effects of face-to-face restorative justice for personal victim crimes**

Heather Strang and Lawrence W. Sherman

[http://www.aic.gov.au/campbellcj/reviews/rjustice\\_protocol.pdf](http://www.aic.gov.au/campbellcj/reviews/rjustice_protocol.pdf)

### ◆ Improving Evaluation of Anti-Crime Programs

The National Research Council and the National Academy of Science will shortly release a report on evaluation of criminal justice programs. The project explores ways to develop and implement scientifically sound evaluation plans for criminal justice and crime prevention programs aimed at individuals, groups, and the nation at large. The report originated in a workshop held by the Committee on Law and Justice, in collaboration with the Committee on National Statistics. The aim is to foster the use of more rigorous scientific methods in program evaluation in our field. The report will include recommendations for an approach to the development of basic principles and procedures for evaluating anti-crime programs.

The purpose of the workshop was to:

- 1) Summarize the recent critical literature reviews on program evaluation research in criminal justice.
- 2) Discuss the various barriers to the use of rigorous methods in the evaluation of criminal justice programs, and propose whether and how those barriers might be surmounted, and how reasonable policy-making can be promoted in the face of limited information on impacts.
- 3) Discuss the application of different methods and the circumstances under which such methods can and should be applied to anti-crime policies, programs, and strategies
- 4) Describe basic scientific principles and procedures to guide evaluations of criminal justice programs.

Committee members include:

Mark Lipsey, John Adams, Denise Gottfredson, John Pepper, and David Weisburd.

The project is sponsored by the National Institute of Justice

## **NEW FUNDED RESEARCH, JOB VACANCIES, ETC.**

***This space is your space. Use it to publicize new funded projects, on-going research initiatives, experiences in running RCTs, job vacancies, social information, etc...***

***Please email your news and contributions to: [l.mazerolle@griffith.edu.au](mailto:l.mazerolle@griffith.edu.au) or [b.bouhours@griffith.edu.au](mailto:b.bouhours@griffith.edu.au)***

## UPCOMING CONFERENCES

◆ **The 5<sup>th</sup> Annual Jerry Lee Crime Prevention Symposium: Systematic Evidence on What Works in Crime and Justice: Raising Questions and Presenting Findings**

Maryland, USA, May 2-3, 2005  
Sponsor: The Campbell Collaboration Crime and Justice Group

Day one of the conference (held at the University of Maryland) will focus on methodological issues related to the evaluation of crime and justice interventions, as well as the importance of statistical significance for evaluation research. The second day (held in Washington DC) will include three systematic reviews and responses from policymakers and practitioners. Program available at: [www.aic.gov.au/campbellcj/meetings/jleeprogram2005.pdf](http://www.aic.gov.au/campbellcj/meetings/jleeprogram2005.pdf)

Contact: Nancy Morris, [ccjg@crim.umd.edu](mailto:ccjg@crim.umd.edu)

◆ **Safety, Crime and Justice: From Data to Policy**

Canberra, Australia, June 6-7, 2005  
Australian Institute of Criminology & Australian Bureau of Statistics

The conference will provide a venue for participants to network with other practitioners, researchers and policymakers in the criminal justice area. It will also give attendees an opportunity to discuss research and evaluation methodologies as well as the opportunity to further explore both the complexities and the specific issues related to evidence-based policy.

Website: <http://www.aic.gov.au/conferences/2005-abs/>

◆ **US National Institute of Justice Annual Conference – Evidence-Based Policies and Practices**

Washington DC, USA, July 18-20, 2005

NIJ's Annual Research and Evaluation Conference connects policymakers and practitioners to the latest research findings in the criminal justice arena. For the past 12 years, nationally and internationally recognized leaders in criminal justice research, policy, and practice have attended to share ideas, solve problems, and initiate discussions about pressing issues of the day. This year, the opening plenary panel will examine the topic of what constitutes "evidence-based" policies and practices in criminal justice evaluations. The second plenary session examines the tremendous need for social science to expand its activity beyond "how well do programs perform" to include "how well do technologies perform." This plenary session will bring together national and international experts in forensic science, law enforcement, and research to discuss these and similar issues from both the physical and social science perspectives.

Website: <http://www.nijpcs.org/RE/RE2005/about.htm>

◆ **14<sup>th</sup> World Congress of Criminology - Preventing Crime and Promoting Justice: Voices for Change**

Philadelphia, USA, August 7-11, 2005  
Sponsor: International Society of Criminology  
Host: Jerry Lee Center of Criminology

The 14th World Congress of Criminology will be the first to take place in the United States of America. The Congress will bring together almost thirty learned societies from around the world. Scholars, justice officials, police, professors and students will all be welcome to join in a truly international and intellectual event. The Congress will offer a number of Method Workshops, which will provide the most recent developments in research methods, or the analysis of crime and justice statistics.

Website: <http://worldcriminology2005.org/>

◆ **5<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference of the European Society of Criminology: Challenges to European Integration – Challenges for Criminology**

Krakow, Poland, August 31-September 3, 2005

The process of European integration means new challenges for European structures and for internal security and criminal justice affairs. The threat of international terrorism will no doubt be crucial for future developments in this area; however, more "traditional" forms of crime shall not be overlooked. In most new member states, law and order issues have tended to dominate political discourse for some time as political, economic and social changes have resulted in considerable increase in crime.

