2019 Division of Experimental Criminology (ASC)
and
Academy of Experimental Criminology

AWARDS

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of the
American Society of Criminology

Joint Awards Ceremony

November 13, 2019

2019 AWARDEES and AEC Elected Fellows

Joan McCord Award

I am rather humbled to be the recipient of this year's Joan McCord award, and if you know me, you know how much I struggle with humility. Joan was a giant in our field and winning an award with her name is a marvelous honor. I

Jerry Ratcliffe, PhD

briefly worked along-side her at Temple, which was a real pleasure. She had an enthusiasm and candor that was a joy to the end.

When asked to write about my career, the word "accidental" continues to spring to mind. But so does "donut" because I've not had breakfast yet. I ran away from home in Glasgow, Scotland, when I was 17. Not being particularly academic (a trait I maintain to this day) I joined the Metropolitan Police in London. My brother had seen an advert for the cadet corps on the London tube, and thought it was a good idea. He has always been the brains in our family.

I loved my police career, though use the word career loosely. One evening I was "accidentally" at the Grave Maurice pub in the Whitechapel Road in East London and ended up making an off-duty arrest for murder, which provided some entertainment. It was a favorite pub of infamous gangster Ronnie Kray, so that probably tells you something about my poor decision-making. I was an average copper, which I think means I was often mean. Or median. Not sure which. But I decided to get some rank and reduce the strain on my above-average street colleagues, and thought a university degree would help.

The Metropolitan Police gave me an A-Z map book of London to prevent me getting lost so frequently, thus I felt qualified to study geography. Mid-degree, on a career break from the police, I was ice-climbing in the Scottish Highlands when "accidental" occurred again. I fell over 300 feet and when I hit the rocks, my left femur decided it preferred to be in two pieces. I subsequently did the DNA testing service 23 and Me, and discovered that I am 8% lemming. Learned that too late. Taking a year to walk again does allow you to catch up on email and other stuff, and my subsequent PhD on crime analysis techniques allowed me to get a job in Australia. I'd never been, so getting a tenure-track job there seemed a good idea, according my brother. I think he was trying to get rid of me. I love

Australia, but the lack of crime is appalling. It's like they are trying to deny their heritage.

I therefore moved to Temple University in Philadelphia, lured by the collegiality of George Rengert, a high crime rate, and embarrassing photos involving a bratwurst. The Philadelphia Police Department were generous with their time and data, and never more so than when Charles Ramsey became police commissioner in 2008. Suddenly we had innovative leadership in the police department with Ramsey, Nola Joyce, and Kevin Bethel, and I had smart colleagues to work with at Temple helping me mask my averageness, like Ralph B. Taylor, Elizabeth Groff, and Jennifer Wood.

The first major project was the Philadelphia Foot Patrol Experiment, conceived in a few weeks and implemented with the help of Liz Groff and Travis Taniguchi, and Nola Joyce and Kevin Bethel from the Philadelphia Police Department. The citywide randomized, controlled field experiment reversed the decades-old axiom that foot patrol does not reduce crime, and qualitative work, led by Jen Wood, used the experiment to better understand the perceptions of police officers in the city's most troubled neighborhoods, highlighting the public health role of Philadelphia's police. The experiment garnered for the police department an award from the International Association of Chiefs of Police. At the award ceremony, I was 'overserved' at the bar, and received a lifetime ban on further IACP awards.

This was followed by the Philadelphia Policing Tactics Experiment, with an innovative experimental design led by Elizabeth Groff and Nola Joyce. The findings have reinvigorated discussions in policing around the effectiveness of focused police attention on serious repeat offenders. Most recently, Ralph Taylor and I helped the police with an evaluation of the use of predictive policing software in the city. It took three years to get accepted for publication, but that's because I'm the lead author. Thank goodness criminology now allows you to bribe editors and destroy your data.

Ralph Taylor, Jennifer Wood, Liz Groff, and Jerry Ratcliffe

Being in Philadelphia when Ramsey arrived was accidental and lucky, so if you want to know what the secret is of whatever success I have had, I can categorically advise you to throw yourself off a mountain. It was the best career move I ever made.

