

# Newsletter

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Volume 3, Issue 2

www.

## EDITORIAL

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Welcome to Volume 3, Issue 2 of the Newsletter of the Academy of Experimental Criminology. And what an exciting time it is for our Academy! Two of our Academy Fellows, Jon Shephard and David Olds have just won the 3<sup>rd</sup> Stockholm Prize in Criminology. A fantastic accomplishment for both of them personally and also a source of great institutional pride for our Academy, particularly as it follows the success of another AEC fellow, Friedrich Losel, in Year One.

The growing strength of the Academy is also reflected in the strong performance of our Journal of Experimental Criminology in the recently released University of Maryland official journal rankings. About 130 journals were identified, and only 20% were placed in the top two tiers. Only six journals were placed in tier one. Whilst the JEC was not eligible for tier 1 placement (because it requires an ISI ranking), the good news is that the JEC was ranked in category 2 along with Justice Quarterly, Criminology and Public Policy, the Journal of Empirical Legal Studies, the Journal of Law and Economics, and Criminal Justice and Behavior. This is a very important development for the Journal as it provides us all with a reliable benchmark in an academic environment that is increasingly concerned with research quality and impact.

On a personal note (and a plug for my new research centre), I am now the Director of the new \$25 million Australian Research Council (ARC) Centre of Excellence in Policing and Security (CEPS). Our Centre has many links with Academy members (including Peter Grabosky as our Deputy Director, Larry Sherman on our International Advisory Board, and Partner Investigator David Weisburd). We plan to embark on a major randomized controlled trial that, hopefully, will be linked with Larry's new REX-Net initiative (see page 2).

Finally, I want to remind everyone about the AEC events at the forthcoming American Society of Criminology conference in Atlanta (see page 4). Of course, a strong AEC presence at the Stockholm conference in 2008 would also show our support for the efforts of our prize winners, Jon and David.

My sincere thanks to my new Personal Assistant, Carol Lockwood for taking over the task of putting together this AEC newsletter.

Lorraine Mazerolle  
Vice President & Newsletter Editor  
Academy of Experimental Criminology

## FEATURE ARTICLE

# REX-Net: Randomized Experiments Network for Prospective Meta-Analysis

The Case for Support  
by Larry Sherman

### What is Rex-Net?

**REX-Net** is shorthand for the “Randomized Experiments Network for Prospective Meta-Analysis.” The aim of the network is to build capacity around the skills needed to conduct randomized experiments, as well as create the infrastructure to support the technique of prospective meta-analysis or “meta-experiments.”

### The Challenge

The *quality* of social science policy evaluation is arguably limited by the current *range* of research methods used to answer governmental questions about “what works.” The answers to those questions logically require reliable point estimates and confidence intervals for each policy choice when compared to a specific *alternative* (control group), serving specific kinds of *people*, in order to solve specific kinds of *problems*, in specific kinds of social and economic *settings*. Yet the social science community features little capacity to produce high quality evidence for those estimates, largely because of its restricted range of skills and techniques.

Social science research methods are predominantly oriented to non-experimental research designs that yield quantitative and qualitative data from observations of *natural* variation. These designs offer considerable value for theory testing and multi-level inferences about dynamic causal processes. What they lack, however, is the capacity to use *controlled manipulation* of independent variables. Such experimental methods would seem to be an essential part of the portfolio of research techniques used to provide clear, relatively definitive, albeit complex and highly nuanced answers to major public policy questions. Field experiments seem even more necessary to provide precise distinctions in those answers about what works best, as compared to what, for whom, when and where, when delivered by whom, at what cost, and with what cost-effectiveness.

The issue of design goes well beyond the structure of any single study. It extends to the broader question of research strategy, or how findings can be accumulated in the most powerful way to build theory and evidence. Even when social scientists successfully complete randomized controlled field experiments with high *internal validity*, they lack the capacity to make more than a small incremental contribution to knowledge with high *external validity* that can generalize to the broadly diverse conditions of a scaled-up, national rollout of a very expensive policy or practice. Such knowledge would be generated more effectively with a pre-

planned, prospective meta-analysis, consistent with the growing practice in medicine—where that research strategy is increasingly called a “meta-experiment.” As Berlin and Colditz (1999: 830) have suggested in JAMA about the synthesis of multiple tests in drug regulation, “Preplanned meta-analysis of individual trials with deliberately introduced heterogeneity may maximize the generalizability of results from randomized trials.” One reason they suggest for this advantage for external validity is that simultaneous tests permit “examination...of how treatment effects vary across subgroups....or settings.”

