

# Newsletter

April 2007  
Volume 3, Issue 1

## EDITORIAL

### IN THIS ISSUE

- 1 **Editorial**
- 2 **Feature Article:**  
Suggestions to Increase  
the Impact of your  
Research on Policy  
Decisions, by Jerry Lee &  
Jon Baron
- 3 **About the Academy**
- 4 **Diary Dates**
- 5 **Membership  
Application and  
Update**
- 6 **New Fellows, Joan  
McCord Award &  
Young Scholars  
Award**
- 7 **Constitution for the  
AEC**
- 9 **By-Laws for the AEC**
- 10 **Policies of the AEC**
- 11 **Upcoming  
Conferences**
- 12 **The Journal of  
Experimental  
Criminology &  
Call for Papers**

Welcome to Volume 3, Issue 1 of the Newsletter of the Academy of Experimental Criminology. The newsletter is now into its third year of operation and testament to the growth and maturing of the AEC. I hope that you enjoy reading the newsletter and ask that you circulate the newsletter to your colleagues, renew your membership (if you have not already done so this year) and continue to send me items for inclusion in the newsletter and/or photos.

Putting into place sound governance structures and mechanisms has been one of the key activities of the AEC over the last six months. Taking your feedback, the Executive Group has now finalized the AEC's constitution, by-laws, and policies. Thanks for your input and suggestions! I include a complete copy of these documents on pages 7 to 10 for your perusal and safe-keeping.

The various committees have also selected the new Fellows and award winners for 2007. Congratulations to the new Fellows and Honorary Fellows (page 6) and to the AEC Award winners for 2007, Joan Petersilia and Gaylene & Todd Armstrong (page 6).

I am also very appreciative of the time taken by Jerry Lee and Jon Baron in writing the "back copy" for this month's newsletter (see page 2). Larry refers to our newsletter's second page feature article as the "back copy" and has encouraged me to focus the back copy on key issues around experimentation (methodological, statistical, implementation problems, an update of research etc). I like this term and agree with Larry that the newsletter back copy can become a useful teaching and practical resource. So if you have a short piece you could write and share with others in and around the AEC please send it along!

You will also see that there are many events planned for 2007 that involve the AEC. I hope you will be out there, traveling around, spreading the word of the AEC. Have a great year.

In closing, my continued thanks to Brigitte Bouhours for helping me to put together this latest newsletter.

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



## FEATURE ARTICLE

### Suggestions to Increase the Impact of Your Research on Policy Decisions

by Jerry Lee and Jon Baron

Researchers in social and behavioral sciences sometimes complain that research findings rarely affect policy decisions, because policymakers are influenced more by politics and vested interests than by evidence. Policymakers, for their part, sometimes complain that researchers address esoteric topics that are not policy-relevant, produce ambiguous or conflicting research findings, and report their findings in jargon-filled papers that are accessible only to other researchers.

We have heard both of these perspectives in our work with U.S. policymakers, through the non-profit Coalition for Evidence-Based Policy, to advance evidence-based policy reforms. Our main focus has been the policymaking community, where our work with key Congressional and Executive Branch policymakers has been "instrumental" in advancing important reforms, according to a recent independent evaluation. These reforms include, as illustrative examples: (i) key changes in the Office of Management and Budget's process for assessing the performance of federal programs government-wide, to incorporate our recommended criteria for what constitutes strong evidence of program effectiveness; and (ii) enacted legislation that increases funding and support for randomized controlled trials in education and other areas.

Based on our work, we also have a few suggestions on what researchers might do to increase the impact of their work on policy – suggestions that we summarize as follows:

#### 1. Select research topics that can help build the number of highly-effective, research-proven interventions.

As most researchers recognize, there exist only a small number of social interventions shown, in well-designed randomized controlled trials conducted in typical community settings, to produce sizeable effects on important life outcomes. This leaves policymakers and practitioners with very few research-proven tools they can use to address crime, substance abuse, educational failure, poverty, and other major social problems.

Thus, there is a great need for research that focuses strategically on building the number of research-proven interventions, through either (i) the development of highly-promising interventions, or (ii) the rigorous evaluation of such interventions. Other frequent types of research – such as risk-factor studies – can be valuable in identifying hypotheses about what works that provide the fodder for subsequent studies. But generally such

earlier-stage research must be translated into well-defined, research-proven interventions before it can have a meaningful impact on policy.

