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EDITORIAL

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Welcome to Volume 2, Issue 1 of the Newsletter of the Academy of Experimental Criminology! We are now into the second year of producing the newsletter. Our membership is growing (slowly but surely) and, in my view, our influence is expanding (a view that is likely shared by my esteemed colleagues). Our small Academy now boasts the membership of the inaugural co-winner of the Stockholm Prize in Criminology (see the article about Friedrich Losel on page 9). Congratulations to Friedrich!

I also want to congratulate the new Fellows and the new Honorary Fellow (see page 4). We congratulate you on your commitment to high quality research and hope that you enjoy the fellowship of the Academy. We hope you can make it to the annual get-together of Fellows and Honorary Fellows on the Tuesday evening prior to the American Society of Criminology meeting in LA (see page 5).

Many of our Academy members have been active at recent conferences that very much seek to influence policy and practice (see page 15). This again will be evident at the forthcoming Sixth Annual Jerry Lee Crime Prevention Symposium that is scheduled for May 1-2 (ie next week) in Washington DC (see page 15). Half of the presenters at the conference are Academy members and you can be assured that the "other half" will be lobbied intensely to join up! Which brings me to the issue (again) of membership. We really need each and every member of the Academy to do all they can to encourage, coerce and convince their colleagues to join the Academy (see page 5). Apart from receiving this auspicious newsletter twice a year © all members of the Academy receive copies of the Journal of Experimental Criminology (see page 17). The journal is really taking great shape -- the articles in the journal are of the highest caliber and it is such a great

resource for scholars, policy makers and practitioners to access high quality research. Whilst I understand there have been some teething problems in disseminating the journal, we are working hard to resolve these problems. Sorry from us all – and please email David Weisburd at msefrat@mscc.huji.ac.il if you have not received copies.

I am on the hunt for material to include on page 2 (The Feature Article that was written this time by Sacha Rombouts – a new member of the Academy and a soon-to-be-graduated PhD). Larry Sherman refers to this page as the "backstory" behind experimental criminology. I think that's a great way to describe the types of stories we are looking for in the newsletter. I share Larry's desire to establish a tradition of the "backstory" in this newsletter so it can become an important source of data for future textbooks and methods research.

One more thing...on page 8 there is a call for nominations for new officers for the Academy. The deadline for nominations is May 15th (extended from May 1st).

I continue to thank Jeanette Brandis of the Key Centre for Ethics, Law, Justice and Governance at Griffith University for her ongoing support in producing this newsletter. I love receiving ideas and materials from you all...so please keep sending information about your research, awards you have received, books that have recently been published, photos that you have taken at conferences/symposiums and the like.

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

Reflections on the 6th Annual Campbell Collaboration Colloquium in LA (February 2006).

Sacha Rombouts, Griffith University

Gone are the days when a literature review is a simple matter of building up an argument for your particular study on the basis of reviewing published articles. Indeed, the new generation of PhD students and scholars may find themselves regularly conducting meta-analyses as an initial step in their research endeavours. The recent 6th Annual Campbell Collaboration Colloquium reiterated the complexities involved in synthesizing a body of research and I provide a synopsis of three themes that, as an early career researcher, I felt underpinned much of the debate and discussion at the conference.

Experimental and Non-Experimental Research

One of the major themes of the conference concerned the use of randomized controlled trials (RCTs) versus non-experimental evaluations. I should have been more aware of the emergence of this theme considering that the pre-colloquium workshop focused on the designing of RCTs. Several panel discussions highlighted the practical and methodological issues posed in the tension between experimental and non-experimental research.

Peter Jensen, a Danish econometrician, conducted a useful workshop on how to include non-experimental studies in a systematic review. An interesting debate arose concerning the Campbell's apparent over-emphasis on RCTs and lack of clear guidelines as to what reviewers should do with non-experimental studies. The danger here is that a reviewer may only include RCTs in their review on the basis that they are the gold standard and anything less either can't be combined with high-quality studies or can't provide useful information due to a lack of control of extraneous variables. On the other hand, it was pointed out that some RCTs may in fact have poorer research designs than quasi-experimental studies. This mirrored the debate I witnessed in the COPS panel between the "experimenters" and the "modelers". Dr. Jensen presented a number of formulae to demonstrate how experimental and non-experimental research can co-exist peacefully in systematic reviews. Requests for his overheads may be made via email (PJE@ASB.DK).