The capacity for social scientists to produce highly generalizable evidence on the likely effects of scaled-up, national policies is limited primarily by the lack of an *infrastructure* for implementing experiments simultaneously in a broad range of settings. That infrastructure includes research partners with leadership roles in non-academic, service delivery settings. This infrastructure is generally thought to be too expensive to create on a once-off basis, so it is rarely considered by either social scientists or their funding sources. But if such an infrastructure could be used repeatedly once it was created, the costs of creating it would be spread across all of the future research projects it would conduct. This claim can be compared to the cost of creating the Internet, which now seems trivial compared to its enormous economic benefits.

### The REX-Net Response

In response to these challenges, a plan is underway to establish a Randomized Experiments Network (REX-Net) for Prospective Meta-Analysis that could yield a systematic review of evidence in a single stroke, even for questions about which no prior evidence had been available, by producing separate point estimates for up to 20 sites simultaneously. REX-Net would create a network, at substantial expense, which would rapidly become trivial if the network were to be maintained and used over a decade or more. Rather than an electronic network, we propose to create a research network, the operation of which would constitute an international advance in the techniques and strategy of social science research. Building on the experience of both medicine and criminology in multi-site collaborations in randomized controlled trials (RCTs), social science can extend the methodological focus of such collaborations to include the rapid completion of systematic reviews “at birth,” rather than waiting years for independently initiated studies to accumulate.

We propose to use criminal justice as merely an example of how a REXNet might work in any field. We would draw on the substantial, and largely undocumented, experience of the relatively few people who have led multi-site RCTs. We would draw on the larger number of people whose work in research synthesis has produced a lengthy list of *regrets* about how a body of evidence on policy questions has developed without providing the capacity to address key questions of external validity—regrets that the REXNet strategy could forestall. Most of all, we would draw on the growing number of leaders in criminal justice who are committed to using better evidence as the basis for making policy decisions. If our “Beta” site of criminal justice succeeds as a test for a REXNet, then funding agencies might gain sufficient evidence and funding to create REXNets in education, social services, and other public policy arenas. That, in turn, would increase the visibility and value of social science as a tool for transparency and accountability, as well as delivery, in government services.

REXNet would create *human* capital for the key roles needed to accomplish multi-site RCTs. These include appropriately trained principal investigators based in universities, as well as trained Field Testing Officers based in operational settings of service delivery organizations. REXNet would also create *social* capital for implementing the complex tasks of an RCT. As difficult as this is in a single-site trial, a REXNet would require the even greater complexity of maintaining compliance with an RCT protocol across sites, and within them over time.

The method of REX-Net is to focus on *training and capacity building* (TCB) at two levels of research work: 1) a network of Field Testing Officers (FTOs) in police, prison and probation services and 2) a smaller network of experimental social scientists who would serve as principal investigators, partnering with FTOs in the development and conduct of multi-site field tests. The FTOs would be specially trained people now employed in such agencies who complete a graduate degree at Cambridge University and commit to five years of supporting tests in their agencies. The social scientists, designated REXNet Fellows, would be specially trained to work with the FTOs and direct RCTs. The focus of the TCB activity would be on the conduct of two multi-site RCTs, one each in policing and prisons.

For more information, contact:

Professor Lawrence Sherman,  
Wolfson Professor of Criminology  
Cambridge University and  
Professor and Director,  
Jerry Lee Center of Criminology  
University of Pennsylvania

## **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.

## **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

# AEC ACTIVITIES . . . . .

## **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 open 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 chairs:**
- ✚ 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 presented during the session.

**New Fellows and Honorary Fellows** will be officially inducted during the session.

The **1<sup>st</sup> Young Experimental Scholar Award** will be presented.

## **AEC IN STOCKHOLM**

By  
Brandon Welsh

This year's Stockholm Criminology Symposium featured special panels sponsored by the AEC. Three panels were organized around the provocative theme, "How to Prevent Murder," and brought together leading experimentalists from across the Western world. By all accounts the panels were a great success.

