Cells to Society
Interdisciplinary center to tackle issues in social disparities and health

No one would deny that smoking can harm a person’s lungs or eating too many fatty foods can contribute to cardiovascular disease, but how does living in public housing, the stress of discrimination, or the experience of unhappy social relationships affect life outcomes?

“Social and cultural contexts are critical determinants of human development and health, with effect sizes larger than many recognized medical risk factors,” said Lindsay Chase-Lansdale, professor of human development and social policy and an IPR faculty fellow. “The United States is characterized by profound disparities in economic resources, education, employment, and housing. But we do not know enough about the

(continued on page 16)

Inside this Issue
New Faculty Fellows ... 2-3
IPR Events, Joyce Grant ... 6-11
Social Security & Crisis Rhetoric ... 13
Ex-Welfare Recipients at Work ... 19
IPR Working Papers ... WP1-WP17

IPR Welcomes Nine New Faculty Fellows

This fall, eight new faculty fellows and one visiting professor will join the Institute for Policy Research.

“We are extremely pleased to welcome this exciting group of faculty fellows into the IPR community,” said Jeff Manza, professor of sociology and IPR’s acting director in 2004-05. “These outstanding social scientists will play major roles in shaping IPR’s future.”

Larry V. Hedges
Board of Trustees Professor of Statistics and Social Policy
Ph.D., Mathematical Methods in Educational Research, Stanford University, 1980

A national leader in the fields of educational statistics and evaluation, new IPR Faculty Fellow Larry V. Hedges has been named one of eight Board of Trustees Professors at Northwestern, the university’s most distinguished academic position. He will hold appointments in statistics and education and social policy. Previously, he was Stella M. Rowley Professor at the University of Chicago, where he held appointments in education, psychology, sociology, and public policy.

His research straddles several fields—in particular those of sociology, psychology, and educational policy. He is best known for his work to develop statistical methods for meta-analysis (a statistical analysis of the results of multiple studies that combines their findings) in the social, medical, and biological sciences. It is a key component of evidence-based social research. Examples of some of his recent studies include understanding the costs of generating systematic reviews; the black-white gap in achievement test scores; and frameworks for international comparative studies on education.

Widely published, Hedges has authored or co-authored numerous journal articles and five books, including the seminal Statistical Methods for Meta-Analysis (with I. Olkin) and The Handbook of Research Synthesis (with H. Cooper).

He has been elected a member or fellow of numerous boards, associations, and professional organizations, including the National Academy of Education,

(continued on page 2)

A Happening Place
IPR events bring prominent guests to public, campus

As part of its core dissemination mission, the Institute for Policy Research devotes a substantial amount of its organizational time and effort to bring prominent policymakers, academics, and advocates to the public. This year the Institute increased the number of events it held, thanks in part to a generous grant from the Joyce Foundation.

Highlights of the year included three policy briefings, including one held on mass incarceration in Washington, D.C.; a lecture on “America’s Real Jobs Problem” by Brandeis professor and former U.S. Secretary of Labor Robert Reich; and presentations by prominent journalists and authors such as Jason DeParle of The New York Times and John Judis of The New Republic.

To learn more about the Joyce grant and IPR events, please see pp. 6-11.
the American Statistical Association, and the American Psychological Association. He chairs the Technical Advisory Group of the U.S. Department of Education’s What Works Clearinghouse, an initiative to give educators and researchers a library of systematic reviews to aid in the development of evidence-based educational policy.

Jennifer Richeson
Associate Professor of Psychology
Ph.D., Social Psychology, Harvard University, 2000

Social psychologist Jennifer Richeson joins Northwestern and IPR from Dartmouth. Her main research interests revolve around contact between different races, prejudice and discrimination, and the categorization and identity of racial groups.

She led a study demonstrating how racial bias can impair cognitive functioning. In it, white college students were tested twice, first for racial bias and then for response inhibition after interacting with either white or black individuals. The study found that those with the highest racial biases experienced more cognitive difficulties following interracial contact. This finding, corroborated by subsequent functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI), suggests that active suppression of thoughts, emotions, and behaviors impaired the students’ cognitive functioning.

Richeson was a visiting fellow at the Research Institute of Comparative Studies in Race and Ethnicity at Stanford University in 2004-05.

James Druckman
AT&T Research Scholar, Associate Professor of Political Science
Ph.D., Political Science, University of California, San Diego, 1999

When he joins IPR this fall as a faculty fellow, James Druckman will already know his way around campus. The political scientist received his BA, with honors, from the university in 1993. He comes to Northwestern’s political science department from the University of Minnesota.

An expert in political preference formation, political communication, and coalition-building in parliamentary systems, Druckman has done extensive work on evaluating framing effects in politics (“framing” explores how the presentation of an issue will affect a citizen’s beliefs or behaviors). Other recent examples of his research include the effects of electronic mediation on negotiation and a comparative study of portfolio allocation in Eastern and Western Europe.

While at the University of Minnesota, he was named a 2004 McKnight Presidential Fellow, an award that recognizes its five most promising tenured associate professors.

Lincoln Quillian
Associate Professor of Sociology
Ph.D., Sociology, Harvard University, 1997

A social demographer, Lincoln Quillian is interested in social stratification, race and ethnicity, urban sociology, and quantitative research methods. Coming from the University of Wisconsin-Madison, he will join the department of sociology, and IPR as a faculty fellow.

In analyzing quantitative data from diverse sources, Quillian is trying to understand social and racial stratification in American society. For example, he used U.S. Census data to investigate the contested issue of whether male joblessness in low-income black neighborhoods was a chronic problem. Between 1950 and 1990, he found it increased from 25 to 44 percent—a rate that was higher than it was for all men at the peak of the Great Depression. His current projects include studies of the consequences of urban spatial segregation among income groups and the development of racial stereotypes.

Quillian has been invited to be a fellow at the Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences in Palo Alto, CA.

Christopher Kuzawa
Assistant Professor of Anthropology
Ph.D., Anthropology, Emory University, 2001

At Northwestern since 2002, anthropologist Christopher Kuzawa’s research spans maternal and fetal influences in child and adult health, human growth and development, epidemiology, evolutionary medicine, and cardiovascular disease in developing nations. His current projects investigate the influence of maternal/fetal nutrition and growth on adult health and function in the Philippines and intergenerational influences on health disparities in five U.S. cities.

He is an executive committee member of Cells to Society: The Center on Social Disparities and Health (C2S), a new cross-disciplinary effort housed at IPR. (See the related story that starts on p. 1.)
Kuzawa received a 2002 National Research Service Award, a postdoctoral training fellowship, in cardiovascular epidemiology.

Monica Prasad
Assistant Professor of Sociology
Ph.D., Sociology, University of Chicago, 2000


She is also examining the “defunding” of the American state, begun by Ronald Reagan and dramatically accelerated by George W. Bush. With colleagues, she is developing a new research agenda on political decision-making starting with the 2004 presidential election.

Prasad received a 2003-04 postdoctoral fellowship from the National Endowment for the Humanities/Social Science Research Council.

Juan Onésimo Sandoval
Assistant Professor of Sociology
Ph.D., Sociology, University of California, Berkeley, 2002

Juan Onésimo Sandoval’s primary research interests cover spatial econometrics and demography, poverty and social welfare, urban sociology and planning, race relations, and transportation policy. He joined Northwestern’s department of sociology in 2002.

Sandoval is currently working on three research projects: transportation for vulnerable populations, neighborhood diversity and residential differentiation, and pan-ethnic diversity. His work examines the social, economic, and cultural life of the metropolis and analyzes the processes of building and maintaining systems of racial domination and differentiation.

His multimethod research projects are unified by an underlying theoretical concern with differentiation, stratification, and the recognition of social, cultural, and symbolic capital.

Sandoval has received research support from the Public Policy Institute of California and the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Leslie McCall
Visiting Associate Professor of Sociology
Ph.D., Sociology, University of Wisconsin-Madison, 1995

Social demographer Leslie McCall examines how racial, educational, and gender inequality variously overlap and conflict with one other in labor markets throughout the United States. This was the subject of her book Complex Inequality: Gender, Class, and Race in the New Economy (Routledge, 2001), first runner-up for the C.Wright Mills Book Award, and several journal articles.

Her current research includes an ongoing study of economic inequality among women and an analysis of the impact of corporate restructuring (e.g., downsizing, subcontracting) on rising wage inequality. She is also examining the political consequences of rising wage inequality through a study of attitudes toward inequality and preferences for redistributive social policies.

Her work has been funded by the National Science Foundation, the Russell Sage Foundation, and Demos: A Network of Ideas and Action, where she is a senior fellow. McCall will be a visiting IPR faculty fellow in 2005-06.

Luoja Hu
Assistant Professor of Economics
Ph.D., Economics, Princeton University, 2000

Economist Luoja Hu has been a member of Northwestern’s department of economics since 2000 and was reappointed an IPR faculty fellow this year.

Hu’s research focuses on immigration and welfare, hiring decisions and compensation structures in firms, earnings dynamics, unemployment, and econometric methodology.

She is currently working on a project, Layoffs, Lemons, Race, and Gender, with IPR Faculty Fellow Christopher Taber. They are investigating whether layoffs have a “lemon effect,” that is whether discretionary layoffs by employers provide a negative signal to the outside market that the worker is of low quality, and how this effect varies with race and gender.

Hu has received research grants from the National Science Foundation, the W.E. Upjohn Institute, and the Searle Fund.

For more information about these new IPR faculty fellows, please visit www.northwestern.edu/ipr/people/faculty.html
Honors and Appointments

IPR Faculty Fellow Thomas D. Cook, Joan and Serepta Harrison Chair in Ethics and Justice, was named to the Advisory Committee on Head Start Accountability and Educational Performance Measures.

IPR Faculty Fellow James Druckman, associate professor of political science and AT&T Research Scholar, will receive the Emerging Scholar Award from the American Political Science Association's Section on Elections, Public Opinion, and Voting Behavior. He was invited to be a fellow at the Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences in Palo Alto, CA. Economist Greg J. Duncan has been named a National Associate in the National Academies. He was an invited fellow at the Russell Sage Foundation in 2004-05 in New York. Duncan is Edwina S. Tarry Professor of Education and Social Policy and an IPR faculty fellow.

IPR Faculty Fellow Alice Eagly, professor of psychology and department chair, received the 2005 Carolyn Wood Sheriff Award from the Society for the Psychology of Women for contributions to the field of the psychology of women as a scholar, teacher, mentor, and leader. She also received an International Visitors' Grant from the Dutch Scientific Organization for 2005-06, and was named a Distinguished Fellow of the UCLA Center for Society and Genetics.

IPR Faculty Fellow Eszter Hargittai, assistant professor of communication studies and sociology, will be a fellow at the Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences in 2006-07.

In June, Luojia Hu, assistant professor of economics and an IPR faculty fellow, was awarded the Albert Rees Prize for Best Dissertation in Labor Economics from Princeton University.

Charles F. Manski, Board of Trustees Professor in Economics and an IPR faculty fellow, was appointed to the Board on Mathematical Sciences and Their Applications, National Research Council.

Jeff Manza, professor of sociology and an IPR faculty fellow, was appointed to the National Research Commission on Elections and Voting, which is organized by the Social Science Research Council. Manza was IPR’s acting director in 2004-05.

IPR Faculty Fellow Dorothy Roberts received the 2005 Outstanding Achievement of Cultural Competency in Child Maltreatment, Prevention, and Intervention Award from the American Professional Society on the Abuse of Children for Shattered Bonds: The Color of Child Welfare (Basic Books, 2002). Roberts is Kirkland and Ellis Professor of Law.

IPR Faculty Fellow James Spillane, professor of human development, social policy, and learning sciences, was appointed to the National Academy of Sciences Board on Science Education to a three-year term starting in June.

Kathleen Thelen’s book, How Institutions Evolve: The Political Economy of Skills in Germany, Britain, the United States, and Japan (Cambridge, 2004), was co-winner of the 2005 American Political Science Association’s Woodrow Wilson Foundation Award. It is given for the best book published in the United States during the previous year on government, politics, or international affairs. She was also appointed a permanent external scientific member of the Max Planck Institute for the Study of Societies in Cologne, Germany in March. Thelen was appointed Payson S. Wild Professor of Political Science and is an IPR faculty fellow.

IPR Faculty Fellow Celeste Watkins received a two-year postdoctoral fellowship from the National Science Foundation. Her first year will be spent at the National Poverty Center at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor. Watkins is assistant professor of African American studies and sociology.

IPR Faculty Associate Mary Pattillo, associate professor of African American studies and sociology, was named as the Northwestern University Arthur Andersen Research and Teaching Professor.

John Hagan, John D. MacArthur Professor of Sociology and Law, received the Best Article Award from the Mental Health Section of the American Sociological Association. It was for “S/he’s a Rebel: Toward a Sequential Stress Theory of Delinquency and Gendered Pathways to Disadvantage in Emerging Adulthood,” co-authored with Holly Foster of Texas A&M University (Social Forces 82:53-86). Hagan is an IPR faculty associate.

Presentations of Note

IPR Faculty Fellow and Director Fay Lomax Cook, who was on leave at Sciences Po in Paris in 2004-05, gave several talks on Social Security and U.S. pension reform over the spring in Paris. Organizations she addressed included the Association of Americans Resident Overseas (AARO) and the American Embassy. She is professor of human development and social policy at Northwestern.

Thomas D. Cook has given several invited talks around the U.S. and Europe over the past months, including the inaugural
lecture of the Duke University Social Science Research Institute; the plenary address at the Conference on Multiple Methods in Educational Research in Washington, D.C.; and a presentation at the OECD on U.S. educational reform in Stockholm.

IPR Faculty Fellow Leemore Dafny, assistant professor of management and strategy at Kellogg, presented her work on the effects of hospital mergers on prices at the Federal Trade Commission in Washington, D.C. in January.

Psychologist Alice Eagly delivered an invited address at the June 2006 Interamerican Congress of Psychology in Buenos Aires. Larry V. Hedges, Board of Trustees Professor of Statistics and Social Policy and an IPR faculty fellow, was on the faculty of the National Institutes of Health Summer Institute for Randomized Clinical Trials Involving Behavioral Interventions.


IPR Faculty Fellow James Rosenbaum, president of the Sociology of Education Section, American Sociological Association, organized an August conference on No Child Left Behind. He is professor of human development and social policy.


IPR Faculty Fellow Wesley G. Skogan, professor of political science, met with two foreign delegations in Chicago to discuss his evaluation of Chicago’s Alternative Policing Strategy (CAPS). On February 16, he spoke with five mayors and 12 members of parliament from Holland and on March 8, with 16 police officers and politicians from Northern Ireland. They also debated CAPS’ significance for their respective countries. On May 31, he gave the keynote address at the Colloque International Francophone: La police et les citoyens in Nicolet, Quebec.