The main themes of the ESC conference will address what do these changes mean for criminology in Europe? Is European criminology sufficiently well prepared in terms of infrastructure, resources, teaching and research to deal with these new challenges? Is there any prospect of an EU of 25 member states moving in a common direction in the area of crime control and penal policy and is European criminology unified enough to support such a trend?

Website: <http://www.eurocrim2005.com>

◆ **Delivering Crime Prevention: Making the Evidence Work**

Sydney, Australia, November 21-22, 2005  
Australian Institute of Criminology & Attorney-General's Department of NSW

The conference will critically examine the role of evidence-based policy approaches in the development and delivery of crime prevention policies and programs in Australia today. Barriers to the successful implementation of evidence-based initiatives will be reviewed and solutions explored.

Website: <http://www.aic.gov.au/conferences/2005-cp/>

## NEW PUBLICATIONS . . . . .

### ◆ **Developmental Origins of Aggression**

Edited by Richard E. Tremblay, Willard W. Hartup, and John Archer  
Guildford Press, New York

While aggression is often conceived as a learned behavior that peaks during adolescence, this important volume shows that aggressive behaviors have their origins in early childhood and even infancy. Findings from major longitudinal research programs are used to illuminate the processes by which most children learn alternatives to physical aggression as they grow older, while a minority become increasingly violent. The developmental trajectories of proactive, reactive, and indirect aggression are reviewed, as are lessons learned from animal studies. Bringing together the best of current knowledge, the volume sheds new light on the interplay of biological factors, social and environmental influences, and sex differences in both adaptive and maladaptive aggression.

#### Key Features

- The first comprehensive analysis of the development of aggression in 30 years.
- Shows, through major research, how aggressive behaviors originate in infancy and early childhood.
- Leading figures in the field pool their knowledge of genetics, neuroscience, and psychology.
- Explores the relationship between aggression and conduct disorder.

#### Audience

Researchers, practitioners, and students in developmental psychology, child clinical psychology, child and adolescent psychiatry, criminology, and related disciplines.

#### Contributors

John Archer, Michel Boivin, Mara Brendgen, Chawki Benkelfat, Sylvana Côté, Ginette Dionne, Joseph L. Flanders, Afra Foroud, Uberto Gatti, Paul L. Gendreau, Willard W. Hartup, Dale F. Hay, D. Lynn Homish, David Joubert, Eric Lacourse, Rolf Loeber, Tania Mazzaello, Daniel S. Nagin, Tomáš Paus, Sergio M. Pellis, Vivien C. Pellis, Daniel Pérusse, Jordan B. Peterson, Robert O. Pihl, François Poulin, Elisa Romano, Jean Richard Séguin, Stephen J. Suomi, Richard E. Tremblay, Tracy Vaillancourt, Stephanie H. M. Van Goozen, Frank Vitaro, Philip David Zelazo, Mark Zoccolillo

### ◆ **Changing Lives: Delinquency Prevention as Crime Control Policy**

Peter Greenwood  
Chicago University Press, Chicago.

My new book *Changing Lives: Delinquency Prevention as Crime Control Policy* will be published by the University of Chicago Press in late October of this year. It is part of a series sponsored by the MacArthur Foundation Research Network on Adolescent Development and Juvenile Justice. Frank Zimring is the series editor.

#### Key Features

The book begins by examining the historical disconnect between delinquency prevention goals, programs and impacts. It then moves on to review recent progress in the methodology for identifying effective programs and describes what the most promising programs and strategies consist of.

Later chapters describe the politics of crime policy-making and how delinquency prevention fares compared to other strategies. An entire chapter is devoted to examining why programs that have been clearly demonstrated not to work can still corner most of the market. It shows why the more cost-effective delinquency prevention strategies are continually under-funded compared to the more punitive approaches against which they compete. The last two chapters consider the issues of where, in the structure of government, responsibility for delinquency prevention should lie and the role of the juvenile court.

#### Audience

This book should be of interest to public officials, scholars, or researchers with an interest in cost-effective crime policy. It should be of particular interest to anyone who is interested in understanding the development and use of evidence-based prevention models, or helping kids and families, or just reducing crime.

After the book comes out Peter will be conducting a series of regional workshops to acquaint policy makers and practitioners with its contents. In the meantime he has been helping a number of organizations including VisionQuest and the California Youth Authority move toward more evidence-based programming.

# JOURNAL OF EXPERIMENTAL CRIMINOLOGY . . . . .

The *Journal of Experimental Criminology* is published four times a year in cooperation with the Academy of Experimental Criminology. A subscription to the Journal is included in the Academy's membership dues. The *Journal of Experimental Criminology* focuses on high quality experimental and quasi-experimental research in the development of evidence based crime and justice policy. The journal is also committed to the advancement of the science of systematic reviews and experimental methods in criminology and criminal justice. The journal seeks empirical papers on experimental and quasi-experimental studies, systematic reviews on substantive criminal justice problems, and methodological papers on experimentation and systematic review. The journal encourages submissions from scholars in the broad array of scientific disciplines that are concerned with crime and justice problems.

**Editor-in-Chief:**

David Weisburd, *Hebrew University, Israel; and University of Maryland, USA*

**Managing Editor:**

Rochelle Schnurr, *Hebrew University, Israel*

**Associate Editors:**

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