3

After that, surround yourself with smart people.

Jerry Lee Lifetime Achievement Award

Lorraine Mazerolle, PhD is an AustralianResearch Council (ARC) Laureate Fellow, and the Chair of Criminology in the School of Social Science at the University of Queensland. She is the Co-Chair of the Campbell Collaboration Crime and Justice Group, a Chief Investigator with the ARC Centre of Excellence for Children and Families over the Life Course (LCC), Editor-in-Chief of the *Journal of Experimental Criminology (*2014 to 2019), past Chair of the American Society of Criminology's (ASC) Division of Experimental Criminology and Academy of Experimental Criminology (AEC), and an elected Fellow of the ASC, the AEC and Academy of the Social Sciences Australia.

As an experimental criminologist, she has conducted over a dozen randomized field trials focusing primarily on policing effectiveness in a number of key areas including drug law enforcement, regulatory crime control, crime prevention and third party policing partnerships. Professor Mazerolle is the winner of the American Society of Criminology Division of International Criminology Freda Adler Distinguished Scholar Award (2010), the AEC Joan McCord Award (2013), the Division of Policing Distinguished Scholar Award (2016) and the Distinguished Achievement Award of the Center for Evidence-Based Crime Policy at George Mason University (2019). For the last two years, she has been recognized by *"The Australian"* newspaper as Australia's Research Field Leader in the category of Criminology, Criminal Law and Policing. She has won numerous US and Australian national competitive research grants on topics such as third-party policing, police engagement with high risk people and disadvantaged communities, community regulation, problem-oriented policing, police technologies, civil remedies, street-level drug enforcement and policing public housing sites.

Lorraine's scholarly contributions most recently focus on testing, under randomized field trial conditions, a unique structured police engagement dialogue that captures the key ingredients of procedural justice policing, empowering police to inspire mutual respect during street-level exchanges and helping people better understand the reasons for police actions. Initially field-tested in 2010 during random breath-test traffic stops in Brisbane as the Queensland Community Engagement Trial (QCET), the structured

dialogue has now been adapted and subjected to RCT testing across the world in a range of different police-citizen encounters including airport stops, traffic stops, crime scene investigations, detective engagement with hoteliers to stop drug dealing and police-school engagement with truanting young people. Her long term project on changing the outcomes for truanting young people is called the Ability School Engagement Partnership (ASEP) program: a Third Party Policing partnership between schools and police that seeks to disrupt the relationship between truancy and delinquency by communicating, using a structured procedurally fair dialogue, the legal responsibilities of parents to ensure their children attend school. ASEP was initially evaluated under randomized field trial conditions, where 102 truanting young people from a highly disadvantaged urban area in Brisbane, Australia, were randomly assigned to either the ASEP intervention or the business-as-usual condition. Utilizing four waves of survey data collected over a 2-year time period, Mazerolle and her team found evidence that ASEP was related to decreases in self-reported antisocial behavior throughout the 2 years study. We also found that ASEP lessened the negative relationship between willingness to go to school and self-reported antisocial behavior for those in the experimental condition up to 1 year post random allocation, suggesting that structured partnerships between schools and police that communicate, in a procedurally fair way, parental legal responsibilities for their children to attend school holds promise for increasing a truanting young person's willingness to go to school and reducing their self-reported antisocial behaviour, at least in the short run.

Mazerolle and her team are now the recipients of a $1.8 million grant to upscale ASEP. This upscale test of ASEP involves random assignment of 1000 young people regularly missing school for no legitimate reason to either the ASEP condition or business as

usual. The trial will enable Mazerolle and her team to assess the impact of the ASEP police-school partnership on a much wider population of truanting young people to determine the broader application of using the ASEP structured dialogue on both short term and long term outcomes for young people, including school attendance, anti-social behaviour, and welfare dependency.

Outstanding Experimental Field Trial

The Effects of Body-Worn Cameras on Police Activity and Police-Citizen Encounters: A Randomized Controlled Trial

Anthony A. Braga, PhD is the Elmer V. H. and Eileen M. Brooks Distinguished Professor & Director of the School of Criminology & Criminal Justice at Northeastern University. He also serves as the Director of the Center on Crime and Community Resilience.