Other things equal, research-proven interventions that are relatively easy to replicate will probably have a greater impact on policy and practice than more complicated interventions, for obvious reasons. And it is not necessary for an intervention to be grounded in theory or even to be scientifically interesting for it to be of policy importance, so long as there exists a rigorous demonstration that it works.

*U.S. welfare policy provides an illustrative example of how research-proven interventions can have a major impact on policy.* In the 1980s and 1990s, several large, well-designed randomized controlled trials showed that state-level welfare reform programs that emphasized short-term job-search assistance and training, and encouraged participants to find work quickly, could produce sizeable effects on participants' employment, earnings, and welfare dependence (e.g., improvements of 20-30 percent over a five-year period, compared to controls). The trials also showed that such programs could produce net savings in government expenditures. These research findings were a key to the bipartisan consensus behind the 1988 welfare reform act and helped shape the landmark 1996 welfare reform act including its strong work requirements. This legislation led to dramatic changes in state and federal programs, and helped bring about major reductions in welfare rolls and gains in employment among low-income Americans.

#### 2. Recognize that well-designed randomized controlled trials tend to be more persuasive to policymakers than more complicated designs.

This is because most thoughtful policymakers readily grasp the value of random assignment – i.e., that with a sufficiently large sample it produces equivalent intervention and control groups, and that any difference in outcomes between the two groups can therefore confidently be attributed to the intervention. More complicated designs – such as comparison-group studies that use sophisticated statistical methods to match or adjust for differences between the intervention and comparison groups – tend to be less accessible and therefore less persuasive to policymakers. Policymakers may wonder about hidden assumptions and possible gaming of the study, and for highly-complicated designs may view the results as just a bunch of equations.



The Brookings Institutions' Ron Haskins, who was the U.S. House of Representatives' lead staffer for the major 1996 welfare reform act, cites random assignment as a key reason why the welfare reform studies had such a major influence on policy.<sup>1</sup> Members of Congress and their staff understood both the design and the results without the need for complex interpretation by researchers.

### 3. Report study results in plain language.

With enough effort, most research concepts used to report the results of a randomized controlled trial or other evaluation can be expressed in plain language that a thoughtful non-researcher would understand. In practice, this is rarely done. Instead, most study reports contain research and statistical jargon that greatly limits the potential audience, excluding most policymakers who might otherwise use the results in their decisionmaking.

Thus, we suggest researchers might usefully run their draft study reports by thoughtful non-researchers (e.g., a spouse, friend, or colleague) to ensure that the reports describe key items, such as the following, in clear, plain language:

- The concrete elements of the intervention that a person seeking to replicate it would need to understand (i.e., who did what to whom and for how long);
- The main elements of the study design including, in a randomized controlled trial, the number of individuals or groups randomly assigned, and the number for whom outcome data were obtained and analyzed; and
- The intervention's effects on all outcomes measured, reported in "real-world" terms that enable the reader to gauge their practical importance (e.g., reporting a reduction in students using illicit drugs from 20 to 14 percent, rather than reporting only the statistical significance, standardized effect size, odds-ratio, or the like).

**Conclusion: Many policymakers are interested in basing their decisions on evidence. Steps such as the above, taken by researchers, might help them do so.**

*Jerry Lee is president of the Jerry Lee Foundation. Jon Baron is the executive director of the Coalition for Evidence-Based Policy – a nonprofit, nonpartisan organization sponsored by the U.S. Council for Excellence in Government. Both Mr. Lee and Mr. Baron serve on the National Board for Education Sciences, which oversees the research priorities and agenda of the U.S. Education Department's Institute of Education Sciences; however, the views expressed here are their own.*

<sup>1</sup> *Rigorous Evidence: The Key To Progress Against Crime and Substance Abuse? Lessons From Welfare, Medicine, and Other Fields? Proceedings of a national policy forum sponsored by the U.S. Department of Justice, June 14, 2004*, pp. 30-36.

## 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.

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

or contact Janel McCaffrey ([janelm@sas.upenn.edu](mailto:janelm@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  
Doris MacKenzie, 2008-2010

### VICE-PRESIDENT

Lorraine Mazerolle, 2004-2007, 2008-2010

## DIARY DATES . . . . .

### **AEC ANNUAL MEETING**

**November 14-17, 2007**

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 Atlanta, Georgia, from Wednesday 14<sup>th</sup> to Saturday 17<sup>th</sup> November.