Practical Significance of Effect Sizes

Another major theme of the conference was the establishment of benchmarks for assessing the practical importance of effect sizes. We were treated to an entertaining plenary speech by **Dr. Ioannidis**. My initial fears that this was not a criminologist and therefore what was to be said may be of limited relevance to me, were quickly dismissed. In fact, the Campbell Colloquium on the whole taught me the value of interdisciplinary gatherings in furthering one's research capabilities. Dr. Ioannidis emphasized that replication was as important if not more important than discovery. However, he noted that it is hard to further one's career by simply engaging in replication of others' work. There were several interesting points raised by Dr. Ioannidis that may be of value to criminologists. First, he proposed attaching credibility ratings to research findings. Second, he modelled the pre-study odds of a given research finding being true. In particular, he noted that if the pre-study odds are low an effect size may in fact reflect estimates of bias rather than a true effect (akin to a Type I error in a meta-analytic context). Dr. Ioannidis specified five dimensions along which to judge research: (1) effect size; (2) amount and replicability of evidence; (3) protection from bias; (4) biological/functional support; and (5) public health/clinical/societal relevance and applicability.

Similarly, a panel session delivered by **Larry Hedges**, **Mark Lipsey**, and **Howard Bloom** demonstrated admirable attempts to define the practical significance of effect sizes in the field of education. For all of those researchers out there who have been dismayed by small effect sizes, take heart for all is not lost. Effect sizes need to be interpreted in relative terms. So a small effect size can take on great importance relative to individual benefits (e.g., saving lives). I am now imagining the discussion sections of quite a few criminology articles re-emphasizing how if a small effect size reflects the saving of even one life then the study is justified. Unfortunately I have bad news for the cost-benefit analysts out there – you will need to produce quite a large effect size for a relatively expensive intervention to be considered useful. Yet a cheaper intervention can be demonstrated to be quite

successful if it produces only small effect sizes. Again, though the session on the face of it seemed to be very education-focused I was able to pick up some great information to bring back to criminology.

A Hedges' Correction

My involvement in the meta-analytic process is relatively recent. As such I have typically approached meta-analyses from the point of view of statistics. This has meant that when it came to statistical moderator analyses (meta-regression etc) I have tended to fall back too easily it seems on the catchphrase, "there are just too few studies to do something statistically". Coming at things from my purely statistical point of view I simply could not see how one could perform an analysis of variance on only two studies. How amiss I was! A conversation with **Larry Hedges** enlightened me on this topic – in fact, a sentence I heard used quite a bit was "you only need two studies to do a meta-analysis". It seems that this was common knowledge amongst the hardcore meta-analysts yet I had never seen this written down on a page anywhere. So now I

find out that not only can you do meta-analyses on only two studies but that you can do statistical moderator analyses on only two studies because (1) if you are working with standardized mean difference effect sizes then the statistic in itself is considered to be normally distributed, and (2) it is the number of participants in the individual study (> 20) that is more important than the number of studies. The only caveat is that when using the odds ratio effect size one will need a larger ratio of people to studies in order to meet the normal distribution assumption.

It is clear that systematic reviews are attaining an importance never seen before and while they may never be viewed as important as "discovery" research (primary studies) it is essential to recognize that discoveries can also be made through synthesizing a body of literature. Meta-analyses have the potential to significantly advance the field of criminology and impact greatly upon practices of policymakers and practitioners in criminal justice.

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

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

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

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- Lorraine Mazerolle, 2004-2007

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- Frank Vitaro, University of Montreal
- David L. Weisburd, Hebrew University & University of Maryland

NEWLY ELECTED FELLOWS

- Anthony Braga, Harvard University
- Manuel Eisner, University of Cambridge
- John Goldkamp, Temple University
- Deborah Gorman-Smith, University of Illinois
- Adrian Raine, University of California
- Peter Rossi, University of Massachusetts

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- Jon Baron, Coalition of Evidence Based Policy
- Sir Iain Chalmers, Oxford, England
- Jerry Lee, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
- Anthony Petrosino, IFC, Center for Evaluation
- Nick Ross, University College London

NEWLY ELECTED HONORARY FELLOWS

- Brandon Welsh



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 

AEC ANNUAL MEETING

NOVEMBER 1 - 4, 2006

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 Los Angeles from Wednesday 1st to Saturday 4th 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.

The Jerry Lee Center has offered to invite and pay for any AEC member to come to the AEC Fellows' Dinner on the Tuesday before the ASC meetings (October 31st in Los Angeles). The dinner will be an opportunity for a general membership meeting to discuss AEC issues more generally.