Braga's record combines deep engagement in Boston and an international reputation as a leading researcher on crime prevention. He collaborates with criminal justice, social service, and community-based organizations to produce high impact scholarship, randomized field experiments, and policy advice on the prevention of crime at problem places, the control of gang violence, and reductions in access to firearms by criminals.

With colleagues, Braga has published numerous peer reviewed journal articles in top criminology and criminal justice journals such as *Criminology, Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency, Justice Quarterly*, & the *Journal of Quantitative Criminology*. Braga has authored three books and edited seven volumes with top scholarly presses such as Oxford University Press and Cambridge University Press. Braga has served as principal investigator or co-principal investigator on projects totaling more than $16 million dollars in external funding from a variety of federal, state, and private grant-making institutions including the U.S. National Institute of Justice, National Institutes of Health, and National Science Foundation. He recently served as a committee member for the National Research Council Committee on Proactive Policing – Effects on Crime, Communities, and Civil Liberties and the Science Advisory Board to the Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice.

The practical value of his work in violence reduction in disadvantaged neighborhoods has been recognized by a numerous awards, including the Civic Leadership Award (2004) presented by The Boston Foundation, the U.S. Attorney General's Award for Outstanding Contributions to Community Partnerships for Public Safety (2009), and the U.S. Department of Justice Project Safe Neighborhoods Research Partner of the Year Award (2010).

Between 2007 and 2013, Braga served as Chief Policy Advisor to former Boston Police Commissioner Edward F. Davis and worked with his command staff and line-level officers on award-winning community policing and crime prevention initiatives. Braga is a fellow of the American Society of Criminology (ASC). He is also a past president and fellow of the Academy of Experimental Criminology (AEC), and the 2014 recipient of its Joan McCord Award recognizing his commitment to randomized controlled experiments. Braga holds an M.P.A. from Harvard University, and a Ph.D. in criminal justice from Rutgers University.

William H. Sousa, PhD is the Director of the Center for Crime and Justice Policy and a Professor in the Department of Criminal Justice at the University of Nevada, Las Vegas. The focus of his research is on crime and disorder reduction policies implemented by police agencies, including the New York City Police Department and the Los Angeles Police Department. His current projects involve police order-maintenance practices, policing technologies, and community crime prevention in Las Vegas neighborhoods. He is the author, with Kenneth J. Peak, of the book Policing America: Challenges and Best Practices. His recent publications appear in *Police Quarterly*, *The Journal of Criminal Law & Criminology*, and *The Journal of Experimental Criminology*. He received his B.A. from Stonehill College (Easton, MA), his M.S. from Northeastern University (Boston, MA), and his Ph.D. from Rutgers University (Newark, NJ).

James R. "Chip" Coldren, Jr. PhD is a justice research expert with over 35 years of research experience in justice system effectiveness, police evaluation, crime prevention, corrections, juvenile justice and restorative justice. Dr. Coldren has worked alongside the U.S. Department of Justice and many police departments across the country to study community policing, implement body-worn camera policies, improve police and community relationships, and evaluate policing effectiveness. He has assisted police departments in Philadelphia, Las Vegas, Spokane and several others.

Coldren is a former Criminal Justice professor at Governors State University. He has both a Ph.D. and an M.A. in Sociology from the University of Chicago and a B.A. in Sociology from Rutgers University.

Denise Rodriguez is a leading expert on law enforcement, the criminal justice system, and community policing. She has developed extensive experience in police policies & procedures, protocol development and assessment.

Her research at CNA has resulted in recommendations to local governments on police use of force tactics, accountability, transparency and organizational reform. She has evaluated specific incidents in Tampa, Baltimore, Las Vegas, Spokane and other cities across the nation, reviewing departmental policy and procedures against national standards and best practices. Rodriguez holds an M.A. in Forensic Psychology from Marymount University and a B.A. in Criminal Justice from St. Mary's University, Texas.