The AEC session is opened to all ASC participants. Indeed we view the session as an opportunity to showcase the AEC and encourage new people to join our Academy. So ... please invite your friends and colleagues to come along to the events at the ASC this year. It is organized as follows:

**Session title:**

Academy of Experimental Criminology

**Session time:**

Thursday 15 November  
2:00pm to 3:20 pm

**Session chair:**

- ✚ David Weisburd, Hebrew University and University of Maryland
- ✚ Doris Mackenzie, University of Maryland
- ✚ Lorraine Mazerolle, Griffith University

The Joan McCord Award Lecture (delivered in 2007 by Award winner, Joan Petersilia) will be given during the session.

New Fellows and Honorary Fellows will be installed during the session, and all AEC Awards will be presented.

### **AEC PRE-SYMPOSIUM CONFERENCE**

**June 2-3, 2007**

The Annual Stockholm Criminology Symposium will be held in Stockholm from June 4-7<sup>th</sup>, 2007. In 2007, the AEC will hold a half-day conference on How to Prevent Murder before the Stockholm Prize in Criminology Symposium. The conference will showcase leading experimental criminological research from across the world and explore ways to foster the contribution of experimental criminology for more effective and just public policy on this task! Preliminary program is as follows:

**How to Prevent Murder: Part 1**

- ✚ AEC President's lecture, David Weisburd
- ✚ "Predicting Murder by Offenders on Probation," Richard A. Berk
- ✚ "Preventing Violence with Better Nutrition," Adrien Raine
- ✚ AEC Joan McCord Award Lecture, "Preventing Murder with Probation and Police Strategies," Lawrence W. Sherman

**How to Prevent Murder: Part 2**

- ✚ "Historical Trends: Implications for Criminal Justice," Manuel Eisner
- ✚ "Reducing Alcohol Misuse in Violent Offenders," Jonathan Shepherd
- ✚ "Policy Considerations," Joan Petersilia



# MEMBERSHIP UPDATE

## 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: Janel McCaffrey  
(janelm@sas.upenn.edu)  
c/o University of Pennsylvania  
The Jerry Lee Center of Criminology  
3814 Walnut Street  
Philadelphia, PA 19104, USA  
Her phone number is: 215 898 9216

detach and send 

## AN UPDATE ON THE AEC MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE

Many thanks to Adrian Raine who has been helping me set up networks of scholars throughout the world to serve on the AEC Membership Committee.

We are looking for scholars in all parts of the world who can serve on our membership committee. The role of members on the committee is to:

1. Build a network of interested experimental criminologists/people (academics and policy makers) in their region
2. Disseminate the newsletter to scholars in their region and within their networks
3. Contribute items to our newsletter
4. Help to boost our membership in their region and within their networks
5. Suggest nominations for fellows and awards
6. Come to our meeting (co-convened with ASC)

If you can help build our membership base, or if you know of key scholars in non-English speaking nations who may be interested, please let me know!

[l.mazerolle@griffith.edu.au](mailto:l.mazerolle@griffith.edu.au)

## WELCOME TO NEW FELLOWS

This year, David Farrington Chairs the Nominations Committee.

The Academy recognizes criminologists who have successfully led randomized field experiments in criminology through their election as Fellows. Honorary Fellows are recognized as persons whose work has made substantial contributions to the advancement of experimental criminology. This year, David Farrington was Chair of the Nominations Committee.

Five new Fellows and one new Honorary Fellow have been elected for 2007. They are:

### **New Fellows**

- Leena Augimeri, Child Development Institute, Toronto, Canada
- Lynette Feder, Portland State University
- Gary Gottfredson, University of Maryland
- Dennis Rosenbaum, University of Illinois at Chicago
- Pat Van Voorhis, University of Cincinnati

### **New Honorary Fellow**

Jim Bueerman, Redlands Police Department

Congratulations to all of you!

**Don't miss the AEC session at the American Society of Criminology, Atlanta, in November!**

During this session:

- + **New Fellows and Honorary Fellows** will be officially inducted
- + **The Joan McCord Award** will be presented
- + Joan Petersilia will deliver the **Joan McCord Award Lecture**
- + The **1<sup>st</sup> Young Experimental Scholar Award** will be presented

## 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.

The 2007 year award committee members were:

- Friedrich Loesel (Chair)
- Lorraine Mazerolle
- Lawrence Sherman

The 2007 Joan McCord Award recipient is:

**Professor Joan Petersilia**, Director of the Center on Evidence-Based Corrections at the University of California, Irvine.

Congratulations to Joan who is busy preparing the Joan McCord Award Lecture!