IPR Faculty Fellow Bruce D. Spencer, professor of statistics, presented “Total Survey Error and Randomized Social Experiments” at the National Institute of Statistical Sciences’ Workshop on Total Survey Error in Washington, D.C. in March.

Recent Grants
Welfare, Children, and Families: A Three-City Study, which IPR Faculty Fellow Lindsay Chase-Lansdale, professor of human development and social policy, co-directs, received a grant from the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD) and the Anne E. Casey Foundation as a subcontract from Johns Hopkins University. The Searle Fund has also provided funding for the study.

(continued on page 6)
To Disseminate Widely
Joyce Foundation grant expands IPR policy briefing series

Throughout its 37-year history, the Institute for Policy Research has hewn closely to its core mission of producing policy-relevant research and disseminating its research results as widely as possible. A two-year grant from the Joyce Foundation is expanding and enhancing the institute’s policy briefing series, one of its key dissemination vehicles.

The grant has enabled IPR to organize three policy briefings per year, with two taking place in downtown Chicago and a third in Washington, D.C. The 90-minute briefings take place over lunch and are open to the public.

“Much of the policy-relevant research and data generated by universities never reaches those most in need of it, namely federal, state, and local policymakers,” said Larry Hansen, vice president of the foundation. “As a result, many important considerations than empirically based evidence. IPR’s policy briefings represent a promising effort to address this all too common shortcoming.”

“The briefings allow researchers and the public the opportunity to engage in two-way, mutually beneficial dialogue,” said Therese McGuire, who directs the policy briefing series. “It gives the experts on-the-ground insights that allow them to refine their research. And it gives policymakers, advocates, journalists, students, and other attendees the chance to hear and talk about the implications of the latest research and thinking on a particular topic.” McGuire is an IPR faculty fellow and professor of management and strategy at Kellogg.

IPR has run three of its policy briefings under the auspices of the Joyce Foundation grant: Shaping our Children’s Destinies: How Policies in Child Welfare, Education, and Health Are Affecting At-Risk Children; Inside the Black Box of Schools: Classrooms, Teachers, and School Leaders; and The Prison Effect: Consequences of Mass Incarceration for the U.S. See pp. 7-9 for articles on these briefings. The topics reflect IPR faculty expertise and pressing areas of policy concern.

If you would like more information about the policy briefings, to view past ones, or to join IPR’s mailing list, please visit www.northwestern.edu/ipr/events. The briefings also have been rebroadcast on the Illinois Channel, a public events station.

The Joyce Foundation
Established in 1948, the Joyce Foundation is one of the Midwest’s leading foundations and one of the nation’s largest environmental funders. Through an $800 million endowment, it supports efforts to protect the natural environment of the Great Lakes, to reduce poverty and violence in the region, and to ensure that its people have access to good schools, decent jobs, and a diverse and thriving culture.

In particular, the foundation is interested in improving public policies in a wide range of realms from education and employment to health and the environment because they play a large role in affecting Midwesterners’ quality of life. The foundation focuses its grant-making on initiatives that promise to have an influence on public policies, including the advancement of public debate on important policy issues.
Consequences of Mass Incarceration
D.C. policy briefing discusses effects on jobs, voting rights, and children

Despite falling crime rates, two million Americans are locked up in prison, an increase of 500 percent over the past 30 years. Mandatory sentencing and the war on drugs have played a large part in this increase, with drug offenders five times more likely to be sentenced to prison—and receive sentences twice as long—than they were 20 years ago. Three experts discussed some of the consequences of this massive prison population before 63 policymakers, advocates, and scholars at a May 13 IPR policy briefing in Washington, D.C. The briefing was supported by a grant from the Joyce Foundation.

Discrimination in employment
Of the two million prisoners currently incarcerated, roughly 95 percent will be released at some point. Most will look for a job, but they will find their options severely limited, particularly if they are African American. As Devah Pager, assistant professor of sociology at Princeton, pointed out, the incarceration rate of blacks is seven times that of whites. Nearly one in three young black men will eventually serve time in a prison.

To test how a criminal record affects job prospects, Pager hired 20 young men, carefully matched on qualifications, appearance, and other characteristics, to apply for entry-level jobs in Milwaukee (8) and New York City (12). Applying for hundreds of the same jobs in black and white pairs, team members took turns posing as an ex-offender with a felony drug conviction.

In both cities, the callback rate for blacks and whites with a criminal background was one-third to one-half less than those without. More troubling, the callback rate for whites with a felony conviction was the same or higher than that of blacks with no criminal history.

“These results show that being black is essentially equivalent to having a felony conviction, at least in the eyes of these employers,” Pager said. The irony, she continued, is that discrimination keeps these young men from finding steady jobs, yet a steady job keeps individuals from turning to crime to survive.

Second-class citizens
In addition to the difficulty of making an honest living, ex-felons often find themselves relegated to second-class citizenship. Jeff Manza, Northwestern professor of sociology and acting director of IPR in 2004-05, explained that depending on which state they live in, felons can lose the right to vote, hold public office, and serve on juries. These penalties often extend well beyond a period of incarceration.

“There is no country in the world other than the United States that disenfranchises such large numbers of non-incarcerated felons,” Manza said. Of the 5.3 million ex-felons unable to vote, one million are in Florida alone. In several states, disenfranchisement laws bar more than one-fifth of the African American population from voting. Only two states, Maine and Vermont, have no restrictions on felon voting rights.

Recent surveys show two-thirds of the public support enfranchising current probationers and parolees, and similar or greater percentages support restoring voting rights for ex-offenders.

Manza concluded that felon disenfranchisement does not achieve any of the “logical goals” of punishment—rehabilitation, incapacitation, and deterrence—nor does it protect democracy. There is some evidence to suggest that bringing ex-offenders back into the political system discourages future criminal activity, he said.

Children of incarcerated fathers
Not only does prison serve to disconnect former inmates from society, but it also seems to do the same for their children. IPR Faculty Associate John Hagan, the John D. MacArthur Professor of Sociology and Law at Northwestern, revealed that half of the men in jail are fathers, and 12 percent of U.S. children have at least one parent in the penal system.

Evidence suggests that an incarcerated parent sets the child on a course for “institutional disconnection” as he or she grows older, Hagan said. Adolescents with an incarcerated parent are three times more likely to be homeless. They are two times less likely to have health insurance, and twice as likely not to vote.

Most important, these children fall behind in their educational achievement, which is probably the biggest factor behind their disengagement from society.

Hagan singled out a particularly vulnerable subgroup—daughters whose biological fathers are incarcerated. They are two times more likely to be sexually abused, and three times more likely to leave home and become homeless, he explained.

For more information on the policy briefing or to see the video, please go to www.northwestern.edu/ipr/events/briefingMay05.html
Shaping Our Children’s Destinies
Policy briefing covers foster care, education, and childhood obesity

More than 75 people turned out for IPR’s policy briefing, Shaping Our Children’s Destinies: How policies in child welfare, education, and health are affecting at-risk children. The event was the first in a series sponsored by the Joyce Foundation and took place on Nov. 30, 2004.

Each of the experts tackled one of three specific issues: racial disparities in the child welfare system, alignment of pre-K to third grade to improve educational outcomes, and the rise in childhood obesity.

Racial disparity in child welfare systems
State child welfare systems oversee a disproportionate number of nonwhite children compared to white children. Is this because these children suffer from higher rates of poverty, welfare receipt, and parental incarceration that they wind up in the system? Or is there an inherent racial bias in the system? IPR Faculty Fellow Dorothy Roberts, Kirkland and Ellis Professor of Law, argues the latter.

Roberts pointed out that in 2000 children of color made up 31 percent of the general population, but accounted for 59 percent of the children in foster care and 61 percent of those waiting for adoption. The picture for African American children was particularly dire: While they comprise only 15 percent of the general population, they represent 41 percent of children in foster care.

“African Americans are arguably the worst off in the child welfare system,” Roberts said.

The combination of harsh external social factors and the inherent systemic biases create a snowball effect, she observed, increasing disproportionality at each point of the foster care system’s decision-making chain.

Roberts argued that although researchers are increasingly investigating the reasons for racial disproportionality, too few have examined its impact on communities where child welfare agency involvement is concentrated.

She discussed a study she is conducting in Chicago’s Woodlawn neighborhood that explores the effects of high rates of state involvement on community life and civic participation.

Pre-K to third-grade alignment: Hope for better educational outcomes
Currently, 30 percent of U.S. kindergarten teachers report that half of their students are unprepared for school, pointed out IPR Faculty Fellow Lindsay Chase-Lansdale, professor of human development and social policy.

From left: Dorothy Roberts, Lindsay Chase-Lansdale, and Kristin Butcher take questions from participants.

This variability mainly stems from social inequality in the U.S., compounded by a disconnected patchwork of Head Start, childcare, early intervention programs, kindergarten, and first through third grades, she said. This fragmented system is less effective in preparing children to succeed in school—as opposed to a fully integrated system such as France’s écoles maternelles.

Chase-Lansdale, chair of the board of directors of the Foundation for Child Development, laid out the organization’s call for a new start. Called “PK-3,” it would begin with voluntary full-day pre-kindergarten for three- to four-year-olds and end in third grade. A PK-3 system aligns standards, curriculum, and assessment across these grades.

Cost estimates run $9,000 per child per year versus $7,000 for Head Start. Economic assessments show that PK-3 returns up to $7 for each $1 invested.

A few states such as Florida, Georgia, and Massachusetts are working on such systems, but implementation is difficult, she acknowledged. Turf wars, funding complexities, teacher availability and retention, and curricula development represent just a few of the obstacles. But progress is being made, with the best PK-3 model represented by the Chicago Child-Parent Centers, Chase-Lansdale said.

The current U.S. educational model of kindergarten to high school is “out of date in the 21st century,” leaving the least prepared and most at risk even farther behind, she noted.

Childhood obesity: Trends and possible causes
Over the past three decades, the rate of childhood obesity in the U.S. has tripled. As these children grow into adulthood, serious health, social, and economic problems associated with obesity are likely to rise. Kristin Butcher, a senior economist with the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago, has studied the possible causes of this rapid growth in childhood obesity.

Between 1967 and 1996, she found that the percentage of working, married mothers with children at home rose from 48 to 75 percent. What counts, however, is not whether a mother works, but the number of hours she works. Mothers in the top income quartile, for example, worked on average seven more hours per week in the mid-90s than in the mid-70s, Butcher said. This change can account for between one-tenth and one-third of the obesity increase seen in their children.

“When you are working [longer hours], you don’t have a lot

From left: Dorothy Roberts, Lindsay Chase-Lansdale, and Kristin Butcher take questions from participants.
Inside the Black Box of Schools
Policy briefing dissects research on classrooms, teachers, and school leaders

Observers seem to have few problems in identifying lackluster student achievement in American schools. Yet pinpointing the school-level factors that contribute to students’ achievement—and avoiding those that do not—is difficult. At a February 4 IPR policy briefing, supported by a Joyce Foundation grant, a trio of experts delved into the “black box” of schools, exploring the impact of classroom size, teacher quality, and school leadership on school and student success.

Evidence about school leaders

Does school leadership have a direct effect on student achievement?

Past studies of school leadership have found only small, mostly indirect, effects on student learning, noted IPR Faculty Fellow James Spillane, professor of human development, social policy, and learning sciences. But these effects can account for up to 25 percent of all variation explained by school-level variables, and tend to be stronger for the nation’s most troubled schools. The available evidence has its share of problems, especially when it comes to making causal claims. According to Spillane, these problems are a function of both the research design and the definition of school leadership.

Having led the nation’s largest study on distributed leadership, which examines how school leadership is distributed among formally designated and informal leaders, Spillane pointed out that the principal’s job is too big for one person. School principals are expected to work on three sets of organizational functions: setting direction for their school, managing teacher and staff development, and supporting the school’s organizational structure and culture. Yet it “makes no sense” to expect just the principal, and perhaps the assistant principal, to accomplish all of these tasks effectively, he said.

“It’s not just that there’s too much to do. It’s that in order to do this job effectively, there’s too much to know for one person,” Spillane said. In fact, leadership involves many people in schools, including teachers. One recent study of 120 schools found between three and seven formally designated leaders per elementary school.

The challenge is learning more about—and developing—leadership as a practice through evidence-based research. “We know a lot about processes, structure, and roles, but the how of leadership is not understood,” he emphasized.

Evidence from the classroom

IPR Faculty Associate Spyros Konstantopoulos, assistant professor of human development, social policy, and learning sciences, discussed class size and its effect on class achievement.

From his study of the state of Tennessee’s Project STAR* data, Konstantopoulos finds strong evidence to support the idea that students in small classes do better than those in larger ones: Each year, they tested higher in reading and math than their peers in larger classes.

But the more pressing question, he points out, is whether the benefits of smaller class sizes persist over time and help the students beyond elementary school.

It would seem so. From the results of a follow-up study, Konstantopoulos demonstrated that the students, including minority students, were more prepared to take standardized college tests and scored higher. This, in turn, gives them a higher probability of being admitted to—and attending—college.

While encouraging, more work remains to be done on issues such as whether small classes are cost effective and how much they can help to close the racial achievement gap, he said.

*Project STAR (Student Teacher Achievement Ratio) was a $12 million large-scale, four-year randomized experiment, covering 11,000 students in 79 Tennessee schools.

Evidence about teachers

Economist Kim Rueben considered whether teachers matter and whether their performance can affect student achievement. Rueben is a senior research associate at the Urban Institute in Washington, D.C.

“This seems like it should almost be a no-brainer,” she said. “Of course, teachers matter. If you are a parent or a principal, you know there are good teachers and bad teachers in your school. You know you want your kids in certain classrooms and not others.”

But it is extremely difficult to identify the indicators that will reveal which teachers are going to be more effective, Rueben said.

(continued on page 21)
A Forum for Ideas

IPR forums give public a chance to meet authors, ask questions

In addition to its regular schedule of events—colloquia, lectures, and policy briefings, the Institute for Policy Research also held three public forums last year at which invited journalists and authors discussed welfare reform, growing commercialization of higher education, and current trends in American politics.

A Shot at the American Dream

New York Times journalist Jason DeParle spoke about the seven years he spent following one extended family for his book American Dream: Three Women, Ten Kids, and a Nation’s Drive to End Welfare (Viking, 2004). In it, DeParle intertwines a bird’s-eye view of Washington’s drive to end 60 years of what Bill Clinton called “welfare as we know it” with an intimate look at the impact of welfare reform on the lives of Angela Jobe, Jewell Reed, Opal Caples, and their children.

DeParle recounted how higher welfare grants and cheaper rents lured Angie, Jewell, and Opal to Milwaukee, the soon-to-be epicenter of welfare reform. Quickly, they were pushed off the rolls, two of them into full-time, low-paying jobs as nurse’s aides with few benefits. Though some like Angie clearly found personal fulfillment, it was clear that welfare reform was not going to change the “economic and social trajectories of their lives or move these women appreciably closer to the American Dream,” DeParle said.