The first panel, chaired by Frans Schlyter, Director of the Swedish Prison and Probation Service, examined the role of probation in the prevention of murder. University of Pennsylvania researchers Tim Ackerman and Suzanne McMurphy and Penn graduate Lindsay Ahlman each presented results of innovative studies with adult probationers.

In the second panel, chaired by Joan Petersilia, the focus was on new ideas on how to prevent murder. David Weisburd opened with a presentation on the role of evidence-led policy, followed by Adrian Raine speaking about the link between better nutrition and lower homicide rates. The final presentation featured Lawrence Sherman's AEC Joan McCord Award Lecture on preventing murder with probation and police strategies.

New findings on how to prevent murder was the focus of the final panel, chaired by Brandon Welsh. Although not known at the time, this panel featured the 2008 winners of the Stockholm Prize in Criminology, David Olds and Jonathan Shepherd, both AEC Fellows. David Olds presented the latest findings on his Nurse-Family Partnership experiments and how prenatal and infant health visitors are making a difference in preventing murder. Jonathan Shepherd's talk highlighted results from his latest experiments on the effects of alcohol treatment on murder.

The panel concluded with Cambridge criminologist Manuel Eisner's engaging talk on "What Europe Did Right: Reducing Murder Over Five Centuries."

# MEMBERSHIP UPDATE

## AEC MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE

The Academy now has over 80 members and we are growing in size every month. The AEC has a Membership Committee (Chair is Lorraine Mazerolle) and we are keen to expand our international membership base. As such, we need representatives from every continent on the Membership Committee. So far, the committee members include:

Manuel Eisner, representing Western Europe  
([manuel.Eisner@crim.cam.ac.uk](mailto:manuel.Eisner@crim.cam.ac.uk))  
Lorraine Mazerolle, representing Australia  
([L.mazerolle@griffith.edu.au](mailto:L.mazerolle@griffith.edu.au))  
Doris MacKenzie, representing North America  
([dmackenzie@crim.umd.edu](mailto:dmackenzie@crim.umd.edu))

We are searching for suitable scholars to represent **Eastern Europe, Middle East, Africa, South America and Asia**. If YOU are a scholar from any of these regions receiving this newsletter OR you know of any scholars in these regions that may be interested in helping us with our membership drive, please contact Lorraine Mazerolle.

In the meantime, we would greatly appreciate all AEC members sending a personalized email to colleagues, asking them to consider joining the AEC. Our target is to reach 120 members by the end of 2007, 150 members by 2008, 180 members by 2009 and a solid, continuing 200-person membership base by 2010.

When you send out the email to your friends and colleagues would you please attach this newsletter and perhaps include the following message:

Please find attached the Academy of Experimental Criminology bi-annual newsletter. We are trying to expand our membership base and I thought you might be interested in joining the Academy. The cost of joining the Academy is US\$60 or 50 Euros. The membership application can be found on this page. The benefits of joining the Academy are:

1. You get 4 copies of the Journal of Experimental Criminology each year. If you were to purchase the Journal outside of joining the AEC, it would cost much more. In effect, Springer is heavily subsidizing the Academy members.
2. You will find an exceptionally collegial group of scholars to network with. This is really helpful if you are doing or planning an RCT; you are doing or planning to do a meta-analytic review; you want to advocate the benefits of an RCT to a funding body or intervention partner; or if you want to be part of an organization that wants to make a public policy difference!
3. You receive 2 copies of the e-newsletter each year.

4. You get email updates about forthcoming conferences.
5. You can receive the Springer Alerts notifying you the day the JEC (and other Springer Journals that you may be interested in are released (to register go to <http://www.springer.com/west/home/alert> or simply email Welmoed [Welmoed.Spahr@springer-sbm.com](mailto:Welmoed.Spahr@springer-sbm.com) to get more information).
6. You get to nominate people to become Fellows and Honorary Fellows and you can nominate people for the AEC Awards.