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

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).

WELCOME TO NEW FELLOWS

The Academy is pleased to welcome the following new fellows and new honorary fellow. A celebratory dinner for new fellows will be held on Tuesday October 31st.

New Fellows

◆ **Dr Anthony A Braga** has not only conducted an important systematic review of randomized hot spots policing studies, he was the main author on the well known Jersey City Problem Oriented Policing Experiment. Anthony is Senior Research Associate and Lecturer in Public Policy at Harvard University's John F. Kennedy School of Government. His research focuses on working with criminal justice agencies to develop crime prevention strategies to deal with urban problems such as firearms violence, street-level drug markets, and violent crime hot spots. He has served as a consultant on these issues to the Rand Corporation; National Academy of Sciences; U.S. Department of Justice; U.S. Department of the Treasury; Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms; Boston Police Department; New York Police Department; and other state and local law enforcement agencies. He is also an affiliated faculty member of the Harvard Injury Control Research Center at the Harvard School of Public Health and was a Visiting Fellow at the National Institute of Justice of the U.S. Department of Justice. He received his M.P.A. from Harvard University and his Ph.D. in Criminal Justice from Rutgers University.

◆ **Dr Manuel Eisner** is Reader in Sociological Criminology and deputy director at the Institute of Criminology of the University of Cambridge. He is also Private Docent at the University of Zurich. His main research interests include the history of crime and violence, social structure and delinquency, and the development of social problem behaviour over the life-course.

Amongst others, he has published several criminological books in German (Das Ende der zivilisierten Stadt, 1997; Gewalt in der Schweiz – Studien zu Entwicklung, Wahrnehmung und staatlicher Reaktion, 1998, with Patrik Manzoni; Gewalterfahrungen von Jugendlichen, 2000, with Patrik Manzoni and Denis Ribeaud; Lebensqualität und Sicherheit im Stadtquartier, 2000).

Recent articles in English include Modernization, Self-control and Violence – The Long-term Dynamics of European Homicide Rates in Theoretical Perspective (BJC, 2001), Crime, Problem Drinking, and Drug Use:

Problem Behavior in Cross-National Perspective" (AAAPSS, Vol 580), "Long-Term Historical Trends in Violent Crime" (Crime and Justice: A Review of Research, Vol 30). "Country Report: Switzerland" (with Martin Killias, EJC, 2004).

◆ **Dr John Goldkamp** joined the Temple University Department of Criminal Justice faculty in 1978 after receiving his Ph.D. from the School of Criminal Justice at SUNY/Albany. Dr. Goldkamp's research has focused broadly on discretion in criminal justice and innovation in the courts, with a special emphasis on the judicial role. For a quarter of a century, his research focused on judicial innovation, including bail reform, pretrial release and detention in Philadelphia and nationally, as well as drug courts, domestic violence courts, community courts, reentry courts, mental health courts and other problem-solving courts. His research methodology to date has featured ten experiments, a natural experiment and a successive cohort longitudinal study of the Portland and Las Vegas drug courts. The first field experiment (with M. Gottfredson) introduced bail guidelines in Philadelphia and the nation. Four related experiments followed in the area of pretrial release supervision in Philadelphia, and another three involved drug testing at the bail stage in the Wilmington, Milwaukee, and Prince George's County courts. An experiment tested the effects of combining anger management and drug treatment for defendants in the Miami domestic violence court; others focused on acupuncture in a drug court setting in Las Vegas, on the implementation of a drug court in Philadelphia, and on the implementation of a treatment system for women in Philadelphia's justice system. Dr. Goldkamp served as the law reporter and wrote commentary for the American Bar Association's Criminal Justice Standards for Pretrial Release, which were approved by the ABA' House of Delegates in February 2002. He also founded and directed the Crime and Justice Research Institute, a Philadelphia-based national research and policy non-profit, from 1988 through 2002.

◆ **Professor Deborah Gorman-Smith**, Department of Psychiatry, University of Illinois, Chicago. Deborah has worked on the development and completion of randomized trials of three interventions and is currently PI on a CDC center which includes a fourth such trial. She also is PI on a multi-site study of neighborhood variations in effects of several larger randomized trials to prevent adolescent antisocial behavior. She has made significant contributions in the areas of family characteristic measurement and the role of communities in affecting families and their benefit from prevention. She continues to be a very strong

collaborator and innovative thinker. I think she will be a fine addition to the academy.