Those for reform argue that these former welfare mothers had become role models for their kids by holding down a job. “The problem is that I just didn’t see any evidence of it playing out,” DeParle said. The kids, instead, are left on their own. “Rather than making [Angie] a role model, they took her away from them,” he said.

IPR discussant Mary Pattillo, Arthur Anderson Professor of Research and Teaching, pointed out that the already serious problems of people like Angie and Jewell are compounded by the high price of rent and draconian requirements for housing vouchers.

In reviewing child-welfare policies, IPR Faculty Fellow Ann Orloff, professor of sociology, explained that most other countries have more generous benefits than does the U.S.—though there is a global trend to link them with policies that emphasize employment for all adults.

This event was sponsored by the Joyce Foundation.

Commercialism in Higher Education

On May 4, Jennifer Washburn, a fellow at the New America Foundation and author of University Inc.: The Corporate Corruption of Higher Education (Basic Books, 2005), debated her book’s central premise: Growing commercialism in U.S. universities threatens their autonomy and public mission of education and research, chipping away at the “academic realm so critical to democracy.”

Washburn attributes the rise of “academic commercialism” to four key factors: passage of the 1980 Bayh-Dole Act, which grants universities the right to patent and license federally funded research; the rise of biotechnology, which is more commercially viable; cuts in public funding; and growing pressure for universities to create local Silicon Valleys.

In her view, a “dangerous profit motive” and short-term commercial focus has infiltrated the academic-industrial complex, creating pervasive conflicts of interest. She pointed to universities running their own venture capital funds and industry-sponsored drug trials where companies try to bury or discredit unfavorable study data—or even sue the university researchers. Washburn estimated that up to a quarter of all university research is industry influenced.

Indrani Mukharji, executive director of Northwestern’s Technology Transfer Program, emphasized that most universities do not engage in technology transfer for short-term benefits. She cited some of the many innovations these programs have brought to market for public benefit: vaccines, drugs (Cis-Platin and Taxol), and Internet search engines (Lycos and Google). The license revenue the university receives is shared with the inventors and their departments, and also covers the costs of the technology transfer activities and other university needs, she noted.

Dan A. Lewis questioned whether a “pristine academic environment” has ever existed within universities. He sees universities as fumbling towards a new equilibrium that balances corporate and academic interests. He surmised that the bigger threat comes from the erosion of the university’s legitimacy as an independent institution devoted to higher learning, brought on by attacks from the political left and right. Lewis is an IPR faculty fellow and professor of human development and social policy.

Who Will Control the Next Era of American Politics?

After 1968, the Republican party dominated American politics, thanks to the “solidly Democratic South becoming Republican,” said John B. Judis, senior editor at The New Republic, at an IPR forum on May 19. Yet recent evidence might foreshadow a shift in the Democratic party’s fortunes.

Stagflation, a backlash against the feminist and gay rights movements, opposition to civil rights, and a “feeling of
Education Key to Solving America’s “Real Jobs Problem”

Globalization and technological change have widened the gap between rich and poor in income, wealth, and economic opportunity “on every rung of the economic ladder,” according to former labor secretary Robert Reich, who delivered IPR’s 2004-05 Distinguished Public Policy Lecture.

Reich told an audience of 175 academics, students, and members of the public that “America’s Real Jobs Problem,” should not be viewed merely as a cyclical pattern of job losses and gains that can be fixed by stimulating the economy. The problem has been caused by “the combined effects of globalization and technology, [which] have produced a labor force that is splitting between professionals and personal service workers,” he warned. “Professionals, overall, are doing well and will continue to do better. Personal service workers are doing worse and worse.”

Reich views globalization as a double-edged sword, enhancing “the value of people who add great value to the global economy,” but undermining the economic security and wages of less-educated workers whose relatively routine tasks can easily be done elsewhere.

Over the past 25 years, technological change has exacerbated these trends, forcing former working-class and lower middle-class workers into the lower wage, personal-service sector where there is less job security and fewer benefits. Jobs such as those in restaurants, hospitals, hotels, eldercare, childcare, and construction, for example, don’t compete globally and don’t compete with software, observed Reich.

Reich acknowledged that jobs are slowly coming back. But the recovery is extremely slow, he said, because American consumers are saddled with huge personal debt while they grapple with stagnant wages, soaring health care costs, and rising energy prices. All this has put the reins on their discretionary spending, which in turn discourages business from new investments in equipment, innovation, and production facilities.

What can be done about the jobs problem? Though outsourcing is a favorite scapegoat among politicians, Reich downplayed its impact. There will always be a set of “innovative, creative, insightful” jobs that will be in greater and greater demand, he maintained. Wages and benefits for the college-educated, adjusted for inflation, “are on an upward escalator—outsourcing or no outsourcing.”

Reich also branded Bush’s 2001 tax cut that went largely to the wealthy as “a terrible mistake...a very inefficient way to stimulate the economy.” Disputing the president’s premise that the rich will spend more, he argued that “wealthy people already spend as much as they want to spend.”

It would be far more efficient, he said, to put money directly into the pockets of people who are more likely to spend it. This might be accomplished, for example, by exempting the first $20,000 of income from the payroll tax for a year or two or raising the $88,000 ceiling on the portion of the payroll tax going to Social Security.

But the best long-term answer to the real jobs problem is investing in education, especially K through 12 and early childhood education, and providing better access to postsecondary training, Reich told his audience. Even a year’s technical training after high school could open more lucrative jobs to low-wage workers, especially as lab, office, or hospital technicians, he said. “There is a tremendous demand for people who can install, improve upon, and maintain all sorts of machinery. Those jobs would pay a lot and could create a new middle class. But we are not training people for these jobs.”

Reich found that Republicans are successfully tapping into what he termed “cultural populism,” appealing to workers who are targeting anger about their declining economic status to liberal East and West Coast elites: “They perceive these groups as culturally so different and so far removed from working people that they seem not to care about the working people of this country,” Reich observed. “It is a very potent, powerful political tool.”

Reich, who served as President Clinton’s Secretary of Labor from 1993 to 1997, said the Democrats must do a better job of responding to the crisis of America’s working class, especially in the heartland. He also advocated expanding the Earned Income Tax Credit and rolling back tax cuts for those earning more than $200,000. These funds could be used to provide affordable health care and serve as a down payment on the budget deficit, he said.

Robert Reich is University Professor and Maurice B. Hexter Professor of Social and Economic Policy at Brandeis University. He has written 10 books, including The Work of Nations, The Future of Success, Locked in the Cabinet, and most recently, Reason. He is co-founder and national editor of The American Prospect.

To hear the audio recording or download the complete lecture, please go to: www.northwestern.edu/ipr/events/lectures/dpplectures.html
In tracking the spread of HIV/AIDS, American media attention has rightly focused on the global epidemic, which in 2004 encompassed 40 million people living with HIV and 3.1 million lives lost to AIDS. The media particularly emphasize the devastating rates of HIV infection in regions such as sub-Saharan Africa, where 60 percent of all people infected with HIV reside. Not surprisingly, this has led many Americans to associate HIV and AIDS with people in distant lands. Yet a crisis of epidemic proportions is brewing right here at home.

According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, African Americans represent 12 percent of the total U.S. population, but were estimated to account for 50 percent of the HIV and AIDS cases diagnosed among adults in 2003. In the U.S., the AIDS diagnosis rate is 23 times higher for black women and five times higher for Hispanic women than their white counterparts. Black men are diagnosed at nine times and Hispanic men at three times the rate of AIDS for white men. African Americans, followed by Hispanics, also have the poorest survival rates among people diagnosed with AIDS.

It is time to sound the alarm.

If HIV infection and AIDS mortality continue at the current rates, many of America’s communities of color will face a public health threat more akin to that of an impoverished country than a prosperous and technologically advanced nation.

Were upper-class white heterosexual Americans at risk—or even perceived to be at risk—for HIV/AIDS at the same rates as low-income people of color, our country’s top-ranking officials would presumably take notice. They would fully engage the country in rigorous proposals for the design, funding, and implementation of a massive prevention and treatment campaign. Instead, the issue goes largely unnoticed by the general public and our national leaders.

Case in point: In response to a question about rising HIV rates among Americans of color in the vice-presidential debates in fall 2004, John Edwards talked broadly about access to health care, and Dick Cheney admitted he was not aware that HIV/AIDS was reaching epidemic proportions among African American women.

Underlying the muted national reaction to the HIV/AIDS crisis among African Americans and Hispanics is a culture of blame. Fixation on the mode of infection shapes a distancing response to the disease, as HIV is cast as the consequence of imprudent, reckless, or dissolute behavior. Compounding the perception that HIV infection happens to the irresponsible or immoral are persistent racial attitudes that tend to blame people of color almost exclusively for the social, economic, and political disadvantages they suffer.

While race and ethnicity are not inherently risk factors for HIV infection, African Americans and Hispanics are disproportionately afflicted by poverty, lack of access to medical information and care, incarceration, and other hazardous health experiences that result in increased vulnerability to HIV exposure. HIV infection is not simply about who does what, but rather ways in which destitution, racism, and extreme social marginalization jeopardize people’s physical and emotional health. These social conditions increase the likelihood that people will engage in unprotected acts with those in whom HIV is undiagnosed or untreated.

Our country’s senior officials cannot be allowed to plead continued ignorance to a preventable epidemic. Medical providers, research centers, and community organizations must be resourced and empowered to continue making important headway—not hindered by ideological debates that undermine their prevention and treatment measures.

Education and public awareness about the serious threat posed by HIV and AIDS to America’s communities of color must begin at the highest levels of political leadership so that the nation can act collectively to protect the health and well-being of all of its people.

Megan Comfort is a research specialist at the Center for AIDS Prevention Studies, University of California, San Francisco.

Celeste Watkins is an assistant professor of sociology and African American studies and a faculty fellow at the Institute for Policy Research at Northwestern University.
Social Security and Crisis Rhetoric
By Fay Lomax Cook and Jeff Manza

On May 1, President Bush finished a 60-day nationwide tour to promote his idea of reforming Social Security and establishing “personal retirement accounts.” The tour followed on the heels of his Feb. 2 State of the Union where he told his fellow Americans that the 70-year-old system would be “exhausted and bankrupt” by 2042.

In his address, he warned that unless steps were taken, there would be “drastically higher taxes, massive new borrowing, or sudden and severe cuts in Social Security benefits or other government programs.”

By the end of his tour, Bush was taking pains to reassure those 55 and older that their Social Security benefits would not be affected by the changes, while engaging in a little bit of soft-shoe backpedaling on the extent of the proposed privatization.

It is obvious that vociferous opposition to the reforms and falling public support had their effect on toning down White House talk of a program in crisis. Perhaps less evident is how the political use of crisis rhetoric is deeply problematic.

The language of crisis rhetoric is used almost daily to grab our attention. Policy entrepreneurs fan the flames of crisis—failing public schools, terrorists in our subways and shopping malls, burgeoning government budget deficits, foreign takeovers of homegrown companies, skyrocketing medical costs, the breakdown of traditional family values, and on and on.

Cynics point out this is par for the course in policy debates. Indeed, surly exchanges on late-night news have become a staple of every American’s media diet.

Our politicians have become experts at using crisis-mode language to frame debate over Social Security’s long-term problems and call for reforms—even when the outlook is exceedingly good and Social Security benefits can continue to be paid in full until 2042 when 73 percent of benefits can be paid.

Consider that in 1983 Congress passed an amendment that included raising payroll taxes and gradually increasing the age of eligibility for full benefits to keep Social Security solvent. The adjustments worked so well that analysts calculated they would generate a half-a-trillion-dollar surplus by 2015. For those sounding the alarm, however, the surplus resulted from an overly restrained fiscal policy that would eventually sink the country into recession.

This, of course, turned out not to be the case. Forecasting is always risky business—especially in the case of Social Security where projections almost always underestimate long-term economic growth and exaggerate the system’s vulnerability.

So why do politicians and pundits continue to wave the crisis flag—not just for Social Security but a multitude of other equally complex and long-term structural problems in the United States?

To some extent, they do it because it does work. Psychologists know that panic negatively affects cognitive processing and decision-making. And so it is with the crisis rhetoric. We debate the terms of policy proposals differently and can more easily be persuaded that something must be done, whether we really need to or not.

The problem is that such distorted debate can lead to actions that are more often regrettable than not. Witness how the war on drugs, launched by President Reagan, led to policies that have America’s prisons overflowing at vast taxpayer and social expense. Yet 20 years later drug use remains virtually unchanged.

With regard to Social Security, the danger of crisis rhetoric is that it causes the public to lose faith in programs based on long-term expectations. From one generation to the next, we expect adjustments to be made in a fair and prudent manner. By chipping away at the public’s psychological sense of security and faith in these programs, exaggerated and misleading claims needlessly create a climate of “social insecurity.”

While a moratorium on the use of “crisis” in political rhetoric would be welcome, its use may simply be too tempting for enterprising reformers (of whatever ideological stripe) to give it up. But if citizens at least recognize such claims for what they are—manipulative rather than analytical—more informed, sober public debates might follow.

Fay Lomax Cook is professor of human development and social policy and director of the Institute for Policy Research. Jeff Manza is professor of sociology and was IPR’s acting director in 2004-05.

This editorial was based on ones they originally wrote for the Chicago Tribune on May 10, 1988 and February 20, 2005.
Census Grants Program Generates New Research
Researchers use Census data to explore issues of poverty and welfare reform

Since 1998, a grants program funded by the U.S. Census Bureau and coordinated by the Joint Center for Poverty Research (JCPR) has produced wide-ranging research on poverty and welfare reform. Their common thread is the use of data from the Census’ two major longitudinal surveys, the Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) and the Survey of Program Dynamics (SPD). IPR Faculty Fellow Greg J. Duncan, Edwina S. Tarry Professor of Education and Social Policy, directs the program.

At the 2003-04 JCPR/Census Bureau Research Development Grants Conference, four papers were presented:

**Adolescents Assuming Adult Roles: Factors Associated with Teens Providing Child Care for Younger Siblings**
In this paper, Jeffrey Capizzano of Teaching Strategies, Inc. and Regan Main and Sandi Nelson of the Urban Institute use 1999 SIPP data to investigate how often teenagers provide child care for younger siblings and the factors that increase the likelihood of this arrangement. Twenty percent of families with at least one teenager and one child under the age of 12 have their teens babysit for 10 hours per week on average. Teens in single-parent households, especially where the parent has a full-time, odd-hour job, babysit longer hours. Having a female teenager does not mean that families are more likely to use this arrangement. Two-parent families use this option more if the child’s primary caretaker is employed odd-hours when fewer formal options exist. Finally, welfare families appear less likely to use adolescent care and for fewer hours compared to single-parent families not on welfare.