## 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](mailto:janelm@sas.upenn.edu))

c/o University of Pennsylvania

The Jerry Lee Center of Criminology

3718 Locust Walk

Philadelphia, PA 19104-6286, USA

Phone: 215-746-3537, Fax: 215-898-6891

detach and send ✂

## STOCKHOLM PRIZE WINNERS

Announcing the 2008 winners of the Stockholm Prize in Criminology, AEC Fellows David Olds and Jonathan Shepherd.



The 2008 Stockholm Prize in Criminology is awarded to Professors **David Olds** (pictured above) of the University of Colorado (USA) and **Jonathan Shepherd** (pictured below) of Cardiff University (UK) for their field experiments in policies for crime and injury prevention. An independent, international jury of criminologists selected the winners for their pioneering inventions and controlled tests of primary crime prevention strategies, which successfully blocked crime among high-risk people or high-risk social environments.



The jury selecting the winners of the third Stockholm Prize in Criminology took special note of Old's success in preventing child abuse and the later delinquency child abuse may foster, and of Shepherd's success in showing how serious injury in barfights can be prevented. The jury cited both the scientific excellence of the work and its increasing influence on public policies likely to reduce crime and advance human rights.

### 2<sup>nd</sup> ANNUAL YOUNG SCHOLARS AWARD

The 2<sup>nd</sup> Annual Young Scholars Award has been generously created by Professor Friedrich Losel from his Stockholm Prize. Friedrich will again chair the Young Scholars Award Committee for 2008. Please submit your nominations for the 2008 Young Scholars Award to Friedrich via mail at: [director@crim.cam.ac.uk](mailto:director@crim.cam.ac.uk) or [fal23@cam.ac.uk](mailto:fal23@cam.ac.uk) to reach Friedrich no later than February 1, 2008.

## CALL FOR NOMINATIONS FOR AEC FELLOWS AND HONORARY FELLOWS

This year, David Farrington will Chair 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.

If you know of any persons who have either successfully led randomized field experiments in criminology OR how have made substantial contributions to the advancement of experimental criminology, could you please submit their name and a one paragraph description of their contributions (along with a copy of their CV or resume) to David Farrington ([dpf1@cam.ac.uk](mailto:dpf1@cam.ac.uk)) by **February 1, 2008**

### 5<sup>th</sup> Annual Joan McCord Award

The 5<sup>th</sup> Annual Joan McCord Award Committee for 2008 will be chaired by Professor Friedrich Losel. The committee will use the following criteria to 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 and
- (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 described herself as a "sceptical 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).

**Please submit your nominations for the 2008 Joan McCord Award to Friedrich via email at: [director@crim.cam.ac.uk](mailto:director@crim.cam.ac.uk) or [fal23@cam.ac.uk](mailto:fal23@cam.ac.uk) to reach Friedrich no later than February 1, 2008.**

## UPCOMING CONFERENCES

◆ **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

The American Society of Criminology (ASC) 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>

◆ **ECCA Conference hosted by the Turkish National Police - *Expanding the Frontiers of Crime Prevention: New Problems in New Environments***

Izmir, Turkey 17-19 March 2008

The conference will focus on crime prevention, crime analysis, problem oriented policing, and environmental criminology in settings other than those where these principles have traditionally been applied. The themes discussed will be acute urban and rural differences, ethnic divisions, regional instability, unstable law enforcement and criminal justice institutions.

Website: <http://www.istanbulconference.info/ECCA/Pages/CA.aspx>

◆ **15<sup>th</sup> World Congress of Criminology – Section on *Terrorism, Transnational Crime, Crime across Borders and International Criminal Justice***

Barcelona, Spain 20 – 25 July 2008

The conference will be taking stock of and evaluating dominant trends in crime in an economic and socio-cultural context of globalization with special attention for the social phenomena related with migratory movements of populations. Topics will include organized crime, economic crime, terrorism, traffic in human beings, drug dealing crime; the needs for transnational and transcontinental cooperation; the development of supranational policies to embrace national legislation and crime policies; the specific role of criminology as an academic discipline in this area; education research and crime control policies. Proposals are invited for panels, papers sessions, workshops, training and informational activities, individual paper presentations, poster sessions and audiovisual presentations by 15 December 2007.