◆ **Professor Adrian Raine**, Psychology, University of California. D.Phil., the Robert Grandford Wright Professor of Psychology at the University of Southern California. Professor Raine has been the director of a large, longitudinal, randomized trial in Mauritius for some two decades, testing the effects of a nutrition-and-exercise intervention on malnourished and normally fed children for lifetime effects on anti-social behavior. He provides the strongest evidence available that reducing hunger and enhancing physical fitness can reduce violence among a malnourished population. He is continuing to gather further data on both independent and dependent variables in his sample. I attach a PDF file of one publication resulting from this work, findings that illustrate the power of the design.

Given his extensive knowledge of neuroscience and other biological frameworks for studying crime, as well as his integrative approach to social and physiological explanations for crime, Dr. Raine has an extremely valuable perspective to add to the AEC. It would honor experimental criminology as much to identify his work with our field as we would honor him by presenting to him, in person, an award in his home city of Los Angeles next fall. He has also indicated a new willingness to attend ASC meetings, where his work was met with some hostility a decade ago as being "too biological" (which criticism strikes me as "too ideological!").

◆ **Professor Peter Rossi** Emeritus Professor of Sociology at the University of Massachusetts. Pete is formerly a professor of sociology at the Johns Hopkins University, the University of Chicago, and Harvard University. He is also former director of NORC and former president of the American Sociological Association.

Pete is the author of over 200 articles and book chapters and over 20 books. He is also the winner of the Commonwealth Award, given by the American Sociological Association, for contributions to sociology and is an elected fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Pete is clearly among the very most important sociologists of his generation.

Experiments in criminal justice have long been one of the major components of his research portfolio. His contributions fall into three categories.

1. Pete was PI in the Transitional Aid Research Project (TARP), a large scale randomized field experiment conducted in Texas and Georgia. The intervention was "gate money" delivered in 4 different ways and amounts, and the response was rearrest within 12 months. One notable feature of the experiment was the

use of structural equation modeling to characterize the mechanisms by which the randomly assigned intervention affected the outcome. The research led to the book *Money, Work, and Crime* (1980) published by Academic Press, and helped to motivate experiments with gate money in California and elsewhere.

2. Pete both developed and popularized factorial surveys. Factorial surveys embed randomized experiments within a conventional sample survey. Among the most important and visible of these applications were studies of crime seriousness and views on appropriate sentences for convicted felons. Many peer reviewed articles resulted, as well as several books. One example is *Just Punishments: Federal Guidelines and Public Views Compared* (Adline, 1997), which contrasted the recommended federal guideline sentences with the sentences preferred by the general public. The correspondence was close with the exception of sentences for drug possession. In that case, the guidelines were far more punitive. Interestingly, the public used somewhat different criteria to determine appropriate sentences from those specified by the Federal Guidelines. For the general public, sentence severity was primarily determined by the harm that resulted, with intent relatively unimportant.

3. Pete has long been the leading sociologist in the field of evaluation research. His textbook (with Howard Freeman and now, Mark Lipsey) *Evaluation: a Systematic Approach* is arguably the bible for evaluation research. In that book, randomized field experiments are touted as the gold standard for the study of causal effects, and a number of criminal justice examples are discussed. Along with the Campbell and Stanley's *Experiments and Quasi-Experimental Designs for Research*, and Cook and Campbell's *Quasi-Experimental Design and Analysis Issues in Field Settings*, the book by Rossi and his colleagues has shaped fundamentally the way interventions are studied in a wide variety of areas, including how criminal justice programs are assessed. Pete has also written widely about the use of randomized field experience in several specific policy areas, including the path breaking income maintenance experiments (*Reforming Public Welfare*, Russell Sage, 1976). This work, in turn, has affected how experiments in criminal justice are designed, implemented, analyzed, and interpreted.