**The Work Disincentive Effects of the Disability Insurance Program in the 1990s**
Susan Chen of Duke University and H. Wilbert van der Klaauw of the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, considered whether Social Security Disability Insurance (DI) actually accounted for a large decline in the number of men aged 35-64 working in the 1990s because of generous benefits. By combining SIPP with Social Security data, they found that during the 1990s the work disincentive effects of the DI program were modest: The labor force participation of DI applicants would have been at most 23 percentage points higher had none received benefits compared with the case where all received benefits. They find even smaller labor supply responses for a subgroup of “marginal” DI applicants who qualify on the basis of both vocational factors and medical factors (rather than medical factors alone). For these individuals, they found that increasing the age cutoffs for DI award eligibility based on vocational factors would increase the labor supply by 20 hours each month and labor force participation by 12 percentage points.

**Immigrants’ Welfare Participation after Welfare Reform**
In addition to overhauling welfare, the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act (PRWORA) of 1996 also limited benefits for immigrants. Francesca Mazzolari of Rutgers and Nora Gordon of the University of California, San Diego, used SIPP data to detect differential changes in Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), food stamps, and Medicaid coverage among immigrants versus natives from 1997 to 2000. They found a disproportionate drop for food stamps, Medicaid, and TANF. No drop was found when comparing naturalized citizens to natives. Where previous studies found little or no decline, the authors found “chilling effects” for noncitizens with at least a high school degree, who live in families where some members are citizens and others are not. This suggests that noncitizen mothers of U.S. children might not be applying for aid due to fear of deportation.

**Parental Job Loss and Children’s Academic Progress in Two-Parent Families**
Ariel Kalil and Kathleen M. Ziol-Guest of the Harris School at the University of Chicago use 1996 SIPP data on 4,500 school-age children to examine the effects of maternal and paternal job loss and unemployment on adolescents’ risk of grade repetition and suspension/expulsion. They find no linkages between mothers’ employment and children’s academic progress. In contrast, they find significant adverse effects of fathers’ job losses on both of these outcomes. In the case of grade repetition, this effect was only true for involuntary losses and was mediated by family income instability. For school suspension/expulsion, multiple job losses that were either

*(continued on page 21)*
Learning Experiences
Northwestern undergraduates discover research and public policy firsthand

Undergraduate Series on Race, Poverty, and Inequality
Each year for the past three years, a group of undergraduates has come together to organize a series dedicated to examining the problems of race, inequality, and poverty that persist in American society and its institutions.

In 2004-05, the Northwestern Undergraduate Lecture Series on Race, Poverty, and Inequality tackled the subjects of No Child Left Behind, health care, and racial inequality in education. Led by juniors Martin Zacharia and Tyler Jaeckel, the series brings together policymakers, academics, and advocates to campus to broaden students’ understanding of these issues.

The series started in October 2004 with a look at the positive and negative impact of the controversial No Child Left Behind Act (NCLB) of 2001 in the classroom. The students brought together administrators from the Chicago Public Schools and local 2004 Golden Apple winners to discuss their views on NCLB.

At their next program on health care reform, panelists discussed whether malpractice lawsuits are actually driving up medical costs, how to increase Medicaid access for the poor, and the plight of uninsured children.

The keynote speaker was Judith Feder, dean of public policy studies at Georgetown University. One of the biggest hurdles to covering the uninsured is getting those who have health insurance to care about those who don’t, she said. Feder also spoke about her experiences as one of the panelists discussing whether reform, panelists discussed whether national standards at local levels.

The third program dealt with racial inequality in American education. Invited lecturer Pedro Noguera, professor in the Steinhardt School of Education at New York University, told the students that it was important to defend public education as an institution. But it was equally important to address the growing inequality of a system where “we spend equally important to address the growing inequality of a system where “we spend

Despite the difficulty of implementing broad national standards at local levels.

At their next program on health care reform, panelists discussed whether malpractice lawsuits are actually driving up medical costs, how to increase Medicaid access for the poor, and the plight of uninsured children.

The keynote speaker was Judith Feder, dean of public policy studies at Georgetown University. One of the biggest hurdles to covering the uninsured is getting those who have health insurance to care about those who don’t, she said. Feder also spoke about her experiences as one of the panelists discussing whether reform, panelists discussed whether national standards at local levels.

The third program dealt with racial inequality in American education. Invited lecturer Pedro Noguera, professor in the Steinhardt School of Education at New York University, told the students that it was important to defend public education as an institution. But it was equally important to address the growing inequality of a system where “we spend equally important to address the growing inequality of a system where “we spend

Despite the difficulty of implementing broad national standards at local levels.

The third program dealt with racial inequality in American education. Invited lecturer Pedro Noguera, professor in the Steinhardt School of Education at New York University, told the students that it was important to defend public education as an institution. But it was equally important to address the growing inequality of a system where “we spend equally important to address the growing inequality of a system where “we spend

Despite the difficulty of implementing broad national standards at local levels.

The third program dealt with racial inequality in American education. Invited lecturer Pedro Noguera, professor in the Steinhardt School of Education at New York University, told the students that it was important to defend public education as an institution. But it was equally important to address the growing inequality of a system where “we spend equally important to address the growing inequality of a system where “we spend

Despite the difficulty of implementing broad national standards at local levels.

The third program dealt with racial inequality in American education. Invited lecturer Pedro Noguera, professor in the Steinhardt School of Education at New York University, told the students that it was important to defend public education as an institution. But it was equally important to address the growing inequality of a system where “we spend equally important to address the growing inequality of a system where “we spend

Despite the difficulty of implementing broad national standards at local levels.

The third program dealt with racial inequality in American education. Invited lecturer Pedro Noguera, professor in the Steinhardt School of Education at New York University, told the students that it was important to defend public education as an institution. But it was equally important to address the growing inequality of a system where “we spend equally important to address the growing inequality of a system where “we spend

Despite the difficulty of implementing broad national standards at local levels.

The third program dealt with racial inequality in American education. Invited lecturer Pedro Noguera, professor in the Steinhardt School of Education at New York University, told the students that it was important to defend public education as an institution. But it was equally important to address the growing inequality of a system where “we spend equally important to address the growing inequality of a system where “we spend

Despite the difficulty of implementing broad national standards at local levels.

The third program dealt with racial inequality in American education. Invited lecturer Pedro Noguera, professor in the Steinhardt School of Education at New York University, told the students that it was important to defend public education as an institution. But it was equally important to address the growing inequality of a system where “we spend equally important to address the growing inequality of a system where “we spend

Despite the difficulty of implementing broad national standards at local levels.

The third program dealt with racial inequality in American education. Invited lecturer Pedro Noguera, professor in the Steinhardt School of Education at New York University, told the students that it was important to defend public education as an institution. But it was equally important to address the growing inequality of a system where “we spend equally important to address the growing inequality of a system where “we spend

Despite the difficulty of implementing broad national standards at local levels.

The third program dealt with racial inequality in American education. Invited lecturer Pedro Noguera, professor in the Steinhardt School of Education at New York University, told the students that it was important to defend public education as an institution. But it was equally important to address the growing inequality of a system where “we spend
Cells to Society  
Interdisciplinary center to tackle issues in social disparities and health

No one would deny that smoking can harm a person’s lungs or eating too many fatty foods can contribute to cardiovascular disease, but how does living in public housing, the stress of discrimination, or the experience of unhappy social relationships affect life outcomes?

“Social and cultural contexts are critical determinants of human development and health, with effect sizes larger than many recognized medical risk factors,” said Lindsay Chase-Lansdale, professor of human development and social policy and an IPR faculty fellow. “The United States is characterized by profound disparities in economic resources, education, employment, and housing. But we do not know enough about the biological processes and related pathways through which such disparities influence our development, health, and psychological well-being.”

Promoting interdisciplinary linkages and research
As director of the newly created Cells to Society: The Center on Social Disparities and Health (C2S), Chase-Lansdale is heading up a novel effort at Northwestern to link life and biomedical scientists to the social sciences. Housed within the Institute for Policy Research (IPR), C2S will emulate and expand upon IPR’s broad multidisciplinary approach to social science issues.

“We are particularly excited about bringing together various areas of research that previously have been conducted in unconnected ‘silos,’” Chase-Lansdale emphasized. “The hope is that by working together in an interdisciplinary setting, Northwestern researchers will be able to provide more complete answers to how social and cultural contexts affect physical and mental health as well as cognitive achievement at the population level.”

C2S aims to push Northwestern into the forefront of a new wave of research in which measurements of biological and physiological processes are added to large-scale, population-based surveys (with sample sizes up to 20,000), Chase-Lansdale said. Such multimethod, interdisciplinary collaborations are called for in the National Institutes of Health’s “Roadmap” initiative (http://nihroadmap.nih.gov). The center will provide the means to integrate the social and behavioral sciences into Northwestern initiatives related to the NIH Roadmap. It will also take advantage of recent faculty recruitments in the biomedical, life, and social sciences.

Collaborative effort to launch center
The idea for the center germinated following a well-received January 2004 presentation on Social Relations, Stress, Biology, and Health. Meetings with core faculty members who now make up the C2S executive committee followed. Drawn from education and social policy, anthropology, biology, sociology, law, and medicine, the executive committee represents the spectrum of disciplines that currently drive the center-sponsored interdisciplinary research projects. The C2S executive committee also plans to include additional members from the life and biomedical sciences.

In addition to Chase-Lansdale, the executive committee includes the following IPR faculty: Emma Adam, assistant professor of human development and social policy; Thomas D. Cook, Joan and Serepta Harrison Chair in Ethics and Justice; Greg J. Duncan, Edwina S. Tarry Professor of Education and Social Policy; Christopher Kuzawa and Thomas McDade, assistant professors of anthropology; Dorothy Roberts, Kirkland and Ellis Professor of Law; Whitney Perkins Witt, assistant professor of medicine; and Teresa Woodruff, professor of neurobiology and physiology.

Main research themes
In keeping with the mission of the Institute for Policy Research, the long-term goal of C2S is to reduce health disparities through new research findings that improve practice and policy. Research in the C2S interdisciplinary framework can lead to more precise and cutting-edge knowledge to inform interventions and policy in the United States. To this end, the center is organized around four main lines of research:

- Social Disparities, Stress, and Health
- Families, Relationships, and Health
- Developmental Perspectives on Health Disparities from Conception Through Adulthood
- Policy, Practice, Race, Culture, and Ethics

In Social Disparities, Stress, and Health, center researchers will look at how noninvasive biomarkers can be used to measure stress, immune function, and inflammation, as well as other measures of physiological function. Several C2S faculty members, in particular McDade and Adam, have been working on developing and applying biomarkers to population-based social science research. Sophisticated use of biomarkers is one area in which the center hopes to gain national ground by holding an annual summer training institute.

A particular area of strength for the center, Families, Relationships, and Health will build on existing faculty work conducted through IPR on social inclusion and exclusion,
June 6 C2S Introductory Conference

underpinnings as well as strengths and limitations. It is hoped that participants will come to gain a more sophisticated understanding of how biological perspectives can inform social science research.

“Many researchers are conducting large-scale national health surveys and are very interested in incorporating biomarker measures,” McDade said. “We believe that sufficient training in theory and method is critical if this is to happen successfully, and our center could become a key resource for this.”

Faculty appeal
Getting a research center off and running in a little over a year has been heady, exciting, and a lot of work, Chase-Lansdale noted. But much remains to be done—in particular, recruiting like-minded faculty to the effort. “We have an excellent team of core faculty members and collaborators,” she said, “but we are looking for other Northwestern faculty to join our center, who are willing to incorporate an interdisciplinary approach to solving issues of social disparities and health.”

Social Disparities, Stress, and Health

Culture, Social Status, and Physiology: An Integrative Approach to Health Disparities Research
Thomas McDade, Assistant Professor, Anthropology; IPR Faculty Fellow

Neighborhood Poverty and Adolescent Health and Development: A Randomized Social Experiment
Greg J. Duncan, Edwina S. Tarry Professor, Human Development and Social Policy, School of Education and Social Policy; IPR Faculty Fellow

Policy: IPR Faculty Fellow

Stress in Biology and Medicine: From Molecules to Protein Misfolding and Dementia
Richard I. Morimoto, Bill A. and Gayle Cook Professor, Departments of Biochemistry and Molecular and Cell Biology

Developmental Perspectives on Health Disparities from Conception Through Adulthood

Prenatal Influences on Adult Health Disparities
Christopher Kuzawa, Assistant Professor, Anthropology; IPR Faculty Fellow

Pre-Term Birth: Evidence of Gene-Environment Interactions
Xiaobin Wang, Director and Mary Ann and J. Milburn Smith Research Professor; Children’s Memorial Research Center

Risk Factors for Heart Disease
Philip Greenland, Harry W. Dingman Professor; Executive Associate Dean for Clinical & Translational Research, Feinberg School of Medicine

Families, Relationships, and Health

Social Relationships and the Regulation of Stress Hormones
Emma K. Adam, Assistant Professor, Human Development and Social Policy, School of Education and Social Policy; IPR Faculty Fellow

Cells to Society

(continued from page 16)

family functioning, discrimination, and racism. But added to the mix will be, for example, issues such as whether families should pursue expensive, experimental treatments. This, in turn, brings up who should have access to these cutting-edge medical discoveries.

In Developmental Perspectives on Health Disparities from Conception Through Adulthood, research will focus in particular on prenatal and perinatal environments and how they interact with social, genetic, and other biological influences. Social and biological risks to health across the life span will also be addressed.

Policy, Practice, Race, Culture, and Ethics will traverse all of the center’s research initiatives. Health disparities based on racism and cultural exclusion carry profound ethical and political implications. Certain cultural dynamics, for example, can generate resistance to biological measures and standard research procedures. Research in this area will also aim to promote responsible uses of race and ethnicity in biomedical, biotechnology, and pharmaceutical research.

First activities

Despite being only a few months old, the center has already launched an introductory conference and co-sponsored a biomarker workshop.

The June 6 introductory conference brought together more than 65 Northwestern faculty and research staff from across the university, representing schools such as medicine and education and social policy and departments such as neurobiology, psychology, economics, and microbiology. The presentations were equally broad based covering aspects of biomarkers, risk factors for heart disease, protein misfolding, neighborhood effects, and bioethics, among others.

A few days later on June 9-10, a biomarker workshop on population-based research was co-sponsored by C2S and the University of Chicago. The agenda featured C2S members, who discussed conceptual models and analytic methods for linking social and biological processes.

Future directions

C2S will swing into action this fall with several activities. It will launch its colloquium series, which will take place on Mondays.

The center has initiated the search for two senior faculty members, who will be jointly appointed between IPR/C2S and departments in the Weinberg College of Arts and Sciences.