Outstanding Young Scholar Award

Megan Denver, PhD is an Assistant Professor in the School of Criminology and Criminal Justice at Northeastern University. She received her PhD in criminal justice from the University at Albany and her Master's degree in sociology from the University of Delaware. Prior to returning to graduate school, she was a research associate in the Justice Policy Center at the Urban Institute. Denver was a National Institute of Justice Graduate Research Fellow in 2016 and received the 2018 University Distinguished Dissertation Award (University at Albany). She uses survey experiments and identification strategies to answer policy-relevant questions involving criminal record stigma, employment, and desistance.

Summary of the 2019
Outstanding Experimental Field Trial Study

The Effects of Body-Worn Cameras on Police Activity and Police-Citizen Encounters: A Randomized Controlled Trial

In 2013 the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) published its final report on the collaborative reform initiative conducted by the CNA Institute for Public Research with the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department (LVMPD). At the request of LVMPD, CNA conducted an in-depth assessment and technical assistance project with the department regarding its use of deadly force policies and practices. In the final report, CNA recommended that the agency pilot test body worn cameras:

> *Wearable camera technology is relatively new, and further research is still needed regarding its efficacy. LVMPD has invested in this innovative technology and should collect operational data and evaluate its effectiveness in the field (Stewart et al., 2013).*

To assist the department with the evaluation of its body worn camera program, CNA partnered with Anthony Braga and Bill Sousa on a proposed evaluation, which was funded by the National Institute of Justice. Following a lengthy negotiation with LVMPD over the randomization design and the required study conditions, the evaluation of its body worn camera program launched in 2014.

Implementation of a randomized design in a large metropolitan police department like Las Vegas is a significant and challenging undertaking. Primarily, establishing and maintaining the conditions of such a field experiment involving over 400 patrol officers for 18 months, as we did in this study, presents special challenges regarding contamination effects (e.g., when an officer in the treatment group and an officer in the control group arrive at the scene of a call for service at the same time) and attrition (officers can change assignments during the study period). Fortunately, and due in large part to the steadfast support and cooperation of LVMPD, this randomized experiment was completed successfully with low contamination and low attrition.

We found that officers equipped with body-worn cameras generated fewer complaints and use of force reports relative to officers without cameras. BWC officers also made more arrests and issued more citations than their non-BWC counterparts. The findings of this randomized controlled trial raise the possibility that planning for the placement of BWCs on officers should consider the competing effects of improvement in civilian perceptions of police generated by reductions in complaints and use of force incidents and of public concerns about increased enforcement activity. Additional research (not published in the Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology) found that the cost savings due to reduced complaints against officers, and the reduced time to resolve those complaints, resulted in substantial cost savings to LVMPD, even accounting for program, personnel, and technology costs.

Stewart, James K., Fachner, George, King, Denise R., and Rickman, S. 2013. Collaborative Reform Model: A Review of Officer-Involved Shootings in the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department. Washington, DC: Office of Community Oriented Policing Services, p. 115.)

Student Paper Award

Rylan Simpson, PhD is an Assistant Professor in the School of Criminology at Simon Fraser University. He received his PhD in Criminology, Law and Society from the University of California, Irvine. His research explores a wide range of topics related to policing, perceptions of police, police organizations, theories of crime, and experimental criminology. He has received numerous awards for both his contributions to policing scholarship and his engagement with policing officials, including the Graduate Student Future of the Field Award, Dean's Award for Community Engagement, and Smith Pontell Award for Outstanding Accomplishment in Graduate Study. He has published several articles in peer-reviewed journals and presented his research for scholarly and policing communities across the world. Outside of the university, he has participated in more than 800 hours of police ride-alongs in Canada, Australia, the United States, and the UK.

Newly Elected AEC Fellows

Charlotte Gill, PhD is an Associate Professor and Deputy Director of the Center for Evidence-Based Crime Policy in the Department of Criminology, Law and Society, George Mason University. She received her PhD in Criminology from the University of Pennsylvania in 2010. Her primary research interests are community- and place-based crime prevention approaches, particularly with juveniles and youth; community policing; program evaluation; and research synthesis.