New Honorary Fellow

◆ **Brandon C. Welsh**, is an assistant professor in the Department of Criminal Justice. He received his Ph.D. in criminology from the University of Cambridge in England. His research interests include the prevention of delinquency and crime and economic analysis of crime prevention programs. He is the principle investigator of a research project funded by the National Center for Juvenile Justice on the monetary

costs of male juvenile offending in an urban setting, and a recipient of a competitive University grant on the role of public health in the prevention of criminal violence by young people. Dr. Welsh is an author or editor of three books: *Juvenile Delinquency: Theory, Practice, and Law* (8th ed., Wadsworth, 2003, with Larry Siegel and Joseph Senna), *Evidence-Based Crime Prevention* (Routledge, 2002, with David Farrington, Lawrence Sherman, and Doris MacKenzie), and *Costs and Benefits of Preventing Crime* (Westview Press, 2001, with David Farrington and Lawrence Sherman), and an editor of the special volume of the *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science* entitled "What Works in Preventing Crime? Systematic Reviews of Experimental and Quasi-Experimental Research". Articles have appeared in such journals and research series as *Justice Quarterly*, *Crime and Justice: A Review of Research*, *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, *British Journal of Criminology*, and *Children and Society*. He was a member of the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention's Study Group on Very Young Offenders and is a contributing author to its volume. Dr. Welsh teaches graduate and undergraduate courses on juvenile delinquency, crime prevention and public policy, international criminal justice and criminology, and policing for crime reduction.

CALL FOR NOMINATIONS FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT

It is time to elect a new president and vice president elect. The new President and Vice President would take up their responsibilities at the 2007 ASC meetings. We have, until this point, always elected the officers in the year prior to their assuming office. As such, we are forming a nominating committee of five people who are members of the AEC. The committee is as follows:

David Farrington, Chair
Heather Strang
Denise Gottfredson
Jerry Lee
Richard Tremblay

The committee has been asked to develop clear rules for voting and selecting a slate for the elections. We think it should be clear that only paid up members will be able to vote for officers of the AEC. The committee will not decide rules re fellows. Rather, we will continue with our established practice of only fellows being able to elect fellows. However, given the new reality of a membership group we think it very important to have new established rules and procedures for electing officers.

Please send your nominations for AEC President and Vice President to the Chair of the Nominations Committee, David Farrington. David's email address is: dpf1@hermes.cam.ac.uk. **The deadline for nominations is Monday 15th May, 2006.**

STOCKHOLM PRIZE IN CRIMINOLOGY

Freidrich Lösel of Cambridge University, UK (the AEC's nomination) and **John Braithwaite** of the Australian National University have been awarded the first Stockholm Prize in Criminology and will share the prize of one million SEK.

The Stockholm Prize in Criminology was established in 2005 in order to reward achievements in the field of criminological research or for the practical implementation of research findings in order to combat crime and promote human rights. The winners were selected by a jury comprising eleven criminologists from Asia, Latin America, North America, Africa, Australia and Europe. The jury is chaired jointly by Jerzy Sarnecki of the University of Stockholm and Lawrence Sherman of the University of Pennsylvania.

The prize will be awarded on June 16, 2006 in a ceremony at Stockholm City Hall. The Stockholm Criminology Symposium is being held in association with the award from June 15 to 17. Everyone is invited to participate in the Symposium and to attend the Criminology prize banquet.

Register online at <http://www.worldcriminology.org> for the June 15-17th 2006 premier symposium.

Freidrich Lösel has made outstanding contributions to criminological knowledge and practice in many different areas. For example, he has conducted research on the origins of crime, prison organization and regimes, treatment of offenders, social attitudes within the justice system, bullying at school, football hooliganism, alternatives to remand prison for young offenders, risk factors for child abuse, personality and crime, protective factors against delinquent development, and strategies of crime prevention outside the judicial system. In these and other fields, Friedrich's work shows a very rare combination of scientific scholarship and practical relevance. His research is theoretically well-founded and follows rigorous methodological and experimental standards, but he always addresses questions that are relevant to policy-making and for the promotion of justice and human rights in our societies. For example, in the 1970s, he contributed to better prison regimes and implemented various concepts of prison officer training that he evaluated in an experimental design. In the 1980s, he published the first meta-analysis on controlled evaluations of the treatment of adult offenders. This formed the basis for a report to the Council of Europe and other publications which helped to change the nihilistic doctrine of "nothing works" into a more differentiated approach of "what works" in correctional policy. Friedrich has also addressed the particularly difficult problems of the treatment and management of sexual offenders and personality-

disordered offenders. His results reveal that there are promising interventions that fulfil the needs of both public safety and humane justice. In other studies, he was one of the first to investigate not only risks and deficits of young offenders but also protective mechanisms that help to overcome the effects of deprived social backgrounds. Most recently, Friedrich studied child and family-oriented measures for the prevention of delinquency and violence. In accordance with his experimental standards and his aim of improving social policies, he thoroughly evaluated these measures before he promoted their wider implementation in society.