Planning has begun for the 2006 C2S summer institute on biomarkers. The week-long institute will tackle not only the “nuts and bolts” of biomarker usage, but also detail its theoretical...
Recently Published Books

Urban Lawyers: The New Social Structure of the Bar
By John P. Heinz, Robert L. Nelson, Rebecca L. Sandefur, and Edward O. Laumann
University of Chicago Press, 2005, 376 pages

Over the past several decades, the number of lawyers in large cities has doubled, women have entered the bar at an unprecedented rate, and the scale of firms has greatly expanded. This immense growth has transformed the nature and social structure of the legal profession. In the most comprehensive analysis of the urban bar to date, *Urban Lawyers* presents a compelling portrait of how these changes continue to shape the field of law today.

Drawing on extensive interviews with Chicago lawyers, the authors demonstrate how developments in the profession have affected virtually every aspect of the work and careers of urban lawyers—their relationships with clients, job tenure and satisfaction, income, social and political values, networks of professional connections, and patterns of participation in the broader community. Yet despite the dramatic changes, much remains the same. Stratification of income and power based on gender, race, and religious background, for instance, still maintains inequality within the bar.

The authors of *Urban Lawyers*, who include IPR faculty associates and Northwestern law professors John P. Heinz and Robert L. Nelson, conclude that organizational priorities will likely determine the future direction of the legal profession.

How Institutions Evolve: The Political Economy of Skills in Germany, Britain, the United States, and Japan
By Kathleen Thelen
Cambridge University Press, 2004, 352 pages

The institutional arrangements governing skill formation are widely seen as a key element in the institutional constellations defining “varieties of capitalism” across the developed democracies. Written by IPR Faculty Fellow Kathleen Thelen, Payson S. Wild Professor in Political Science, this book explores the origins and evolution of such institutions in four countries—Germany, Britain, the United States, and Japan. It traces cross-national differences in contemporary training regimes back to the 19th century, specifically to the character of the political settlement achieved among employers in skill-intensive industries, artisans, and early trade unions.

The book also tracks evolution and change in training institutions over a century of development, uncovering important continuities through putative “break points” in history. It also provides crucial insights into modes of institutional change that are incremental but cumulatively transformative. The study underscores the limits of the most prominent approaches to institutional change, and identifies the political processes through which the form and functions of institutions can be radically reconfigured over time.

The book was named as the co-winner of the 2005 American Political Science Association’s Woodrow Wilson Foundation Award for the best book published in the United States on government, politics, or international affairs.

Human Development Across Lives and Generations: The Potential for Change
Edited by P. Lindsay Chase-Lansdale, Kathleen Kiernan, and Ruth J. Friedman
Cambridge University Press, 2004, 412 pages

This volume examines the potential for change during the life course and across generations. It addresses the possibilities for promoting healthy development from infancy to adulthood in three key domains: human capital, partnership behavior, and child and adolescent development.

Contributors come from the fields of economics, demography, sociology, psychology, and psychiatry. The book takes a multidisciplinary approach to review relevant empirical work regarding aspects of change and continuity, and the ways in which policies and programs might bring about change. It features chapters from leading researchers in six countries who address these issues.

The book links and integrates the lessons learned from multiple disciplines about change and continuity in order to examine how our nations can improve life chances.

Lindsay Chase-Lansdale, professor of human development and social policy and an IPR faculty fellow, is one of the volume’s co-editors. IPR Faculty Fellow Greg J. Duncan, Edwina S. Tarry Professor of Education and Social Policy, and Elizabeth Votruba-Drzal, a former IPR graduate fellow and now assistant professor at the University of Pittsburgh, were contributors.

(continued on page 20)
Illinois has passed the seven-year mark on the major welfare reforms that were signed into law in 1996 and implemented in the state in 1997. The law’s “work first” philosophy emphasized labor force participation as a panacea for welfare dependency, although previous Illinois Families Study (IFS) reports have shown that close to half of IFS respondents who left welfare do not regularly participate in the labor force. Now that the initial enthusiasm over welfare reform has died down, how have individuals and families been affected by the policy changes?

Drawing upon IFS results collected between 1999 and 2003, this policy brief reveals a sobering picture of those who work and their job type.

Responses from 1999-00 to 2003 show steady proportions of working respondents and sharp declines in Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) use. The percentage of respondents working across all four survey years held steady at approximately 50 percent while the proportion receiving TANF dropped from 53 percent to 11 percent.

Of the 50 percent of IFS respondents working in 2003, the majority held jobs in the occupations of personal care, administrative support, sales, and health care support (see Table 1). The top four industries where the majority of respondents worked were health care and social assistance, educational services, accommodations and food service, and retail trade (see Table 2).

Table 1: Current Occupation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>2003 (n=462)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Personal care and service</td>
<td>23.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office and administrative support</td>
<td>17.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sales and related occupations</td>
<td>11.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health care support</td>
<td>10.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education, training, and library</td>
<td>5.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building/grounds cleaning and maintenance</td>
<td>4.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Management</td>
<td>4.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food preparation and service related</td>
<td>4.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protective service</td>
<td>4.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Production</td>
<td>3.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>10.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2: Current Industry

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Industry</th>
<th>2003 (n=462)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Health care and social assistance</td>
<td>38.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Educational services</td>
<td>12.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accommodations and food service</td>
<td>9.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retail trade</td>
<td>9.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation and warehousing</td>
<td>5.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Management, administrative and support, and waste management</td>
<td>5.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing</td>
<td>3.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finance and insurance</td>
<td>2.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>14.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Although the proportion of respondents receiving employer-sponsored benefits increased over the years of the study, approximately 70 percent of respondents received no type of employer benefit, with only 30 percent of working respondents

(continued on page 20)
Who Gets Ahead?

(continued from page 19)

receiving employer-sponsored health insurance in 2003. Examining the four most common occupations, respondents in administrative support were more likely to receive employer health benefits than other occupations in 2003. For example, 50 percent of employees in administrative support received health insurance compared to 24 percent of those working in personal care. Respondents working in the most popular occupation—personal care—were the least likely to receive any type of employer-sponsored benefit.

While there were modest improvements in earnings, it is hard to make a case for work providing a vehicle to independence.

Overall, movement between occupations and between industries was very common. For respondents working over the four years of the study, less than 13 percent remained in the same occupation and less than 6 percent remained in the same industry. The one exception was for those working in the health care and social assistance industry, which saw approximately 20 percent of workers remaining in this industry over time. High rates of movement between occupations and between industries suggest that very few respondents remained in the same job over time.

Under the most optimistic interpretation, the data show a great deal of “churning,” that is, movement in and out of different sectors. While there were some improvements in earnings, it is hard to make a case for work providing a vehicle to independence. Wages remained very low, and the data indicate that of those working consistently, less than 13 percent stay in the same job over several years, although higher rates remain in the same industry over time. This high turnover suggests low rates of job advancement. While few would dispute that working is better than receiving welfare, this world of work needs serious reform if it is to provide poor mothers and their children the basics of a decent life.

About this study
The goal of the Illinois Families Study (IFS) is to inform policymakers about how Illinois families have been faring since welfare reform was implemented. The study is conducted by a consortium of researchers from five Illinois universities: Northwestern University, Roosevelt University, Northern Illinois University, University of Illinois at Chicago, and the University of Chicago. Metropolitan Chicago Information Center (MCIC) conducted the interviews.

A total of 1,363 current and former welfare recipients from nine Illinois counties were interviewed at Wave 1 of the study (November 1999–September 2000). Of those respondents, 1,183 were interviewed at Wave 2 (February 2001–September 2001), 1,072 at Wave 3 (February 2002–September 2002), and 967 at Wave 4 (February 2003–September 2003). Response rates were 72 percent at Wave 1, 87 percent at Wave 2, 91 percent at Wave 3, and 90 percent at Wave 4. All analyses were weighted to adjust for regional stratification and nonresponse.

Dan A. Lewis is professor of human development and social policy, an IPR faculty fellow at Northwestern University, and director of the IFS. Emily Collins is a research program coordinator, and Laura B. Amsden is project coordinator for the study.

For more information about the IFS and a more detailed explanation of work, occupation, and industry findings from the IFS, please go to www.northwestern.edu/ipr/research/ifs.html

Recently Published Books
(continued from page 18)

Remaking Modernity: Politics, History, and Sociology
Edited by Julia Adams, Elisabeth S. Clemens, and Ann Shola Orloff

A survey of the field of historical sociology, the 17 essays of Remaking Modernity reveal the potential of historical sociology to transform understandings of social and cultural change. The volume captures an exciting new conversation among historical sociologists that brings a wider interdisciplinary project to bear on the problems and prospects of modernity.

The contributors represent a wide variety of theoretical orientations as well as a broad spectrum of understandings of what constitutes historical sociology. They address topics of religion, war, citizenship, markets, professions, gender and welfare, colonialism, ethnicity and groups, bureaucracy, revolutions, collective action, and the modernist social sciences.

Remaking Modernity includes a significant introduction in which the editors, one of whom is Ann Shola Orloff, professor of sociology and an IPR faculty fellow, consider prior orientations in historical sociology in order to analyze its resurgence. They show how current research is building on, and challenging, previous work through attention to institutionalism, rational choice, feminist theories and approaches, and colonialism and the racial formations of empire.
Fall 2005

The Institute for Policy Research (IPR) is an interdisciplinary social science research center at Northwestern University that stimulates and supports research on significant public policy issues.

The Working Papers series seeks to disseminate results of IPR research in advanced stages prior to publication in academic journals and books. Comments, which are encouraged, should be communicated directly to the author or authors.
# Table of Contents

## Abstracts of New Working Papers

### Child, Adolescent, and Family Studies ................................................................. WP3

**Educational Policy ........................................................................................................ WP3**

- The Contributions of Hard Skills and Socio-emotional Behavior to School Readiness by Greg J. Duncan, Amy Claessens, and Mimi Engel (WP-05-01)

- Professional Community or Communities? School Subject Matter and Elementary School Teachers’ Work Environments by Page Hayton and James P. Spillane (WP-05-02)

- Labor-Market Linkages Among Two-Year College Faculty and Their Impact on Student Perceptions, Efforts, and College Persistence by James E. Rosenbaum and Ann E. Person (WP-05-03)

- How Large an Effect Can We Expect From School Reforms? by Spyros Konstantopoulos and Larry V. Hedges (WP-05-04)

### Politics, Institutions, and Public Policy ................................................................. WP4

- Search Profiling with Partial Knowledge of Deterrence by Charles F. Manski (WP-05-05)

- Welfare State Persistence in OECD Democracies by Clem Brooks and Jeff Manza (WP-05-06)


- Who Deliberates? Discursive Participation in America by Fay Lomax Cook, Michael X. Delli Carpini, and Lawrence R. Jacobs (WP-05-08)

### Feminist Public Policy ............................................................................................. WP5

- Actual versus Perceived Online Abilities: The Difference Gender Makes by Eszter Hargittai and Steven Shafer (WP-05-09)

- Farewell to Maternalism? State Policies and Mothers’ Employment by Ann Shola Orloff (WP-05-10)

- Examining Gender Gaps in Sociopolitical Attitudes: It’s Not Mars and Venus by Alice H. Eagly and Amanda B. Diekman (WP-05-11)

- Of Men, Women, and Motivation: A Role Congruity Account by Alice H. Eagly and Amanda B. Diekman (WP-05-12)

### Philanthropy, Voluntarism, and Nonprofit Organizations ...................................... WP7

- Do Nonprofit and For-Profit Organizations Respond Differently to Incentives? Behavior in the Mixed Hospice Industry by Burton A. Weisbrod and Richard Lindrooth (WP-05-13)
## Cumulative Index 2000-2005

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Volume</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Child, Adolescent, and Family Studies</td>
<td>WP8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Educational Policy</td>
<td>WP8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Poverty, Race, and Inequality</strong></td>
<td>WP9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labor Markets and Employment</td>
<td>WP10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joint Center for Poverty Research Series</td>
<td>WP10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Law and Justice Studies</strong></td>
<td>WP11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Policing Papers and Reports (CAPS)</td>
<td>WP11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Politics, Institutions, and Public Policy</strong></td>
<td>WP11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communications, Media, and Public Opinion</td>
<td>WP13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feminist Public Policy</td>
<td>WP13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Philanthropy, Voluntarism, and Nonprofit Organizations</strong></td>
<td>WP14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Health Policy</strong></td>
<td>WP15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Community Development Publications (ABCD Institute)</strong></td>
<td>WP15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>IPR Policy Briefs</strong></td>
<td>WP17</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Ordering Information

Recent working papers may be downloaded from [www.northwestern.edu/ipr/publications/workingpapers/index.html](http://www.northwestern.edu/ipr/publications/workingpapers/index.html) free of charge. Unless otherwise specified, printed copies of IPR working papers cost $5.00 each for domestic orders, $10.00 each for international orders. To order printed copies, please complete the form below and send with a check payable to *Northwestern University* to the following address:

**Institute for Policy Research** - Publications Department/WPs  
Northwestern University  
2040 Sheridan Road  
Evanston, IL 60208-4100  
Tel: 847-491-3395  
Fax: 847-491-9916  
E-mail: ipr@northwestern.edu

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Working paper no.</th>
<th>Qty</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total enclosed $______
Absracts of New Working Papers

**CHILD, ADOLESCENT, AND FAMILY STUDIES**

**EDUCATIONAL POLICY**

**The Contributions of Hard Skills and Socio-emotional Behavior to School Readiness** (WP-05-01)

Greg J. Duncan, Human Development and Social Policy and Institute for Policy Research, Northwestern University
Amy Claessens, Graduate Student, Human Development and Social Policy and Institute for Policy Research, Northwestern University
Mimi Engel, Graduate Student, Human Development and Social Policy and Institute for Policy Research, Northwestern University

Children enter kindergarten with disparate abilities in reading and mathematics, capabilities for sitting still and making friends, mental health, and inclinations for aggressive behavior. The relative power of these characteristics to predict later school achievement is the subject of this paper. Data from the Early Childhood Longitudinal Study—Kindergarten Cohort are used to relate school-entry test scores on math, reading, and general knowledge as well as both teacher and parent reports of self-control, sociability, mental health, and aggressive behavior to reading and mathematics achievement scores at the end of first grade. We also model the power of *increments* in these skills and behaviors across kindergarten to predict test scores at the end of first grade. We find much more predictive power for the “hard” skills than for the collection of “soft” skills both for the overall sample and for subgroups defined by race/ethnicity, socioeconomic status, and gender. By far the most powerful avenue for boosting first-grade test scores appears to be improving the basic skills of low-achieving children upon entry into kindergarten.