## YOUNG EXPERIMENTAL SCHOLAR AWARD

The Annual Young Experimental Scholar Award was endowed by Professor Friedrich Loesel, a Fellow of the Academy, from his Stockholm Prize in Criminology. The Award recognises scholarship in early career. It includes a stipend of \$1,000. This year, the award committee was chaired by Professor Loesel, and included Professors Mazerolle and Sherman.

The 2007 AEC Young Experimental Scholar Award recipients are:

**Gaylene Styve Armstrong & Todd A. Armstrong**  
Southern Illinois University, Carbondale.

Congratulations to Gaylene and Todd for their achievement!



## **CONSTITUTION FOR THE ACADEMY OF EXPERIMENTAL CRIMINOLOGY**

### **I. Name of the Organization**

The name of the organization is the Academy of Experimental Criminology.

### **II. Purposes and Objectives**

- A. To advance the development of experimental criminology,
- B. To increase awareness of randomized experiments in crime and justice, and
- C. To aid in the improvement of experimental methods in criminology.

### **III. Membership**

Membership in this Academy will be open to all persons. A member in good standing is one who is current in their dues. Members who have paid dues will be considered eligible to hold office, nominate persons to be considered for fellows, honorary fellows, prize recipients and awards, and voting for the election of academy officers.

### **IV. Executive Board**

There will be an Executive Board comprised of the Academy's current President, Vice President, President-Elect, Secretary/Treasurer and all living persons who have been elected as President. This Board will form policies for the Academy, provide advice, decide the budget for the Academy, and approve committee Chairs. The Academy President will serve as the convener of the Executive Board.

### **V. Officers**

- A. President
  - 1. The President will provide executive direction for the Academy and will preside over Academy meetings.
  - 2. The President will appoint all committees and committee Chairs with the approval of the Executive Board.
- B. Vice-President
  - 1. The Vice-President will preside over Academy meetings in the absence of the President and shall be empowered to conduct all necessary business of the Academy if the office of President is vacant or if the President is unable to serve.
  - 2. The Vice-President or their designee will be responsible for assistance to, and oversight of, the Newsletter Committee.
- C. Secretary/Treasurer
  - 1. The Secretary/Treasurer will keep the records and minutes of the Academy.
  - 2. The Secretary/Treasurer will record minutes of each meeting of the Academy and will forward a copy to each member of the Executive Committee and the Newsletter Committee Chair for publication in the next issue of the Academy newsletter.
  - 3. The Secretary/Treasurer will inform Academy membership of the Academy's balance, debts, credits, etc. at the Academy's Annual Membership Meeting. The Secretary will notify the Executive Board of any financial issues that arise between Annual Membership Meetings.

## VI. Elections

- A. The President, Vice President and Secretary/Treasurer will serve a two-year term. Elections of Officers shall be staggered in the following manner: Year One elections will be held for President and Secretary/Treasurer. Year Two (or alternating year) elections will be held for Vice President.
- B. Nominations:

With the approval of the Executive Board the President will appoint a Nominations Committee consisting of members in good standing of the Academy. The Committee will receive names in nomination for each office to be filled the following year. From these names, the Nominating Committee will select two names to be included on the ballot for each office. The names will be submitted to the Executive Board for final approval.
- C. Qualifications:

Nominees and elected officers must be members in good standing of the Academy.
- D. Term of Office:
  - 1. The term of office for all officers will be two years.
  - 2. The term of office of each, incoming officer will begin with the close of the Academy's Annual Membership Meeting following their election.
  - 3. Elected officers may serve a maximum of two consecutive terms in the same office. Upon completion of the second consecutive term of office, a person must wait for a period of at least one full term before running again for the same office.
- F. Procedure:
  - 1. Names of those nominated will be placed on the Academy ballot and sent to all members in good standing. Completed ballots will be returned to the Vice President. The Vice President will count the ballots and report the results to the Academy President.
  - 2. The Academy President will report the election results to the membership. Results will be published in the Academy Newsletter.
- G. Vacancies:
  - 1. Vacancies that occur during the term of office for the Vice-President or Secretary/Treasurer of the Academy shall be filled until the next election by appointment of the President, with the approval of the Executive Board.
  - 2. Vacancies may be filled in either Year One or Year Two elections, and shall be filled for the remainder of the term of office.

## VII. Amending the Constitution and Bylaws

- A. Amendments may be proposed by any member of the Academy, but all such proposed amendments may only go forward under one of the following conditions:
  - 1. The petitioner receives the written support of one-fifth of the Academy membership in good standing;
  - 2. The proposed amendment is introduced at the Academy's Annual Membership Meeting, and receives a two-thirds affirmative vote of those present to refer the proposal to a Constitutional Revision Committee; or
  - 3. The Executive Board creates a Constitutional Revision Committee to review the Constitution and Bylaws and to make appropriate recommendations.