Although criminology – like many other disciplines – is dominated by the United States, Friedrich's European research is very well-known internationally. His excellence has been recognised in many ways, for example by the award for outstanding lifetime contributions of the European Association of Psychology and Law (EAPL), the Sellin-Glueck Award of the American Society of Criminology for international contributions to criminology, and an honorary degree of doctor of science. He was also elected as a Fellow of the Academy of Experimental Criminology, as president of the EAPL, and as president of the Criminological Society of the German-speaking countries. In addition to these and other indicators of his scientific reputation, Friedrich's work is much appreciated and used by practitioners and policymakers. For example, he has served in the German Federal Government's Commission on Violence Prevention, in the Correctional Services Programme Accreditation Panel of England and Wales, and in the Programme Accreditation Committee of Canada. He recently became a member of the Effective Interventions Board of the National Offender Management Service of the UK Home Office and he also is engaged in the steering committee of the Campbell Collaboration Crime and Justice Group that aims to develop the best knowledge for an evidence-based crime policy. These contributions, as well as over 250 publications and 300 conference lectures, indicate Friedrich's outstanding achievements not only in criminological research but also the reduction of crime and the advancement of human rights.

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:

- Peter Greenwood
- Doris MacKenzie
- Lorraine Mazerolle

The committee used the following criteria to nominate and determine the award recipient:

- (a) Contributions to research in experimental criminology
- (b) Commitment to experimental studies
- (c) Contributions to policy and practice
- (d) Contributions to the development of younger colleagues
- (e) Work that is done in the 'spirit' of Joan McCord's legacy either in terms of her area of work, (e.g. characterized by her multi-disciplinary approach to research, her advocacy of true randomized experimental designs, her focus on measurement, her commitment to longitudinal follow-up) or in terms of her 'spirited approach' to scientific inquiry (e.g. she describes herself as a 'skeptical thinker', she was doggedly persistent in the way she approached her research, she fought hard to publish controversial findings, she had an interest in the way that history 'enlightens' current issues in criminal justice, and she was deeply committed to working on projects that she saw as important, not those that may more obviously lead to praise or prizes).

The 2006 Joan McCord Award recipient is:

Professor Lawrence Sherman, Director of the Jerry Lee Centre of Criminology, Albert M Greenfield Professor of Human Relations at the University of Pennsylvania and President of the Academy of Experimental Criminology (1999-2001).

Larry's contributions clearly embrace the above criteria, particularly for:

- (a) his work in pioneering and conducting large scale field experiments in policing, when experimentation in policing was virtually non-existent.
- (b) His long term commitment to running experiments, indeed Larry has conducted 25 major field experiments in criminology over the last twenty years.
- (c) His contributions to turning research into public policy and practice, particularly for his work in the areas of policing domestic violence, policing the hotspots of crime and in institutionalizing the practice of restorative justice throughout the world.
- (d) His commitment to developing the careers of younger colleagues through working with younger colleagues on major field experiments, co-authoring numerous papers, chapters and books with his younger colleagues and for promoting the careers of his younger colleagues by inviting them to serve on panels, boards, and plenary sessions, and
- (e) For his work in the 'spirit' of Joan McCord's legacy, particularly for his unabashed advocacy of experimental designs, his doggedness in publishing controversial findings, and most recently for the way that he has used criminological history to promote 'enlightened criminology' and how it should inform our work in the 21st century.

The Prize will be presented at a dinner to be held on Tuesday October 31st when Larry will present a lecture entitled "*Criminology and the Human Condition: Unpacking the Power of the Few*".

NEW APPOINTMENTS

The Director of Jerry Lee Center of Criminology is happy to announce that Janel McCaffrey, formerly of the Princeton University School of Engineering, has joined the Center, where her duties now include her appointment as Executive Secretary of the Academy of Experimental Criminology. In this capacity, she relieves Michael Schlossman of his AEC duties effective march 15th. Please direct all membership, website, Journal of Experimental Criminology and Fellowship inquiries to Ms McCaffrey, who will be able to meet many of you in Stockholm this June at the Stockholm Prize Symposium. Her email address is janelm@sas.upenn.edu and her phone number is 215 898 9216

AEC HOUSE SWAP REGISTER

The work of our members of the Academy of Experimental Criminology leads many of us to travel far and wide across the globe. Sometimes the trips are short and other times the trips can be longer. If you know you are traveling somewhere over the next few years and want to plan your accommodation, why not register with our ***AEC House Swap Program***. Register your house or apartment as being "Available" and the dates it is available. List the nuances of your house that you would be willing to either lease or swap (ie.dates of availability, number of bedrooms, pets to be looked after, car availability, computer availability, pool, suitability for children, accessibility to public transport etc.) or list the type of place you might want to lease or swap. Just send me an email (l.mazerolle@griffith.edu.au) and I will begin building the AEC House Swap Register.