**Professional Community or Communities? School Subject Matter and Elementary School Teachers’ Work Environments** (WP-05-02)

Page Hayton, Graduate Student, Human Development and Social Policy, Northwestern University
James P. Spillane, Human Development, Social Policy, and Learning Sciences, and Institute for Policy Research, Northwestern University

This study examines elementary school teachers’ professional communities, showing that teachers belong simultaneously to multiple professional communities, centered on different school subjects. Using data from four urban elementary schools, we describe differences between math- and literacy-based professional communities and identify possible explanations for these differences. We argue that professional communities centered on mathematics and literacy instruction differ in form and function, partly because teachers’ conceptions of these subjects differ in terms of flexibility, enthusiasm, and moral purpose. Understanding the nature of subject-specific professional communities is vital, as professional community has been shown to be an important determinant of teachers’ learning, practice, morale, and implementation of reform policies.

**Labor-Market Linkages Among Two-Year College Faculty and Their Impact on Student Perceptions, Efforts, and College Persistence** (WP-05-03)

James E. Rosenbaum, Human Development and Social Policy, Sociology, and Institute for Policy Research, Northwestern University
Ann E. Person, Graduate Student, Human Development and Social Policy and Institute for Policy Research, Northwestern University

While social scientists have long emphasized the mutual influences of schools and society, the mechanisms underlying these relationships have largely remained a mystery. Moreover, some research has found that two key parties in this relationship, teachers and employers, are largely suspicious of each other and may be reluctant to leave their respective domains to interact with the other. This paper seeks to examine an important class of exceptions: two-year college faculty who go beyond formal job duties to interact with employers in order to facilitate students’ labor market transitions. Using data from a sample of 41 faculty members at 14 public and proprietary two-year colleges, we examine which instructors develop linkages with employers; what actions they take; why they take these actions; in what institutional contexts they do so; and what factors encourage or discourage their actions. Then, using a survey of nearly 4,400 students at 14 two-year colleges, we examine students’ perceptions of teacher and college contacts, and whether these percep-
tions influence students’ effort at school and their consideration of dropping out of college. Combining qualitative and quantitative analyses, this study suggests that colleges may help students not only by instructional activities, but also by fostering labor market contacts.

**How Large an Effect Can We Expect From School Reforms?**
(WP-05-04)
Spyros Konstantopoulos, Human Development and Social Policy and Institute for Policy Research, Northwestern University
Larry V. Hedges, Statistics, Education and Social Policy, and Institute for Policy Research, Northwestern University

Judging the success of school reform requires an interpretative context in which to judge whether effects obtained are large enough to be important or so small as to be a disappointment. The logic of school reform suggests two frameworks with which to judge the importance of effects. One is the size of the existing achievement gaps between important groups in society. The other is the size of gaps between mean achievement among schools (adjusted for student characteristics). Data from the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) are used to demonstrate that in national data, gaps which appear large by one standard may appear small by the other. We argue that the most appropriate framework for judging reform effects is the national distribution of school effects.

**Politics, Institutions, and Public Policy**

**Search Profiling with Partial Knowledge of Deterrence**
(WP-05-05)
Charles F. Manski, Economics and Institute for Policy Research, Northwestern University

Though economists engaged in normative study of public policy generally assume that the relevant social planner knows how policy affects population behavior, this rarely is the case in practice. Fundamental identification problems and practical problems of statistical inference make it difficult to learn how policy affects behavior. Hence, there is much reason to consider policy formation when a planner has only partial knowledge of policy impacts.

In this paper, I examine a specific and recently debated aspect of law enforcement—the choice of a profiling policy. My concern is not so much to understand the use of personal attributes such as race in profiling policies (though some of my analysis does have implications for detecting discrimination), but rather to understand how a social planner might reasonably choose a profiling policy when he or she only has partial knowledge of how policy affects criminal behavior. I consider both ex ante search, which apprehends offenders before their offenses cause social harm, and ex post search, which apprehends offenders after completion of their offenses. This paper shows how a social planner having partial knowledge of population offense behavior can “reasonably” choose a search profiling policy.

**Welfare State Persistence in OECD Democracies**
(WP-05-06)
Clem Brooks, Sociology, Indiana University, Bloomington
Jeff Manza, Sociology and Institute for Policy Research, Northwestern University

Welfare states within most developed democracies appear quite resilient in the face of profound shifts in their national settings, and with respect to the turbulent global environment of the past 20 years. This contrasts with once-widespread predictions of retrenchment, and it has refocused debates over trends in social policymaking on the phenomenon of welfare state persistence. The resilience of mature welfare states is of further significance in light of the possibility that the causal forces underlying persistence differ from those accounting for their initial historical development. Using recent formulations of power resources and path dependency approaches, and also the emerging literature on policy responsiveness, we argue for the importance of considering mass policy preferences as a mechanism behind welfare state persistence. Analyzing a new country-level dataset, we find that economic and demographic factors have exerted significant pressures on contemporary welfare states. But of far greater importance are the larger effects of mass policy preferences and constitutional structures. Further analyses suggest that more extensive changes in policy preferences have the potential to alter the trajectory of welfare state development, particularly within European democracies. We discuss implications of these results for advancing emerging debates over welfare state persistence.
Who Should Govern Congress? The Salary Grab of 1873 and the Coalition of Reform  
(WP-05-07)  
Jeffery A. Jenkins, Political Science and Institute for Policy Research, Northwestern University  
Lee J. Alston, Department of Economics and Institute of Behavioral Sciences, University of Colorado  
Kara Gorski, Analysis Group  
Tomas Nonnenmacher, Economics, Allegheny College  

We examine the politics surrounding the Salary Grab, a legislative initiative passed on the last day of the 42nd Congress (March 3, 1873) that increased congressional salaries by 50 percent and made the pay hike retroactive to the first day of the Congress, nearly two years earlier. We argue that opposition within Congress to the Salary Grab was part of a larger reform movement in the early 1870s, which also targeted other areas of government excess and corruption, like congressional franking, spoils-based civil service appointments, and the Crédit Mobilier scandal. Specifically, we posit that a “coalition of reform” emerged in the 42nd Congress, composed of New England elites and anti-monopolist Midwesterners, who espoused a philosophy of “good government,” wherein public servants would be comprised of the “best men” possible, such as those from privileged backgrounds, who would act selflessly and promote the greater good. Examining congressional roll-call votes on the Salary Grab, franking, and civil service reform, we find significant overlap in individual-level vote choice, which is explained by variables that tap this coalition of reform. The liberal reformers were largely unsuccessful in creating a true reform party and expediting a broad reform agenda at the congressional level, but their efforts allowed reform to become a viable issue in party politics and in the press throughout the late 19th century. These early reform efforts helped set the stage for the Progressive Era reforms of the early 20th century.

Who Deliberates? Discursive Participation in America  
(WP-05-08)  
Fay Lomax Cook, Human Development and Social Policy and Institute for Policy Research, Northwestern University  
Michael X. Delli Carpini, Communication, University of Pennsylvania  
Lawrence R. Jacobs, Political Science, University of Minnesota  

Much contemporary analysis of American democracy sounds the alarm that citizens are retreating from the process of electing government officials, influencing the legislative process by which government policy is made, and engaging in other forms of civic and political life. This paper addresses an important and understudied outlet for political engagement by citizens: the various ways—from informal conversations to deliberative forums—in which individuals talk in public about policy issues affecting their local, national, and international communities. We report findings from a national sample of 1,501 adult Americans describing the extent, distribution, and correlates of what we call “discursive participation.” We conclude that such participation occurs more frequently than assumed and that while there are notable variations in participation, it appears that discursive participation may be less directly stratified by income than other forms of political and civic engagement. Our organizational and political model of public deliberation largely attributes discursive participation to organizational membership and political interest and knowledge. We conclude by suggesting that public talk may be one dimension of political and civic life that exhibits an energetic, inventive, and vital citizenry.

**Feminist Public Policy**

Actual versus Perceived Online Abilities: The Difference Gender Makes  
(WP-05-09)  
Eszter Hargittai, Communication Studies, Sociology, and Institute for Policy Research, Northwestern University  
Steven Shafer, Graduate Student, Sociology, Princeton University  

The literature on gender and technology use finds that women and men differ significantly in their attitudes toward their technological abilities. Concurrently, existing work on science and math abilities of students suggests that such perceived differences do not always translate into actual disparities. There has been little work exploring gender differences with respect to Internet-use ability, especially based on a diverse sample of adult users. We use new data on Web-use skill to test empirically whether there are differences in men’s and women’s abilities to navigate online content. Findings suggest that men and women do not differ greatly in their online abilities. However, we find that women’s self-assessed skill is significantly lower than that of men. We discuss the implications of these findings for social inequality with respect to Internet use.
Farewell to Maternalism? State Policies and Mothers’ Employment  
(WP-05-10)  
Ann Shola Orloff, Sociology and Institute for Policy Research, Northwestern University

Across the rich, developed democracies of Western Europe, North America, and the Antipodes, we are in the midst of changes in gendered policy logics from supporting women as full-time caregivers to requiring and supporting employment for all, or a series of “farewells to maternalism.” Whether these changes are “women-friendly”—for some or all women—depends very much on how state support for caregiving activities and employment is configured. This paper analyzes the politics and policies surrounding the “farewell to maternalism.” First, I will briefly examine the social policies and politics that have been recently described as “maternalist,” and the predominant gendered divisions of labor and patterns of family and household formation that they depended upon and reinforced, for it is against these backdrops that current changes are occurring. Next, I take up the politics and policies that have moved Sweden and the U.S. away from maternalism and towards support for women’s employment, from supporting women’s claims as mothers to supporting women’s claims as workers or citizens and sometimes also caregivers. I close with some consideration about the potential for the emergence of new models in continental Europe, and whether it might be possible to imagine a situation incorporating higher levels of women’s employment with less displacement of family care to either market or state services.

Depending on each country’s starting point, different strategies may be pursued to enhance women’s employment, while reducing poverty and economic vulnerability, and ensuring that caregiving activities are supported. Supporting mothers’ employment presents a challenge not only politically and culturally, but also in terms of state capacities. The ultimate—though possibly utopian—solution to the problems of reconciling employment and care and women’s economic dependency in all systems may be a “universal caregiver” model: to induce “men to become more like what most women are now—that is, people who do primary care work” (Fraser 1994, p. 611).

Examining Gender Gaps in Sociopolitical Attitudes: It’s Not Mars and Venus  
(WP-05-11)  
Alice H. Eagly, Psychology and Institute for Policy Research, Northwestern University  
Amanda B. Diekman, Psychology, Miami University

This paper investigates a robust, important, and fairly recent phenomenon: Women as members of the body politic think and vote differently than men. Despite frequent discussion of these phenomena in the press, gender has remained surprisingly underanalyzed in political psychology. Moving beyond the stereotypical interpretations often seized upon by the media, we present a feminist analysis by invoking the social positioning of women and men as the origin of the differing political stances of women and men. From our perspective, gender gaps in attitudes and behavior are shaped by the divergence of women’s interests from those of men; in turn, these divergent interests derive from the gender division of labor.

Of Men, Women, and Motivation: A Role Congruity Account  
(WP-05-12)  
Alice H. Eagly, Psychology and Institute for Policy Research, Northwestern University  
Amanda B. Diekman, Psychology, Miami University

To the extent that the sexes typically occupy different social roles, these roles frame individual opportunities in ways that foster differences in motivations and different methods of fulfilling those motivations. From the role congruity perspective, the motivation to achieve role congruity—to align behavior with the demands of roles—is an important force. Our role congruity account of sex differences and similarities in motivation focuses on how roles influence the goals and methods of goal pursuit elected by men and women. First, we examine support for the idea that role congruity yields various positive effects. Next, we examine the mechanisms by which placement in different roles might foster differences in motivation. Finally, we examine evidence documenting role-congruous motivational orientations, specifically “agency” for men and “communion” for women. In general, we find that fitting important social roles is a critical motivational force, and the opportunities for goal pursuit afforded by these social roles shape the kinds of goals and methods of goal pursuit elected by individuals.
Philanthropy, Voluntarism, and Nonprofit Organizations

Do Nonprofit and For-Profit Organizations Respond Differently to Incentives? Behavior in the Mixed Hospice Industry
(WP-05-13)
Burton A. Weisbrod, Economics and Institute for Policy Research, Northwestern University
Richard Lindrooth, Health Administration and Policy, Medical University of South Carolina

Strong selection incentives exist in many institutionally-mixed industries. We examine such an industry, hospices, where there are strong financial incentives, due to the Medicare pricing system, to maximize patients’ expected lengths of stay. We investigate the responses of for-profit and nonprofit organizations to these incentives, using a unique data set consisting of all urban Medicare admissions at for-profit and religious nonprofit hospices in 1993. The hospice industry is ideal for testing whether the response to selection incentives differs by ownership. First, provider selection of patients would be based on expected length of stay, which can be estimated using observable patient characteristics. Second, curative care is not reimbursed, and so the length of stay is unlikely to be affected by endogenous provider behavior subsequent to admission. Third, competition is local, and most markets have both for-profit and nonprofit hospices—which allows us to take advantage of variation within the market for identification. Fourth, price is exogenous and marginal costs are largely homogenous within a given disease category.