Dr. Gill has fifteen years of experience in applied experimental and quasi-experimental research and is currently partnering with several police departments and community groups around the United States to develop and test community-led approaches to place-based prevention and improve police responses to people with mental health issues. Dr. Gill also serves as a member of the Campbell Collaboration Crime and Justice Group steering committee. She is a 2017-19 Andrew Carnegie Fellow and has received several awards and honors, including the 2018 Mentoring Excellence award from Mason OSCAR and the 2019 SCHEV Outstanding Faculty - Rising Star award.

Summary of the 2019 Student Paper Award

Published in the Journal of Experimental Criminology, 15(1), 87-101.

Police vehicles as symbols of legitimacy

Police vehicles have long been described as icons in policing. Since their integration into patrol work, police vehicles have become important symbols of both legitimacy and deterrence. The use of vehicles now exists firmly at the root of most policing practices and much policing research. With that being said, little known research has explored the perceptual effects of police vehicles. I employed an experimental methodology in order to evaluate the effects of police vehicle types and esthetics on participants' perceptions of police officers. I used participant data ($N = 307$) from the Police Officer Perception Project (Simpson, 2017) to assess the impact of presenting officers in marked police vehicles (black and white versus white and blue), unmarked police vehicles, and unrelated (or civilian) police vehicles on perceptions of officers as aggressive, approachable, friendly, respectful, and accountable.

My analyses revealed that officers are perceived differently when occupying different types and colors of police vehicles. Specifically, I found that officers are generally perceived more favorably when occupying marked police vehicles than non-marked police vehicles. I discuss these findings in the context of legitimacy and procedural justice: arguing that marked vehicles more clearly symbolize the policing institution, and therefore, are perceived as more legitimate by citizens.

I also found that when occupying marked police vehicles, officers are generally perceived more favorably when the vehicles have a black and white color scheme than a white and blue color scheme. I discuss these findings in the context of stereotypicality: arguing that black and white vehicles have historically been associated with the policing institution, and are thus more clearly identifiable as police vehicles than those that are predominantly white (often utilized by non-policing entities).

Based upon my findings, I argue that police vehicle types and esthetics impact perceptions of police officers in significant and meaningful ways. Similar to uniforms, I argue that police vehicles can be important symbols of legitimacy which exude presence and nonverbally communicate philosophies and intentions to the public. I conclude my article by suggesting that police departments may tailor the perceived intentions of their motorized patrols by strategically manipulating the appearance of their vehicles.

Jordan Hyatt, PhD, JD is an Assistant Professor in the Department of Criminology and Justice Studies, Drexel University. His research in corrections and re-entry focuses on the evaluation of innovative criminal justice interventions, with an emphasis on randomized experiments. Through the program assessments with strong partnerships with practitioners, Hyatt works to develop effective and actionable criminal justice policies.

Hyatt's work is relevant for agencies with policy agendas focused on improving reintegration, public safety, and implementing evidence-based policies. In addition, Dr. Hyatt has served on the Division of Experimental Criminology Board for two terms, first as Secretary/Treasurer and currently as Vice Chair.

Simon Williams, MSt. serves as manager with the New Zealand Police Service within the newly established Evidence Based Policing Centre. Simon leads a multi-disciplinary team of service designers, knowledge experts, researchers, and experienced police officers to test police practice in an applied context, promote evidence - based policing and build decision - making capability. He also supports the Australia and New Zealand Society of Evidence Based Policing in the role of Secretariat and is currently the Managing Editor of the society's journal, Police Science.

Simon began his police career with the West Midlands Police (UK) in 2002, working across frontline roles and went on to complete his master's degree in Applied Criminology and Police Management at the University of Cambridge. In 2016, he transferred to the Western Australian Police Service as a senior sergeant, leading a team under the Police Innovation and Improvement Command to operationalise evidence-based policing. During his 18-year career, Simon has conducted field experiments testing hot spots policing, procedural justice, CPTED, & deferred prosecution.

CONGRATULATIONS TO ALL!

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