A proposal for amendment that meets any of the requirements above shall be determined as being qualified by the Executive Board.

- B. An amendment will be approved when it receives a two-thirds vote by mail or email ballot submitted to Academy members in good standing. The results will be reported to the Executive Board no later than the next Annual Membership Meeting.
- C. Approved amendments shall take effect immediately following the next Annual Membership Meeting. Amendments are subject to the approval of the ASC Executive Board.

## **BYLAWS FOR THE ACADEMY OF EXPERIMENTAL CRIMINOLOGY**

### **I. Dues:**

Dues will be determined by the Executive Board. Any increases must be ratified by vote of the members at the Academy's Annual Membership Meeting.

### **II. Committees:**

- A. Standing Committees:  
There will be four standing committees with an odd number of members: Awards, Nominations, Membership, and Newsletter. With the approval of the Executive Board the President will appoint the committees consisting of members in good standing of the Academy.
- B. Other Committees:  
The Executive Board will create such committees as it deems appropriate to carry out the purposes and objectives of the Academy. Members of such committees will be appointed by the President of the Academy with the approval of the Executive Board.
- C. Committee Chairs:  
Committee Chairs will be appointed by the Academy President with the approval of the Executive Board, and announced at the Academy's Annual Membership Meeting. Committee Chairs will serve for one year and may be reappointed.

### **III. Meetings:**

- A. Executive Board:  
The Executive Board shall meet at least once a year. Such other meetings may be called as are needed.
- B. Membership  
The general membership of the Academy shall meet once a year, at the time and place determined by the Executive Board.
- C. Rules of Order:  
Meetings will be conducted in a manner determined by the President. In the event of a conflict, Robert's Rules of Order will be determinative.
- D. Quorum:  
A quorum will consist of one-fifth of the Academy's members in good standing. All votes will be determined by a simple majority of those present, unless provided otherwise by this document. In the event a quorum is not present at the general membership meeting(s), a majority of those present will be sufficient for action. Such action may be challenged by a member in good standing not in attendance at the Annual Meeting. In case of a challenge, a ratification vote will be offered to the general membership in the next Academy Newsletter.

## **POLICIES OF THE ACADEMY OF EXPERIMENTAL CRIMINOLOGY**

### **A. Journal of Experimental Criminology**

The Academy has an official affiliation with the Journal of Experimental Criminology that 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.

### **B. Newsletter**

A newsletter concerned with the Academy and experimental criminology more generally will be published twice a year.

### **C. Awards Committee**

Each year the Awards Committee will receive nominations and determine the recipients of AEC Awards. Academy Awards include the Joan McCord Award and a Young Experimental Scholar Award. Award recipients will be announced in the AEC Newsletter as well as in THE CRIMINOLOGIST.

The Awards Committee may also be charged by the AEC Executive Committee with the task of receiving nominations and recommending individuals for non-AEC awards such as the Stockholm Prize. The Committee will submit the name or names of the recommended recipients for such awards to the AEC Executive Committee for final approval

### **D. Nominations Committee**

The Nominations Committee will be responsible for accepting nominations for (1) Academy Officers and (2) Fellows and Honorary Fellows. Procedures for selecting Academy Officers are described in the Constitution. Procedures for electing Fellows and Honorary Fellows will be as follows:

#### **1. Academy Fellows**

The Academy recognizes criminologists who have successfully led randomized field experiments in criminology through their election as Fellows. Each year, all AEC Fellows, Honorary Fellows and Academy *members* in good standing will be asked by the Nominations Committee to submit names of "Fellow" nominees to the Nominations Committee. The Committee will nominate up to four Fellows and at least one non-North American Fellow (which allows up to five Fellows being elected). The Nominations Committee will then forward the list to the President. The President will ask all Academy *Fellows* and *Honorary Fellows* to vote "yes" or "no" for each Fellow nominee. All candidates receiving a majority of "yes" will be formally inducted.

#### **2. Honorary Fellows**

Honorary Fellows are recognized as persons whose work has made substantial contributions to the advancement of experimental criminology. Each year, all AEC Fellows, Honorary Fellows and Academy *members* in good standing will be asked by the Nominations Committee to submit names of Honorary Fellow nominees to the Nominations Committee. The Committee will nominate up to two Honorary Fellows. The Nominations Committee will forward the list to the President, who will ask all Academy *Fellows* and *Honorary Fellows* to vote "yes" or "no" for each Honorary Fellow nominee. All candidates receiving a majority of "yes" will be formally inducted. There will be a maximum of two Academy Honorary Fellows appointed each year.