We find that, as expected, for-profit hospices are more responsive to the incentive to attract longer-stay patients. For-profits have significantly longer average lengths of patient stay: They are significantly less likely to admit patients with short expected lengths of stay, and they admit patients sooner after hospital discharge. We posit that the mechanism through which these results occur involves limiting the provision of services that would be attractive to patients with diagnoses associated with short life expectancies. In addition, selective marketing of the hospice will likely lead to early admissions and disproportionate admissions of patients with longer life expectancies. Finally, we show the behavior in the industry is consistent with a model of nonprofit organization behavior in which nonprofits maximize profit on profitable patients to subsidize care of unprofitable patients and thus, to satisfy their mission.
Cumulative Index of Working Papers  
2000-2005

CHILD, ADOLESCENT, AND FAMILY STUDIES

Employment and Child Care Decisions of Mothers and the Well-Being of Their Children by Raquel Bernal (WP-03-03)

Cleaning Up Their Act: The Impacts of Marriage and Cohabitation on Licit and Illicit Drug Use by Greg J. Duncan and Paula England (WP-03-02)

Momentary Emotions and Physiological Stress Levels in the Everyday Lives of Working Parents by Emma K. Adam (WP-03-01)

The Impact of Welfare Reform on Academic Outcomes: Does Parental Work Boost Grades? by Amber Stitziel Paraja and Dan A. Lewis (WP-02-33)

Violence in Intimate Relationships as Women Transition from Welfare to Work by Elizabeth Votruba-Drzal, Brenda J. Lohman, and P. Lindsay Chase-Lansdale (WP-02-32)

Private and Social Incentives for Fertility: Israeli Puzzles by Charles F. Manski and Joram Mayshar (WP-02-18)

The Apple Does Not Fall Far from the Tree by Greg J. Duncan, Ariel Kalil, Susan E. Mayer, Robin Tepper, and Monique R. Payne (WP-02-17)


Welfare Reform and Families in the Child Welfare System by Morgan B. Ward Doran and Dorothy E. Roberts (WP-02-08)

Forced to Choose: The Effects of Multiracial Status on Adolescent Identity by Melissa Herman (WP-01-03)

Fatherhood and Incarceration as Potential Turning Points in the Criminal Careers of Unskilled Men by Kathryn Edin, Timothy J. Nelson, and Rechelle Paranal (WP-01-02)

Juggling School, Work, and Family: The Transition to Adulthood in Italy, Sweden, Germany, and the United States by Thomas D. Cook and Frank F. Furstenberg, Jr. (WP-01-01)

Home Sweet Home(s): Parental Separations, Residential Moves, and Adjustment Problems in Low-Income Adolescent Girls by Emma K. Adam and P. Lindsay Chase-Lansdale (WP-00-20)

Kinship Care and the Price of State Support for Poor Children by Dorothy E. Roberts (WP-00-19)

How Extended is the Extended African American Family? The Case of Family Caregiving to Older African Americans by Peggye Dilworth-Anderson, Sharon Wallace Williams, Paula Goodwin, and Theresa Cooper (WP-00-03)

EDUCATIONAL POLICY

How Large an Effect Can We Expect From School Reforms? by Spyros Konstantopoulos and Larry V. Hedges (WP-05-04)

Labor-Market Linkages Among Two-Year College Faculty and Their Impact on Student Perceptions, Efforts, and College Persistence by James E. Rosenbaum and Ann E. Person (WP-05-03)
Professional Community or Communities? School Subject Matter and Elementary School Teachers’ Work Environments by Page Hayton and James P. Spillane (WP-05-02)

The Contributions of Hard Skills and Socio-emotional Behavior to School Readiness by Greg J. Duncan, Amy Claessens, and Mimi Engel (WP-05-01)

“Chain Enrollment” and College “Enclaves”: Benefits and Drawbacks for Latino College Students by Ann E. Person and James E. Rosenbaum (WP-04-01)

Policy, Administration, and Instructional Practice: “Loose Coupling” Revisited by James P. Spillane and Patricia Burch (WP-03-04)

The Black-White-Other Test Score Gap: Academic Achievement Among Mixed Race Adolescents by Melissa Herman (WP-02-31)

The Social Prerequisites of Success: Can College Structure Reduce the Need for Social Know-How? by Regina Deil-Amen and James E. Rosenbaum (WP-02-30)

An Evaluation of Instrumental Variable Strategies for Estimating the Effects of Catholic Schooling by Joseph Altonji, Todd Elder, and Christopher Taber (WP-02-29)

High Stakes Accountability in Urban Elementary Schools: Challenging or Reproducing Inequality? by John B. Diamond and James P. Spillane (WP-02-22)

Two Revolutions in Educational Attainment Research: Their Impact on Public Understanding and Social Policy by James E. Rosenbaum (WP-02-21)

Organizational Effects on Learning: A Conceptual Model and Research Review by James E. Rosenbaum (WP-02-20)

Randomized Experiments in Education: Why Are They So Rare? by Thomas D. Cook (WP-02-19)

How Can Low-Status Colleges Help Young Adults Gain Access to Better Jobs? Applications of Human Capital vs. Sociological Models by Regina Deil and James E. Rosenbaum (WP-01-05)

Exploring the Construction of Leadership for Instruction in Urban Elementary Schools: Leadership as Symbolic Power by James P. Spillane, Tim Hallett, and John B. Diamond (WP-01-04)

Are Dropout Decisions Related to Safety Concerns, Social Isolation, and Teacher Disparagement? by Stefanie DeLuca and James E. Rosenbaum (WP-00-18)

Selection on Observed and Unobserved Variables: Assessing the Effectiveness of Catholic Schools by Joseph Altonji, Todd Elder, and Christopher Taber (WP-00-17)

Using Performance Standards to Evaluate Social Programs with Incomplete Outcome Data: General Issues and Application to a Higher Education Block Grant Program by Charles F. Manski, John Newman, and John V. Pepper (WP-00-01)

Poverty, Race, and Inequality

Welfare Reform and Economic Freedom: Low-Income Mothers’ Decisions About Work at Home and in the Market by Dorothy E. Roberts (WP-04-02)

Empathy or Antipathy? The Consequences of Racially and Socially Diverse Peers on Attitudes and Behaviors by Greg J. Duncan, Johanne Boisjoly, Dan M. Levy, Michael Kremer, and Jacquelynne Eccles (WP-03-05)

If Low-Income Blacks Are Given a Chance to Live in White Neighborhoods, Will They Stay? Examining Mobility Patterns with Quasi-Experimental Data by Stefanie DeLuca and James E. Rosenbaum (WP-02-28)

Measuring the Well-Being of the Poor Using Income and Consumption by Bruce D. Meyer and James X. Sullivan (WP-02-14)

Covenants and Conventions by Richard R.W. Brooks (WP-02-03)

Social Security Expectations and Retirement Savings Decisions by Jeff Dominitz, Charles F. Manski, and Jordan Heinz (WP-02-02)

Identity, Work, and Welfare Reform: A Qualitative Analysis by Dan A. Lewis, Irene Carvalho, and Bruce Nelson (WP-02-01)

The Poor and the Dead: Socioeconomic Status and Mortality in the U.S., 1850-1860 by Joseph P. Ferrie (WP-00-16)


What Government Can Do About Poverty and Inequality: Global Constraints by Benjamin I. Page, James R. Simmons, and Scott Greer (WP-00-14)

**Labor Markets and Employment**

Unemployment Insurance Tax Burdens and Benefits: Funding Family Leave and Reforming the Payroll Tax by Patricia M. Anderson and Bruce D. Meyer (WP-03-07)

Unemployment and Workers' Compensation Programs: Rationale, Design, Labor Supply, and Income Support by Bruce D. Meyer (WP-02-16)

Wages of Virtue: The Relative Pay of Care Work by Paula England, Michelle Budig, and Nancy Folbre (WP-02-07)

Borrowing During Unemployment: Unsecured Debt as a Safety Net by James X. Sullivan (WP-02-06)

Labor Supply Effects of Social Insurance by Alan B. Krueger and Bruce D. Meyer (WP-02-05)

Labor Supply at the Extensive and Intensive Margins: The EITC, Welfare, and Hours Worked by Bruce D. Meyer (WP-02-04)

The Effect of Immigration on Native Self-Employment by Robert W. Fairlie and Bruce D. Meyer (WP-00-02)

**Joint Center for Poverty Research Series**

Income Changes and Cognitive Stimulation in Young Children’s Home Learning Environments by Elizabeth Votruba-Drzal (2002-10-10 #312)

Effects of Welfare and Anti-Poverty Policies on Adult Economic and Middle-Childhood Outcomes Differ for the “Hardest to Employ” by Hirokazu Yoshikawa, Katherine Magnuson, Johannes M. Bos, and JoAnn Hsueh (2002-06-28 #302)

The Effect of Increasing Welfare Mothers’ Education on Their Young Children’s Academic Problems and School Readiness by Katherine Magnuson and Sharon McGroder (2002-02-12 #280)


Union Formation and Stability in Fragile Families by Marcia J. Carlson, Sara McLanahan, and Paula England (2000-02-08 #158)
**Crossing Class Boundaries: Race, Siblings, and Socioeconomic Heterogeneity** by Colleen M. Heflin and Mary E. Pattillo (2002-01-07 #252)

**Welfare Reform and Child Well-Being** by Greg J. Duncan and P. Lindsay Chase-Lansdale (2001-02-21 #217)


**The Relationship Between Wage Growth and Wage Levels** by Tricia Lynn Gladden and Christopher R. Taber (2000-10-31 #173)

**Using Sibling Samples to Assess the Effect of Childhood Family Income on Completed Schooling** by Dan Levy and Greg J. Duncan (2000-04-27 #168)

**Investigating Policy’s “Practical” Meaning: Street-Level Research on Welfare Policy** by Evelyn Brodkin (2000-03-03 #162)

**Neighborhood Effects on Economic Self-Sufficiency: Evidence from a Randomized Housing-Mobility Experiment** by Jens O. Ludwig, Greg J. Duncan, and Joshua C. Pinkston (2000-02-14 #159)

**Urban Poverty and Juvenile Crime: Evidence from a Randomized Housing-Mobility Experiment** by Jens O. Ludwig, Greg J. Duncan, and Paul Hirschfield (2000-02-08 #158)

Most papers from the Northwestern University/University of Chicago Joint Center for Poverty Research Series can be downloaded, free of charge, at www.jcpr.org.

**Law and Justice Studies**

**Lawyers for Conservative Causes: Clients, Ideology, and Social Distance** by John P. Heinz, Anthony Paik, and Ann Southworth (WP-02-23)

**Rethinking the Puzzle of Escalating Penalties for Repeat Offenders** by David A. Dana (WP-00-24)

**The Scale of Justice: Observations on the Transformation of Urban Law Practice** by John P. Heinz, Robert L. Nelson, and Edward O. Laumann (WP-00-23)

**Community Policing Papers and Reports (CAPS)**


**Community Mobilization for Community Policing** by J. Erik Gudell and Wesley G. Skogan (CAPS-24)

**CAPS Citywide Resident Survey Documentation** by Wesley G. Skogan (CAPS-23)

**CAPS Evaluation Survey Officer Data Documentation** by Wesley G. Skogan (CAPS-22)

**1998 Citywide Beat Meeting Observation Methodology Report** by Joel F. Knutson and Wesley G. Skogan (CAPS-21)

**Institute for Public Safety Partnerships: A First-Year Evaluation** by Jennifer Comey and Marianne Kaiser (CAPS-20)

Community policing papers and reports are online at www.northwestern.edu/ipr/publications/policing.html free of charge.

**Politics, Institutions, and Public Policy**

**Who Deliberates? Discursive Participation in America** by Fay Lomax Cook, Michael X. Delli Carpini, and Lawrence R. Jacobs (WP-05-08)

**Who Should Govern Congress? The Salary Grab of 1873 and the Coalition of Reform** by Jeffery A. Jenkins, Lee J. Alston, Kara Gorski, and Tomas Nonnenmacher (WP-05-07)
Welfare State Persistence in OECD Democracies by Clem Brooks and Jeff Manza (WP-05-06)

Search Profiling with Partial Knowledge of Deterrence by Charles F. Manski (WP-05-05)

Partisanship and Contested Election Cases in the House of Representatives, 1789-2002 by Jeffery A. Jenkins (WP-04-04)

Punishment and Democracy: The Significance of the Disenfranchisement of Nonincarcerated Felons and Ex-Felons by Jeff Manza and Christopher Uggen (WP-04-03)

Parties as Procedural Coalitions in Congress: Evidence from a Natural Experiment by Jeffery A. Jenkins, Michael H. Crespin, and Jamie L. Carson (WP-03-08)

Global Policy Fields: Conflicts and Settlements in the Emergence of Organized International Attention to Official Statistics, 1853-1947 by Marc J. Ventresca (WP-02-45)

Government Redistribution in the Shadow of Legislative Elections: A Study of the Illinois Member Initiative Grants Program by Michael C. Herron and Brett A. Theodos (WP-02-41)

“Civil Death” or Civil Rights? Public Attitudes Towards Felon Disfranchisement in the United States by Jeff Manza, Clem Brooks, and Christopher Uggen (WP-02-39)


Globalization and Energy Policy: The Critical Role of the State and Its Constituencies by Allan Schnaiberg and Adam S. Weinberg (WP-02-12)

Markets and Politics in Urban Recycling: A Tale of Two Cities by Allan Schnaiberg, Adam S. Weinberg, and David Pellow (WP-01-13)


Legal Charges: Embeddedness and Price Formation in Corporate Law by Brian Uzzi and Ryon Lancaster (WP-01-10)

Social Networks and Knowledge Transfer in Debt Markets: An Embeddedness Approach by Brian Uzzi and Ryon Lancaster (WP-01-09)

Uncertainty and Ambiguity in the 2001 Decision Against Census Adjustment for Redistricting by Mary H. Mulry and Bruce D. Spencer (WP-01-08)

Foul Weather Friends: Big Business and Health Care Reform in the 1990s in Historical Perspective by Scott Greer and Peter Swenson (WP-00-30)

Who Gets Good Jobs? The Hiring Decisions and Compensation Structures of Large Firms by Luojia Hu (WP-00-28)

A Method for Deciding Whether Adjustment of Census 2000 Improves Redistricting by Bruce D. Spencer (WP-00-27)

Getting the Best Deal: The Governance Benefits of Social Networks in Commercial Loans by Brian Uzzi (WP-00-13)

How Embedded Ties Transfer Benefits Through Networks: Banking Relationships and the Firm’s Strategic Use of Trade Credit Financing by Brian Uzzi and James J. Gillespie (WP-00-12)

Framing Globalization: The Battle for Definitions of a Contested Issue by Peer C. Fiss and Paul M. Hirsch (WP-00-10)
The Paradox of Globalization: Turning the Tables on Labor and Capital in German Industrial Relations
by Kathleen Thelen and Christa van Wijnbergen (WP-00-09)

**Communications, Media, and Public Opinion**

Who Influences U.S. Foreign Policy? by Lawrence R. Jacobs and Benjamin I. Page (WP-04-05)

Differentiation Strategy and Market Deregulation: Local Telecommunication Entry in the Late 1990s
by Shane Greenstein and Michael Mazzeo (WP-03-11)

How Should We Measure Consumer Confidence (Sentiment)? Evidence from the Michigan Survey of Consumers
by Jeff Dominitz and Charles F. Manski (WP-03-10)

Framing the Growth Debate by Dennis Chong and Yael Wolinsky-Nahmias (WP-03-09)

Digital Dispersion: An Industrial and Geographic Census of Commercial Internet Use by Chris Forman,
Avi Goldfarb, and Shane Greenstein (WP-02-44)

Privacy as Property: News and the Right of Publicity by Craig L. LaMay (WP-02-43)

Alternatives Within the White House Public Opinion Apparatus: Lyndon Johnson, Vietnam, and “Hawkish” Opinion Mail by Brandon Rottinghaus (WP-02-42)

Trusting What You Know: Information, Knowledge, and Confidence in Social Security by Lawrence R. Jacobs, Fay Lomax Cook, and Dukhong Kim (WP-02-38)

Public Service Announcements, Broadcasters, and the Public Interest: Regulatory Background and the Digital Future by Craig L. LaMay (WP-01-07)

Policy Responsiveness to Public Opinion: The State of the Debate by Jeff Manza and Fay Lomax Cook (WP-01-06)

Universal Access and Local Commercial Internet Markets by Tom Downes and Shane Greenstein (WP-00-29)

Assessing Assumptions About Americans’ Attitudes Toward Social Security: Popular Claims Meet Hard Data by Fay Lomax Cook and Lawrence R. Jacobs (WP-00-22)