Website: [www.american.edu/spa/barcelona](http://www.american.edu/spa/barcelona)

◆ **11<sup>th</sup> International CPTED Association Conference – *Interdisciplinary Perspectives on Crime, Environment and Prevention***

Roanoke, Virginia 29 – 31 January, 2008

This is a conference about people, about the ways they interact with one another and with the physical, legal, social, and economic environments that surround them. While the conference is about crime prevention, there is much to be learned from programs and projects that are not specifically focused on either crime or prevention. Abstract submissions, conference registration and conference details may be found on the conference website: <http://www.cpe.vt.edu/cpted/>.

◆ **Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences – Terrorism & Justice – *The balance for Civil Liberties – A Multidisciplinary Academic Conference***

Warrensburg, Missouri 18 – 20 February 2008

This conference seeks to investigate the breadth of issues underscoring the impact of counter-terrorism efforts upon the diverse concepts of justice at both domestic and international levels. The organizers anticipate representation in the paper proposals from a wide-variety of disciplines—psychology, sociology, history, political science, philosophy, journalism, safety sciences, criminal justice, disaster management, and legal/justice studies. International perspectives on these issues are welcome. Proposals are due by 31 December 2007.

Website: <http://www.ucmo.edu/cjinst>

◆ **15<sup>th</sup> Annual International Police Executive Symposium – *Police Without Borders: The Fading Distinction Between Local & Global***

Cincinnati, Ohio 12-16 May, 2008

The IPES brings police researchers and practitioners together to facilitate cross-cultural, international and interdisciplinary exchanges for the enrichment of the policing profession. It encourages discussions and writing on challenging topics of contemporary importance through an array of initiatives including conferences and publications.

Past meeting themes have covered a broad range of topics from police education to corruption. The IPES' annual meetings bring together ministers of interior and justice, police commissioners and chiefs, members of the academia representing world-renowned institutions, and many more of criminal justice elites from over 60 countries through the world.

Interested individuals must submit an abstract of their proposed paper by 15 March, 2008, with final papers of accepted proposals due by 15 April, 2008.

Website: <http://www.ipes.info>

◆ **John Jay College of Criminal Justice – *International Conference: Justice and Policing in Diverse Societies***

San Juan, Puerto Rico 9 – 12 June, 2008

This conference will seek to provide a framework through which civic leaders, International Government Organizations, government officials, police, legal actors and scholars can discuss our collective concerns in the areas of oppression, crime, terrorism, conflict and instability.

Papers and panel proposals are due by 1 December, 2007.

Website: <http://www.jjay.cuny.edu/ic>

◆ **British Society of Criminology Conference 2008 – *Criminological Futures; Controversies, Developments and Debates***

The University of Huddersfield, West Yorkshire 9 – 11 June 2008

Email: [criminologyconference2008@hud.ac.uk](mailto:criminologyconference2008@hud.ac.uk) for more details

◆ **21<sup>st</sup> Annual ANZSOC Conference –**

Canberra, Australia 24 – 27 November, 2008

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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**Managing Editor:**

Rochelle Schnurr, *Hebrew University, Israel*

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**A new development for the Journal of Experimental Criminology....**

**SHORT REPORTS**

The JEC is developing a new section within the Journal called the "Short Reports." The proposed format for these short reports (approximately 1,000 words) is outlined below.

**Introduction**

Brief review of key background research and rationale for conducting this study

**Methods:**

Objectives

- Specific objectives and hypotheses

Participants

- Eligibility criteria for participants
- Settings and locations where the data were collected

Interventions

- Details of the interventions intended for each group
- How and when they were actually administered

Outcomes

- Clearly defined primary and secondary outcome measures
- Measurement methods (timing, etc.)

Sample size

- How sample size was determined

Randomization

- Method used to generate the random allocation sequence
- Method used to implement the random allocation sequence
- Who generated the allocation sequence
- Who enrolled participants
- Who assigned participants to their groups

Blinding (if relevant)

Statistical methods

- Statistical methods used to compare groups for primary outcome(s)
- Methods for additional analyses, such as subgroup analyses and adjusted analyses

**Results:**

Participant flow

- Flow of participants through each stage  
E.g.: numbers of participants randomly assigned receiving intended treatment completing the study protocol analyzed for the primary and secondary outcomes

Baseline data

Outcomes

- Summary of descriptive results for each primary and secondary outcome, including a measure of effect size and an index of precision

Ancillary analyses