MEMBERS' AWARD

Be sure to congratulate our members for their recent awards!

- The founder of the Jerry Lee Centre of Criminology at the University of Pennsylvania, Jerry Lewis, has received the National Association of Broadcasters and the Broadcast Education Association's 2006 Hugh Malcolm Beville Jr Award. The Award is named in memory of the "Dean of Broadcast Audience Research" who died in 1988. Mr Beville authored many significant articles and wrote the definitive book on audience ratings. He was responsible for many innovations and historical directions in audience research.

The Award, which will be presented to Mr Lee at the Broadcast Education Association's Annual Convention on April 26 at the Las Vegas Hilton, is presented annually in honor of outstanding lifetime contributions of an individual to the design, use or understanding of broadcast audience research.

Recent organizational and procedural changes within the C2 Crime and Justice Group (CCJG)

The main change has been to abandon the old system of assigning a Principal Advisor (PA) to each review. While these PAs were experts in the substantive area of the systematic review, they did not always have sufficient knowledge of C2 procedures and policies to function effectively. The PA system has been replaced by an editorship model that functions in a similar fashion to an academic journal.

Under the new system, David Wilson will serve as the editor-in-chief for CCJG reviews. Michael Schlossman will assist in managing the editorial process. As co-chairs of the CCJG, David Farrington and David Weisburd will make the final decision regarding the acceptance of a protocol or completed review, with input from the CCJG steering group. The stages for reviewing protocols and completed reviews are as follows:

1. Protocol or review submitted to the CCJG (sent to Michael Schlossman, schlossm@sas.upenn.edu).
2. Internal review by the editor.
3. Requests for changes sent from the editor to the authors.
4. Revised protocol or review re-submitted to CCJG,
5. Protocol or review sent to two experts in the field for blind peer-review and sent to the methods groups for a methods review.
6. Based on peer-reviews, Editor-in-Chief produces an action letter detailing specific changes that need to be made to the protocol, or

completed review and sends letter and peer-reviews to authors along with the methods group's action letter and peer-review.
7. Revised protocol or review re-submitted to CCJG.

8. Revision examined by editor and either accepted or additional changes requested.
9. Editor-in-Chief submits accepted protocol or review to the CCJG Steering Group for comment.
10. Co-Chairs of the CCJG make final decision on whether to accept protocol or review for publication in C2-RIPE (C2's electronic database of published protocols and reviews) and may ask authors for additional changes emerging from Steering Group comments.

To facilitate the speed with which external peer-reviewers complete reviews, C2 is now offering peer-reviewers \$300 if they complete the review within 2 weeks and \$200 if they complete it within 3 weeks. So far, we have had timely peer-reviews with this new system.

RESEARCH PROJECTS

◆ **A Randomized Control Trial Tests the Cost-effectiveness of Collecting DNA in High Volume Crimes**

John Roman

The Justice Policy Center at the Urban Institute is conducting a two-year evaluation of the cost effectiveness of collecting and processing DNA evidence for high volume crimes on behalf of the National Institute of Justice. The evaluation will measure costs and outcomes of expanded DNA evidence collection using a random controlled trial in five demonstration sites (Denver, Los Angeles, Orange County (CA), Phoenix and Topeka (KS)). Each of the demonstration sites received funding to expand their capacity to collect and analyze biological evidence in high-volume crimes.

The five demonstration sites will collect biological evidence from (residential) burglaries and other high-volume crimes and will randomly assign 250 cases to each experimental condition. Treatment cases will undergo immediate DNA processing. Control cases will be held for 60 days before evidence can be processed (some of the sites will not process control samples ever, or only when an arrest is made for reasons other than a DNA match). Cases in both conditions will be tracked for up to six months to determine whether the DNA evidence processing yields differential case-level outcomes. Outcomes will include: suspect identification from a reference sample or CODIS (the Combined Digital Index System); suspect arrest; and, whether the case is accepted for prosecution.

The study will simultaneously collect cost data on program inputs. The price and quantity of each resource used in the case investigation, including the processing of DNA, will be measured to develop estimates of the differential costs of processing. At the conclusion of the demonstration, UI researchers will compare treatment and control group costs and case outcomes to test whether DNA evidence collection at high volume property crime scenes is cost-effective.