The Truly Disfranchised: Felon Voting Rights and American Politics by Jeff Manza, Christopher Uggen, and Marcus Britton (WP-00-21)

Commercialization of the Internet: The Interaction of Public Policy and Private Choices by Shane Greenstein (WP-00-11)

Invoking Public Opinion: Polls, Policy Debates, and the Future of Social Security by Fay Lomax Cook, Jason Barabas, and Benjamin I. Page (WP-00-05)

Probabilistic Polling by Charles F. Manski (WP-00-04)

**Feminist Public Policy**

Of Men, Women, and Motivation: A Role Congruity Account by Alice H. Eagly and Amanda B. Diekman (WP-05-12)

Examining Gender Gaps in Sociopolitical Attitudes: It’s Not Mars and Venus by Alice H. Eagly and Amanda B. Diekman (WP-05-11)

Farewell to Maternalism? State Policies and Mothers’ Employment by Ann Shola Orloff (WP-05-10)

Actual versus Perceived Online Abilities: The Difference Gender Makes by Eszter Hargittai and Steven Shafer (WP-05-09)

Family Planning Policy and Development Discourse in Trinidad & Tobago: A Case Study in Nationalism and Women’s Equality by Dorothy E. Roberts (WP-04-06)

Gender Gaps in Sociopolitical Attitudes: A Social Psychological Analysis by Alice H. Eagly, Mary C. Johannesen-Schmidt, Amanda B. Diekman, and Anne M. Koenig (WP-03-15)

Gender and Economic Sociology by Paula England and Nancy Folbre (WP-03-14)

Toward Gender Equality: Progress and Bottlenecks by Paula England (WP-03-13)

Why Are Some Academic Fields Tipping Toward Female? The Sex Composition of U.S. Fields of Doctoral Degree Receipt, 1971-1998 by Paula England, Paul Allison, Su Li, Noah Mark, Jennifer Thompson, Michelle Budig, and Han Sun (WP-03-12)


The Leadership Styles of Women and Men by Alice H. Eagly and Mary C. Johannesen-Schmidt (WP-01-12)

A Cross-Cultural Analysis of the Behavior of Women and Men: Implications for the Origins of Sex Differences by Wendy Wood and Alice H. Eagly (WP-00-31)

Gender, Class, and Social Policy in the 21st Century by Susan Thistle (WP-00-08)

Farewell to Maternalism: Welfare Reform, Liberalism, and the End of Mothers’ Right to Choose Between Employment and Full-Time Care by Ann Shola Orloff (WP-00-07)

Experimental Tests of an Attitudinal Theory of the Gender Gap in Voting by Alice H. Eagly, Amanda Diekman, Monica Schneider, and Patrick Kulesa (WP-00-06)

Philanthropy, Voluntarism, and Nonprofit Organizations

Do Nonprofit and For-Profit Organizations Respond Differently to Incentives? Behavior in the Mixed Hospice Industry by Burton A. Weisbrod and Richard Lindrooth (WP-05-13)

Why Private Firms, Governmental Agencies, and Nonprofit Organizations Behave Both Alike and Differently: Application to the Hospital Industry by Burton A. Weisbrod (WP-04-08)

Nonprofit Organization Behavior in For-Profit Markets by Maxim Sinitsyn and Burton A. Weisbrod (WP-02-36)

Entry and Firm Location in Mixed Industries: Examining the Impact of Ownership Type on Entry Decisions in Long-Term Care by Jeffrey P. Ballou (WP-02-35)

An Examination of the Presence of Ownership Effects in Mixed Markets by Jeffrey P. Ballou (WP-02-26)

The Relationship Between Pricing Behavior and Ownership Type in the Wisconsin Nursing Home Industry, 1984-1995 by Jeffrey P. Ballou (WP-02-25)

The Price of Doing Good: Executive Compensation in Nonprofit Organizations by Peter Frumkin and Elizabeth K. Keating (WP-02-11)

Compensation Structures Across Institutional Forms: Responses to Exogenous Revenue Constraints in the Hospital Industry, 1992-1997 by Burton A. Weisbrod and Burcay Erus (WP-02-10)

Re-engineering Nonprofit Financial Accountability: Toward a More Reliable Foundation for Regulation by Elizabeth K. Keating and Peter Frumkin (WP-00-26)
Inferring Behavior of Nonprofit and Governmental Organizations from Managerial Rewards: An Application to the Hospital Industry by Jeffrey P. Ballou and Burton A. Weisbrod (WP-00-25)

**Health Policy**

The Effect of State Policies on the Market for Private Nongroup Health Insurance by Anthony T. Lo Sasso and Ithai Z. Lurie (WP-04-09)

Entry Deterrence in Hospital Procedure Markets: A Simple Model of Learning-by-Doing by Leemore Dafny (WP-03-16)

How Do Hospitals Respond to Price Changes? by Leemore Dafny (WP-03-17)

Antitrust Policy and Hospital Mergers: Recommendations for a New Approach by Cory S. Capps, David Dranove, Shane Greenstein, and Mark Satterthwaite (WP-02-24)

**Community Development Publications**

(Asset-Based Community Development Institute)

Building Communities from the Inside Out by John P. Kretzmann and John McKnight (book) $25 each for 1-9 copies, $22.50 each for 10-49 copies, $20 each for 50-99 copies, $18.50 each for 100 or more copies

A Guide to Mapping Consumer Expenditures and Mobilizing Consumer Expenditure Capacities by John P. Kretzmann, John McKnight, and Deborah Puntenney (workbook) $12

A Guide to Mapping Local Business Assets and Mobilizing Local Business Capacities by John P. Kretzmann, John McKnight, and Deborah Puntenney (workbook) $12

A Guide to Mapping and Mobilizing the Economic Capacities of Local Residents by John P. Kretzmann, John McKnight, and Deborah Puntenney (workbook) $12

A Guide to Capacity Inventories: Mobilizing the Community Skills of Local Residents by John P. Kretzmann, John McKnight, and Geralyn Sheehan, with Mike Green and Deborah Puntenney (workbook) $12

A Guide to Evaluating Asset-Based Community Development: Lessons, Challenges, and Opportunities by Tom Dewar (workbook) $12

A Guide to Creating a Neighborhood Information Exchange: Building Communities by Connecting Local Skills and Knowledge by John P. Kretzmann, John McKnight, and Deborah Puntenney (workbook) $12

City-Sponsored Community Building: Savannah's Grants for Blocks Story by Deborah Puntenney and Henry Moore (workbook) $12

A Guide to Mapping and Mobilizing the Associations in Local Neighborhoods by Nicol Turner, John McKnight, and John Kretzmann (workbook) $12

A Guide to Building Sustainable Organizations from the Inside Out: An Organizational Capacity-Building Toolbox from the Chicago Foundation for Women by Deborah Puntenney (workbook) $30

Leading by Stepping Back: A Guide for City Officials on Building Neighborhood Capacity by Henry Moore and Deborah Puntenney (workbook) $12

The Organization of Hope: A Workbook for Rural Asset-Based Community Development by Luther K. Snow (workbook) $12

Community Transformation: Turning Threats into Opportunities by Luther K. Snow (workbook) $12
**Asset-Based Strategies for Faith Communities** by Susan Rans and Hilary Altman (workbook) $12

**Building the Mercado Central: Asset-Based Development and Community Entrepreneurship** by Geralyn Sheehan (workbook) $12

**Publications Available for Downloading**


**Hidden Treasures: Building Community by Engaging the Gifts of People on Welfare, People with Disabilities, People with Mental Illness, Older Adults, and Young People** by Susan Rans with Mike Green, www.northwestern.edu/ipr/abcd/hiddentreasures.html


**A Primer for a School’s Participation in the Development of Its Local Community** by John L. McKnight, www.northwestern.edu/ipr/publications/community/primer.html

These and other Asset-Based Community Development publications can be ordered from ACTA Publications, 5559 W. Howard Street, Skokie, IL 60077, Tel: 800-397-2282 or 847-676-2282. An order form can be found online at www.northwestern.edu/ipr/abcd/orderform.html
IPR Policy Briefs

The Effects of High-Stakes Testing in Low- and High-Performing Schools by John Diamond and James Spillane
(Vol. 1, no. 4, November 2002)


Denying Felons and Ex-Felons the Vote: The Political Consequences, Past and Future by Christopher Uggen and Jeff Manza (Vol. 1, no. 2, February 2002)

Fatherhood and Incarceration by Kathryn Edin, Timothy Nelson, and Rechelle Paranal (Vol. 1, no. 1, February 2002)

Illinois Families Study Briefs


Putting Food on the Table After Welfare Reform: What Protects Families from Food Insecurity? by Joan Yoo and Kristen Shook Slack (Illinois Families Study Briefs, no. 8, October 2002)


Welfare, Children and Families: A Three-City Study Brief


All IPR policy briefs may be downloaded from www.northwestern.edu/ipr/publications/policybriefs.html free of charge.
defeatism” in U.S. foreign policy led to the Republican rise starting in 1968. By the early 1990s, however, the recession, rising tolerance, and the U.S. position as the world’s remaining superpower had chipped away at the Republican majority. By this time, three demographic groups had turned increasingly Democratic: single, college-educated women; minorities; and urban “knowledge” professionals (e.g., dentists, nurses, and computer programmers).

Judis believes that the Democrats were on track to regain the majority even earlier than expected until Sept. 11, 2001. The ensuing “global war on terror” pushed defense and security, issues that typically favor Republicans, to the forefront of voters’ minds. Of the 42 percent who identified national security as their major concern, 70 percent voted for Bush. “That’s the election right there,” he said.

Given the closeness of the 2000 and 2004 elections, plummeting support for the War in Iraq, and a meek economy, he thinks the Democrats stand a good chance of taking back the majority within three to four election cycles. Judis is the author of five books including The Emerging Democratic Majority with Ruy Teixiera (Scribner, 2002).

IPR discussant Benjamin I. Page praised Judis’ analysis and agreed that there are opportunities for Democrats. But he warned that a purely demographic analysis does not take into account that political parties are “moving targets,” with evolving strategies and elite party cadres who might not necessarily align themselves with the public. “The Democrats have been doing a terrible job of telling the working class exactly how they will help them in terms of jobs, education, and health care—the solid bread-and-butter New Deal issues,” he said. Page is Gordon S. Fulcher Professor of Decision Making and an IPR faculty associate.

IPR Faculty Fellow Monica Prasad, the second discussant, pointed out that social groups also do not stand still. For example, it is not clear that African Americans and Hispanics will continue to vote Democratic. In interviewing working-class voters, she found many who espoused New Deal ideals, but thought it was not credible that a multimillionaire like John Kerry with five homes would champion programs for the poor. “Nominate a candidate who embodies your values,” she advised Democrats. She is assistant professor of sociology.

Of time to chop vegetables and go play in the park,” Butcher observed.

In schools, Butcher found that by 2000, 85 percent of high schools made junk food available to children, and 50 percent allowed snack or soda ads. The sales of junk food and the advertisements typically generate money for the schools that “principals can use to fund programs they care about,” Butcher said. Financially strapped schools were the most likely to give students access to junk food. The increase in access to junk food in schools may account for 20 percent of the increase in the average adolescent Body Mass Index over the 1990s, she noted.

To view the full presentations, please go to www.northwestern.edu/ipr/events/briefing1104.html

Judis believes that the Democrats were on track to regain the majority even earlier than expected until Sept. 11, 2001.

Rueben cited that across the board, experience seems to matter. The most effective teachers have passed the initial three-to-five-year learning curve.

Other possible indicators of teacher quality include the teacher’s alma mater, verbal test performance, and state certification—though it is difficult to untangle whether the teachers are effective because of certification or their experience, Rueben said.

As to whether the best teachers are distributed equitably, Rueben said they are not—mainly because teacher transfers are based on seniority. Thus more experienced teachers tend to be in—and can transfer to—schools in more affluent areas, leaving less experienced teachers in high-poverty, high-minority areas where skilled instructors are needed the most.

To view the presentations, please go to www.northwestern.edu/ipr/events/briefingFeb05.html

For complete copies of the papers, please go to www.jcpr.org/conferences/oldconferences/index.html
Northwestern Receives $3.7 Million for Training Program
Dept. of Education institute grant will ground researchers in evidence-based approaches

Two IPR faculty fellows will be directing a doctoral training program, established by a $3.7 million grant from the U.S. Department of Education’s Institute of Education Sciences (IES). The grant will be used to train Northwestern doctoral students to identify and measure best practices for K-12 education. Northwestern’s School of Education and Social Policy is taking the lead in administering the program, with assistance from the Judd A. and Marjorie Weinberg School of Arts and Sciences.

Schools today are faced with increasing pressures to improve student achievement as exemplified by the federal No Child Left Behind mandate. They are also faced with a plethora of solutions coming at them from all sides—from academia to the corporate world and advocacy groups. Unfortunately, a lack of evidence-based research means that it is often impossible for educators to determine the empirical effectiveness of such solutions.

The training program will help to address this pressing problem by creating a cadre of researchers devoted to testing and identifying empirically sound educational practices and the degree to which they will benefit students and schools.

The researchers’ output will, in turn, benefit educators who “too often fly by the seat of their pants and adopt new curricula or teaching practices that seem good but are largely unproven,” noted James Spillane, IPR faculty fellow, professor of human development, social policy, and learning sciences, and the program’s director until 2008-09.

The IES training grant has established the Multidisciplinary Program in Education Sciences or MPES and created 22 three-year fellowships and partial funding for a new tenure-track faculty position. Northwestern is supporting the training program with an additional $1.2 million in funds.

Northwestern was one of five universities to receive the highly competitive, five-year grant. The other four universities are Carnegie Mellon, Florida State, Virginia, and Vanderbilt.

The program’s 10 core faculty members are drawn from fields across the university: human development and social policy, learning sciences, psychology, sociology, economics, and statistics. Ph.D. students must be enrolled in one of these disciplines to be eligible.

IPR Faculty Fellow Greg J. Duncan, Edwina S. Tarry Professor of Education and Social Policy, will become the program director in 2009-10. Lindsay Chase-Lansdale, professor of human development and social policy and an IPR faculty fellow, is serving as deputy director of the program. Several IPR faculty fellows are also on the program’s steering committee. They include: Thomas D. Cook, Joan and Serepta Harrison Chair in Ethics and Justice; James Rosenbaum, professor of human development, social policy, and sociology; Bruce D. Spencer, professor of statistics; and Christopher Taber, Household International Inc. Research Professor of Economics.

For more information on MPES, please go to www.sesp.northwestern.edu/mpes

Institute for Policy Research
Northwestern University
2040 Sheridan Road
Evanston, IL 60208-4100

Phone: 847-491-3395
Fax: 847-491-9916
Web: www.northwestern.edu/ipr