## UPCOMING CONFERENCES

### ◆ **The 7<sup>th</sup> Annual Jerry Lee Crime Prevention Symposium – Systematic Evidence on What Works in Crime and Justice**

Maryland, USA, April 23-24, 2007  
University of Maryland &  
University of Pennsylvania

The symposium will feature the work of the Campbell Collaboration Crime and Justice Group. Presentations will focus on methodological issues of random assignment and meta-analysis. Research results on two key topics – problem oriented policing strategies for reducing crime and the effects of outpatient treatment for drug involved offenders – will be presented and followed by reactions from panels of leading practitioners and policymakers.

Website:

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

### ◆ **Stockholm Criminology Symposium**

Stockholm, Sweden, June 4-6, 2007  
Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention &  
Stockholm University

The purpose of the symposium is for international criminologists and practitioners to learn about the latest research findings of importance for crime policy and discuss strategies, methods, and measures to reduce crime and improve levels of safety in society. Includes the Stockholm Prize in Criminology, on June 5, at the Stockholm city Hall.

Website:

<http://www.criminologysymposium.com>

### ◆ **15<sup>th</sup> World Congress of Criminology – Crime and Criminology: Research and Action**

Barcelona, Spain, July 20-25, 2007  
International Society of Criminology

The general theme of the congress will be developed within three significant areas of crime and its control in the main regions of the world: transnational crime, urban crime, and victims and restorative justice.

Website:

<http://perso.orange.fr/societe.internationale.de.criminologie/>

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

Arlington, VA, USA, July 23-25, 2007  
US National Institute of Justice (NIJ)

The conference showcases developments in technology that increases public safety will be featured. The conference puts a heavy emphasis on the benefits to researchers and practitioners who work together to make effective evidence-based policies and practice what works, what doesn't work, and what the research shows as promising.

Website:

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

### ◆ **20<sup>th</sup> Annual ANZSOC Conference – Building Bridges**

Adelaide, Australia, September 23-26, 2007  
Australian & New Zealand Society of Criminology

The ANZSOC conference is the premier crime and criminal justice research forum in Australia. Themes include: evidence-based policy making, persistence and desistance, peace-building and security, regulation in theory and practice, interdisciplinarity and theory.

Website:

<http://www.anzsoc.org>

### ◆ **7<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference of the European Society of Criminology – Crime, Crime Prevention, and Communities in Europe**

Bologna, Italy, September 26-29, 2008  
European Society of Criminology (ESC)

The Bologna Conference 2007 will embrace most of the issue about crime, crime prevention, deviance and criminal policies which are currently at the centre of criminological thought in Europe, with a particular focus on the topic of local/global crime phenomena, of the role of local communities in crime prevention reaction and strategies, of the overlapping and coordination of European institutions, national states, regional and local governments in the governance of crime.

Website:

<http://www.eurocrim2007.org/>

### ◆ **59<sup>th</sup> Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology – Crime and Justice in the Global and in the Local**

Atlanta, GA, USA, November 14-17, 2007  
American Society of Criminology (ASC)

The American Society of Criminology is an international organization concerned with criminology, embracing scholarly, scientific, and professional knowledge concerning the etiology, prevention, control, and treatment of crime and delinquency. The themes discussed in the meeting are varied and include the measurement and detection of crime, legislation, the practice of criminal law, as well as a review of the law enforcement, judicial, and correctional systems

Website:

<http://www.ncpc.org/NationalConference2007>



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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Lorraine Mazerolle, *Griffith University, Australia*  
David B. Wilson, *George Mason University, USA*

**Book Review Editor:**

Chris Maxwell, *Michigan State University, USA*

**Editorial Board Members:**

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Consistent with the JEC's mission, this special issue seeks papers on the use of simulation to conduct experiments in criminology and criminal justice. While simulation has existed on the periphery of the social sciences for many years, recent software developments have provided the opportunity for more scholars to become involved. In addition, as the ability to collect and store data about individuals has grown, the privacy issues with doing so have grown also. These issues create new challenges for field research in criminology and criminal justice that are not likely to be resolved in the near future. Simulated research in general and simulated experiments in particular provide an opportunity to conduct studies of different policy options without using data describing real people.

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