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...

Academy Fellows, Alison Ritter and Lorraine Mazerolle, are excited by a recent decision by the Colonial Foundation Trust to fund the second stage of the Drug Policy Modeling Program (DPMP) for 5 years at cost of \$7.7 million. The "core team" (including economists, statisticians and research assistants) will be located at the National Drug and Alcohol Research Center at the University of New South Wales (in Sydney, Australia). Over the next five years we anticipate running a series of randomized controlled trials to test a range of "best practice" drug policy interventions. Details of Stage One of DPMP can be found at:

http://www.turningpoint.org.au/research/dpmp_monographs/res_dm_monographs.htm

Alison is looking to recruit economists, statisticians, epidemiologists, complex systems scientists and policy analysts to the project. If anyone is interested, email Alison at: alison.ritter@anu.edu.au

Please email your news and contributions to: l.mazerolle@griffith.edu.au or j.brandis@griffith.edu.au

UPCOMING CONFERENCES . . . PAST CONFERENCES . . .

◆ The Sixth Annual Jerry Lee Crime Prevention Symposium “Developing Effective Crime Prevention Policies: Evidence and Controversies”

May 1, 2006

“Innovation and Controversy in the Development of Evidence”
University of Maryland,
Inn and Conference Center, Room 1105
Adelphi Maryland

May 2, 2006

“Learning from Science: Assessing Strategies to Combat Crime, Drugs and Terrorism”
State Services Organization
Hall of the States, Room 333
444 North Capitol Street NW
Capitol Hill
Washington DC

Registration begins March 15, 2006

Website:

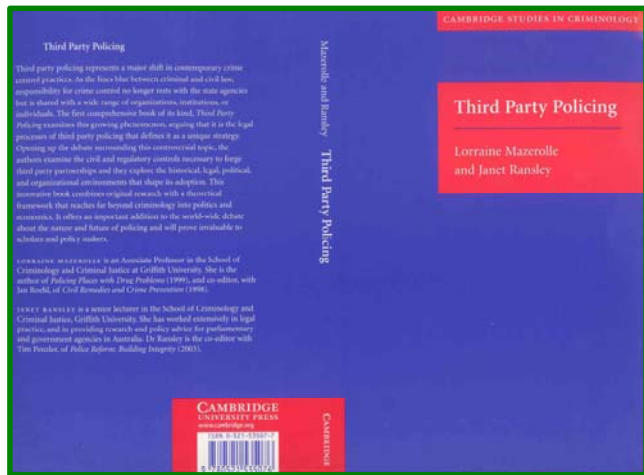
<http://www.ccjs.umd.edu/ccjg>



T-shirts sold at the February Campbell Conference in LA, proudly worn by Lorraine’s RA, David Soole of Griffith University.



NEW PUBLICATIONS.



THE AUTHORS

Lorraine Mazerolle is an Associate Professor in the School of Criminology and Criminal Justice at Griffith University. She is the author of *Policing Places with Drug Problems* (1999), and co-editor, with Jan Roehl, *Civil Remedies and Crime Prevention* (1998).

Janet Ransley is a senior lecturer in the School of Criminology and Criminal Justice, Griffith University. She has worked extensively in legal practice, and in providing research and policy advice for parliamentary and government agencies in Australia. Dr Ransley is the co-editor with Tim Prenzler, of *Police Reform: Building Integrity* (2003).

Third Party Policing
Lorraine Mazerolle, Janet Ransley
PB 0-521-53507-7 2005 228 x 152 mm 292pp 23 tables

- First comprehensive analysis of third party policing
- Combines theory with original research
- Explores policy implications

Third party policing represents a major shift in contemporary crime control practices. As the lines blur between criminal and civil law, responsibility for crime control no longer rests with state agencies but is shared between a wide range of organisations, institutions or individuals. The first comprehensive book of its kind, *Third Party Policing* examines this growing phenomenon, arguing that it is the legal basis of third party policing that defines it as a unique strategy. Opening up the debate surrounding this controversial topic, the authors examine civil and regulatory controls necessary to this strategy and explore the historical, legal, political and organisational environment that shape its adoption. This innovative book combines original research with a theoretical framework that reaches far beyond criminology into politics and economics. It offers an important addition to the world-wide debate about the nature and future of policing and will prove invaluable to scholars and policy makers.

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.

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